

**THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL,**  
ESTABLISHED 1838.  
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;  
INCORPORATED WITH  
THE ENGLISH  
**PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE.**  
ESTABLISHED 1880.

DEVOTED TO

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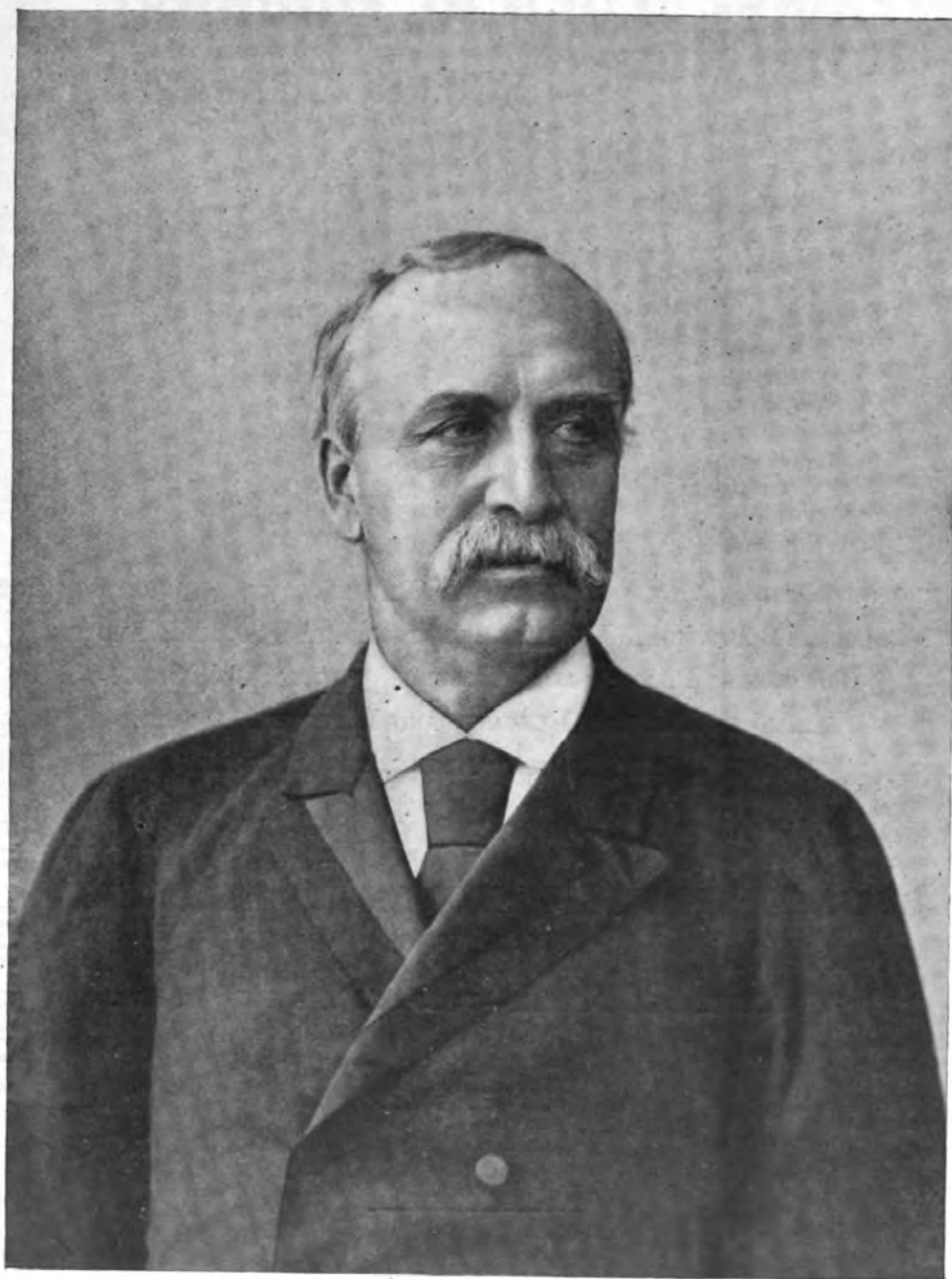
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**JUNE, 1901.**

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HENRY VILLARD.

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JANUARY, 1901

[WHOLE No. 745

## How Can We Study Phrenology?

### LESSON NO. 1

By J. A. FOWLER.

We have often been asked the best way to study Phrenology, and we are desirous of replying to this request by answering the question in a series of articles on the subject. Our answer this month will be on the proofs of Phrenology as they present themselves to us in various forms.

A great deal can be studied from nature herself if a person is too poor to buy a book or a bust, and we are anxious to show how natural resources can be made use of in ways that may not have been thought of before.

First of all, nearly every one has a cat in the house, or a dog, or a little canary, or rabbits in the garden, or pigeons in the barn. With these, or even with only one of these, a person can commence his study of Phrenology, and we will explain how this can be done.

Among the proofs of Phrenology we have four distinct classes. The first appertain to Anatomy, and are called anatomical proofs. These state that

(a) Those animals that possess the most complex brains exhibit the greatest number of instincts.

(b) The differences in the shape of

the brain of animals is in harmony with their well-known characteristics.

(c) Since the nervous system is divided and adapted to the organs of the body, so the brain is adapted to the faculties of the mind.

Our first proposition, therefore, presents to us the thought that every animal that we come in contact with or possess in our homes, or have in our barns, has a distinct type of organization peculiar to itself; and, therefore, if we know how to understand it aright, we shall realize that the cat has a very interesting brain to study. We would not advise anyone to kill a favorite cat on purpose, but if the cat were to die we would advise that its brain be prepared for examination. Anyone can carefully remove the skull, and gently extricate the membranes and nerves by severing their connections, and a perfect lesson in anatomy can follow. A student will readily realize that the convolutions of animals vary when he has examined more than half a dozen skulls. He will carefully examine the shape of the cat's brain, and compare it with the shape of the skull, and then examine what characteristics seem to



be the most strongly developed. If it is a domestic cat it will be largely developed in the posterior region, and the back of the head will protrude, but if it is averse to being petted it will show no particular development in this region. If it is a very cautious cat, the side development will be fully represented, and Cautiousness will be large and active. If it is an observing cat and a good mouser, it will be developed over the eyes, and will be able to recognize the voices of people and the call of each one of the family.

It will be an interesting comparative study to examine the cats of every family in the neighborhood where an acquaintance is maintained, for in this way the various characteristics that different cats represent can be detected and noted.

Although we mention that the brain of a cat can be examined, we do not mean that other animals cannot be substituted in its place. When examined the brain should be placed in a bottle of alcohol, where it will harden, and at any time it can be referred to and examined. An account of its well-known characteristics, and a description of the outline of the head should be given and kept with the bottle, which should be thoroughly labelled according to its species, and any facts concerning its history or inheritance should be preserved.

In the first proposition we recognize that the animal that has the most complex brains exhibit the greatest number of instincts; consequently, as we pass from one class to another we recognize the difference in the serration of the convolutions, while the differences in the shape of the brain of animals are in harmony with their well-known characteristics. This is easily proved by comparing the tiger and the sheep, the one having a broad and the other a narrow head at the base. The parrot is very different from the peacock or any of the birds, while the rabbit is different from the squirrel.

If a student lives in the country a greater opportunity is afforded him of examining the various species, and the great diversity of instincts can be readily ascertained.

We further find that since the nervous system is divided and adapted to the organs of the body, so the brain is adapted to the faculties of the mind. There are many organs of the body that carry out its work, and it is a logical corollary also that the brain is divided into organs adapted to the various faculties of the mind. The old metaphysical idea that the brain was one organ is no longer believed in, and the principles of Phrenology are, we are glad to say, becoming better understood, and, therefore, more universally accepted.

---

## Richard S. Sly, F.R.G.S., President of the Fowler Phrenological Institute, London.

We have great pleasure in presenting to our readers the newly elected president of the Fowler Institute, London. He requires, however, no introduction to the old members of the Institute. His active work in connection with the centenary meetings of Dr. F. J. Gall's brought him prominently before the London public and the members at large scattered all over the world, and identified him particularly with the

work of the Institute, although he had filled the office of vice-president previous to this date.

His practical business-life experience, his eminent work in philanthropy, his magical geniality of character have always endeared him to the workers, and, although a man who has a multitude of responsibilities to fill, he has yet a corner left in his heart to advance, or rather to continue to ad-

vance, the work of humanity in connection with mental science. His interest in Phrenology, and his knowledge of a personal character with the founder of the Institute, Professor L. N. Fowler, dates back to 1862, two years after Mr. Fowler first commenced his travels in England. He has never

office he is singularly fitted. His large Human Nature, and his ready understanding of human character, his keen sympathies with humanity, and ability to understand the temptations of the world ably fit him for such a position.

His interest in science in many departments has enabled him to take an



forgotten the examination that he then had, or the benefit that he derived from it. He has remained more or less in touch with him, his work, and his family ever since.

He is a man on whom many honors rest. He was elected to the important position of Justice of the Peace for London, five or six years ago, for which

interest in the work of the Royal Geographical Society, of which society he is a Fellow, and last, but not least, we will mention his acceptance of the Presidency of the Fowler Institute. We have left unmentioned many works that he is connected with which are almost too numerous to mention here in a brief sketch.

Of the man himself our readers will readily see that he possesses a fine physique. He possesses ample chest power, excellent breathing capacity, and, consequently, his large brain is nourished and strengthened for the work of many departments. His quality of organization is of a superior character, which enables him to appreciate all the finer and subtler departments of work. He is a man who is on good terms with himself. By that we mean that he takes a genuine interest in everything that he touches. A large number of men in the world are working contrary to the dictates of their nature; hence, there is an irritating and caustic condition of mind that wears them out. We wish that more men were organized on Mr. Sly's pattern, for they would make the wheels of life work more smoothly, and would be able to accomplish more by the expenditure of their energies.

It will be recognized that Mr. Sly has two prominent characteristics. One is that he is a practical man, a keen observer, and a scientist of no mean order. Whatever he examines he observes with so much accuracy that he is faultless in his calculations, and is therefore accurate in his accumulation of knowledge and reliable in his investigations. He is a man who readily perceives the worth of an article, and knows how to turn it to a good account.

The second strong characteristic is shown through the expression of his moral brain. He is a live man, and takes unbounded interest in the carrying out of practical Christian principles. He is no visionary theorist who believes in telling ministers what they ought to do without lending a hand himself, consequently he is willing to demonstrate and enforce his principles. His Benevolence and Conscientiousness, Firmness, and Hope are very active faculties; consequently, he is full of encouragement to others, and is hopeful, sanguine, and characterized by buoyancy of mind. In giving advice to a young man he would inspire

confidence and courage in him, and make him feel that hard work was a pleasure, because he would present to him the results as a premium, and the young man would feel better already for the encouragement and stimulus thus received.

It was a noticeable feature of his Sunday-school work that all the so-called bad boys were sent to him, as he always knew what to do with them. His keen understanding of character enabled him to set them to work, thus utilizing their energies and keeping them interested in what they were doing or studying.

The high moral tone, too, of his character is a valuable adjunct in all his operations in life. His business is based upon it, and, therefore, he is thorough and substantial in carrying out every good enterprise that he undertakes.

His hope and enthusiasm beam in his eyes, and he gives to the world a look of confidence, believing that by right-directed energies difficulties may be overcome.

His social qualities, joined to his large Benevolence, make him a genial friend and helper, a true companion, an estimable father, and a valued trustee or custodian of property. He has the wit of Abraham Lincoln, hence he can apply humor at an appropriate moment when the climax of events, if carried on with seriousness, would have probably met with collapse. His keen Comparison enables him to analyze and discriminate between the characteristics and value of men. Thus, as an employer, he knows those whom he wants around him, and is able to select the ones who can carry responsibilities. His Human Nature works largely with his Comparison and Benevolence, and enable him to look right through a person, and see his inmost thoughts.

He is a ready speaker, and knows how to condense what he says in such an effective manner that persons never become weary when he is speaking. He has learned the valuable lesson in life of wasting no time, and he applies

this knowledge of human character to his public addresses as well as to attending to the minute details of his business and public work.

We trust that his life will long be

spared to carry on the interest that he has at heart, and we know that he will make a worthy successor of those who have passed on before in the great work of reform.

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### THE NEW YEAR.

Beneath the moonlight and the snow  
Lies dead my latest year;  
The winter winds are wailing low  
Its dirges in my ear.

I grieve not with the moaning wind,  
As if a loss befell;  
Before me, even as behind,  
God is, and all is well!

His light shines on me from above,  
His low voice speaks within—  
The patience of immortal love  
Outwearying mortal sin.

Not mindless of the growing years,  
Of care and loss and pain,  
My eyes are wet with thankful tears  
For blessings which remain.

—Whittier.

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## Aunt Laura's New Year's Party.

BY ELSIE CASSELL SMITH, F.A.I.P.

Two fair young girls were enjoying a social chat one winter afternoon.

Curled up in big comfortable chairs before the open fire in the cosy parlor, Margaret Ross appealed thus eagerly to her friend:

"Do tell me all about the good times you had at your Aunt Laura's house party, especially how you spent New Year's. You promised, you know, to tell me everything."

"Oh, yes, so I did, and I've just been burning to come and relate the good times I had. Well, you know, our family has always considered Aunt Laura as a little queer. She is so different from the rest of the family, and has such funny ideas about things. Papa always dubs her 'a trifle odd'; but, then, you know it never pays to be upon anything but the best terms with one's rich relations."

Both girls laughed merrily, and the speaker went on.

"Well, I arrived at my aunt's beautiful home on New Year's morning. There were a dozen guests ahead of me, so I was just in time for the festivities, which began in real earnest that evening with a grand party. You know, Margie, that one of Aunt Laura's ec-

centricities is her love of Phrenology. We have always laughed at her a little about it, but she is a very stout defender of the subject, and frequently urged us to give the science the thought and consideration she claims it deserved, but we never took the trouble. Well, this was a phrenological party, and about fifty townspeople were present."

"A phrenological party," exclaimed Margaret, breathless with interest; "whatever was it like?"

"That's what I am about to tell you. I forgot to say that one member of the holiday house party was a nice young man of distinguished bearing, and with a strong intellectual face, whom Aunt Laura introduced to me as a professor of Phrenology. It was he who materially aided in the evening's amusement."

"In the library, where there was an interesting collection of casts, maps, and human skulls, were small tables, upon which were games and puzzles, all of a phrenological character. A game of cards called 'The Perfect Man' was quickly engaged in by several interested players. At one table was a pictorial puzzle—a handsomely illustrated chart, cut in small pieces

the size and shape of the various organs of the brain, which, when fitted into shape, formed the outline of an ideal head, each organ being illustrated by a little picture in colors. This table was constantly surrounded by a merry group engaged in setting the puzzle together.

"The drawing-room was furnished with opera chairs, and Professor X—— gave a sort of continuous lecture upon Phrenology, illustrating his remarks by brief delineations of the characters of persons selected from the audience. Later in the evening Aunt Laura hung a sheet, in which was a little slit, in an open doorway. Professor X—— went to the other side of the sheet, and the fun began. Some person would step upon a low ottoman and put his nose through the slit in the sheet, when, without seeing any more of the person than his nose, Professor X—— would tell something of the character of the individual. It was phenomenal how accurate his terse comments almost invariably were.

"Following this, when our hearty laughter had whetted our appetite, a dainty lunch was served consisting of fruits, nuts, and cereal foods—typical, it was explained, of the most perfect brain foods. It was then announced that the evening's entertainment would close with a little farce called 'A Trial in Cranium Court.'

"The opera chairs were reversed to face the broad archway opening into the parlor, and, when the audience was comfortably seated, the heavy curtains rolled back and revealed a clever reproduction of a court-room scene. In the place of honor sat the judge in wig and gown. A white card on the front of his desk gave his name as Firmness.

"The secretary sat at another desk, writing busily, whose name was similarly designated as Eventuality.

"At tables sat the other members of the court, whose names were revealed by placards as representing Acquis-

itiveness, Cautiousness, Conscientiousness, Mirth (the latter in cap and bells), Causality, and Benevolence.

"The prisoner, accused of theft, was brought in between two sheriffs, who were placarded Secretiveness and Order.

"Then there were various witnesses, who represented Friendship, Conjugal-ity, and Hope. There was also a jury.

"The debate among the lawyers was quite impressive, each illustrating by his remarks the sentiment or emotion specified by the name of the mental faculty he represented. Acquisitiveness and Cautiousness demanded severe punishment; Conscientiousness and Benevolence advised clemency, while Mirthfulness's plea was full of wit and sarcasm.

"The witnesses also did well. Conjugal-ity, wife of the prisoner, and Hope, his daughter, pleaded eloquently for mercy. The judge addressed the jury with dignity and force; the jury in turn conferred with each other for a few moments, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the curtains closed upon a happy tableau.

"Oh, Margie! I wish you could have been there. It was the most delightful and instructive entertainment that I ever enjoyed, which was exactly what all of Aunt Laura's guests said of it also. Dear Aunt Laura! I will never look upon her as eccentric again. She is so superior to us that we never understood her, that's all. She gave me some handsome books on Phrenology, called the Student's Set, for my New Year's present. A month ago I would have almost scorned the gift, but now I am very proud to own the books, and mean to give all my spare time this winter to an earnest study of Phrenology. If you like, you may join me in the pursuance of this interesting science."

"Indeed, I shall be only too happy to do so," replied Margaret, fervently.



## People of Note.

### ALDERMAN FRANK GREEN, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

Like other potentates of the Old World the Lord Mayor of London maintains his dignity before the masses by great pomp and through the expenditure of great wealth, for no poor man can become the Lord Mayor of London. On all occasions of state, the greatest of which is when he proceeds from the Mansion House in the City to Westminster Palace to take the oath of office before the judges of the Royal Exchequer, the Lord Mayor is preceded by the mace of the City and two swords. The mace, an emblem of sovereignty, can be traced back in history to the ivory sceptre of Agamemnon, and the one now in use is a massive pillar of silver and gold five feet three inches in length, and amply thick in proportion. It was made by John White in 1735. Of the two swords the longer is known as the Sword of State, which, like the axe and fasces of the Roman curule magistrates, symbolizes the power of life and death. Whenever the Queen visits the City of London she is met at the City limits generally, where the old Temple Bar used to stand, by the Lord Mayor, who there presents to her the Sword of State point downward, as well as the golden keys of the City. Except of the presence of the sovereign of England, the Sword of State is always carried before the Lord Mayor with the point up. The other sword carried on these occasions is known as the pearl sword, from the seed-pearl embroidery on its scabbard. It appears to be a superfluous adjunct to the pomp and circumstance of Lord Mayoralty, and is retained probably for no other reason than that Queen Elizabeth gave it to the City more than three hundred years ago. In addition to these two swords, there is a black sword used in public ceremonies on occasions of mourning, and the sword which is placed on a

shelf over the Lord Mayor's head when he attends the opening of the Central Criminal Court Sessions. Besides being temporarily responsible for the care of these intrinsically and historically valuable articles, every Lord Mayor, on assuming office, has to wear around his neck a golden collar, to which is attached a diamond-mounted jewel estimated as being worth six hundred



ALDERMAN FRANK GREEN.

thousand dollars, and for the safe keeping of which he is obliged to give substantial bonds before being sworn in.

The City plate which adorns the sideboard of the Mansion House at the great inaugural and other occasional banquets must also be taken care of; and not only that, but each Lord Mayor is expected to add to the collection to the value of not less than five hundred dollars. In this way, and by gifts from visiting monarchs and others, this remarkable display of the precious metals has increased in bulk and magnificence until, from being valued at about £12,000 in 1753, it has now reached a

market value of probably twenty times that sum.

With all this splendor to live up to on a salary of £10,000, the Lord Mayor generally surrenders his office at the end of the term with a clear gain to his personal dignity, but poorer in a pecuniary sense by an amount not far short of his official stipend.

The precinct of the City itself is about as large across as from Brooklyn Bridge to Fourteenth Street. Its population by day is beyond calculation, being in an incessant state of flux,

blood in his veins, and some characteristics that are not purely English—at least, not altogether. The arch of the brow indicates that he is a man of practical knowledge, of great foresight, of singular determination of mind, and ability to look all round a subject before he lets go of it. There is a great difference between Lord Mayors as well as between other individuals, as we see when glancing back at the portraits of those who have held this office for some years past. He has not the suavity of Alderman George F. Faudel Phillips,



THE PLATE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

and at night consists of little more than a company of the guards at the Bank of England, another at the Tower, a few hundred night watchmen, and some platoons of police. This is the realm of the Lord Mayor. Within it he is chief magistrate, and by right takes precedence of the Queen herself, but this power and dignity remain vested in the same individual for only one year, as, on November 9th, the new Lord Mayor-elect assumes the position.

Alderman Frank Green has a head of great practicality, and he is no visionary speculator. He must have come from excellent stock, and has maintained a full degree of health and vitality. There appears to be some foreign

who was Lord Mayor in 1896, but he is kindly disposed, and will show a practical generosity which, while it does not waste, will not withhold the right kind of help from others who deserve his attention. He is painstaking, thorough in his work, careful in the arrangement of his ideas, hearty in his sympathy, and steady-going in his methods of work. He does not look as though he knew what idleness was, nor is he the type of man that can be easily satisfied with accumulating this world's goods to the giving up of every other aim in life. He is not one to cater to the plaudits of the populace, but is more inclined to work out his duty in a conscientious way, leaving the work that



he does to be criticized or upheld, as is considered right by others.

He is not one who will be likely to spend large sums of money, where it is not needed, on idle show, but he will not withhold from his riches any sum that will be of public benefit, and on this point we judge that he will make an excellent officer capable of leading and directing city affairs, though somewhat modest and retiring in spirit. He has plenty of strength of character and backbone, which will give him the courage of his convictions and capacity to act with judgment on trying occasions. His whole organization is solid and substantial, consequently, as the chief magistrate of the City of London with its five million inhabitants, including its surrounding suburbs, we may expect to find a year of good discipline and a record of fine achievements.

The Mansion House, which is the executive residence of the Lord Mayor, is a magnificent building, situated in the heart of the city opposite the Bank of England, and to the side of the Royal Exchange. It has, perhaps, the busiest crossing of streets, as there are forked streets that go out in five directions. The Mansion House itself contains a large hall in which meetings of a national character are held. The writer had the opportunity of once addressing a meeting and of expressing the need of more enlightenment on the subject of mental science as determining character in the use of the energies of mankind. The occasion was one on which some twelve or more ladies spoke on various topics bearing upon woman's work and health, and temperance was the foundation of all the speeches.

#### MRS. FLORENCE A. HAZARD, OF NEW JERSEY.

With the advancement of the times we find that women are not slow to accept their new surroundings. There are some women molded in a conventional way, who do not seem able to lift themselves out of their condition,

even when these conditions are narrow and constricted. Their own originality is not strong enough to help them out of their environments. There are others that, from the commencement of their career, have molded their own surroundings to suit their tastes. Mrs. Hazard is one of these original executive women whose spirit will never allow her to be crippled, or pressed into a narrow groove. She is endowed with an ample amount of energy that sets



MRS. FLORENCE A. HAZARD.

all her faculties to work, and knows how to get through work in a masterly way. She is a born leader, not simply because she wishes to rule and control others, but she has such an abundance of mental activity that, in spite of herself, she is always to the fore.

Her brain is a large one, and, fortunately, it is set upon shoulders that are broad, and she has a height of stature that is becoming to the rest of her physique. Even a tyro in the art of character-reading could see that her

perceptive faculties make her a true observer, and an accurate student of nature. She is a woman of method and order, and takes pleasure in arranging, systematizing, and planning her work.

Her artistic abilities are united with her perceptive faculties, and give her more than an average degree of power and ability to catch the form and outline of things. She is able to recognize shades and colors, and in artistic or decorative purposes she would be able to use this talent to a good account. Her sense of beauty, her appreciation for nature, and her sentiments for everything that pertains to beauty are exceptional. She is a keen critic both in art and architecture. Had she been a man she would have probably trained herself to become an architect, painter, or designer.

Her Ideality, Constructiveness, and Color enable her to see how colors can be blended and materials used to good effect.

She is suited to some large and comprehensive work, for nothing on a small scale will correspond with her active sympathies and versatility of mind.

The features are distinctly chiselled, and she shows more than an average degree of strength of character, resolution, and will-power. These stimulate her to act in a decided manner, and enable her to carry through what she has once commenced. The outlines of the chin correspond with the crown of her head, which is fully developed, and which we found, from personal examination, to be capable of giving her power to take responsibilities upon herself. Had she lived in the Revolutionary time, she would have done her part toward furthering the interests of the army if it had been near her abode.

The chin is not retreating in character, but, instead of this, it gives that characteristic that shows in resolution and determination of mind.

She is a lady who must have descended from a remarkable ancestry, for the building of her character could not have come from any ordinary stock or parentage. She has a strong social nature, which bids the visitor to her house a hearty welcome. She takes in the needs of others with a strong expression of sympathy that makes every one feel at home in her presence.

All the measurements of her head are above the average, and her weight corresponds with these measurements. She could take a commanding and leading part in business or society, and could superintend the affairs of a large company.

Mrs. Hazard has a peculiarly attractive home. The house itself was remodelled by her, which has greatly improved its appearance, and added much to its artistic character. It has a long salon, an immense dining-room, and smaller reception-rooms, while its two towers at the front of the house add to its architectural beauty. Inside of the house the walls are covered with life-sized portraits of her family and many friends; also numerous paintings representing fruit, flowers, and animals, which show that she has not only a talent to catch the true expression of character in individuals, but also in animal life. She has a very fine copy of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair" painted on the new coarse canvas. In fact, this material seems to be a specialty with her, as she is able to use it with so much ability. She is very generous, and does much for the benefit of others.

As when one layeth  
His worn-out robes away,  
And, taking new ones, sayeth,  
These will I wear to-day.

So putteth by the Spirit  
Lightly its garb of flesh,  
And passeth to inherit  
A residence afresh.

(Sir Edwin Arnold's translation of the Bhagavadgita.)

## [A New Discovery.

The world has been looking for centuries for the discovery of a specific for cancer and consumption.

Many ideas have been presented which have deluded the public into the belief that at last the long-sought panacea had been found, but none, to our knowledge, has been able to meet the full requirements of just what has been called for.

A few days ago we heard from good authority that an effective discovery for the removal of cancer from the human system had been found. The gentleman who explained this discovery to us was Charles Elley Hall, staff correspondent of "Leslie's Weekly," and, judging from the report of the already favorable results that have attended it, we feel we can confidently present it to our readers.

While many may still be sceptical, yet it may be interesting to those who care to try the experiment, or to hear for the benefit of their friends what can be done, and what has been done, by it.

It was during Mr. Hall's sojourn in Southern Pines the early part of last year that he heard, through a gentleman from Boston, of this wonderful discovery. He found that the discovery was a fluid, and that it was introduced into the system by hypodermic injection. The fluid is a new solution, a vegetable product, and is not injurious to the system, being free from narcotics or mineral products of any kind. The treatment is, therefore, practically painless.

In the cause of humanity our friend above alluded to felt that if this treatment for cancer would even alleviate the pain attending a disease hitherto considered incurable, the achievement should be heralded abroad in the cause of science.

A report has been forwarded to us from the Alexander Sanatorium, Boston, where the discovery has been successfully treated among those afflicted

with cancer. A demonstration of results obtained by the use of the discovery was made in the presence of forty members of the medical profession in the above-named Sanatorium in April last. One of the most interesting parts of this publication, which has been issued for the benefit of the medical fraternity in America and in foreign countries, is that relating to the record of one hundred cases of cancer treated at the Sanatorium, the cases being given in the order treated—not selected in order to show favorable results. About fifty per cent. of this number had previously undergone operation to the fullest extent, and nearly eighty per cent. were beyond any known relief by either knife or caustic, having been pronounced incurable before they came under the Alexander treatment.

Thirty patients were present for examination, and it was demonstrated that in no case had recurrence set in, even though from two to four years had passed since the treatment had been discontinued with those present. The statement was made at this meeting, and it is also made in print, that the remedy is not a cure-all.

Evidently the chief physicians in charge, seemed reluctant to state anything beyond the claim that the Alexander treatment would relieve cancerous growth, while they could not help admitting that the facts that Mr. Hall had independently obtained as to the remarkable cures recorded were true. The established facts completely overshadowed their reluctance to see the accomplishment in print; hence, Mr. Hall has written on the question himself in several papers, hoping that one or more persons afflicted with cancer will see or hear of it.

Dr. A. C. Alexander, the discoverer of the treatment, began his experimental work in 1892; first, in an endeavor to discover the causes of cancer, his theory being disease germs or other

microbe organism; and, next, in an endeavor to produce a germicide powerful enough to arrest and control, even if it did not eradicate or destroy, the germs or germ-life causing the disease. Dr. Alexander has been successful beyond his expectations, for the results of his labors have proven that the vegetable fluid forming the basis of his treatment can be injected into the diseased tissues with but little pain or discomfort, producing no ulceration, and but little disturbance of the system.

The proofs offered as a result of the large number of cases treated show, without a question of a doubt, that the development of cancer tissues has been arrested and controlled by the use of the fluid alone. During the period required for the application of this treatment, the system universally shows a general and increasing improvement. It has succeeded in stopping the development and growth of the cancer-germs. It leaves the system in a healthy condition, further cancer-growth being impossible; and, further still, the remedy converts all cancerous fibre or tissue to a normal and healthy condition.

From personal experience on behalf of a friend who was suffering from cancer, Mr. Hall determined to obtain further information upon the subject. Since childhood he had known many cases of cancerous and kindred growths which finally resulted in the death of the persons afflicted; he had grown to believe that cancer was incurable; operations were resorted to as a last means—few, if any, being successful in removing the cause. The real cause of cancer has always been more or less a mystery, the heredity laws being in many quarters the commonly accepted one.

From the success attending the several years of thorough trial, it appears that Dr. Alexander has at last found the true cause in the germ theory, the proof being that the most stubborn cases readily and quickly yield to the

treatment afforded by his remarkable discovery. Having come in contact with those who have been pronounced cured after years of pain and suffering—after having undergone one or more operations—after a course of treatment at the Alexander Sanatorium by hypodermic injection, Mr. Hall is prepared to state that he is convinced that the cures are genuine, and that there is health and relief, in many cases a cure, for persons of both sexes afflicted with cancer. Reputable physicians are now allowed to handle and administer the fluid in any community under the instructions from the head, or principal, Sanatorium in Boston, where physicians and surgeons are welcomed, and also at Penacook Sanatorium; and, in fact, are invited to call or write if interested in the subject.

We find that, out of every one hundred cases of cancer operated upon by knife or caustic, only three have survived the operation; but Mr. Hall, upon good authority, has learned that, out of one hundred cases treated by the Alexander method, twenty-seven are apparently cured. It must be remembered, however, that the majority of cases, as before stated, treated with the Alexander remedy were beyond any other known relief—many of the sufferers were told that death could only relieve them. Recently he has talked with a number of persons on whom the death-sentence has been passed who are now alive and well, and who are convinced, as are eminent physicians who have examined them since being discharged from the above-named Sanatorium, that they are permanently cured of cancer.

It is worth while for every surgeon and physician in this country and abroad to look practically into this subject, for it seems to be a discovery that is a great addition and tribute to science; and, in view of what has already been achieved, it is possible that the life of cancer and cancerous growth is at an end.

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

### ENLARGING THE MIND.

There is a vast difference in the mental capacity of different persons. Some years ago Galton, in his great work on "Hereditary Genius" made a study of the difference in ability of wranglers in English Universities and he concluded some were from thirty to forty times more able than others and consequently would be able to deal with questions thirty or forty times as difficult. A Phrenologist would hardly dare to make such comparisons. Whether Mr. Galton was right or not I will not pretend to say, but I do not know why he might not have been. His comparisons were between students of high standing, all wranglers, and not between those at the extremes of ability. Any one can see how great a gap there would be between a Webster, a Clay or Calhoun, and a man in the lowest rank of mental development. This difference is mainly due to the difference in the perfection of the organism, the body, brain and nervous systems. All brain imperfection impairs mental ability. All brain improvement and approach to perfection enhances it.

But there are other causes for mental inferiority and these are the education, the environment and the experience of the individual. All experience of a normal or healthful nature enlarges the mind, and that comes to some extent within the control of the person himself. Two persons of equal ability in youth will be of very unequal ability in mature age if one has a large

experience in the world and the other a small one. Indeed an inferior man in natural ability may outstrip a superior one by being placed where he can have a large contact with men and things.

What our environment shall be is partly under our own control, and any one who would enlarge his mind may well do so by enlarging his experience, or his relations to the world. Large men, broad men will generally be found to have large interests. They will be interested in everything that can promote human welfare and human progress. They will have an interest in every department of nature and art; in politics, religion, and science, and progress in invention, in travel and seeing different lands and people. One of the advantages of an education is in the fact that it brings one in contact with a large number of men trained in particular ways.

If one cannot avail himself of all these things he can have recourse to books and to nature. These are so accessible that no one need to suffer or let his mind become dwarfed for want of opportunity.

### WORK A SAFEGUARD TO A TRUE LIFE.

Like Carlyle and nearly all the great thinkers of the world, Bismarck urged hard work as the only safeguard for a true life. A few years before his death, in addressing some students, he had been asked for a rule of life which could

be simply stated and easily remembered. "There is one word which expresses this rule, this gospel—Work; without work life is empty, useless, and unhappy. No man can be happy who does not work. To the youth on the threshold of life, I have not one word but three words of advice to offer, 'Work, work, work.'"

#### PETROLEUM IN THE TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS.

The petroleum products known as vaselin, terralin, etc., are suggested by Dr. Robinson ("Medical News") as valuable agents in the treatment of phthisis. The material which he has used has been a perfectly refined product, and he gave it in 2 dram doses four times a day, for a period of from three to six months, in every instance with increase of weight, improvement in health, strength and feeling of well-being. The gain was from five and one-half to twenty-three and one-half pounds, and there was no other treatment which could be held responsible for it. The treatment gave no discomfort in any case, as the material is absolutely indigestible and unchangeable in the intestinal tract and passes through unaltered. Fermentative and putrescent changes were controlled and normal functions along the entire tract were re-established. The intestinal toxins were either not formed or were carried off by the petroleum. Indican and sulphates disappeared from the urine. The effect he considers entirely mechanical. It is also the best medium for the conveyance of remedies by nebulization to the throat and bronchial tubes. It is an ideal remedy for all forms of constipation and for tuberculous diarrhœa.

#### THE HOME OF THE FREE AND THE LAND OF THE BRAVE.

Our country once boasted it was the "home of the free and the land of the brave," but we rarely hear these words

spoken now. Canada, however, lacking population, is becoming such a land. Not long ago seven thousand Doukhobors came to Canada from Russia on account of their peace principles. They were located at the time of their coming, two and a half years ago, on an unsettled prairie about six hundred miles beyond Winnipeg. They have already made great progress in providing for themselves, have won the warm esteem of the other settlers, and their dwellings surpass in comfort and cleanliness all others except those of the immigrants from older Canada and Great Britain. The children have made much progress in learning English, and go to school scrupulously clean. Miss Baker, a teacher among them, says that she has visited in hundreds of their homes, and that they live up to high moral standards and hold tenaciously to the simple tenets of Christian faith. They hold daybreak services on Sunday morning, and sing much at home evenings and while going to and returning from their work. They exhibit the most genuine love and goodwill both among themselves and towards others, overcoming their neighbors' fear and suspicion by acts of kindness. Mr. Crosby says: "It is love that the Doukhobors want in life and which they freely give. It was love that prevented them from learning to kill their fellows in the Russian army, and it was their too great love that made the Russian government force its best subjects to leave their native land. It will be Russia's loss and Canada's gain. If they can only teach us on this continent the folly and sin of war, the joy of loving even one's enemies, and the impossibility of doing it with bombshells, their long pilgrimage and their years of hardship will not have been in vain." Iceland has also sent a large colony to Canada.

#### HOW THEY MAKE MACARONI.

Macaroni is a very nutritious, healthful, and delicious food, especially if properly prepared and served. It ought

to come into more general use, especially for children and for those who would discard flesh foods, for, made of wheat rich in gluten, it is, or might become, a substitute for it. It is made of hard red wheat from the Black Sea, mixed with Italian wheat grown mainly on the plains round Foggia. This is ground into semolina, a very coarsely ground flour, the bran and husks are removed and the semolina kneaded in hot water till it has the appearance and consistency of dough. The dough is then placed in a vertical brass cylinder eight or nine inches in diameter, the bottom of which is a plate like the rose of a watering-pot, which is fine or thick according to the macaroni required. Thus, for making vermicelli and all kinds of solid macaroni the holes are very small, while for making tube macaroni the holes are much larger. In the latter case also a conical blade is fixed in the middle of the hole to form the tube. The dough being placed at the top of the cylinder it is driven down by hydraulic pressure through the perforated plate and cut off by hand in lengths of about three feet. It is then hung on canes in the sun to dry. In the case of solid macaroni there is no difficulty in grasping the process. In the case of the tubular macaroni the conical blade and its attachment cut through the dough, and the macaroni issues with a slit all along it. This, however, shrinks together at once and forms a perfect tube, the join being practically invisible. No macaroni is now made by the laborious hand process. There was for a long time a prejudice against machinery, but this has been overcome. The best macaroni is made at Gragnano and Torre dell' Annunziata. A little, also of the best quality, is made at Amalfi, Alfonso Garofalo, of Gragnano, being the most important manufacturer. Over 500,000 boxes are sent annually to the United States, and about 70,000 to London. The remainder is sold in Italy. Our own government is introducing seed of the macaroni wheat into this country, and if it grows well here

we may be able to introduce the industry and thus greatly increase its consumption. If you want to know how good macaroni can be go to a good Italian restaurant and order a macaroni dinner and you will find out.

### FRUITS FOR RHEUMATISM.

The use of fruit diminishes the acidity of the urine, and antagonizes rheumatism. The acids in fruits undergo changes which diminish the acidity of the blood, and aid in the elimination of uric acid. The most digestible fruits are ripe grapes, peaches, strawberries, apricots, oranges, whortleberries, very ripe pears, steamed figs, dates, baked apples, and stewed fruits. A dietary consisting wholly of fruits is a valuable means of overcoming biliousness. Such a dietary may be maintained for one or two days, or a week. A modified fruit dietary is highly beneficial. Two meals may be eaten, the breakfast of fruit only, and the ordinary dinner; or, if three meals are taken, the first and last meals should consist of fruit only. The most laxative fruits are apples, figs, prunes, berries, and peaches.

J. M.

### FRUITS FOR THE CHILDREN.

For children, especially, fruits in their season are an ideal diet, and should not be relinquished. A professor of dietetics, writing on the subject, says that the value of fruit is equally great, whether the fruit be fresh or canned, preserved or dried. "If," says Professor Allen, "one-half the meat, one-fourth the bread, and all the candy given to children could be made to give place to fruit, the death-rate among children would be greatly reduced, their bodies would be better formed, and they would be healthier than most of them are now."

J. M.



## THE NEW BREAD AT PARIS.

## MADE FROM FRESH FLOUR — INCREASED NUTRITION.

Among all the exhibits of bread and bread making at the Paris Exhibition, the most interesting one is a system of milling and baking combined. This system has a double purpose: (1) To make the flour more palatable and more nutritious than that made by the ordinary roller mill; and (2) to make it immediately before baking, so as to secure for the loaf a flour that is absolutely fresh. It is well known that all food substances when ground to a fine powder have a tendency to become oxidized. As is the case with coffee, which is best when freshly roasted and freshly ground, so it is with cereal flour, which is never so aromatic, so palatable, or so nutritious as at the moment when it is first made.

The Schweitzer system, in regard to the milling operations, is a return to the old system of millstones, with the exception that corrugated steel grinders take the place of the millstones of the olden days. These grinders are so accurately adjusted as to admit of the making of the finest flour, while avoiding actual contact of the two grinding surfaces. The simplicity of the apparatus, its cheapness, and the ease with which it can be installed, commend this system particularly for domestic use and for the supply of villages and small communities. Nevertheless, it is capable of being operated on an extensive scale, as is demonstrated by the large establishment at La Villette, Paris, where more than 100,000 pounds of bread are made per day from flour not more than twenty-four hours old.

This system of milling also retains in the flour many of the nutritive elements which the roller system eliminates. The germ and many of the gluten cells, especially those situated near the outside of the grain, in the aleurone layer, become flattened on passing between the rollers, and their particles are not able to pass through the bolting cloth; hence they do not appear in the flour. For this reason the flour made by the roller process is extremely white and very smooth to the touch; its whiteness being due to the preponderance of starch, and its smoothness to the crushing of the starchy particles by the mill rollers. On the other

hand, the flour produced by the Schweitzer system has a marked yellow tint and is granular, because the particles composing it have never been crushed but have been simply torn and separated by the grinding surfaces.

Chemical analysis shows that the flour made according to the Schweitzer system has more than twice as much phosphatic material as that made by the ordinary process. The importance of this fact in respect to nutrition should not be lost sight of, and we must admit that nutrition, not whiteness of color, is the principal object of bread making.

## VALUES OF COMMON FOODS.

A pound of gluten, or whole wheat bread, and about four pounds of oatmeal contain as much proteine, and are, therefore, equal in nutritive value to twenty-five pounds of potatoes. From this, it would seem that the potato is an expensive food. Mattieu Williams declares that if he were autocratic Czar of Ireland his first act toward the uplifting of the Irish race would be the introduction, acclimatizing and dissemination of the Colorado beetle, in order thereby to produce a complete and permanent potato famine. He further states that the apparent improvement of the Irish laborer upon being given a diet containing a liberal proportion of proteine is similar to that of a horse to which corn, beans, and hay are fed after a year of grass only.

Regarding the time-honored pork and beans of New England, a speaker recently asserted that the balance is adjusted, inasmuch as the beans supply proteine and carbo-hydrates, and the pork the necessary fat.

Macaroni and cheese follow the necessary conditions, the macaroni supplying the starch or carbo-hydrates, while the cheese supplies nearly equal quantities of proteine and fat.

In the traditional diet of the Scotchman, oatmeal and herring, supplemented by potatoes and whole-wheat bread, the equilibrium is obtained.

Codfish balls, too, are pronounced valuable, the codfish providing the proteine, the potatoes the carbo-hydrates or starch, and the butter the fat.





"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 HEALTHY.

BY UNCLE JOE.

Fig. 546.—Mrs. Almon Hensley and her Baby.—We are glad to be able to see the mother and child together, and, therefore, give this opportunity to our readers. Here is a picture of a very young child, too young, some say, to have any character developed, but we say no—the character of the child has already distinctive characteristics; and, although these need to be trained and



FIG. 546.

guided, yet, unless we know what channels the child is likely to allow its mind to run in, we shall be all at sea with regard to its future.

We have a complete little head here, bright and intelligent, and full of promise. The mother, it will be noticed, is intensely intellectual, and has a full forehead, which makes her interested in reforms that are based on a practical foundation. She is no vain

theorist, but a woman with a heart and an intellect, and capable of following out a distinct line of thought. She is full of energy, too, and this is beneficial to the success of her work. She has given to the child her intensity of mind and large Causality; hence, she does not need to doubt much as to his future ability to succeed in life in a unique and individual way. He has a great deal of mental curiosity that will keep her busy asking questions. He will want to know about everything that he sees, and, if he cannot comprehend a thing, he will make inquiries concerning it. He is going to be quite a cautious lad, and will show foresight and be able to give advice to others. He will see into the future, and often predict what is going to take place, even although he does not know all the circumstances of the case in hand. He will be shrewd and far-sighted; thus, as a lawyer, he will know how to advise on momentous questions. He will not, however, be an ordinary lawyer, but will make a path of his own, and will take up judiciary matters, and follow out some special lines of equity and jurisprudence.

His sympathies are large, and will probably centre themselves in some special department of reform, for he cannot have so strong an inclination to serve others in a philanthropic way without stirring other minds to think. In medicine he would be very practical, sympathetic, humane, magnetic, and

would take up all the newer lines of thought in connection with the work of diagnosing than follow the old system. He will progress, and advance new ideas.

He will show a strong will of his own, and his temper when excited will have to be appeased by reason and thought, gentleness, and strength of character from others. His energy will be a distinctive characteristic of his mind; hence, he will be quite a driver, and will push forward any enterprise he has on hand.

he will let off steam. A lad like his brother will rather irritate him, for the latter will be too slow and thoughtful, while he must tone down a little, and give himself more consideration for those who are not always in a hurry. He is a fine lad, but his head seems to rise to quite a prominence over the top from the opening of the ears. Thus he will show considerable spirit and temper when he is excited. He has a good perceptive brain, and will remember what he sees better than what he reads. He will take his education in as he goes



FIGS. 547, 548.—BEN AND LON DORMAN, OKLAHOMA CITY.

His brain is large for his body, and, although healthy, yet he should not be forced with his lessons, but allowed to live and develop in natural ways.

Figs. 547 and 548.—These boys are just as different as two boys can be. They live in the same family, have the same parents, and have been brought up in the same way, yet they are different. One resembles his father to a great extent, the other his mother. The one on the left of the picture is a hustler; he will drive his team fast; he will be in a hurry, and will want no detentions. He will crack his whip a good many times to make his horse go whether he needs to or not, for he must be doing something, and this is the way

along, and will watch the birds as they hop about, and remember the colors of their wings and breasts, and how they eat, and when they appear in the spring. He would make a splendid farmer, and, if he were my boy, I would train him in such agricultural work as to fit him for a specialist. He is not over-polite or affable, has not large Agreeableness, and, therefore, will say what he means in a very blunt way. He will need great care in his training, so that he may develop the best characteristics of his nature. He will be better by himself than brought up with others. He could make an excellent naturalist, and, by understanding scientifically all about animals and birds,

he could make a study of natural history or of navigation, but he will dislike to sit down and practice, or spend a number of hours over his lessons. Therefore, he will have to be taught through exciting his love for some special study as a basis, especially one in which he is deeply interested, and from that he will see the necessity of studying the three R's, or the rudiments of learning.

Fig. 548.—The boy on the right of the picture is a studious lad. He is good-natured, kind-hearted, affectionate, and serious in his work and disposition. He has a keenly mathematical mind, and will not want to follow the plough or cultivate potatoes, but will be more inclined to make astronomical calculations, and want a telescope and field-glass to see things that are above him, or those things that will require reflection. His mind will be always occupied, but he will get absent-minded occasionally, and his mother will find him in a brown study trying to work out some problem. He is old for his age, and will be universally liked for his broad sympathy in mankind and for animals. He will not like to see any harm come to any creature, and will be a peaceable advocate, or rather an advocate for peace.

### THE BABY'S BATH.

There is no tonic which can be given to a fretful baby, sick with teething, which is equal to a salt bath. Little children suffer a great deal from the heat, and become restless and nervous, so that it is not strange that they often fall a victim to the more or less serious disorders of the digestive organs, which we are apt to attribute to teething, because they occur when the child is cutting teeth.

We now know that a great deal of sickness is laid to the account of teething which is due to improper feeding, improper air, and similar causes. Teething is a natural process, and in a healthy child, systematically and sensibly fed, it should not be accompanied

by any violent sickness, but only by a slight disturbance of the system. A great many children cut their teeth so easily that the mother does not know they are teething until the teeth appear.

When the second summer falls at the time the canine teeth (the eye and stomach teeth) are cut, there is likely to be more disorder of the child's system, owing to indigestion and to heat as much as to teething. The canine teeth may be expected any time from the fourteenth to the twentieth month. If the child is delicate, they may be delayed later. They are irregular in their order. It is important that the child should sleep regularly, and should have plenty of outdoor exercise. The more a child stays outdoors when the weather will allow, the greater its chances of a healthy teething.

The salt bath is a tonic to a nervous, fretful baby, which is better than any medicine. Use it at night, if the child refuses to go to sleep at his regular hour. The best salt is pure rock. Dissolve half a cupful in a child's bathtub full of lukewarm water. Be careful to dissolve the salt thoroughly in water before adding to the tub, as sharp crystals may otherwise cut like glass the delicate skin. A restless baby feels the soothing power of this warm bath as soon as it is put in it, and will often go to sleep after being taken out of it before it can be dressed for bed. Dry its skin with a soft, absorbent damask towel, and do not try to rinse off its salty bath. It will only keep it awake. Put it to bed after feeding it, if it is near its feeding hour, as soon as possible. A feverish baby will often go to sleep outdoors who refuses to close its eyes indoors. Keep its carriage outdoors under the trees, and let it take its naps and its meals outdoors, in the daytime at least. It will awake with the lark whether it is sick or well, and it is natural that it should. It should be taken out as soon as possible after it wakes up, to get the benefit of the undoubted balm for all physical ills that is found in the early morning air.—N. Y. "Tribune."

## ACQUISITIVENESS.

THE POWER OF SUGGESTION AMONG THE MENTAL FACULTIES IN THE EDUCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.—NO. 8.

Mothers are beginning to see that their children are not organized alike; so the little ones need to be differently trained. One child is bashful, and another one is just the opposite; hence, the treatment that would draw out the frightened little personality would encourage the bold child in the very points in which he was the most proficient—therefore the necessity of understanding the different parts or faculties of the mind. The body is not the man, but the fleshly garment that covers him. We make ourselves over very largely by our thoughts and environments. Let us think that we are weak, and our muscles are made weak; let us fear a certain object before us, and that object becomes an insurmountable barrier. The mind should become strong in every particular, not according to fads or in certain directions only, for all the faculties of the mind are useful.

Some people think themselves into a state of mind that recognizes certain property as theirs, and Acquisitiveness is often made to do many things that it would not think of under ordinary pressure; but, if rightly stimulated and surrounded by the right influences, one can rightly direct even a strong impulse that is inclined to carry one in the wrong direction. Thus a child may take what does not belong to it, but he is not a thief. A thief is only one who has become hardened by crime and who knows that he is taking a thing that does not belong to him, and has learned the art of trickery by continual practice. Thus often ingenuity is brought to bear upon the teaching of a thief. A little child may cause a mother or father considerable anxiety because they both imagine that if their child takes what does not belong to him that he is developing a fearful proclivity which will some day end in crime, and perhaps land him in gaol.

One of the beauties of knowing something about Phrenology is the possibility that parents hold in their own hands of training these little traits of character so as to enlighten such a faculty as Acquisitiveness, and teach the child all about ownership. When a child has this proclivity, namely, of taking what does not belong to him, there is perhaps an underlying reason that can be traced to heredity; but, until reminded of it, parents sometimes forget their own little weaknesses when they were children, and

do not recognize the methods adopted for their cure.

The power of suggestion will very often do what other methods have failed to accomplish. Thus if a parent at night, when seeing the child to bed, will talk to the little one, and keep up the treatment for a month if need be, we think that some benefit will accrue. On going to bed the mother should say to the child: "I want you very much to cure yourself of your habit of taking things that do not belong to you. You know that you do not like, yourself, to have other boys remove your things from their places when you are not asked. I am, therefore, going to suggest to you when you are asleep that you will not have the desire to do this when you wake up in the morning or throughout the day." After the child is asleep, or a parent can soothe him to sleep with passes and light touches until his eyelids droop—he is then in a quiet subjective sleep, or sleepy condition, though perhaps not soundly asleep—she then suggests to him that he wants to be an honorable, upright, and conscientious lad, that he will be able to keep his hands from touching the things that do not belong to him, and that his mind will be strengthened to do what is right, and that it will refuse to do what is wrong. This should be repeated over and over again gently, but firmly, and if the case is very obstinate the suggestion should be continued until the desired effect has been produced.

Probably the organ of Acquisitiveness needs to be cooled off, for often the heat that should direct other faculties has been attracted to this large and active one. A cold-water bandage will often secure a normal exercise of this faculty, and should be tried in every case where the organ is too highly stimulated. Much anxiety on the part of the parents might be avoided if they knew whether the child had acted from an imitative sense by following someone else, or whether the proclivity or development of Acquisitiveness was the prime cause.

Concentration of mind on the part of the parent is one very necessary essential, and a perfect control over his or her own character. When the child is going to rest, the receptive mood is the greatest; consequently, we suggest this time rather than any other, but absent treatment can be given to a child which is receptive to a parent's thought at any time.

AQUILLA.



## A YOUTHFUL VEGETARIAN.

By G. C. Wade, Provincial Secretary to the V. F. U. at Cardiff, Wales.

It may be interesting to your readers, writes Mr. G. C. Wade, if you could find space to reproduce the enclosed likeness of my vegetarian baby, Aubrey di Varzopollo Wade, aged two years when photographed, with a short account of his parentage. His mother, who is a Greek on her father's side, from the island of Zante, and Irish on her mother's, is twenty-six years of age, whilst I, his father, am sixty-one, and am of Welsh descent on my mother's side, and my grandmother on my father's side was French; so he is a citizen of the world and a mixture of nationalities by descent, though a true Briton by birth, previous to which his mother had for some time been a vegetarian, living a good deal on grapes, brown bread, and Quaker oats, whilst I had been a vegetarian about twenty years.

The child has never been ill, nor had a dose of medicine; of course, he has never been vaccinated.

He sleeps with the window open, goes bare-foot, ran alone without forc-



AUBREY DI VARZOPOLLO WADE.

ing at eleven months, and has a bath every day; his fare was Nature's nutriment from the first; he now has bananas, porridge, rice, baked apples, brown bread and milk, and any other fruits, though his favorite diet is "faties and onion sauce." He is as active as a stag, and very strong and bright.

Of course every parent is apt to think his own geese are swans, but the above is simply a record of facts that may be interesting.

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"MY MA, SHE KNOWS."

My pa, he scolds me jes' becuz  
He says I'm gittin' tough;  
He says my face is never clean,  
My hands are always rough;  
I'm not behavin' like I should  
An' goin' wrong, I s'pose;  
But ma, she takes an' pats my hand,  
An' smiles, becuz she knows.

My pa, he says I'll never be  
A business man like him,  
Because I hain't got any "drive"  
And "get-up," "pluck," and "vim;"  
But ma, she says, so solemn like,  
"A man's a boy that grows;"  
"An' boys must have their playin'  
spells;"  
And ma's a trump an' knows!

My pa, he shakes his head an' sighs,  
An' says he doesn't see  
Where I get all the careless ways  
That seem jes' born in me;  
An' ma, she laughs, an' laughs, an'  
laughs,  
Till pa's face crimson grows,  
An' then she says, "'Tis very queer,"  
But, somehow, ma, she knows.

My ma, she knows 'most everything  
'Bout boys an' what they like;  
She's never scoldin' 'bout the muss  
I make with kites and bike;  
She says she wants me to be good  
An' conquer all my foes,  
An' you jes' bet I'm goin' to be,  
'Cuz my sweet ma, she knows.  
—Birch Arnold, Detroit "Journal."

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SAYINGS OF THE CHILDREN.

Little two-year-old Harold had never been accustomed to hear "baby talk." One day when he was calling with his mamma, the lady of the house, thinking

to amuse the child, pointed out a steam-engine standing on a railroad track not far from the house. "Do you see the choo-choo, Baby?" she said. The little man looked first at her, then at the engine, with a troubled look on his little face. Then he asked, gravely, "Do you mean the locomotive?"

A little lad from the country was making a visit to a city aunt, and, being kept indoors all day by the rain, had exhausted all her means of entertainment when he asked, "Can you draw pictures, Auntie?" "Why, of course," replied the weary hostess, with the mental reservation "that any one could draw well enough for such a child." Pad and pencil were soon in hand, and to the question, "What shall I draw first?" the little fellow replied, "Draw a cow." The cow was received with immoderate bursts of laughter, and when followed by a chicken, which received the same doubtful compliment, the aunt exclaimed, "If you make fun of my pictures, I shall not draw any more." Sobered at once, the young critic begged for more. "Draw a pig, auntie; please do draw a pig." When the attempt at a pig appeared, all was quiet for a moment. Then the boy, with serious mouth and laughing eyes, looked first at the picture and then at his aunt, and shouted, "Did you ever see a pig?"

A little girl of four years was riding past a cemetery with her mother. Looking up, she said, "Mamma, how long after they bury a person before the gravestone comes up?"

We were spending the winter in old Fortress Monroe, and the small boy of the family had been cautioned repeatedly not to drink any water that had not been boiled, as it was not safe. One day, when something had gone wrong, and he was crying bitterly, his mother called cheerily to him: "Kenneth, do you know that your tears are salt? Catch the next one and taste it!" Stopping his sobs for a moment, he wailed forth in the most dismal tones, "Oh, no; I'm afraid to—it hasn't been boiled."

#### PARENTAL TROUBLES.

In many respectable households there is secret mourning because of the conduct of some member of the family: some one who has not done right, and will not; some delinquent in family duties who will not heed good advice, or learn by experience how to act as he or she should; some one who will persist in associating with disreputable or worthless characters, who are leading them on to good-for-nothingness or ruin; some one who

will not only absorb an undue portion of the income of the head of the family, but waste it in riotous and foolish living, if not in criminal expenditures; some one who will run into debt for the parents to pay rather than be discredited and disgraced as swindlers. Of such families all may seem serene on the outside, while there is mourning and sorrow within, consuming as with fire the very life of the distressed parent. Such a condition of things can't last always, for some day the mask will be removed, the light of the world will shine therein, the day of retribution will surely come and punish the wrong-doers. The shame of this day of retribution is what causes sorrow in the household, where otherwise peace and happiness should reign, and which is corroding the heart-strings of many a good and worthy parent.

—Contributed by J. M.

#### INDIVIDUALITY.

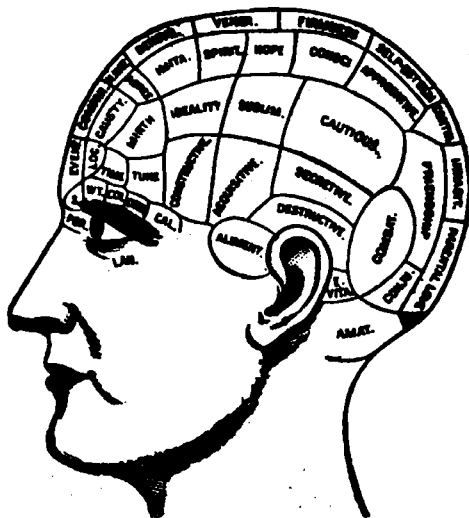
Each being wins his way alone—by  
choice;  
Each must unfold his temper, worth,  
and power,  
Amid the grind of circumstance and  
time  
Great needs, ambitions, purposes, plans,  
Press forward their demands imper-  
ative,  
And clamoring on the threshold of the  
heart,  
Create the force to push out free and  
bold,  
In untrod realms where we must hew  
a way;  
Where kingdoms wait for those who  
bear  
The natural heart of royalty!

Companions true are those who keep  
our pace,  
And yet encroach not on our liberty;  
The human soul so hungers to be free  
No tie can hold it back; and so it is.  
Our kinsmen oft become but memories;  
And should we stand eyes meeting old-  
time eyes,  
The knowledge sure would flash from  
soul to soul,  
I know thee not!

NAN WILKERSON WOOD.



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



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JANUARY, 1901.

## THE COMING CENTURY.

**JULIA HARRIS MAY, STRONG, ME.**

Along the dim horizon of the years  
 Another century brightens to its morn,  
 And golden glimpses of great deeds  
 adorn  
 The lessening twilight. As the dawning  
 nears  
 I wondering ask, amid my hopes and  
 fears,  
 "Shall justice rise to help the right, and  
 scorn

The eastern hilltops of the century.

The gilded trappings by the wicked  
worn  
To cover fraud? Shall peace arise that  
bears  
No battle banner?" Silently she lies  
Beneath the sun-tipped clouds, nor an-  
swers me.  
"Shall perfect love and liberty arise  
Till glimpses gladden to reality?"  
No answer; but new radiance glorifies

## HAS THE CENTURY BEEN GROWING BETTER OR RET- ROGRADING IN MORALS?

This is a question which all practical minds should try to solve. When we look at the great problems of life and see the sin and misery in the world we may think that the century has not increased in stability, in moral tone, and moral sentiment. Such a question as this cannot be answered by looking at one side of the question only; for instance, if one dwells on the vice contained in a large city, one might be in-

clined to say that there are but few evidences of moral progress, but such a view of things would not be fair to the real state of the world at large.

Mr. William T. Stead, editor of "The Review of Reviews," London, has been giving his views upon the century's moral progress. He thinks that material progress has advanced phenomenally, but that moral progress has not advanced to so great an extent. He asks, "has the race climbed higher toward the ideal which was presented in realized shape before the world in the Man of Nazareth, are the

people better, and is there more love in the world? What has the century done for family life, has it made it more close, more sacred?" On the dark side of the question he says, "two things stand out most prominently, the decay, in many cases the entire abandonment, of family prayers; and the increase in the facility and the practice of divorce." On the brighter side he sees that "There is a greater and more increasing attention paid to the welfare of the child, universal compulsory education is practically the creation of this century, the state and society recognize in many ways the obligation to protect and care for the child in a fashion entirely unknown a hundred years ago, but this is done largely outside the family, and the state, which is almost exclusively masculine, has thereby, to a certain extent, diminished the influence of woman in the education of her children. In the latter half of the century this has been somewhat counteracted by the recognition of the right of woman to full citizenship; the woman's rights movement, often ignorantly misunderstood, contains more promise of contributing to the moral progress of the race than any other movement of our time." Another evidence of moral progress is, he considers, the growth of Socialism, "which is the aspiration to realize in economics the Christian ideal. Victory over slavery, however, which is rightly described as one of the triumphs of moral principle in the nineteenth century, is far from being complete; the exploitation of one man by another takes different forms, but the thing itself continues. The conscience of man is troubled and will continue to be troubled more and more, nor ought it to know any rest

until there is not a human being in the world whose lot we should be ashamed that Christ should share if he were again to visit earth in natural shape. It is often said, by none more eloquently than by Mr. Lecky, in his "History of Rationalism," that the decay of dogmatic religion has been followed by a great outburst of humanitarian philanthropy; this no doubt is true, we are softer than our sires, gaols, lunatic asylums, work houses, attest an increased reluctance of man to torture man, but whether this will be permanent or not remains to be seen. It has been well said that a rosebud will blossom into a perfect rose more rapidly if it was cut and placed in water than if it were left on the bush, but the cut rose bears no seed, when its leaves fall all is over. It may be so with the humanitarianism that has blossomed on the thorny stem of Christian dogma, certain it is that the later years of the century have afforded sinister warning of the growth of a new and non-Christian dogma, which tends not to mercy but to murder.

In some respects we think that Mr. Stead is right, and that the century has increased in moral ethics, in high principles, in its superior code of morals; but let us not on the threshold of a new century forget the simpler needs of home life and home training. We come in touch with so many families where the boys are going to rack and ruin by freedom of life before they are twenty, as they have no restraint at home or no principle at stake to bring out their own moral sense, and girls whose lives are wrecked by the indiscriminate social life they encourage, instead of building up a delight in home life by the culture of their minds through the

best literature of the day. They prefer spending night after night at the theatre, in the ball-room, or on pleasure bent in one way or another. The dawning century should make home an ideal place instead of only a place of convenience to spend a passing hour. Cities will be cleansed of vice and crime when homes are what they should be. It is not a sign of morality when vice and immorality are shuffled from one precinct to another; only when it dies altogether, and when moral tastes have taken its place shall we find the home to be what it should be.

### THE LATE CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

MAN OF LETTERS, PUBLICIST, AND JOURNALIST.

October brought the death of a veteran writer who died at the age of seventy-one. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, who has just passed away, studied law at Philadelphia, and practised that profession in Chicago. It was in Hartford, Conn., that he did the best of his life-work, and it was here that he began



THE LATE CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

his editorial labors. He devoted his later years to more purely literary work, and dropped the political side of edi-

torial writing. He was considered one of the foremost men of the day as a writer of books on travel and as an essayist.

His perceptive faculties were remarkably developed, and his descriptive powers exceptional.

### THE LATE JOHN SHERMAN

Within two days of the death of Charles Dudley Warner, John Sherman, the most eminent of surviving



THE LATE JOHN SHERMAN.

American statesmen, died at Washington in his seventy-eighth year.

After he had been admitted to the bar he plunged into politics, that being the year of Henry Clay's great campaign against James K. Polk. Thus his active political career covered more than half a century. His foremost part in the resumption of specie payments and his distinguished services as a public financier will give him his best title to a permanent place in the history of American statesmanship.

He was appointed Secretary of State in McKinley's Cabinet in 1897, but in 1898 retired on account of failing health. He was a man of marked

ability. His talent for understanding figures was remarkable. He was in his element when he was considering large and influential problems of the Ways and Means Committee. The moral and intellectual faculties were conspicuously developed. He was not a man who yielded one iota from any strong conviction that he held. He carried an iron will, and his head indicated this. Sympathy, too, was also another strong characteristic, hence he made many friends, and helped a large number of people who appealed to him for assistance.

#### GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD.

While the American politics has settled down under a Republican Government, with McKinley at its head, and the English Conservatives are rejoicing that Lord Salisbury is Premier, we must not forget that away in the West, Japan has elected her new Cabinet, and put her strongest man to the front—Marquis Ito—as her Premier. He has been twice Premier since 1889, and is the first man since the Constitution was promulgated eleven years ago who has had a following influential enough to give the party system a fair trial. He was chief framer of the Constitution, and, having been a great man before its adoption, he has abstained from too active interference with the different parties until now. His public record as chief pioneer and advocate of Western ideas in Japan makes him the man best fitted to combat the reactionaries at home, and to understand the intricacies of the situation as between the different Western powers.

In 1895 he had no powerful friends, but now he finds Germany separated

from Russia and France, while England and Germany have just taken a position in accordance with Japanese policy in China. He finds the situation propitious in regard to the cardinal point of Japanese relations with Russia, namely, absolute non-interference of the latter power with Korea. At the same time Japan, judging by the declarations of some high in influence at Tokio, has no objection to Russian occupation of Manchuria, provided Korea is left alone. In that respect Marquis Ito will have a freer hand than the other powers. Heretofore Japanese partyism has been split into factions, as in Germany and France. A directly opposite policy is pursued by Marquis Ito: he wants fewer parties and more parliamentary government. At the same time, his profession of the most cordial relations with Western powers must be sincere, for he was the most active in cultivating those relations at first, and has been the most consistent opponent of the reactionaries ever since Japan entered on her new course.

Marquis Ito has often been called the Bismarck of Japan. He is a soldier,



MARQUIS ITO.

statesman, and diplomat familiar with political institutions of all especially noted countries, and an especially devoted friend of the United States. He is not, on the other hand, an admirer of Russia. It was Ito, who, as High Admiral of the Japanese Navy, crushed

the Chinese war-ships in September, 1894, and who afterward negotiated the terms of peace with Li Hung Chang. It was Russia that deprived Japan of the advantages of that treaty, as Ito well remembers.

#### MATTERS OF EDUCATIONAL INTEREST.

"One of the greatest questions that ever engaged the thoughts of men and women is how to train and educate a child, that he may become an industrious, truth-loving, law-abiding, and God-fearing citizen, one that will perform honestly and intelligently all the duties of life."

When David P. Page was principal of the Albany Normal School, in 1884, a young man who had taught school for several years visited him, and eagerly related his experience at —.

"What did you do there?" said Mr. Page.

"I taught arithmetic, reading, spelling, geography, grammar, and history."

"Did you do nothing besides?"

"I taught a small class in algebra."

"And nothing else?"

"Nothing that I can remember."

"Then you must have failed; the teacher's work is to set influences in operation that will make Christian men."

The young man was so impressed that, contrary to his design, he enrolled as a pupil, and went forth, as did all the graduates of that school, not merely to teach arithmetic, etc., but to elevate to a higher stage of thought and life, not only the pupils, but the parents as well.

One of the foremost artists of to-day is Mr. C. B. Gibson. He tells this story about himself and his struggling days. He made a sketch, and took it to an editor, who accepted it and paid him four dollars for it. Mr. Gibson began to estimate that he could make five such sketches a day, and thus earn \$6,000 a year. He hurried home, and made five sketches, and took them to the same editor, who handed them all back, saying that more time and labor must be put into them. This lesson made a deep impression on Mr. Gibson, who to this day is a most careful worker. A single wrong line causes him to tear up his paper and begin again. Friends may praise the work, but he will point out details which might be improved. The five-dollar picture receives as much painstaking attention as the fifty-dollar one. He remembers the state in life when money was the first consideration. He

has passed that. It is excellence that he aims at now.

Is a school principal responsible for failure to educate a dunce? That was the main point involved in an action for alleged breach of contract against the head of a New Jersey business college by the father of a youth who had attended without benefit a four years' course in that institution. The parents testified that the boy was sent to school with the understanding that he would secure a good commercial education, and that \$400 a year had been paid for it. When examined in court, the youth was shown to be almost completely lacking in a knowledge of arithmetic, history, geography, and book-keeping; in short, as ignorant as when he entered the college. The case was dismissed upon the technical point that a contract for more than a year, not in writing, could not be enforced. But the court also added: "A teacher is no more responsible for the failure or success of his pupil than the lawyer is for the success or failure of his case, or the physician for his patient. All that is necessary is that reasonable skill be shown by the teacher."

J. M.

#### REVIEWS.

*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.*

"Social Tragedies, and Other Poems," by J. W. Scholl, author of "The Light Bearer of Liberty." 16mo, fancy cloth, pages 142.

A daintily made volume, appropriately framing verses of an exceptional quality. It may be interesting to the JOURNAL readers to be told that the author is one of the graduates of the Institute of Phrenology, having taken the regular course about ten years ago. Later as a contributor to the pages of the JOURNAL his name was frequently seen at the head of articles of a technical character discussing special questions in mind function. Mr. Scholl has been a devoted student in academic lines, philosophy and the languages claiming most of his attention, and later through a superior scholarship obtaining positions as instructor in collegiate institutions of rank. The poems,



thirty or more, included in the book, are generally above average in style, delicacy of melodic effect, and verbal expression. They are spoken from the heart to the heart, dealing with themes of a deep interest to the individual and to society; showing unusual power to grasp the inner meaning of the soul's emotion, and as unusual capacity to reveal to the appreciative reader in words of eloquence and fire their meaning.

We welcome Mr. Scholl to the ranks of American poets. Mental science and philosophy are honored by such earnest work in verse, and as a young writer in the field of metrical composition there are but few American poets whose prospect of advancement in the future seems brighter.

H. S. D.

"Heredity and Morals as Affected by the Use and Abuse of the Sexual Instinct," by James Foster Scott. Published by E. B. Treat & Co., New York.

This book of four hundred and thirty-six pages is one that contains much plain talk, the justification of which is unfortunately found in the morals of the people. Jeremy Taylor says, "it is impossible to make people understand their ignorance, for it requires knowledge to perceive it, and, therefore, he that can perceive it hath it not." Readers will readily understand that the object of the book is to make them understand their ignorance, to enable them to perceive it so that they may have it not. The design of the work is evidently to furnish the non-professional man with a sufficiently thorough knowledge of matters pertaining to his sexual life—knowledge which he cannot afford to be without. The writer quotes Huxley's well known saying that "knowledge goes beyond phenomena," thus the writer has endeavored to convey this knowledge in language free, as far as possible, of technical terms and intelligible to laymen. As science strips all draperies from the object it examines, so the writer has avoided making any statement of facts which he believes to be debatable. We must acknowledge that civilization has very slowly come to the race, and the tribes originally barbarous have required long periods of development for their higher enlightenment, and the results have come just as slowly along the line of posterity. The progeny of the careless and the faulty will surely be affected physically or psychically or both. The writer's attention was called upon this subject at his very entrance into University life through an address by the late President Porter of Yale University, then came the writer's experience as a medical student at Edinburgh, Vienna, and London, then a residence of two and a half years in a hospital devoted exclu-

sively to obstetrics and the diseases of women, followed by several more years of hospital and private practice. He has made it a point to discuss the subject matter of this work with several widely different kinds of advisers, men of science, doctors, ministers, lawyers, and with quite a large number of "men about town." The sum of it has also been prudently discussed with women. He asserts that these various classes of counsellors, affording as they do the fairest test, agree with what has been said, and perhaps, strange to say, the most emphatic assent of all comes from men of loose morals, many of whom, after reading this book, have been led to lead a changed life. Difficult though it be to write a work of this kind, Dr. Scott has evidently undertaken to carry out what he feels to be his duty in the matter in a thoroughly honest and elevated way. The book is no skimming of the subject, it is a thorough examination of the causes and results of the consequences and influences, as well as the heredity taint following the lowering of moral conduct. We believe, if wisely distributed and discussed, much benefit might accrue. There is too much social life built up on the very points so explicitly explained by the writer, and the hereditary dangers as a result are considered by all who understand the subject highly pernicious.

## OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

P. R.—You ask if Phrenology can be of any service to you in the choice of a domestic help. We believe that in the family service Phrenology will fill some day a long-needed want, because we are able to see the necessity of selecting the right kind of service amongst those who are willing to render it. We have all classes of people wanting work, and provided they get into their right spheres they make excellent assistants in a home; but if you have the wrong kind of help (or even the right kind of help), in the wrong home, the wheels of life will not move smoothly, and neither the housekeeper, the cook, or housemaid can enjoy their work. For a cook you want to select a person with a vital temperament who is good natured, and who when she pokes the fire does not poke it out. She must have large Alimentiveness, Ideality, Constructiveness, and a full share of Acquisitiveness in order to be economical, saving, yet capable of knowing just what kind of seasoning to put into her food, and the right kind of ornamentation to make it look appetizing. A general help needs a motive temperament, good health, and a large perceptive intellect. A house-

maid should have the motive mental temperament, while a lady's maid should have the vital mental. All these differences Phrenology can point out, and you had better make a study of the science for your own use.

L. C.—San Francisco.—For nasal diseases, such as you are evidently troubled with, you had better get the fountain syringe. You can apply water so easily by a current that can be regulated, and it is more desirable than a variable current. Be careful, however, and do not weaken the membranes.

O. S.—New Jersey.—The organ of Order that you are troubled about, can be cultivated through paying attention to detail, and by putting things away in their proper place when they are no longer needed. It is a mistake to think that a person must be slovenly all his life because he has a poorly developed organ of Order. Every faculty of the mind is capable of being developed just the same as all the muscles of the body are properly trained by a careful director. Have a place for everything and be sure and have everything in its place, and you will soon develop attention to details, and will enjoy the pleasure that comes from a well-trained organ of Order and a well-disciplined mind.

N. O.—Colorado.—As you say, one of the worst trials of one's life is perhaps failing memory, and to be unable to recall the names of people, one's friends, and the places one has visited just when one wants it, is a great detriment. We have often said that each faculty has its memory, and this is true, but the organ of Eventuality helps us to remember names more distinctly than perhaps any other faculty. One very good way to recollect names is to have in mind when one is introduced to new people some connecting thought that will enable a suggestion to be made relative to that name, and there is hardly a name that does not resemble something else or recall to the mind some other association. Language is another faculty that is of use to us; the memory of words while Locality helps to associate the names of places that we have visited. Comparison is generally the faculty that classifies and demonstrates in a practical way how things differ from one another.

### TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

571.—W. H. W., Hartford, Kansas.—Your head is very peculiarly shaped, or else the photographer has given you a wrong twist by his camera. You appear to have an enormous amount of Cautiousness, and if this is correct you are far too anxious, and worry over trifles, and

fear too much about the future. Try to take things more as they come and do not worry at both ends. You are quite ingenious, very mechanical, inclined to throw out many new suggestions, and are favorably organized to do work of a particular character, such as in electricity or invention; but you are not physically adapted to engage in severe labor, and are much more inclined to do head work than muscle work. You appear to have too great a strain upon you at present, and must try and get more sleep. Try parting your hair at the side, we think this will improve your appearance very much. Converse more freely in general society, and do not retire within yourself as much as you are inclined to.

572.—W. O., Milbank, S. Dak.—You have a sterling character and one that is bound to make way in the world. You have a strong perceptive intellect, are thoroughly scientific, and are capable of using your knowledge to good advantage. You are able to remember places well, and can travel with advantage, for you would see things without spectacles, and would know how to reproduce your knowledge when you returned home. You are very intuitive, quite discriminative in your work, and could make a splendid financier, president of a railroad, or commercial lawyer.

573.—H. M., Knowles, Wis.—You have quite a strong perceptive intellect which makes you a very keen collector of facts, and you will enjoy, all your life, the study of nature, thus as a geologist, botanist, anatomist, or physiologist you will very quickly gather up information. Why do you not take up one special subject like natural history and pursue that, if you have a chance to study it? If you give up teaching you had better take up practical engineering, or study law. The department of law that examines into property and commercial matters will suit you better than as if you allowed yourself to be confined closely to office work. Your nature demands plenty of exercise, and on this account you should choose wisely an occupation that will take you away from sedentary work a part of each day.

574.—C. S., Newark, N. J.—This lady has developed her perceptive qualities very considerably of late. The earlier picture of her showed more of the reflective mind, and consequently she must have been using her brain to study both departments of thought, namely, mental philosophy and mathematics, also scientific and practical subjects. She could succeed in a general business as a house-keeper, and also as a general manager. She could get up a good dinner for her friends without any trouble, in fact, she has the mind that could easily adapt itself to using up material; she will not

waste anything if she has liberty to act according to her judgment.

575.—F. X. L., New York.—Your photographs indicate that you have a very thoughtful disposition and could excel in study, particularly in the legal profession, in finance, or in railroading. You are very particular how things are done for you, in fact, you are too mindful of appearances and little things that you want done. Life is hardly long enough for you to attend to all the things that you put your mind upon, therefore, make a selection and do not worry so much if you cannot always have things in a state of perfection. You are quite intuitive and able to understand the requirements of others as well as their characteristics. We cannot begin to answer your last question, as the photograph is not an appropriate one for us to judge from. You must follow out the conditions for an accurate answer, for the question is too important for us to give a reply to without an opportunity to judge of the person with the hat off.

576.—W. O. H., Portland, Me.—You have a broad, rather than high head, and like to know the reason for things before you will take much stock in what is said. When you are with your mates you know how to enjoy yourself, and others enjoy themselves in your company. You would make a very good photographer, for you would know how to catch the true expression of character in your photographs. You would make a good student of Psychology, Phrenology, and Physiognomy. You are very ingenious, and could excel in all kinds of work that require ingenuity or mechanical skill and inventive ability. You will probably bring out some invention of your own. You like to see things perfect and you help to make them so; are energetic, and able to hustle through work in a masterly way.

577.—H. N., Elberfeld, Ind.—Your photograph shows that you take a deep interest in study, and that you are concerned in all that touches life in an immediate way. You have a scientific turn of mind, and are thoroughly in touch with the newest ideas on mental science, mental healing, and mental therapeutics. You are a progressive man and will never be behind the times in which you live. You are full of enterprise, and it will not be difficult for you to rise to the top of your profession. You have energy of mind and thoroughness of character. Your language is not large, but it is sufficient to enable you to succeed in whatever lines of scientific work you may choose to take up. You are in your element when you are making some new discovery, and it is not going to be easy for you to go in the old beaten track. You have a strong drawing toward reform, and on that ac-

count you will be one of the fore lights of the present century. Your literary interest is very keen, and you had better devote some of your attention to journalism, and to the writing out of ideas that will be new to the general public.

578.—S. R. H., Melmore, O.—Your mind is a very intense one, and we are afraid you allow yourself to suffer more than you need to when you come in contact with other people. Farming may be very excellent work for you at present to enable you to increase your physique, but it is going to be hard for you to give your full attention to farming all your life. You could study law very appropriately, and we would advise you to get a copy of Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell's work on "The Outlines of Law" for he knows so much about the subject and writes in such an interesting way, that you will be fascinated with the study before you dig deeper into legal matters. You could succeed in finance and railroading, but we do not think that your health will allow you to take up much steady indoor work.

579.—P. E. O., Boston, Mass.—You have a splendid head to examine and we wish we had more space to offer you to make the remarks we should like to concerning your character. You are a man of considerable experience, and have used your intellect avaiably, and probably have united your intellectual and business work in a harmonious way. You are a keen, shrewd judge of character and are seldom mistaken in your estimates of men. You ought to be a financier or banker along with other things that your mind is engaged in, not because you love the dollars and cents so much, but because you think it is right to look after money so as to have sufficient to use in philanthropic work. You do not believe in any waste, and therefore, are constantly using your Causality and Benevolence in planning out works of philanthropy. You would make a first-rate physician, especially a consulting one.

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## WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Wednesday evening, December 5th, the first lecture of the season was given when Madam Cappiani, once the famous prima donna, now a remarkable teacher of the voice, occupied the chair and gave a comprehensive address on Phrenology and its use in cultivating voice tones, or soul voice. We hope next month to give the address in full. It was highly ap-

preciated and showed the breadth of thought, and the keen insight into character that the speaker possessed.

Dr. Brandenburg was then called upon to address the meeting, and said in part: "I have listened with interest to Madam Cappiani's address, who has taken us around the world and given us an idea why different nationalities show a great variety of talent in expressing Tune." He spoke of the location of the organ of Tune as appropriately lying near the organ of the ear, yet he said it was the brain through the organ of Tune that enabled us to comprehend songs which the ear was able to catch. He mentioned the organ of Constructiveness as having to do with composition, and the organ of Ideality as giving taste for beautiful music and harmony. He could understand why in Italy, the land of beauty and clear skies, the people were so musical. It was not until Gall, the philosophic reasoner, began to make his discoveries that the function of the various powers of the mind were found to have their location in the brain. Speaking for a few moments on political matters, he said he thought our statesmen should all take a course at the American Institute of Phrenology. He then depicted the developments of the various kinds of statesmen; first, what a true statesman's head should represent; secondly, what a strong politician generally possessed; thirdly, what a sharp wire-puller generally represents.

The Rev. Alexander Hyde said that Phrenology was such an extensive subject that he did not know of any department of thought that could not use the science in some way. It was the only true basis of all philosophy. He once read a book called "The Foot-prints of Fate," and he saw in it one remarkable statement which was this, the writer said; "I am surprised at the end of the nineteenth century that to-day so many men of science and intelligence actually believe in Phrenology." Here was a left-handed compliment but a true one, for many men of science and intelligence are now seeing the worth of Phrenology who would not entertain it previously. He said he was glad to hear Madam Cappiani make a statement relative to the action of the brain in the cultivation of musical tone and voice culture. You can have no true oratory without well-educated emotion, and emotional centres in the brain needed to be called out by the right kind of culture and training. He showed us effectively how high true sentiment, when expressed, raised and elevated the mind, while hatred and evil thoughts lowered the mind. He said it was impossible to get a perfect voice from a people who are more engaged in studying prosperity and money getting than anything else; he

said the American voice was failing because the voice was not being trained, men have not time to educate the emotions, it was only woman who had time and opportunity to train her voice by careful culture. He said the coming man ought to take more care of his voice, not allow it to go into decay.

Dr. King was next called upon to address the meeting, and he said in part, that no children are alike, one child can be trained through one set of faculties, and another can be trained better through quite a different range of qualities. There are certain faculties that help to build up the character, and these should be understood by every teacher. In the animal kingdom we can get whatever character we wanted by making the right selection of animal; sometimes animals have more sense than their keepers. Thought has a great deal to do with developing the body, though we are just on the threshold of understanding this principle. The text that has often come to me as a verification of this is "as a man thinketh so is he." He would recommend all present to make a study of Phrenology, so as to be able to make the most of their abilities.

Madam Cappiani then called upon Miss Fowler to make an address. Miss Fowler said they had had an exceptional treat that evening. She thought that all students at first found a difficulty in locating the organ of Tune, and she would like to point out on Madam Cappiani's head its position, as she possessed a very large development of it. As Madam had no objections to allowing her to do so, she demonstrated the location of Time, Weight, Constructiveness, Ideality, as well as Tune, and explained in brief how all these faculties were necessary to a musician. She said there had been no doubt in the minds of Phrenologists since the discovery of the organ that such a centre existed in the anterior lateral region of the brain. Some of the recent investigations of scientists, bearing on the musical centre, were exceedingly interesting, for they have demonstrated that the musical centre is even older than that of speech, on the ground that music has in itself more of a primary or simple element of sound expression than speech. Ballet and Wallascheck were the first to classify amusia in motor and sensory musical agraphia, and alexia, but others have made some valuable observations on the centre as well. Miss Fowler then examined a lady and gentleman from the audience, one being a friend of Madam Cappiani's she was able to testify to its truthfulness, at the request of a lady in the audience to know whether the examination accorded with the known characteristics of the individuals. The lady

was a writer of considerable repute; the gentleman was a bank clerk, holding great responsibility in that line.

#### PHRENOLOGY AT THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BAZAAR.

During the first week in December a notable Bazaar was held by the National Society of Woman Suffrage, and nearly all the States of the Union were represented. The ingenuity of each State was taxed to the utmost, and thus a unique fusion of the products of the whole country were brought under one roof. One feature of the Bazaar was to bring together as many pioneers as possible, on this account Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Hooker, Charlotte F. Wilbur, Mrs. Dio Lewis, who are all over eighty, appeared at various times during the Bazaar, while many who could call themselves pioneers, yet who are still in their seventies, were also present; among these were the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, the Rev. Phebe Hanaford, Miss Emily Miles, and scores of others were present at the opening ceremonies. A Phrenological booth was presided over by Miss J. A. Fowler, when some remarkable memories and reminiscences were brought to light by those who she had the pleasure of having examined years ago. Miss Anthony recalled the time, over fifty years ago, when her father told her to "let off half the world from her shoulders," and she recalled the time, in 1853, when she was with Miss Fowler's father and mother and Mr. and Mrs. Wells in New York City. Her father's father was ninety-five years of age, her father's mother was eighty-six and a half years old, while her mother was eighty-four. She is following out the same constitutional traits of her family, for she is now over eighty years of age, and her brain is remarkably clear and active. Miss Fowler pointed out the salient characteristics of her organization, one of which was her large Vitaliveness which gives to her her strong hold on life. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, it will be remembered, is the widow of Dr. Howe, who had so much to do with the development of Laura Bridgeman. In April of last year a short resumé of Miss Anthony's character was given by the editor, and in a more recent number the Reminiscences of Julia Ward Howe were reviewed and accompanied by an excellent picture. A professor of natural history at the Central Park Museum, Miss Lucy Stone Blackwell, the clever assistant to the editing staff of "The Woman's Journal," came in among others for an examination. Nearly all had come in touch with the old members of the Phren-

ological family, namely, O. S. and L. N. Fowler. Mrs. Chapman Catt, President of the Association and the Treasurer of the Bazaar, were both publicly examined on the second day of the Bazaar. We hope later to give Mrs. Catt's portrait and a sketch of her character.

#### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Dr. Drayton will lecture for the American Institute of Phrenology on January 2d (Wednesday), the chair to be taken by the Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, a descendant of Benjamin Franklin. The subject will be "Phrenology." Dr. Drayton has always something interesting to relate on the subject of mind psycho-physiology and mental manifestation, therefore, we are expecting an interesting meeting and a large number of old and new friends to welcome him.

#### WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

Professor G. H. Brinkler is at present in San Francisco, Cal.

H. H. Hinman is practicing in Paris, Texas.

M. Tope is in Bowerston, O.

W. G. Alexander is lecturing in Nelson, B. C.

H. D. McDowell is giving examinations in Pea Ridge, Ark.

Professor Taggart is giving lectures and examinations at Mesick, Mich.

Vinter F. Cooper is at Twin Bridges, Mont.

Professor Allen Haddock is still at home and doing business in San Francisco, Cal.

Professor FitzGerald is lecturing and giving examinations in Valparaiso, Ind.

Paul B. Kington, class of 1899, is lecturing in Elora, Ontario.

Professor John Wesley Ensley is at Reedley, Fresno Co., Cal.

John W. Jones, class of 1868, is in National Military Home, Ind.

Professor D. H. Campbell, class of '87 and '89, is at present in Port Huron, Mich.

Professor George Cozens is lecturing at Lake Benton, Minn., and expects to go to South Dakota shortly.

#### FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

On Wednesday, November 7th, Mr. James Webb, of Leyton, gave a highly instructive lecture on "The Phrenology of the Poets," and dealt in a very lucid manner with the works of Moore, Keats, Cowper, and Hood. The lecture was illustrated with several diagrams of noted



literary characters, and references to their phrenological characteristics were highly appreciated. The meeting was well attended, and Mr. Webb was heartily thanked for his able address. A practical demonstration of Phrenology was also given by Mr. Webb. The lecturer referred to his early association with the late Mr. L. N. Fowler, and congratulated the Institute on the work it was doing for the advancement of Phrenology.

At the meeting on November 21st, W. Hoyland, Esq., of Sheffield, was present, and as chairman of the meeting gave some interesting reminiscences of Phrenology, and his personal acquaintance with the late Mr. Fowler and family. Mr. Hoyland has promised to lecture before the Institute next session. A paper was read by Miss E. Higgs on "Some People I Have Met." An interesting discussion was maintained by Messrs. Williamson, Wilkins, Wedlake, Hills, Dommén, and Elliott. A vote of thanks to the chairman and lecturer closed an interesting meeting.

On Tuesday, the 30th of October last, Mr. Framjee delivered a lecture on "Phrenology and its Founder," at Mr. Hooper's Hall, Newquay. There was a large attendance. Rev. Stevenson occupied the chair, who introduced the lecturer in somewhat flattering terms. Mr. Framjee contended that Phrenology had its esoteric and exoteric side. There is a classical and scientific as well as a vulgar and beach Phrenology, which distinction is a matter of grave importance. He dealt, as far as time permitted, with the history of character reading from the Greek period downwards, and narrated amusing instances of crude speculative ideas relating to the various functions of the brain. The lecturer appropriately referred to the life and labors of Dr. Gall, and concluded by dealing with arguments from Comparative Anatomy, that, other things being equal, "Size is a measure of Power;" also from Cerebral Physiology, that mind is dependent upon plurality of faculties, etc. He gave instances of rest and activity of mental pursuits, cases of genius and insanity as partial, sleep and dreams, injuries to the brain, somnambulism, influence of alcohol, narcotics, opium, etc., as inferences of division of work carried on by different parts of the brain under fitting conditions. Intelligent questions were asked by Messrs. Colliver, Walker, Rev. Stevenson, Miss Last, and Mrs. Stevenson, to which the lecturer ably replied, and a vote of thanks terminated the proceedings. Further lectures are anticipated on the same subject.

An extract from the "Prajā Bandhū," published at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Presidency, October 21, 1900.

### A LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY.

As announced in our last issue, Mr. Trimbakrai Jadavrai Desai, F.F.P.I., Barrister-at-law, delivered an interesting lecture on "Phrenology" in the Shanti Bhawan Theatre, on Monday last, on behalf of the local Social and Literary Association. The presidential chair was given to Mr. F. X. De Souza, the District and Sessions Judge of this place. The lecturer, at the outset, gave a short history of the Science of Phrenology, which he said was just a hundred years old, having been discovered by Dr. Gall, a German physician, in about the year 1796, and like all other sciences it had to encounter strong opposition. From Germany the science spread to other countries of Europe and the civilized world. In England and America, the lecturer said, there are Phrenological Institutes at the present day where the science of Phrenology is taught. Dr. Desai then described the main principles of the science, and while doing so he said that the Science of Phrenology teaches us that the mind acts through the brain, and as is the brain, so is the development of the mind. There are different men with different characteristics having likewise different shaped heads. Phrenology teaches us that the mind is a multitude of distinct faculties, each faculty having its location in the brain and each part of the latter 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 one man has a high forehead, another plenty of protuberances about his eyebrows, a third again who has a large moral brain has his head towering up. These developments in different heads attract the notice of a Phrenologist at the outset. A Phrenologist, however, does not examine any one group only, but takes each group of faculties and tells the peculiarities of each faculty and what it indicates. He then stated how he should proceed in examining a head as a Phrenologist. Coming to the question of the practical utility of the science, he said that it can be utilized in a number of ways, e.g., in finding out a suitable profession for a young man or suitable study for a boy. It can also be made use of in finding out special predilections of children so that the defects can to a certain extent be remedied. The President, while thanking the learned lecturer for providing the audience a pleasant treat for an hour, remarked, in the course of a short and humorous speech that since Phrenology had been able to survive the ridicule and opposition of the public, that it was likely to be developed ultimately into a science. The proceedings were brought to a close with the customary vote of thanks to the chair.

## THE NEW YEAR.

Oh, God! I ask with good intent,  
 Just what Thou'lt have me do;  
 For well I know the last year spent,  
 Was not in pleasing you.  
 Yet I with humble heart and soul,  
 In fairness would submit,  
 That Thou shalt all my ways control,  
 As Thou may deem most fit.

The hour speeds on and soon the time,  
 Shall mark the old year dead;  
 But, Master, put Thy thoughts sublime,  
 Within this poor weak head.  
 And teach me, Lord, to do Thy will,  
 When'er I'm tempted wrong,  
 And I'll Thy holy laws fulfil,  
 In scripture, prayer, and song.

Yes, glad am I to know Thou'lt hear,  
 The rich man or the weary tramp,  
 For every mortal on this sphere  
 Is one vast wick in one vast lamp,  
 Which burneth till their life on earth  
 Is done with good or evil claim;  
 We all must have a newer birth,  
 To enter in Thy great domain.  
 George McKenzie.

## HENRY CLAY'S FIRST SPEECH.

Henry Clay as a young man was extremely bashful, although he possessed uncommon brightness of intellect and fascinating address, without effort making the little he knew pass for much more. In the early part of his career he settled in Lexington, Va., where he found the society most congenial, though the clients seemed somewhat recalcitrant to the young lawyer. He joined a debating society at length, but for several meetings he remained a silent listener. One evening, after a lengthy debate, the subject was being put to a vote, when Clay was heard to observe softly to a friend that the matter in question was by no means exhausted. He was at once asked to speak, and, after some hesitation, rose to his feet. Finding himself thus unexpectedly confronted by an audience, he was covered with confusion, and began, as he had frequently done in imaginary appeals to the court, "Gentlemen of the jury." The titter that ran through the audience only served to heighten his embarrassment, and the obnoxious phrase fell from his lips again. Then he gathered himself together, and launched into a peroration so brilliantly lucid and impassioned that it carried the house by storm, and laid the corner-stone to his future greatness; his first case coming to him as a result of this speech, which some consider the best he ever made.—*Collier's Weekly*.

## HUMOROUS NOTES.

## HARDSHIP.

Erudite Uncle: "Benny, they tell me you have secured a good job on the Board of Trade. Isn't there something exhilarating in the thought that you are keeping your finger on the pulse of the great throbbing heart of business, and assisting, even in a humble capacity, in regulating the grain market of the world?"

Benny (with a yawn): "Oh, yes. But it knocks thunder out of the noon nap I've been always used to takin'."—*Chicago Tribune*.

## LIVING ON THE BY-LAWS.

The wit of the Choates is a family trait. The bon mots of Rufus circulated in his day as Joseph's do now. By overwork Rufus had shattered his health. Edward Everett expostulated with him on one occasion, saying: "My dear friend, if you are not more self-considerate you will ruin your constitution." "Oh," replied the legal wag, "the constitution was destroyed long ago. I'm living on the by-laws."—*Chicago Chronicle*.

## A SHAKER.

Doctor: "Did you shake well before using?"

Larry (who has had chills): "Phoy, Dochtor, Oi tuk' th' midicine to kape from shakin'."—*Chicago News*.

## OFFICE AND THE MAN.

"In England they say a man 'stands' for office. In this country we say a man 'runs' for office. Why is this?" "Well, the principal reason is that if a man 'stood' for office over here he'd never get one."—*Chicago Herald*.

## A HUMMER.

"We ought to get a name for that midnight flyer of ours," said the general manager. "Can you think of anything?" "Midnight flyer? Lemme see," said the general passenger agent. "How would 'The Skeeter' do?"—*Indianapolis Press*.

## WHY THEY CHEERED.

At the opening of the church in a Kentish village recently the builder, on rising to return thanks, rather staggered his audience by the remark: "Gentlemen, I fancy I am more fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking."—*Answers*.

## 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.

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### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Vegetarian Magazine"—Chicago and Philadelphia—contains a fine portrait of Uriel Buchanan, who says, "I strenuously oppose the slaughter of animals, the practice of vivisection, compulsory vaccination, and all such barbarous customs which menace the life and liberty of man, and the harmless creatures of the animal kingdom."

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews"—New York—contains a fine portrait and short speech of Governor-elect Odell of New York. An article on "A Hundred Years of the District of Columbia," by Albert Shaw, contains many old and new pictures of the city of Washington. The article is valuable from an historical standpoint as well as from its literary excellence.

"Lippincott"—Philadelphia—contains

a complete novel by Amelia E. Barr, also a Christmas story by Patrick Vaux, "The Bluffing of Johnny Crapaud," also a pretty children's story, "The Little Queen and the Gardener."

"Health"—New York—for December, contains an article "In Repose is Health," by Anna M. Pennock. "Physical Culture" is one of the departments and is full of useful thoughts. Under "Notes Concerning Health," Dr. Holbrook has an article on "The First Woman Graduate in Medicine." This woman was Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, she was a student of Dr. Hamilton, then of Buffalo and late of New York City. She graduated in 1849 at the Geneva Medical College. This college soon became a part of the Syracuse Medical College. In that year (1849) Dr. Gleason, who with his wife were the founders of the water cure at Elmira, attended a medical convention in Central New York, and in an address said, that if there was to be a reform in medicine the first thing should be to admit women, and he offered a resolution to this effect, and talked on until he converted the trustees to the idea so that they adopted his resolution. His object was to get his wife admitted. When she went to attend the lectures she found also Mrs. L. N. Fowler, wife of the Phrenologist; Sarah R. Adams, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Dolly, of Rochester. All of these women have had careers of great usefulness, and they also took a deep interest in hygiene.

"The American Kitchen Magazine."—Chicago.—Christmas Number.—"A Physiology Lesson, And How to Make it Interesting," is very instructive. A portrait of Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, president of the National Economic Household Association, is given in this number.

"The Club Woman"—Boston—contains an article on "The Old Boys' Club and What Became Of It."

"The Literary Digest"—New York—for December 1st, contains an article on "Science and Invention, the Strength of a Man." It picks up the general items of news of the month, and gives the current comic pictures. In a recent number the

portraits of the newly elected governors were given.

"The Critic."—New York.—A picture of Tolstoi is the frontispiece of this Journal, the most striking article of which is "Slavonic Silhouettes."

"The Mother's Journal"—New Haven, Ct.—gives an account of the New York Mothers' Club, in which is stated the different papers that were read at that interesting Convention.

"The American Mother."—Ann Arbor, Mich.—"A Teacher's Experiment," by Emily Boggis, is an article of interest. "Rewards and Punishments," is an article by Mrs. Mallison on a subject that deals very tactfully on a topic that interests all teachers and mothers.

"The American Medical Journal"—St. Louis, Mo.—always contains articles of interest from a medical standpoint.

"The Georgia Eclectic Medical Journal"—Atlanta, Ga.—contains an article on "Infant Feeding by Hand," by Joseph Adolphus, M.D., it is full of interest, and shows the relative proportions of water, fat, caseine, sugar, ash, between the human and cow's milk and should be read by all who are interested in this matter of feeding infants.

"The New York Medical Times"—contains an article on "The Value of Anti-septic Nebulæ in Pulmonary Tuberculosis," by Homer M. Thomas, A.M., M.D., Chicago, and one on the "Treatment of Bronchial Pneumonia," by William Fitch Cheney, M.D., both articles being of great importance to the medical world. In an earlier number a quotation is made from the "Popular Science News," for October, on the "Pincal Body."

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia.—The Christmas number of the "Ladies' Home Journal" has a special cover this month, and throughout the number the subject of Christmas is universally represented.

"The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy."—Kokomo, Ind.—One article is on "Has Drug Medication a Basis in Science?" which speaks very clearly on this matter. "Physical and Mental Discipline," by Rose B. Jackson, M.D., speaks of pain and its office or warning.

"The Christian at Work"—New York—for December 6th contains its usual series of interesting illustrations and editorials, also an illustrated page or two of children's books.

"The Youth's Companion"—always contains excellent reading, is full of stories for girls and boys, and is fully illustrated.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco.—"Normal and Abnormal Character" is the first article, illustrated, and contains good points.

## PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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"Heredity and Christian Problems," by Amory H. Bradford, D.D. Price, \$1.50. Dr. Bradford's writings have been very widely circulated, and his work on "Heredity" is a very valuable work and should be in the hands of every student, and should be in every library. This work contains chapters on "The Law of Heredity, Environment, The Problem of the Will, The Problem of the Home, The Problem of Education, The Problem of Sin and Race, The Problem of Faith," etc.

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A careful study of the "Manual of Mental Science" will prove to the readers its absolute necessity. Miss Fowler is the

author of several works. This, her latest, is one of the best books on Phrenology ever compiled. The importance of keeping a record of the child from its early life is found to be quite necessary, and is an accomplishment that is well worthy of the times. Price, \$1.00.

If I were starting to learn Phonography now, I should get Benn Pitman's "Manual" and other books, and follow them. —Dennis F. Murphy, late Official Reporter of the United States Senate.

"The Fat of the Land," by Ellen Goodell Smith, M.D., containing two hundred and fifty pages and frontispiece of the author. Price, \$1.10. It is a work that treats on the advantage of using every kind of vegetarian diet in a very palatable way. "Upon the education and ability of every housewife to properly prepare food, or superintend its preparation, depends the health of the family. The vexed servant question will remain an unsolved problem so long as the housewife is at the mercy of an irresponsible cook." The foregoing is a specimen of many valuable suggestions contained in this work.

A correspondent was very much concerned about the wrinkles on his face, which are not uncommon among aged people. We have a work just published on this particular subject by Mrs. Anna McGowan. It treats on the subject of old age with great success—recipes for both mental and material aids. What Helen Wilmans says of it: "This book contains the photograph of the lady, taken recently, at an age when the face is ordinarily very much broken; but there is not the slightest appearance of age in it. Evidently she practises what she preaches. We can recommend this work. Price, 50 cents.

"Supply," by Mrs. Anna McGowan, contains two hundred and fifty pages, dedicated to the authoress: "May the light that has shown on my pathway light up the minds and hearts of each and every one who peruses its lines, even as it has lifted up my mind while I have been engaged in writing them," is the sincere prayer of the authoress. Price, \$1.50.

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mand our space at any time. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is fine. Truly,

A. M. G.

(Class of '88.)

Findlay, O., October 1, 1900.

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"L. A. B., Galesburg, Ill."

"Sexual Physiology" is a work that has recently been revised by Dr. Holbrook. The price is \$2. Dr. Holbrook is also well known for his works on hygiene and the management of children.

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I recently returned from Jamaica, West Indies, traveling from one end to the other, per rail and in carriages, with comfort. I have bought and made presents of your Cascade to several personal friends, all of whom are delighted with the wonderful results of its use.

Very sincerely yours,

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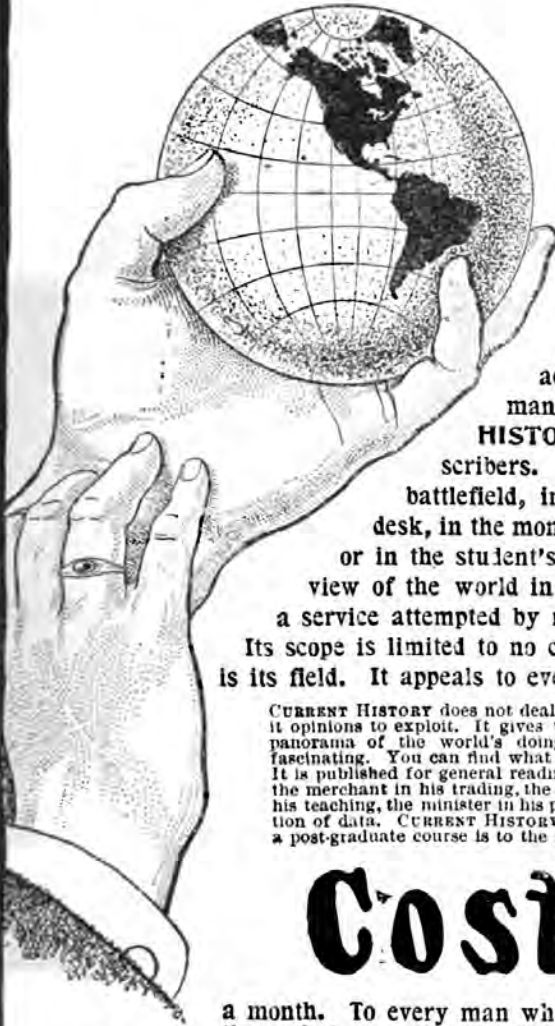
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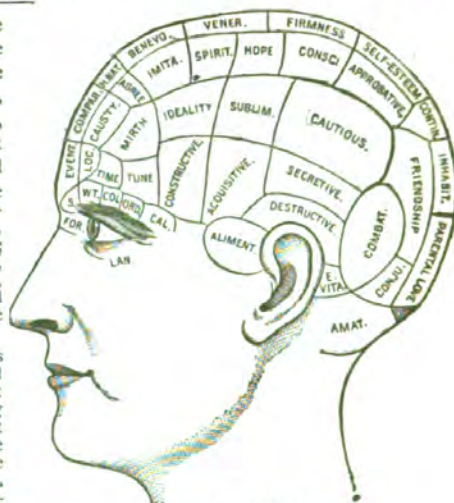
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## The Psychology of Crime.

BY LEWIS G. JANES, M.A.,

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES.

The old adage that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" finds ample illustration in the application of the principles of the new psychology to the treatment of the dependent, defective, and criminal classes. The science of penology, based upon a true conception of the psychology of crime, has arisen within the memory of persons now living, and only gradually is it making its way into the popular consciousness, moulding legislation, and directing wise efforts for the reform and salvation of the criminal classes. The name of this science was first given to it by the late Dr. Francis Lieber, one of the most enlightened students of social and political phenomena within the nineteenth century.

In the past, since organized governments took cognizance of the fact of crime, four different motives have actuated men in their treatment of the criminal classes: retribution, repression, reformation, and the prevention of crime. The penological methods based on these motives are not mutually exclusive; they are all intermingled in the systems in vogue at the present

time; but on the whole they have become prominent and dominant in our treatment of the criminal classes in the order above indicated. Retributive punishment was based upon the theological conception of the nature of sin, and the assumed obligation of the State to act as the viceregent of God, and devise penalties which should exactly fit the crime. The old doctrine of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," and a life for a life, exemplifies this principle, and still survives in the statute law wherever the death-penalty is inflicted for murder. With less pretence at accurate recompense for the offence, it tacitly underlies much of our criminal legislation.

Efforts at the repression of crime as a dominant motive have led even our modern Christian States into a weary and abhorrent attempt to suppress criminal acts by the severity of the penalties. Here all pretence of fitting the penalty to the crime has been discarded, and the appeal has been made solely to fear in the minds of the criminally disposed. In England, at the close of the last century, as many as two hun-

dred and fifteen offences, many of them of a trivial character, were punishable by death. Tortures were often inflicted to enforce confession or as a part of the penalty. The pages of history are blotted with no fouler crimes than those committed by the State, sometimes even under the sanctions of perverted religious influences, in the treatment of the criminal and defective classes.

As contra-distinguished from sin or moral evil, crime is the creation of the State and not an inherent quality of the individual character. In our modern civilized communities there are many moral evils that are not legally regarded as crimes, and some crimes which are not recognized violations of the moral law. Such, for example, are many of the political crimes created by the laws of civilized nations. The right of asylum granted to political offenders testifies to the general admission that such crimes are not necessarily moral offences. They are solely the creation of statute law, or in autocratic countries of the arbitrary definition of the Government; and among political criminals are numbered some of the noblest characters of human history—men like Mazzini, Victor Hugo, and President Krüger of the Transvaal Republic.

The present tendency, though by no means completely dominant in our penal legislation, is more and more to recognize the reformation of the criminals and the prevention of crime as the true aims of the legislator and administrator of our penal laws. The great variety of penalties for the same crime prescribed not only by different nations but even in the separate States of our Federal Union demonstrates the impossibility of making the penalties exactly fit the offence. Moreover, since the blameworthiness in different individuals, even for the same offence, varies with subjective conditions which it is impossible even for the expert psychologist rightly to weigh and estimate—conditions depending upon the quality of the brain and nervous structure

resulting in part from inherited tendencies and in part from education and environing circumstances; upon the nature of the temptation and the strength of will necessary to resist it; and upon a thousand and one minute objective and subjective facts of which even the criminal is not himself aware, since they often affect the subliminal or unconscious mind rather than the conscious motives; the utter impracticability of penal methods based upon efforts at just retribution for offences is clearly evident.

The reaction against the injustice of excessive penalties and of imperfectly devised retributive punishments was at first largely sentimental, but under the influence of the new psychology it is becoming scientific and thoroughly practical. While it is generally admitted that there are certain physical and mental characteristics, often atavistic, or the result of arrested development, which in a minority of cases predispose individuals to criminal acts, the large majority of persons in our penal institutions are not greatly unlike the average good citizen, and their lapse has been due to defective education and environment or to special temptations, rather than to inherent criminality of disposition. The criminal is one who, for one cause or another, is out of adjustment with his social relations, and the treatment should recognize both the psychological and the sociological factors of this mal-adjustment and aim to adjust or re-adjust him to a normal social environment.

The object of all treatment of the defective and criminal classes which aims at reformation and the prevention of crime is to induce normal habits of life, and induce the mind to respond to those motives which naturally lead to good citizenship in the community at large. The prison or reformatory should, therefore, be a State in miniature. The object is the same whether the person is mentally deficient and subjectively criminous, or whether his offence is the result of deficient training and a false environment, though the

method must be varied to meet the different circumstances and needs in each specific case. Generally speaking, however, the aim is to supply such a general regimen and discipline as will present adequate motives for good conduct, and assure for such conduct its legitimate reward. The discipline should be both physical and moral, and should aim to produce soundness of tissue and a normal functioning of the brain and nervous system as well as "repentance" and a change of mental attitude toward the incentives and temptations to crime. In this way only, and by training in some useful industrial pursuit which will enable the reformed criminal to become honorably self-supporting, can a permanent cure and restoration be effected.

Through the substitution of the indeterminate sentence in place of the time sentence, the possibility of freedom, one of the strongest motives by which the human mind can be affected, is constantly kept in view, and this result is made to depend on good behavior. By a wise classification and graduation of prisons and prisoners, and a just system of marking and rewards,

covering physical, technological and scholastic training as well as the disciplinary requirements of the prison life, the education of the prisoner constantly leads up to the hopeful possibility of securing his release. This is first temporarily granted under parole and subsequent legalized supervision, during which the paroled person is permitted to test his qualifications for complete restoration to citizenship.

The scientific treatment of the defective and criminal classes as indicated by the principles of the new psychology thus involves a system of all-around educational discipline which appeals to the normal motives of orderly human conduct instead of punishments based on attempted retribution for criminal acts. Under such a system a common purpose animates the person subjected to discipline and those having him in charge: both aim at the speediest possible restoration of the criminal to good citizenship. The criminal himself, thus comes to recognize the justice and necessity of the discipline, and before him always is a legitimate hope and expectation of restoration to a useful and honorable career.

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## Our Series of Medical Men.

DR. EGBERT GUERNSEY,\* EDITOR OF THE "NEW YORK MEDICAL TIMES."

A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

By J. A. FOWLER.

We have in the personality of this gentleman one who proves to us many facts. In the first place, we find a large and comprehensive brain and one that calls for a large and substantial body.

He shows that he has the constitution that is favorable to long life, and presents to us the problem of nationality and inheritance. We judge from his

constitution and organization combined, that he has an ancestry which came from the Old Country, and has some Anglo-Saxon stock behind him.

The base of his brain gives him the power to hold on to life which is favorable to the expenditure of his mental fuel, and also gives him force and power to develop his very active intellect. Had

\* We have often been asked to write a full diagnosis of a character. We have complied somewhat with this request, though we have not exhausted our theme.

he a brain of twenty-four inches in circumference with a small basilar region he would be unable to utilize the tremendous force of his intellect, but having the complement of the basilar faculties he must show an executive interest in his work, and consequently is able to propel it, as well as oversee others, manifest an interest in the affairs of life, and gather knowledge in a remarkable manner.

His hold on life, through his large organ of Vitativeness gives him ability to enjoy life as it passes and power to recuperate when exhausted, therefore, he will never really feel old for he has a life-giving genial spirit, and ability to keep in touch with the affairs of life, and that grasp and capacity to overcome or recuperate when fatigued, which should be an encouragement to him, as it has been to many others who have been similarly organized.

Taking his head as a whole we recognize that it is high from the opening of the ears, and this is one of the indications of his New England stock or Anglo-Saxon ancestry. As his head measures fifteen inches over the superior region and in length is fifteen and a half inches, he has ample room for the large amount of gray matter which he evidently possesses. Scientific enquiry has come to that point that one can judge of the quality of an individual's brain from the exterior, just the same as one can judge of the quality of animals, or of fruit and flowers; and so when we take into account the whole organization of a man we can judge of the intensity of the quality and growth of the gray matter which gives to a man his psychic power.

The basilar faculties, therefore, give to him a wonderful amount of strength and power to generate force, while his moral qualities manifest themselves in expressing keen sympathies for reformatory measures and ideas.

Sectarianism has not so much to interest him as those things that pertain to advanced thought. He is not so much a speculator as an investigator of new ideas, he does not so readily believe

a statement as a fact until his common sense, his reason, and his keen power of analysis have dissected it.

The central faculties of his intellect manifest this analytical power, consequently, he is able to discern very closely the differences between the value of ideas and the speculative ones that may be expressed to him.

Few are so keen in discerning character, or in observing mankind, he has used his Human Nature to give him intuitive power and ability to unfold the minds and characteristics of those who are around him, and if he will use this power of his mind he will be able to discern the motives of others accurately; in fact, he can use this power to the benefit of himself and his friends, but if he allows his sympathies to bias his judgment he will always come back to his first conclusions with the thought that he ought to have followed the impression that he received on the first acquaintance with any individual.

His sympathies being strong, they may sometimes bias his mind in the direction of fulfilling the wants of others, hence, it would not be surprising if he had given away more to others than he had expended on himself, that his sympathies had cost him a good deal both financially and in the expenditure of energy, but they have also been a source of great pleasure to him, and he must have come into contact in his long life with many persons who have been of kindred spirit.

The power of organization and ability to think upon philosophic subjects is natural to him, but we judge that he uses his large perceptive intellect to recognize the scientific basis by which these thoughts are governed. As we said, he is not a speculator, but is one to go to the core of a subject, and he gets hold of the principle that is involved, consequently, is a truer guide to philosophy and science than ninety-nine out of every hundred who take up new ideas.

As a man among men who has more ideas than he often expresses, his ideas course through his brain, and he finds the expression of them a little more



difficult because he generates thoughts so fast, and one idea seems to awaken another.

Versatility of mind, inclines him to take up many subjects, by first talking to one man on one subject and then changing the course of his conversation when another friend drops in, and so

The determination to overcome difficulties in his way is strong, and this power has enabled him to conquer many difficulties in the past and it will help him in the future.

The element of self-esteem is more a cultivated faculty in the form of independence of mind rather than one of



DR. EGBERT GUERNSEY.

CIRCUMFERENCE OF HEAD, 24 IN. BY 15 IN. IN HEIGHT AND 15 IN. IN LENGTH. WEIGHT, 350.

various phases of knowledge, subjects of almost every shade and hue must have been entertained by him at various periods of his life, yet he is a man who is firm and positive when he knows he is right, and being persevering in his efforts, is able to go back to a thought that he has dropped for a time, and follow it out.

dignity or aristocracy. He is one of the most independent men that we know of, he does not like to ask favors of other people, and, consequently, he has stood more on his own responsibility in life than many whom we could mention in comparison. He does not want to lean upon another if he can carry out the work himself, and this must be a

very striking element of his character all through his career.

We judge that he was rather early thrown upon his own resources, which is demonstrated partly by the development of the left hemisphere of the brain. We find as a rule that when this section of the brain is more fully represented than the right, that the faculties so developed have been brought into constant relation to work. The left hemisphere in the doctor's head represents a keener development than the right, particularly behind the ears, hence we recognize that he has used the elements of prudence, of thoughtfulness, of courage and executive power, throughout his long and active career. We recognize this owing to the decussation of the fibres and the strength that comes to the left hemisphere from the right.

We also realize that he has a strong desire to see that which is expansive and grand, that which is beautiful and magnificent either in art, in scenery, in literature, or in eloquence from a speaker; his Sublimity gives breadth to his mind and expansiveness to his imagination; he does not allow his imagination to run away with his practical common-sense way of looking at things, but his Sublimity acts in union with his Causality, Comparison, and Human Nature, hence, the broader the ideas and the larger the work, the more he feels inclined to attack it. He does not care to dabble too much in minutiae or in details, although he can attend to these matters when it is necessary, but few men will be more capable of marking out intuitionally, reflectively, and practically, a line of diagnosis.

The faculties of Human Nature and Benevolence enable him to become so quickly in touch with a subject, with a patient, or with a theory, that he is able to see how it is constructed, what the remedy should be, and how the treatment should be administered.

We cannot call him a copyist or imitator of others, he is original and inventive, he uses his own methods and ways of doing things and never has had

the desire to take on the ways of others; he has always adapted ideas of a scientific nature to his own needs according to individual wants and the occasion, thus he is a man to be followed rather than one to follow others. Others have probably taken his ideas, grown rich on them, and worked them out to their own interest.

Irish "blarney" and compliments do not belong to him, but he knows how to adapt himself to people and circumstances and he is true to himself; he cannot be hypocritical and never had the desire to be artificial in any respect.

A keen sense of humor is not foreign to his nature and he knows how to appreciate wit when it comes in a natural way, but he does not like to have a person force an idea through a witty channel.

His ideas are expressed in language that is comprehended by all, we mean that he knows how to condense a great deal into a little, that his Language is versatile and appropriate and his Ideality aids him very much in the expression of ideas and in the pushing out of new suggestions.

His forehead is high, which gives him a fine discriminating mind, he notices discrepancies, errors, and mistakes in a flash, he does not need to have a full explanation of ideas for he seems to catch the spirit of a person or the thought that is to be enlarged upon.

Memory of special events is excellent. In younger days we judge he had an excellent memory of minutiae of facts, of names and dates of occurrences, but now his memory of special events which come to him by suggestion and association is stronger than his verbal memory, consequently, anything that he has fully comprehended, or whatever he has understood, or has heard, or is attached to that which is practical, he never forgets.

His memory of places, too, appears to be strong, and we judge that if he were to travel much by himself he would be able to recognize places even if he did not remember the name or the address of an individual, but if he were to travel in a foreign city, after five or six years'

absence, he would recognize the improvements that had been made in that locality.

He knows how to locate his papers, although they may not be arranged according to another man's plan, but he remembers, as Mr. Gladstone did, where he has placed a certain document although it may be covered up with other papers. His Locality works along with other stimulative qualities and is called out on special occasions.

He manifests a good deal of foresight, but has very little sense of fear. He looks ahead, he sees how things are going to turn out, as a rule, when he is unbiassed by his sympathies, and generally can predict how other people are going to succeed and what the result of certain actions will be. He has saved many men from ruin through his foresight and power to predict, and ability to take circumstances into account, hence, we judge, he must have helped many young men in their initiative stage of life. Why? Because Cautionness, Human Nature and Conscientiousness are active.

He is a man of strong sympathy in regard to social and domestic life, he clings to his friends, he remembers, we judge, some of his schoolmates, some of the people who lived when he was just going out into public life. His mind is not one that can readily forget early associations or early landmarks, and were he to write a history of his life he would have many a startling experience to relate. Why? Our reason for saying this is because Benevolence acts with Inhabitiveness, Friendship, and Comparison.

He has an appreciation for animals, but he likes them to be kept in their places, he prefers to see a fine quality in animals, so that his Ideality and his Human Nature may be gratified.

When he makes up his mind to do anything he very seldom allows any circumstances to change it even if he has to suffer in consequence of the suggestions or the idea that has seized him. Some persons will change and feel no compunction about giving up, a scheme

or plan of work, but Dr. Guernsey is a man who makes up his mind and carries out his designs and executes his plans when he has fully examined the subject in question, for his Firmness acts with his Combativeness, his Destructiveness, and Causality. He reasons a thing out for himself, and therefore, can organize work on a large and extensive plan.

He is adapted to a sphere in life where he can mix with men, he should be where he can give advice to others, where he can influence lives, where he can dissect ideas and throw out suggestions and plans, and further he ought to succeed in organizing work, in being the one to plan ahead and allow experts to eliminate or carry out in detail what he has presented to them in a crude form.

It is hard for a man of this type to stop work, his brain is active all the time, but he needs his full complement of rest. Rest is his best medicine, sleep is his best restorer, and he will find this to be the case. Naturally he is healthy, he has a wonderful constitution and his arterial system has been able to supply him with warmth, with nourishment to the brain, and force and energy to all parts of his body.

There are few who can compete with him in work, and we trust that he will be able to follow out his ideas and so place them before the public that they may grasp not only their present views, but that they may see in his suggestions something that is for the betterment of those who are coming up in the centuries yet unborn. He has talents which amply fit him to engage in reform work, to diagnose disease, to enjoy literary and critical work.

Descended on both sides from the best English and American ancestry, Dr. Guernsey was born at Litchfield, Conn., July 8, 1823. The name of his first American ancestor, John Guernsey, who is said to have emigrated from the isle of Guernsey in 1638, appears among the 180 Puritans who established the New Haven Colony. The mother of Dr. Guernsey was Amanda Crosby, a direct descendant of Enoch Crosby.

Prepared for college at Phillips' Academy, Andover, before completing his college course, determining on medicine as

his future profession, he entered the office of Dr. Valentine Mott, and graduated in 1846 at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York.

Beginning the practice of his profession in Williamsburg, now part of Brooklyn, he was soon after appointed City Physician. In 1850 Dr. Guernsey definitely determined upon New York City as his field of work. Up to this time he had followed the old school of practice. Careful investigation of homœopathy impressed him with its improved methods. Using the best features of both systems, Dr. Guernsey has always been a liberal practitioner, and unquestionably to-day stands first and foremost in that large class of medical men who prefer to be allied to neither one nor the other system, but use both according to the exigencies of the moment.

For six years Dr. Guernsey held the chair as Professor, first of *Materia Medica*, and then of *Theory and Practice*, in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. In 1870 he organized the Western Dispensary, since united with the Hahnemann Hospital, of which he was also one of the organizers. In 1877, mostly through his instrumentality, the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island was converted into a hospital, and placed under the charge of a competent Board of physicians with Dr. Guernsey as President of the Board.\* He was for nineteen years one of the trustees, and for four years Vice-President of the State Insane Asylum of the State of New York at Middletown. Dr. Guernsey has been President of the County and State Medical Societies, and was for a period, from 1864 to 1868, Surgeon of the 6th Regiment of the State National Guard of New York.

Possessed of great activity, mentally as well as physically, Dr. Guernsey almost from the beginning has given a certain portion of time to literary work. While still an undergraduate in the University, the Doctor became City Editor of the "Evening Mirror," being thus associated with N. P. Willis and George P. Morris. This was in 1845. In 1848 he started the Brooklyn "Daily Times," and was for two years its Editor-in-Chief. In 1872 he was associated with Dr. A. Gerald Hull in editing "Jahr's Manual." In 1872 he started the New York "Medical Times," and has since continued as its editor. While a young physician, he wrote a school history of the United States, which became generally used throughout the country. In 1855 he published "Domestic Practice," which has since passed through eleven editions, was republished in England, and translated into the French and German, Spanish and Danish languages.† Dr. Guernsey has been at all times an extensive contributor to medical journals. He was married in 1848 to Miss Sarah Lefferts Schenck, a descendant of one of the imperial seneschals to Charlemagne. They had two children, a daughter and a son. The death of his son, a physician of promise, during the past year, has been one of the hardest blows which have fallen to Dr. Guernsey's lot.

Whether as professor, editor, author, or physician, his strong personality has exercised remarkable influence upon all with whom he has come in contact.

Singularly successful in his practice, the children and grandchildren of his early patients have learned to love and revere him not only as their family physician, but as a true friend and counsellor.

(From The University Magazine.)

### AN INTERESTING EAR.

The accompanying photograph was sent to us by B. F. B., Harbor Beach, Mich., with a request for some remarks on the curious foldings of the various parts of the ear. We quote from the letter that accompanied the photo as follows: "Every day we may notice ears having the external sheath of cartilage very curiously folded; however, the enclosed photo will show a peculiarity that is rarely seen, and that is, the ridges of

cartilage extending prominently across the central opening of the external ear, which leads to the auditory canal."

From a scientific standpoint we find three distinguishing characteristics in the accompanying illustration. One is the opening, above referred to, which leads to the auditory canal, and which serves as a sounding-box (when it is broad); thus you generally find it large in singers who have a keen sense of

\* The hospital is now known as the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

† The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by St. Francis Xavier College in 1898.

sound, and who are able to detect any variations from the normal in their own singing.

The second point of interest is found in the lower point or extension of the ear, below the point where it becomes detached from the face. Some ears are attached to the face at the very lowest tip of the ear, and form a fine compari-



son from the one here presented. We find that where the lobe is long there is a good hold on life, and the person will show vitality and ability to throw off disease and weakness. There is also another characteristic to this peculiarity, namely, when the lower lobe is separate from the ear it generally indicates a liking for liquids, not necessarily of an alcoholic nature, but a taste for

soups, water, milk; in fact, something to drink. Bibativeness is generally large in such persons, while those who have a close clinging ear never think much about what they are going to drink, or care much for liquid food.

The third point manifests itself in the upper curve of the ear. It has a more rounded point than is common, and takes the direction of Approbativeness and Self-esteem in its point. The person to whom this ear belongs probably shows a considerable amount of ambition, independence, self-appreciation, and susceptibility of mind, is somewhat influenced by the admiration of friends, and is helped by a word of praise or depressed by one of criticism.

The inner folding of the external part of the ear shows that the anti-helix is quite well developed, and we judge that while the disposition of the person is genial, affectionate, and social, that there is a high development of spirit, indignation, energy, passion, earnestness, and zeal, we do not say temper, as we believe that would be a reason for the exhibition of any strong desire on the part of the person, or the expression of any heated animation. There is a certain slant backward to the whole ear when taken in connection with the face, cheek, and neck, and this always indicates susceptibility, keenness of mind, and a power to overcome obstacles and resentment of encroachments that are unjust, unfair, or untrue; thus such a person would be a strong partisan for any cause, and would strongly uphold what was right.

## THE ORGANS OF HOPE AND DESTRUCTIVENESS.

### HOPE AND EFFORT.

Hope is of the valley; Effort stands  
Upon the mountain top, facing the sun;  
Hope dreams of dreams made true and  
great deeds done;  
Effort goes forth, with toiling feet and  
hands,  
To attain the far-off sky-touched table-  
lands  
Of great desire; and, till the end is won,  
Looks not below, where the long strife,  
begun  
In pleasant fields, met torrents, rocks,  
and sands.

Hope; but when Hope bids look within  
her glass  
And shows the wondrous things which  
may befall,  
Wait not for destiny, wait not at all;  
This leads to failure's dark and dim mo-  
rass;  
Sound thou to all thy powers a trumpet  
call,  
And, staff in hand, strive up the moun-  
tain pass.



## Home Education.\*

By F. L. OSWALD, M.D.,

AUTHOR OF "PHYSICAL EDUCATION," "THE BIBLE OF NATURE," ETC.

### I.—FACTS AND IDEALS.

In the course of the last century the importance of educational reform has been recognized all over the civilized world. The monopoly of instruction has been wrested out of the hands of the supernaturalists. The present is no longer sacrificed to the past. In thousands of high-schools and private colleges the study of nature and science is superseding dead-language drill. Our educators cannot yet wholly break with the traditions of the dark ages, but their intentions cannot be doubted. Science has recorded her declaration of independence. The leaven of secularism is beginning to assert its influence on the masses. Even in country towns new school-houses show a tendency to overtop the building with a Gothic steeple.

Yet, if it be true that the highest civilization consists in the adaptation of the best means to the best ends, it must be admitted that our system of home-education has hardly risen above the methods of barbarism, and in many respects has sunk beneath those of semi-civilized races.

At the age of six years, the youngster of a Mexican banana planter comes much nearer the idea of a "healthy mind in a healthy body" than the average of his civilized contemporaries. He bubbles over with ditties and bird-calls, is a good observer of meteorological phenomena, of animals and men, a clever mimic, an amateur gardener and carpenter, and as full of vitality as his Darwinian relatives. Life has already taught him the advantages of social approval. He does what he can to make friends, tries to make himself useful; chats and romps with his little Yankee visitors and declines to notice their absurdities. He appreciates the value of

knowledge, is a good listener and an adept in the art of memorizing facts and characteristic anecdotes. Pending the time when his parents shall be able to find him a professional teacher, he makes the world his school.

In nine out of ten cases the "civilized" boy of the same age is a mental and physical invalid, and his chances of recovery depend mainly on the self-regulating power of nature, on remedial instincts, on the tendency to revert to a healthier, primeval type of the species.

In other words, ninety per cent. of our city children can attain the ideals of moral and physical education only in spite of their home-training. A large proportion remain weaklings for life, a few recover as a teased, close-caged, ill-fed and miasma-fuddled menagerie monkey might recover by escaping to his native woods.

And yet it would be blasphemy against the holy spirit of maternal love to doubt that in a vast plurality of cases these results are due to incompetence, rather than to a wilful neglect of duty.

Evidences of a sincere desire for reform are not wanting, but there is a lack of guidance, and to a degree which future ages may hesitate to credit, there is a lack of preparation.

The lunacy commissioners who investigated the case of poor King Ludwig of Bavaria, founded their verdict on the proofs that he intended to intrust a portfolio to the chief tenor of his Wagner opera house, and had actually dismissed a veteran *stall-meister* (court equerry), to make room for a lad of fourteen years.

Yet there is no doubt that these nominees knew more about politics and horses than thousands of our young family-mothers know about the problems of education. They are graduates

\* Written for the Phr. J. and Sc. of Health.

of some semi-religious college, perhaps, subscribe to a fashion-journal or two, have been taught to drink coffee and avoid draughts of fresh air, and may be summed up as bundles of dress-experts, sanitary superstitions and mythological miscellanies.

That they cannot bake a loaf of bread is known from the outcome of repeated experiments, but it is never doubted that, somehow or other, they will be able to solve the problem of home-education.

"If, before studying anatomy," says a modern reformer, "a man were to set up as a surgical operator, we should marvel at his audacity and pity his patients. But that parents should begin the difficult task of rearing children without ever having given a thought to the principles—physical, moral, or intellectual—which ought to guide them, excites neither surprise at the actors nor commiseration for their victims."

## II.—NURSERY REFORM.

The enormous death-rate among children under five years is not exclusively a consequence of parental mistakes. There are city tenements so ill-constructed, so ingeniously barred against the access of life-air that no ingenuity of sanitation could altogether protect their tenants against the risk of disease. Neighborhood influences, too, may complicate the difficulties of hygienic reform.

Disease germs may lurk in the garbage heaps of contiguous slum-alleys, in neglected cesspools, in contaminated cisterns. Altogether, some twenty per cent. of the appalling aggregate of infant mortality may be due to such causes. The rest can be clearly traced to domestic mismanagement.

The night-air delusion alone does more mischief than all the municipal sins against the health-laws of Nature taken together. It has been truly said, that a family wholly emancipated from the curse of that superstition might live out-and-out more healthfully in the slums of a crowded manufacturing

town than its victims on the airiest highlands of the Southern Alleghanies, and it would probably be no over-estimate to attribute two-fifths of all baby funerals to that single cause of disease. The proof of that assertion comes in midsummer, when the death-rate suddenly doubles under the influence of a "hot wave," and as suddenly sinks during the prevalence of a keen Norther. We need not go as far south as New Orleans to record dog-days, sweltering without an appreciable breath of air-currents, with the mercury way up in the nineties, from ten o'clock to sundown. There may be breezes stirring in the fields and woods, but the architectural arrangements of our large cities reverse the plan of Nature in the shady arcades of the forest, that intercept the rays of the sun and admit all lateral air-currents. Sunlight broods in the inter-spaces of far-stretching brick walls, and the thermal misery is every now and then aggravated by whiffs of furnace-heat and factory smoke.

Relief at last comes about three hours after sunset, when the mercury sinks below the fever-point, and the night breeze from the mountains stirs the foliage of the tree-tops.

Yet, in walking along a row of tenement houses in the early morning hours nine hundred and ninety-nine of a thousand windows can be seen closed. The night-wind, the blest minister of health, bringing the greeting of the highlands to the sweltering coast-plain and hoping to be welcomed by all creatures drawing the breath of life, has been barred out in deference to a preposterous superstition, and thousands of air-famished infants have been subjected to hour after hour of a misery rivalling that of the Calcutta Black Hole.

To a sanitarian philanthropist it must often seem almost a crime to waste a word on such trifles as typhoid microbes and opiated soothing syrups before that infernal torture of millions of helpless children has been exposed in its full hideousness. Educational reform should begin with nursery reform, and nursery reform with the adoption of

Charles Reade's plan to abolish sliding sashes and make room for windows that can be opened full length, to admit every available current of summer-air, filtered, if you please, by a double gnat-screen. Fresh air will promote sound slumber, stimulate the appetite of feeble children and diminish their

fretfulness. From May till October it will turn nightly misery into nightly comfort. It will aid Nature to arouse the dormant vitality of the system; it will stimulate the functions of the digestive organs, it will cure scores of miasma-diseases by the direct removal of the cause.

## People of Note.

### SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

A great man has passed from our midst. The musical world mourns to-day its loss of a wonderful composer. His fame was world-wide, for he was known not only in England, the land of his birth, but also in America and Australia.

Sir Arthur Sullivan died on November 22d at 9 A.M. He was laughing and talking in his house, but died a few moments later from heart failure. He had taken a chill when in Switzerland in the middle of September, and his chest and lungs became affected. He had only been ill a fortnight, but was thought to be convalescing when the end came suddenly.

He was a man of exceptional genius. Who has not been touched by the pathetic strains of "The Lost Chord," or merrily laughed over his comic operas, "Trial by Jury," "H. M. S. Pinafore," "Patience," "The Mikado," "Iolanthe"; or profoundly touched by his oratorios and cantatas, "The Golden Legend," "The Martyr of Antioch," "The Light of the World"? It is not often that one finds so great a stretch of the imagination, and so much facility and artistic appreciation of so many sides of musical composition. He seemed to blend together what no other man was able to do, but, when we take a glance into his parentage, we find that heredity may help us to solve this problem. His father was an Irish bandmaster, who filled a post at the Royal College, Sandhurst, for many

years, and a similar position at the Military School of Music at Kneller Hall. His mother came from an Italian family named Righi, and, as the Irish and the Italians are known for their musical talent, their wit, and versatility of talent, we need not be so wholly surprised that he partook of the genius of both parents.

He possessed a precocious mind as a child, and at the age of eight he had learned to play nearly all the instruments in a band, and had composed an anthem. At thirteen he scored a march from an oratorio for his father's band in one day and from memory. He had then been a chorister of the Chapel



SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Royal for a year. In 1856, when fourteen years old, the Mendelssohn Scholarship was founded, which he carried off over a number of competitors, the most dangerous of whom was Joseph Barnby. His scholarship was extended two years as a reward of his great industry at the Academy, but at the end of the first year his voice broke, and he went to the Conservatoire at Leipsic, where he studied until 1861, his professors being Moscheles and Plaidy on the pianoforte, Hauptmann for counterpoint, Rietz for composition, and David for orchestra playing and conducting. He gave bright promise in the last department, and was highly commended for his success when he conducted his overture to "The Feast of Roses" from Moore's "Lalla Rookh." His reputation was established in London in 1861 by his writing an accompaniment to Shakespeare's "Tempest," which was performed at the Crystal Palace in 1862. Charles Dickens was present, and, after the performance, he waited in the artists' room till the composer came out. Then he gripped his hand and said, "I don't profess to be a musical critic, but I do know that I have listened to a very remarkable work," whereupon the two became friends forever.

In America Sir Arthur Sullivan was known principally for his operettas, which he wrote in collaboration with Mr. Gilbert.

He possessed a strong vital temperament, which was easily awakened to the demands of his emotional nature. His moral, social, and intellectual faculties, with a blending of the executive qualities, enabled him to manifest a unique power over his whole brain. Some musicians have only one of these four departments of talent, but Sir Arthur knew not only how to draw the tear, but to create the laughter of those who listened to his work. He was a very sympathetic man, exceedingly kind-hearted and considerate with young artists who came to consult him. On one occasion a student, one now celebrated in the musical world, had ar-

ranged to go and sing before him in the presence of D'Oyly Carte. As the student arrived before Mr. Carte appeared, he was ushered into a room where a gentleman was playing on the piano, evidently amusing himself, to whom he told his mission. The gentleman asked him if he was in good voice, as he said he would find Arthur Sullivan was a hard critic. This made the young man feel particularly nervous, but when the gentleman wheeled round upon his piano-stool and said, "Look here, young man, supposing you sing some of your best songs over to me now so as to get into good form," the young man gladly acquiesced. He summoned up all the courage that he possessed and really sang at his best, which was something to be proud of, and at the close of the fourth song was very much surprised when the door opened and D'Oyly Carte appeared. He addressed the accompanist as "Well, Sullivan, you have got here before me?" Sullivan replied: "Yes; I thought I would see what kind of a singer you had here before he knew who I was. I congratulate you on your choice, for, he has an excellent voice."

Sir Arthur Sullivan had the sympathy and co-operation of that exquisite artist, Mrs. Ronalds, at whose house he often sang, and whose taste often guided the great composer in the bringing out of his operettas.

His geniality, his large development of Tune, Time, Weight, Ideality, Comparison, Human Nature, and Benevolence were marvellously shown in his composition, and the blank that he leaves in the musical world will be hard to fill.

#### THE LATE CHARLES C. BEAMAN.

Great surprise was expressed on the recent intelligence that recorded the death of Charles C. Beaman, of the firm of Evarts, Choate, and Beaman, lawyers in the city of New York, on December 21, 1900. He had just reached his sixtieth year, was apparently in excellent

health, and had no idea that he was troubled with heart disease (which caused his death.) Our portrait of him is an excellent one, and shows him to be the man he always proved to be whenever we had the pleasure of interviewing him. He was a man of exemplary character—great sympathy, keen intelligence, remarkable order—a man, in fact, who regulated his affairs with precision, and who was willing to help the honest man to struggle against surrounding difficulties. He was strict, but he was kind, he was just, and he was



THE LATE CHARLES C. BEAMAN.

generous; he spoke to the point, and could be both critical and far-searching in his remarks, but he always encouraged and assisted those who appealed to him if he found they were worthy of his consideration. He will be deeply missed in the city of New York, and his place will be hard to fill. He was an industrious worker, and it was marvellous what he could accomplish in a day. Had he lived at a less high pressure, no doubt his life might have been spared many years longer. His forehead was high and well developed, which showed continued activity.

### THE LATE PHILIP D. ARMOUR, THE GREAT PORK-PACKER.

Great fortunes are built up by men of enterprise in wonderfully short periods. The late Philip Danforth Armour was a man of great enterprise, having a business of \$100,000,000 a year in the packing department alone, a grain business of half that amount, and he was practically the owner of a great railroad system. The estimate of his wealth is said to be not less than \$50,000,000,



THE LATE P. D. ARMOUR.

although the full extent is not yet known of what was invested in his own name and that of his sons. He never was a borrower, and was always able to pay cash for his purchases, and he never asked a customer to discount a bill. In his great wheat deals he always had ready cash; in times of panic he always showed vast resources in spot cash; in 1893, when a run was made upon the banks of Chicago, and the credit of the city and the fate of the Exposition was hanging in the balance, Philip D. Armour bought \$500,000 of gold in Europe and offered



help to the big institutions of the city from his cash resources in Chicago.

He possessed a fine head, which is seen by the accompanying portrait. He was a born organizer, and a shrewd philanthropist. He was born at Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., May 16, 1832, and was brought up on his father's farm and educated at the district school at Cazenovia Academy.

The pork-packing, dressed-meat, and provision business of Armour & Co. (as the firm has been known since 1870) is the largest in the world. In a single year the business often exceeds \$100,000,000, while more than eleven thousand persons are employed by the company.

Mr. Armour's private charities were large, the most notable being the Armour Mission, the Armour Flats, and the Armour Institute of Technology, in Chicago. The first was established by a bequest of \$100,000 received under the will of Joseph Armour. This was more than doubled by Philip, his executor. The Armour Flats comprise 213 apartments, and are rented at moderate prices to workingmen and their families. They adjoin the mission, and their net proceeds go to the support of the latter. The mission and flats are said to be worth \$3,000,000. The Armour Institute was established at an original cost of \$1,500,000, to which sum Mr. Armour added \$750,000 in 1889. It offers business and technological courses, and has a fine gymnasium and library. It was opened in September, 1893, with six hundred pupils.

Philip D. Armour's capacity for work was wonderful. He was accustomed to be at his desk at 7 a.m., and not one of his employees worked harder than he did. In 1862 he married Malvina B. Ogden, of Cincinnati. They had several children, two of whom were sons—Jonathan Ogden, and Philip, Jr., who were both active partners with their father. The latter died on January 27, 1900.

It will be seen that Mr. Armour's head was particularly high, especially in the anterior superior part, showing great

Sympathy and Philanthropy. We have often wished for the opportunity of examining his head as there was much to say about it.

MRS. SARAH M. HARRIS, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK MOTHERS' CLUB.

In presenting the portrait of Mrs. Sarah M. Harris we give the side view, as it represents more of the head than any other portrait. Our readers will



MRS. S. M. HARRIS.

see that there is a fine anterior development of head, and that the forehead is quite prominent. Unlike some people she is not only well developed in the anterior portion, but the basilar region is also well represented. Thus, in Mrs. Harris we find one who is energetic and forceful as well as one who is governed by her thinking capacity.

The quality of her organization is excellent, and by inheritance she has received her elements of longevity from her father. She has a large development of Vitativeness, which enables her to recuperate readily and go without

her usual rest, and even sustain herself without food for a longer time than is usual. Her ear, which is well represented in the portrait, is a masculine one, showing vitality in the lower lobe and mentality in the upper division, for the latter is broad as well as high, and we have found this feature to correspond with the mental temperament. The ear is broad, too, across the middle line, and this represents a healthy development of the vital organs.

Referring to the active development of Causality, which shows so prominently in the upper part of the forehead, we consider that she is amply fitted to become a good organizer. She is capable of doing her own thinking and of carrying out her own individual plans.

As the President of the New York Mothers' Club she has ample scope to put into practice the maternal spirit, the strong affectionate nature that she possesses, and the ability to look ahead and organize work for others. It is no surprise to us to find that she has been a teacher for twenty-three years, and that the children all loved and respected her, they would treat her more as a mother than any one else.

Her work has been largely connected with kindergarten training, therefore she has had the young life to consider, and as president of this important society she has the aims of all children at heart.

The comparative parts of her head

show that she is not wanting in height or length of brain power, as we find a measurement of twenty-two and a half in circumference, by fourteen and a half above the ears and fourteen and a half from front to occiput.

It is interesting to note that her father lived to be eighty-four years of age, that her mother, who is now living, is in her seventy-fifth year. She has three grandchildren, and it is not too much to say that they adore her for her many beautiful qualities and her capacity to understand their wants.

The color of her hair is brown, her eyes are light-brown. Her weight at present is 165 pounds, and her height is 5 feet 3½ inches. As a matter of habit she has always been an early riser, and when we inquired how many hours of sleep she generally indulged in, we were somewhat surprised to find that she, for years, has accustomed herself to from three to five, but, at present, she is able to devote more hours to rest. This shows her wonderful recuperative power. She belongs to the order of Friends, and her moral brain indicates that she is exceedingly strict with herself and her duties and obligations to others; that her sympathies outweigh her consideration for self, and that she has a strong faith and trust in the future.

Few persons combine so many sturdy and helpful characteristics as does the lady before us.

J. A. F.



# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## Notes and Comments.

BY DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

### WILL POWER AS A TONIC.

A tonic is something that strengthens, something that takes away debility and restores vigor. As a rule very few people know which are the best tonics. On this subject there is a great lack of knowledge in all of us, even the wisest. It is in order to help to dispel some of this darkness that I wish to write on this subject. One of the very best of all tonics is will power guided by knowledge and wisdom. Even a moderate amount of will power, will, if rightly used, accomplish wonders, but a strong will untrained may do a great deal of harm. To illustrate my subject I will give a case. It was related to me by the father of the girl, and he had himself direct connection with calling the will into action which proved so useful. He had lost all his children except one; naturally he was solicitous for her health, but in spite of care she was taken with diphtheria. Under the care of her physician she grew worse and was at death's door. A council of physicians was called and her case pronounced hopeless. She was then sinking into that comatose state which precedes death. When the doctors announced this to the father he wrung his hands in agony and left the room to get a moment to himself to consider what to do. Though not a praying man, he involuntarily began to pray for guidance. Immediately some strange influence came over him by which he allowed himself to be guided; almost unconsciously he went back to the bedside of his child, pushed the doctors and nurses to one side, took his daughter's hands one in each of his

and called out to her with energy: "Lizzie, don't die; use your will, breathe, don't die; use your will, breathe deeply, use your will with all your might." This was repeated several times. Those around him thought him mad, but they did not interfere. In a few moments Lizzie opened her eyes and he again said to her: "Use your will, breathe deeply." "Yes, papa," she answered feebly, and she did and slowly she returned to life to bless her father who had called her back to love and bless him. It would be very interesting if we could know just what it was that prompted him to this unheard-of procedure. It certainly was not his experience, for he had never before known of such a procedure. Could it have been instinct, an old instinct buried in modern learning, but still lying dormant in some unused corner of the brain? But instinct, we think, is the result of the exercise of any function till it becomes automatic, and here is an automatic action apparently without the preliminary use which leads to it.

Professor Myers, who writes so learnedly on subliminal consciousness for the London Society of Psychical Research, would say it was the subliminal self that for a moment came to his aid. The subliminal self, of course, we know little of, but we may imagine it to be the spiritual part of our being far wiser than our conscious selves, untroubled by the worries and cares of life, that like a great master took the case in hand after all other means had proved unavailing. A careful study of the subliminal consciousness reveals multitudes of similar instances, though none like this one.

The spiritualist sees in it spirit interference; the Christian, an answer to prayer; the Phrenologist, the wonderful power in the human intellect to adapt itself to new environment and conditions, and he will perhaps add the living matter of the body was not then dead. The earnest, vigorous stimulus of the father's voice on the nerve-centres woke up to new action the heart and lungs and set the machinery of the body once more in motion. The lesson we can draw from it is, however, a practical one. Use your wills, train them to be used wisely and rightly, for the will is one of the best tonics in the whole world. If any of my readers have had any experience in the use of the will as a tonic, let them write to me.

#### A SPIDER'S GENIUS.

I have considerable respect for the female spider, notwithstanding the fact that she does not treat the male very considerately. I had an opportunity last summer to watch a large one that had a web in the top of a decaying peach-tree with so few leaves was in plain view. I caught sight of her first when watching some birds with my glass. She seemed to be climbing from the top of the tree on nothing to a telephone wire some fifteen feet away and somewhat higher than her web. When she reached the wire she went around it and then back. In studying the situation, I found the web was so located that it required a cable to hold it up, and the spider had in some way got one over the wire so far away. This cable was, of course, a slender silken thread which evidently she had thrown out, and on account of its lightness it had floated to the right place and become attached there by its glutinous properties. It seems remarkable that it should have adhered to the wire firmly enough to allow so large an insect to climb over it, which she did every day as long as I watched her, evidently to mend or strengthen it. The spider must have brains in which the

ability to construct its web and adapt it to conditions is highly developed. In an article in "Chambers's Journal" the following account of how the spider forms its silken threads is given.

"One of the most interesting features in the economy of spiders is their power of emitting slender threads of a silk-like substance called gossamer, with which most of them construct mesh-like nets, and a few long, dangling cables, by which they are buoyed through the air with nearly as much facility as though they had been furnished with wings. The apparatus provided by nature for elaborating and emitting this gossamer is a beautiful piece of mechanism. Within the animal there are several little bags or vesicles of a gummy matter; and these vesicles are connected with a circular orifice situated at the abdomen. Within this orifice are five little teats or spinnerets, through which the gossamer is drawn. It must not be concluded, however, that there is only one film of gossamer produced by each spinneret; the fact is, these teats are studded with thousands of minute tubes too small for the naked eye to perceive, and each of these emits a thread of inconceivable fineness. These minute tubes are known as spinnerules, and the films which proceed from them unite like so many strands of a rope to form the thread of gossamer by which a spider suspends itself. The finest thread which human mechanism can produce is like a ship's cable compared with the delicate films which flow from the spinnerules of the largest spider. The films are all distinctly separate on coming from the spinneret, but unite, not by any twisting process, but merely by their own glutinous or gummy nature. Thus the spinning apparatus of the disdained spider, when viewed by the eye of science, becomes one of the most wonderful pieces of animated mechanism known to man. The animal has great command over this apparatus, and can apply it at will so long as the receptacles within are replenished with the gummy fluid, but as soon as this gum is exhausted all its

efforts to spin are fruitless, and it must wait till nature, by her inscrutable chemistry, has secreted it from the food which is devoured."

### A QUACK REMEDY EXPOSED.

A Quack Remedy is one that is prescribed by physicians who claim that it has medical properties that it does not possess. There are but few remedies that have been more generally prescribed by regular practitioners for indigestion than Pepsin. Nearly every manufacturing drug house in the country puts it up in the form of pills, tablets, pellets, and powders and also in a variety of compounds in liquid forms, and almost every regular physician in the land prescribes some of these different preparations for dyspepsia and other derangements of the digestive organs. Yet according to recent experiments of Dr. Joseph R. Perry, reported in the "Medical Gleaner," "it has no digestive value whatever."

The following is what he says about it:

"Not satisfied with one brand of pep-

sin, I secured several of the best brands known and experimented with them. And still not satisfied with the pepsins found in the market, I procured some hog stomachs and prepared some pepsin for myself upon which I could depend. With this I made the various preparations of pepsin that are prescribed in fluid form, and conducted a series of experiments on roast beef, roast pork, roast mutton and numerous other edibles, both meat and vegetables, with the same result in each case, namely, a mixture of pepsin and acid in fluid form digested these food products in from three to seven hours. Leaving the pepsin out of the mixture did not affect the result; but leaving the acid out of the mixture there was no change in the container, be it beef, pork, mutton or white of egg. I proved most clearly that dilute muriatic acid was a digester of all these foods, and that *pepsin by itself has no digestive power at all*. Pepsin alone, put into the stomach, only adds to the labor of that organ.

"Pepsin is one of the greatest humbugs in the whole list of the armamentarium of the physician."

Dr. E. P. Miller.



No. 1—Vertical Section of the Skull of a Crow  
 " 2— " " " " " Goose.  
 " 3— " " " " " Parrot.

No. 4—Vertical Section of the Skull of a Domestic Duck.  
 " 5— " " " " " Magpie.  
 " 6— " " " " " White Owl.

SKULLS OF ANIMALS (see article on page 57).





"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.

### HOPEFUL CANDIDATES.

By UNCLE JOE.

Fig. 549.—William Hodgson, Rowe, Colo.—This child is full of vitality and will spread a healthy influence around him. He will take a deep interest in whatever he does, and on that account will show a merry disposition and one that will succeed in making many



FIG. 549.—WILLIAM HODGSON, ROWE, COL.

friends. He will not know when to stop asking questions and can be trained quite easily through his love-nature; but he will not understand authority being exercised over him, he will put every one on a level and will

think that he is just as important as his father. It will be easy to spoil such a child, but this must not be done, for he has too much talent in him to be wasted in this way. We mean that his discipline must be firm and kind. He has the making of an excellent physician in him, and if you want to know why we say so, we will tell you. First of all, he has large Human Nature and will be able to diagnose disease readily, his moral brain is well represented, and he will show kindness, thoughtfulness, and conscientious scruples as well as manifest a good deal of hopefulness and cheeriness of nature. He will never go and see a patient with a long face and make the patient fear his coming, but will shake away many doubts and fears, and possesses a personal magnetism that is influential with others. He will make an executive man also, and a doctor needs sufficient force from the base of the brain to enable him to meet the demands of his profession. This lad will recuperate easily, and will be able to go where there is disease without taking it.

We predict for this child an active career, one full of usefulness, but he must let his mother be his confidential friend as long as she lives.

Figs. 550 and 551.—Rose B. Simon and Carleton Simon, Jr. These children are in a way a contrast to our little friend whom we have just been talking about. They are serious and seem to take in the grave situation of having



their photographs taken. Little William seemed to enjoy the experience; they look as though they were peeping into the camera and wanted to know all about the wonderful instrument. They have both very inquiring minds. Rosa the elder, has an affectionate and devoted nature. She is a little mother in a way to her dolls, and to younger children. She will have perfect com-



FIGS. 550, 551.—ROSE B. SIMON, AGE FIVE AND A HALF YEARS, WEIGHT FIFTY POUNDS, AND CARLETON SIMON, FOUR YEARS, WEIGHT THIRTY-EIGHT POUNDS. EACH CHILD WEARS A  $6\frac{1}{2}$  HAT.

mand over herself in times of emergency and will know what to do when called upon suddenly to perform any special office or piece of work, to recite a piece and sing a song. She is self-composed and will make others feel at home in her society. She ought to be able to paint well, for she has large Ideality and Color and will be able to mix her colors with exquisite taste. This ability might show itself in the selection of crewel

silks in fine needlework. She is sure to have a distinct influence over others wherever she is.

The boy, Carleton, has quite an original type of mind and will know how to use his ideas to a good account. He is thoughtful and deep in the questions he propounds to his father and mother and is not easily satisfied for one so young, and will keep on asking for information until he receives all the knowledge he wants on the subject he is interested in. He is quite poetic, or has that tendency of mind to appreciate and compose poetic effusions. He will naturally take to literature; it will be as easy for him to compose an essay as it will be for him to breathe. He will have no lack of ideas to write about, and his facility to express himself will show at a very early period. He is quite a remarkable boy, first for the quality of his organization, secondly for the old style that he has of talking about subjects that one would think he had never considered, and thirdly, for his mathematical and investigating type of mind. If he follows his father's profession, that of a physician, he will strike at some new ideas rather than run in old ruts. He has a sweet disposition, and when he talks he is quite logical in showing a perfect command of language and of ideas. It will not be necessary to force this child for he will progress fast enough in his studies if he is only guided aright and allowed full opportunity for his abilities to show themselves.

#### A VALENTINE FOR MY CHILDREN.

Dear child with soul as white  
As the page whereon I write,  
May strife from thee depart;  
May peace dwell in thy heart.

May all thy cares be light;  
May all thy tears be few;  
May all thy days be bright,  
And all thy friends be true.

## PRE-NATAL TRAINING.

How our great-grandmothers would have pshawed had some one whispered that the time was not far distant when it would be a well-understood fact that the training of a child begins months before its birth.

We fancy ourselves wiser than the dear old ladies and prate of hereditary taint, and pre-natal influences, the while we worry and fume over the merest trifles, entailing thereby an abnormal nervous temperament upon the coming man or woman.

The dear old ladies builded better than they knew, when they worked in the open air, lived simply, retired early, and mingled their morning song of praise with that of the robin and lark, and trusted in an over-ruling Power. Happy, rosy-cheeked matrons! The wrinkles which deface the brows of their grand-daughters are the outward manifestation of a worried, flurried, harassed soul, which, if seen in the old days upon a young face, would have marked the possessor a wicked witch only fit for the gallows.

Tell me honestly, you who, not only worry your own lives away, but also those of your husband and children, have you anything to worry about? I am not asking whether or not you have trouble. Of course, you have. So has every one. But is there anything over which you are required to worry? Are the children sick, scantily clothed, or ill-fed? Poor things! Have they not enough to bear, then, without listening to your complaints, or watching the frown darken upon the one face where they have always a right to look for sunshine?

Are you more than half sick yourself, but obliged to keep at your work, with one child in your arms and another crying to be lifted? I know how hard it is. I have been almost wild with the pain and the worry of it, and that is why I come to you now, my younger sisters, to proclaim the new evangel.

The evangel of freedom from pain? No, no. Pain is not wholly a calamity, but worry is an unmixed evil. If the consequences were but for an hour or a day, the evil would be greatly minimized, but like a circle widening until the banks of the stream are reached, so widens this influence, with the difference, that the circles never touch hindering banks, but stretch out into the sea of eternity.

To worry is to sin, for is it not distrust of the All-Wise Controller of events? Are you not pained when the child rebels? How much more culpable are you, who fret because of untoward circumstances, which, if not brought about by your own act, are always the will of One who knows what is best.

The evil results of worry are manifold, but none are greater than those impressed upon the child yet unborn. We say the child is irritable by nature, but the nature of the child was formed while yet no one but the mother could have been responsible. We say the child is not strong, prone to disease; it was weakened by the unreasonable state of mind in which the mother indulged prior to its birth.

If I did not know these things were so, I would not dare to make such statements. If I did not know there is a remedy, I would not take your time or mine to consider the matter. The remedy lies in a knowledge of nature's laws and a trust in an All-Wise Providence. Worry never changes for the better, whatever is, or is not.

But if we diligently study the laws which govern ourselves and the demands of our unborn child, we should then, with the simplicity of a child, take our anxiety to the All-Wise Father, and there leave it, never allowing ourselves another moment's distress of mind; it will turn out for the best, not only for ourselves, but for those we love, even if not as we anticipated.

By MRS. S. E. KENNEDY.

## How Can We Study Phrenology?

### LESSON NO. 2.

By J. A. FOWLER.

Being fully assured that we can begin the study of Phrenology wherever we are placed, we will proceed with the physiological proofs that support the principles of the science.

These are (A) since the functions of the body have their special location in distinct organs, so every function of the brain has its special location in distinct organs in the brain. The brain is a congerie of organs, and is not composed of one organ only as was generally supposed a hundred years ago.

(B) As each species of animal manifests peculiar qualities so each should have a distinct conformation of head and brain, and we have all the animal kingdom to prove this statement.

(C) The primitive faculties in all animals are alike, and in every individual, but the difference is in the degree, in intensity, and power manifested in each species which would not be the case if the brain were a unit.

(D) As physical exercise does not exhaust the whole body neither does mental labor exhaust the whole brain.

Thus, by the study of physiology we are able to understand the workings of the mind and the formation of the brain more closely and accurately than if we only studied the exterior of the skull, and again we see that Phrenology is a rational subject which every one can study in his surrounding environments, for who among us has not noticed the characteristics of different species of animals, and even those persons who are without a college education, can tell us what this dog can do or what that parrot can say, or what are the features of this race-horse, cart-horse, or cab-horse. Persons, cannot, therefore, excuse themselves from a knowledge of Phrenology because they have not a large library of books, busts, or crania from which to study. Each person can make his or her

own observations, and, as we suggested previously, can prepare his own collection of skulls and brains, and in order to prove our second and third propositions we would advise those interested in the subject to collect all the small animal heads that are obtainable. For instance, the head of a dog varies from that of the peacock, a turkey's skull varies from that of a goose, a crow varies from the skull of a duck, a heron from a magpie, the owl from the guinea-fowl, the hare from that of a weasel, and the skull of a rabbit from that of the squirrel. To note all these differences and compare them with their various inclinations and characteristics proves conclusively to our mind that the conformation and shape of a skull has a great deal to do with the conformation and formation of the brain of these various animals, and if there is a difference in the conformation of the brain of animals what purpose does that difference serve unless it is to manifest a difference in the degree, intensity, and power of each species. For instance, all animals have a certain amount of Approbativeness, but it is a ruling feature in the peacock. All animals more or less have a development of Language, yet the magpie and the parrot show a distinct development of it. All animals have more or less a development of Acquisitiveness, but the squirrel shows a greater development of this faculty than the rabbit, for the squirrel is known to lay up food for the winter while the rabbit does not. All animals have more or less a development of Cautiousness and Secretiveness, but the fox is sly and cunning, while the cat is cautious and timid. Any natural history museum will help a student in Phrenology to gain a knowledge of the conformation of the skulls that he does not possess himself, and by first studying the lower

animals we get a very clear idea of the manner and way that we should examine and compare human heads.

In our third proposition we state that "the primitive faculties in all animals are alike," and then we go on to explain in what way the differences are apparent, so when we are examining half a dozen kinds of dogs we can readily trace the species to which they belong. We should never make the mistake of classifying the bulldog with the greyhound, for all bulldogs have the same type of head, and so with the greyhound, and thus it is easy to distinguish one class from another after making a little patient study of each class.

Our fourth proposition of a physiological character introduces us to a very interesting phase of the subject. We know we can use our upper limbs without exhausting our lower ones; we can

work all day with our arms and use our fingers on a typewriter while our legs and feet are inactive and passive; thus we can in the evening, walk, skate, or dance with pleasure, and feel that the exercise is doing us good. The brain being composed of different organs is capable of being similarly exercised, in different ways in the same day. In the morning we can exercise our intellectual and executive faculties, and in the evening our social and domestic qualities can be brought into play with a refreshing sense of pleasurable change. The moral group is so situated at the superior part or region of the brain that it presides over every department of our work. If the brain were an unit we should not feel the exhilarating pleasure that we often experience when we exercise first one portion of our brain and then another.

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## PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND PSYCHOLOGY IN CONNECTION WITH MUSIC AND SINGING.

BY MADAM LUISE CAPPIANI.

ADDRESS OF CHAIRMAN ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5TH, AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Phrenology has proved that the organs of the brain have their separate locations, and it is the quality of the gray matter in the brain-cells which decides the capacity, force, and expression of the faculties. If a man employs himself in a certain direction the gray matter in its brain-cells works and becomes finer and grows to a powerful extent so that it influences even the formation of the skull, which many people choose to ridicule as bumps. The love or tendency of these certain faculties in preference to others is called talent, and if this talent is cultivated in that direction, high degree is acquired. It results, therefore, that the taste for music, sculpture, painting, or for any other science and art depends upon how nature has endowed in number, quality, and size the relative brain-cells. This constitution may be influenced by the environment, by the atmosphere and formation of the country. For instance, Italy, by its lovely formation, wonderful scenery of mountains, lakes, and seas, its vegetation in fruits and flowers, and its balmy air, was so productive of geniuses that for cen-

turies it has been called "la culla delle belle arti"—the cradle of the beautiful arts. The nation whose proverb is "charity begins at home" is also influenced by the flat formation of its country, its fogs, its chilly atmosphere, so the people give their attention and faculties rather to things which can be lucrative for themselves and their country. Their productiveness is great in chemicals, steel, machinery, ore, and as fogs are mostly prevailing in that climate, so favorable for grass, they have the finest breed of sheep, consequently their woolen material is renowned all over the world. Trade is the spirit of the Englishman but not music.

The importation of Italian Opera, first looked upon as a fad for the rich, revolutionized them considerably, and now the working classes are thoroughly enjoying music, and it is to be hoped that this awakening of the gray matter, in the musical direction, will give England the chance yet to bring forth a great musical composer. Wales and Ireland have lovely scenery, rich woodlands, and their folk-songs, or na-

tional songs, as well as troubadours and poets abound. Another proof that the formation of the country influences the brain for music is Scotland with its mountains and beautiful lakes. The old Scotch ballads are renowned, and Beethoven was so enthusiastically impressed, that he has written his eight Scotch ballads with violoncello obbligato.

Phrenology has to do with every art and science. It proves that thought is required in all things, and that physiology can execute what the brain or mind commands. For instance, if a painter needs this or that color to bring out the proper effect in his painting, this very thought is already a command, and unconsciously makes him take up the very same color with his brush. The shoemaker must reflect upon what leather he will have to take for the different kind of boots. The piano-player must think in his brain the key he must strike and his fingers obey. The singer must think of the tone in order that the larynx may adjust itself, physiologically, to the tone thought. The right emission of a tone is thus explained. The air in the lungs, which we call breath, passing the larynx, makes the vocal cords, by its friction, resound with the thought-tone, just like the Æolian-harps, which are strings placed between a window, wherein the wind passing through makes the strings resound by its friction. This is a natural tone production, the vibration of which when guided in the sounding board of the human voice, the acoustic chamber in the nasal bridge, wherefrom all bony parts of the face are reached, to resound in sympathy with the one tone of the vocal cords. The voice becomes rich, flute-like, and beautiful.

On the contrary, unnatural tone production is when muscular power of the throat is used and the tones become harsh and coarse; moreover, by producing the vowels in the throat the voice becomes hard, yielding neither to sentiment nor flexibility, and therefore remains cold and unsympathetic. It is easily seen that the economical expenditure of the breath by guidance of the diaphragm goes also hand in hand with Physiology.

After the generated thought by the mind the next factor, to execute correctly what the mind commands is called dexterity, acquired by great practice. The sad fact which was told me of Robert Schumann proves this. Schumann was already a great piano player, but his fourth finger gave him trouble—there is a cartilage which binds it somewhat to the third, and to gain time over his fellow students he had the idea to bind strings on these fingers when he went

to bed, and with pulleys stretched them wide apart—that they might become independent of each other. At the beginning of this martyrdom sleep would not come, but presently he accustomed himself to the pain, and he slept and congratulated himself upon his invention. But what a disappointment awaited him. When he was through with stretching his fingers sufficiently he could not play at all. The laws of physiology must not be trespassed upon, and dexterity must be acquired by practice. Schumann, brooding over his misfortune, became almost insane with grief and nearly took his life, when by his love for music the idea suddenly came to him that he could compose. His ambition awakened in this direction, he set himself with all his might to work, and the world at large, and the artistic world especially, know how famous Robert Schumann became as a composer. A similar difficulty is with the violin and other string instruments. To become a violin virtuoso of renown, one must begin to study at the age of four or five in order that the little hand may grow in the direction for reaching its fingers over the neck of the violin, by so early a practice to execute all the difficult passages written for this subtle instrument. To begin later in years when the hand and wrist are no longer pliable—failure would be the result.

Psychology has much to do with music in general, but much more with singing, as by right training the vocal cords accept willingly the soul's mood and reflect it in the voice given to the public in passionate phrasing.

I have read, recently, an article in a monthly musical paper, "Wagner and the voice," the writer of which is somewhat in error. He writes that, "since Wagner has come into vogue, the voices of our stage singers are degenerating, and that it is this 'new tendency' of the musical art that causes the decline, as passionate phrasing by giving out vitality makes the voice husky and coarse."

Oh, no! on the contrary! When the tones are properly produced, they become by emotion more intense, round, and beautiful and work as if by magic upon the feelings of the listeners. This could certainly not be the case with coarse and husky tones, these coming from faulty emission.

It is also incorrect that only for Wagner's musical dramas psychological passion is required. The writer says, "While the Italian music and operas down to Meyerbeer called upon the artists for voluminous and well-trained vocal powers—qualities largely external and physiological—Wagner demands from his singers depth of soul,

dramatic fire, and a play of grand passions which transport the soul into psychical hurricanes." The change of the title of Opera into Music Drama has placed Wagner's Titanic and sensual music in an uncommon light, although it is nothing more than the Music Drama (the Opera) of Beethoven's "Fidelio," Bellini's "Norma," and the historical fact of Katherine de Medici's massacre of "The Huguenots," by Meyerbeer. Is there no depth of soul in the love of Countess Leonore, who under the name of "Fidelio" wandering in disguise of a laborer for a period of two years in Spain, enduring all hardships to find her husband, Florestan, who was captured and imprisoned in a dungeon by the rage of a jealous statesman—his rival; the divine love and thanksgiving offering to God for having found and liberated her husband? Is there no passion and depth of soul in Beethoven's music? The tender love of Valentine and Raoul in Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," the passion and fire of the Catholic fanaticism and the wild notes of the Protestants' massacre? Are the deaths of Lucia and Edgardo, of Romeo and Juliette, of Marguerite in "Faust," etc., and L'Africaine, where Selica poisons herself by remaining under the Mansanillo-tree, are they not Music Dramas under the short title of Opera? I sang Wagner's Elisabeth in "Tannhauser" and Ortrude in "Lohengrin"—but my voice never became husky or coarse. If the singers of such high passionate rôles as Selika in "L'Africaine" should become hoarse by the loss of energy of the body, the poor manager would soon be obliged to close his theatre.

The decline or loss of voice may be ascribed somewhat to Richard Wagner's music, by the facility of its vocal execution. Its lengthy recitatives may be considered difficult for declamation, but there is no difficulty whatever in rendering his rôles, which are entirely devoid of artistic floritures of runs and trills. These must be acquired by physiological dexterity. After long study and practice the voice becomes elastic and flexible,

and with the proper emission of tone is able to express the softest tenderness of emotion as well as fire and passion of the soul without becoming hoarse. As there are no physiological difficulties in Wagner's music, every musical young girl possessing a good voice may be drilled in Wagner's rôles in a very short time, but not having gone through a good school of singing, and not having the proper emission making the forte passages by pressing the muscles of the throat, and with the heavy orchestration they think they are compelled, instead of singing, to shout in order to be heard—the loss of voice is the natural consequence. At the beginning this shouting has some effect, the beauty of the young fresh voice covering all defects. The singer makes a success—but not for a long time. Without conscientious and skilful culture of the voice, this organ comes to grief, not by Wagner's fire and passion, but by lack of vocal education, the training of which gives to the singer the capability to infuse to his voice such sound-colors, which the intelligence of the moment demands, for depth of soul, tenderness, fire, and passion, without screaming. With this artistic singing Psychology receives its full rights, and it is this which was Wagner's intention. He thought so much of the accomplishments of a singer that he made a petition to His Majesty King Louis II. to create a singing-school in Munich, and in all his writings he advises even instrumentalists to study the art of singing, that they may learn at the same time with more intelligence the phrasing upon their own respective instruments.

Let us then respect Dr. Gall, who discovered, a hundred years ago, the location of the different powers or faculties in the brain. Let us profit by the researches of his followers, who have constantly added to our knowledge of the intricate workings of the brain, and have shown that the noble science of Phrenology has been working hand in hand with Anatomy, Physiology, and Psychology.

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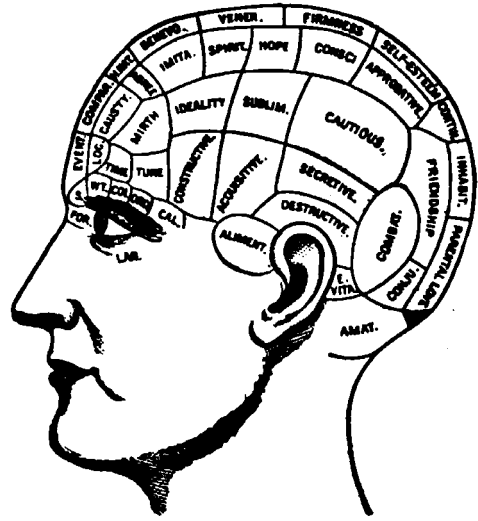
#### A BRIGHT IDEA.

Little Jean's dolly had met with an accident, and her mother had procured a new head for it. The removal of the old head proved to be a rather difficult task, which Jean watched with great interest.

"I'm afraid, Jean, I can't get this old head off," said her mother. Jean's face glowed with the light of an inspiration as she said, "Never mind, mamma, just take the body off."



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



NEW YORK AND LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1901.

## MEDICAL MEN AND PHRENOLOGY.

This month we present our readers with the portrait and sketch of Dr. Egbert Guernsey, who forms another link in our medical chain of those who have looked into Phrenology and have found more to commend than to condemn. Unfortunately human nature is so weak that it often resembles a flock of sheep, following the lead of one in the front, and men and women who pin their faith to a subject because Mr. or Mrs. so-and-so believes in it, without using their own intellect, show a bigotry unworthy of the twentieth century. Phrenology does not need any defence from such false philosophy, and yet it is sometimes necessary to mention the fact that certain persons have declared a belief in its tenets. When the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has erred in this respect it is not with the belief that Phrenology needs such proof, but rather to satisfy a class of certain "doubting

Thomases," who feel assured that they are doing right when Dr. A., B., or C. says it is true.

After examining Dr. Guernsey's head, the examiner was greeted with the remark, "I think Phrenology has advanced since the earlier days when I first began to take an interest in it." Being sure of this, and yet anxious to know why the doctor made this remark, we asked him for an explanation, he replied, "I was examined by Mr. Fowler and Nelson Sizer some years ago and neither of them gave me so analytical a diagnosis of my character and of many things that have occurred in my life as you have done." We remarked that this was possible, for although the foundation was laid by the earlier Phrenologists, yet, Phrenology, with all other sciences has progressed, and we find that the application of the subject today is more subtle and searching than when it was in its incipient stage. "I should judge this to be the case," said the doctor, who proceeded to give

several illustrations of occurrences in his own history, that corroborated the remarks taken down by our stenographer, and which have been reproduced on another page of the present journal. We trust that the worthy doctor may live for many years to carry out his great and valuable work in connection with medical science.

### INFANTILE CRIMINALS.

Our attention has been called by quite a number of friends to the case of Alexander Stewart, the boy murderer, who has been sentenced to prison for a term of twenty years with hard labor, for the murder of Edward Peisel.

The case is a sad but exceedingly interesting one from a psychological standpoint. The boy is but fourteen years old and has a fine appearance. Ever since he was hit on the head with a stone he is said to have shown a disposition to hurt, or kill, or use unnatural means of vengeance. If Phrenology can be of any help in such a case it certainly ought to be used. There are cases on record where an injury to the brain has been detected by a Phrenologist, and the skull that has pressed upon the brain in a certain locality has been removed and the normal state of the person's mind has been restored. Scientists are locating motor centres which have their corresponding centres of ideation, and the twentieth century will not have realized its full privilege until the localization of cerebral functions has been investigated, tried, and tested in relation to injuries to the brain and various cases of insanity.

We hope to produce a portrait of the

boy, along with further particulars of the case, by another month.

### PHYSICAL ENDURANCE.

Now that the general public is being interested in the discipline of military institutions, might it not be well to call attention to another phase of physical exercise carried out in many of our colleges to-day. An article in "Christian Work" for December 27th, under the title of "Slain to Make a Christian Holiday," by Donald Fernley, explains much of what is going on under the guise of respectability, without much possibility of redress. Although we do not believe in annihilating all athletic sports or games, still should there not be enactments by State legislatures to defend the people against the bodily assaults made by our enthusiastic students in carrying out what they consider to be a glorious development of physical science.

While we are listening to the evidence of two young men who have been, it is said, wounded by hazing, are there not more hideous crimes committed by the injudicious enthusiasm expressed by Rugby foot-ball, cricket, base-ball, etc. The article goes to show that "the officers of our colleges who have it in their power to prohibit all games that are an assault upon the sacred human body are necessarily abettors in the results that one reads of only too frequently in the daily press, and the desire of students for exciting contests are no more worthy of consideration when they jeopardize and destroy human life than the love of the burglar for robbery, or the love of the 'sport' for licentiousness."

## REVIEWS.

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

## A HOME CYCLOPÆDIA FOR THE FAMILY.

Dr. E. B. Foote, of New York, the well-known specialist, has been for the past two years engaged in revising his large work, known by the name of "Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense." In revising Part II. he has been assisted by his two sons, Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., and Dr. Hubert T. Foote, both rising physicians in the prime of life. Much that is new has been interpolated, and many new entire chapters have been added, the new matter filling more than 500 pages. The work entire covers over 1,200 handsomely printed and illustrated pages. There is so much that is new and original in what has been added, the author thinks rightly that the book is entitled to a new name, and the name hit upon has been well chosen. To be exact, it is "Dr. Foote's Home Cyclopædia of Popular Medical, Social and Sexual Science." A distinguished New York clergyman once remarked of "Plain Home Talk" that its matter was so varied, and withal so comprehensive, that he could almost afford to remove all his books from his library shelves and set up this one volume in their places as a book of reference. Well, if the book as it was deserved such a compliment, the new name is certainly a good one for this book. A full alphabetical index is given, enabling the reader to easily find anything he may be seeking for the relief of any ill, or for any information regarding the sanitary or social affairs of the family. One of the commendable features of the work is the information it gives for married people to have "better children." The author is a pronounced stirpiculturist. Every chapter is worth the price of the work in its entirety, and especially those treating of the various diseases to which the human family is subject. The closing chapter of Part II., contains over 250 choice recipes for the cure of common ills, together with antidotes for poisons,

rules for resuscitating the drowned, advice for the care of babies, and valuable suggestions for emergencies which are liable to occur in any family. It is the most complete hygienic work that has ever been published. All the valuable advice given by the author is conveyed in such plain language that every reader, however unlearned, can readily comprehend and practically apply it. Much of the matter, too, has all the charm of a well-written novel. The work is published by the Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York, and the well-known house of L. N. Fowler & Co., 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C., England. The work is meeting with a ready sale in England and its Australian colonies, as well as in the native country of its well-known author. Price, \$2.



DR. E. B. FOOTE.

## 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. Sargeant, Coventry, England.—This young man is very thoughtful, careful, and painstaking in his work, and anxious to excel and make his mark in the world. He must learn to be more practical and theorize less. He is original, can plan and invent, and is best adapted for light mechanical work. A sedentary occupation will not suit him. He should study mental science and hygiene, and not neglect physical exercise; has good abilities, but they will need wisely directing.

P. M. Libbert, Broughton, England.—You are a versatile man, and will be interested in many things and are fond of changes. You are very safe, reliable, and steadfast, not venturesome nor speculative. You are not sufficiently buoyant and hopeful. You have a strong desire for self-improvement; devote your spare time to good literature, read slowly and with attention, and cultivate self-assurance. Are a handy man and always prepared for emergencies. You will require to be very temperate in your habits to insure good health.

580.—B. F. H., Milford, Ill.—You are highly organized and quite susceptible and thin-skinned; that is, you are the contrary to being coarsely organized. Your bones are not large, and there seems harmony between your body and brain. You have no superfluous fat or adipose tissue. Your thinking is done in a direct way, you come to a point in an argument without any palaver, and expect direct answers to your questions. You are quite enterprising, and should succeed in business. You must continue to take care of your health. An in-door occupation will suit you less favorably than an out-door one, on this account take exercise in the open air.

581.—Beth, Montreal, Canada.—This lady has too much brain for her body, and must work up her vitality and breathe deeply. She lives altogether too much in her brain and cares too little for her bodily requirements. She must be careful of her diet, and work within the limit of her strength. She needs considerable sleep and should take all she can get. She is intellectually inclined, and with renewed health and vitality could teach and write. She will be interested in reading, and will make more friends of books than of individuals.

582.—W. P. O., Beaumont, Tex.—You have quite an artistic temperament and are interested in the refining processes of work. Your perceptive faculties have been largely called out, consequently you

are well able to compare and analyze work as well as to judge of the value of material or stock. It is difficult for you to keep in abeyance your critical faculty; you see everything as a matter of comparison rather than in the light of its excellence; you criticise your own work quite severely, and could become quite an expert in overseeing the work of others, and could take responsibilities in various departments of work. You could succeed very well in the study of law, and as an expert you will be able to give good advice.

583.—G. O., Rockford, Ill.—You ought to succeed in making a good business man, for your photographs indicate that you have excellent ability in this direction. You will know how to buy in stock to advantage and lay out money so as to increase the size of a business. You have an enterprising character, and could succeed in some scientific line of work as well as a business. You should study up finance, banking, and export trade, for an ordinary business behind a counter is not going to be enough for you. You have a fine character, and some time you must have a fuller delineation and let us go into more particulars concerning your future as well as your character.

584.—A. F. S., Chicago, Ill.—This lady has an effective and intellectual type of mind. She is full of life and vigor, and is quite talented in music, and we advise her to take up this subject and make it her own. She makes fine discriminations, and knows how to classify every kind of work. She is energetic, but perhaps a little too ambitious, and may do a little too much sometimes and go beyond her strength. She is social, and knows how to get on in social life.

585.—H. A. F., Cincinnati, O.—You do not allow yourself to put on flesh, and really need to study your own physical wants. You know how to hold your own counsel in business matters, and can be quite firm and persevering when you have made up your mind that there is a necessity for being so. You do not talk quite enough or express your mind freely on topics that interest you; you know more than you give out, and must try to unlock your mind in as many ways as possible so as to appear to a better advantage and meet people half way.

586.—W. S., Irving, Kan.—You evidently have some German or Swedish blood in your veins, and possess a good deal of ingenuity, skill, and power to devise ways and means and harmonize material. Your forehead is broad, and your development of Ideality, Constructiveness, and Causality should make you quite studious and inventive. You have large Intuition, and can generally accurately

make up your mind regarding the characteristics of your fellows; on this account you can trust to your first impressions, and you will not be far wrong in obeying them. You have a considerable amount of the vital temperament, which makes you naturally genial and friendly; when your friends come to see you you treat them well and kill the fatted calf in their honor. Do not make yourself too cheap, but try to put the proper value on your efforts. Join a class in elocution, if you can do so conveniently, but if not, get into the habit of reading out loud.

### 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. V., England.—We are pleased that you enjoyed your holiday in Paris, and feel sure that you will benefit by your trip for some time to come. We are glad that you have used the new Phrenological Chart and that you find it is giving great satisfaction; it is a pleasure to us to know that you appreciate the psychological, physiological, and diet tables, and that you think the addition of them is of great importance.

A. H. Welch, Berlin, Canada.—We are glad to hear that the people of Berlin, Canada, have appreciated your lectures and have given you a hearty invitation to return.

T. V. Townsend, Columbus, O.—Many thanks for your clipping on "Chinese Phrenology" which you found in the "Cincinnati Enquirer." The Chinese are not ignorant of Phrenology, as the clipping indicates when it says that "The Chinese study Phrenology judging a man by the development of his forehead, and a woman by the form and size of the back of her cranium." This means that they think that the man has a large development of the anterior part of the brain, while woman has a large development of the occipital region. They will soon find that they are about equal. Many thanks for the photograph of the Ohio River; it must be a fine sight for one to stand on its banks and take a sweeping view up and down and across it.

N. A. Clapp, Wixom, Mich.—Yes, we think you have "Gall enough" in your head to continue the work you have already commenced, and would advise you to carry out your promise "to do the best you can."

### FIELD NOTES.

"I was a student at the American Institute of Phrenology, class of '92, and was in the field for a time in the interests of Phrenology. I am much interested in the subject, and should like to devote more time to it. For a few years past I have had employment that requires my whole attention and time. I assure you that I have not lost my interest in the subject.

"Everett W. Porter,  
"East Dixmont, Me."

"This is the third time I have lectured here in ten years, in the Congregational Church. I preached there last Monday evening; to-morrow evening I give a temperance lecture to a union meeting of all the churches in the town. There are four churches. I am well patronized.

"Prof. Taggart, Cadillac, Mich."

"I am giving a course of lectures in Hering Medical College.

"Thos. G. Roberts, M.D., Class of '92,  
"Chicago, Ill."

The monthly lecture of the American Institute of Phrenology will be held at 27 East Twenty-first Street, on Wednesday evening, February 6th, at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. Thomas A. Hyde will give an address on "Phrenology Considered in the Light of Elocution and Oratory." Dr. J. W. Brandenburg has consented to take the chair.

Oratory is considered such an intensely interesting and valuable subject that, we feel sure, when explained by an expert from a Phrenological standpoint it will be well worth hearing.

Rev. Thomas Hyde, in conjunction with his brother, has published a volume on the threefold nature of man, called "A Natural System of Elocution and Oratory," which should be in the hands of all students preparing for public life. It can also help those persons suffering from weak voices. We are expecting an interesting evening.

Phrenological Delineations of Character will be given at the close, by Miss Jessie A. Fowler, Vice-President of the Institute.

George T. Byland continues his professional work at Lebanon, O., where he did such excellent work last year.

A. H. Welch, at the close of last year, completed a course of twenty-five lectures on Phrenology to full houses at Berlin, Canada. He has received a special invitation to return this year, and he hopes to do continued good work among the inhabitants for another month.

L. A. Davis, graduate of the Class of 1900, has commenced his lecturing tour and expects to be fully occupied in the field through the spring months.

Dr. C. F. McGuire, of Brooklyn, gave an interesting paper before the medical

students of Brooklyn on "Physical Culture" during the past month.

Dr. Brandenburg will lecture on "The New Man," on February 14th, at the Metropolitan Independent Church, Carnegie Lyceum, Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

FOWLER INSTITUTE, ENGLAND, REPORT FOR DECEMBER. RECEIVED JANUARY 9TH.

On Wednesday, December 5th, Mr. D. T. Elliott gave a lecture dealing with the practical side of Phrenology, which was fully illustrated by casts of noted characters, also by skulls. An interesting discussion was maintained by Messrs. Wilkins, Williamson, and Hills. A gentleman from the audience submitted to an examination, which concluded the meeting.

Wednesday, December 19th, Miss L. Hendin, A.F.I., read an interesting paper upon "Failures and their Causes." The essayist attributed many causes of failure in life to the want of definiteness, self-reliance, and directness of aim in the individual. The paper created a lively discussion, in which Messrs. Dommus, Wilkins, and Elliott took part. Mr. Elliott gave a practical demonstration of Phrenology in the examination of a youth from the audience. Miss Hendin was heartily thanked for her paper.

During the month Mr. D. T. Elliott has lectured at Harlesden and attended a bazaar at the Memorial Hall in connection with the Vegetarian Society.

Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, F.F.I., lectured on "Phrenology and its Uses" before the members of the Y. M. C. A., Exeter Hall, on December 4th.

#### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Wednesday, January 2d, the usual monthly lecture of the American Institute of Phrenology was given by Dr. Henry S. Drayton, who took for his subject, "Suggestion as Related to the Action of the Propensities." The chair was taken by the Rev. Phebe Hanaford, who, in introducing the lecturer, said she was glad to meet Dr. Drayton again and have the opportunity to hear his lecture on "Suggestion as Related to the Action of the Propensities." She thought it would be hardly fair to anticipate what the lecturer was going to say on the subject, so she would reserve her remarks until the close. She thought the subject was one that they were all more or less interested in, and it was one that had cer-

tainly come more to the front of late years. Dr. Drayton's remarks were, in part, as follows:

"The term suggestion is used very freely to-day in connection with hypnotic procedures. It may be said that its operation in our every-day mental life is somewhat analogous to that intimated in hypnotism, although there is no recognized transform state needed. Suggestion covers a very broad range in human affairs, and in any analysis of the action of the faculties, whatever their name or nature, we must consider suggestion as rather an important working factor.

"We speak, for instance, of memory acting by association. It may be said that in every instance of this kind suggestion is operative; a hint, an allusion, something stated indirectly, a word, a picture, a smile, a frown, or what not that starts thought in some direction, stimulates a desire that may be strong, imperious, or subordinate pertains to the suggestive process in our psychic activities.

"A while ago Dr. Wingate, of Milwaukee, discussed this subject in a rather important paper bearing upon crime, and one of the points that he presented is the fact that the character of our civilization is distinguished by a very large proportion of persons, young and old, who stand in a sort of borderland or mental condition, a state or condition that is relatively unsteady, fluctuating, so that influences of one kind or another easily affect them for better or worse, for health or ill, in their mental manifestations and in their conduct. Many of these persons indeed are affected by a mere spark of impression, so that they will be disposed to act a part that is absolutely criminal.

This is an age that is remarkable for its contagiousness, one form of extravagant conduct follows another in rapid succession, every sphere of life seems to be pervaded by this peculiar contagiousness. We have epidemics of thought movement, or popular action; often people seem to go to extremes and do that which is manifestly unnecessary, unreasonable, and injurious. We have epidemics of suicide, or murder, robbery, fire, arson, and vicious assault, and even insanity. A whole province or country may become afflicted with revolutionary or controversial excitement on occasion, so that a frenzied, mob-like endeavor will be paramount for the apparent purpose of destroying existing institutions. Wars and disorders in the Central and South American States are fair illustrations of such mental contagion among an unstable, excitable, semi-developed class.

"Educated and cultivated people who



do not escape much of the mannerisms and movements of society illustrate the effect of suggestion; ever-changing fashions, the rise and wane of caprices and fads owe to suggestion their existence.

"It is even remarkable how amenable the mind is to suggestive influences; it seems impossible for us to carry out the simplest project without reference to it. We may rise in the morning with a clearly-defined plan of action, and ere the sun is well up in the heavens a casual incident, a remark overheard may change the order of our going materially, and so substitute something remarkably different from what we started out to do. Unless, therefore, the mind is well trained and continent, the will strong, one may go through the day in a devious course; motives, purposes modified and colored by frequent influences.

"When we fairly understand the physiological nature of suggestion it is not difficult to perceive how much of the irregularities, vice, and crime, so prevalent in centres of population, are due to pernicious suggestion; how necessary it is that efforts should be made to offset the promptings of corrupt influences upon the untrained and unstable masses. If we do not bestow some thought upon the subject we cannot approach the realization of the effect of vicious suggestion on the general public, and especially upon the immature and tender minds of the young. Think of the loud-colored and impure advertisements and posters that flaunt their indecency at almost every turn in our streets. There is an extraordinary license of freedom of action supported in directions that tend to deceive the careless and ignorant. There are shams and mockeries of everything that affect healthily the finer sentiments; there are prurient affectations of art culture for art's sake, and a scarcely appreciated disregard of the ethical merits of the creations of pencil and brush, things that make for the preparation of a rich soil for evil growth. A brief illustration of this type is not uncommon. You are passing through one of the shopping streets, notice a densely packed group of well-dressed people surrounding a photographer's case; you find upon examination that the feature of interest is a variety of imperials or cabinet portraits of certain of the most advertised actresses robed in scanty costumes and placed in poses that intimate emotions far removed from the spiritual; you will hear admiring comments, if you stand for a minute or so there, which will in themselves suggest a susceptibility of mind that does not encourage the idea of refined aspirations. The high art of the day, the best importations from the salons of Europe teem with low, im-

moral suggestions, to say nothing of the illustrations in the popular weekly and the smouchy lithograph prints that come in Sunday editions in the newspapers.

"If strong men are made ill by the suggestion of sickness, instances of which are frequent enough in our literature, can it be wondered at that average people may be seriously affected to their moral deterioration by the constant environment of pernicious suggestion? Impostors who advertise to tell fortunes are responsible for hundreds of pitiful conclusions in the lives of their dupes, and so is the influence for the most part of the spiritualists who lure people to their houses by pretending to possess a special or privileged relation to the spiritual world.

"Our emotional faculties are organized with a readiness and susceptibility to impression, that function which is necessary to quickness of cerebration, and according to the quality and development of the mind is its promptness of response. The emotions that relate to the higher and lower faculties, the spiritual and the physical, are endowed with a very light susceptibility; hence it is that influences affect the mind one way or another, upward or downward, indicate so much strength of effect; and so it comes about that it is very important that those movements in society that have a moral effect should be scrutinized as to their nature, whether they are worthy of our approval or should receive our earnest and determined condemnation. In our cities there are too many factors of crime, too many "Institutions" supported by public sentiment or even sanctioned by law that promote vice, that tend to the deterioration of the moral nature, that sap our spiritual life, and so tend to lower the general tone of sentiment. Latterly we have had a most salient object-lesson presented to us in the life of our great city. It is well that the better classes have been aroused from their lethargy by the sodomic condition of things in large sections of the population; it is to be hoped that a vigorous effort will be made to cleanse the Augean stables of iniquity and punish those who have been prominent in their support of the disgraceful condition so thoroughly, whatever their standing in political or civil life, that it will be hereafter quite impossible for anyone to obtain anything like an official place without his being obliged to do his best for the good order and moral improvement of the public."

He further said: "I remember reading what a celebrated Frenchman once said concerning the bringing up of a finely-cultured lad in mal-surroundings. He said, take a boy who had come from good

stock and had every appearance of being elevated in tone, and place him with vicious surroundings, and the worse side of his character will be developed to his misfortune. If the above is true, does it not also prove how wonderfully successful has been the work at the 'Burnham Farm,' where some of the worst and most malicious boys have been turned into fine citizens by example and contagion through fine surroundings?"

Dr. Drayton here proved the force of his remarks on various types of heads, namely, the narrow, high, broad, and long, by describing several skulls on a table in front of him. He said that the broad head, with an inferior moral development, should be environed where temptation would play but little part in the person's career, and a large part of the advice given by Phrenologists in the consulting-room tends to show that young men and young women can be helped to develop on right lines if the practical advice is followed and proper surroundings selected. A narrow head needs the environment of a broader one, a low head that of a higher one, a reflective organization should be with those who have a good perceptive range of faculties, and vice versa.

The Doctor continued: "I do not believe so much in Lombroso's criminal type of head, because I believe that all persons, however constituted to begin with, can be elevated and refined when surrounded by right example and proper teaching—or, in other words, where suggestion of the most elevated character can have a proper chance to influence the lives of the young."

In conclusion, Mrs. Hanaford said she considered that the subject had been ably and exhaustively handled. When the Doctor spoke of the law of suggestion, when he sat down to the piano with the object of playing a certain piece of music, and yet he found his fingers playing an entirely different melody which he could not account for in any way except that a suggestion had entered his mind at the moment when his fingers touched the keys, the Chairman said that she made a note, and intended to write down the law of association, but she put down on her paper the law of suggestion, she could not tell why she had done this, as the word was not in her mind to write, while the term association was. She would like to ask the Doctor if he believed that everyone had some mental instability. She believed that no one had fully worked out his or

her faculties, and on this account there might arise mental incapacity as well as instability. She remembered when Matthew Arnold was lecturing in this country how helpful his suggestions were regarding our national fashions.

With regard to hypnotism the Chairman did not thoroughly agree with the lecturer, she never had believed that it was beneficial for a person to lose entire consciousness and be under the influence of the direction of another's will.

With regard to the pictures having a suggestive significance, she asked: Should they not be excellent and tend to have a moral bearing rather than a debasing one? The W. C. T. U. have a department called the "Purity in Literature and Art," which aims at influencing advertisers to only place before the public gaze those illustrations that were elevating, and they had succeeded in removing many objectionable sign-boards.

"I believe," she said, "in 'hope' as a medicine, and think it should be used in every family. I thoroughly endorse the thought that juveniles catch the suggestion of crime so quickly that the suppression of much that is published in our papers would be highly beneficial."

At the close of the meeting an examination of Miss Ellen Miles called forth considerable appreciation. The notice of the next lecture, on February 6th, was announced by Mr. Piercy, the subject of the lecture being "Phrenology and its Use in the Art of Elocution," to be given by the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, B.S. Attention was called to the "Annual," which had just been forwarded from London, and was a yearly pamphlet containing about twenty interesting articles on Phrenology and kindred subjects. The Calendar was brought before the notice of the audience, which is printed on plate-paper and contains portraits of well-known people and the names of many scientific persons who have given their testimony with regard to the usefulness of the science of Phrenology. The reading matter explains the principles of Phrenology, the temperaments, and the definition of the organs. This piece of beautiful work is offered for ten cents, and it is hoped that families in all parts of the country will make a point of using one during the year. The JOURNAL and the American Institute of Phrenology were further explained, and the meeting was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Lecturer.

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### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Medical Times"—New York—edited by Dr. Egbert Guernsey, LL.D.—contains an article on "A New Treatment for Cancer." The article states that the solution which forms the basis of Dr. Alexander's treatment is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, and used hypodermically is attended with no pain or irritation. Some of the benefits of the remedy were mentioned in the January number of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL**. "Insanity in its Relation to Crime," by Chancey Adams, M.D., of Concord, N. H., is an interesting article, and closes with Ruskin's words, "crime cannot be hindered by punishment, but by letting no man grow up a criminal."

"The American Boy"—Detroit, Mich.—has an article on "Turning Points in a Boy's Life, Choosing an Occupation." This, of course, is a very important subject, and bears much enlargement. One

feature of the paper is "January in American History," which is illustrated with the portraits of ten illustrious men. One article is upon "Boys in Games and Sports," which illustrates many exercises by which a boy can improve his strength through the use of the chair and broom-stick.

"The New York Observer," for January 10, contains an article on "Temperance, from the View Point of a Teacher," by Principal Lawrence Cameron Hull, which is full of significance and truthful remarks. A sketch is given of Principal Rainy, of Edinburgh, by the Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, D.D.

"The Christian Advocate."—New York.—A sketch and portrait are given of the Rev. William Ninde, D.D., LL.D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Church, who recently died at Detroit.

"The Churchman"—New York—for January 5, contains an article on "The Cathedrals of Spain." It commences a new story in this number. Considerable pains are taken with the young people's department.

"The Bookkeeper"—Detroit, Mich.—is always interesting to business men and women, and its articles are thoroughly up to date.

"Physical Culture"—New York—contains an article on "Physical Culture for Children," illustrated, and the "White-Bread Curse," by Bernarr Macfaddyn, that are alive with interest.

"Will Carleton's Magazine," New York; "The Ladies' Home Ideal," Vincennes, Ind.; "Woman's Ideas," Philadelphia; "Home Folks," Chicago, and "The Living Age," Boston, have been received among others.

"The American Review of Reviews"—New York—contains an article on "Sir John Tenniel's Fifty Years on 'Punch,'" which is full of illustrations of his art and cleverness. The man himself presents a striking physiognomy, a unique character, and an individual type of head. His nose is long and prominent, his chin

is square, his eyes are small and keen, while his forehead indicates great perceptive talent. His mustache is long and of his own particular design.

"The Bookman"—New York—is illustrated with beautiful portraits of Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mark Twain, Sara Bernhardt as "L'Aiglon," and other interesting writers, thinkers, actors, and public men and women.

"The New Voice"—Chicago—comes to us with a new cover. It is printed on superior paper, and its illustrations are fine. One article on "Facing the Bright Future" is interesting from several standpoints; one on "Crushing Evidence against the Canteen" is well written and is illustrated by a portrait of Chaplain Nabe, U.S.A., who is a most aggressive looking man.

"The Metaphysical Magazine"—New York—contains an article on "Intelligence," by the editor, L. E. Whipple, which is replete with thought.

"The Humanitarian"—London and New York—opens with an illustrated article on "Social and Political Japan." The portrait of his Excellency the Japanese Minister in London shows a man of marked intellectuality, so Europeanized that you would hardly know that he was a native of Japan.

"The American Kitchen Magazine"—Boston, Mass.—has an interesting symposium on "How to Place Housekeeping on a Business-like Basis." It is really an article on "Science in a Nutshell," and contains some valuable suggestions from well-known people.

"Health."—New York.—"How to Exercise for Health and Strength" is an illustrated article, with photographs of the writer, Professor P. Von Boeckman, in the January number. He truly says that "strength does not necessarily mean health, many strong men have some organic trouble; health is generally accompanied by both physical and mental strength."

"The Popular Phrenologist"—London—contains a sketch of Allen Haddock, Esq., editor of "Human Nature," San Francisco, who has recently visited the old haunts of his childhood. He is a man possessing much availability of talent and practical intelligence.

"The Family Doctor"—London—contains articles on "Diphtheria" and the "Treatment of Consumption at Home."

"The Club Woman."—Boston.—There is an interesting article on "The Effect of the Club on the Home" in the January issue, which contains much shrewd thought.

## PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"Every Day Biography." This work contains a collection of brief biographies, arranged for every day in the year, and will be found very helpful in taking up the biographical studies, "Author's Days" and "Memorial Days." There are nearly 1,400 brief sketches, compiled from authentic sources, in a short, concise style. Price, \$1.50.

"The Well-Dressed Woman." The new and revised edition is unquestionably the best on the dress of woman ever published. It takes up the matter from a practical standpoint, indicating faults the present method has against both good taste and healthfulness, and indicates reforms that are practical and within the reach of all who would be well dressed. The illustrations are such as to make the subject-matter plain, and at the same time many of them are gems of artistic design. Price, \$1.

The value of a horse depends very largely on the treatment and care that is given to it; this affects its daily value and also the length of time for which it will be found serviceable. There are a good many "Horse Doctor Books," but there is little information given on the care of horses which will tend to increase their value, prevent their diseases, and so add to their usefulness. In this connection we wish to call attention to Dr. Page's valuable work, "Horses, their Feed and their Feet." Price, 75 cents.

"The Domestic Practice of Hydropathy," by Edward Johnson, M.D., sets forth the hydropathic methods and the proper manner of performing them. Everyone desirous of applying this mode of treatment should possess the book. The subject is treated popularly, and contains plain descriptions of symptoms by which disease is to be recognized, with detailed treatment and cure. It is, as its title indicates, particularly adapted for home use, and in the family, if studied and followed, it will be found invaluable. Price, \$1.25.

"How to Keep a Store," written by a successful merchant of the City of New York, is a book that ought to be in the hands of every boy or man contemplating a business career. In it they will find such instruction and precept as, if followed, will surely make them successful business men. The information therein contained is of the greatest value. Price, \$1.

"Homes for All," by O. S. Fowler, is valuable to house-builders, and contains several plans which are worthy of consideration. Price, \$1.

The new edition of "Uterine Diseases" is off the press. Price, \$2.

The Twentieth Century Calendar is meeting with a ready sale, because it teaches much about the science of mind, and describes the principles, proofs, temperaments, and each Phrenological organ. It is beautifully illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

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Of Dr. Holbrook's books, "The Hygienic Treatment of Consumption," they say: "No book more thoroughly helpful, truthful, scientific, and yet clear and simple; directions easily followed; in short, it is a book which every head of a family should possess." Price, \$1. We sell it and other good books, among which "Eating for Strength; or, Food and Diet in their Relation to Health and Work," \$1; "Liver Complaint, Mental Dyspepsia and Headache," \$1, will be found timely in these days of dyspepsia and worry.

The earnest New Testament student is reminded here of our valuable and special work, which is interlineary, entitled "The Emphatic Diaglott," containing the original Greek with word-for-word English translation. Price, \$4.

Practical works are these for use in the school-room by the often puzzled teacher in dealing with and bringing to the light the qualifications and hidden talents of his pupils: "How to Teach; or, Phrenology in the School-room," \$1.50; "The Science of Mind Applied to Teaching," \$1.50; "Brain and Mind; or, Mental Science Considered in Accordance with the Principles of Phrenology, and in Relation to Modern Physiology," \$1.50; "A Natural System of Elocution and Oratory," \$2; "Common School Elocution and Oratory," \$1.

"The Phrenological Annual" for 1901 is without doubt the best issue, and, besides being fully illustrated, it contains twenty articles, many of which are illustrated. The titles of the articles will be seen in the advertising pages. "The Phrenological Annual" increases in interest every year, and the profession may be much benefited by being represented. Price, 25 cents.

Dr. Foote's "Home Encyclopædia" is being reviewed this month. The new edition is a very valuable encyclopædia for the home. Price, \$2.

Fowler's New Chart is being favored in preference to the earlier charts, and the practical Phrenologists who are not using it would have an up-to-date chart in the Fowler's New Chart. This is strongly recommended to the profession. Price, 25 cents each.

The Mutual Trading Association, 366A Bourke Street, Cromwell Buildings, Melbourne, Australia, have just been appointed agents for the publications of the Fowler & Wells Company, and will carry a full line of books. We would refer our colonial readers to send their orders direct to the Mutual Trading Association.

"Hygiene of the Brain." By M. L. Holbrook. The late Rev. Charles Cleveland, after passing his ninety-ninth year on earth, says: "My habits have been uniformly on the scale of temperance. You ask at what age I could accomplish the most work. I never, from youth, ate idle bread; always found that the physical powers were benefited by constant regard to useful labor, in one direction or another, and in keeping the mind free from anxiety. When employed at the desk, I have felt the importance of taking time for exercise of the limbs, in walking as often as my duties at the desk would permit." The foregoing is one of many authorities quoted. Price, \$1.

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Bound volumes of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1900 may be had for \$2. All subscribers who will return their year's numbers in good condition can have the volume for \$1.

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The new edition of "Sexual Physiology" is just off the press. Price, \$2.

"The Human Nature Library, No. 42," containing the closing exercises of the Class of 1900, is off the press. A copy will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of 10 cents, to prospective students.

We wish to acknowledge the useful calendar sent us by the Germania Life Insurance Company, New York City, also one from the National Publishing Company, Philadelphia. The latter is a pocket diary and has many new features introduced.

"Temperaments." By D. H. Jacques, M.D. This book considers the physical condition of man in relation to mental character. The subject is one of the most important within the province of the student and author; it is the foundation for all study connected with character reading, and is the best work now published. Dr. Jacques has explained the bearing of the subject on marriage, education and training of children, occupation, health, disease heredity, nationality and throughout the animal kingdom. It gives advice how to cultivate and restrain temperament tendencies, and should be in the hands of all students. It contains 350 pages and 150 illustrations. Price, \$1.50; 6s.

For Girls. By Mrs. E. R. Sheperd. This book is a special physiology, intended as a supplement to the study of general physiology. It is well written and is so practical as to be easily understood. The work is used in many schools and is recommended by well-known teachers in very high terms of praise. Parents should secure a copy for their daughters. The book contains many hints which will probably be of lasting benefit. Price, \$1.00.

"Five Minutes' Chat with Young Women." By Dio Lewis. This book is attractive on account of its earnest way of exposing errors and is full of advice of how to correct them. By reading this book American and English girls need not be sickly and delicate. Dio Lewis knows how to warn and counsel in a pithy, racy, interesting way. He is called "The Prince of button-hole preachers." He is able to impart information in a way that impresses others with their short-comings, and makes them put into practice his advice.

New Gymnastics. By Dio Lewis. At no period has the subject of gymnastics been more highly thought of than today. The system he presents is the outcome of years of study, and the work on New Gymnastics has been republished and used in England and Scotland, and translated and republished in Germany and Russia, South Africa and India. Every one can benefit by reading it. The exercises are such that they can be carried out by any one in his or her own home. To be strong and healthy is to be a blessing to humanity. No more suitable present can be given to a girl or boy than a copy of this work. Price, \$1.50.

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

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[WHOLE No. 747

## The Late Queen Victoria.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE QUEEN OF QUEENS AND THE GREATEST WOMAN IN HISTORY.

It is early yet to estimate the value of such a life as has just passed away; small is the mind indeed that can say

that she had but little influence among her people or on the nations of the world. Little by little the world will



QUEEN VICTORIA AT VARIOUS AGES.

No. 1, six years of age; No. 2, ten years; No. 3, fifteen years; No. 4, twenty years; No. 5, twenty-seven; No. 6, thirty years; No. 7, thirty-two years.

learn how freely she used her measureless power and how, more than once, she saved not only England but Europe from a general war. Although the history of England shows there were many conflicts, yet during her reign she always stood for peace. No other British sovereign has by personal example exerted so powerful an influence for good, as she not only averted wars in which her own country was in danger of being involved, but she more than once prevented the "drawing of swords" between European nations when her own country was not directly concerned. Her influence as a peacemaker was far beyond the world's present knowledge, and it will only be in the process of time that men will realize the strength and gentleness of her character.

It will ever be remembered that while Victoria lived that "personal influences, personal friendships, personal confidence, personal loyalty, and personal reverence largely controlled the European family of nations, and it was as an object of personal devotion to other sovereigns and other people that Victoria was so universally revered."

It can be said of the Queen, in a sense more complete than it can be said of almost any other sovereign, that she accepted her work as the one God had given her, and when assuming the crown, on June 20, 1837, she said "the awful responsibility is imposed upon me so suddenly and at so early a period of my life that I should feel myself utterly oppressed by the burden were I not sustained by the hope that Divine Providence, which has called me to this work, will give me strength for the performance of it," and it was truly this belief that governing was her function, and to the persistence with which she kept it in view, that was doubtless due the singular continuity and success of her reign.

It is not alone the political services of the Queen that have endeared her to her people, it is for her social services as well that they have loved her most; the fact that she has stood for truth and righteousness in all the relations of life

has been the keynote of her people's reverence. Great as has been the Queen's political work, marvelous as have been the achievements of the past sixty years, it is the personal character and the pure life, the devotion to high ideals, that constitute the greatness and crowning glory and chief cause of thankfulness for her long reign. The country has been served by ten prime ministers, among them some of the greatest of British statesmen; she acquired an insight into public affairs greater than that of any of her advisers, and which has been of incalculable benefit to the nation. Nor was she a queen in name only, she attended to the smallest details which were placed before her for attention, and, although not dictatorial, yet her suggestions when delivered to her statesmen in correcting the diction of some of their public and international affairs, gave rise to the opinion that Victoria was not led by her ministers, but succeeded in pointing out many of their serious errors.

#### THE QUEEN'S PHRENOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Scientifically speaking, the Queen had a wonderful personality. She owed much to her remarkable mother, who developed and nurtured all her finer instincts in a practical and useful way. She cultivated the love of the beautiful in the arts and sciences, and having a large amount of individuality of character she was early made conscious of the responsibility that became hers on ascending to the throne. Her moral brain was well developed, and very actively represented. Her Benevolence and Conscientiousness, together with her Veneration, formed a trio of faculties which influenced her character and made her conscious of her duty to others, not only as a sovereign, but as an individual. It is said of her that she was "first a woman, afterwards a queen." Had she not possessed a strong regard for conscientious principles she might easily have contented her conscience and been satisfied with less

arduous duties. Her Benevolence awoke in her a sympathy for her fellow creatures, and one of the last acts that she performed was one of charity for a poor woman, who wrote her concerning her husband's helpless condition. She directed her secretary to send her a five-pound note, and accompanied it with words of sympathy in a characteristic letter.

Her Veneration gave her a respect for

which a less courageous person would have shrunk from, yet upon these questions hung a great deal of importance. Through her domesticity and her large practical intellect she has shown to the world, more forcibly than any king, what the blended strength of the masculine and feminine attributes are capable of doing when united as they were in herself. She was not known for so much brilliancy as sound practical



VICTORIA, THE LATE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

From "The Life and Times of Queen Victoria" (The National Publishing Co., Philadelphia).

constitutional law, and yet her domestic faculties enabled her to descend from her throne to read, in a simple way, words of comfort in a humble cottage.

### THE BASE OF HEAD.

Her head was broad in the base as well as long in the occipital region, thus she was energetic, forcible, and executive. She surmounted obstacles

judgment, and this is exactly what one would expect to find from her development of brain; if she had had a more masculine type of mind, without the domestic and social instincts or power to make warm social attachments, her reign would have been bereft of half of its sweetness and power. She not only mothered her own family, but through the combined influence of her social, intellectual, moral, and executive fac-

ulties, she so extended her maternal influence that other nations, beside her own people, feel they have lost a true friend in the broadest sense.

### PERCEPTIVE INTELLECT.

Intellectually speaking, her faculties show a decided leaning toward the practical side of literature, music, poetry, and art, rather than toward the philosophic and metaphysical German type. She had more of the English characteristics than the German, her forehead was not so high and lofty as broad and full, thus she had a keener discernment of the practical side of life than she had of theories, speculations, and unrealities. Her organ of Tune was well developed, hence her love of beauty in the musical art or among the birds in the groves and forests around her palaces, this must have been noticed by those who were with her.

Power to understand the characteristics of others displayed itself through her Human Nature, which was remarkably developed; this characteristic was often noticed when she came into the presence of illustrious men and woman; she always seemed to have an appropriate word for everyone who was in her presence. During the last large reception, which her Majesty gave at Windsor during the summer, she displayed a remarkable insight as well as memory of the persons who were present from foreign courts, persons whom she had no reason to expect to see; being a good linguist and able to appreciate fine wit and humor she was equal to any occasion.

In short, her brain indicates that she combined remarkable powers of mind that we rarely see in one individual

—such as executiveness and industry from her forceful faculties; sympathy and conscientious regard from her moral attributes; parental affections and social influence from her domestic propensities, and keen, perceptive, logical discernments and intuitive judgment from her intellectual organs.

### PERSONAL INFLUENCE.

The personal character of the Queen and the marvelous progress which attended her reign have produced a radical change in the views of the people, and built up the monarchy anew. So correct has been the Queen's view of her constitutional position and power, and so tactfully has she discharged its duties, that the monarchical theory has been reconciled with the fact of republicanism without impairment of dignity on the one side, or the habit of self-government on the other. It is our belief and hope that the high ideals so beautifully interwoven throughout the reign of Queen Victoria, in all departments of her work, will ever be present as an example for future monarchs. We believe that her influence will permeate the length and breadth of the English Empire, and that the King's accession will be strengthened through the influence of his illustrious mother.

Edward the Seventh is a practical man of the world and knows the nature of radical reforms. He is tactful, conscientious, and conservative, and having to a certain extent partaken to satiety of life's pleasures he will settle down to solid work, and devote himself sincerely to his people. We believe that he will make his reign an illustrious one, and worthy to follow that of his revered mother.

### VICTORIA.\*

#### "Requiescat in Pace."

With every flag at half-mast, while countless millions mourn;  
A thrill of silent sorrow around the world  
is borne.

The purest love and sympathy, the world  
hath ever seen,  
Now pays a loving tribute to England's  
honored Queen.

\* Written specially for THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Where'er the sun in splendor shines on  
the verdant earth,  
Where'er the heart responsive, pays trib-  
ute to her worth;

Where'er the name of Mother stirs deep  
each throbbing breast,  
Her gracious, tender memory sits as an  
honored guest.

The muffled drums are beating the re-  
quiem for the dead;  
And mighty hosts are marching with slow  
and solemn tread;

The world beholds the pageant and stands  
with bated breath,  
While stricken hearts are closing the last,  
sad act of death.

As to the grave they bear her, so full of  
honored years,  
We wait within the shadow and watch  
through blinding tears.

Not as a Queen we love her, and proudly  
speak her name,  
But as a friend, a Mother, she fills the  
niche of fame.

Peace to thy soul, Victoria, thy loving  
hand hath blessed  
The world, through all life's journey, *now*  
*enter thou thy rest.*

Horace F. Brown.

## The Pan-American Exposition and its Directors.

As so much has been already said on the Pan-American Exhibition, we prefer to condense our remarks principally upon the directors and those who have the particular care, burdens, and responsibilities of the management of the Exposition, which is to open May 1st, and remain open until November 1st, as these matters bear more particularly

upon the subject-matter of our JOURNAL than the general details.

President Milburn possesses the personal appearance of a man well capable of taking so leading a position as that one now given to him. He has a fine combination of the vital and mental temperaments, which indicate that he has a fine constitution and an active brain, and is a man of keen judgment and large and comprehensive perceptions. He certainly is adapted to comprehensive work, and as the notable chief executive of the Pan-American Exhibition his head indicates that he is fully capable of carrying out all the responsible duties that may rest upon him. We are not surprised to find that he is a prominent member of the New York Bar, and has a national reputation as a graceful, easy, and forceful speaker. He is certainly intellectually as well as physically fitted to preside at a great exposition, being of commanding figure and dignified and gracious bearing. He has many of the attributes of New England stock, and was, we believe, born in Sunderland, England, about forty-nine years ago. He came to this country at the age of eighteen, and studied law at Batavia, N. Y., being admitted to the bar in 1847. He is now a member



JOHN G. MILBURN, PRESIDENT OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.



**WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
OF THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.**

of the firm of Rogers, Locke, and Milburn, of Buffalo.

The Hon. William I. Buchanan, of Sioux City, Ia., who is the Director-General of the Pan-American Exhibition, is a man of sterling ability. He possesses a motive mental temperament, which gives him an organization for action as well as thought. Some men can direct work in their own offices without going upon the scenes or taking a practical part in the work they are directing; such men have generally more of the vital-mental temperament, and while they know what is going on, yet they do not give their personal supervision to the work. Mr. Buchanan is a man who could direct from a distance, yet he would not be content to simply give orders without seeing that they were carried out; it is on this account that we think that the Buffalo Pan-American Exhibition may be congratulated on the selection of two such able men as President Milburn and Director-

General Buchanan, for the superintendency of such an important work.

We recognize in Mr. Buchanan his breadth of head, above and around the ears, along the parietal eminence, which gives him tact, discretion, and power to wield an immense influence over others. He is not a wordy man, and knows exactly how to express an opinion without giving a fulsome explanation. He is capable of settling matters in a judicious way, for he has diplomatic power, and his experience during his service in the Argentine Republic and Chili has doubtless been of great assistance to him. He is an able arbitrator, and we judge that he would always be fair, judicial, and tactful when any considerations were brought forward that required special settlement. With his invaluable individual experience at the World's Columbian Exhibition, as director of the Department of Agriculture, his rare executive force, and his thorough knowledge of the conditions, customs, and characteristics of the people of South America, and his knowledge of Latin America, Mr. Buchanan has come to the Pan-American Exhibition particularly well equipped for the successful direction of its affairs.



**OFFICIAL EMBLEM.**





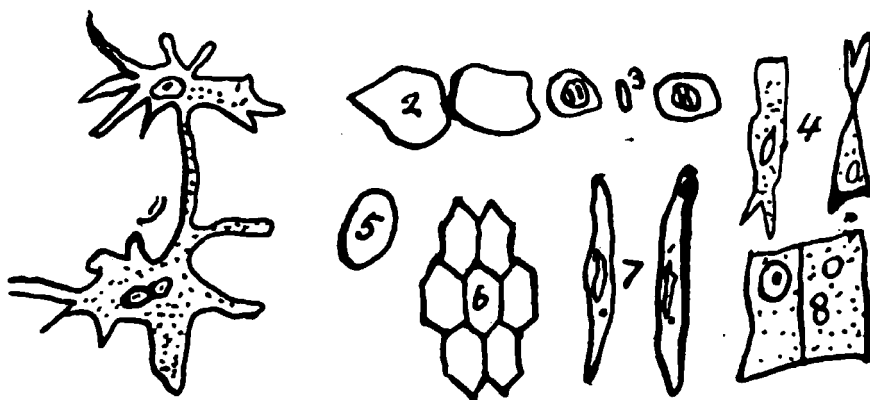
## Cell Life.

Psychic power has various ways of manifesting itself—in the inorganic matter, in protoplasm, in articulates as exhibited in mollusks, such as caterpillars, oysters, lobsters, clams, and in fishes, reptiles, birds, mammalians, and in the enlarged and improved brain of man, who possesses reason and instinct and conscious and sub-conscious perception on matters and things.

If we begin with the organic matter we find we have motion, and in protoplasm there is an automatic power, but

action of the outer cells of the nervous functions to adapt the animal to its life and needs.

All life is composed, as we know, of minute cells; no part of our bodies the size of a pin's point but is alive with separate and independent life all its own—every part of the brain, lungs, heart, flesh, muscle, fat, and skin. Each separate living part of the body is called a cell. Of the smallest, it would take three thousand to reach an inch; of the largest, three hundred.



VARIOUS FORMS OF CELL LIFE.

it is not until we come to the articulates, or mollusks, that we find intelligence is noticeable through instinctive direction.

At the bottom of the animal kingdom is the unicellular animal. In this type every cell has nervous power as other functions, but there is no nervous system. As we rise higher, and find multi-cellular life, the cells are more numerous, and are arranged in such a manner that some are superficial and others are internal.

We cannot study life without studying its cell conditions, and, consequently, the two layers of cells are differently related to their environment. Of course the external world claims the

The number of these separate living cells in the human living body is, as may be imagined, far beyond all computation. There are circular cells, tessalated cells like tiles, bi-concave cells, and flat, scaly cells; epidermis, or skin, cells; branched cells, and nerve-cells from the brain.

A cell is a tiny mass of living jelly called protoplasm, continuing an active vital part called the nucleus, probably being to the rest as the brain is to the body. This cell is born simply by the process of a larger cell subdividing into three; then it grows, it develops, it breathes, feeds, and works all its life at some definite task. It probably rests, possibly in a way analogous to sleep; it

reproduces others, and eventually it declines and decays, its little life lasting from a few hours to a few days.

By examining closely we find the speckled jelly, of which the cell is composed, consists of a harder part or frame-work like a skeleton, and a softer part like muscles or flesh. These cells are found to exist throughout the animal kingdom, and also in vegetables as well. They are built up of thirteen chemical elements, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine, and fluorine, and carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and iron.

As we have indicated, at first the human body consists of only a limited number of these cells, which, by dividing and subdividing, become eventually a great number. They then begin to lose their common character, and to be formed into groups according to their subdivisions of labor, just as individuals have divided themselves into mechanics, musicians, and artists. Certain cells, therefore, develop certain peculiarities and become bone-forming cells, and patiently build up the human skeleton in about twenty-five years. Others become muscle-cells and make the flesh, others fat cells; others make compact groups, and form heart, lungs, and other organs; very skilled ones manage to construct the whole nervous system; others again, fond of movement and change, float in a fluid medium and become the blood, while the most external layer sets to work and builds up the beautiful structure of the skin.

The shapes of the cells are as varied as their work. Those cells that are very thin and flat, six- or eight-sided, that join together, look like a pretty tiled pavement, and form the thin membrane inside the body that covers the lungs and other organs; others,

like living bricks placed close together in rows side by side, the skin, form the walls of the body; others, like cogged wheels, fit into others by the cogs when pressed together, and only touch each other by the tips when stretched apart known as ridge, or furrow, cells; these occur in the skin. Those in the gullet are flat, those in the internal organs are the shape of fish with forked tails. There are solid round cells like balls, as the flat cells, flat round cells, flat square cells; cells like round biscuits, thick at the sides and thin in the centre, and found in the blood; there are also cells found in the blood which are never the same shape for a minute together, but always pushing out a part there or drawing in another elsewhere, and changing without ceasing, often resembling star-fish; there are cells with long thin bodies like bits of string, and cells like long thin canoes, or shuttles found in muscles.

There are brain-cells like branching trees or spreading roots, while those that lie in the windpipe and lungs are ciliated cells. The inter-cellular substance acts like a kind of cement in holding the cells together; so also does the connective tissue, which is a branching net-work of thin hair-like cells. Vast and numberless as are the cells of our body, they are, nevertheless, under the most absolute laws, and exist only for the good of the body corporate, and not for their own ends. Their life and work is practically under the control of the sympathetic nervous system. Nerve-cells have projections, or poles, whose business it is to convey impressions from the external world to the nerve-cells, or from the nerve-cells to the muscle. Some of these cells have two projections, or poles, and are called bi-polar; those with three, tri-polar; those with many, multi-polar.



## People of Note.

### QUEEN WILHELMINA, OF HOLLAND, AND HER HUSBAND, DUKE HENRY OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

The pages of history repeat themselves. At the end of the glorious reign of Queen Victoria we find that in the little monarchy of Holland the Queen Wilhelmina is just taking upon herself the responsibilities that the fair Victoria entered upon when she married



QUEEN WILHELMINA, OF HOLLAND, AND HER HUSBAND, DUKE HENRY.

the Prince Consort. It is said on good authority that the young Queen of Holland has always been much influenced by the life and character of the late Queen of England, and it is probable that she trusts that her married life will be as illustrious and happy as that experienced by Queen Victoria. Everyone, we are sure, wish the same, as few monarchs have had such a happy experience or a more harmonious married life than that of the Empress Queen.

The young Queen Wilhelmina has a strong and powerful character, and her people are devoted to her by chords of loyalty and affection. Prince Henry is a man who has every appearance of manly strength, vigor, and integrity. Although he is taking upon himself a peculiar position, yet we believe him to be possessed of much common-sense and devoted affection. He is modest and retiring, rather than vain and ambitious, and under the circumstances these are characteristics that should be considered excellencies in one who has to fill the position of Prince rather than King to such a noble Queen. It is not easy for a man to subject himself to the position of second in the realm when the first member is the Queen, and she his wife. We trust that he will bring out all the tactfulness of his nature, together with a quiet influence, that will make for a wise reign and a happy union.

He has a practical intellect, and we believe that he will use this in supporting scientific and educational means among the people who are to be his kinsfolk, and we trust that the highest ambitions of the young Queen will be fully realized.

### THE LATE PROFESSOR MOSES COIT TYLER, THE LEADING HISTORIAN OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Few men whom we can recall during the past century presented a more versatile genius than did Professor Moses Coit Tyler, who died during January. He occupied the chair of American History at Cornell University, and was known as an educator, an editor, and a lecturer. He will be universally remembered for his "History of American Literature during the Colonial period," and "The Literary History of the American Revolution," also his "Manual of English Literature," written in collaboration with Mr. Henry

Morley. The first of these works was published in 1878, and is considered the most comprehensive and carefully prepared account of our literature which has yet been given to the world. It is remarkable for its breadth of view and for first-hand knowledge of the material; it expresses the individuality of the man, for in it he has given a full degree of literary insight and discriminating criticism. His personal insight into the character of men was manifested in his treatment of Jonathan Edwards,



THE LATE PROFESSOR MOSES COIT TYLER.

long before anyone else could appreciate his wonderful ability.

Professor Tyler began his career as a minister, but his health having broken down he joined the athletic club at Brownville, and it was with the object of recovering his health that, in 1863, he took up, endorsed, and lectured throughout England on Dr. Dio Lewis's system of gymnastics. Here he made a decided impression upon the thinking world, and succeeded in making a favorable impression by his articles in the leading English magazines; his lectures in London before educational bodies; to the aristocratic visitors on Saturday

mornings at the Royal Polytechnic Institute; to the gentlemen of science and of critical acumen, gathered at the meetings of the Metropolitan Association of Medical Officers of Health; to the learned scholars and practical educators composing the College of Preceptors, and to popular audiences in town and country. His instruction to private pupils of eminence, including Dr. John Garth Wilkinson, to whom lessons were given early in the morning in the doctor's beautiful garden; and, his classes demonstrating the value of the system of Dio Lewis's new gymnastics, were all conducted with an ability and enthusiasm which proved of inestimable value. In forcible words he presented the various advantages of this method, and when addressing the College of Preceptors, he said that "Dr. Lewis had inaugurated in America a great national reform as distinct, as influential, as glorious as that which was wrought in Germany by Salzmänn and Jahn, or in Sweden by the poet and gymnasiarch, Ling." He spoke of the new gymnastics as rising far above the dreary level of task-work, and he recognized the artistic necessity of touching the play impulse. This inauguration of a wonderful system arranged by a practical and farsighted man proved a revolution in the health culture of the Old World, and it was later introduced into Russia, Germany, Africa, India, and Scotland.

He returned to this country in 1866 and continued his editorial work along the lines of hygiene. He became literary editor of the "Christian Union" in its early days, and selected for one of his departments the word "Outlook," which word has since been used as the title of a celebrated monthly. His place in literature will be hard to fill, but no doubt his example will inspire others to carry out the labors that he commenced. Had he lived a few days longer it is said that he would have been elected president of the American Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders. He left the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where he was Professor of English Language and Literature,



to occupy the chair of American History in Cornell University eighteen years ago, and declined a call to become head of the English department in Yale University in 1896.

His brow was a massive one, and any tyro of Phrenology could see that he possessed exceptional ability of a literary character. The larger portrait indicates his great length of head, which enabled him to become intimately connected with subjects that dealt with the individual interests of the people. There have been many men as intellectual as Professor Tyler, but there are very few who have incorporated into their life-work so much thought, sympathy, and real help to the community as did he. His organ of Benevolence was very strongly developed, and he manifested the influence of it throughout his life. He was a most modest and retiring man; his Self-esteem simply yielded to him an independence of character that enabled him to wrok out reforms, but he cared but little for the praise of man, and did not work for notoriety.

He was a man of marked stability of character, and his Firmness would not allow him to yield to any method or measure that had not the consent of his intellect and higher nature.

In personality he was attractive, genial, and magnetic, in fact, his personal magnetism was irresistible. His influence was soothing and gentle, not only was he genial, but he was good at heart, earnest and liberal-minded, of enlightened conscience, and exceedingly captivating in manner. It mattered not whether in the pulpit, in his responsible chair of the Faculty, or when writing in his masterly style, he was always guided by a lofty sense of duty and spoke with the profound knowl-

edge of exhaustive research. It was certainly an inspiration to sit under his teachings, and no matter what he said or wrote there was a noble expansiveness of thought which always adorned and strengthened his manner of expressing it.

### LONGEVITY NOTES.

Mr. Baldwin, whose portrait is given with these remarks, was born in Orange, N. J., on November 28, 1799, and was a hundred and one years old on his last birthday. By living till the first of January he succeeded in extending his life into three centuries. He voted for McKinley and Roosevelt in November, which made his twentieth vote for President. He has four sons, two sons-



MR. BALDWIN, 101 YEARS OLD.

in-law, and eight grandsons, all of whom are sound-money men. Mr. Baldwin has never missed a presidential vote. He sleeps well, his appetite is good, he enjoys the best of health, and retains all his faculties. His father was an officer in the Revolution, and Mr. Baldwin is the oldest member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and the only son of a Revolutionary soldier in New Jersey.

### BE TRUE.

Would you be beloved by all?  
Then be true;  
Would you answer heaven's call?  
Then be true;  
Conquer sin whate'er befall?  
Then be true.

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## Notes and Comments.

### SUBLIMINAL FACULTIES— DOWSING.

Dowsing is the art of finding water or minerals hidden below the earth's surface and of course invisible to the eye, by means of a forked stick or rod or other similar means, or even the hands alone. It is much used in England and perhaps in this country also, though to a less extent. A good dowser will go to a strange place where geologists have perhaps failed to locate the proper place to dig for a well and often tell how much water may be expected and at what depth. They will succeed in ninety to ninety-five times in a hundred. The art is a very old one, and has been used for finding minerals also. In some cases it has been used to find where a leak was located in an underground pipe. A good dowser is generally, perhaps always, an uneducated man in science and is not guided by the geological structure of the earth, nor by superficial signs, when he walks over the ground holding his crooked stick firmly, the rod bends down or up over underground water. Only a few have the gift as only a few have the gift of genius. There are professional dowsers in England who will put down wells at their own risk, so great is their faith in the art. The London Society for Psychical Research has been sufficiently interested in dowsing to include it in their list of subjects for investigation, and W. F. Barrett, Professor of Experimental Physics in the Royal College of Science, Ireland, has had the matter in charge for several years and has made two lengthy reports published in the "Proceedings of the Society." The second report is in the October number

for 1900. The first was in the July number for 1897. Every phase of the subject was gone over with great scientific accuracy, including original experiments with dowsers in places unknown to them where water could be found only with difficulty. Of course, the main point to decide was, "is it a fact that dowsers can find water in the way described more frequently than they would by chance or luck." Professor Barrett has proved conclusively that dowsing is a fact and that a good dowser has some unknown way of knowing where water exists that is not known to others and that he is as successful as the best geologists would be and often in difficult places he succeeds where they have failed. I take it my readers will accept my statement that he gives an abundant and overwhelming number of facts which I have not space to repeat. If he does not, I refer him to the reports.

The next question is, how do dowsers find water, that is, what is the mental or psychical process? They do not pretend to explain it, all they know is, the rod moves in their hands, they do not consciously move it. They generally have a sort of *malaise* after dowsing as if some energy had been consumed, but it has been consumed without effort of their own wills. Sometimes there is pain or nausea in the stomach, often none of these symptoms occur. Professor Barrett discusses the origin of the stimulus in all its bearings, including Chance, and comes to the conclusion that the dowser has subconscious suggestions and that these act as a stimulus to the movement of the rod. It is about equivalent to saying he has sub-conscious faculties, or sub-conscious personality which sees clearly as in clairvoyance.



Professor Barrett's concluding words are: "This sub-conscious perceptive power, commonly called clairvoyance, may provisionally be taken as the explanation of those successes of the dowser which are inexplicable on any grounds at present known to science."

### FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RACE.

In a recent interview with Professor Haeckel at his home in Jena, he was questioned regarding the future development of the human race, physical and intellectual; the tendency of the race, whether progressive or retrogressive; the chief influences working upon modern life, and the probable trend of progress in scientific research.

He replied: "The next stages of human development will be mostly mental, the evolution of a better and finer brain. When man's brain began to develop rapidly there was no further need for great changes in his body. And yet some physical changes are still going on. Man will probably lose his back or molar teeth, there being not the use for them that there was, and there are signs that the little toes may finally disappear, leaving man a four-toed animal. But these changes are of small significance compared with our mental development."

There are tremendous influences at work in developing mankind—a vast and fascinating field of study. Man being a product of natural evolution and development, his institutions must necessarily be a like product and the application of the theory to political and social economy, statecraft, and education offers the most hopeful fields of work for future thinkers.

"Life was never more complex than it is to-day, and there is no prophesying the exact lines of future development. Man at present seems to be developing or retrograding in masses—by nations, and yet under very different influences. Here in Germany the tendency is all toward the centralization of power in

the Government, the removal of individual responsibility and the working together of large masses of men as one man. In America the tendency has been different; there the individual is developed; he has great powers and responsibilities—the man is the unit. Who shall say how these great influences will work out?"

DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

### UNLEAVENED VERSUS LEAV- ENED BREAD.

BY DR. E. P. MILLER.

Bread, as an essential article of food, has, according to Bible history, been made and used ever since Adam and Eve left the Garden of Eden. In the third chapter of Genesis, 19th verse, we find this command which the Lord gave to Adam. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground, for out of it was thou taken, for dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return."

Bread has been called "the staff of life," but in the light now being thrown upon it by microscopic and chemical analysis, it would be more appropriate to call it "the staff of death." In many of the forms or varieties of bread, the material of which it is made is put through a process by which its vitality is vitiated or destroyed, and it is impregnated with microbes which, on entering into the blood, furnish a seed-bed for all varieties of disease and death-producing germs which impair health and permanently destroy life.

In the book of Ecclesiastes we find the following: "Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright, but they have sought out many inventions." Among the many inventions sought out by man, are numerous methods of making bread. These methods are readily divided into the two classes mentioned as the heading of this article, viz., "Unleavened versus Leavened Bread."

The difference between these two kinds of bread is about as wide as that

between truth and falsehood, between light and darkness, between health and disease, between life and death. Unleavened bread contains the germs of life, of health, of happiness, while leavened bread is saturated with the germs of fermentation, of rot, of decay, of disease, of dead matter. Unleavened bread is made without the use of any material that causes fermentation, decay, rot, or putrefaction in the flour or material of which it is made.

Leavened bread is made by the use of yeast or some other material or chemical substance that sets up the process of fermentation in the flour, or meal, or other material of which bread is made. The object sought by the use of these ferments and adulterations is to make the bread lighter, more easily digested, and assimilated; but that is a health-destroying delusion that sanitary science will soon drive out of the human mind. We do not ask our readers to accept our opinion as to the truth of the statement herein affirmed, but let them study the phenomena of fermentation as revealed by the microscope, by chemistry, and allied sciences, and they will find substantial and convincing proof that they are true.

The different State Agricultural Colleges, together with the Government Agricultural Experiment Station at Washington, have within the last few years been making analyses of all of the different kinds of foods used by the people, classifying their chemical constituents and their nutritious properties, experimenting upon the different methods of cooking and preparing food in a manner that is throwing a flood of light upon the subject. Among the bulletins furnished by these stations are three or four on bread and bread-making, in which the subject of fermentation as applied to bread is being discussed from a scientific standpoint.

#### FERMENTATION.

Now let us inquire first what is fermentation? What produces it? What changes does it make in the quality and nutritive value of the flour or other ma-

terial of which bread is made; upon its digestibility; upon the quality of the blood and the health and longevity of the people?

Fermentation, as defined by the Standard Dictionary, is "A chemical decomposition of an organic compound induced by living organisms (organized ferments), or by chemical agents (unorganized or chemical ferments or enzymes); in its most restricted sense, alcoholic fermentation." Webster defines fermentation as "that change in organic substances by which the starch, sugar, gluten, etc., under the influence of water, air, and warmth, are decomposed, usually with evolution of gas and heat, and their elements are recombined in new compounds."

#### VARIETIES OF FERMENTATION.

There are several varieties of fermentation, among which are Saccharine, which converts starch and gum into sugar; Vinous, which converts sugar into alcohol and carbon dioxide gas; Acetic, which changes alcohol and other substances into vinegar; Viscous, which converts sugar into mucilaginous substances; Putrefactive, which attends the decomposition of substances containing nitrogen. In the production of leavened bread there is substantially all of these varieties of fermentation brought, more or less, into use. Yeast contains the "organized ferments" that change starch into sugar, and sugar, starch, and nitrogenized products found in flour, into leavened bread.

From Farmer's Bulletin No. 112, by Helen W. Atwater, published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in 1900, we copy the following in regard to yeast or leavened bread:

"Scientifically speaking, yeast is a minute fungus, *saccharomyces*. A single plant is a round or oval one-celled microscopic body, which reproduces in two ways—either by sending out buds which break off as new plants, or by forming spores which will grow into new plants under favorable conditions. It grows only in the presence of moisture, heat, and nutritive material. If

the moisture is not abundant, the surrounding substances absorb that which already exists in the yeast cells, and so prevent them from performing their functions. Yeast develops best at a temperature of 77°-95° F."

#### THE PROCESS OF FERMENTATION.

"When, in beer-making, a little yeast is put into a vat of warm, sweet liquid, bubbles gradually appear until the whole mass seems to be boiling. If the liquid is analyzed after the yeast has worked in it for a time, it will be found to contain less sugar than at first; the amount of yeast will have increased, and alcohol and carbon dioxide will appear in considerable quantities. The explanation is this: The yeast, which is really a mass of tiny plants, has reproduced again and again, and in this growth has fed upon the sugar of the liquid and given off alcohol and carbon dioxide. Such a phenomena is called alcoholic fermentation, and is essentially the same as that which raises a loaf of bread. We have already seen how yeast uses up sugar in its growth. It is also believed that some nitrogen is necessary for the best development of yeast, and that such development is most complete in the presence of free oxygen, but why these things are so, is not yet clearly understood."

We have, then, three or more of the different forms of fermentation in operation in making leavened bread. Saccharine, converting starch into sugar. Alcoholic, changing sugar into carbon dioxide gas and alcohol. Putrefactive, by acting upon a portion of nitrogen found in the flour. The chemists who are employed in analyzing foods, classify them under the following heads—Water, Protein, Fat, Carbohydrates, Ash. As water constitutes three-quarters of the weight of the human body, it is a factor in our daily food that cannot be dispensed with. Under the heading of protein are classed foods which contain a large portion of albumen, nitrogen, etc. These are the foods that supply nutriment to bones, muscles, tendons and the solid tissues

of the body. Under the heading of Fat are classed butter, oils, the fat of meats, and other foods. They are mostly used in providing animal heat. The carbohydrates embrace foods composed largely of starch and sugar. From these are derived the energy and force which we need to carry on the functions of the body and brain. Under the heading of Ash are included the waste of material not consumed by the body.

#### ANALYSIS OF FLOUR AND BREAD.

In Bulletins No. 67, U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "Studies of Bread and Bread-making," by Harry Snyder and L. A. Voorhees, on pages 9 and 10 are tables giving the composition of flour and bread made of samples of flour, which indicate the changes that take place in the composition of different grades of flour in the process of converting them into yeast bread. Experiment No. 30 and 31 were with Pillsbury's best flour, made from spring wheat. Those of No. 32 and 33 were with graham flour, known to be of pure quality, and with home-made bread from the same flour. Experiments 34 and 35 were made with White Patent flour, with bread made from the sample. The results of the analysis of these three samples of flour and with bread made from same are as follows:

	Water, per cent.	Protein, per cent.	Fat, per cent.	Carbohy- drates, per cent.	Ash, per cent.
Pillsbury's best Flour.....	10.853	13.062	1.827	74.33	.428
Bread from this Flour.....	36.700	10.125	.750	51.969	.448
Graham Flour...	10.525	14.812	2.988	69.897	1.479
H o m e - m a d e Bread from this Flour.....	34.244	9.375	3.251	51.874	1.276
White Patent Flour.....	12.362	12.437	1.620	73.075	.506
White Bread, same sample...	32.80	8.875	3.539	54.175	.621

These experiments show that in the sample of Pillsbury's best flour and home-made bread from the same, there was a gain in the bread of 25.847 per cent. in water, a loss of 2.937 per cent. in protein, a loss of .577 per cent. in fat,

a loss of 22.361 per cent. in carbohydrates, and a gain of .020 in ash. In a pure sample of Graham flour, made into bread, there was a gain of 23.419 per cent. in water, a loss of 5.437 per cent. in protein, a gain of .263 per cent. in fat, a loss of 18.023 per cent. in carbohydrates, and a loss of .202 per cent. in ash.

In the sample of White Patent flour, made into white bread, there was a gain of 20.438 per cent. in water, a loss of 3.562 per cent. in protein, a gain of 1.999 per cent. in fat, a loss of 21.900 in carbohydrates, and an increase of .115 per cent. in ash. The analysis of the three kinds of flour mentioned shows an average gain in water of 23.268 per cent., an average loss of 3.978 per cent. in protein, and a loss of 19.761 per cent. in carbohydrates. The gain in fat is due to the addition of butter or lard to the mixture while making the bread. The losses of carbohydrates and protein are items of immense importance when applied to all the bread that is made by the use of yeast or organized ferments. The loss of carbohydrates amounts to almost one-fifth of their value in the flour thus used, and the loss in protein amounts to more than four per cent., for in many samples of bread analyzed the percentage of protein found varies from 6 to 9 per cent., while some samples of flour show from 10 to 16 per cent. of protein. The analyses of bread made by the use of chemical ferments do not show so great a waste of either protein or carbohydrates as do those made from yeast fermentations.

The use of yeast as a ferment in making bread converts nearly one-quarter of the sugar and a portion of the starch into alcohol and carbon dioxide gas, and putrefies nearly four per cent. of the protein into substances that are not used by the digestive organs to supply nutriment to the tissue of the body. The gas that is produced diffuses itself through the dough and makes the bread light, and porous, but adds nothing to its sweetness as food or to the nutrition of the body. But what becomes of the gas and alcohol and the yeast germs

after the bread is made light by their use? In baking the bread the heat of the oven expels the gas and alcohol from the bread loaf, and the high temperature kills the yeast germs, but their dead carcasses are taken into the blood, where they furnish a seed-bed for the generation or breeding of nearly all forms of diseases that ruin health and destroy life.

Fermentation is a rotting process from beginning to end, and if not interfered with, terminates in putrefaction. The odor from the yeast, and the dough impregnated with it, is disgusting to the nostrils of a natural healthy person.

There is strong Bible testimony in favor of the use of unleavened bread, to which we shall refer at some other time. The Feast of the Passover and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper are both celebrated or commemorated by a feast of unleavened bread. The "Angel of Death" would pass over many a household where it now enters, if unleavened bread was substituted for the leavened bread that is now being used. We are approaching now a scientific age, when the people will eat only such food as the Creator designed them to use, and when God's "Kingdom will come and His will be done in earth as it is in Heaven," and when our "daily bread" will not be compounded with yeast, but will be such as represents the body of Christ, and as the Good Father will sanction and bless.

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#### UNCLE SAM'S TRUCK PATCH.

Uncle Sam has a truck patch over on the Potomac flats which has been started recently for the purpose of experimenting with various plants newly introduced into this country by the Department of Agriculture. It covers about 25 acres, and just at present a considerable part of this area is devoted to the cultivation of a number of valuable kinds of pot-herbs which Secretary Wilson wishes to add to the list of those already known to American housewives. Before long supplies of the seeds will be distributed all over the United States, and anybody who wants to raise them will have a chance to do so. Many is the dish of soup or stew to which

they will lend flavors, at once delicious and novel, for the benefit of everyday people.

One of these pot-herbs is a vine from India called in that country "basella," and has cunning little fruits that look like tiny blackberries. It is one of the most delicious of all pot-herbs and a notable point about the plant is that it keeps on growing all summer long continually producing fresh leaves for the housewife's use.

Another of the new pot-herbs is the so-called "New Zealand spinach," which has been well known in Europe for ever so long. It looks not very unlike the ordinary table spinach, and undoubtedly will be a great acquisition. Then there is a kind of sorrel, with large leaves that have a rather agreeable sour taste when one bites a piece. It is related to the familiar American sorrel, but quite a different plant. Of course, everybody knows the common okra, which is so important an ingredient of gumbo soup—that dish of delightful flavor originated in the South. But Uncle Sam is raising in the truck-patch aforesaid a European okra which is like ours, much magnified, having great pods eight inches in length and not less tender by reason of their size. Here is a novelty that is sure to command attention from the woman who does her own marketing and knows a good thing to eat when she sees it.

One of the most curious plants in the truck patch is a kind of sedge which looks for all the world just like the coarse marsh grass that grows in swampy places along the sea-shore. But pull up a clump of it, and knock the earth away from the roots, and you will find attached to the latter a lot of queer little tubers, each of them about the size of a hazel-nut. These are an excellent table vegetable, when suitably prepared, and in Europe the children are fond of eating them raw, in which condition they taste somewhat like cocoa-nut. "Chervil" is the name of the plant, and there is a fair prospect that within a few years from now it will be widely known in this country.

Everybody who has read the "Arabian Nights" remembers "sesame," the word which the wicked man in the story of Ali Baba was unable to recall when he wanted to get out of the robber's cave, whose door would open only when the name of that kind of seed was uttered. In India sesame seed furnishes the leading table-oil the country, and the stems and leaves of the plant are commonly utilized for salads. The oil is known as "bene oil." Experiments are being made with this plant in the truck patch, and it is thought that both seeds and leaves will prove

available for various uses in the United States. Now and then one sees little cakes and cookies speckled over with small seeds, which are sesame, and foreigners on this side of the water are particularly fond of them.

The nasturtium, so famous for its beautiful bell-shaped flowers, has long been well known as a pot-herb, the leaves being utilized for that purpose, while the blossoms are employed for salads, and the seeds make delicious pickles. Trials are being made with certain varieties, with a view to developing them as advantageously as possible. Another interesting plant, set out in rows in the truck patch, looks like a gigantic thistle, but is in reality the so-called "globe artichoke." This kind of artichoke is largely eaten in Europe, but is hardly known in this country outside of Louisiana, where it is quite extensively cultivated for the New Orleans market, being highly appreciated by the Creoles. The plant is not at all related to the Jerusalem artichoke, which is in reality a sunflower.

One of the curiosities cultivated on this farm of Uncle Sam's is the "shooting cucumber"—so called because the fruit when ripe bursts with a sharp report, scattering the brilliant red seeds for a considerable distance. This, of course is nature's method of securing the distribution of the plant over as wide an area as possible. The cucumber has an extremely brittle case, which in the process of ripening seems to arrive at a condition of such strain that finally it explodes in the manner described. It is not useful for food, but has medicinal value, while the vine is quite beautiful and ornamental, being suited therefore for cultivation in gardens for merely decorative effect.

There are a few beds of chick peas which were known to the ancient Romans as "cicer"—a name which has been bestowed by modern botanists upon the genus to which the plant belongs. It was from this plant that Cicero, the famous orator, derived his patronymic, owing to the fact that an ancestor of his had a peculiar wart on his nose resembling a chick pea. The excrescence could hardly have added to the gentleman's beauty, one would think, inasmuch as a chick pea is about five times the size of an ordinary pea and of a rather eccentric shape. In India it is largely utilized as food, being known in that country as the "gram." Lately quantities of chick peas have been sold in the United States at high prices under the name of "Idaho coffee berries," being dried, roasted, and sold as a substitute for, or adulterant of, coffee.—Rene Bache, in Boston Transcript. (Forwarded by Mrs. C. F. W.)





"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.

### CHILDREN AS EDUCATORS.

The care of a young child educates in a remarkable way. We often forget that we were once children, and act as though we expected a child should know as much as we do. If we will but take up the study of a child, and live over again its little trials, temptations, its longings, and yearnings, we would be better prepared to control our own lives and be ready to extend a different helping hand to the little ones. How often the child innocently rebukes the parent, and how many times it seems as though wisdom were placed in the mouth of babes, and the power to understand many of the problems of heaven and earth was revealed to the unsophisticated babe. How many lessons in patience does the child teach us, and the persistency that makes a child succeed in an undertaking is often worthy to be carried out by older members of the family.

Fig. 552.—Sarah Gibson, Malone, N. Y.—This little child is remarkably precocious and well developed for her age. She will find it hard to remain a little girl, for even now, at six years of age, she is inclined to take on the ways and customs of an old woman, she will soon want long skirts to wear, and will ask to be allowed to put up her hair on the top of her head so as to look like quite a young lady.

She has two sides to her character, namely, the grave or serious side, and

the fun-loving disposition. She will want to tease, but she is a little too sensitive to enjoy being teased, and on this account she should get into the way of laughing off her troubles and making



[ FIG. 552.—SARAH GIBSON, MALONE, N. Y.

† Six years of age; forty-five inches in height; forty-four pounds in weight; head circumference,  $21\frac{1}{4}$  inches; height, from ear to ear,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length, from frontal bone to occipital, 15 inches; hair, dark-brown.

light of her disappointments and give back to others in the same spirit the fun that they give to her.

She is an exceedingly thoughtful child, and will have many problem to suggest, many plans to make, and lots

of theories to investigate. She will say "Mamma, why must I do this?" "Mamma, who said this?" "Mamma, why?" "why?" "why?" will be going on all day. Nor is she a child who can be easily satisfied with a put-off answer, she will realize whether her parents or teachers know what they are talking about, and shows sagacity in not being willing to accept a theory unless she is thoroughly satisfied that it answers her in every respect.

She would make a splendid "little mother" in the nursery, where there were two or three younger children to manage and direct; on this account, it will be difficult for her to see why she must be treated like a little child herself; in fact, she will not so recognize herself, and will have to have some consideration shown her.

She is a child who will be able to study literature and devour all the books that come into the house. She will not be content until she has seen the latest magazines, papers, and books that mother and father read. There is considerable breadth between her eyes, which gives her a keen sense of form and proportion, and this capacity, joined to her large Ideality and Constructiveness, should enable her to draw readily and remember configurations and the shape of things. She will very quickly detect if she has not made everything in due proportion, and she will be able to criticise her own work.

She has quite an artistic taste, and knows when things are appropriately arranged. Let her set the table when company is coming; tell her to use her own common-sense in the arrangement of the flowers, napery, cutlery, and silver, and she will show an astonishing amount of insight and make the most of appearances.

Her social qualities are all strongly developed, especially her love for children, and her mother will find her talking to the little ones just in the same way that she has talked to her. She is sympathetic and very kind-hearted, and would, not for the world, like to see any harm done to animals or insects. Her

love for the extravagant is very strongly expressed, thus a beautiful sunset, a woody glen, with a brook running through it and ferns growing on either side, and here and there a wild flower peeping up its head would delight her heart.

She is a very conscientious child, and cannot be put off with something that is not true, thus it will be necessary to gain her confidence and stimulate her trust in others by their always keeping faith with her. She will be a disciplinarian, make people toe the mark, and do as they agree.

As her brain is so active she needs a great amount of sleep, and must be kept a little girl as long as possible; physical exercise will toughen her and give her the strength she needs to accomplish her work, but she must be kept away from excitement, late hours, dissipation of every kind, hard study, and her diet must be of the simplest food.

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## IMAGINATION.

### THE POWER OF SUGGESTION AMONG THE MENTAL FACULTIES IN THE EDUCATION AND MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.—No. 4.

Various periodicals devoted to the subject of Suggestive Therapeutics have given facts illustrating the possibility of training children by the method of suggestion during natural sleep; and as we find that different habits arise from the over-activity of different faculties it is rational to see and understand why some children are troubled in one way and some in another.

We believe further, that a child can strengthen his own nature by auto-suggestion through being carefully shown the evil of certain habits, and being encouraged to use his own will in developing positiveness where weakness exists. It is not alone enough to strive to strengthen the will when one has arrived at years of maturity, for everyone knows how much easier it is to train a vine or a twig before it is stiff and old; it is, therefore, whilst the mind is pliable that one sees the need of auto-suggestion and of self-discipline. Punishments avail but little unless they are accompanied by a sufficient reason to guide the intellect, the affection, or the impulses of the child.

Imagination plays a very important part in the childhood of the young. Large Sublimity and Spirituality which open the eyes of children and make them see things on a larger scale than those who possess the organ in a modified form, will often have a very baneful influence upon the character of the child. But imagination should not be crushed out of a child in its tender years, it should rather be trained and guided so that it will blossom and bear fruit in maturity. Some children imagine that whatever they want belongs to them, they consequently get into the habit of appropriating what they see, and many inconvenient occurrences have taken place in families where children have taken things belonging to those outside of the family. We have had many cases brought to us for solution where parents have thought the children were addicted to stealing, but when they have clearly understood the matter and have been brought to understand that it is not a matter of stealing but a matter of misconception on the part of the child, then the parents realize there is some hope for a change in the conduct of their little ones.

Life is one long-continued series of suggestions, and we have got to see to it that we put the right suggestions into the minds of children, and in no way can we better do this than by first understanding the active development of the faculties of each child. We would suggest, therefore, that whatever faculty is strongly exercised along with Sublimity, Spirituality should be the key-note of the suggestion of the parent to the child when the latter retires to rest. By diligent care and perseverance a mother will see a habit out-grown and all her efforts will be rewarded when the suggestion has taken proper root and hold made on the intellect of the child.

Just as it is possible to cure a child of sucking its thumb by suggestion, so is it possible to cure a child of exaggeration. Spirituality and Sublimity will so change the mental sight that a fact will change its appearance. When a child is brought to me, and I am told that he is a hopeless liar, and does not recognize when he is telling the truth or not, I know there is a cause for this, and that by stimulating certain faculties and reducing the influence of others the child could bring about favorable psychological conditions. Generally when a child tells stories, the parent immediately thinks that she has no Conscientiousness; but that parent forgets that the exaggeration the child is relating is often the result of either fear, ambition, pride, or imagination, and conscience has but little voice in the matter.

Since I have found that the organ of Conscientiousness is often large in children who both steal and tell stories that are untrue, I have had a great deal more consideration and hope for the children than expressed by their parents. And by watching the growth of the mind and the influence of suggestion upon these little ones I have decided to wait awhile for further developments before giving them up as being confirmed thieves and liars.

Treatment.—In order to overcome dangerous little habits and the excitement of imagination a parent would do well to suggest to the child on going to bed just what she wants it to consider is right. Ask the child for his ideas of what he thinks is right or wrong, ask him if he would like his things taken from him without his being consulted. Watch carefully for an opportunity when any wrong has been committed to another child and ascertain whether he thinks he would like the same treatment. Finally suggest to him in a calm, cool sympathetic way (avoiding a critical tone) what he had better do. Repeat this suggestion night after night for a month, either when he is awake or when he has fallen to sleep, and the imagination will be benefited so unmistakably that the habit of suggestion can be continued in this and other ways for a longer period until there is a decided result manifesting itself.

If the suggestion is given after the little one is asleep the child should be told what the parent proposes to do, and, although the child will not wake up still the parent will have the power to impress his or her subjective mind. If the child tells romantic stories about what it has seen and done and refused to tell the correct version, suggest to him that he will in the future want to tell the exact facts. Suggest to him that he will remember what is said to him, that though he is at present sound asleep he will wake up in the morning well and happy, and will always be inclined to keep to the strict version.

If the child has large Imitation, and imitates others and imagines that it is manly so to do, speak to the organ of Imitation in the same way, or if the organ of Fear makes a child imagine that she will be punished for telling the truth appeal to the organ of Cautiousness. Let all the suggestions be made in calmness, loving sympathy, thoughtful consideration, and a respect for the reasonableness of the child, and let the child feel there is capacity for good rather than a predominance of naughtiness, so that the thought for good may overbalance the thought for evil.

Aquila.

## A Difference of Opinion.

MRS. E. C. S. KANE, F.A.I.P.

It was at a meeting of the Heliotrope Club, an organization of young women who made fancy and useful articles for their annual charity fair. To-day their tongues were as nimble as their fingers, for they talked while they worked.

"I've a bit of news for you, girls, that will set all your eyes to dancing," said Edith Merrill, their young hostess.

"Oh, what is it?" asked the girls in a chorus.

"My English cousin, Mr. Herbert Randolph, is coming to visit us. He is very handsome, and has a fine estate in Sussex and a town-house in London as well."

"Not married yet?" queried May McNeal, mischievously.

"No," replied Edith with a laugh, "and thereby hangs a romance. It's a family secret that he is coming to America in search of a wife. Not but that there are many nice girls in England, but he is so much sought after there that he has resolved to come to this country to choose a lady, if he can find one to his liking. Now you must keep it a profound secret. I only tell you so you may set your caps for him. He will be a fine match for somebody. If I was not his own cousin I would want him myself."

There was a merry laugh, and the girls proceeded to find in each other various captivating charms to which they declared the coming knight would fall easy victim.

"If he is looking for beauty," said one, "he will surely choose our Helen." But Helen only shook her curls and sighed: "Ah, Bertha, it is probably goodness he will most desire in a wife; if so, it is yourself he will choose, not I."

Mrs. Merrill, who was always "one of the girls" when among them, listened smilingly for some time and then said: "At any rate, girls, whatever my

nephew is seeking in a wife he will discern your good and bad qualities at once by the shape of your heads and the outline of your noses, for he is well versed in the science of Phrenology, and knows how to read character like an open book."

"Oh, oh! how very interesting!" they cried. "But we shall all be very much afraid of him, I fear, if he can read our faults so well," said one sweet girl. Mrs. Merrill laughed and assured them that he was very charming and they could not fail to feel at home in his presence.

The Merrills, who were well-to-do people, spared no pains to make the visit of their English relative a most delightful one. Teas, parties, and festivals were given by them and their friends in rapid succession; even skating and tobogganing were indulged in, for the long Canadian winter yet held the earth in its icy grasp. At these festivities the distinguished Englishman was introduced to the best and gayest society in the realm.

At last a heavy snow-fall made a grand sleigh-ride possible, and Edith and her brothers arranged for the occasion a very select party of the particularly favored young people. At the last moment, almost, Mrs. Merrill said to her daughter, "Edith, my dear, as one couple has sent regrets and it is too late to secure another can you not ask our seamstress to take the ride with you? You know how devotedly she has worked on your costumes for several weeks without rest or change."

"But mother, what would cousin Herbert say?"

"I think cousin Herbert would be pleased rather than otherwise. He laid a beautiful bunch of violets on her work-table to-day."

"What, you do not think——"

"Mercy, child, no of course not! But

dear Herbert is so thoughtful that I am sure he would appreciate a show of thoughtfulness in you."

"Well, I suppose she may as well go. She is such a quiet little thing. But I wonder if Herbert will find any girl in our set to suit him! So far he has shown no preference. As far as I can see, he is equally gracious and polite to all. Dear me! I wish he would choose!"

"Daughter, that is none of our affairs. Now go and tell the seamstress to prepare for her ride. I will lend her some extra wraps."

Edith was almost glad when she saw Miss Vincent's pale, sad face brighten with pleasure at the prospect of a sleigh-ride, and she treated the poor girl very kindly.

What a jolly party it was, to be sure. The jingle of bells, the tooting of horns, the ripple of laughter and carol of song all floated across the fields of glistening snow and brought many a face to the windows of the farmhouses as they whirled past. Finally they entered a dense, dark woods, where the moonlight was almost excluded. Suddenly, in the narrow road, one of the horses unexpectedly stumbled over a fallen tree-trunk, giving the high box-sleigh a lurch that completely upset it, spilling its precious burden out into the deep snow. For a few moments all was confusion, while out from the mêlée of blankets and shawls came shouts of ringing laughter, for the young people had for the most part remained unhurt. Herbert Randolph, who was first on his feet, however, observed a form lying motionless under the rear end of the overturned sleigh, and he sprang to assist. "Are you hurt? Can I help you? Oh, is it you, Miss Vincent? I am so sorry!"

"I don't think I am hurt, at least not much, but I am pinned down by the box of the sleigh and cannot rise." Herbert Randolph put his whole strength into lifting the end of the heavy box, and as he did so Miss Vincent drew her foot from beneath it, but in doing this a moan of pain involuntarily escaped her.

"You are hurt. Let me see; no, your ankle is not broken, but it is badly sprained and swelling frightfully already. Do not try to rise until I help you." He drew her to a place of safety, wrapped a blanket around her, and then went to help the others. In a short time the obstacle was cleared away, the sleigh reset, and all piled in. When Herbert explained the seamstress's accident, whom all had forgotten in the excitement, room was made for her, and Mr. Randolph almost carried the now suffering girl to the sleigh where he helped her in and took a seat beside her. The ride home was no less hilarious, and though the guest of honor took his part, he did not forget the suffering girl beside him, and caused her to know by unspoken signs that he was touched with sympathy for her.

It was at another meeting of the Heliotrope Club, a few weeks later, when one of the company said to Edith Merrill, "Well, has your distinguished cousin found his affinity yet?" Edith laughed, and nodded her head vigorously.

"Has he truly? Oh, Edith, do tell us who it is." Each girl scanned the others' faces inquiringly, but no tell-tale blushes in that circle revealed a hidden secret.

"Guess," said Edith. "We can't," replied the chorus. "No, you couldn't if you kept guessing till sundown. He is betrothed to our seamstress, Miss Maurine Vincent." Dire astonishment seized them all. "What! To that plain, unpretentious individual?" they cried.

"She does look plain," replied Edith, who had grown accustomed to the idea, and now that she knew all, was delighted with the romance, "but it's her clothes mostly. Just for fun the other day I coaxed her into that lovely ivory satin dress of mother's, and you have no idea how pretty she was."

"But she is of obscure birth and no family," objected one. "Obscure so far as we have known or dreamed, but it turns out now that she is of almost royal blood. She is of French origin, and her family, in Napoleon's reign, were in con-

stant attendance at court and held high places, but at the time of that great political disruption her family lost all they had, and now she alone survives them."

While this was being told, Herbert Randolph was elsewhere conversing with his betrothed, and she was saying: "It is still a mystery to me what you ever saw in me to attract you, when all the loveliest and richest maidens of the vicinity were at your feet, so to speak."

"Do you know anything about Phrenology?" he asked her, by way of reply.

"Yes, a little. I have used my small knowledge of it to guard myself against trickery, sham, and deceit. I have been so alone in the world that I have found such meagre knowledge of Phrenology as I possessed very useful to me."

"And I, who understand the science pretty thoroughly and am a life student of the same, have used my knowledge to compare your perfection of character, your integrity and simplicity with what you name the sham and deceit of those who would have married me for mercenary and selfish purposes. I read in you a wealth of love yet unawakened, inno-

cent, pure of the coquetries of the more worldly, and I longed to be the first to know that your untarnished soul felt its first awakening pulsations of love for me. Without my knowledge of Phrenology I would have passed you by as one unworthy of my notice. But with that power of insight into human character, which Phrenology has given me, the gilded artifices of wealth and frivolous fashion did not deceive me; nor the plain, unadorned modesty of your dress and demeanor prevent me from realizing your sterling virtues.

"Like a miner, I have discovered the difference between the glittering crystal and the unpolished diamond with its dull environment of clod and clay. Once you are free from the depressing influences of your dependent state I can foresee the full awakening of your mental powers, and I know that my wife will shine more beautifully when by my side in our London drawing-room than will any of the gilded beauties who will fawn around her, seeking the favor of her smiles."

## How Can We Study Phrenology?

### LESSON NO. 3.

By J. A. FOWLER.

We now come to the pathological proofs that enable us to see why it is that Phrenology can be of immense help to the physician, and especially to those medical men and women who have the care and the great anxiety attendant upon mental diseases and injuries to the brain.

Our propositions are as follows: (a) As injuries to certain parts of the body do not impair the whole organization, so the whole brain is not disturbed by partial or local injuries.

(b) The method of curing mental diseases, like insanity and insomnia, could not be successfully treated unless there was a plurality of the faculties.

The first pathological proposition that injuries to certain parts of the brain do

not disturb the whole brain is a proof which is every day being more and more brought to light. If, when the brain is injured in one locality, the whole organ suffered, thousands of persons would be incapacitated from labor; but, as the facts of the case prove, a person may receive a wound and lose his memory of names and yet retain a remembrance of passing events, of localities, or musical sounds, of theories, and general knowledge; provided the disease or injury is not allowed to spread, a cure may often be effected, the injury may be removed by skilful treatment, and the brain be restored to its normal condition. A boy ten years of age had a blow which depressed his skull, and although he did not manifest any unfavorable symptoms



at the time, he gradually lost his memory and judgment, and at the age of forty he died without having these powers restored. No effort was made to repair their injury.

A boy, not long ago, called Alexander Stewart, was sentenced to prison for a term of twenty years with hard labor, because he murdered a playmate. It was stated by his mother that when he was somewhat younger he had received a blow on the head with a stone, and ever since he had received that injury he had shown a disposition to hurt or injure others without showing any remorse. This is an unnatural state of mind, and we are inclined to believe that the injury to the brain of this boy changed his disposition entirely, and if the injury had been received at a different part of the head the boy would probably have never shown the abnormal mental condition of mind that he was suffering from when he killed his playmate. The boy came from a fine family, was refined and intellectual, and his portrait shows that he is not a degenerate, nor received the inheritance of any abnormal state of mind. We believe the brain has been disturbed, and that the Infirmary, not the Prison, could do something for him.

Another interesting fact was the case of a farmer, who was injured by a blow on his head. While the man was plowing, the team became unmanageable and ran away; in his efforts to stop them he was violently thrown against the fence, his head striking one of the rails. In his case insanity, or mania, was the result of the injury; he was taken up insensible, and after recovery from the concussion he was found to be suffering from derangement of mind. After a varied experience of confinement in the asylum for the insane and the gaol he was at last taken to Cleveland, Ohio; here Proctor Thayer, M.D., professor of surgery in that town, reported the case. His wife was desirous that his head might be trephined at the spot where the head received the injury. The doctors did not believe that anything could be done for him, as he appeared to them a raving maniac, as it was found necessary

to keep him in an iron cell. At last the wife's importunities became so earnest that it was decided to operate on the man's skull; he had to be held down, tied, and chloroform was administered. An operation was performed on the head at the point where the blow causing the injury had been given. After the operation the patient was untied, and as the effects of the chloroform passed off he lay quietly and at last opened his eyes. They had lost their former wildness, and directions were given to apply cold water to the head, and a cot was placed in his cell with attendants to watch him. He was sane enough to calmly remark, "I shall not want them." Everyone seemed surprised at the sudden change in his condition. He asked for his wife and baby; alas! sixteen years had passed before the operation was performed, and the baby was now a girl, and his wife had changed so much in appearance that he hardly knew her. The whole sixteen years remained a blank to him, his mental derangement never returned, and he pursued his occupation of farming for seven years before he died.

Had Phrenology been understood, the injury might have been removed soon after the accident, and thus have saved all those years of mental derangement. The case shows that a pressure upon the brain may cause or suspend normal consciousness for many years, and yet not entirely destroy the health of that organ.

The second proposition where various faculties of the brain have been deranged by different causes, some through injuries of a direct character, some through an indirect means, prove that the mind is divided into a plurality of faculties, and the brain is a congeries of organs. Each normal person should possess courage, prudence, independence, ambition, sympathy, hope, and memory, but any one of these may be impaired, and it requires a knowledge of Phrenology to understand the localization of function. One case that is perhaps well known to some of our readers but not to all, is a very striking illustration of how one faculty alone may be deranged and yet

the remainder be preserved intact. The fact was simply this, that a young man had received a blow on the head in the region of the temples, and had attracted everyone's attention by laughing immoderately at every person he met. He was taken to Hartford Asylum, where he was treated without any apparent effect, no one evidently knowing that the injury was upon the organ of Mirthfulness. Proper treatment was suggested by a Phrenologist, whom the father of the young man consulted. The treatment suggested was that leeches be applied to the inflamed part and pounded ice afterward applied. This was recognized by the doctor as reasonable advice, and immediately after the treatment had been tried, the patient was sleeping peacefully. The next morning he showed no signs of mental aberration, and he was able to return home with his father, after he had partaken of breakfast. Forty years after this injury was received there had been no return of the symptoms of insanity.

Sometimes the organs of Conscientiousness, Veneration, Hope, Acquisitiveness, Cautiousness, Constructiveness, Vitativeness, and Conjugalities are diseased, and many interesting facts could be given in support of this theory. On visiting an insane asylum, in the southern part of London, in company with a lady doctor, we saw many cases that illustrate our present point. Two inmates offered to give us a sealskin sacque, a horse and carriage, a necklace of diamonds, and many other valuable presents. We looked at their heads and I found that they had an abnormal development of Acquisitiveness, which had not been kept in check by other

faculties; consequently, the disease of this faculty had grown upon these two inmates. Another gentleman had a warped condition of Conscientiousness and a small development of Hope. He wept when telling the doctor of his record concerning his life. On making inquiries we found that his record was a perfect one, but he imagined he could never atone for his wickedness. Another patient possessed an aggravated form of Tune, he wrote music on everything he could lay his hands upon, he scratched bars of favorite tunes upon the wall, the piano itself, and every piece of paper he could get hold of. Another patient spent hours and hours each day writing long letters to the superintendent, asking for his release, but they were so incoherent as to show no sign of sanity or fitness to be released. Once a colored woman in Philadelphia read the passage "pray without ceasing" in her Bible, and she began to exercise the organ of Veneration so continuously that she became deranged on the subject, and after twenty years she passed away, when her brain was found to be diseased in the region where Veneration is located, and the skull over that part was spongy.

The reason why we have given these facts is for practical purposes and to endeavor to convince some who may have been sceptical or adverse in allowing Phrenology to take its place in the treatment of those who have lost control of themselves. We believe the time is coming when, attached to every insane asylum, we shall have one physician, at least, who understands the principles laid down by this magazine.

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#### CURRENT EVENTS.

In view of the recent report from Professor Jenks, of Cornell University, on the status of the Trust problem in Europe he states that trusts exist in Europe in frequent reality but rarely in name. In Germany there are probably three hundred which are called "cartels." There are trusts in the sugar trade, coal, iron, tin-plate, oil, soap, brick, potassium, and many other trades. In Austria industries are newer than in Germany and

trusts are fewer, but the latter are fully as influential over conditions of production and consumption. A bill for the regulation of trusts has been drafted but not yet enacted. In Belgium there are trusts in the coal, sugar, plate-glass, and other trades. Holland is not a manufacturing but an agricultural, fishing, and commercial country, nevertheless, the coal trade and other industries as far as they exist are in the hands of monopolies.

Italy seems to have but few trusts outside of the iron trade. France seems to be of all great industrial countries most free from trusts. In both Sweden and Norway avowed trusts are unknown but understandings and agreements exist among manufacturers which amount practically to the same thing. In Switzerland much the same thing exists, but almost every trade is controlled by a combination or agreement for the regulation of production and prices. In the United Kingdom trusts flourish, and there has been no opposition to them in either legislation or public opinion. There is one radical difference between European and American trusts that is found in the capitalization, which in Europe is kept at the lowest possible figure, while in America it is too often swelled to the highest possible figure. The largest trust has just been arranged in the iron and steel industries in America between Mr. Carnegie, Mr. J. P. Morgan, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

**Lick Observatory.**—The Regents of the University of California have confirmed the appointment of Professor W. W. Campbell as Director of the Lick Observatory to succeed the late James E. Keller.

**Russia.**—The Czar has so far improved in health that he has been removed to St. Petersburg.

**France.**—Madam Petit is the first woman lawyer admitted to the bar in this country, taking the oath in the Palace de Justice before a large company of interested spectators. Her husband is also a lawyer.

**Central America.**—The settlement of American claims here has progressed favorably during the past year. General Diaz is highly spoken of as President of Mexico.

**New York.**—In fulfilment of his promise to arouse the city to a realization of the unspeakable wickedness connived or ap-

proved or protected by the police in some quarters of the city of New York, Bishop Potter has taken the lead in the suppression of vice. The work which he has begun has aroused thousands of honest citizens to the need of more vigilance, thus a Committee of Fifteen has been ap-



PRESIDENT DIAZ.

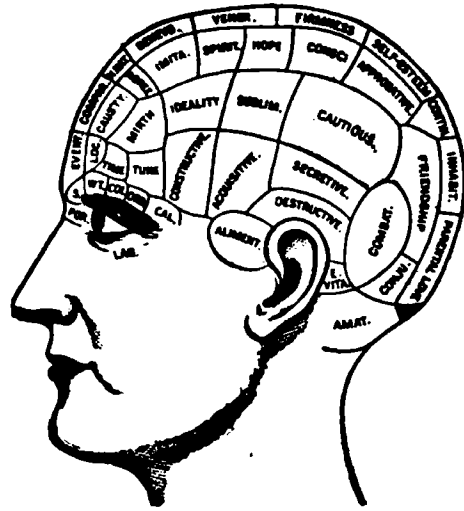
pointed to carry out further investigations.

As this month is the inauguration of the President and Vice-President of the United States, who are elected for a term of four years, we give a little view of the Capitol at Washington containing the House of Representatives and the Senate Chamber.



THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON.

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



NEW YORK AND LONDON, MARCH, 1901.

## Destitute Babies.

As all phases of character manifest themselves in young children, it is necessary for parents who make a selection of children from creches, industrial homes, and foundling asylums to know something of the individual characteristics of the children whom they adopt. The plan for the disposal of children that has been brought before our notice in the New York press, makes us feel more than ever aware of the fact that childless homes are sometimes supplied with life, to the gratification of foster-parents for a short time, but when the characteristics of the children become emphatically expressed, the would-be parents wish they had taken more time to examine the disposition of the children before adoption. A few days since there were about two hundred babies in the City Foundling Asylum. Most everyone selects the fat and pretty baby without considering the shape of their heads and their possibilities in life.

We were somewhat struck a few days ago with the practical advice given by one of the leading dailies on this great question of babies. It said, "you must know from common observation that in babyhood the head is big and out of all proportion to the rest of the body. A baby one year old has in its brain alone at least one-third of all the blood in its body. The bigger and the more active the brain the more blood is required to nourish it, and the more the rest of the body suffers. A baby luckily born may combine a good brain and a fat body, but such luck is very rare; nine times out of ten the best baby mentally is the poorest looking baby physically."

Thus some of the would-be foster-mothers may find some very troublesome little creatures among the fat babies they have collected, while they might have found some very intelligent children in the thin ones.

We would remind our readers of the

early childhood of Victor Hugo, who was so weak a baby that he was not expected to live, but his mother took such excellent care of him that the child thrived, grew, and developed into a fine and clever man. Voltaire was one of the weest, thinnest, and most nervous of babies, and there was very little hope expressed of rearing him. Pitt, the great British Prime Minister, was sickly, puny, and delicate, so was Pope; in fact, the mother of the latter was greatly concerned about being able to keep him alive. Thus people need education along Phrenological lines when they select children to bring up. We have had many children brought to us before adoption, and some when it is too late to make the change.

#### THE GROWTH OF THE SCIENCE.

Every day shows that the demand for Phrenological literature is increasing, yet there are thousands who are still ignorant of the existence of the American Institute of Phrenology in New York, and the Fowler Institute in London, where instruction is given, and where books are to be obtained on Phrenology, Psychology, Hygiene, etc., etc. The trend of thought to-day is to study these subjects, and Phrenology is being applied in many practical ways. First, through our consulting rooms, as they are sought by parents who are anxious about placing their children in the right avocations in life. Secondly, by employers who seek through the advice of a Phrenologist to secure the right kind of help in offices and business. Thirdly, students all over the country are sending for particulars of the autumn course

which commences in September. Fourthly, busy men and women are seeking private instruction to help them in their work. Thus we know there is life and vitality around us.

#### BUREAU FOR BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN.

We recognize that Phrenology can be of practical aid to the business man or woman in selecting the right kind of secretary, typewriter, bookkeeper, errand-boy, agent, business manager, solicitor of business, and fifty other departments. We are anxious to extend this branch of our work everywhere.

We regret that, on going to press, we have to announce to our readers that Mr. Nicholas Morgan has passed to his rest. He was a man of great individuality of character; he worked for many years in Phrenology and lived to be eighty years of age. He was born in the little village of Shiney Row, near Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, England. He early desired to qualify for the medical profession, and his efforts in this direction led to the impairment of his health, from which he never quite recovered, although by abstemious habits he prolonged his life to the age of eighty. His medical studies turned his attention to the studies of Phrenology and mesmerism. He published, in 1871, a work on "Phrenology, and How to Use It," and four years later, "The Skull and Brain—Their Anatomical Relations," and several smaller works on these subjects.

## REVIEWS.

*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.*

**"Tocology for Mothers: A Medical Guide to the Care of their Health and the Management of Children."** By Albert Westland, M.D. American reprint edition prepared for publication with illustrations by E. B. Foote, Jr., M.D. New York: Murray Hill Publishing Company. To be secured from Fowler & Wells Company, New York, or L. N. Fowler & Co., London, England.

The book is written as a complete medical encyclopædia. It is addressed to women who are desirous of fulfilling properly their duties as wives and mothers, and is designed to assist them in exercising an intelligent supervision over their own and their children's health. The illustrations are timely, and add largely to the interest of the excellent reading matter. In the chapter on "Common Maladies of Children," systematic description of diseases has been avoided, the intention of the author being rather to give such general information of their character and force as would assist in their recognition and afford some guide to their management. We think the writer has succeeded well with this aim in view. The book contains 284 pages of closely written matter.

**"Practical Medical Therapy, a Book for the Family, a Popular Treatise for the Prevention and Cure of Diseases, and the Use and Abuse of Medicines,"** by Joseph A. Conwell, M.D. The National Publishing Co., Philadelphia. Price, \$2.00.

This work, as the title suggests, has been written for the people and is sent forth with the conviction that such a work is needed in every household. When the people realize the enormous amount of medicine used and that most of it is taken independently of professional advice, and when they consider how extremely ignorant the masses are of the subject and that on account of this ignorance much of the medicine used is an injury instead of a benefit; that medicine taking has become an evil; that there are

nearly forty thousand druggists in this country engaged in compounding and dispensing drugs and medicines to the people; and that this is the first book of any size upon the subject that has been written by one of their number for the people at large we think that its appearance will be thoroughly appreciated. It is claimed by many that the enormous consumption of medicines by the people is the result of the popular literature upon the subject, and that the rational method to adopt to bring about a wholesome restraint of medicine-taking is to discourage and suppress popular medical instruction and keep the people in total ignorance. This is hardly the right conclusion to come to. It is thought by the writer that if only errors and injuries resulted from medicine-taking were corrected, and if the people were given a knowledge of what they take instead of remaining in ignorance, truth instead of error would prevail by gaining the intelligence of the multitude. The time is coming, the writer says, when patients will inquire what a medicine is before they swallow it, and if it is not of recognized merit the doctor will be obliged to tell why he prescribes it; the composition of secret nostrums will be demanded, and unless they stand the test of an open honest criticism they will surrender their claims to popular favor. When such a time as that arrives patent medicines will have but a poor chance to gain the credulity of the public.

The great need so far as medical treatment of the sick is concerned is a more intelligent co-operation between physicians and those to whom they minister. No one would feel safe in taking a voyage upon a ship in which the crew were entirely ignorant of navigation, and where the pilot came on deck only for a few minutes each day, yet we often find that sickness is managed in exactly this kind of manner. As a rule the physician visits his patient for a few moments each day and during the remaining time the treatment is often in the hands of those entirely ignorant of the case and its requirements. A trained nurse is really a requisite, but often her fee is so large per week that it is impossible to engage her. There are exceptions where the physician is very explicit and gives particulars of what the patient is to do in his absence. It is, however, in the management of chronic diseases and those patients having minor ailments that the physician is generally seen but seldom, then the treatment is practically in the hands of the patient himself. The writer wishes to make it clearly understood, however, that this volume is not intended to take the place of the regular educated physician, it is not a mis-called "family physician,"



a household doctor, or a family medical adviser, these must be persons, must embody life, render personal services, and dictate treatment and not simply reflect knowledge upon the printed page, they must exist as men and women with experience. The writer further expresses the opinion that medical knowledge should be more general than it is.

What is thus true of science generally is especially true of medical science. The health and happiness of the life of man are here concerned, yet the ignorance of the people concerning the most simple facts regarding medicine is appalling. In the compilation of the present book the writer has endeavored to know but one thing, that which is of practical importance to the people and to express it in the plainest of language. The author has had nothing to advertise, no hobby to champion, and no hobby to ride, and thus he has endeavored to set forth practical measures and established facts and to avoid those things which are impracticable and void of merit. No effort has been spared to make the work practical, and we believe that the cause and symptoms explained of the various diseases explained will prove advantageous and helpful even if the treatment is not always thoroughly endorsed.

These books are to be obtained from Fowler and Wells Co.

## 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 (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.*

587.—A. C. O., New Hampton, Mo.—Your organization is a strong and executive one; you feel so capable yourself that you are inclined to think that others are just about your equal and should come up to your ideal; you will find, however, that very few persons will do this, and, therefore, you will have to be lenient with human nature and make allowances for many deficiencies that you find. You are a man of many ideas, especially in building, organizing, and planning out work. Many thanks for

the picture and account which you have sent us. The picture indicates a very reckless individual. Let us persuade you to use your Phrenological knowledge, as it will be of service to you in any departments of your work, and you are capable of understanding it.

588.—J. H., Ogden Centre, Mich.—This little boy is full of enterprise; he has many suggestions to make to older people, and is able to amuse himself, for he thinks of all sorts of innumerable ways of doing things. He will make an excellent professor in a college, could command and superintend a large business enterprise, for he will make a good trader; and he could enter one of the professions, more especially law, for in this he will have an ample opportunity to speak, argue, debate, and express his opinions before an audience, and he will always have plenty to say, no matter what the subject is.

589.—Mrs. P. O. N., Farmington, Mont.—Your photograph is not one we should have selected to give delineation of character, and some time you must send us a better one for a more complete diagnosis. Your practical intellect appears to be well developed, and gives you a sustaining power and a practical interest in the affairs of home and church. You have a good memory of special events, and, consequently, very seldom forget people whom you have had anything to do with, and it is gratifying for people to feel that you remember them. You would make a good overseer, and are just the one to superintend the management of little ones in your own household. You have the maternal spirit strongly developed, and would not spoil the children. You have your full share of common sense, and will show sincerity in all your friendships.

590.—C. G., Lakeview, Ore.—You may appear to have a rough exterior, but there is much about you that could be trained and cultivated to fine purposes in life. Were you to study engineering you would have a grand field for your ingenuity and scientific faculties. You do not like much form and ceremony, but you enjoy meeting with those people who are frank, honest, and true in character. If you went into the navy you would work up to the top and become a commander or commodore. Try to preserve your self-respect and have a high ideal before you, and you need not fear the consequences.

591.—F. K., Adrian, Minn.—You have a wide-awake nature, but you need some one just to direct your ability, for you are sometimes uncertain which way to steer your bark. When you have something before you you work heartily. You should succeed in business, and

have a commercial spirit and an enterprising mind. If you go into business take a business course at some college and prepare yourself to build up a personality which will be lasting.

592.—G. A. K., Spokane, Wash.—You have a decided development of the motive temperament and it would be well for you to take some means to increase your vitality and take on more flesh. If you overwork you may suffer with indigestion, for your digestive power does not seem very strongly developed and you need a full complement of this in order to be able to carry out your mental work. You are a very practical man and like to have everything arranged in your work before you engage in it. You should do well in contracts and in valuing stock and material, you could judge property with a lawyer's eye and could organize work well. Do not apply yourself too much to sedentary work.

593.—M. C. A., Charlestown, Mass.—You are growing more like your mother in build and general constitution every day, but you have more solidity, strength, and muscular power than she possesses, yet from her you have inherited your wonderful vitality. You are an ardent student of human nature, and whether you pass your time in college or devote yourself to business you will always mark out the characteristics of people you meet. You never relinquish any work that interests you, but show a wonderful persistency of mind and a clearness of comprehension concerning your work on hand. You ought to have about a thousand men under you and then you will be in your element. You are more of a worker than a talker and know how to get through a large undertaking in a comparatively short space of time.

594.—F. A. B., Camp Branch, Mo.—You are a keen critic and will make a fine overseer, expert, reviewer, or lawyer. Your mind is keen and susceptible and you will know how to make use of every piece of information that your circumstances gave you. Governmental work would be quite interesting to you and you should live up to your highest possibilities. You are very energetic and restless, hence, do not like to put off any line of work you may be engaged in; you hate detentions of all kinds.

595.—C. J. B., Attica, Ind.—This boy is a keen, intelligent, sagacious, questioning companion, he is a regular chatterbox and will keep a person busy most of the time answering questions unless he is helped to find out things for himself in his books and pictures. He has a loving disposition, at the same time a very restless one, hence, he must have out one book at a time and then put away what he has got tired of. He will make a splen-

did business man, or in a professional line he has the intuitions, the sympathies, and the personal magnetism to make an excellent doctor.

## 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.

I. D., Nebraska.—Temperamental Conditions.—We do not always find that where a person changes his or her temperament after middle life that the color of the hair and eyes changes in the same degree, but manifest a modified condition. Thus a person may change from the mental and take on the vitality or flesh of the vital, or another person may change from the vital temperament and take on the strong angularity of the motive and still retain the color of eyes and hair of the former temperament. When looking for these indications you must also see what are modified conditions.

L. B., Saratoga.—The Activity of the Faculties.—It takes a lifetime to develop a harmonious action of all the faculties, but it is worth while making the effort, for every impression is registered, and it becomes easier to stimulate the weak centres and control the stronger ones by daily use. The same physiological principle applies to the nerves that stimulate each organ that helps the growth of a muscle. Determined effort will finally overcome weaknesses in faculty.

A. P., Derby.—In reply to your question about measurements, we do not always find the right complementary conditions; height as well as weight has to be taken into account. A man who is six feet in height would be better proportioned if he had forty inches of chest and one hundred and eighty pounds weight, than as if he had a thirty-four inch chest and one hundred and fifty pounds weight, especially if the head measured twenty-three inches in circumference by fifteen in height and fourteen and a half in length.

Laura, Bridgetown.—Economy.—We cannot lay down a universal rule of economy. What in one family would be "the widow's mite" would be nothing in another family. Each person has to battle with her own fortune, salary, income, or inheritance, and face the problems of expenditure accordingly. It is

a weakness to be stingy as well as to be over-generous; both are faults which need curbing.

O. D. Keen.—Punishing Children on the Ear.—We would not advise you to punish any child on the ear. If you knew how delicate and intricate a piece of machinery the ear is, we know you would protect it with great care from all injury. Sometimes lasting suffering has resulted from the thoughtless pulling and slapping of the ear.

## WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

### FIELD NOTES.

Owen H. Williams is in Philadelphia, Pa.

D. D. Stroup, M.E., class of 1888, is in Carlisle, Pa.

Professor W. W. Ridgway continues to give examinations in Lincoln, Neb.

B. F. Pratt is at present in Ellsworth, Ohio, giving examinations and lectures, and says business is good with him.

Professor George Morris is giving fifteen lectures in the town of Sacred Heart, Minn.

Emma M. Meade, continues to give examinations in Buffalo, N. Y.

W. D. Lamb, class of 1889, is giving lectures and examinations in Delhi, Minn.

J. M. Fitzgerald still has his office for examinations in Chicago, Ill.

H. E. Foster, is in Detroit, Mich.

Professor C. A. Gates is giving lectures and examinations in West Concord, Minn.

Martha J. Keller is still in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Paul B. Kington, class of 1889, is giving examinations and lecturing in Stratford, Ontario, Canada.

L. A. Davis, class of 1900, has opened an office in Greenleaf, Kans., where he gives examinations.

N. A. Clapp, class of 1900, is giving examinations in Wixom, Mich.

Charles F. Boger gives examinations in Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. J. Black is in Vinton, Iowa, giving examinations.

"I delivered twenty lectures to crowded house at Y. M. C. A. Hall in Berlin. I did extra work while there, and after six weeks' steady work I am not through and must return, and I may be there another month."

Prof. A. H. Welch,

Toronto, Can.

Renville, Minn., Jan. 25, 26, 28, and 29.—Professor G. Morris, Phrenologist, Graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, New York, has been giving lectures at the Opera House to large audiences. Mr. Morris has given a great

many years to the study of his subject, and his large store of information and experience furnishes material for many interesting lectures. He is exceedingly clever in his examinations, among the feats he performs being that of determining the nationality and politics of his subjects, he being blindfolded.—The Renville Record.

We wish to congratulate Mr. M. T. Kane, of the Class of 1899, and Miss Elsie Cassell Smith, of the Class of 1898, on their engagement. We presume ere this magazine is circulated that their marriage will have been consummated. Both are enthusiastic in their love of Phrenology and their desire to extend its usefulness. Both are ardent students of human nature on its broadest platform, hence we know there will be congeniality of character, and we expect that happiness will attend them throughout their married life. We send them the Institute's best wishes for future health, wealth, and happiness.

### THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

On January 23d Dr. Whitinshaw lectured at the Institute. There was a large attendance, the room was full and an interesting debate followed. A fuller report is on its way.

It is with great regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Nicholas Morgan, a popular English Phrenologist, who peacefully passed away at his son's residence, Gateshead, on January 16th. For over half a century Mr. Morgan held a unique position as a scientific Phrenologist, and was held in popular esteem by the British public. His early educational advantages were few, but with diligence and perseverance he made the highest possible use of his intellectual gifts. His valuable work on the "Skull and Brain" is a strong testimony of the use he made of his opportunities, and is a valuable addition to the standard works of Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, and Fowler. He excelled as a public exponent of mesmerism, and showed remarkable skill in manifesting the varied phases of this particular science. As a delineator of character he was equally successful, and was held in high repute by his fellow-practitioners. Mr. Morgan possessed superior mental abilities, a well-disciplined mind, and a striking personality; his persistency, indomitable will-power, and steadfastness of purpose were the secrets of his early successes and triumph over difficulties. Self-reliance was a strong trait and enabled him to take firm stand against the opponents of Phrenology. His moral courage, aided by his intellectual acumen,

and scientific cast of mind, made him a valiant defender of the principles of Phrenology as laid down by Drs. Gall and Spurzheim. Mr. Morgan spent a very busy life; his genial, social nature won him many friends and admirers who will regret to hear of his decease. Peace to his memory. D. T. E.

#### NOTICE.

The next lecture of the American Institute of Phrenology will be held at 21 East Twenty-first Street on Wednesday evening, March 6th, at eight o'clock. Dr. E. B. Foote will give a lecture on "Vaccination." As the question of vaccination has been so freely discussed of late it was thought that Dr. Foote's ideas might be interesting to our numerous friends and members, as he will treat the subject in a thoroughly comprehensive way, point out its dangers, its benefits, and yet express his own decided views on the subject. Phrenological examinations will be made at the close of the lecture.

#### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Wednesday evening, February 6th, the monthly lecture was held. Dr. C. W. Brandenburg occupied the chair and introduced the lecturer of the evening, the Rev. Thomas Hyde, B.A., graduate of Harvard University, who lectured on "Phrenology Proved by Oratory and Elocution." The chairman said that he had known Mr. Hyde many years, and could say of him that he began studying Phrenology when he was a student. When in Harvard University he succeeded in interesting the students so thoroughly in Phrenology that he became quite a centre of attraction. He gave an address on Henry Ward Beecher, and it was so full of sparkling wit, solid truth, and practical wisdom that the professors at the university came to him afterward and congratulated him and expressed a desire to have the paper printed. He spent four years at Harvard and three years preparing for the ministry, during which time he studied Psychology with Professor James, and explained many points on Phrenology to the professor. Mr. Hyde has published a work on "Christ the Orator," "Elocution and Oratory," and this evening he is going to give us his lecture on "Phrenology Proved by Oratory and Elocution."

Mr. Hyde began his lecture by saying that all sciences are allied. In the sand, in the lava, in the rocks come the form of animals which lived thousands of years ago. Elocution and oratory are

expressions of thought from time immemorial.

Phrenology says that the brain is the organ of the mind, that the brain is divided into organs or centres. He then divided the brain into three parts. The upper or moral region, the lower or selfish faculties, and middle or æsthetic. Elocution says things come in cones, but Phrenology agrees with Nature in saying that everything moves in circles; the world moves on a circle. One proof of Phrenology through elocution is that one's conception of Hell is that it is below and Heaven is above. So in the animal kingdom, the higher ones soar upward; in elocution the eyes look up to express good thoughts, while for the bad ones they descend; in gesture the hands are thrown up for elevated emotions, outward for energetic sentiments, and downward for debased thoughts. Thus if I would disprove Phrenology I have to place the moral faculties at the base and the selfish faculties at the top. The tone of the voice corresponds with the faculties.

Mr. Hyde then illustrated his remarks by stating in two tones, the upper and the lower, what illustrated his former remarks. He said: "My system proves that both Phrenology and the human voice agree, that there are certain faculties that give courage and others that give moral support and firmness to the character. In expressing aspiring thoughts the voice should be upward, as you cannot show this sentiment in a guttural tone like the croak of a frog. The beauty of Ideality must have exaltedness above its tone. Heroism might be expressed by a strong but an upward tendency of voice when the moral qualities were being expressed." He here gave other interesting illustrations of the way the voice should be used to express the correct emotions. Another proof that Phrenology was true was through the organ of Self-Esteem. He said: "It is well known that this faculty is located in the crown of the head, and a man does not express dignity and look down at the same time, neither is the voice pitched down in the lowest register, but agrees with the character of the organ. Firmness is situated at the top of the head and straightens the body, thus the expression of firmness in gesture manifests itself in a direct and forcible manner outward from the person. You can tell the kind of faculties," he said, "that are large in a comedian by the play of the voice. Phrenology and Elocution can tell what powers have been developed in a man; the degenerate tells that he is living below the line of his highest development, he shows the forms of dissipation that he has indulged in, all

his curves are downward as well as the tones of his voice. In a hopeful individual all the curves are upward, the external signs of the face and the human voice form a close analogy, so complete that it is possible to read the facial expression and judge of the development of the mind largely by the voice. We find that Veneration, grandeur, spirituality, and reverence, all have a tendency to elevate the voice, and these faculties are all developed in the upper portions of the brain.

"Expression is even stronger and higher than love; what is love without expression? Every leaf has its expression, and every department of nature also. When man has caught the highest use of expression God will find it possible to give a full revelation, and not before. Expression raises the world, while the animal nature lowers it."

Dr. Brandenburg, in his closing remarks, said that as a rule lectures invited criticism and discussion; the one given by Mr. Hyde would encourage thought rather than debate; there was much to think about in his remarks, and he trusted that they would be thoroughly sifted. The chairman then called upon Miss Fowler to examine some heads selected from the audience. Two gentlemen and a lady came forward, and in commencing, Miss Fowler invited Mr. Hyde to demonstrate his views on the real head if he would do so; if not, she would point out as nearly as possible and apply the thoughts contained in the lecture and show the three types of heads.

A gentleman possessing the vital temperament, another having the motive-mental temperament, and a lady possessed of the mental temperament were very fine illustrations of what the reverend gentleman had explained, inasmuch as the emotional mind, the scientific mind, and the reflective thoughtful moral qualities were used in each and, consequently, served different purposes. The lady possessed a large brain and an active mind, though her physique was not equal to the demand that she would like to make upon it. She possessed a large organ of Tune, and this was pointed out, as that faculty was found by many a difficult one to locate.

Mr. Piercy gave out the notices for the next meeting, which is to be held on Wednesday, March 6th, when Dr. Foote will lecture on "Vaccination: its Value or Otherwise." Notices of the Annual, Calendar, and JOURNAL were made, and the chairman brought the meeting to a close (after a hearty vote of thanks had been tendered to the lecturer and the chairman) by explaining the objects of the American Institute of Phrenology.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

Some mens vas always like the key-hole on der back of a clock. Dhey vas behind time.

"Sympathy is more than silver or than gold."

"What is a 'patent inside'?" the editor was asked. The editor replied: "A digestive apparatus warranted to stand the wear and tear in sampling all the patent medicines advertised in his sheet."

Seven letters in the alphabet have always been in trouble, while four of them have always been in luck.

After writing sentences one day, the scholars exchanged work for correction. A small boy marked an error, and then at the foot of the paper made the following explanatory note: "He didn't begin Masseychewsits with a caterpilla."

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control. These three alone lead life to sovereign power.—Tennyson.

## WEARING OUT THE BRAIN.

A French investigator has come to the conclusion that the brains of military and naval men give out most quickly. He states that out of every 100,000 men of the army or naval professions 199 are hopeless lunatics. Of the so-called liberal professions, artists are the first to succumb to the brain strain, next the lawyers, followed at some distance by doctors, clergy, literary men, and civil servants. Striking an average of this group, 177 go mad to each 100,000. Domestic servants and laborers are not far behind; the professional men supply 155 out of each 100,000 as candidates for the lunatic asylum. Next, but with a long interval, come the mechanics, of whom only 66 in each 100,000 lose their wits. Wonderful to relate, commercial men retain their sanity the best of the whole group, as they send only 42 out of 100,000 to the madhouse. The French scientist may be right, and doubtless he is so far as France is concerned, but in this country we are convinced the order would be different. Doctors as a class would take a higher rank and the commercial men of this country go mad more frequently than the "hevers of wood and drawers of water." It is not complimentary to the business men to put them in a lower category than the ordinary day laborer. To become insane in itself is a presumption that one possesses brains, often indeed above the common. "Great wits are oft to madness close allied." Will some enthusiastic gatherer of statistics endeavor to clear this matter up?—Family Doctor.

## 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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**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 Canadian Bookseller"—Toronto, Canada.—Contains an epitome of interesting points concerning the latest books. It gives booksellers a condensed idea of what the latest editions contain.

"The Bookkeeper"—Detroit, Mich.—Contains not only a story applicable to business but it has many interesting articles upon various phases of finance and how our merchant princes have succeeded. The work of Cyrus McCormack is an article of considerable importance.

"Physical Culture"—New York—Contains an article on "Notable Examples of Physical Culture," by J. A. Redding, and one on "New Theories of Life and Health," by Amelia M. Calkins and another on "Medical Science," by J. R. Stevenson, all of which are worthy of perusal.

"The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety"—Hartford, Conn.—Has an article on

"The Influence of Alcoholic Liquors on Mental Work" in which many quotations are given and much valuable advice offered. "Alcohol as the Cause of Insanity" indicates the great need of further light on this subject.

"The Living Age"—Boston—Sir Robert Hart writes a paper on "The Pekin Legations" in the "Fortnightly Review," which is here republished. It is written by one who evidently knows a great deal about the yellow race and also knows how to explain his knowledge. "German and English school children compared" by Catherine I. Dodd, is an article that shows the characteristics of the two nations.

"The Delineator."—New York.—An illustrated article on Madam Johanna Gadske is given in the February number, the illustrations are very fine and indicate the versatility of her genius. "The education of the Indian Girl" by Waldon Fawcett, is an article that cannot fail to interest all who have taken any part in the education of this race. "Charlotte Brontë's Late Romance," by Clara L. Laughlin, contains pictures of Charlotte Brontë, the church and parsonage at Haworth, Yorkshire, England. As her books are constantly being republished in new forms the public are becoming more and more acquainted with their contents. Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, philanthropist, who has done much good in San Francisco is donating some of her wealth to the benefit of the University of California by the erection of a Hearst Hall—the article has been written by Sarah K. Bolton. Mrs. Hearst's portrait indicates that she is a lady of great refinement, of strong moral character, and of keen appreciation for the wants and needs of others.

"Mind."—New York.—M. E. Carter writes an article on "Thought Force"; the writer says that "Professor Elmer Gates has discovered forty different poisons generated in the human body by the thinker using brain and body unwisely, or ignorantly. His experiments with the breath and with the fluids of the



human organism have proved that the character of our thinking may be discerned by the scientist who reduces the breath to crystals for examination, and who also experiments upon the fluids of the body. Mental conditions are also registered throughout the human organism. Breath, blood, perspiration, nerves, teeth, bones, all bear witness in strict accordance with the habit of thought of any one of us." These experiments go to prove the plurality of the faculties. Edited by John Emery McLean and Charles Brodie Patterson.

"Health."—New York.—"Hints to those who sit and wait for muscles to grow" is an article containing several illustrations and written by Professor Von Beckmann, he reminds persons that "nature allows a muscle to grow or deteriorate. Nature makes the changes you desire, you have to prove to nature that you require larger muscles and a larger physique. Bear these things in mind when you exercise, work until you are sure that you have made a mute appeal to nature, you will be rewarded."

"Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly"—New York—Has always some stirring stories which contain a good deal of individuality.

"Good Housekeeping."—New York.—Julia Ward Howe writes on "Good Housekeeping for People of Moderate Means"; a number of glimpses of her home accompany the article. Mrs. Howe's sister, it will be remembered, is the mother of Marian Crawford, the novelist; his father was a sculptor and some of his work may be seen in Washington, notably the figure of "America" on the dome of the Capitol. An article on "Where the Help Problem is Solved" is likely to prove interesting to many of our readers, as it is one in which more or less families in this country as well as throughout England are deeply concerned. "Mr. George W. Cable and his College Girls," is the title of an article by Miss Mabel Gordon Curtis, who describes their remarkable achievements or home culture.

"The Family Doctor."—London.—"Wearing out the Brain" is the heading of an article in this interesting weekly. It says that "a French investigator has come to the conclusion that the brains of military and naval men give out most quickly." "Sunlight in the Home," is so important a subject that it ought to be read by everyone.

"Good Health."—Battle Creek, Mich.—"The Action of Alcohol on the Heart," is an article which should receive attention, for when the heart gets out of order from any unnatural means we are not sure

what may befall us at any time. David Paulson, M.D., writes on "The Recognition of Mental Disorders," and on "Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and Neuralgia."

"The Churchman"—New York—For February 2d, contains an article on "The Cathedrals of Spain," Murcia is the subject for this number. "George Herbert, his Church and Rectory," is made an interesting article by Clifton Johnson. He was presented the living of Bemerton, a mile and a half out of Salisbury, its quiet retirement was in entire accord with his poetic nature, and his life at Bemerton was characterized by saint-like devotion.

"Health Homeopathy."—Chicago.—"The Hahnemannian Conception of Disease and its Psychical Treatment," is an article by Stuart Close, M.D., of some moment, it states "in this day we boldly declare what Hahnemann dimly saw and partially stated in Organon 228-229 that the principle of Similia Similibus is universal in application, and, therefore, that in so far as disease and discord can be traced to a mental origin, mental treatment may be applied under this principle."

"The Philosophical Journal"—San Francisco—Contains a fine portrait of Queen Victoria.

## PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"You will find enclosed my renewal to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. I have been benefited very much by Phrenology and I prize above all a written description of my character given by you. I feel it is worth to me the half of a life. Hoping you will not weary in well doing, I am, Yours respectfully, W. E. S.,  
Sheridan, Iowa.

"I owe much of my happiness of mind to the study and practice of Phrenology, and continue to interest myself and others in this department of human sciences."  
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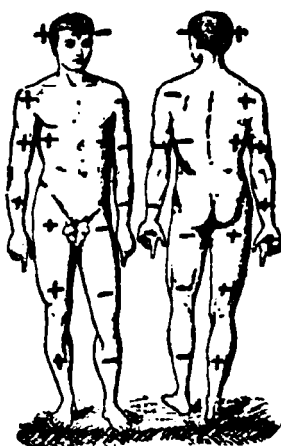


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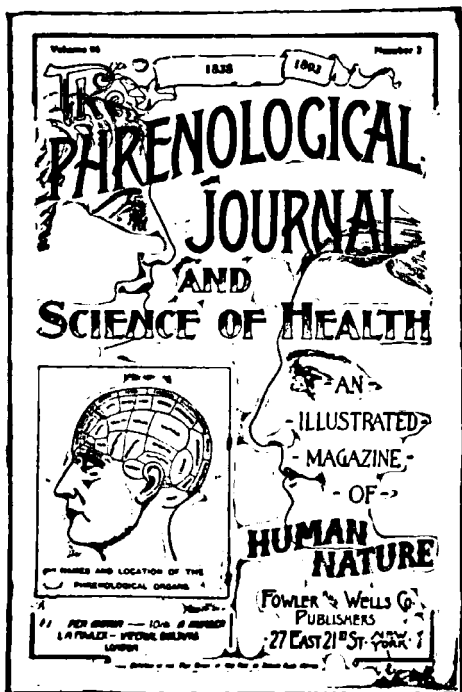
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APRIL, 1901

[WHOLE No. 748

## Mark Twain—the World's Greatest Humorist.

### TWENTY REASONS WHY WE SAY SO.

FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

If all the doubters of the truth of Phrenology had accompanied us the other day when we had the great privilege of examining Mr. Clemens's head, they would, I think, have realized why there can never be a second Mark Twain, and would have agreed with us that there are reasons why he has made an indelible impression upon the public and, further, why other men who are equally humorous and funny will never be as great as he.

The following were our observations from his head:

(1) Mark Twain is really a very serious man.

(2) He has simply a humorous way of expressing his thoughts, which is habitual to him.

(3) He says the most serious things in a way which is humorous and, at the same time, dignified.

(4) He does not write to make you laugh, but to make you think, and uses humor as a vehicle.

(5) His popularity is not due to the humor of his writings, but to the undercurrent of serious thought to which the subordinating humor gives expression.

(6) That he desires to appeal to your mind through your sense of humor, because this is the most agreeable, popular, and sure way of arresting your attention.

(7) He has a purpose and a philosophy in writing, and humor is his method of conveying that purpose to the public.

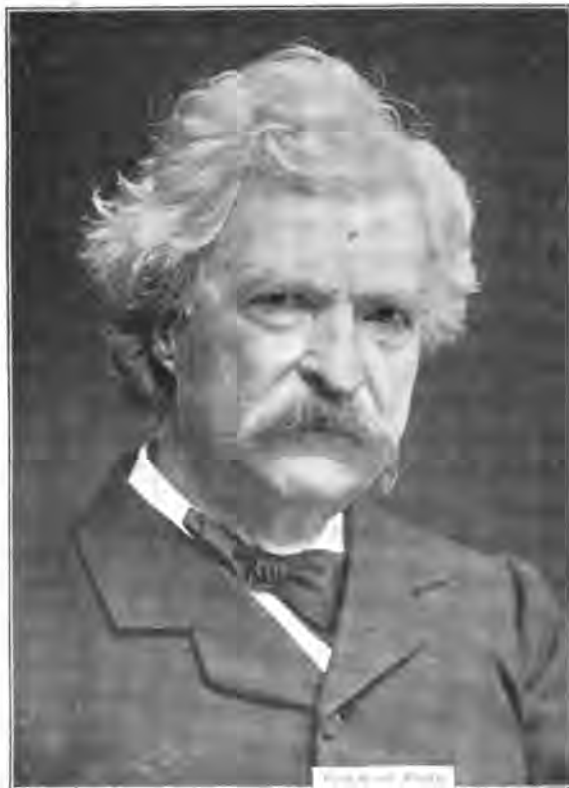
(8) He is remarkably analytical, and thus sees everything from a comparative standpoint. Comparison in itself gives him the power to classify and notice discrepancies in everything. He is a critic of his own work—in fact, a keener one than anyone else—and with his large Conscientiousness and Human Nature he shows remarkable force of character in carrying out every detail of his agreements.

(9) His moral brain largely dominates over the remainder of his faculties, hence he is capable of suffering acutely through the influence of his Benevolence and Conscientiousness, while Hope and Veneration are the least developed faculties in this group; consequently he is not given to romancing in regard to personal success, but looks a



thing squarely in the face. His Veneration does not allow him to be strict in matters of form and ceremony; he is simple in his faith and manner of belief; he has an individual and personal faith, but it has not any state etiquette about it. Thus he will reverence those who possess character or those who are authorities on various subjects; but he cares little for wealth. His Acquisitive-

(11) He has probably come from a long-lived family, for the element of Vitativeness is well represented, and he has been given that strength of constitution that has fortified him through many an effort that would have broken down others who attempted the same work that he has done. Vitativeness helps him to value life in one sense, and yet he may care but little for it in an-



MARK TWAIN.

ness does not allow him to venerate the almighty dollar, which so many give their lives to possess.

(10) He has a remarkable quality of executiveness. The base of his brain gives him vitality and strength; thus he ought to be able to show that executiveness in accomplishing and overcoming, and in getting through work in a remarkably quick way; where it would take another person double the time, he knows how to cut through and take a shorthand route.

other sense; we do not think that he would fear death, but that he prizes life for what it gives. He has a hold on life that enables him to recuperate readily; some men succumb when they have the least thing the matter with them; his organization is able to hold on with tremendous force and avidity, and the organ being joined to Combativeness, it enables him to cope with difficulties in a remarkable way. Thus we find that the base of his brain gives stamina and strength, while his moral qualities yield

the higher sentiments of thought and rectitude.

(12) There is much originality in his character; he imitates no man, and realizes how things should be done from his own standpoint rather than from that of anyone else.

(13) His Ideality helps to give force to his intellect in expressing refinement, taste, and mental criticism, while his

though he has a similar development of Mirthfulness, shows a deeper, more intellectual force of mind, literary criticism, and an ethical sentiment in his writings which we do not find in others who have written in the same vein.

(15) Another remarkable characteristic which we notice in this organization is the development of Language, or power of expression. We find that in



Rockwood Photo.

MARK TWAIN.

Constructiveness joined to Comparison and Causality enables him to find a great deal of enjoyment in treading new ground, in discovering new ideas, and in expressing thought in a variety of ways.

(14) There is remarkable fullness around the upper portion of the forehead, and a little on the lateral portion, which we do not always find. Jefferson has a square forehead, and is humorous and full of the youthful and bland element; but Mark Twain,

Lowell the organ is well developed, but in Mark Twain we find a beautiful harmony unites his comparative and intuitive elements of mind.

(16) There is more than an average amount of power to understand character, ability to interpret mind, and intuitive sense of the value of persons with whom he associates expressed in his head. He may allow his sympathies to gain the mastery over his judgment at times, but he will always come back to his first conclusions.



(17) His sympathies are very strong, and he must have suffered considerably by and through their expression. He is a believer in humanity, and is tender toward those who are oppressed; he is a reformer at heart, and many of his remarks have been aimed against abuses and snobbishness.

(18) Socially speaking, he is one who makes many personal friends. He is magnetic in nature, and, therefore, is united to the whole world in more ways than one. He has a strong attachment for those whom he personally knows, and cannot forget them wherever he may happen to be.

(19) Another characteristic of his is his great versatility, his capacity to allow his mind to pass from one subject to another, and his power to realize the individual fitness of men to work. The versatility of his mind has manifested itself in many ways.

(20) He has a very independent character, has individual ways and manners, and adheres strongly to personal views and opinions. His independence of mind must have been strongly ex-

pressed in his character throughout his life, for it is a guiding force.

(21) The element of Firmness, too, represents great activity, particularly in the anterior part which gives persevering skill and acuteness of mind to work.

(22) The key-note of his character is his Conscientiousness. His ability to act as a citizen for other citizens—as every citizen should act for his neighbor.

(23) He inherits his active Organ of Benevolence, his large Human Nature, his Conscientiousness, Cautiousness, and social qualities from his mother; from his father he received his rugged, wiry organization, his large Vitativeness giving him his hold on life, his motive-mental temperament, his executive spirit, and his great determination of mind, while the remainder of his qualities he can claim as his own.

Altogether we recognize that there is snap, that there is vigor, that there is grit and wiriness to his constitution, and we are gratified that, though he has been through much during the last ten years, he has been able to produce so much, and retain his vigor of mind and body.

## Must Modern Phrenology Go to Pieces?

The following article was published in the "Medical Review of Reviews," but we cannot agree with the deductions that are arrived at; for, despite the adverse criticisms that have been given to Gall, Spurzheim, Scheve, Flechsig, and others, the facts tend rather to point to the localization of function. The article is called "Psychology and Anatomy of the Brain, with especial reference to Phrenology," and runs as follows:

"Weygandt, 'Deutsche med. Wochenschrift,' October 11, 1900, first speaks of the views of the ancients upon cerebral localization, and shows that up to the time of the exploitation of Phrenology the beliefs of even the most learned scientists were of the crudest. As fantastic as Phrenology may appear to us

to-day, the work of Gall in this field represents a tremendous advance over all his predecessors. This investigation recognized the cerebral cortex as the seat of intelligence, and therefore thought it legitimate to infer that the cranial vault must take its shape from the subjacent structures, and that peculiarities in skull-conformation mean peculiarities in mind and character.

However, investigation suddenly took a new bent, and left the vast amount of data accumulated by Gall, Spurzheim and Scheve for the realm of animal experiment. Flourens was the scientist who began the extirpation of portions of the animal encephalon (in 1842) in order to show, by the resulting imperfection of function, the probable rôle of the part sacrificed. Vulpian, however,

showed that the functions of the part extirpated were performed vicariously by the intact portions, so that this line of research appeared to be in vain. In 1863 Broca was able to locate the centre for speech through anatomico-clinical researches in man, and his immediate successors made further discoveries of a similar type.

The next advance was due to study of the results of electrical irritation of portions of the cortex in animals, and our knowledge of localization was considerably increased.

Meynert now elaborated his method of following up the course of fibers within the nervous centres; and since the début of this investigator the histology of the brain, and at the same time its physiology and psychology, have made rapid strides within certain limits, terminating in Ramon y Cajal's neuron doctrine.

Within a few years Flechsig has inaugurated his so-called revival of Phrenology. Once more a relationship appeared between certain areas of the cortex and certain phases of intelligence. He isolated five areas, each of which conforms to the operation of a special sense, while the combined area represents the field of consciousness. At least two-thirds of the cortex is not included in this scheme, the radical difference between the sensory and non-sensory portions consisting in the presence in the former of nerve-marrow. This non-sensory area is given over to the higher cerebral functions. The sensory area comprises only the central convolution, third frontal, part of the posterior and temporal lobes and gyrus hippocampi. The non-sensory area takes in all the remainder of the cortex, and its various subdivisions are termed by Flechsig the association-centres. It is the modern study of these association-centres which vividly recalls the old Phrenology of Gall. Thus, according to Flechsig, the anterior frontal association-centre is the 'personal' centre, and directs the attention of the ego to the personal motive; the posterior parieto-occipital centre associates thoughts with words.

To sum up, there is a sensory cortex

and a spiritual cortex. The former is in relation with the special senses, and is the seat of consciousness. The latter is the seat of the spiritual life, the higher mental functions, character, etc.

Flechsig has prosecuted his researches along these lines up to the present time. The original sensory areas have been increased by two, and the total number of centres of both kinds is now placed at forty. These are consecutively numbered and referred to by number rather than name. Thus, speaking of the late Helmholtz, the great physicist, Flechsig mentions the 'remarkable differentiation of centres thirty-nine and thirty-three.'

Flechsig's theories have naturally been subjected to much adverse criticism, and the technique upon which his studies are based has been attacked. Further objections come from practical alienists, for it must be remembered that Flechsig claims that the field of psychiatry is concerned only with affections of the spiritual centres. Finally, psychology itself is at variance with Flechsig's deductions. Under such a mass of criticism the doctrine of 'modern Phrenology, must go to pieces like its predecessor. Whether precise localization in the cortical area will ever be accomplished is, of course, problematical, but for the present it appears that the various sciences involved in the contemplation of the brain and soul had better be pursued individually, without attempts to co-ordinate them. Modern psychiatry, psychology, cerebral anatomy, and physiology have no sure meeting-place in the present state of our knowledge."

After the labyrinth and hazy mass of cerebral speculation, that existed before the days of Gall, there came a practical flood of light on cerebral functions when he brought forward his wonderful observations on men and animals. He certainly changed the current of thought on these matters, and gave to the world a basis upon which to work. If individual critics would only investigate and study his system (which has been added to by his disciples), all alienists would turn into sound believers of Phrenology,

for in the latter science we have a common meeting-place for anatomy, physiology, and psychology. Every month fresh evidence is coming to us which supports this fact. Dr. L. G. Janes, of

Cambridge, is proving in his excellent articles that Gall was a pioneer of great and valuable truths, which are at the very base of psychological teaching.

## The Unity of Life.

By LEWIS G. JANES.

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES.

In contributing to THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL a few short papers on Life Topics, it is well to begin by defining what we mean by life itself. In the content of our personal experience all of us doubtless have a vague conception of what life is—of the distinction between the animate and the inanimate; but it is not always easy to express such a conception in an intelligible phrase. It often takes the deepest thought of the profoundest thinkers to define and explain our commonest experiences. The whole realm of philosophy, indeed, is devoted to speculations as to the meaning and content of our human life; and no one has yet formulated that final philosophy the conclusions of which carry conviction to all thinking minds.

If we appeal to that philosopher whose system of thought most clearly expresses the doctrines of modern evolutionary science, Mr. Herbert Spencer, we may obtain from him a definition of life which is full of wise suggestion: "Life is the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations." Getting at the heart of this definition, and probing beneath its technical phraseology, we may deduce the conclusions (1) that life is an ever progressive movement; and (2) that this movement proceeds from within outward, and not the reverse.

If we examine living organisms in any of their diverse forms and in whatever stage of their development, we shall find that these two characteristics are precisely what distinguish living from non-living bodies. Inorganic or non-living bodies grow by simple accre-

tion—the addition of particle to particle, the accumulation of material gathered from without. Living bodies grow by a process of waste and repair that proceeds throughout their internal structure. By volcanic action or the slow movement of the earth's crust, mountains are upheaved, and the attrition of the elements gradually wears down the rocks into finer soil, capable of sustaining vegetation. Here there is progress indeed, but a progress that can be measured only by a growing adaptation to its ultimate purpose—the production and sustenance of living organisms. In itself alone the inorganic universe furnishes no criterion of progress.

Formerly, philosophers assumed the existence of a separate life-principle, which was supposed to dominate and control the material processes, to account for the phenomena of life. More and more the discoveries of modern science point to the unity of all the processes of Nature. We do not now conceive of two distinct substances, one mental or spiritual and the other material, mysteriously united in the evolution of living organisms. This theory left the relation of mind and matter, of body and soul, forever insoluble. It was admitted that all mental functioning was accompanied by a corresponding functioning of the brain and nervous system; but the connection between the two was undiscovered and unaccountable. The new monistic hypothesis which regards both mental and material phenomena as phases of a movement that takes place in a single

substance, of which mind and matter are merely two different phenomenal sides or aspects, explains the nature and character of the life-process far more satisfactorily. In the light of modern science the whole universe becomes, as it were, a living organism.

"The world exists, and its live spirit, too,  
Which feels it bodily, as children feel  
Their bodies—hands and feet and eye  
and ear.  
The world exists; and though amazement  
thrills  
The world's own spirit, that it—that  
He exists—  
No smallest cloud flees for astonishment!  
The holy stars hold on their ancient  
way,  
The great celestial grotto glimmers on.  
Roamed through by awe-struck living  
myriads.  
They are themselves, if thou regardest  
right,  
The living spirits of the Universe." \*

The intimate relationship between all forms of life, demonstrated by modern science and illustrated in the universal method of Evolution, gives a sacredness to the conception of life which it never acquired under the old dualistic interpretation of the world and of human nature. It forbids us to believe that life, which is essentially divine and one with the Supreme Reality in and behind all phenomena, both physical and mental, can ever become wholly perverted in its manifestations. While the facts of sin and crime are not less abhorrent to the scientific evolutionist, he looks more hopefully toward their amelioration and cure because he has a clearer conception of the methods adapted to remove them. We see clearly that extreme methods of repression and asceticism, which tend toward the extinction of life and the atrophy of its physical means of expression, are unscientific and ineffectual. Rather should we aim to give to life freer and more normal opportunities for expression and development. The defective or criminal person is still our brother; in him also there is a spark of the divine life. It is our duty to study carefully the obstructions to its normal manifesta-

\*Leopold Schaeffer, in "The World Priest."

tion, both in the organism and in its environment, in order to devise wise and effective means for their removal.

In yet another direction this conception of the unity and essential worth of all life leads to the enlargement of our sympathies. It is in the treatment of the lower animals that the animal nature of man has found its freest scope hitherto. We are now beginning to understand that the animals, as some one has beautifully said, are "our poor relations," and that all cruelty, injustice and oppression in our treatment of them reacts in brutalizing our own nature. Even the humblest sentient creatures merit our reverence and our compassion.

In his little poem on Nature, Emerson, the prophet of the new scientific dispensation, has clearly affirmed the unity of life, as well as the progressive tendency implied in the doctrine of Evolution:

"And, striving to be man, the worm  
Mounts through all the spires of form.

It takes a long time for a new scientific principle to penetrate the universal race-consciousness and become a mental habit; but when the conception of the unity of life becomes habitual and universal it will surely brand as criminal that thoughtless "sport" which finds enjoyment in the sufferings and destruction of the lower animals. Even those wild and savage creatures which appear to be the enemies of man have often been his truest friends. Pioneers in peopling the world with living beings, they have helped to destroy noxious vegetation and to perpetuate the conditions necessary to make human life possible. An Indian friend, who has seen the tiger in his native haunts, tells me with conviction that he never attacks man unless he has first been injured or hunted by human beings.

The older Phrenologists were among the first apostles of science to recognize clearly the kinship of all life, and the importance of studying the mental characteristics of human beings comparatively as related to those of the

higher animals, and to the physical organizations of both. These important principles are now guiding and inspiring all our psychological and sociological studies. We are beginning to perceive the serious defect in educational methods that are purely intellectual—that fail to assure a functional development commensurate with the demands made upon our mental powers.

The mutual interdependence of physical and mental states is one of the most valuable and practical deductions from the unity of life. The quality of thought is seen to depend largely upon the quality of the brain-substance and the nerve-tissue. These, in turn, are sympathetically related to the general health of the body and the regularity of the vital functions. An all-around system of hygiene thus includes the due and proportionate recognition of both mental and bodily states, and of their mutually reciprocal influences.\*

In the field of the social sciences the principle of the unity of life also enforces significant practical conclusions. Societies, which are living bodies, are subject to the laws of growth that are exemplified in the development of biological organisms. All normal social evolution proceeds from within, and cannot be forced by external compulsion. The unity of life furnishes a groundwork of common intellectual faculties and human sympathies to which our appeal must be made for the uplifting of the undeveloped races and the approximation toward a more perfect world-unity. In the subsequent articles of this series, the effort will be made to apply the principles herein set forth to some of the more familiar situations in our daily experience. The practical results which logically flow from a scientific study of the laws of life should make these topics vitally interesting to the reader.

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## The Pan-American Exposition.

### THE ETHNOLOGICAL BUILDING.

The ethnological building will be one of the most central in the extensive group now in progress of construction for the great Pan-American Exposition. The site for this structure is at the east junction of the Court of the Fountains and the grand esplanade; it will be conspicuous from all parts of the grounds, and its ornate character will entitle it to the place of honor to which it has been assigned. The building is circular in plan, with four main entrances, connected by a continuous colonnade. The colonnade is seven feet above the level of the esplanade, forming a loggia from which commanding views of the grounds may be obtained. Above the colonnade is a terrace with balustrade

and statuary figures, representing the ethnological types of the five different races. Over each of the entrances is a pediment, or low gable, with the Pan-American seal forming the decorative motif of the tympanum or triangular space of the gable. Back of and above each pediment is a sculptured group of horses, while the roof of the building is a large dome, like that of the Pantheon at Rome. There are two octagonal galleries, the first twenty-five feet above the main floor, and the second twenty-one feet higher. On the main floor there are twenty thousand square feet of floor-space, or about half an acre; the galleries add ten thousand square feet more.

A tribe of Alacoolups will be brought from the southern extremity of South America to constitute a feature of the exhibition; these people have no horses, but burrow in the ground for shelter; having no cooking utensils they live

\*I have discussed this question at greater length in a book entitled "Health and a Day," just published, which may be ordered through the Fowler & Wells Co.

mostly on mollusks, obtained from tide-water streams near the ocean. Their



THE ETHNOLOGICAL BUILDING.

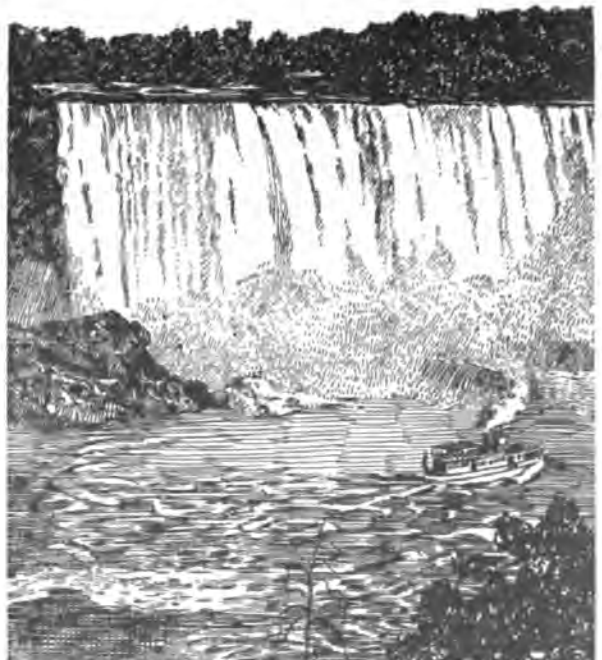
language consists of few words, for which they have very little use, as they have not many ideas to communicate. An opportunity will be given to study a colony of this low order of humanity, and contrast their condition with the highest types of civilization.

### THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

The importance of the great falls, rapids, and gorge of the Niagara River as auxiliaries to the many and great attractions cannot be over-estimated.

In its immense flow of waters, its grand scenery and its historic lore, the Niagara is one of the most renowned rivers of the world. Its great cataract has defied the descriptive powers of poets and philosophers and baffled the delineative skill of painters and photographers. The grandeur of their environment renders the Falls perennially interesting at all seasons of the year, and very few of those who visit the Pan-

American Exposition but will desire also to visit them. The trip from Buffalo can be made in half an hour. There are many points of view and places of interest, and the visitor can plan his itinerary according to the leisure time at his disposal. If time will permit, the cataract should be viewed from both sides of the river and trips should be made the length of the Gorge, either along the cliffs above, or over the trolley road, which runs close to the water's edge. Perhaps the most comprehensive near-views of the Falls are those obtained on the Canadian side of the Gorge, especially that from Falls View station. Here is seen a complete panorama, embracing the rushing and turbulent currents of the upper rapids and the whole sweep of the falling waters, reaching from end to end, nearly four-fifths of a mile, with the great Horseshoe Fall in the foreground separated by Goat Island from the American Fall, which is 158 feet high and 1,881 feet wide. In the river below plies the little steamer "The Maid of the Mist,"



THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.



carrying visitors close to the foot of the Falls at various points, and affording splendid views of the descending waters. The State Reservation on the American side, and Queen Victoria Park across the river in Canada, are delightful observation grounds, both open for the enjoyment of the public, free of any charge. To the scientific visitor the electrical power development at the Falls will be especially interesting. On the American side there are two great corporations utilizing the current of the Niagara River for developing electric power used in many industries at the Falls. The power thus generated by one of these corporations is also transmitted to Buffalo, 25 miles distant, for use for the electric lighting of the city, for operating a great electric trolley car system, and in many important manufacturing establishments. The power thus transmitted will likewise be extensively used for the purpose of the Exposition.

### "A TRIP TO THE MOON."

ONE OF THE MIDWAY ILLUSIONS THAT WILL EXCITE WONDER AND INTEREST.

The Midway at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, in 1901, will be over half a mile long, giving a mile or more of frontage for the wonderful variety of novel entertainments there to be presented. It will outrival in interest and extent anything ever created in this line. It will include some of the best of standard attractions, vastly im-

proved, and a strong array of new ones fresh from the fertile brain of the inventor and artificer. It will be a display of ingenuity impossible to anticipate by any process of extravagant reasoning or guessing. Who but a professional of ripe experience could have planned "A Trip to the Moon"? The voyager is directed to go aboard the air ship "Luna," moored at a convenient landing. It is night, and the heavens sparkle with a myriad of stars. When all is ready the cables are thrown off and the ship rises steadily to a height of about two miles. The air is clear, and you can see the many lights on earth below. We now pass eastward over Rochester, Albany, and then southward over New York. The earth now falls rapidly behind. We are going at a terrific velocity, as noted by the resistance of the air, which seems to blow hard in our faces. The earth becomes a large ball, and the moon grows larger. We are fast nearing the satellite, and soon find the ship moored to a landing in the moon. Guides receive us and show us to the palace of the Man in the Moon. His Majesty receives the party, bidding them welcome and accords them the freedom of his domains. We are then shown about the splendid palace and through the streets of the City of the Moon. The ladies are especially interested in the show windows of the Moon shops. The trip may be made with entire safety, and the return to earth leaves one with the remembrance of having passed through a wonderful experience.

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### JUDGE NOT

When we are coldly discussing a man's career, sneering, in our self-righteous, self-opinionated ways, at his mistakes, blaming his rashness, and labelling his opinions, words and actions,—yes, his thoughts, that man, in his solitude, is perhaps shedding hot tears because his sacrifice is a hard one, because strength and patience are failing him to speak the difficult word, and do the difficult deed.

—George Eliot.

## People of Note.

### KING EDWARD VII. OF ENGLAND.

On the accession to the throne of Albert Edward everyone is conscious of the fact that with the great responsibilities that have passed to him through the death of his illustrious mother a great change has come over his character. Some of his phrenological faculties have changed in their activity, and many of them have been put to a signal test. As Prince of Wales he had habituated himself for so many years to the second position in the realm that he did not consider it necessary to assume the dignity of manner that be-



KING EDWARD VII. OF ENGLAND.

Courtesy of Harper Brothers.

longed to one who stood in the front rank. Thus his Self-esteem was never called out in the practical manner it is to-day. He not only has to carry out the work of his own office as a king, but he has further to assume the responsibilities and follow the example of his mother. This is not an easy task for anyone, especially for one who has led

a social life up to the age of sixty, receiving and being received as the Prince of Wales.

Queen Victoria being distinctly jealous of the right performance of all her duties of state, carefully guarded her position and often curtailed the usefulness of her son through fear of shirking any responsibilities. In this way she was a true woman, for most mothers protect their children instead of educating them to gradually slip into their responsibilities. Had she allowed him to come nearer to her as an adviser in State affairs, she might have drawn him gradually into the position and dignified station which he now holds; but she would not permit him to express any opinion on public matters, and on this account the transition from the duties of Prince of Wales to those of King have made a great change in his attitude.

The King has a fine head and a well-developed intellect which is capable of understanding national affairs.

He is five feet eight inches tall and weighs about one hundred and ninety pounds. Though this is somewhat too heavy a weight for the other proportions of his organization, he will no doubt have an opportunity of reducing this by ten pounds. Care, anxiety, and hard work do not generally allow a person to keep up great physical weight.

He has the temperament of his mother, which is Vital, and the Mental and Motive are not deficient, but he inclines toward more arterial warmth, ardor, intensity of mind, good digestive power and capacity to enjoy health and life than great muscular activity or nervous susceptibility. The last two conditions accompany the extremes of the Motive and Mental temperament.

He has a good supply of the basilar faculties, through which he shows energy, force, and executive ability, and although it is the general idea that a king has an easy time of it and has not to work hard, it is a great mistake, for

few men are called upon more constantly than the chief ruler of England.

His Perceptive intellect gives him a quick apprehension of everything that bears upon an important issue. He is quick to take in or grasp the details of work that is being done, and is remarkably sagacious in correcting an error or averting a mistake. His shrewdness and capacity to understand technicalities has its due effect upon business or professional work. His intelligence in weighing and balancing momentous affairs comes to him largely through his large Human Nature and perceptive faculties, and they are capable of giving him a clear insight into matters and things.

The organ of Agreeableness is distinctly represented, which indicates a capacity to adapt himself to various circumstances in a genial way. He will never appear to a disadvantage if by a little courtesy he can put things right. This is a very necessary faculty for one who is placed in a prominent position.

His Approbativeness being large gives him ambition to excel, and were he obliged to compete in the ordinary station of life he would be able to do so with success and in a practical way. He likes to see excellent workmanship, and nothing short of it would have satisfied him had he engaged in some professional line of work.

One of the strongest characteristics among his superior qualities is his sympathy, through which he has been easily influenced; but as environment sometimes gives us a different motive by which to act he may attend more strictly to state matters and government business, and not allow himself to use his Benevolence so much as in the past. His Veneration and due respect for etiquette will probably be called into play, and this faculty will offset his large Benevolence, and he will probably show more seclusiveness of character and become less approachable in a general way.

His capacity for work is remarkable, and no one who follows him through an ordinary day's duties will be inclined

to envy him or be likely to say a word against any opportunities he may have for rest and recreation. His great trouble will be the lack of physical exercise. It is said that the Queen never neglected to take her daily drive or walk, considering these a necessity for the maintenance of her health. The King must bear in mind his own personal need of daily recreation for the same reason. Persons who are liberal in their criticism of such a man in his present position, must endeavor, before being so, to thoroughly understand the arduous tasks and the many demands upon the strength and time of such a person, and then consider what they would do in the same position. We have every reason to believe that he will exert his influence in the best possible way for the betterment of his people.

#### QUEEN ALEXANDRA OF ENGLAND.

The Queen of England possesses a sweetness of character which endears her to the hearts of English people, and combines a rare gentleness and kindness of disposition with exceptional tact.

Since Tennyson sang his ringing ode of welcome to her as a youthful bride she has lived in the public eye, and now she will be constantly beneath the full noon-day light that beats upon the throne. She sets an excellent example for exquisite taste, and were more to follow her style, there would be more beauty, appropriateness, and artistic taste expressed in personal attire, and more true gentility of mind and character in the manners and customs of members of the aristocracy.

Her photograph indicates a good perceptive arch to the brow, which enables her to see and observe the forms and outlines of everything, and with her large Ideality shows a keen sense of the harmonious and due proportion of things; also weight in balancing, in

riding, cycling, driving, skating, and walking. It is not surprising to find that she is a fine whip and takes pleasure in driving spirited horses in a masterly way. She is a fine critic, and her large Comparison adds to her judgment of literature, music, and art. She is very fond of music and the languages, and has capacity to excel in both. Her mind being so practical she sees the need of thorough instruction in scientific and domestic matters among women, and her interest has taken such a practical form in domestic science that she has had arranged in one of her palaces a complete ideal kitchen, where she perfects her own knowledge in the art of cookery. She is particularly attached to home and is very patriotic. There is not a nobler, sweeter, or tenderer character or one who is more modest among the aristocracy than the present Queen; but, being truly womanly, she has proved herself equal to the late responsibility that has fallen to her lot.

Her head is not wide in the base from ear to ear, but its height is quite noticeable. She will therefore be more influenced by her sympathetic nature than by her faculties that give severity, temper, determination, and autocratic will. She may not play the rôle of the *très grande dame*, but she will conscientiously carry out the superintendence of the domestic part of the office of Queen, just as Queen Victoria did in her palaces.

### THE LATE WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.

William Maxwell Evarts, who was formerly United States Senator, Secretary of State, and jurist of international reputation, passed away in his eighty-fourth year, after a career of exceptional activity. He was born in Boston, Mass., and came of sturdy Puritan stock, which the outlines of his face and the development of his head indicate. At ten years of age he entered the famous Boston Latin School. His life at school

was a very happy one. At fifteen years of age he went to Yale. During his college life he showed remarkable ability both as a writer and a debater; he was one of the founders and first editors of the "Yale Literary Magazine," and later Yale University conferred the degree of LL.D. upon him. In 1838 he attended the Harvard Law School. When he entered on his legal career he came to New York. He had distinguished himself by several marked successes when, in 1849, he was appointed assistant United States District Attor-



THE LATE WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.

ney in this district. His progress at the bar was rapid, for two years later, when only thirty-one years of age, he was chosen United States District Attorney. His work in this office was energetic and thorough. Mr. Evarts had been associated with the Republican party practically from its first organization, and in 1860 he was recognized as one of the leaders of the party. During the war he conducted many important cases on behalf of the Government.

As a lawyer he was known for his great ability, adroitness, and technical skill. He was Secretary of State under

President Hayes, and greatly enhanced his reputation by his brilliant advocacy of the claims of the Republican party before the Electoral Commission in 1877. For six years he was Senator, and made a number of noteworthy speeches. As a lawyer Mr. Evarts held a foremost place in this city and country for fully a third of a century. He is reputed to have had the highest fees ever paid to a lawyer in this country up to his retirement, and his advice was regarded as of peculiar value in railroad matters and in cases involving the rights of corporations in general.

As a speaker he was known and sought on many notable occasions.

He possessed a thin, wiry figure, all nerve and muscle; his face was clean-shaven and expressed a strong intellectual character; his shoulders were sloping, and he cultivated the habit of wearing his silk hat set well back on his head as though he did not wish to bind any of his ideas or political or legal plans. On the political platform and in his occasional addresses he was the advocate rather than the orator, although his orations were enlivened by apt and well-turned stories and scintillating wit.

He celebrated his golden wedding in

1893, on which occasion seventeen grandchildren were present. He is survived by nine children, two of whom are lawyers, and one daughter was the wife of the late Mr. Charles C. Beaman, his partner in law. He was a singularly modest man, and never courted public praise or notoriety. He steadily refused to write or dictate any reminiscences, although repeatedly importuned to do so for a number of magazines. The wit of Mr. Evarts was original and spontaneous, and his speeches abounded with epigrams.

His head indicates large Mirthfulness and Comparison, which, together with his Combateness, gave him pointedness and directness of speech, and power to show repartee and wonderful sagacity in summing up matters and intuitively coming to his decisions. His long and prominent nose, his distinctively moulded chin, and the length of the lower lobe of the ear are all signs of longevity. He differed materially in temperament from his partner, the late Charles C. Beaman, whose portrait appeared in the February number of the JOURNAL, who, it will be remembered, died quite suddenly at the age of sixty. Mr. Evarts was a pioneer and possessed a conspicuous personality.

## Physiognomy.

### A COLLECTION OF NOSES.

The features of the face are strong interpreters of character. In order to read the indications correctly one needs to understand the definition of each feature of the face, and their combined influence, in order to delineate the character accurately. The following are a few typical noses, chins and mouths.

(1) Is a combination of strength and weakness. The bridge is not straight like No. 4, hence the owner of a nose like this is not so artistic. The bulb at the end shows aggressiveness, absorption, acquisitiveness, and miserliness. Such a nose makes the person uncertain,

unreliable. The lips are reserved and close, the reverse to communicative and open-minded, and the chin is pointed, and very sharp and critical. Such a face belongs to one who is hard, cruel, and relentless.

(2) The straight-cut appearance of this nose shows sharpness of intellect; a pioneer; a keen, inquisitive nature; a person who abounds in facts. It accompanies an excellent memory of names and events. Eventuality is largely represented, but small in No. 3. The eye is a speaking one. The lips, though more affectionate than Nos. 1 or 3, are less loving than some, and less de-

monstrative than others. It shows intellectual keenness, and more sincerity than No. 1.

(3) A blunt nose, is the sign of moral

and æsthetic insensibility, dull intellect, disrespect for authority, and inability to control self or others. This is a degenerate nose.

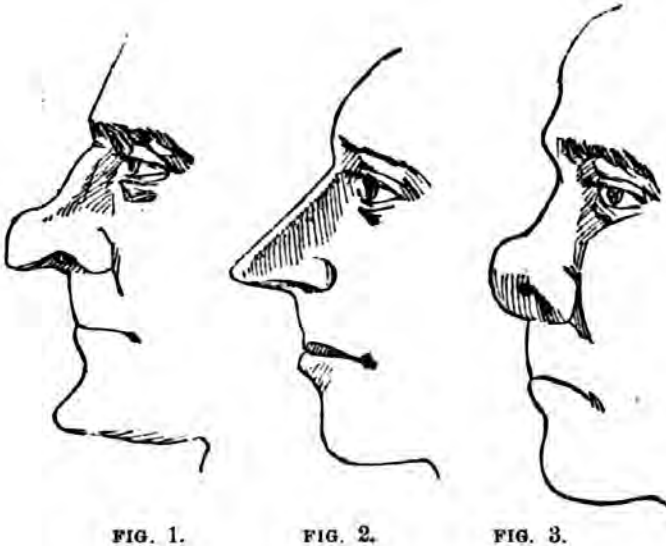


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

FIG. 3.

## SCIENCE OF HEALTH

### The Use of Stimulants.

BY SUSANNA W. DODDS, M.D.

Before entering upon the subject of stimulants, let us consider for a moment how the body is fed and built up. Throughout the vegetable kingdom inorganic substances alone are capable of nourishing the growing plant. In the animal kingdom just the reverse is true; human beings, as well as the lower animals, derive their sustenance wholly from organized products. There is no exception to this rule; though, if proof is called for, suppose we take up that particular theme and discuss it. No one doubts that animals, fed exclusively on substances which are inorganic, combine them as we may; would invariably die.

A recent writer in one of our health journals makes the following remark: "It should be known that no inorganic matter can be changed into organic matter in the animal kingdom; that change must always take place in the vegetable kingdom." The statement here made is strictly correct—some chemists (and many doctors) to the contrary, notwithstanding. This brings us to the question, "What is a food?" As already stated, plants are nourished by inorganic substances, and by no others; but all animals, including the human, derive their nourishment from substances which have become organized. The foods proper belong to



the latter class. They replace those waste matters which are daily expelled from the living system through the depurating organs; they nourish, they build up.

It does not follow, however, that all organized substances are foods; these embrace only such as can be digested and assimilated—made part and parcel of those vital structures which constitute the body. How human beings found out which of the products of the earth were fitted for food, and which were not, is an interesting question. Experience teaches many things, but where foods and poisons grow out of the same soil the lesson might be dearly learned. Not only so, it requires much judgment to be able to select the best foods. Nature is exceedingly lavish in what she has to offer; many substances are capable of sustaining life, but only a limited number of these are foods of a high order. Any substance that will make blood and tissue may be called a food product, but those which make the purest blood and the finest quality of tissues constitute the best foods.

There are two processes in the vital economy which are carried on simultaneously. In the one the ashes, or débris, of the body is removed. In the other, the digested and elaborated food is conveyed through the blood to the various tissues, and takes the place of those waste products which have been thrown off; new materials are deposited, cell growth continues, and the process of building up goes on. It is by such means that the human system is developed. Water, which constitutes about three-fourths of the body and a large per cent. of the blood, assists in carrying the nutrient materials to the several points of distribution, and under the supervision of vitality they become organized. The air we breathe is the agent chiefly concerned in the work of disintegration; the oxygen which it contains is conveyed in the blood to the vital structures, where it gathers up the carbon, or waste, of the system, this being afterward expelled through the lungs and other depurators.

Every day of our lives we are living and dying at the same moment; dead matter is thrown off from the tissues, and living elements take its place. We part with the old, the worn-out, and appropriate the new. Just here is a fine thought: A food proper ought always to contain the life principle, else it cannot build up and sustain the vital organism. For example, wheat, or other grain that will not grow when planted, is not fit to eat; there is no life in it. Vegetables, too, as potatoes, beans, peas, etc., which have lost their essential element, will not nourish the body. Microbes live and propagate in matter that is dying or half decayed; scavengers thrive upon it. But human beings require something better for food; dead, effete matter cannot sustain them.

Now, what has all this to do with stimulants? Let us see. Aside from light and heat, there are three things which are essential to animal life in its highest forms: Fresh air to breathe, pure water to drink, and a good quality of food to build up the tissues. The moment we take into the system any inorganic substance except air and water, an extra burden is imposed upon the depurating organs; it cannot be utilized; the vital instincts reject it, and organic war is the result.

Stimulants, of whatever kind, antagonize the life principle. They produce commotion in the system as soon as they enter it; and it is this disturbance of organic function, this agitation, which is mistaken for an increase of vital force. Owing to their presence the heart's action is quickened; the blood circulates more rapidly; the vital processes are interfered with, and become abnormal. The various depurating organs are doing their best to gather up the offending substance, and to expel it; nor will they cease their efforts so long as a spark of vitality remains. Nature does not tolerate intruders; she has kindly provided that they shall be gotten rid of as rapidly as possible. When alcohol enters the circulation, a part of it is very soon ex-

pelled through that safest of all depurators, the skin. Another portion is thrown out through the lungs; we perceive it in the breath exhaled. Still another portion passes through the kidneys; and the liver and intestines receive their quota.

Anything that stimulates is a spur to vital force. It is the whip which makes even a jaded horse start off at full pace. Or, like the embers on the hearthstone, every time you stir them, showing the live coals, it hastens the process of putting the fire out. Whenever we give a stimulant, vitality is wasted. This is shown in the fact that, after stimulating, there is always a reaction—a feeling of weakness or exhaustion.

A stimulant may be defined as a substance which cannot be utilized in the vital organism, and which is rapidly eliminated, a large quantity of it being thrown out through the skin. **Whiskey** and cayenne pepper are good examples; peppers of all kinds belong to the same class. Black pepper especially is a great disturber of the heart's action, and is, therefore, highly injurious. The very fact, however, that these poisons are promptly expelled, and to a great extent through surface depuration, makes them less dangerous.

There are other poisons which are far more deadly, and which will do their fatal work in a much shorter time. The whiskey toper, as a rule, goes on killing himself year after year, and still the grave does not receive him. The question is sometimes asked, why is it that many habitual drunkards live to a good old age? It is because they had a fine stock of vitality to begin with. It takes several generations to wear out a strong constitution. Had the man been temperate in all his habits, he might have lived much longer, and enjoyed better health in the meantime. Often we fail to give Nature credit for

what she would willingly do for us, if only her laws were obeyed.

Among the more deadly poisons are the opiates—the nerve-killers, as they are sometimes called. They deaden sensibility, and must be eliminated (if at all) in some other way than through cutaneous depuration; they are antiphlogistic in character. All medicines of this class are just the opposite of stimulants; instead of being expelled in large quantities through the skin, the internal organs must dispose of them as best they can.

It is a problem for discussion whether stimulants are not responsible for more mischief than opiates. Their victims are more numerous; nearly every doctor prescribes stimulants, especially during convalescence. And yet it has been shown repeatedly that those physicians who do not prescribe them have the best success. Many are the victims who have fallen a prey to the false theory of stimulation. Prince Albert was one of these; his fine constitution brought him through the illness all right, but the stimulants that were given, when he began to convalesce, exhausted the life forces, and he died. At the very time when every particle of vitality ought to have been husbanded stimulants were resorted to, and vital force was used up.

Reasoning from cause to effect, common-sense would tell us that after the remedial effort is over, in fevers and other diseases, we should let the patient rest; in other words, not apply the spur when the horse is already tired out. The physician who, trusting to nature's almost limitless resources, dispenses with alcohol and other stimulants, has the fewest fatalities in his practice, and his patients make a prompt recovery. A little careful investigation would prove the truth of this statement; but so firmly are the old methods adhered to by the masses that scarcely a doubt is entertained in regard to them.

—From "Omega."





"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.

### TEN RULES OF POLITENESS FOR CHILDREN.

1. To be polite is to have a kind regard for the feelings of others.

2. Be as polite to your parents, brothers, sisters, and schoolmates as you are to strangers.

3. Look people fairly in the eyes when you speak to them or they speak to you.

4. Do not bluntly contradict anyone.

5. It is not discourteous to refuse to do wrong.

6. Whispering, laughing, chewing gum, or eating at lectures, in school, or at places of amusement, is rude and vulgar.

7. Be doubly careful to avoid any rudeness to strangers, such as calling out to them, laughing, or making remarks about them. Do not stare at visitors.

8. In passing a pen, pencil, knife, or pointer, hand the blunt end toward the one who receives it.

9. When a classmate is reciting, do not raise your hand until after he has finished.

10. When you pass directly in front of anyone or accidentally annoy him, say "Excuse me," and never fail to say "Thank you" for the smallest favor. On no account say "thanks."—School Rules of Santa Barbara, Cal.

Fig. 553.—M. L. B., Ilkley, Yorks.  
—This little boy, whose photograph

was taken at eight months of age, has rather a large head for his body, and his mother would do well to let him have plenty of fresh air, keep him in the sunshine and out of the school-room until he has a body well able to



FIG. 553. M. L. B., ILKLEY, YORKS.

support his brain. He will study fast enough, and in good earnest when he gets at it, but he should not be pressed to study from books. His diet should be simple and plain, thus milk, oatmeal, and fruit will bring roses to his face and keep them there, while the diet that is often given to children of a more stimulative kind will not be so beneficial. The child needs plenty of sleep, in fact

sleep is almost as necessary for him as food. He must not be encouraged to go to evening parties or to be where there is much excitement. He will make a good thinker in the direction of mechanism, and it would be well for him to have his tools in a little room where he can make all the shavings and sawdust he wants to when he is old enough to use the saw and the plane. He has a great deal of mental curiosity. It gives fulness to the forehead, and beams in his eyes, which are searching for many things that he has not had time to consider. He would make an excellent architect, designer, or electrician. He will use literary means to explain his knowledge rather than oral ones. It would be a good plan for his mother to tell him a story and then get him to tell her what he remembers of it, so as to increase his capacity for verbal expression. It will be noticed that along the line of Causality backward the organ of Cautiousness is well developed. He will not run any risks in the dark, but will have a reason for doing everything of importance. He has a very affectionate nature, thus will be easily trained by gentle pressure and persuasion. His head should be kept cool, and no encouragement at regular studies should be made until after he is six years of age. Up to that time, however, he will be found to have advanced further than most children who have been sent to school at five years of age, for he has an excellent memory.

Fig. 554.—J. A. P., Boston, Mass.—The portrait of this child, though he is but five months old, shows great individuality of character, and we feel sure that there are several characteristics that will follow him after he gets his teeth. It will be noticed that his head is high, and it is no mere guesswork to say that he will have a strong will of his own. When he cries he will cry heartily, as though he were enjoying it, and when he laughs he will laugh heartily, as though the whole world were a playground. He will not do things by halves, but will be thoroughly in earnest in everything he does. He will be very

persevering, too, and if he sees a thing on a shelf that is above his reach, and holds out his hand for it and does not find that anyone is inclined to give it to him, he will very soon push a chair in that direction, climb up in it, and reach the coveted thing himself. His Veneration is not so large as his Firmness, hence he will think his own opinion better than his father's or mother's,



FIG. 554. J. A. P., BOSTON, MASS.

and it will take considerable reasoning on their part to get him to see that they are in the right and that he has much to learn before he knows as much as they do. He is a great chatterbox, and will always have lots to say. In fact, he will be a fine companion. He will make himself so much in evidence when he is around that he will be terribly missed when he is out of the house. It will require wisdom to steer such a live piece of humanity, but it can be done, and we do not doubt that it will be carried out with perfect success, for the boy himself will teach his parents a great many things. The corner of his forehead is well rounded out, hence he will be full of fun and humor, and sometimes the best way to manage him will be to laugh off his disappointments and his immediate wants, and make him

forget them through joking him a bit. He can be kept in good humor by his Mirthfulness, and must be encouraged to sing and laugh as heartily as he will. His executive brain is very active; he will not be a quiet child, but will be on the move all the time. He should be kept a little boy as long as it is possible, so that he may not take on the character of the man too soon. He will make a good mechanic, and will be brimful of ideas that he will want to execute and put into practice the same moment. He is a born inventor, and will have all the force of mind necessary to carry out his projects and plans.

### GAMES THAT ARE USEFUL.

#### HOW TO MAKE LITTLE ONES HEALTHY AND HAPPY.

**EXERCISING TINY MUSCLES—PASTIMES FOR  
CHILDREN THAT ARE ESPECIALLY BENE-  
FICIAL FOR THOSE WHO LIVE IN THE  
CROWDED CITIES.**

The natural form of activity for the child is play. In order to make exercise as beneficial as possible, it should be in such form as to seem like play to the child. A child will get restless under a clock-work drill, and do the exercises with only half the force and attention, but if he is playing some games he will play with all his might, unconsciously working one or more groups of muscles.

A baby manages to kick and creep and get considerable gymnastic exercise into his small life; and as he grows older, if he is a country child, he will find plenty of exercise running in the fields after butterflies, playing ball, skating and coasting. A city child, however, has little or no exercise, for he cannot be allowed to roam the streets, the school-yards are often not large enough, or he has much studying to do at home after leaving the school-room. Now in the case of the city child, certain games should be taught him which he may play with his friends, in his own house or nursery.

Make the child swing the arms in every direction. You can easily invent games with these movements. You can play games that imitate butterflies, or birds, or animals. A child needs exercise that will make him flexible at the waist. Gracefulness is largely due to the manner

in which the trunk is carried on the hips. Give the children a farmer's game, where they imitate sowing, reaping, carrying meal to the mill, raking hay and all sorts of amusements involved in farming. Children will think of these plays themselves, if you once suggest it to them.

A child needs balance movements. Country children do a lot of these. They are always balancing on fences, walking on the rails of the railroad tracks. Of course, he cannot do this in cities, so suggest that he take hopping exercises, let him play he is a toad or a frog, and see the fun he gets out of it.

A funny little play enjoyed in gymnasiums is called "Jumping Jacks." Have the children assume a squatting position, balancing on their toes; have a piece of rope about two yards long for them, one taking hold of one end and the other hold of the other end. Now they must hop until one pulls the other over. The one who is pulled over must be prisoner, and another child takes his place. Everyone who is pulled over is a prisoner. On no account must any child assume an upright position or he is a prisoner then as well. It is a very comical game to watch.

Another game is called "Fox and Ducks." The children who are the ducks waddle forward in a squatting position, with hands on the hips. The fox is the child who runs on all fours after the ducks. The ducks cannot at first run very fast without tumbling over. Thus they are obliged to expand the chest and hold the head very erect in order to keep their balance. Both of these games teach and train the neck and chest muscles to become strong, thus giving the child a military carriage when he is standing.

Of course, these little games I have suggested are for very small children. As a child grows older he finds plenty of games for himself, but it is systematic and regular exercise that he needs. Spinning top, playing marbles or jack-knife is doing him no special good in the way of muscular action. These games of which I write apply especially to girls, for as I have said, as boys grow older they get much more exercise than girls.

Girls are often allowed to play with boys, and how they do enjoy it! Why should they not climb trees, run and jump, etc.? These games should be taught boys and girls alike. Ruskin, in his "Sesame and Lilies," believes in bringing boys and girls up together in both education and play, and I think all the doctors recommend it.

Here are a few games for the home gymnasium. Games of ball are of the

first importance. They set in motion the mental and physical forces together. A child in playing thus, has to observe quickly, to calculate and judge correctly. They exact uninterrupted attention, and thus these games teach a child to concentrate his mind at the same time he is exercising his whole body.

Wanderball is a German ball game. It is played with two balls. A common tennis ball is the best to use, or bean-bags may be used in place of balls. The players form a large circle, not standing too close to each other. The balls or bags are then divided between two players, who are separated from each other at regular intervals. At a given signal one throws a ball in one direction of the circle and the other throws a ball in the opposite direction. The balls being in motion, each player has to take care that the ball which is caught be thrown directly to his neighbor, but after he has thrown it he must turn around at once in order to be ready to catch the ball coming from the opposite direction and to throw that on. The object of the game is to avoid the circle, which is also the penalty of anyone muffing a ball. The game is continued with increasing swiftness in throwing until there are only two players left.

In the game of "King's Ball," the children choose a king; a big circle is drawn on the floor with a piece of chalk. The king goes to the centre, the ball on the floor in front of him; and the rest stand around the circle. The king stoops, quickly picking up the ball and saying: "The king takes the ball." Then they all run and the king throws the ball, trying to hit one of the children. The one hit becomes the king, and they

all go back to the circle again. If the king does not hit anyone he must go back again to the centre. The throwing of the ball, the running and dodging exercise every muscle in the child's body, and is better than giving him tiresome exercises for the different parts of the body. Tiresome, not because of the muscular exertion, but because the child does not enjoy them.

Another good game is "Curtain Ball." A line is stretched a little higher than the children's heads. A curtain or a sheet is hung on this. An even number of children is on each side; then the ball is thrown over the curtain, from side to side. It must be caught each time. Every time the ball touches the floor it scores one for the other side. This game requires quick work.

There are many games which may be played in rooms, and which do not require much running, at the same time making a child exercise his muscles sufficiently.

Blowing a feather over a sheet or around the room makes him expand his chest, inflate his lungs and develop his neck and waist muscles. Blind Man's Buff is another good game, though an old one.

In games that are considered "gymnastic games" the whole body should be exercised. The legs are used to sustain the body, and the arms are exercised to handle and throw an object. In the bending and twisting of the trunk and limbs the vital organs receive such exercise as will make them healthy and strong. The game should cultivate the different energies, agility, physical judgment and manly courage. The game should be easy to learn, and it should not be rough.

### CHILDREN'S SAYINGS.

A small boy of six was found stepping on the nursery window railing for the entertainment of small boys in the street. His mother, terror-stricken, exclaimed: "Francis, don't you know that if you fall you will be killed?" "And taken to the dead ground," added Clair, a younger and less venturesome brother. "No," replied Francis, "I would go first to the funeral, then to the burial ground, and then to heaven."

A little north-side chap, who has a good deal of human nature in his make-up, was saying his prayers before retiring one evening, and, after asking a blessing for

the various members of the household, he concluded as follows: "And don't forget to bless Brother Jim and make him as good a boy as I am."

She was a motherly little girl of seven years, while her companion was a pert little chap of five. They were promenading down the sunny side of the street, when she suddenly stopped and looked at him. "My goodness," she said, admiringly and in a patronizing manner, "but you're a cute little kid." "I withsh you to understhand, Maudie Jones, that only children under five years old is cute. I'm more'n five," was the little fellow's response.



## How Can We Study Phrenology?

### LESSON NO. 4.

By J. A. FOWLER.

#### NATIONAL SKULLS.

The illustrations of this article show the front and side view of the German, or Teuton, skull. The side view indicates a long and rather flat-top head, which is commonly found among the

The front view shows a large development of Causality, which gives a thoughtful and a metaphysical type of mind. The German is philosophic, and is not content to take any theory for granted until he is sure that he has a reason for it.



THE GERMAN OR TEUTON SKULL.

Germans, and gives a metaphysical type of reasoning on religious matters, Veneration being less developed than Conscientiousness, Benevolence, or Firmness. Causality in the German takes the place of respect for creed and doctrine; thus he thinks and philosophizes about what he believes, while the French possess larger Veneration and less Causality, and, as a nation, are led more by the national form of religion than the Germans.

The front view also indicates a large development of Constructiveness. The Germans show considerable dexterity and ingenuity, largely in their writings. The French are ingenious in scientific ways, in making beautiful models, in executing remarkable designs, and in using up material. The German usually uses his Constructiveness with the superior intellectual faculties in working out problems, and with the organ of Tune in composing music.

The organ of Self-Esteem is largely developed, as may be seen in the side view; thus the German manifests not only independence of character in times of excitement and danger, but, through the influence of his Firmness, he tenaciously perseveres with any object that he has in view. He is thorough in accomplishing whatever he undertakes, and has a much stronger development of Continuity than is represented in the American head.

Teuton in Germany and the Celt in France, as they are comparatively different in formation. The latter's brain and head are not so large, but the temperament of a Frenchman is highly mental, which gives him great nervousness, intensity, and excitability. The Teuton, or German, has a well-sustained character, is sober, serious, and grave.

The prominent characteristics of the Celt are Approbativeness, Combative-ness, Secretiveness, Ideality, Imitation,



Photo by Williams

THE GERMAN OR TEUTON SKULL.

The German has a large head and brain, and a large development of the coronal and frontal regions, as well as a prominent degree of the basilar faculties. Thus in the German head we find Self-Esteem, Firmness, Conscientiousness, Continuity, Tune, Constructiveness, and Causality well developed; while the organs of Veneration, Hope, and the perceptive faculties are not so prominently developed.

It is interesting to compare the

and the perceptive faculties as a class. These with their combinations give taste, refinement, love of decoration, and exquisiteness of finish to all their works of art, a passion for the beautiful, skill in athletic sports, and fondness for science. The Celt has vanity rather than pride, and likes to display his knowledge and whatever he possesses. He is witty, sprightly, lively, ingenious, clever, ardent in disposition, and is known for his impulsiveness, brilliant imagination,

politeness, affability and clear-headed discrimination; he has less Continuity and Firmness, hence shows more ver-

satility of talent, but he has not so much depth, judgment, and comprehensiveness of mind as the German.

## The Brain and the Nervous System.

By Dr. C. W. Withinshaw.

On Wednesday, January 16th, at the Fowler Institute, Dr. Withinshaw addressed an enthusiastic gathering of students and friends on the brain and the nervous system. The lecture was listened to with marked attention on the part of those present. The meeting was presided over by Dr. D. T. Elliott. Dr. Withinshaw spoke as follows:

"By the nervous system we mean the brain, spinal cord, and the nerves, but these do not exactly express the elements of the nervous system. It is as regards elements—elements having distinct functions—to which I refer. We can classify them under three headings: (1) Brain-cells, (2) Cells of the Cortex, (3) Nerve-fibres.

"Professor Turner's diagram of the nervous system shows it as above; he has also classified it in the same way in his 'Outlines of Anatomy and Physiology.' The nerve-fibres are shown on the diagram as running off from the cells, and are only discernible when highly magnified. These are really the only constituents—cells and fibres. There is just one other element—an extraneous element—which is simply to keep the fibres in position and which is formed of a specially connected tissue, a fine fibrous arrangement, connecting and supporting the cells.

"We will first of all consider the nervous system from an anatomical standpoint, which consists of the brain, spinal cord, and the nerves. It is a very intricate system; one part enwrapped within the other, and, as the brain is most intricate, we will commence at the more simple, and go on to the more complex. It does not matter from what subject we take the study; it is almost identical as regards the anatomy; for instance, we may experiment on a rabbit and dissect for the sciatic nerve, cut this nerve, and with a couple of needles bisect it, and after pulling it apart there will be observed a number of minute strands, and if these are teased out, they will appear to consist of strands of white wavy silk, and you will be apt to conclude that they

were nerve-fibres; but supposing we were to put one of the strands that had been dealt with in this way under a powerful microscope, say a power of 1/50, it would be found that this slight strand is composed of hundreds of fibres, and yet to the naked eye, when it has been teased out as fine as possible by hand, it would appear quite homogeneous. There would also be discernible dark bars running down the centre, which are in reality the principal part of the nerve—a species of protoplasm substance, termed the sheath, and there would also be observed another line and another sheath, and in the centre of this protoplasm substance, and outside the sheath a substance corresponding in principle to the insulating covering of an electric cable, which prevents the nerve power after receiving any special stimulus, which would be similar to the switching on of an electric current, and this nerve sheath prevents the nerve power from 'short-circuiting' or running off in the wrong direction. The other sheath supports the fibre and keeps the constituent portions of the nerves in their respective positions.

"There are thirty-one spinal nerves on each side, reaching down as far as the pelvis. At their extremities these nerves are single, but after tracing them a short distance it will be noticed that they run off into two branches and then join the spinal cord. They are about eighteen inches in length in a man of average height, and are cylindrical in shape, having a special vesicular covering, similar to the excretion surrounding the blood-vessels. The perimeter of this fibrous net not only supplies them with blood, but it sends down branches in various directions to furnish nourishment from other vessels in proximity.

"If we follow the spinal nerve in an upward direction it will be perceived that just before it joins the brain it seems to conceal itself in the spinal cord just at the base of the lower brain; bisecting it at this point is a broader mass called 'the pons,' and just above the latter we have the hemispheres. This is just an

outline of the brain from an anatomical standpoint.

"Function.—Where the nerves branch off from the limbs the spinal column is larger than at the other parts, which corresponds to one of our well-known principles—the greater the size, the more work to be performed. Supposing all the nerves running down the centre of a limb were cut across, what would be the effect? It would be found that the limb would lie limp and practically useless. This effect proves that there is something specially conducted down these nerves. The process is somewhat mysterious, partaking of an electrical nature, and that is all that eminent physiologists can arrive at. Its action will no doubt remain a mystery. The limb is not only affected in the manner already explained, but more than that, if it were pricked there would be no response, owing to the sensibility being impaired, also on account of the motor power being practically annihilated. If the large nerves shown on the diagram are carefully traced, it will be noticed that there are two roots. If only one of these is severed (the anterior), at the root, the limb appears 'dead,' but the sensitiveness is unimpaired, so that if it is pricked it is responsive; it having a motoring function. Now supposing the posterior roots are cut across, it will have the following effect, namely, the limb can be moved apparently just the same as before, and to all outward appearances would seem to be just as useful and responsive to the exercise of will power, but if the limb is pricked there is no response whatsoever. Therefore, in this instance, the sensibility is destroyed. The posterior nerves are sensory in function, and the anterior, motor.

"Tracing the roots of these nerves up to the spinal cord it will be seen that the most important of the motor roots run up mainly toward the brain, but some run off in a downward direction. If we take the spinal cord and look at it in section the whole is not homogeneous, as it at first appears to be. In the centre will be seen a darker looking substance, a grayish matter, arranged in crescent formation, on either side, connected by a bridge; in the centre of this gray matter is a very minute nerve, which also communicates with the brain. If some of this gray matter is taken and put on a glass slide under a microscope, it will be found to be composed of a number of separate cells, inside the lighter-colored portion of these cells will be observed a whitish substance; each cell containing

only the minutest quantity. They are called the axon cylinders. These cylinders run up as far as the medulla, but not as far as the convolutions of the brain; they further branch out and communicate through the medulla with the brain.

"In the event of a man sustaining any serious injuries, say for example, fracture of the spine; on recovering from the shock, the spinal cord, being so intimately connected, is also smashed in. And it is invariably the case, that any part of the body below the seat of the injury is practically paralyzed. The movement of the arms, however, is unaffected; the organs of respiration are not interfered with, and appear normal in tone in spite of a greater part of the system being injured. It is interesting to note, however, that, if this individual were to have the sole of his foot tickled, he would instantly draw his leg up, showing that there are very sensitive nerves just under the skin of the foot which convey impressions up to the brain. The spinal cord influences the movements of the muscles and their sensibility to a great extent, and the result of a spinal fracture produces practically the same effects as were the spinal nerves completely severed.

"The nerves at the sides of the pons communicate with a special portion of the brain. These fibres are found running across and also down from the cerebellum. It will, therefore, be readily understood how easily the spinal cord can be injured.

"How far do these theories agree with the principles of Phrenology?

"The stem of the brain is globular in shape when viewed from above; it is also divided into two parts (or hemispheres).

"The most noticeable peculiarity about the brain is its irregularity of construction, comprising a mass of crinkled folded matter, called the convolutions, which are made up of only two elements—cells and fibres. This particular style of formation affords greater space for the cells and leaves more room for the distribution of the gray matter, which latter is in reality its special function.

"Now, supposing, for argument's sake, that these convolutions receive an injury as the result of an accident, what is the outcome? To more easily explain this point, I will refer to an execution. The moment the lever is pressed and the drop falls away, the condemned instantly loses all sense of consciousness. The principle of life departs instantaneously and does not return, but there may be some conditions under which it may return, and, to illustrate this, I will refer to an in-

cident which I witnessed in the streets of Paris. On my visiting that city a few years ago, I noticed a poor beggar carrying about in his hand a piece of his own skull. It had been torn off as the result of an accident, leaving the top of the brain lying exposed to view save for a slight covering of thin nerve-tissue. He held out this piece of skull to the passers-by, and for a few pence would allow anyone to go and press with their hands on the top of his brain, and what was the effect? Why, he immediately lapsed into unconsciousness, consequent upon the blood being forced out of the brain-cells, and providing the pressure was not kept up for too long a time he came round all right. What, then, is the difference between this poor beggar and one who has suffered the extreme penalty of the law? With the former, extreme care was necessary in handling the exposed portion of the brain. It was not so much the shock consequent on the brain being touched that rendered unconsciousness, because, I suppose, he hardly felt it. When pressure is brought to bear on any part of the hemispheres all the blood flowing through the cells is forced out, thus rendering unconsciousness; but, in the latter case, the condemned does not recover from the shock, owing to the injury which the medulla receives and the brain-cells being entirely disorganized. This points to some special function of the cells in the medulla and proves that the injury they received is the immediate cause of death. In the other instance referred to, the poor beggar only had the hemispheres of his brain interfered with, and consequently it only affected his vital functions.

"We will now state the brain in another way, from the purely experimental side. If we remove one of the hemispheres from the brain of an animal, say a dog, what is the result? Allowing time for the effects of the operation to pass over, the higher the animal in the scale of intelligence the less chance there is of any possible recovery from such an operation. This experiment can only be done gradually, removing piece by piece; otherwise, death instantly supervenes. The animal runs about aimlessly, being utterly incapable of controlling its actions, and behaves very much in the same way as if it were intoxicated. Now, if a frog is experimented upon in the same way, it will appear to have suffered no inconvenience whatever. If it is pricked it will croak and hop about in the usual way, but it is not capable of doing anything unless stimulated. If left alone, it would lie still until it became a mummy;

but if it is placed in pool of water it will swim about as if in its normal condition. This is consequent on the stimulating action of the water upon the exposed part of the brain that is left intact, which result is a reflex action.

"These hemispheres have something to do with the intelligencies. Dulcart held to the theory that the seat of the soul was in a very minute cloud in the brain bisecting the convolutions, the two hemispheres and all the other functions. There is no foundation of truth in his theory, which was subsequently exploded. There was another would-be scientist who, on noticing the water in the brain, believed that it was the seat of the soul; he maintained that this water, which could bring together such wonderful impressions, which resulted in thought, that this must be the spirit of life. Marvelous imagination, no doubt! This theory was also soon proved to be a myth.

"Localization of Functions. — These hemispheres are not all alike as regards function. In the Franco-German War there was a private brought into the German Hospital who had had a portion of his skull ripped off by a piece of shell, and the surgeons, to test whether the nerves of the man's face were paralyzed, as the brain was exposed, applied electrodes to the facial nerves, and to their surprise there was a movement of some of the limbs. This proves that if a part of the brain is in a damaged condition, and is stimulated by an electric current, it produces movements of the limbs in a greater or less degree, according to the circuit of the current on the part of the brain experimented upon.

"The brain does not act as a whole. You may remark, 'Why don't we Phrenologists have Ideality and other names of different organs apportioned off to the respective convolutions?' I, personally, do not believe in any man making pure assertions without data to go upon. What about the American Crowbar Case? It has a very important bearing in this connection. In this affair a man was injured by a bar of iron, which shot out of a piece of machinery and went clean through his face and out at the top of the brain. This piece of iron was afterward discovered some distance away from the scene of the accident, with pieces of the poor fellow's brain adhering to it. Anyone would imagine that such an accident would be sufficient to cause instantaneous death. Not so in this affair, for, half an hour after it happened, this man was able to walk to a surgeon to have his wound dressed, and he gave quite an intelli-

gent account of what had transpired. The missile went clean through the brain, but passed clear of the motor region, and thus paralysis was most fortunately avoided. This man had previously proved himself to be a capable and intelligent workman, but when on recovery he applied for his old position as foreman, it was refused him, as he was not considered capable after the injuries he had sustained. He was, however, re-engaged in some menial capacity at the works, but it was found that as regards intellect he was quite a child, although his passions remained as strong as in the average man. The back part of the brain was uninjured, only the upper portions of the frontal bone had been splintered, and hung over his face—that part of the brain in which the organs of Veneration, Perception, and Benevolence were centred being destroyed. After this accident he was just the reverse of his former disposition, being almost entirely given up to his passions.

"What is it that keeps a man from rushing at anything on the spur of the moment—does he not consider and think before acting? It is the intellect that controls and makes man supreme. It is not the weight of brain that makes man supreme, for if we take the weight of the brain of a whale it will be found that it is five pounds, and that of an elephant eight to ten pounds; but taking into account the colossal build of these two species, it will be strikingly noticeable that man's brain, in proportion to the weight of his body, is much heavier. What is it, then, that makes man supreme? It is that part of the brain which students of anatomy so often neglect to take very much into consideration, viz.: the intellect—the moral power that sways the world. Take, for instance, Earl Roberts's influence over the army—compare any animal's brains with the intellect of man, and you will find that, in size, the former is merely a wedge as compared with the size of the body. It is with the aid of Phrenology that we are able to arrive at the conclusion as to the supremacy of man's brain over that of the animal creation, and if we would keep Phrenology on a high level, we must see that nothing is mixed up with it that has a mere resemblance of truth. We must make sure that our conclusions are based on facts, and another thing is to keep this science unstained by any of those theoretical beliefs which have only a smattering of truth, whereas in reality they are nothing more or less than quackery and deceit. And if we do that

and keep Phrenology pure, we shall find that it will stand out as clear as the sun and as spotless as the truth."

The usual vote of thanks, followed by a few appropriate remarks, in which he thanked Dr. Withinshaw for his admirable lecture on such a complex subject, concluded the proceedings of one of the most interesting and instructive lectures that have been delivered under the auspices of the Fowler Institute.

#### BRAIN, THE CHIEF ORGAN OF MIND.

Under this title an article from Dr. B. F. Beebe, Professor of Mental Diseases in the Medical Department of Cincinnati University, appeared in the "Lancet-Clinic," December 22, 1900. The article is based largely upon phrenological principles, but contains one or two misleading statements. Dr. Beebe says:

"Granted now that the brain is the chief organ of the mind, the question may be asked, is it a single or a multiple organ? When we know that different parts of the brain have different functions to perform, that even the several layers of cells of any stated area of the cortex have different duties, it seems quite rational to conclude that the brain is a multiple organ.

"But do not understand by this that the 'bumps' of various sizes and shapes upon a person's cranium mean special developments of special faculties, as suggested by Gall and Spurzheim, the fathers of Phrenology. It is not wise to say that there is absolutely nothing in Phrenology, nor would it be safe to subscribe to all its claims; but if you will pay a visit to the police courts of this city some morning about 10 o'clock, or to the work-houses, jails and penitentiaries of the country, and compare the conformation of heads and faces of the inmates with similarly large bodies of professional men, you will be struck with the wonderful difference between the two classes. While the heads of the latter average much larger and more symmetrical, the former are perceptibly ill-shaped and of many sizes; and as everyone knows, much of character is written in the face. Professor Benedikt, of Vienna, showed at the International Medical Congress in London, in 1881, a number of brains of habitual criminals, which he affirmed had their convolutions arranged in a certain simple form peculiar to criminal classes, so that on seeing such a brain he could tell the general ethical tendency of the



person to whom it belonged, just as you can tell a dog to be a bull-dog by his jaws. (Clouston.) Certainly, these effects have their causes. Can we not discover what they are?"

This reads like phrenological doctrine, except that Drs. Gall and Spurzheim read character from the bumps. I have most of Spurzheim's works and fail to find where he makes any such statements. This statement may apply to Dr. Gall's investigations where he studied some of the faculties through their abnormal development in some individuals. The statement is misleading and, as every student of Phrenology knows, has no relation to the science. Dr. Beebe continues:

"Possibly when we have collected a larger number of facts we will be able to generalize and formulate laws that may constitute phrenological science; for it is a well recognized physiological truth that the development of an organ depends upon the measure and character of its function. Still, there is a question in the minds of some which precedes, structure or function."

This last question does not belong to Phrenology, but rather constitutes a leading question of Spiritualism and Materialism. If one believes that "the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile," he must conclude that structure precedes function; but the Spiritualist, who believes that man has a spiritual body as well as a physical one, and that the spiritual one pre-existed, would come to a different conclusion.

Farther on in the article the author says: "By recent researches Flechsig, Hammerberg, Lewis, Berkley, and others have demonstrated that certain areas of the cortex are not developed at birth, but that the growth of both cells and connecting fibres takes place in a particular order, and then only as the result of functional activity—as seen in the embryo, young child and idiot brains.

"Great injuries are possible to the anterior brain without producing death, but never without a change of character. Perhaps some of you have read of the great American crowbar case. A man in drilling a hole for blasting rock, accidentally met with an explosion. A small crowbar was thrust entirely through his head, from chin to vertex, but did not destroy life. He lived for many years afterward, but was never the same man in character that he formerly had been.

"And in more recent years we had a similar case in this city, or rather in Covington, one of our suburbs, with this difference, however, that the destruction

of brain tissue was not from external violence, but was what the attending physician called 'dry gangrene.'

"He observed a dry, scaly-looking patch, about the size of a half dollar, on the forehead. This he gently removed, but found underneath that a like condition of tissue extended through bone and into the brain. He kept on removing 'the dry brain' with his finger until he had reached a depth of two or three inches; until, in fact, he could feel the pulsation of the large arteries at the base of the brain. The patient lived for many years afterward, but her disposition or character was very much changed. In both cases irritability was excessive, self-control was limited, memory was defective, and psychic function in general disturbed.

"Remember that psychology is no longer classed with the philosophical, but with the physical sciences, and it is from this reason chiefly that tangible results have been obtained in recent years."

There are many more phrenological statements in the article, and the five pages devoted to this subject are very interesting reading. It reminds one of the prophecy of Henry Ward Beecher that the psychologists would digest the phrenological system and accept its truths without giving it credit. It is a matter of history that Phrenology was the first mental science to break away from metaphysic speculations and be placed on scientific basis. The observational and experimental schools of psychology that have since been established all contain some truth, but none of them are on a firm inductive basis with Phrenology. If this science can be kept free from other isms and ologies, there is no reason why it should not soon be recognized as the most complete science of mind. The prospects for general acceptance of Phrenology are brighter now than ever before.

DR. J. T. MILLER.

### INTERESTING NOTES

To Dr. Guernsey the new school of medicine owes much of its life and success. Grasping with his broad and liberal mind the truths of the dual action of drugs, he has ever been constant in advancing their principles, and it is greatly through his efforts that the two schools of medicine have come within touch of one another. He has ever been foremost in advocating a broad and unrestrained medical training, and his time and experience have always been at the call of

younger and less experienced medical brethren. To the poor and needy his skill and purse are ever free, and well may Bret Harte say in "The Man whose Yoke was not Easy," speaking of his friend and physician Dr. Guernsey: "He handed me a note. It was from a certain physician; a man of broad culture and broader experience; a man who had devoted a greater part of his life to the alleviation of sorrow and suffering; a man who lived up to the vows of a noble profession; a man who locked in his honorable breast the secrets of a hundred families; whose face was kindly, whose touch was as gentle in the wards of the great hospitals as it was beside the lace curtains of the dying Narcissa; a man who, through long contact with suffering, had acquired a universal tenderness and breadth of kindly philosophy; a man who, day or night, was at the beck and call of anguish; a man who never asked the creed, belief, moral or worldly standing of the sufferer, or even his ability to pay the few coins that enabled him (the physician) to exist and practice his calling; in brief, a man who so nearly lived up to the example of the Great Master, that it seems strange I am writing of him as a doctor of medicine and not of divinity."

#### THEY FEARED THACKERAY.

In the latest biography of Thackeray the story is told of the feud between Thackeray and Edmund Yates, which had its origin in the Garrick Club, where they were both members. Some personal remarks concerning Thackeray having appeared in a paper of which Yates was then editor, the former appealed to the club committee to say whether such stuff was not fatal to the good conduct of the club, and intolerable in the society of gentlemen. In the investigation which followed, such eminent men of letters as Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Samuel Lover, and Palgrave Simpson all became involved in the row, which finally ended in the expulsion of Yates from the club. Subsequently, Thackeray is reported by his biographer as having said: "You must not think, young 'un, that I am quarrelling with Yates; I am hitting the man behind him"—who was Charles Dickens. It was, furthermore, related that Thackeray was blackballed at the Athenæum Club, as well as at the Travellers', the reason being that the members were afraid of seeing themselves embalmed in some of the author's future novels.—Boston "Journal."

#### IS LETTER-WRITING OBSOLESCENT?

New York is just now trying hard to bear up under the mortifying revelation

that, while it contributes only \$3 per capita to the annual postal revenue of the Government, Boston contributes just double that amount. The metropolis, through one of its literary organs, confesses itself unable to account for this discrepancy, but admits that it would like to know the comparative per capita number of telegraph and telephone messages sent by the two cities, with a view to determining whether New York does not make up for her deficiency in letter-writing by a correspondingly greater use of the more modern instruments of communication.

Possibly inquiry in this direction might prove illuminating. Undoubtedly people in New York often telephone when it would be far more courteous to write. There is no getting away from the fact that letter-writing is a fair gauge of the intellectual status of a community. We should have been surprised if Boston and New York's respective claims to distinction as letter-writers had not been just what they are.

Yet none of us to-day write letters as much as our fathers and mothers did, and Miss Wilkins has recently told us in a charmingly quaint article that our grandmothers and great-aunts were superlatively conscientious correspondents. Long letters are to-day quite out of fashion, and the individual who indulges in them is regarded by workaday folk as at least mildly insane. The days of Mme. de Sévigné are indeed long, long past!

Are we not, however, abandoning a valuable source of intellectual stimulus in forsaking the letter-writing habits of our forefathers? Letters, far more than conversation, reflect the mind from which they spring, and through letters, better than through any other medium of intercourse, may be cultivated that intellectual friendship of which Hamerton so alluringly writes, that relation which the essayist calls the "friendship of the head," and describes as "of the utmost utility to culture, yet in its nature temporary."

Certainly it is only through letters that we can keep ourselves provided with a "succession of friendships as gardeners do with peas and strawberries, so that whilst some are fully ripe others should be ripening to replace them." This kind of friendship, which has its own legitimate place in life, few of us are so exceptionally unfortunate as not at some time to have experienced.

To the young the letters by which an intellectual friendship is nourished are among the most precious of possessions. Telephone chats can never take the place of reams which teem with stimulus, and Boston may well be content to be less

"progressive" than New York, if, as we believe, she is still keeping up through letter-writing one of the noblest traditions of the intellectual life.—The American Cultivator (forwarded by Mrs. C. F. W.).

We think the active development of different phrenological faculties accounts for the writing of more letters in one part of the country and the use of the telephone in another. The hustling business man keeps up to date, and makes a turn over of many thousand dollars by his telephone, while the deliberate, intellectual, polite letter-writer is in no hurry to be rich.—EDITOR.

#### RAILROADS ISSUE ORDER "NO SMOKING."

Another railroad has issued the fiat: "The cigarette smoke must go!"

Following the example set several months ago by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the conservative New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has placed a ban on smoking.

The medical examiner of the last-named road has just announced that habitual smokers, particularly of the obnoxious cigarette, will be barred from positions in the operating department of the road.

This anti-cigarette movement on the part of railroads is not one of sentiment, but business. Managers aver that excessive smoking causes color blindness. Its first injurious result is the inability to distinguish between the colors red and green. Subsequently to the confirmed smoker, particularly if addicted to the habitual use of alcohol, all objects appear dark gray in color.

The Western roads which have tabooed smoking will employ no one in any capacity who is addicted to the habit, and strictly enforce the rule that all employes must give up the habit or forfeit their positions.

It is likely that the example of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. will sooner or later be followed by the New York Central and other leading railroads.

#### MORAL COURAGE IN DAILY LIFE.

Have the courage to tell a man why you refuse to credit him. Have the courage to tell a man why you refuse to lend him your money. Have the courage to prefer comfort and propriety to fashion in all things. Have the courage to discharge a debt when you have the money in your pocket. Have the courage to own that you are poor, and thus disarm poverty of its sting. Have the courage, in providing an entertainment for your friends, not to exceed your means. Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however much your eyes may covet it. Have the courage to acknowledge your ignorance, rather than to seek knowledge under false pretences. Have the courage to speak to a friend in a seedy coat, even though you are in company with a rich friend, and richly attired. Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent for you to do so. Have the courage to show your respect for honesty in whatever guise it appears, and your contempt for dishonesty and duplicity, by whomsoever exhibited.

#### PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.

##### THE LADY OF THE CATS.

Paris, Monday, Dec. 10.

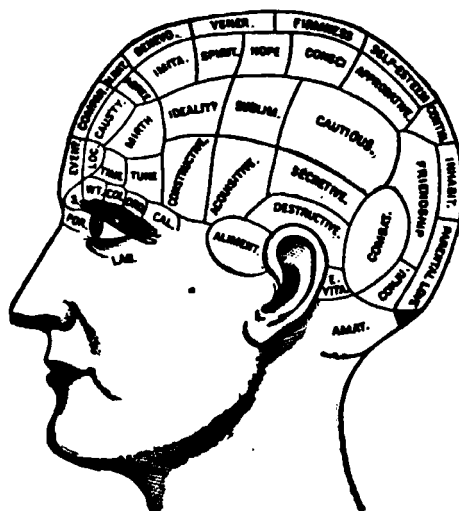
The hand of justice has rudely desecrated a cat's paradise in the vicinity of the Jardin des Plantes. It was kept by a peculiar old maid of eighty-three years whom her neighbors knew as the Lady of the Cats.

She would never allow anyone to enter her room on the fifth story, her only visitors being the tabbies of whom she was so foolishly fond.

When the cats died she hung them round her bed, with a piece of paper pinned to them stating their ages and names. Nearly fifty were so preserved, some of them being nearly skeletons, when the police interfered to stop the nuisance created by the decaying tabbies.



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



NEW YORK AND LONDON, APRIL, 1901.

## Education.

There are many ways of educating human beings. People are governed largely by fads, and what will suit one person will not suit another. Taking up this subject, Dr. Newell Dwight said recently that "life is too complex, and that conditions would be improved by cutting wants in two in the middle and living more simply." He believed that "the culture of most advantage and the knowledge of most value comes from an industrial education." People are beginning to wake up to this fact, and we are thankful for it. "Do not think," the Doctor continued, "that the college that teaches Greek is intellectual, and the school that instructs in cooking, baking, and sewing is not." In Leipzig he had visited industrial schools where the students were learning the wise handling of money, and the secret of making food go as far as possible. Such training is of great value to the home, since, especially among the poor, "most of the food carried in the front

door by the husband is thrown out the back door by the wife." This is logical teaching, and we would like to see more of it.

## BRAIN DEVELOPMENT.

We are often asked at what age a child should be sent to school. In reply we say, each child should be individually studied and the health be taken into account. The brain should not be developed too rapidly. Many a child has the brain developed at the expense of the body. A case of this kind has just come to our notice. The first care should be to build up a good healthy body. As a rule a child should not be sent to school under six years of age. Kindergarten exercises under the care of a sensible teacher may begin earlier.

In most of the public schools the children have too many studies. Girls, and boys as well, too often break down from excess of mental work and be-

come invalids or fill premature graves. Brilliant mentality requires an active, healthy brain, which must have a strong body to support it. Why will not parents see this? A healthy growing tree must have good roots. Good circulation and good digestion are as important to the active growing child or to the pupil in the public school as good roots are to the tree.

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### COLLECTING BRAINS.

A good deal of comment has been made in the papers lately, concerning the request made by a medical specialist and alienist to successful business men of this country to bequeath their brains to Science, and a lecture was given by him on "The Study of the Seguin Brains." In his lecture he said:

"The 'physiognomy' of both brains differs little. If they were placed with one hundred others, and the lot were classified and reclassified according to convolutions, ultimately the two would come into a class by themselves. The study of brain matter is not carried on microscopically, as the texture variations could tell us little. The morphometry of the brains, or their differences in form, has been the most profitable field of observation.

"Both brains differ from the normal in having the left Island of Reil, the great mental association centre, greatly developed. Ordinarily the Island of Reil, so called for its discoverer, a French physician, is so enclosed as not to be a visible surface. In the cases of the Seguins it had become so large as to push its way between the receptive auditory centre and the emissary verbal centre, and to force itself into view. In

Australian natives and lower aborigines, it is perceptible because the auditory and verbal centres are contracted and undeveloped.

"In the cases of the Seguins, who were great teachers, their wonderful faculties of receiving and teaching were made evident in the enlarged centre of association of the hearing and speaking faculties. Here centred, too, the abnormal power of graphic representation. Both were facile artists, drawing quickly and truly blackboard illustrations for their pupils—and with their right hands, the corresponding brain centre being on the left side of course.

"In both, the occipital lobes were below normal proportions. The occipital cavity contains the visual power, and is largest in the lower races of aborigines, apes, and so down the animal scale. I would not say there was any lost visual power, however. The centre of smell and taste were normal in size.

"Both father and son were polylinguists, each speaking and writing with facility three languages. They had great facility of verbal representation in teaching. These characteristics have a relation to the extreme development of the left centre of mental association. In the son the development was the greater. He was a master teacher."

We wish the doctor's knowledge of Phrenology had allowed him to delineate the whole character of these clever men. We have frequently asked through these columns for the bequest of healthy brains. Our desire in regard to them is to further the complete study of the brain, anatomically, physiologically, and phrenologically. An examination of the anatomy of the brain is incomplete without a further knowledge and application of the phrenological

centres. We trust that all business men, literary and professional people will heed our request.

### INSTRUCTION.

We are glad that inquiries keep coming in regard to the Autumn Class, and also for private instruction. This is as it should be. Our School of Correspondence is open to students at all times. Those who cannot visit us personally will receive our attention through the mail.

### OUR SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE.

One day a gentleman, thinking to give a little advice, suggested that we start a school of correspondence for those to join who cannot leave home.

We were glad of the opportunity of explaining to this old friend of the science that one had been in existence for many years; that it was first started on the other side of the Atlantic; in 1896 it was organized in America; and, that it had been a boon to students in Kimberly, Africa; Jamaica, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, England, and America. We gave him particulars of the work and he was delighted to know of it.

Who will help us in this grand work of spreading the news, of carrying the chain of information? The truths we are disseminating to-day will bear fruit in the next generation, just as the seed sown twenty-five years ago is bearing fruit to-day. We want hundreds of believers to pass on the questions, "What do you know about Phrenology?" "Have you studied it?" "Have you had an examination made of your girl and boy?" "Do you subscribe to the

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL?" "Have you ever consulted the Phrenological Business Bureau?" "Do you attend the monthly lectures at the Institute?" "Have you subscribed to the Library and read the standard works on the subject?"

An elderly subscriber to the JOURNAL just received, one who is in his eighty-seventh year, writes that he is as enthusiastic as ever in advising young people to consult Phrenology in a choice of their mates until able to judge of character by scrutiny of heads themselves. He states that he chose his lovely wife by Phrenology, and is deeply grateful to Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, and their followers for the help they have given to humanity in the study of human life.

### REVIEWS.

*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 Doctor, or Health and Happiness," a story by S. M. Biddle. F. E. Ormsby & Co., Chicago.

This book is written with the object of doing good in the world through the means of a story. It is a search for truth under a new garb. The writer says: "I do not claim originality for the truths contained in these pages, but as the bee constructs its honeycomb, then flies away to gather honey from blooming meadow and garden, so from experience, observation and imagination, I formed the structure of my story, and to fill it with the sweet principles of physical, intellectual, and spiritual truths, I gathered from various sources whatever best pleased my fancy and purpose." The following are quotations from letters re-



ceived from those who have already read the book:

A lady teacher in the Paxton, Illinois, schools, writes me:

"I read the chapters about Jamie and Kathleen to my pupils, and they laughed and cried over them in a way that testified to your success as an author."

The Hon. C. H. Freu, a lawyer, writes:

"I am carried away with the merits of your book. It is brimful of sound sense and dipping deep into wisdom's ways."

This from a woman in Des Moines, Ia.: received in a letter to-day:

"It is a book that should be in every family, and read with care and often, for the truths it contains of health and happiness. They who follow its teachings will see more of the silver lining of life's clouds and be happier and healthier."

An Indian Government school teacher in New Mexico writes:

"There is also an upward moral tendency that cannot fail to create incentives in the reader, not only to a better way of living, but to a higher life. The 'New Doctor' is well worthy a wide circulation and is destined, if so, to do much good. Besides the interesting character of the work it contains so many precepts and words of wisdom of practical value that make it indeed a 'Multum in Parvo.' I greatly appreciate the book, and wouldn't do without it for many times the price."

"The Glory of Woman, or, Love, Marriage, and Maternity," by Montfort B. Allen, M.D., and Amelia C. McGregor, M.D. The National Publishing Co., Philadelphia. Price, \$1.75.

This book is finely got up, illustrated throughout, and written in a style that will captivate all who have a chance to see a copy. Its object is to teach wives, mothers, and maidens what they should know concerning themselves, and is a very comprehensive volume.

Part I. is called "Love and Marriage" which gives wise counsels which should regulate marriage and the conjugal state and the necessary qualifications for married life. These points are set forth in a way that both instructs and delights the reader. It further explains how a person may render marriage and motherhood the sources of the purest and deepest happiness known to earth. One excellent chapter is upon the temperaments that should unite to form a perfect wedlock; the effects of hereditary disease are explained and how the mental abilities are often dwarfed by the physical organization; further, how people can become well balanced and capable of controlling their whole nature. One chapter on

"The Characteristics of the Child Determined by the Parents" which chapter should be read by all prospective parents. The second part is largely anatomical and physiological and gives many valuable illustrations and much sound advice on points where ignorance is sin.

This comprehensive volume pours a flood of light on all the wonderful and complex matters especially interesting and valuable to women, it answers many questions which all mothers and daughters desire to ask, and furnishes information on a great variety of subjects but little understood which are all important to the health, the happiness, and the long life of both married and the unmarried. "Know Thyself" is the old adage often quoted, and every woman can fulfil the injunction by perusing this volume. It is a faithful friend and companion.

Part III. explains the care and management of children. This part contains advice that every mother should fully understand respecting her child. American and British girls are growing stronger, rounding out into a more perfect physique, and securing better health because their mothers are giving them more intelligent care in childhood and our best schools afford them a thorough physical education. "It is the mother after all that has the most to do with the making or marring of the man." We are glad to see that physical education is being thoroughly endorsed by the head teachers and our boards of education, and this work is right in the line of that education which aims to make American youth as strong and vigorous in body as they are bright and capable in mind. Part IV. takes up the subject of female beauty and accomplishments. To improve one's personal appearance and endow it with new charms should be considered a duty. It is a fact that personal appearance and first appearance goes a long way to bring about success in life among both sexes; many a lady of fashion, pale, lifeless, and miserable, would give all she is worth for the rosy bloom on the cheeks of the healthy happy peasant girl. Part V. treats upon true politeness, or woman in society. "Tasteful and Becoming Dress" is the heading of one chapter in which Mrs. E. O. Oakes Smith says "The greatest compliment that can be paid to a woman is to forget her dress or rather not to see it, as proving it to be so characteristic that we are not incommoded by observation, and are thus left to unalloyed companionship." "Deportment and Good Manners," "The Art of Conversing Well," "Rules of Etiquette," and other important subjects are comprised in this part of the volume.

## 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 (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.*

596—H. J., Linton, N. D.—This gentleman's photograph indicates a squareness of forehead and about an even development of perceptive and reflective power. His mental curiosity carries him far below the surface of things, he is seldom satisfied with what he has done, and is always striving for something better. He does not communicate his ideas with sufficient freedom, and, consequently, the outside world does not realize the full power of his knowledge. He is firm, positive, and military in his type of mind, although perhaps not a military man. He is very intuitive, quite critical, and somewhat artistic, and should show some originality of mind; in fact, this power will range above the average.

597—F. J. P., Pomona, Cal.—This young lady has a vital temperament, and resembles her mother in this. She has inherited her large Causality from her father; if she would only use it to an advantage by study in a practical way, instead of dreaming and giving her mind to romance, she would make more use of her abilities. She ought to teach or write, but such a character needs a lot of encouragement to make it realize its own power. She should select a partner who has a motive or mental temperament; a blending of the two would suit her admirably, for an extremist will not be so satisfactory, and the results not so beneficial. She is rather reserved, very conscientious, and particularly sensitive.

598—E. E. B., Reno, Pa.—You have a good practical type of head, are able to learn much from nature, and are a good observer of men. Human Nature is your guiding star, and with it you can do a great deal in the world toward advancing yourself. Your Order takes a business turn, and inclines you to do your work in a systematic way. You remember forms and outlines well, and can recollect places you have visited with great accuracy.

Firmness is largely developed, and this will give to your character decision, perseverance, and stability. You are not inclined to be reckless, but weigh and consider what you do with more than ordinary circumspection. It would pay you to make a study of Phrenology for your own sake as well as for the sake of others.

599—C. L. A., Ouachita, La.—The photographs are very small and indistinct, they have no light and shade upon them, yet as you wish some thought on the general outline, we find that they indicate unusual thoughtfulness, sagacity, intuitiveness, and capacity to teach, and power to become interested in literature or journalism. If she studied French and German she could understand and translate a language without any difficulty. She is in her element with intellectual people, and will raise those who are around her to a higher level of thought. She will make a sincere friend and life companion, but will expect to receive sincerity in return.

600—M. S. P., Woburn, Mass.—Your mother's portrait is a fine one, and we are glad to see it. She was a very estimable lady, full of good works, and must have devoted herself by careful preparation for another life. A word from her was a sure encouragement to the young. She resembled her father in her energy of mind, and we judge she was quite slender as a girl in appearance, but latterly, or toward the close of her life, she took on more flesh. She was benevolent, generous-hearted, persevering in any undertaking, and well able to organize work and put on steam, if necessary.

601—M. S. J., Prescott, Iowa.—The motive temperament predominates largely in you, and gives general activity to your organization; you seldom get tired, and can wear other people out by your executive force of character. Your perceptive intellect is strong, hence you are a keen observer, and see everything that is worth examining. You could work by the eye, and take up several scientific lines of work. You are quite comparative, and very intuitive in your calculations, and have quite a sympathetic type of mind.

602—J. H. M., Rocky Ford, Col.—You have a keen development of the mental temperament, you are highly sensitive, and very susceptible to mental impressions; you must try and harden yourself and make yourself tougher by roughing it more, and by taking out-door exercise. It is difficult for you to come down to a common level and see things in a practical way. You belong to another world

and another atmosphere than men of ordinary calibre. You ought not to have to earn your own living in a business, but have excellent ability to do professional work. You could succeed in literature, journalism, and reviewing, provided you could take your own way of writing, but you could not bend easily to the requirements of the press, for you will feel the restriction of often having to do a thing by a certain time and in a certain way. You could become a connoisseur in art, but are so terribly critical that it would be difficult for you to satisfy your own mind in regard to your work. You should be appreciated by those who want just such an exquisite character as your own, but you are not one to push yourself forward to get a position.

603—L. A., Stockbridge, Mass.—Your boy's character as represented in the photograph, shows earnestness, executive-ness, and a desire to see everything. He will want others to help him, hence will not be so anxious himself to find things out by his own effort; he will ask many questions, so as to save his time and energy. He will be fond of play and will want his own way; hence will lead the games, and will make the other boys toe the mark and often do as he desires. As only the front view is sent, we cannot sufficiently see the curved line of the top of the head; he is self-willed, and at the same time affectionate, hence will need careful training during the next few years. He has a mechanical turn of mind, and could use tools in many useful ways as a carpenter, mechanic, or engineer.

We advise all New Subscribers to send us good photographs. None need imagine that faint prints taken by amateurs will answer the purpose. As good photographs are necessary for this column as for the more lengthy descriptions.—Ed. P. J.

## 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.

Mrs. W. G. H., Valley, Nebraska.—Many thanks for your letter, which we think would be of service to our readers, so we give it in extenso:

Dr. M. L. Holbrook.—Dear Sir: I be-

lieve I have used "Will Power" as a tonic, though rather unconsciously. I was brought up a hydropathist by my parents, and have never taken medicine or given it to my children. So, of course, my main dependence is upon my own exertions, and the knowledge I have obtained by the study of your and similar writings, together with the thorough training of my mother. We have eight children, ranging in age from three to nineteen. One little girl came down with whooping cough when less than two weeks old. When the paroxysms of coughing occurred, she would close her mouth tight and apparently stop breathing. I kept her in a slight sweat night and day, and her bowels well open. I watched her constantly, sleeping with her on my arm that I might notice any change. The adjoining room was kept warm and light. One night I had just fallen asleep when a slight sound from her alarmed me. Taking her to the light I found her growing black in the face, her eyes sealed like a corpse, and apparently no life left. My thought was, "I cannot spare this baby, we must save her." With my husband's help we opened her mouth, laid her out flat, that the lungs might expand, then with sudden breaths of air and little dashes of water, we worked with her. It seemed a long time, but I presume ten minutes had not passed before we saw she breathed. She did not act natural and like a live baby for two days. During her sickness each week we weighed her, but the week of the struggle from death to life was the only one during which she fell behind in her weight. And in six weeks she began to gain. Now, at five years, she is a well, strong, active, and independent little body.

My youngest child was still-born, for reasons unknown. When I asked for the second time, "Why don't the baby cry?" and still no reply, I forgot myself, and, raising up in bed, took the child in my arms. It seemed to me I had never seen such a happy baby face. So sweet, but perfectly still. "Oh, you pretty baby, we must keep you!" and we did. We worked with her many minutes, much as we did with our whooping-cough baby, and were happily rewarded.

Our six-year-old boy fell from the roof, thirty feet, to the walk below, his head and shoulders striking on a grassy sod bordered with bricks. We were on hand instantly, and although he seemed lifeless, black in the face, eyes set, blood oozing from his nose and mouth, I felt that same determination that I must save him. When we finally got him to breathing again, every breath was a groan. With hot cloths on his body and cool

ones on his head, the circulation soon became more natural. In about an hour he could tell us where the pain was; then we used either hot or cold applications, as he preferred. After the first day we kept wet cloths on him only at night, as he was dressed and about the house. On the fourth day he said he felt as well as ever, and went to a picnic in our grove near by.

I believe Will Power a great blessing, and pray for wisdom to correctly guide and direct, rather than break this power in my children.

If these facts concerning my experiences can be made to do any good to any one, you are welcome to use them at your will.

A Student, John D., Alabama.—Your question as to whether I could study Phrenology by myself from text books is before us. If a student were to ask the principal of the shorthand school if he could study shorthand by himself with text books, he would probably say, "Yes, if you could get sufficient practical work to get up your speed." In regard to Phrenology we would say that you can prepare yourself in the theory of Phrenology and become acquainted with all its principles, and if you can get sufficient practical work you may do some expert work among your friends and acquaintances, but whether you will make a practical Phrenologist is another thing. There are so many points that have to be taken into account in the study of mind, brain, skull, and character, that we would advise you to get a little help from some practical Phrenologist, or take the course in the Institute, so that you may be well grounded and avoid many of the mistakes that people cannot avoid making who go out into the fields unprepared with such help.—Remember that people know more about the subject now than twenty years ago, and more is expected of lecturers and examiners, and you want to be as well qualified to succeed in this work as in any other. By all means make the effort, and you will soon realize that our advice is to the point.

Mrs. E. M., California.—You ask us to tell you the signs of disease of the stomach, lungs, heart, and liver. In replying we could use several pages of the JOURNAL to answer this question, but there are several books on the subject which you will find in our catalogue, and we would advise you to study these. We will send you one that will enable you to make the proper study, you will find that "Practical Medical Therapy," the book we reviewed last month, written by Joseph A. Conwell, M.D., will help you on this subject, as well as "New Physiology" and "The Temperaments."

The poles of the face that indicate a weak heart are in the chin; a weak stomach is indicated in the cheeks half way between the lower lobe of the ear and the mouth; weakness of the lungs manifests itself under the eyes, and in the narrowness of the nose. We are glad you are interested in such a subject.

## FIELD NOTES.

V. G. Spencer delivered an address before the Linn County Farmers' Institute recently, and has been invited to take part in a big debate in Buchanan County.

D. F. Mackenzie, a clever and well-known Canadian Phrenologist, is registered at the Grand Central, Orangeville, Ont. Phrenology has been endorsed by some of the leading scientists, and Mr. Mackenzie is one of its ablest exponents. The professor is certainly doing a good work.

## THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Wednesday evening, March 6th, the monthly lecture was given by E. B. Foote, M.D., on the subject of Vaccination.

Dr. Brandenburg officiated as Chairman, and introduced the lecturer. He said Dr. Foote had devoted his life to the medical profession, and was known for his liberalism in thought, in medicine, and everything. Through his extended study he has published several books and has assisted his father and brother in the revision of "Dr. Foote's Plain Home Talk." It has been enlarged by 300 or 400 pages, and many illustrations have been added.

The subject of this evening's lecture is one to which he has given considerable time and thought. He has investigated the subject from all its standpoints, and is considered an authority on the evils of vaccination.

Dr. Foote commenced his lecture by going back to the time when smallpox antedated science in Asia and India, and told how in India the spooks and the fairies passed on the virus from one to another. From India the idea passed to Turkey and other places on the Continent, and to America.

He then spoke of Dr. Jenner and his theory of vaccination, and how prevalent his views became. But many views existed of the quality and quantity of virus used. From 1818 to 1881, Dr. Jenner thought one vaccination was sufficient in a lifetime, another medical man thought a person should be vaccinated every seven years; another, every year. One physician

considered one mark enough, while in England four marks were thought necessary. Then the method varied. One physician used the cow virus, another believed in the arm to arm method; a third used bovine, a fourth pellets, a fifth points.

The doctor said: "Nothing was so uncertain as the matter of vaccination."

His lecture was replete with quotations and facts from every imaginable source. From private physicians, to firms who sold the virus; Reports of the Royal Commission, from the Indian "Lancet," The Sanitary Bulletin of New Hampshire, The Board of Health in New York, and Professor Wallace's Views in England.

The second part of the lecture was devoted to the "Inestimable Value of Vaccination from its Psychic Standpoint." There was a certain value in the influence of mind over body. He told many incidents of how experiences of this kind had had most singular results. At the close, Dr. Brandenburg gave some valuable facts in favor of anti-vaccination, after which Miss Fowler examined a gentleman from the audience, whom she thought did not need to be vaccinated, as he possessed a good hold on life. The gentleman testified to the truth of the statements, and said he was examined some time ago from Photographs in the JOURNAL, and many things said were exactly the same.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer and chairman, and notices of the next meeting brought the lecture to a close.

Many expressed an opinion afterward of their appreciation of the masterly way the subject had been handled.

#### NOTICE OF THE APRIL LECTURE.

On April 3, the first Wednesday in the month, C. F. McGuire, M.D., will lecture on "The New Physical Culture." The lecturer is a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, and a physician of marked ability in Brooklyn. He will deal with the subject from a Phrenological and Temperamental standpoint.

The chair will be taken by L. E. Waterman, Esq., also a graduate of the Institute. He will explain the value of his new grape food during the evening.

Phrenological delineations of character will be given by Miss Fowler.

#### THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

##### FEBRUARY REPORT.

On Wednesday, February 6th, a large attendance of members and friends assembled at the Institute to hear a lecture from Mr. James Webb, entitled, "Dr. Carey and His Work."

The meeting opened with a delineation

by Mr. D. T. Elliott, after which the Chairman called upon the lecturer for the evening. Mr. Webb gave an exhaustive resumé of Dr. Carey's work as a pioneer missionary in India, and dwelt with minuteness upon the doctor's phrenological developments. A large photographic sketch of the doctor was exhibited, and showed him to possess a large intellectual endowment and a heavy base to the brain. The lecture was full of interest to students of Phrenology. Appreciative remarks on the lecture were made by Messrs Wilkins, Williamson, Hills, and Elliott.

Mr. Webb examined a gentleman from the audience. A vote of thanks to the lecturer brought this interesting meeting to a close.

On Wednesday, February 20th, Mr. R. Dimsdale Stocker paid his first visit to the Fowler Institute, and gave an interesting lecture on the subject of "Physiognomy." Mr. Stocker, having written on "Physiognomy and Graphology," brought together a large number of friends. The subject was dealt with in an able manner, and the lecturer illustrated his points by blackboard sketches. Mr. Stocker gave three delineations at the close of his lecture which were appreciated for their accuracy. An invitation was extended to Mr. Stocker to visit the Institute next year.

On February 13th Mr. D. T. Elliott visited the Murphy Memorial Hall, New Kent Road, and lectured on "Heads and Faces—What They Teach us." The subject was profusely illustrated by lantern slides manipulated by the Rev. G. Fuller. The meeting was well attended. After the lecture Mr. Elliott gave a practical demonstration of Phrenology.

On February 21st Mr. D. T. Elliott visited Brighton for the purpose of giving a lecture on "Phrenology and Its Value" at the Odd Fellows' Hall under the auspices of the Brighton and Hove Phrenological Society. Mr. J. Millott Severn was Chairman of the meeting, which was well attended. We are pleased to see such a warm and intelligent interest taken in Phrenology by this young society, which is under the fostering care of Mr. J. Millott Severn.

#### JUST FOR FUN.

A good man to tend furnaces—Old King Cole.

The grandest verse ever composed—The universe.

An appropriate name for a pet cat—Claude (clawed).

## 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.

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

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

### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Cal.—contains an illustrated article on "Courage." It explains what the various kinds of courage, moral and physical, really mean, and speaks of the lack of it.

"Good Health."—Battle Creek, Mich.—An article on "The Influence of Sugar upon Gastric Digestion" is an important one.

"The Medical Age"—Detroit, Mich.—contains many interesting and up-to-date articles.

"Human Faculty"—Chicago, Ill.—contains illustrated articles on "From the Country of Humanity to the Land of Tact" and "A Vital Battery." Also Part II. on "Criminology," very fully illustrated.

"Mind."—New York.—"Value of the Unbalanced Man" is an article written by C. C. Eaglefield, and is intended to show

that much of the work of the world has been done by persons who have been strong in their adherence to certain lines of thought. The writer speaks of the music of Schumann, Chopin, and Berlioz as compared with the music of Beethoven, Handel, and Mozart, the former being from minds that were unbalanced, the latter from balanced minds. Literature and art are also dealt with in this vein.

"Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia, Pa.—Helen W. Moody writes on the subject, "Have You a Talent?" She thinks that one good way to judge whether we have a talent for anything or not is to watch the motive that draws us to doing a thing. Another article mentions the fact that Roosevelt never dodged trouble.

"Current Advertising."—New York.—This magazine bristles with bright ideas for advertising.

"The Literary Digest"—New York—in a recent number quoted an article from the "American Journal of Insanity" on the subject of "Do we Think with One Half of our Brain?" The phenomenon of double consciousness is given as an argument for supposing that we do.

"The Boot Retailer and Boots and Shoes Weekly"—New York—comes to us with a new name, fresh cover, and illustrated articles. It is a most successful and finely gotten-up magazine.

"The Gentlewoman"—New York—contains ideas for women in all the various departments of social life.

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews"—New York—for March is exceptionally interesting. Its article on "Scenes of Country and Town in Australia" is certainly very interesting to those who have visited the colonies as well as to those who have not had that pleasure. "A Sketch of King Edward VII." by Mr. Stead is comprehensively written.

"The Christian Work"—New York—contains two pages of "Winter Health Resorts of the French Riviera." "The



Porto Rico of To-day" is another article of great interest.

"The Christian Advocate"—New York—contains "The Ancestry of Bishop Gilbert Haven," by Charles E. Mann.

"The Vegetarian and Our Fellow Creatures."—Chicago, Ill.—An article by the Rev. Henry S. Clubb on "The Vegetarian Society of America is continued in the last number. Considerable room is given to the discussion of animals and their rights.

"The Delineator."—New York.—Clara E. Laughlin writes an article on "Charlotte Bronte's Late Romance," and gives a very fine portrait of Charlotte Bronte. One article on the "Evolution of the Ruff" is particularly quaint. It begins by giving a portrait by Rembrandt, showing the Flemish style of ruff. Of course Queen Elizabeth's portrait and one of Sir Walter Raleigh, and many of the modern types of ruff are included as well. "College News" is written up by Caroline Halsted. "A Picture of a Wellesley Freshman" in her room is quite interesting. "Women Givers and Their Gifts" is the heading of an article written by Sarah K. Bolton, Miss Gould being the subject.

"Sunny Hours"—Arlington, Wis.—contains many short pretty articles. The editor is J. J. Hoffman. There are some articles for the young, and others for the home and kitchen.

"Torch of Reason"—Silverton, Ore.—contains an article by Elizabeth Cady Stanton on the "Work of Women in Temperance, and of Mrs. Nation in Particular." She believes that we have tried quiet persuasion so long without success that stringent measures are what are necessary to-day to arouse the popular mind and attention of the public.

"The American Kitchen Magazine"—Boston, Mass.—for March contains an article on "The Louisa M. Olcott Club, where Children can be Indoctrinated into the Art of Cooking." Illustrations of the children at work are given.

"Education"—Boston, Mass.—for March contains an article by Caroline L. Platt on "Manual Training at Naas." The system as taught in America admits of more individuality than the Swedish system of sloyd, and this she recognizes as highly beneficial.

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"I received your books promptly and am very much obliged. I am a little late in writing, but it is on account of sickness, and I like them very much. I will send for some more later.

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"As Literary Editor of the 'New-Church Independent,' I have had the privilege of receiving your valuable PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL in exchange. I do enjoy it exceedingly, and as I notice in one of your brief announcements that you have copies of the 'Journal' from 1838, on hand, I am tempted to inquire at what price you would supply these to me for 'special use'—a contemplated Free Library and Reading Room.

"W. J. C. T., Chicago, Ill."

"For twenty years, from 1854, I took your valuable, unsurpassed JOURNAL. I wish every young man and woman in America would take and read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

"J. C., Palmetto, Fla."

"Received the books February 20. I am very well satisfied with them. I also expect to send for some more books soon.

"P. J. B., San Francisco, Cal."

"Fruits, and How to Use Them," by Hester M. Poole. In the body of this book all the fruits of the earth are discussed. Each one is marshalled before our eyes. First as the poet sees it, then we are told its color, growth, and hygienic value; when we should pick it, and how to eat it. Then a fair line of recipes follow. The author does not pause in her masterful work till she has taught us how fruit should be served. She does a good many things well. That she is a mistress of detail is at once recognized, the book being an epitome of all that is worth knowing about fruits. To quote a few lines: "The value of fruits as food is far from being generally understood; fragrant, toothsome and pure fruits, with their more solid cousins, the grains, afford every element needed for the nourishment of the human frame." Price, \$1.

"How to Study Strangers by Temperament, Face, and Head." The author of this work was for more than half a cen-

tury engaged in the study of human character, and as the result of such long and varied experience produced a book, the object of which is to teach one how to read the character of the stranger, or the friend, how to discern the human mind, how to unfold the nature of man that one may read him as he is. It is eminently practical in its teachings, simple and pointed in its language. Price, \$1.50.

"True Manhood," the secret of power, a manual of sexual science and guide to health, strength, and purity, by E. R. Shepherd. This is an invaluable aid to parents, guide for boys and guide for men. By following its teachings happiness will be secured, health will be preserved to whole generations of strong, pure, and happy beings. Price, \$1.

"Chastity, or Our Secret Sins," by Dio Lewis. This is a book which points out the straight, simple path, lighted of Heaven, on which the race, leaving behind the depths of animalism, may march away from all danger up into the regions where love links soul to soul. This book is dedicated to the young men and women of America, with the hope that it may contribute something to that purity which is the very breath of true nobility. Price, \$2.

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"Delsartean Physical Culture," by Carica La Favre, tells how to dress, how to walk, how to breathe, how to rest, etc. The most delightful system of culture, giving grace, with both physical and mental vigor, adapted for personal use or in clubs or classes. This is the most popular work on the subject. Price, 75 cents.

"The Lucky Waif." This is the title of a well-written story, especially for mothers and teachers, based on phrenological ideas, with which the author was very familiar. The price of the book places it within the reach of all, and is sold at only 25 cents. The number of this edition is limited, and it is not likely that another will be issued at the same price. On receipt of the amount a copy will be sent to any address. The book can certainly be read with great profit by any who are interested either in Phrenology or in the care of children.

"Medical Electricity." This is a work showing the most scientific and rational application to all forms of disease of the different combinations of electricity, galvanism, electro-magnetism, magnetic electricity, and human magnetism, by Dr. White. Price, \$1.50.

"Health and a Day," by Dr. Lewis G. Janes, M.A., published on March 15th. Price, \$1. A volume which certainly must prove one of the most suggestive and inspiring books issued this year in any quarter. Fowler & Wells Co. Readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL who have previously read Dr. Janes' articles need no other inducement to purchase this latest book.

"Spurzheim's Lectures on Phrenology" contains eighteen lectures. These lectures were first printed fifty years ago, but they are not by any means out of date. The following is an extract of his lectures on children: "The development of the various faculties in children, too, exemplifies in a striking manner the plurality of powers. The infant early begins to observe, but it is some time before it learns to distinguish the difference between objects and persons. But soon it begins to notice the differences of form and size, and even color, but this later. It is some time before it takes cognizance of numbers; and all know how much various intelligence a child displays before it learns to talk. If the mind were all one organ there could not be this difference." Price, \$1.

"A New Era for Women, or Health Without Drugs." The fact that the author, Dr. Dewey, is a physician of high standing, having more than thirty years' experience in the treatment of all kinds of disease, must entitle his utterances to the respectful consideration of the most conservative, startling as such utterances may at first appear; and the additional fact that since the publication of his first book, a little less than a year ago, thousands who have never seen Dr. Dewey are testifying with grateful enthusiasm to the cures wrought by adherence to his teachings, ensures this later work, at the outset, the position and credit to which it is so justly entitled. Price, \$1.25.

A pamphlet containing twelve lectures by L. N. Fowler for 25 cents. Many of the single lectures are out of print, and can only be had in this volume.

"Physiognomy Made Easy," by Anna I. Oppenheim, is fully illustrated by original drawings, which give the student ample facilities for studying this science of physiognomy. Price, 50 cents.

"Hypnotism and Hypnotic Suggestion" is written by thirty eminent authors. This work, coming as it does from the pens of the most eminent scholars and scientists of the present century, must dispel all doubts as to the reality of hypnotism and its claims for a place among the sciences of to-day. Price, \$3.

On going to press we have received an advanced copy of "In Oudemom, the Reminiscences of an Occasional Traveler," edited by Henry S. Drayton, author of "Human Magnetism." It is a narra-

tive of adventures and curious experiences, but with nothing of the smoke and clash of battle or the militant spirit of battle times. To the reader each chapter furnishes a fresh series of surprises arising from the nature of the incidents and the manner of their relation. This traveller tells how the Oudemoniens swim in the air, and other striking incidents. The volume is attractively bound in cloth and contains 378 pages. Price, \$1.50.

Professor G. Cozens has been lecturing in Southwestern Minnesota during the winter, and is now in the Red River Valley, and proposes to take Crookston for the fourth time, and Winnipeg, Manitoba, for the eighth time.

"I congratulate you on the nice make-up of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. This will aid me much in acquiring a knowledge of the fundamental principles of Phrenology. J. R. B."

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"We appreciate very much what the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is doing, and especially the original articles, which created much comment here.

"M. B., Buffalo, N. Y."

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The value of a lively imagination as a curative agent in disease is becoming so well understood by physicians that drugs are less and less in demand.

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For 1901

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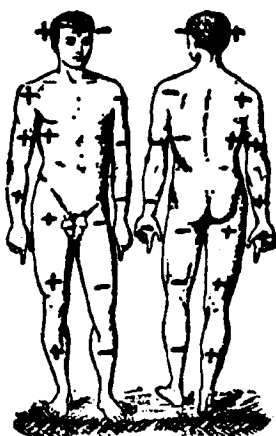


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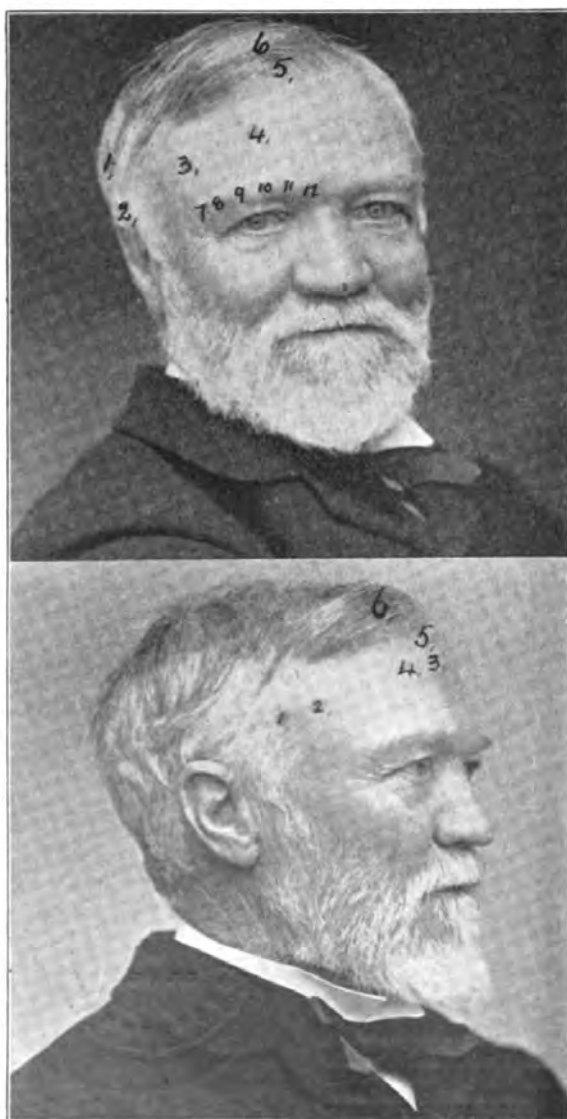


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ESTABLISHED 1860.

VOL. 111—No. 5]

MAY, 1901

[WHOLE No. 749

## Andrew Carnegie.

THE FAMOUS IRONMASTER.

Andrew Carnegie is a man whose life and labors should be an object lesson to all our rising young men, for his experience has not been gained through golden opportunities, a college education, a wealthy father to back him in his work; but having been given innate qualities he has done his best with them. Several practical ideas from a phrenological standpoint, may not be out of place in enabling persons to account for the various types of men who meet with success.

His head is long and broad rather than high and narrow, which our readers will observe combines some of the Scotch elements. The width of his head at the base over the ears is the starting point which enables him to take pleasure in work—Executiveness No. 2. Idleness has never been a temptation to him as it is with many, and he enjoys actual contact with elements that are difficult to control and overcome.

He has breadth of head in the temples, which shows that he is a man of resource, full of ingenuity and capacity to work out new ideas—Constructiveness No. 3. His forehead is full above

the eyes, which indicates power of observation through the perceptive faculties, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and ability to make use of knowledge, talent to estimate and value property, and do contract work.

In the profile portrait it will be seen that Mr. Carnegie's forehead is well developed in the upper portion where Causality and Comparison are located, Nos. 3 and 4, which faculties give him a mathematical, organizing and analytical mind. He is large in the central qualities above the reflective faculties, thus Human Nature and Benevolence show themselves to good account in the front portrait, Nos. 5 and 6. He is seldom mistaken in his estimate of people, and throughout his career he must have shown remarkable power in the selection of his men, and also in his understanding of men when working with them before he was a master himself.

It is gratifying to his countrymen (whether he is considered as a Scotchman or an American, to recognize his exercise of Benevolence. No. 6 in Fig. 1. He resembles Peabody more closely in looks and in the formation of his



head than anyone we know of, and as with Peabody so with Carnegie, we find that Benevolence and Acquisitiveness, Nos. 1 and 6 in Fig. II., are both large and very active in development. He takes as much pleasure in the exercise of the former as he does in the latter, thus, he has acquired wealth through the activity and industry of his basilar force, while the moral qualities help him to be conscientious in the expression of the rightful disposition and use of his wealth.

He is exceeding shrewd, keen, and tactful, also far-sighted, prudent, cautious, and solicitous about results, No. 1 in Fig. I. He has never been a man to leave important issues for others to superintend. Were he a captain on an ocean greyhound he would be on the bridge on all special occasions when there is any necessity for watchfulness or anxiety. Were he a general of the army he would be where his men could receive inspiration from his voice; he is like Napoleon, who led his men rather than ordered them what to do.

His Acquisitiveness (No. 1 in Fig. II.) gives him the power to appreciate money as well as to accumulate it; hence, he is not one who would take pleasure in squandering it on anything, or in seeing even small sums wasted by extravagance. He knows how to economize as well as to expend his wealth.

There is great length of fibre forward and backward from the opening of the ear. Thus the ascending fibres that converge and diverge from the medulla up to the corpus callosum—and higher still to the exterior of the brain—are exceptionally long, and give power and scope to the gray matter. In all things he has used his judgment along with a far-sighted motive and a watchfulness or penetration which few are willing to expend on their business. He worked up from the lower rungs of the ladder, where he was placed as a bobbin-boy in a linen factory, to an engine-boy in a dark and dirty cellar with a wage of one dollar and twenty cents per week. Then a messenger boy of the Ohio Telegraph Company at fourteen years old

with two dollars and fifty cents per week. Then a telegraphic operator at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month, when the first telegraph operators received messages by sound instead of by tape. Then an operator in the Pennsylvania Railroad employ, where he remained for thirteen years, becoming division superintendent, to the time when he made his first investment by introducing sleeping-cars into railroad service. Then in the telegraph service during the war, and on the battlefield of Bull Run in charge of telegraph lines. Then to invest in oil wells by purchasing with others the famous Storey Farm, Oil Creek, Pa., which gave Carnegie his first start in life as a capitalist, as the price paid for the mines was \$40,000, which were soon afterward worth \$5,000,000. He subsequently started the Iron Bridge Building Works, and gradually acquired control of the steel industry in the United States; and, at the commencement of the present year, sold out his principal stock with a retiring interest of \$250,000,000.

It is estimated that he has given away for educational purposes alone \$20,731,865.

He was born on November 25, 1837, in Dunfermline, Scotland, which makes him in his sixty-fourth year. He has his hobby and method for giving away his wealth according to plans laid out by his shrewd and far-sighted intellect. While some men devote their wealth to building churches, others to technical work, Carnegie has always had in mind a hobby for erecting and encouraging libraries. In St. Louis alone he has expended \$1,000,000 for the construction of library buildings. The conditions upon which he has given vast portions of his wealth indicate that he takes as keen an interest in bestowing it where it will be appropriately used, as he showed in his work when an active member of the large steel works in Pittsburgh.

His last municipal gift to New York of \$5,200,000 he considers to be a rare privilege and wishes this sum to be ex-

pended upon sixty-five libraries in Greater New York. To the erection of buildings and the endowment of the proposed technical school of Pittsburgh he has given \$25,000,000, and it is intended to make the Carnegie school the finest of its kind in the world. It is stated that he has decided to give \$50,000,000 to public libraries and other educational institutions. Of this vast

When a man takes a pleasure in giving away his wealth, it is certainly an ideal state of mind to possess. Quite recently, on reaching British soil, he made the comment that he was only just commencing to give, but that he was governed in his giving by certain principles which are clear to his own mind. In making his \$5,200,000 gift to New York City he said that New



FIG. 1.—THE HOUSE WHERE MR. CARNEGIE WAS BORN, DUNFERMLINE, SCOTLAND.

FIG. 2.—SKIBO CASTLE, MR. CARNEGIE'S PRESENT RESIDENCE IN SCOTLAND.

sum, \$30,000,000 remains yet to be expended.

Mr. Carnegie believes that libraries should be placed near the homes of the poor; if they are not, the tired men and women will not go to them. He counts in his plans for libraries in Greater New York to have a library within half a mile of every citizen, and he believes that they should be as near as possible to the school.

York was growing at the rate of thirty-five per cent., while London is growing only at the rate of ten per cent. New York City is now magnificently provided with a central foundation in its consolidated libraries, but the city needs branch libraries to supply the great and constantly increasing population both in the town and the suburbs.

As he is yet in his prime, with at least twenty years longer to which to

look forward, we trust that he will be able to live to see the benefit that his industry has been to the country at large. We firmly believe that his example will be followed by lesser magnates, who will catch his generous spirit, and be anxious to share the wholesome effects of such generous and liberal-minded philanthropy.

#### JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

It was said the other day that when a man gets to be worth \$100,000,000 he ceases to be an individual and becomes an institution. This is the name that is given to John D. Rockefeller, who has made his wealth out of nothing, every penny he possesses is the produce of his labor, shrewdness, and business. He is in his sixty-first year, and for the past twenty years he has been making money at the rate of ten millions a year. With the accumulative power of his present millions behind him and his capacity for making every cent count, it is quite within the range of possibility that he may become the first American billionaire. He is certainly a remarkable man in many ways—is a thoroughly matter-of-fact man, and “avoids publicity as most men would the plague.” He is tall in form, with a suggestion of a stoop, his face is pale and thoughtful, and his manner reserved. He suggests to the uninitiated the mind of a scholar or professional man rather than “an industrial Hercules or a Napoleon of finance,” and his head carries out this impression. He has all the keenness of a lawyer and the observing qualities of the scientist. He speaks in a slow, deliberate manner, weighing each word. You do not find in John D. Rockefeller anything of the impulsive or showy talker, in fact, his language is not a largely developed faculty, and his conversation impresses one as being the result of thought, caution, and common sense. His head indicates great caution, and his life exemplifies this; he is not a man who has

taken large risks, but by patience, diligence, industry, foresight and indomitable will power he has made a success, and a thumping success, out of what others would have been content to work out as ordinary business. Hence the faculties of Destructiveness, Cautiousness, Acquisitiveness, Firmness, Comparison, and the perceptive faculties largely characterize the great oil magnate, and they help to make him what he is. His Cautiousness has made him watch every turn in his life, and this idea has been put into words by one of his business associates, who has said of him, “I believe the secret of Mr. John D. Rockefeller’s success lies in his power of foresight, which often seems to his associates to be wonderful. It comes simply from his habit of looking at every side of a question, of weighing the favorable and unfavorable features of a situation, and of sifting out the inevitable result through his unfailing judgment.” His Cautiousness and Firmness are immensely developed, and he has always shown the capabilities of a general, giving orders with tact. In building up the Standard Oil Company’s immense power and wealth, Rockefeller has been the head and others have been the hands; he is the man who makes out the plans, and his associates carry them out. He is a decided organizer and a leader in whatever he undertakes. As a boy he showed the same capacity for taking the lead, manifesting most decidedly that qualities developed in childhood are but the forerunners of what environment and habit will show later on in life.

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## Phrenology Among its Objectors.

By REV. J. H. KEELEY.

Professor De Motte, in one of his lectures, is making the assertion: "No person can look into your face and tell what you are thinking about." And, again, he says in substance: "I defy any Mind-reader, or any Phrenologist or Physiognomist, to read my thoughts."

Mr. De Motte is no doubt scientifically and philosophically safe and accurate in both these assertions. But when he proceeds to rap with equal recklessness each of the classes named, and pronounces them to be "blind guides," and asks his hearers to leave them and their external symbols to the untrained thought of the semi-superstitious, and go with him into the more recently explored labyrinths of the brain, and there meander among the convoluted vales and uplands and cell-built chambers of that sensitive thought-manufacturer, we pause and reflect. We go with him and his pictures, however, with mental reservation, and are refreshed and edified, and come back enlightened, but not satisfied.

We agree with this popular lecturer that "no person can look into your face and tell what you are thinking about," but any fairly intelligent person, with information now attainable to guide him, may look into your face and tell what kind of thoughts you have been thinking most, and what kind of desires and sentiments and affections have had most influence with you and upon you. Further, the well-informed and trained and careful observer can tell what kind of thoughts and feelings are now having the most influence with you and upon you.

This is not done by "black art," but by clean, pure, white intelligent art, such as it is an honor and blessing to have and use. All intelligent life houses itself in formulated matter "according to its kind." The bird spirit does not put on a squirrel body, nor the squirrel spirit the body of a bird. The

clay that encases the quadruped is not moulded and fashioned like the clay-house of the biped—nor is it of the same fineness of quality, though both are of the common dust—as raw material. The spirit that is in a man determines the kind of body he will have, or, better, the nature of the man—the man himself—is father to his body. As his soul is, so the earthly home of his soul will be. Thus the life within may be learned by the symbols without.

Now, that men deny this, or that thinkers find what seem to be insuperable difficulties to this, does not prove it false. Every living thing "produces after its kind," and has a body, and bodily characteristics, "after its kind." This is the basic law.

It is not the aim in this paper to give any outline of Phrenology or Physiognomy, but to point out briefly how reckless and unscientific are the sweeping assertions of Professor De Motte and others. For it is not an uncommon thing for popular lecturers to treat Phrenology and Physiognomy in the same way that Mr. De Motte does. Dr. F. M. Bristol, of Washington, and Dr. J. M. Buckley, of New York, delight to do so. Yet the arguments of these men almost invariably prove to be the erecting of a straw man to pummel him to pieces. Dr. Buckley frankly admits that he appropriates bodily the nomenclature of Phrenology, while he denies that the system is scientific. Dr. Bristol practically admits that the records of the mind are written in the face, and yet he declines to concede any value to Physiognomy as a branch of scientific information. But Henry Ward Beecher was emphatic in his support of Phrenology, and made practical use of it.

The subject of Phrenology has often come into disrepute because of claims made for it by disbelievers that it never claimed, and because of prophecies made for it by those who were never

given any word of prophecy to deliver. Principles are not fakes, because fakes misrepresent principles. Phrenology (which in the general sense used includes Physiognomy) occupies a kingdom of scientific truth lying along the confines of Physiology upon the one side and along the confines of Psychology upon the other, and connects these two.

Phrenologists (worthy of the name) do not profess to have a fixed and final system of truth done up to be delivered on demand as one would go to a mint for money, but, rather, a gold-bearing region with millions in it for those who will go for it, and pay the price in proper toil—scientific observation.

Professor De Môtte does not discuss Phrenology. He disposes of it without discussing it. It is not to be considered of any service in the study of human nature, and yet, before he closes his lecture, he applies the principles that Phrenologists have taught for fifty years! Doubtless he does it ignorantly—in unbelief—and so should be pardoned when he repents and does his first work over again!

We have never yet heard an objection made to Phrenology that could not be answered more readily and more satisfyingly than many objections to Geology a generation ago. We have never heard an objection made to Phrenology deserving dignified consideration that did not reveal lack of knowledge of what Phrenology claimed, or a lack of information, on the part of the objector, of the subject he was discussing.

One of the commonest objections, for instance, is "Phrenology claims that size is the measure of power, and yet," they say, "small brains often show more power than large ones." When this is flung out to an audience, the Phrenologist is considered vanquished, and the lecturer trips blithely on to give a substitute which in most cases turns out to be truths always taught by Phrenologists, but done up in different garments by the man of the hour.

"Size, other things being equal, is the measure of power," has been used

by Phrenologists, and is yet used; and it is true, whenever and wherever and to whatever applied, when intelligently applied and interpreted; whether dealing with brain, muscle, or metal, and every practical philosopher will admit it. But this postulate is just as good, or better: "Quality, other things being equal, is the measure of power." And the writer prefers this postulate in dealing with the brain. For it is a fact that quality counts for more than quantity here, as elsewhere. This disposes absolutely of the flippant objection, "large heads are not always the ablest." The fact is that they usually are—and if the quality and culture be the same, they always are.

Bacon's method of finding truth is not yet discounted: "Observe the facts; then generalize, and find the law, or laws, which govern." Phrenologists pursue this method. What are the facts? they ask. What are the relations of soul and body? Dr. Gall and Dr. Spurzheim and Dr. Coombe not only helped to establish the truth now generally accepted that the brain is the organ of the mind, but they pointed out that the mind did more than use the organ as a whole; and, further, that the mind left unmistakable evidences of how it worked, in the contour of the skull, the general shape of the head, and the form of the face. The critical observer and patient student may find these as other facts are found.

And as to the face—it is an open book to all, but may be read only by those who have mastered the alphabet, and have advanced in a knowledge of the language by which the unseen soul traces with accurate and delicate pencil the thoughts and emotions within, upon the constantly transforming pages of the human countenance without—each new record being a rewriting of the old, yet never wholly obliterating the old.

The public teacher who to-day says there is nothing in Phrenology simply plays upon words, or exhibits his ignorance. All branches of practical science that deal with human nature are debtors to it, directly or indirectly.



There is not a reporter that has ripened into reliability but uses its information in reporting the doings of men and assemblies. A case in point. A prominent pastor in the West was reported. He claimed to be misrepresented as to his meaning, but within a few months the reporter was proven correct by the divine's own conduct. The reporter explained that his method of reading human nature by Phrenology made him confident that he had correctly interpreted the speaker's meaning, as the divine's defection from the denomination he served so soon thereafter was his vindication.

Our comic papers would lose their pith and power without the knowledge of how to exhibit the ludicrous by distorting the natural. But, if there be no meaning in the natural contour of the head and outline of the face, how comes in the force in their extravagant uses? There must be accuracy in caricature to make it acceptable to the critical and

educative to the less observant. The best comic papers in the world are "Puck," "Punch," and "Judge." And the best phrenological illustrations may be found in them and in the drawings of Thomas Nast. The force that counts on the first page of the "Ram's Horn" lies in the accuracy with which Mr. Beard put the right kind of heads upon the characters there drawn, and the right kind of faces upon those heads.

Professor De Motte is to be heartily commended for his services upon the platform. He unfolds scientific truth in picturesque language, and gilds it with romantic settings. He is a moral power, and the light he reflects evidently first heats to a glow his own earnest soul. But his jibes at Phrenology and Physiognomy are reckless and unscientific, and, when he classes these in the same category with "Mind-readers," he displays not large knowledge, but lack of it.

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## People of Note.

### THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.

By D. T. Elliott.

The appointment of the Right Reverend A. F. Winnington Ingram, Suffragan Bishop of Stepney, to the important bishopric of London is a very popular one. He has youth on his side, being only forty-three years of age, and has already won golden opinions for his zeal and enthusiasm in his work among the poor in the east end of London.

The new Bishop was educated at Marlborough and Keble College, Oxford, and acquitted himself with credit in his studies. He has been an active worker rather than a student as head of the Oxford House, Bethnal Green, and Rural Dean of Spitalfields.

In taking a phrenological view of the new Bishop we notice that he possesses a compact organization with no extra adipose tissue to dispose him to ease

and self-comfort; such a type of man could not be idle in whatever sphere of life he was placed; he will always have plenty of work on hand, and will show sufficient assertiveness in taking the initiative in any new enterprise that has for its object the improvement and elevation of the masses. Students of Phrenology will observe the height and breadth of the head in the coronal region where the moral organs are situated, also the influence of these faculties upon the executive region of the brain, and here we have the secret of his success as a philanthropist and moral reformer. That is a capable man is evident from the breadth of his head in the base and the strength of the perceptive intellect. The breadth in the anterior upper portion shows him to be a man of broad views, with an expansive mind and more than average ability for planning, organizing and adapting means to ends. All his plans

will have a practical issue, for they are the result of observation and a knowledge of human nature and its requirements. As a scholar he is not profound nor brilliant; he will be more appreciated for his common-sense view of things, strong sympathy, practical judgment and intuitive sagacity, rather than for his extraordinary intellectual attainments. He is pre-emi-



RIGHT REV. A. F. W. INGRAM, THE NEW  
BISHOP OF LONDON.

nently a worker as busy as a bee, and thoroughly enthusiastic in all his undertakings; he carries a good deal of magnetic influence about with him and will create enthusiasm in others, hence he will succeed where many men fail. He is fully alive to the importance of every detail connected with his work and will not overlook minor points connected with his plans and purposes, and, if necessary, he would do the superintending himself rather than there should be failure. He is thoroughly optimistic and buoyant in nature, hopeful and cheerful in disposition, yet serious and reserved in manner, and conscientious in the carrying out of his duties. He is not an erratic worker, he keeps steadily on until he accomplishes his object; thoroughness and steadiness

of purpose will characterize him in everything. He will manifest plenty of tact and diplomacy in dealing with people, also a quiet reserve which will prevent him committing himself without careful thought. The strength of his Cautiousness, Secretiveness, and Acquisitiveness will give him shrewdness and the necessary amount of worldly wisdom which is requisite in every calling in life. The strength of Agreeableness, Benevolence and Approbativeness will atone for the apparent weakness of the social group of faculties; resoluteness and tenacity of purpose are marked characteristics and give persistency to his character. When he decides to pursue a particular line of work he is not easily persuaded to give it up. He will prefer working on independent lines and will not tolerate too much interference from the earthly powers that be. Given plenty of liberty he will accomplish a great deal of solid, practical work in his new diocese, for he possesses the necessary mental tools to work with. He is very tolerant, sympathetic and just toward those who differ with him, and it will be just as easy for him to shake hands with a captain of the Salvation Army as with a brother bishop. He can adapt himself to all classes of people; he is never awkward or mentally confused; he can say the right word at the proper moment, and will make others feel at ease in his presence. He is an independent thinker, and will talk very straight, concise and to the point; he will call a spade a spade and sin sin. Earnestness and intensity of feeling will characterize his preaching; he has the ability to use metaphors and anecdotes to advantage, and his keen sense of humor will give interest to his public utterances. He has a good physique, an harmonious temperament and a versatile mind. He is thoroughly energetic, industrious and a real worker. He is a man capable of wielding an immense influence over others and will be deservedly appreciated for his fairness, justice and sympathy toward his fellow clergy. He is a worthy successor to the late Bishop Creighton.

**MRS. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE,**  
**PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLA-**  
**TIVE LEAGUE.**

As legislative matters have during the last fifty years, and more particularly during the last decade, come before the notice of women, it is but natural that there should come as an outgrowth a society particularly adapted to work of this nature. Anyone who is connected with the club life of New York realizes that one of its brightest members is the

She was born at Raleigh, N. C., her father, George P. Devereux, being of Irish extraction on his father's side, while his mother, Frances Pollok, was a descendant of Sir Thomas Pollok, one of the early governors of North Carolina. On her mother's side she was descended from Sarah Elizabeth Johnson, one of the old New York and New England families. Her mother's father was the Honorable William Samuel Johnson, one of the first two senators from Connecticut, and later president of Co-



**MRS. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE LEAGUE.**

subject of our sketch. It is a subject of considerable wonderment to a large number of her friends how Mrs. Devereux Blake succeeds so well in dividing up her time among so wide an area of intellectual interests.

Being connected with the Woman's Suffrage Movement for so many years, it is not a surprise to us that she has centralized a great deal of interest in the National Legislative League, for she realizes the great need of better legislation for women.

lumbia College, New York. Both Mr. and Mrs. Devereux were descended from the Rev. Jonathan Edwards. Thus her ancestral environment was of the finest. Her father died in his early prime of life, and her mother removed with her to New Haven, Conn., where she had every advantage of education, taking the Yale College course with tutors at home. After the year 1859 she commenced her literary career, and it was not until 1866 that she married Grenfill Blake, of New York, and made her

home in this city. Three years later she became interested in the movement for the enfranchisement of women, to which she has since so largely devoted her life, and has become an active executive officer in the Woman's Suffrage organizations. She has conducted many legislative campaigns, and secured the enactment of many statutes of benefit to her sex, and through her efforts mainly women were appointed as census enumerators in 1880 and 1890; were granted pensions as war nurses; made eligible to civil service positions; and principally through her exertions we, in the State of New York, are indebted for the passage of the following laws: Granting school suffrage to women; making father and mother joint guardians of their children; enabling a woman to make a will without her husband's consent; providing that there shall be women as trustees in all public institutions where women are placed; providing seats for saleswomen; while she originated and sustained the agitation for the appointment of police matrons; that for placing women on boards of education; and advancing the salaries of female school teachers. These are among the many lines of work to which she has devoted herself, and was the first person to demand that Columbia College should be open to women students. She is the founder of the Society for Political Study, and has planned and conducted innumerable conventions and public meetings.

She is a woman of charming personality, and her forehead indicates that she possesses a strong practical, observing, and scientific intellect. She is domesticated in her tastes, and, although she has devoted so much time to public work as a professional lecturer, and to the raising of the standard of women's work, yet she is a tower of strength in her home, where she receives her many friends every week.

We regret that the photograph will not allow our readers to see the whole of the head, as it is a remarkable one in many ways, for the forehead and the features of the face indicate the

strength of character, the executive ability, and the logical power that she possesses.

The Legislative League was founded last March to do away with all federal injustice based on sex, and the work this winter has been to have the laws of this State in the matter of inheritance of husband and wife from each other made equal and just.

### RICHARD DELAFIELD.

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,  
NEW YORK CITY.

It may be interesting for our readers to know what characteristics have helped to build up the character, position, and fame of Richard Delafield, president of the National Park Bank, New York City. It is stated that he draws the largest salary of any bank president in the United States. He was receiving \$25,000 per year, and the directors have been so well satisfied with his labors that they have voted to raise his salary to \$40,000 a year.

It requires a very unique combination of physical and mental powers to succeed, as Mr. Delafield has successfully done, in becoming the custodian of \$70,000,000. He has a thoroughly healthy organization, the vital elements predominate in the capacious chest, the fullness of the face, and the well-developed rotund features. The head is large, and the quality of his organization is above the average notch. He is a man who is filled with enthusiasm; he does not dream himself into power, but the base of his brain is amply supplied with force, executiveness, and grit to enable him to manage and control forces that would appall many another man. He is full of life, and in his element when he has massive work to carry out. Responsibilities do not weigh him down as is the case with some men, for he has ample energy stored that can be used when occasion requires. He knows how to keep his powder dry as the saying is, and always takes aim before he fires a shot.

Ability to decide on momentous questions comes as second nature to him. He can think on his feet; even when people are pouring their troubles into one ear he can make calculations and bend his attention to another kind of work altogether foreign from what he is supposed to be occupied with. His versatility of mind is remarkable; few men have better command over themselves than he has, and he will know how to use his abilities to the end of his life in a remarkable way.

Not only has he a full side-head, which enables him to appreciate value and accumulate money, but he is able to look calmly upon the accumulation



MR. RICHARD DELAFIELD.

of wealth and take success when it comes along without losing his balance. Some men become over-reaching in their desires to possess power or wealth, and when these come to their door they are not satisfied, but think that they must have still more. Here is a man who, whether he was rich or poor, would be able to adapt himself to his circumstances.

His head indicates that he possesses large Acquisitiveness, which explains why he can value property and, further, how he can accumulate it. This fac-

ulty works with his perceptive qualities as well as with his organizing faculties; thus, while he would not waste anything that belonged to himself or to others, he would always be willing to give a fair price for everything he purchased. He is a man, however, who looks ahead and knows what is going to take place twenty-five years hence; he is not living in the day that he breathes, eats, and sleeps, as most people do, but he has finished with that day long before he enters it.

It will be noticed that his forehead is broad and well filled out in the upper as well as in the lower stories; hence, he is a man of quick perceptions, of keen organizing ability and exquisite taste, as well as sound common-sense. He is so full of electricity and personal magnetism that others coming in contact with him cannot help but be touched by his force and energy of mind.

His memory of details and special events appears to be specially developed, even marvellously so, while his insight into character is one of the chief sources of his success in life. He knows how to understand the characteristics of others and get at their real value and worth without asking for their testimonials; he trusts more to his own instinct, his intuitive judgment and practical common-sense than to the best parchment covered with the most honored name. He is a rare man of business, and if he had but five dollars in his pocket when starting an enterprise he would work out a plan for doubling and trebling it.

It must not be understood that Mr. Delafield is a miser, or one to appreciate every cent without letting others have a chance to swell their capital, for he is not that kind of a man, but shows generosity of feeling for the interests of others and a breadth of philanthropy which at various periods of his life touches all classes of the community.

He is a man who believes in work. It is a pleasure to him and a necessity, for his active organization must be accomplishing something that is worthy of the devotion of his best thoughts. He is a



man who uses practical language when expressing his ideas; he does not waste words, but knows how to sum up in a few sentences what he wants to impress upon others.

In short, he is a man of immense energy, strong convictions, keen sympathies, and has a wide-awake mind. Practical science is the key-note of his character. He looks at the value of everything; hence, is a valuable adviser, a painstaking worker, and one capable of taking responsibility of a very comprehensive kind.

Of the many financiers that it has been our pleasure to examine, we know of no one who so completely fills the characteristics of a true president as Mr.

Richard Delafield. Russell Sage we found to possess an exceedingly keen business type of head and a motive-mental temperament. Mr. Tilford, president of the New Amsterdam Bank, has a strong vital-mental temperament, and possesses a large brain and a powerful organization; he, too, has fine business capacity. Others present a mental temperament, and content themselves with simply a mental calculation of profit and loss without coming actually into the arena of the work itself. In Mr. Delafield we find the combination of the motive, vital, and mental elements which enable him to stand the strain of vast responsibilities.

J. A. F.

## SCIENCE OF HEALTH

### Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

#### MAN BY NATURE A COUNTRY DWELLER.

Man by nature is a country dweller, and, when living under primitive conditions in rural or sparsely settled communities, enjoys immunity from a large number of physical deficiencies and disorders which afflict the city dweller. He cannot congregate in cities and subject himself to all the unsanitary and unhygienic conditions of such a life without inevitably suffering the consequences.—Dr. Ehinger.

#### IGNORANCE OF HYGIENE.

A crying evil of our and all times has been the almost universal ignorance of all classes on the subject of health. That there is a desire for health on the part of most people can hardly be denied, but education at present does practically nothing in the sphere of

health. In my own case I may say that I never received a word of instruction on health throughout my whole education, which means about six or seven years of private-school life, about five years of public-school life, and about four years of university life. This is an evil of the day scarcely inferior to any, and it will do much to account for the physical degeneracy of which many so constantly complain.—Professor Miles.

#### MAN, FRUIT OF EVOLUTION.

Science is charged, be it once more recalled, with numbering man among the beasts, and leveling his body with the dust. But he who reads for himself the history of creation, as it is written by the hand of Evolution, will be overwhelmed by the glory and honor heaped upon this creature. To be a man, and to have no conceivable suc-



cessor; to be the fruit and crown of the long-past eternity, and the highest possible fruit and crown; to be the last victor among the decimated phalanxes of earlier existences, and to be nevermore defeated; to be the best that Nature in her strength and opulence can produce; to be the first of that new order of beings who, by their dominion over the lower world and their equipment for a higher, reveal that they are made in the image of God—to be this is to be elevated to a rank in Nature more exalted than any philosophy, or any poetry, or any theology, have ever given to man. Man was always told that his place was high; the reason for it he never knew till now; he never knew that his title-deeds were the very laws of Nature; that he alone was the Alpha and Omega of creation, the beginning and the end of matter, the final goal of life.—Drummond.

#### ARTIFICIAL SUNSHINE.

Tesla claims to have invented a new form of electrical lighting without the use of the form of lamp now common. Of it he says: "I have found that in almost all its actions the light produces the same effects as sunlight, and this makes me hopeful that its introduction into dwellings will have the effect of improving, in a measure now impossible to estimate, the hygienic conditions. Since sunlight is a very powerful curative agent, and since this light makes it possible to have sunlight, so to speak, of any desired intensity, day and night in our homes, it stands to reason that the development of germs will be checked, and many diseases—as consumption for instance—successfully combated by continually exposing the patients to the rays of these lamps. I have ascertained unmistakably that the light produces a soothing action on the nerves, which I attribute to the effect which it has upon the retina of the eye. It also improves vision, just exactly as the sunlight, and it ozonizes slightly the atmosphere. These effects can be regulated at will. For instance, in hos-

pitals, where such a light is of paramount importance, lamps may be designed which will produce just that quantity of ozone which the physician may desire for the purification of the atmosphere, or, if necessary, the ozone production can be stopped altogether."

#### MASSAGE OF THE EYEBALL.

Dr. Wood ("Jour. Am. Med. Assn.") says: "The most satisfactory employment of massage will be found in chronic diseases of the eye borders and substance, in almost all of those subacute and chronic infections of the conjunctivæ that one commonly includes in the title 'conjunctivitis.'

"Indirect massage, 'with the pulp of the finger placed on the skin of the lids,' is to be preferred, in most cases, to direct massage, which, though valuable in certain cases so far as the conjunctiva is concerned, is not so easily carried out, nor so readily borne as the indirect.

"Little is to be gained by inducing marked congestion of the vessels by using force or very irritating adjuncts. The séance should rarely last over three or four minutes.

"After employment of massage the lashes should be washed with warm water, and the mucus wiped away with cotton."

#### CHINESE BRAINS.

NOTE.—The following article was written by Dr. Dio Lewis, but never published. It will interest some of the readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. The manuscript was placed in my hands by Mrs. Dio Lewis.

M. L. H.

The Chinaman has the largest known brain. Next in order is the Scotchman. Next the men of New England; next the Englishman, next the German, then the Frenchman, then the negro (whose brain is several ounces less than the Frenchman's), then come the millions of Hindustanese, the Australians, and other inferior peoples

about whose brains by actual weight we know but little, except that they are distinctly smaller.

Dr. Clapham records the weights of sixteen adult Chinese brains. They belonged to the common or coolie class, and were chance victims of the great typhoon, which raged at Hong-Kong in September, 1874. Eleven were men, five women. The brains of the men weighed an average of 50 ounces. This is an enormous average for uneducated men.

During three years' life among the Chinese, I was constantly impressed with the size of their heads. I frequently tried on the hats of common laboring men, and found them too large, although my own hat is what is known as 7 5-8.

The superior size of the Chinese brain will surprise no one who has lived among them. During years of life on the Pacific coast, I was in constant intercourse with them. They swarm in the streets, and if you keep your eyes open, you must learn much of their thought and life. Besides, I made a special study of these people.

During our days of slavery I learned that white men find it very difficult to tell the truth about those who are not white. In California I heard noisy men declare that the Chinese were dirty and devilish. The newspapers told us from day to day that these half-human wretches were devoted to loathsome and nameless vices. I resolved to go to the bottom of the Chinese question, so far as their personal habits are concerned. In each of my three camping expeditions I took a Chinese cook. My wife employed a Chinese laundryman; a Chinaman made my shoes, and I frequently visited them in their quarters, making my way to their deepest and darkest dens.

The outcome of three years' study of the Chinese question on the Pacific coast led to the conclusions:

First. That the Chinese are remarkably clean. Each of my three cooks took a bath before turning in at night, often under great difficulties. In their

quarters in the cities they crowd many into a small space, but contrive to maintain under the circumstances remarkable cleanliness.

Second. They are honest and reliable, not in an absolute sense, but to a remarkable degree, considering that they are strangers in a strange land, separated from the influence of parents and relatives, which to them means much. During the three years I had pretty constant business relations with them, no one of them ever attempted to cheat me out of a penny.

My wife and self conversed with one to two hundred intelligent American persons who employed Chinese servants, and we absolutely and truly heard nothing but praise.

Third. Their skill in laundry work, fruit picking and preserving, in raising the finest garden vegetables, in fine sewing, slipper- and boot-making—in brief, in every business they have learned on the Pacific Coast, and their capacity for turning out work, are so remarkable that they drive everybody else out of the business, and earn two or three dollars a day where an Irishman would earn a dollar or so. Dennis Kearney and his friends are right in their fear that the Chinese, unless driven out of the country, will drive the Irish out of every skilled occupation on the Pacific Coast. The Chinaman has a wonderfully keen brain, dexterous fingers, and tireless industry. If working by the piece, he will, if permitted, continue at his task from sixteen to eighteen hours a day.

The Chinese, industrially considered, are the most valuable of all our immigrants. They perform a vast deal of labor in the most skillful way, are particularly devoted to the soil, especially fruit-growing and gardening; will utilize land that white men regard as worthless, and waste very little in extravagant living. If treated kindly and welcomed to citizenship, which thus far they have vainly striven to secure, they would make a valuable addition to our population.

DIO LEWIS.

## What Shall We Eat?

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

Alimentiveness, the organ in the brain that is the seat of the desire for food, is located on each side of the head, between the eyes and ears. Above, and partly around it, are the animal propensities, acquisitiveness being next above it. The perceptive faculties are located above the eyes, the intellectual above the perceptive, and the moral at the top of the brain, above them all. The eyes and ears, aided by the perceptive, reasoning, and moral faculties, ought to be able to ascertain just what kind of food the human family should live upon.

In addition to this we have all that has been directly revealed in the scriptures. Science and revelation ought, certainly, to settle satisfactorily the question as to what we should eat. The scriptures are the word of God, and science interprets the laws of God, and they must agree. Let us first examine what the scriptures say about food.

Christ said, "Search the scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they that testify of me." In the last two and the first four verses of the third and fourth chapters of St. Matthew we find the following:

(16) "And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water: and, lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove, and lighting upon him:" (17) "And lo, a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." (1) "Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit, into the wilderness, to be tempted of the devil." (2) "And when he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he was afterwards a-hungred." (3) "And when the tempter came to him, he said, If thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread." (4) "But he answered and said, It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone,

but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

St. John said:

(1) "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." (2) "The same was in the beginning with God." In Hebrews, fourth chapter, twelfth verse, we read, "For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discernor of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

Now what has God said in His word, and what do the Scriptures teach, about what man shall eat? If we go back to the beginning, we find in the first chapter of Genesis the following:

(11) "And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself: and it was so." (27) "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them." (29) "And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat."

In the second chapter of Genesis we read:

(16) "And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, of every tree of the garden thou mayst freely eat:" (17) "But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

But the serpent beguiled Eve by making her believe that she would not surely die, and he said to her:

"For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, know-



forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live forever." (23) "Therefore the Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden, to till the ground from whence he was taken." (24) "So he drove out the man; and he placed at the east of the garden of Eden cherubim and a flaming sword which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life."

Is not Phrenology the cherubim, and electricity or the Spirit of God the flaming sword, that turns every way to keep the way to the tree of life? Will not the science of man, and the Word of God, or Spirit of God, that has a dwelling-place in man's organization, teach the people how to eat and drink, and how to care for the body, so that we may eat of the Tree of Life that is still "eastward in Eden"? The salvation of the body was an important part of Christ's mission while on this earth. He healed the diseases of all whose sins he forgave. He told His disciples to pray "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, in earth as it is in heaven." St. Paul said, in Romans, twelfth, first:

"I beseech you therefore brethren, by the mercy of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." In First Corinthians, third, 16th and 17th, Paul said, (16) "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you?" (17) "If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy, for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are." Second Corinthians, sixth chapter, (16) "And what agreement hath the temple of God with idols? for ye are the temple of the living God; as God hath said, I will dwell in them, and walk in them; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people." (17) "Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing; and I will receive you." (18) "And will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty."

Revelation, second, seventh, says:

"He that hath an ear, let him hear what the spirit saith unto the churches; To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the midst of the paradise of God."

If there is any future existence or condition of happiness for the human family, it will be obtained by a correct knowledge and strict obedience to the laws of God, as they are established in the nature of man, and are revealed in God's word. When these are correctly interpreted and properly understood and cheerfully obeyed, we shall know exactly how to secure health, happiness, and eternal life. The cherubim and flaming sword will point the way to the Tree of Life, of which man was commanded to "freely eat."

"For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." In chapter vi. of St. John, Christ said (47): "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth in me hath everlasting life." (48) "I am that bread of life." (50) "This is the bread which cometh down from heaven that a man may eat thereof and not die." (51) "I am the living bread which comes down from heaven; if any man eat of this bread he shall live forever: and the bread that I will give him is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world." (53) "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood ye have no life in you. For my flesh is meat indeed and my blood is drink indeed."

Now, what do these sayings mean? Do they not mean that it is what we eat and what we drink that sustain and perpetuate our life on this earth, and give us eternal life? The feast of the Passover or feast of unleavened bread was instituted by Moses at the command of God, in commemoration of the fact that when the Angel of death passed through all the land of Egypt and slew all of the first born of the Egyptians and their lives were saved. This feast of unleavened bread has been held by the Jews annually for 3,213 years, and it continues for seven days, in which all

yeast or leaven is banished from their homes. It is a time of general purification with the Jews. Jesus Christ and his disciples kept this feast, and at the last one they held before his crucifixion he instituted what is now called the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

"And as they were eating, Jesus took bread and brake it and gave to his disciples and said: Take, eat, this is my body: this do in remembrance of me." "And he took the cup and gave thanks and gave it to them saying, drink ye all of it: For this is my blood of the New Testament which is shed for many for the remission of sins."

Christ's power to save was in his

blood, and it was its purity that gave it such power. "The life of all flesh is the blood thereof," and the purer that blood is kept the more life there is in it. Eating things not designed for food is the one great source of impurity of the blood of the race. Yeast bread is an agent of impurity, of rottenness, of disease and death, and the sooner it is banished from the dietary of the human race the sooner will "God's kingdom come and his will be done in earth as it is in heaven." The science of man is now solving that problem, and it will thus be finally solved on the Christian program, if fully understood and carried out.



"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.

### MUSICAL AND OTHERWISE.

BY UNCLE JOE.

Fig. 555.—J. H. McKee, Rocky Ford, Col.—This child is the impersonation of health; she is not likely to suffer from any organic weakness, and ought to enjoy a full complement of vitality. She will do good wherever she is, for she will scatter sunshine and see the bright side of life. Mental curiosity is one of her strongest characteristics; she knows how to ask questions in a first-rate manner, and is so importunate that people will not want to put her off. She will show not only curiosity, but interest, and it will not matter whether she is in the kitchen watching the cook bake the pies, or in the school-room with her teacher, it will be just the same, and the interest she manifests will make people desirous of acquiescing with her demands. She is a very

sensitive child, and will not want to commit herself unnecessarily, for she will always have before her the desire to please people, and criticism will only spoil her efforts. She will have to make up her mind to take some criticisms along with commendation.

She is intuitive, and quickly decides whether she wants to make friends of certain playmates and schoolmates, or not. She will have strong likes and dislikes, but her geniality of mind will not want to offend anyone; on this account she will be able to get along well with almost everyone. She will be fond of reading, and will learn much by observation; still, her reflective qualities will call out her observation rather than vice versa. She is warm-hearted, affectionate, and magnetic, and as a teacher



she will make all the scholars love as well as respect her. She ought to be able to use her talent for drawing, and had better take her paper and pencil and sketch out-of-doors, for she loves beautiful scenery, and will very readily be able to reproduce what she sees. Her temper will be modified largely by her Benevolence. She would make a first-rate doctor, but she would not care much for surgery.

She must be allowed to grow up naturally rather than forced into any arti-



FIG. 555.—J. H. MCKEE, ROCKY FORD, COLO.  
PHYSICIAN OR TEACHER.

ficial mold. She should remember the old adage, "Early to bed and early to rise," so as to be able to get all the sleep she requires.

Fig. 556.—Josef Hoffmann.—It has been our privilege during the last few months to examine the characteristics of several well-known and talented children who have been before the public as musicians, singers, reciters, and elocutionists. When comparing their heads with those children who have

very little talent in music or elocution, we see a marked difference in the development around and above the eyes; hence, we think that some of our comparisons may be interesting to students who are always on the look-out for something new. A musician needs to have not only the organ of Tune largely developed, but also an exquisite temperament and quality of organization. It is possible to advise parents what kind of instruments their children should study, for, as all musicians know after they have been studying some years, an organist is differently gifted from a violinist; or, in other words, persons need different qualities to fit them to become expert on the different instruments.

One of the most interesting events of the musical season has been the return of Josef Hoffmann, who some years ago astonished the world with his wonderful piano recitals. Many persons will remember the little Polish boy who used to give concerts and recitals, playing on an instrument with specially raised pedals, and performing long programmes of the best works with remarkable technique. His calmness and repose were just as remarkable as his genius. It was the custom, after he had finished his programme, to give the clever little lad a theme on which he would improvise, and he often constructed a fugue upon it which would have done credit to many a budding young composer.

His head indicates that he possesses not only musical talent, but a well-developed, well-poised, well-balanced character. His brow is well developed, giving him weight and an appreciation for color-tones or light and shade in music. His head indicates that he would be able not only to remember music well and carry a theme in his mind, but his Constructiveness assists his Tune, Time, and Weight in giving him the power to compose and carry out a thought on the instrument as easily as an expert calculator carries out a plan of figures, or an inventor in wireless telegraphy comprehends how messages

can be sent from one part of the country to another without setting up wires to do so.

It will be noticed that young Hoffmann has a broad forehead, and one that is not crowded into a little space. His head is high over the ears, which enables him to show a masterful control over himself. Thus he will show not only an intellectual understanding of music but a thorough sympathy with the parts he takes up. His mind is in his work, and he is not liable to ex-

he showed that hard study had brought out what appeared at an earlier period in a more embryonic stage, and, appearing before the musical world to-day, he indicates a still greater advance in power, in beauty of touch, and in finished style of work. He has, of course, now outgrown the early original compositions which he played as a young artist, but they were none the less precious when performed, because they were tokens of much greater talent that had not then had a chance to develop.

The faculties we have marked on the brow and side-head are Tune, Time, Weight, and Constructiveness.



Photo by Falk.

FIG. 556.—JOSEF HOFMANN.

tremes of character which many musicians unfortunately fall a prey to. He is sympathetic in nature, yet will not allow sentiment to be the ruling power of his nature. He has more than ordinary judgment, power of criticism, and intellectual grasp of mind. His ability to express touch of an individual type, tone of a remarkable sweetness, technique, power and repose, characterize young Hoffmann's playing. When he returned to New York three years ago,

## HOME EDUCATION.\*

By F. L. OSWALD, M.D.

### II.—NURSERY REFORM.

Next to the night-air superstition, the worst foe to infant life is the meddler mania of parents and nurses—the propensity for incessant interference with the arrangements of nature and the manifestations of a child's instincts.

The helpless homunculus is "protected" against every breath of cool air that would invigorate his lungs, against opportunities for rough-and-tumble play that would strengthen his limbs. He is swaddled, bundled up like a mummy, kept prostrate all the day long in a sweltering stove-room, and withal expected to assimilate a quantum of food that would tax the digestive organs of an active child.

His shrieks for relief are silenced with "soothing syrup," i.e., with opiated treacle that complicates the distress of his afflicted stomach.

The desperate restlessness of his lucid intervals is smothered in additional surfeits, phlegm settles on the half-paralyzed lungs, servant-girl after servant-girl is discharged for failing to keep doors and windows hermetically closed

\* Written for the Phrenological Journal and Science of Health.

against the bracing air-currents of the outside world.

Merciful Nature at last quenches the flickering life-spark, and the orthodox mother bitterly reflects on the better luck of a profligate neighbor, who indulges her gadding propensity in the absence of a drunken husband, and yet contrived to raise six of her seven little gutter-snipes, romping about in wind and weather.

Rice-gruel and gross neglect are, indeed, less apt to extinguish the vitality of a young child than stove-heat and surfeits; and all nursery-managers, especially in orphan homes and foundling asylums, should be supplied with copies of a protocol recording the revelations of a baby-farm trial that excited the public of the Austrian capital a couple of years ago.

The Engel-macher ("angel-maker"), Frau Lisbeth Gessner, conducted her rapid-transit establishment in Lerchenfeld, near Vienna, and often boarded as many as thirty waifs; though the astonishing rate of mortality had more than once got her into trouble with the sanitary police.

She tried this plan and that to dodge indictments and at last hit upon a plan that would have precluded the risk of conviction if a police-detective had not got hold of her written instructions to a relative who managed her celestial transfer while the proprietor was junketing in a Dalmatian watering-place.

"Hire the best servants you can get," writes Mrs. Betsy Gessner, "and pay them good wages; the way our business is booming just now we can afford to be liberal. And always insist on references—a girl with a first-class character and reputation for truthfulness will make a valuable witness if we should come to hand-grips with the prosecuting attorney again. Allow those assistants to be present day and night, so they can swear to the good management in all details."

"Cleanliness," continues Madame, "cannot be carried too far; it will please

visitors to see the coverlets thrown back and find the bed-sheets as white as snow. Get the furniture revarnished whenever it gets scratched and spotted. Don't allow night-chairs in the bedrooms, not even the dry-earth closets. Let them wash the kids' faces three times a day—babies oftener, if needed."

What then? Did she instruct her cousin to slip in at midnight, when the servants were asleep, and fuddle the innocents with angel tea of some sort or other?

Mrs. Betsy Gessner knew a trick worth ten like that. "Don't get in a hurry and use laudanum," she warns her proxy; "no drugs at all, if you can help it. No saying to what lengths they might go in a test-case, and the nose of modern chemists is such they can smell a trace of poison a month after the funeral. . . . The list of paps I left you was made out by a competent physician, whom we can fall back upon if anything happens. Using nothing but that and milk, best milk in the market; BUT keep them stuffed to the limit (stopfe sic voll bis an die Ohren) and maintain a temperature of thirty-five degrees"—the reference being to the Reaumur thermometer—say, ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit. "If you will be careful about that, and keep the windows tightly closed the results will surprise you. Nobody can possibly find fault with our liberal use of pap and fuel; everything in abundance except cold water, for you must remember to allow nothing but warm drinks. Warm room, warm drinks, warm beds—nothing wrong about that, is there? but——"

The sequel is too infernal for literal translation; but, in the interest of an object-lesson, let us brace our nerves for a paraphrase: "The Lord, in his mysterious dispensation, will send half of them to a still warmer place before the end of two months. The rest are the extra-tough ones that would digest dog-buttons; but just keep the sweat-box a-simmering, and they will drop out at the rate of two or three a week.

## How Can We Study Phrenology?\*

### LESSON NO. 5.

By J. A. FOWLER.

#### PHRENOLOGY AND THE CHINESE CHARACTER.

If we want to apply Phrenology to every-day life, we should study the people around us, and we cannot do this without noticing the shapes of heads of the foreigners who come to our shores.

view of the skull that illustrates this article has a long posterior lobe, indicating the female type, with a large development of the social and domestic region; while the male skull has a short posterior lobe, and but little of the social nature.



Photo by Purdy.

MR. WU LING FANG, CHINESE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES. REV. GEE GAM, PASTOR OF CONGREGATIONAL CHINESE CHURCH. PRINCE YAO, MEN OF LEARNING IN WHOM THE FACULTY OF CAUSALITY IS LARGE.

It is not uncommon for three thousand to land at Ellis Island as immigrants in one day, as was the case when we visited the island not long ago.

Next in importance to examining the heads of individuals is the examination of national types of skulls. The profile

The front view indicates great width between the eyes and a fully developed arch above them; Form and Size being exceptionally active. The large perceptive faculties of the Chinese enable them to work by the eye. In the highly educated Causality is largely developed.

\* We refer our readers to a portrait and sketch of Li-Hung-Chang which appeared in the October number of 1897, and the article on the Dowager Empress in the August number of 1900.

#### THE WORK OF THE CHINESE.

Their gardens in Australia are a picture of neatness; they learn how to irrigate every part of their allotted ground, every weed is watched and quickly despatched, while the plants spring up in regular intervals and present quite an interesting spectacle.

The writing of the Chinese also indicates precision, care, order, and neatness, as well as a uniform size and form.

In the moral brain the organs of

principles. It will take another hundred years for the Chinese head to materially change, but we believe, as the Chinese become educated, that a vast amount of prejudice and superstition will be swept away.

Continuity or concentration of mind is a remarkable characteristic of theirs—a quality, by the way, which it not so highly cultivated in the people of the Western world.

When examining the people of a



Photo by Lewis T. Williams.

[ A CHINESE OR MONGOLIAN SKULL. ]

Firmness, Veneration, and Spirituality are strongly represented. These faculties make the Chinese firm, positive, unyielding, and set in their beliefs concerning creeds and doctrines. They are superstitious, and are afraid to depart from a stereotyped form of thought, believing if they do that some great calamity will happen to them. They are suspicious; and through Cautiousness and Spirituality are inclined to be set in their views, dubious about new ideas, and narrow in introducing liberal

large and old country, many are liable to become prejudiced in their ideas concerning the type of the majority of the people taking the immigrants' class as a type, and are apt to think of the Chinese only as Boxers or as laundrymen, and do not realize that there is a better or highly educated class, to which Li Hung Chang belongs, and is an example of the intelligent business men of China, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Rev. Gee Gam, and Prince Yao, of the professional class, and the late Pro-



fessor Kun-Hua-Ko, who in 1879 was appointed instructor of Chinese in Harvard University. He was a man of remarkable genius, his habitual power of self-control and dignified exterior indicating his large development of Firmness and Self-Esteem. When he was obliged to suffer the insults which the students at Harvard thought well to inflict, his quickness of repartee often manifested itself on such occasions. One day he was traveling dressed in all the richness of a Chinese grandee on a

Religion" showed this, and, although an Englishman or American could not accept all his conclusions, no one could help admiring his thoughtfulness and his evident honesty and frankness in stating his beliefs. He is evidently becoming more and more Americanized in his ideas. His keen insight into character in the address that he made on Lincoln during February was a masterpiece in statesmanship and oratory.

As the Chinaman learns to take care of his young, and cherish them with in-



Photo by Lewis T. Williams.

A CHINESE SKULL, SIDE VIEW.

railroad train? His companion for the moment was a burly Irishman, who fingered the brocaded robe, and said, "Fine stuff—earned it washing, didn't ye?" The professor quietly replied: "No; in China we are three kinds of men—noblemen, mandarins or scholars, such as I, and servants, same as you. The third kind come to America to wash—all-same as Irishman."

Our Chinese Minister at Washington is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, breadth of thought, and European in sympathies. His address at Carnegie Hall on "Confucius and his

finite pride—instead of inflicting penalties for lack of strict obedience—he will establish a code of love and affection. The father who sells his daughter will in the future have a compunction about doing so. The Chinaman is shy and timid of strangers. With a stronger development of the social group Chinamen will be anxious to make acquaintances, and their Cautiousness and Secretiveness will be modified. Instead of being sarcastic, cautious, and suspicious, they will become benevolent, kind-hearted, and sympathetic. Thus, when comparing



their skulls with those of the Caucasian, we find that the organs of Veneration, Firmness, Cautiousness, Individuality, Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, and Approbativeness are large, while Imitation, Ideality, Mirthfulness, and Benevolence are less active. Their intellectual faculties give them their perceptive ability and power to work by the eye.

#### SUMMARY.

In short, the Chinese show industry and perseverance; notice the breadth

and the height of the head over the ears. They show respect for their religious beliefs; see how fully developed is the organ of Veneration, located in the centre of the top of the head. They are cautious, reserved, and suspicious; examine the side of their heads just an inch above and an inch behind their ears. They are superstitious; notice the large development of Spirituality, which is located each side of Veneration on the top head, and they are sensitive and independent; examine the crown of their heads.

### Debate on Phrenology.

Psychologist:—I hear you are interested in Phrenology.

Phrenologist:—Yes, I have found no science to take its place in interpreting the mind.

Psychologist:—Indeed; I have paid considerable attention to Psychology, but I never thought there was much truth in any other subject that treated on Mental Science.

Phrenologist:—Have you not attended any lectures, or read any literature on Phrenology?

Psychologist:—No, I can't say that I have, but in a number of works on Psychology I have read that Psycho-Physiology has wiped out Phrenology and every other system of mental science.

Phrenologist:—And you have believed what these writers have said instead of investigating for yourself?

Psychologist:—Yes, for not having studied the subject I thought these writers knew more about the subject than I did, and so I took their word as the gospel truth.

Phrenologist:—But as there are other works and other writers who have written about what they have found to be true in confirmation of Phrenology, would you care to hear anything about the Phreno-Psychological, and the

Psycho-Physiological bearing of the subject?

Psychologist:—I should indeed.

Phrenologist:—I will then supply you with a few works and magazines so that you can prompt yourself in the debate we propose to have next week.

Psychologist:—I will certainly read all you send me and prepare myself accordingly.

(Phrenologist and Psychologist meet the following Monday evening.)

Phrenologist:—Have you had time to look over some of the books and papers I sent you?

Psychologist:—Yes, and I think that much that I have read might be helpful and suggestive, but I cannot believe that the works are truly scientific. I remember now hearing something about Phrenology some years ago, but since physiological psychology or mental physiology has become better known the very important truth of localization of cerebral function has been established, but the outward bumps, so called, do not correspond, I believe.

Phrenologist:—I am glad you have brought out this point, as you do not appear to be correctly informed. Let us take your first proposition, that the suggestions given by Phrenologists are helpful but not scientific. As an

answer to this point we refer you to Sully in his "Teachers' Handbook of Psychology," page 5, he says that if a subject can be proved by two factors—i. e., empirical observation and experimental facts, that we may take that subject as being scientifically correct. Now, Phrenology can be proved from these two standpoints: first, from thousands of observations of the heads of animals and human beings, by casts and pathological evidences in the examination of the brains of criminals, and, secondly, through the recent experiments made by scientists and physicians during the past century.

Psychologist:—You surprise me, for I have been led to understand that the experiments of scientists do not agree with the localization of the phrenological faculties.

Phrenologist:—It is evident that you have not studied the works of David Ferrier, Herbert Spencer's edition of 1844, in which he refers to Gall's discoveries; Benedickt, Galton, Broca, Vimont, George Henry Lewes, Landois, and others who have all expressed opinions that go to substantiate the fact that an approximate relation exists between the conformation of the skull and the known development of men and animals.

Psychologist:—What other proofs have you that the localizations of cerebral function correspond with what the Phrenologists recognize as outward bumps?

Phrenologist:—Please to correct your idea that the Phrenologists use the words "bumps," for they do not, that word is only used by anti-phrenologists to bring ridicule upon the science. Other proofs with regard to the localization of the various motor centres are to be found in the correspondence of the following topographical areas.

#### THE GUSTATORY CENTRE.

Let us take the gustatory centre first: Dr. Ferrier, in his "Functions of the Brain," page 321, says, "We have reasonable grounds for concluding that the Gustatory Centres are situated at

the lower extremity of the temporo-sphenoidal lobes in close relation with those of smell." This centre is where two physiologists, Dr. Crook, of London, and Dr. Hoppe, of Copenhagen, together with Mr. Combe, localized the Centre for Alimentiveness; their researches were made independently of each other, and yet they demonstrated that this faculty was located in the same lobe and at the lower extremity of the second temporal convolution where Dr. Ferrier—without any regard to Phrenology—localized his Gustatory Centre.

#### THE SPEECH CENTRE.

Again the Speech Centre, which was localized by Dr. Gall in the early part of the last century in the third frontal convolution in the posterior and transverse part of the orbital plate pressing the latter, and with it the eyes, more or less forward or outwards. This localization was afterwards subjected to further proof by Bouillaud as early in the century as 1825, who brought forward further pathological light upon the subject. It was, however, the illustrious Dr. Broca, of Paris, who in 1861 considered the proof sufficiently clear to establish the Speech Centre in the lower left frontal convolution, when universal recognition was then given to it. He thus demonstrated that one faculty of the mind may be lost almost independently of any other cerebral disturbance. Dr. Ferrier says on this, "That inability to speak is not due to paralysis of the muscles of articulation, for these are set in motion and employed for purposes of mastication and deglutition by the aphasic individual, it is only when the centres of speech are destroyed on both sides that total inability to speak is the result.

#### THE IMITATIVE CENTRE.

On this most interesting Centre, Prof. Exner and Dr. Ferrier have applied the electric current, and it is to that part of the brain of animals which affects the facial muscles they have excited the area which gives expression

to the power to manifest gesture and ability to mimic, and as the instrument of the mimic is his facial muscles it is clear that experiment and observation have touched the same part of the posterior second frontal convolution where Gall located Imitation, or the organ of mimicry, which gives the power to use gestures correctly and gives ability to the mimic.

These are but three out of the number which we have physiological evidence upon, and which it would be well for you to study in their entirety.

Psychologist:—You more than surprise me, for I have read James's "Psychology," and he is recognized as an authority at Harvard, and I remember a number of years ago there was an article in the "Popular Science Monthly," entitled "The Old Phrenology and the New," which article threw cold water upon the truth of Phrenology, and ridiculed its usefulness.

Phrenologist.—We have read Professor James's book on "Psychology," and find it is an excellent work, but there is a singular indefiniteness about the teaching of Psychology which we would like you to note. Sully says: "As a science Psychology can only tell us what are the general characters of mind, and point out the best way of dealing with it in its general features and broad outlines; it cannot acquaint us with the manifold diversities of intelligence and disposition, or suggest the right modifications of our educational processes to suit these variations. Accordingly, the educator will always need to supplement his general study of mind by a careful observation of the individual mind which he is called upon to deal with so as to properly vary and adapt his methods of teaching and disciplining." But Phrenology in the school-room fills the gap left by Psychology, for it recognizes definite centres in the brain substance which are capable of being acted upon, and these localizations the teacher can recognize for his own benefit as well as for the progress of the child.

With regard to memory, Professor

James says that "a good general memory is due to a greater tenacity of brain substance." In this he agrees with the principles of Phrenology, but his conclusions do not harmonize with theirs, for he indicates that this memory cannot be improved, while Phrenologists say that every faculty of the mind is capable of improvement and development. Activity of a faculty is brought about by use, and, where a power of the mind is used definitely, more circulation is brought to that centre than was there formerly. You might ask how a gymnast improves the condition of his muscles, and we should be obliged to reply that action brought about tenacity of muscular fibre. The brain grows in activity as it is used, and we have no end of proofs to substantiate this theory that the faculties people possess are increased by active development.

Psychologist.—I am glad to hear what you have to say on the subject, for I supposed that, in these modern days of experiment in almost every department of knowledge, that Phrenology had been set aside, and was considered only as an interesting relic of the past. But I see I was mistaken.

Phrenologist.—We cannot understand why you should think that Phrenology is not so much used to-day as it was over fifty years ago, when it first began to receive attention in this country. It has believers all over the world to-day, and it is used by every section of society and the business community; in fact, it is consulted by all classes as an aid to the discovery of innate ability. We wish that you would attend some lectures on the subject, or allow us to take up the thread of thought at some future time.

Psychologist.—I will certainly do so, as I do not wish to be set down as a prejudiced individual, and what you have told me has certainly convinced my mind that there is more in the subject than it is credited with possessing by many who have only studied Psychology from Professor James's standpoint.

THE

# Phrenological Journal

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

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AND THE

# Phrenological Magazine

(1880)

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*"The gospel of Phrenology teaches man the virtue of purpose, and as clearly demonstrates to each individual that he has a part in the great theatre of life."*—Henry S. Drayton, M.D.

## THE CHINESE.

Having been requested by an old subscriber, who is now over eighty years of age, to give the strong and weak characteristics of the Chinese, we have endeavored to do so in the present number.

We have been fortunate in seeing Chinamen in various parts of the world, have examined their heads, and handled a number of Chinese skulls, though we must say—through the superstitious ideas of the Chinaman—the skulls are rare and difficult to obtain. The information we have collected from various sources on this important and interesting question is greater than we have been able to use at present; hence, we have condensed as much as possible into the space at our disposal. Dr. Holbrook has brought to light some manuscript of Dr. Dio Lewis on the Chinese characteristics, and from quite another source we have been forwarded an article on the Mongolian race.

The observations of the subscriber above referred to are as follows: "That the Chinese are greatly alike, industrious, economical, secretive, persistent, patient, deferential, superstitious, and fond of the marvelous."

## TO SHOW THE MIND.

Richard F. George, sculptor, and son of Henry George, has completed a fine portrait bust of his father, life-size, which critics say is a marvelous piece of sculpture, and old friends of the great apostle of Single Tax gaze on with delight. The work has been a labor of love, and has engaged the attention and thought of the son ever since his father's death until March, when it was completed. The son is a great student of character, for he says: "It shows the mind—it is one of the new things in sculpture. I strove not only to reproduce my father's form and features, but the expression of his mind and soul in the clay. See the head; it is a remark-

able head. The contour is nearly perfect. I have compared it with the heads of Dr. McGlynn and Sherman, but neither possessed such contour or dome as my father's. I am satisfied that the head and face are as near like my father's in life as I can make them."

The study of Phrenology is useful to all sculptors and artists if a person is



HENRY GEORGE AND HIS SON.

anxious to "catch the expression of a person's mind." If he only wants to reproduce the form and features, a person can do this from imitative talent only. To touch character, mind, the spirit of the individual—these must be studied from a deeper sense of the man than the outward manifestation. It is the manifestation of the brain that must be sought.

#### RETARDED MENTAL GROWTH.

Many boys and girls do not appear to a good advantage between the years of thirteen and seventeen. Why?

This is the time the body is taking a start, and the brain growth is for the time held in check—just as in some seasons the spring is late in appearing, and the buds do not develop until the storms and winds of March and April are over. Natures that are late in taking an interest in life are sometimes like the late buds in spring; they are more permanent in their development than the early ones. The buds that show themselves early in April and May are often dashed to the ground by the cruel elements of nature. They promise well, but their foundation is not strong enough to bear rough treatment. The apple-trees some years are gorgeous with bloom. They put forth their prettiest colors, but, alas! One day of storm makes a carpet of their petals, and the apple-growers are doomed to disappointment.

Parents must not lose heart when John and Alice, Bob or Dick, do not show brilliancy between thirteen and sixteen years of age. When eight, ten, and twelve they were as bright as a new silver dollar. They evinced some talent, some energy, some concentration of mind, but, as one father said to us, "I declare I believe my son has all gone to pieces, and my hopes of him have gone down to zero." We replied: "The pieces will come up in one solid block of granite, and be all the stronger for their temporary rest. Encourage your boy; he's all right."

#### IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Is it worth while spending money to study Phrenology?

Is it worth while spending time in studying Phrenology?

Is it worth while promulgating the Science?

If Phrenology will save time,

If Phrenology will save one's income,

If Phrenology will put one on the right track,

Then we think Phrenology should be studied.

We have come to the conclusion that it will do this, and a great deal more.

What Phrenology has done before,

What Phrenology is doing now,

Phrenology will be able to do in the future.

How can we do this?

There are many ways.

First, you can buy a Student's Set of books.

Secondly, you can take a course of instruction by mail.

Thirdly, you can take private lessons. Of you can join the autumn session and attend the complete course of over one hundred lectures on the subject in connection with the American Institute of Phrenology.

## PHRENOLOGY IN A NUTSHELL.

Phrenology stands for self-improvement.

Phrenology stands for light in darkness.

Phrenology stands as a chart for life.

Phrenology stands as the X-rays of the mind.

Phrenology sees below the surface.

Phrenology sees before experience has a chance to observe.

Phrenology opens the door of knowledge.

Phrenology opens the way for truth.

Phrenology explains the characteristics of men, women, and children.

Phrenology explains the principles that govern the mind.

Phrenology is the telescope of the mind, and sees far-off objects as near by.

Phrenology is the telephone that answers important inquiries at once.

Phrenology is the telegraph that sends dispatches without wires.

Phrenology is the photographic lens that teaches us how to produce ideas.

Phrenology in the pulpit studies the wants of the congregation.

Phrenology in the court sums up the case, and gives judgment.

Phrenology in the sick-room helps the physician to diagnose disease.

Phrenology in the business house studies the customers.

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## REVIEWS.

"The Eccentricities of Genius," by Major J. B. Pond, Philadelphia. Dillingham. Price, \$3.50.

This book, coming from the pen of one who has had a rich experience, possesses the stamp and the introduction that very few can claim, and is sure to attract world-wide attention. It is full of rare descriptions of men and places, biographical bits that charm the reader, and it is written in such a unique style that it is valuable from a literary standpoint.

Major Pond has been known for many years past for his marked ability as a lecturing manager, and we have observed that his practical organizing power is remarkably developed. He has known the world's greatest orators, statesmen, travellers, soldiers, authors, and ministers; has collected words of wit and wisdom from his intercourse with them, and given us many side-lights to their characters that the public has not seen. Among these have been John B. Gough, the temperance lecturer; Canon Farrar, the Dean of Canterbury; Henry Irving, the actor; Stanley, the explorer; Ingersoll the lecturer; Susan B. Anthony, the suffragist; Charlotte Cushman, the actress; Anna Dickenson, the lecturer; Antony Hope, Marion Crawford, and Mark Twain, writers. All have not been equally successful as lecturers, as he



frankly admits. Zangwill fell short of his expectations, Hall Caine missed the mark also, while Ian MacClaren was a prime favorite and is called a "noble man," and the Major's heart is "too full for utterance." His tour was a great success, for we are told that in ten weeks he cleared \$35,795. But it is the delightfully frank and pleasing stories relative to the careers of these noted men that are charming beyond description. He has sought to catch the personality of the men and women he escorted, and, seeing them as he did under such peculiar circumstances during success and



Photo by G. W. Dillingham Co.

MAJOR J. B. POND.

reverses, we get a little more of the light and shade than we ordinarily do in a book of biography. The illustrations of the book are singularly valuable, many of them being published for the first time.

His head is broad rather than high, and shows a remarkable power to master details. He is no theorist, but a thoroughly practical man. He makes his work a science, and works it down to a fine point. He has made a study of the American and British public, and has used his large Human Nature to suit every phase of it.

"What the New Thought Stands for," by Charles Brodie Patterson. The Alliance Pub. Co., New York. Price, 10 cents.

A good deal is written and said about Christian Science and the "New Thought." Many persons will perhaps be in doubt as to what is the real difference, and the points of agreement between them. In this little pamphlet we find that this consideration has been fully explained, and we recommend the brochure to the inquiring mind. The author states that "the one known under the name of Christian Science was founded by Mary Baker Glover Eddy; the other, which is now popularly known as the New Thought movement, had as its first great apostle P. P. Quimby, of Portland, Me., and later Julius A. Dresser, of Boston, and Dr. W. F. Evans. Mr. Dresser taught and practised mental healing, and wrote but little. Dr. Evans wrote a number of books, the most important being 'Primitive Mind Cure' and 'Esoteric Christianity.'" The booklet is a clear statement of the two orders of belief, and we feel sure that we have only to mention the existence of the pamphlet to bring many sales.

### 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 (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.

604—H. M., Melmore, Ohio.—The lady has an individuality of her own, and possesses a high and lofty forehead; the trouble with her is, she thinks too much and generates more ideas than she can work off. Her vitality is not equal to her capacity or inclination to study and think, yet we do not believe that were she to devote her attention to teaching she would be able to bear the strain. She needs an occupation where she can be out-of-doors a good deal of the time, where she can cultivate flowers and be among the beautiful things of nature. She also needs rest and ought to be sure to get it.

605.—J. B., De Kalb, Ill.—You have not been stunted by any means in vital power, enthusiasm, and energy of mind; in fact, you are alive all over, and ought to be the superintendent of a large influential school; you are a natural-born teacher, but you will not be content with teaching alone; you will want to organize and plan out work. Thus you will rise to the highest department of any work you undertake to do. You will be interested in literature, and could succeed in writing, or in the study of the languages. You would make a good reviewer, and had better give your attention to a line of thought where you can use your originality. If you marry, be sure and select the right kind of a partner, one who can understand and appreciate you.

606.—O. B., Albert City, Pa.—You have a thoughtful mind, and one that does not jump to conclusions without good evidence. You could succeed in domestic science, and study scientific dressmaking, scientific cooking, and manage a home well, even if you had to superintend the work for twenty-five or thirty inmates. If your photograph is a recent one, you are young yet and have not come to your full state, but can develop within the next couple of years, and probably will do so quite rapidly. You have a practical mind and see things in a common-sense way; you do not build castles in the air or live on dreams and fancies—you pay more attention to realities and the sweetmeats of life. Encourage yourself as much as possible, for there is a lot of sterling worth in your character.

607.—E. L., Boeckow, Mo.—Farming may not have done you any harm, but you can do more than attend to the cows and sow the ground with grain. If you can make enough out of farming to go back to your college work, you could make a success in law or could take up chemistry as applied to agricultural purposes. You have a clear-cut intellect and know how to understand the practical uses of things, and the more you get out among men of intelligence the better you will succeed. You are quite mechanical, and probably do up all the mechanical jobs on the farm. You could branch out in practical mechanics for you have ingenuity and practical skill in using up material. You are kind-hearted and disposed to do as much good in the world as you possibly can.

608.—W. H. M.—This gentleman has apparently a large head and an active brain; the basilar portion indicates vigor, energy, and executive power, which propels the intellect and makes him an aggressive man. The central qualities of his forehead are largely represented and

manifest—more than an average degree of intuition and perceptive talent. He is a very analytical man, and in law, medicine, or science could sum up his work with great clearness and ability. Sublimity enables him to take large and comprehensive views of subjects. He has evidently inherited his temperamental conditions from his mother, also his large development of Benevolence.

609.—E. A. M. J., Lodi, Wis.—Your photograph indicates strength of character and a long anterior lobe, which you use in planning and arranging work in some executive way. You ought to be in a business that requires supervision and organizing power, or else you should be where you will have the charge of the young in superintending their studies. You hate idleness, and do not encourage it in yourself or others. You face all difficulties with heroism and would not flinch under the operator's knife if you had to undergo an operation. You have considerable independence of character, and are not one of the leaning kind.

610.—I. J. E., Waukesha, Wis.—You have a remarkable development of the Vital temperament and have a strong arterial system. You quickly warm up to your subject and are strongly magnetic. You can assimilate food quite easily, hence a little will go a long way with you. You should take more nitrogenous than carbonaceous food. You have a ready command of language, are fluent and capable of expressing yourself with ease, and get in touch with your audience immediately. Ingenuity is quite a strong characteristic of yours, hence in a literary or scholarly way you ought to be able to use it to good account. You need a full amount of outdoor exercise so as to keep your organization in perfect health. We judge that you have had a sick day in your life.

## 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.

C. Kelly, Kansas. — Your "turned round" experience, as you call it, may be explained in two ways: 1. You have probably but a small faculty of Locality, hence the points of the compass are difficult for you to understand. 2. In the morning, when you wake, you say you

are more confused about where you are. This is probably due to the fact that during the night your circulation has been drawn away from your brain, and it is not until you have brought it back again by definite thought that you centre it upon Locality and Eventuality. You can increase these faculties by exercise and concentration of mind.

C. A. C., Hoyt, I. T.—We are glad to learn that you have found a remedy to cure your catarrh. It is quite a common complaint in this country owing to the effects of the changes in the climate and the dry, dusty roads, high winds, and bright, sunny weather. The dust is inhaled into the nostrils, and the bronchial tubes become irritated in trying to get rid of the foreign matter. The irritation becomes worse rather than better, and then the mucous membrane becomes inflamed as well. In England there is less catarrh, and the climate is moister and less extreme. Coughing and spitting seem to be chronic in America.

A. D., Troy.—What makes a person write one word and mean another? you ask. We think the reason for this is want of attention, want of application of mind. Such a mind is in too great a hurry; it is thinking of the next idea when it should be paying attention to the one before it.

How many subscribers can each reader send in during the year?

The fine illustrations of noses in the April number of the JOURNAL were drawn by the facile pencil of Mr. Charles T. Parks.

J. M. Fitzgerald is very successful with examinations in his office at Chicago.

George Markley gives examinations in Youngstown, O.

C. C. Ingram is very successful with examinations in Charleston, Ill.

B. F. Pratt is travelling from place to place giving lectures and examinations.

Mr. D. MacKenzie is giving lectures and examinations in Orangeville, Ontario.

Mr. George Morris is at present in Shakopee, Minn., giving examinations and lectures.

Mr. Welch is lecturing and giving examinations at present in La Crosse, Wis.

The Denver Phrenological Society, organized in 1898, is prosperous and doing excellent work. They meet every Tuesday evening in my Phrenological office, 20 McClelland Block, corner Fifteenth and Lawrence Streets.

I have lately welcomed to the city Professor M. F. Kane and wife, née Elsie Cassell Smith.

At the last public lecture of the society, in March, the hall was crowded. There were some prominent persons present, whom we examined at close of lecture, which proved to be of special interest to the audience.

There are other events that would perhaps be of interest regarding our Denver phrenological work, but this will suffice, as I merely wish to send you a statement regarding the success of society.

Cordially,

M. Lilburn Merrill, M.D., Pres.  
March 29, 1901.

#### FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT.

On Wednesday, March 6th, Miss I. Todd, F.F.P.I., read a capital paper on "The Mongolian Race," which was greatly appreciated by the members and friends present. The lecturer gave a detailed account of the customs and idiosyncrasies of the Chinese people, and stated that the Mongolic head is not calculated for the origination of ideas, the creative faculties being especially wanting. The organization is essentially practical and imitative. China in historical duration is absolutely unique. It can laugh to scorn our most ancient governments and our most venerable institutions. It has seen in and seen out the ever-changing phases of western civilization, like the unconcerned spectator of a succession of dissolving views. The Chinaman is great at standing still. He is satisfied, and will allow others to have the glory, provided they will also undertake the dangers of innovation. Their own book of history records events said

#### FIELD NOTES.

We regret to hear from Mr. Byland, of Lebanon, O., that, through failing eyesight, he has been obliged to give up his regular work in Phrenology, and he wishes his many friends in America and England to be notified of this fact through the JOURNAL. We are sorry that Phrenology will lose an active pioneer among her ranks, and trust that he will continue to disseminate the principles of the science notwithstanding his sad affliction.

Mr. A. H. Welch is now lecturing at Foresters' Hall, Waterloo, Ont., and he has been so well received that the people are asking for more lectures, and he has decided to remain longer in the town. We wish him continued success.

Mr. George Cozens is now in Winnipeg, Manitoba, giving examinations and lectures.

to have taken place as far back as 2350 B.C. The Chinaman is not large in Hope, while Secretiveness and Caution are prominent characteristics. Thus he is intensely conservative and uncommunicative. He shows much unwillingness to have any intercourse with other nations. Destructiveness and Combativeness tend to make him industrious. Imitation and Constructiveness are also prominent faculties; these, combined with the perceptive rather than the reflectives, include refining and moral groups which are not well marked. The combination of these explains their dislike to innovation, their slow progress, their sometimes barbaric cruelty and craftiness, their cleverness at imitation and using their hands. In everything that relates to death, the customs of the Chinese are very singular. They meet their last enemy with apparent unconcern, but, whilst their future state troubles them little, they regard the quality of their coffins as of vital importance, and frequently provide them during their lifetime. Indeed, a coffin is considered a most acceptable present, and is frequently given by children to their parents. The lecturer then dealt briefly with the Japanese customs, etc. Phrenologically, they have larger Hope and Ideality than the Chinese, which is shown in their greater enterprise, their amusements, their decorative ability, and their personal cleanliness and light-heartedness. Approbativeness is also well marked; like the Chinese, their heads are broad at the base, but the organization is of an altogether higher type. Destructiveness and Combativeness are used to a higher purpose. The Japanese cannot by any means be called a spiritual race of people. No people display more indifference to religious teaching than the Japanese. At the close of the lecture Mr. D. T. Elliott gave a short address upon the leading characteristics of the English and American people; also the German and French; and gave a description of their most prominent phrenological developments. A delineation of the character of a lady from the audience was given by Mr. Elliott. A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer brought this interesting meeting to a close.

On Wednesday, March 20th, Miss S. Dexter gave a most instructive and interesting lecture on Dr. A. Combe, brother to George Combe, before a large audience of members and friends. The lecturer traced the history of Dr. Combe from his early medical days to the period when he accepted the principles of Phrenology, and adopted its teachings in his practice. Reference was made to the doctor's writings, and his zeal for the advance-

ment of Phrenology. An interesting discussion followed, in which Messrs. Wilkins, Overall, Williamson, Hill, and Elliott took part. A very hearty vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, proposed by Mr. C. Wedlake, and seconded by Mr. F. Jarvis. The lecturer suitably responded. Mr. D. T. Elliott delineated the characters of a lady and gentleman from the audience.

#### PHRENOLOGY IN NEWQUAY.

On Monday evening, March 23d, at the Newquay Reading-room and Institute, Mr. F. Framjee delivered a lecture on "Phrenology." The lecturer dealt with the present position of Phrenology, and reported satisfactory results; he exhaustively referred to its history from remote ages, and contended that a pressing need was felt at every period for some science of character, until Dr. Gall solved the problem with indefatigable energy and patient research. The lecturer called attention to the widespread utility of Phrenology in domestic life, management of children, matrimonial alliances, business pursuits, education, morals, legislation, criminality, heredity, and various special aptitudes, now misconceived and misunderstood by writers ignorant of true causes, so inseparably correlated as structure and function. Mr. Framjee announced that another lecture will be delivered next month in Mr. Hooper's room, on the "Intellectual Group Phrenologically Considered," and offered his services to delineate character, by appointment, for a moderate fee. Mr. Walker read his delineation written by the lecturer, and laid stress on many points of agreement. Mr. Walker expressed his delight at being the happy inheritor of the sanguine temperament, which made him appear cheerful under all circumstances and hopefully look forward toward a bright future. Mr. Framjee replied that as excess of light dazzles the eyes, so excess of buoyancy makes wrong calculations when reflective powers fail to use their influence; be cheerful by all means, but a little biliousness would spontaneously teach that darkness follows light. Mr. Collier contended that Phrenology was highly useful in marriage relations, for mental and moral fitness is essential to happiness. Mr. Bennett argued that badness is often the necessary consequence of heredity as a factor to be explained phrenologically. Mr. Turner admitted that in point of every phase of reform the lecture was instructive. A formal vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

## HOW PHRENOLOGY CAN HELP THE NEW PHYSICAL CULTURE.

DISCUSSED BY DR. MCGUIRE.

### RULES TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE SEARCH AFTER A HEALTHY MIND AND BODY.

On Wednesday evening, April 3d, Dr. Constantine T. McGuire lectured before the American Institute of Phrenology on "The New Physical Culture, and how Phrenology is an Essential Factor in Cultivating Health." He said:

"There is no question I might say that concerns less the average man than that of the care of his body, and yet upon a proper understanding of the laws of health greatly depends a man's happiness here below upon this terrestrial sphere. Of late years, however, we hear more of this subject than was formerly the case, and this, in a great measure, is owing to the more extended study of physiology and hygiene in our schools and colleges.

"We know for a fact that the ancient Greeks paid great attention to physical culture, and the maxim of a sound mind in a sound body has come to us from this remote source. The Greeks valued the culture of the body so highly that they considered it equal to that of the mind. It is only of late years, however, that modern educators have investigated this matter, and as a result more stress is placed upon this subject than has hitherto been the case. In this connection I might say that in our efforts in the way of intellectual improvement we should bear in mind that no advancement in this direction can compensate for physical debility. The celebrated Thomas Carlyle once addressed the graduating class of his own university on this same subject. He warned them that no attainment in the world of science or literature would reward for the loss of health. His remarks were the more telling, as he himself at that time was a good illustration of the evil effects of injudicious study. There is no doubt that physical culture has done much to improve the bodies of those who engage in its cultivation, but, like other good things, it is greatly abused in some quarters.

"As to the history of physical culture, we find that the present course of training that is generally pursued in this country was first taught by Dr. Dio Lewis at Concord, Mass., about the year 1860. The doctor was a man of strong personality, and possessed the faculty of imparting knowledge in a very pleasing manner. It must be said that he did

much good, especially in awakening interest in this hitherto neglected study. His method was based upon the Swedish system, and he was a strong advocate of the one-pound dumbbell. We next hear of the Winship system, which consisted mainly in the lifting of heavy weights. This system was much in vogue till the author came to an untimely end from over-exertion. About this time Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes began to write on this subject in the 'Atlantic Monthly,' and there was introduced at the same time boating and other exercises at Harvard University. At present no institution is considered complete that does not possess a gymnasium, and the love of sport has grown so strong in our institutions of learning that it would appear that athletics were the more important part of their curriculum.

"It is not, however, my intention to depreciate these exercises, but to point out the dangers that arise from engaging in those sports without sufficient preliminary training, and also to disabuse the idea that all persons alike may indulge in the same exercises regardless of their temperament, hereditary qualities, or state of health.

*(To be continued.)*

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### NOTICE.

The next meeting of the American Institute of Phrenology will be held on the first Wednesday in May, which falls on May day (1st).

The evening will be devoted to the practical demonstration of Phrenology and Physiognomy. The temperaments, the choice of pursuits, and the location of the various faculties will be pointed out by the head, and the features of the face will be described by Miss J. A. Fowler.

Dr. C. W. Brandenburg will occupy the chair and will select a committee to nominate subjects from the audience.

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The Hundred Year Club holds its own with other clubs for interest and usefulness. Dr. Carlton Simon is its new president. In March, Dr. Cyrus Edson gave an interesting paper on "Sleep and Dream Life," which was full of valuable suggestions. Mr. Ernest H. Crosby addressed the meeting on "Cannibalism." As he is the president of the New York Vegetarian Society he spoke with great force.

## 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 Vegetarian**"—Chicago and Philadelphia—is improving all the time and should have a very large circulation. Americans of all nations can afford to be vegetarians, for they have such a remarkable selection of fruits and vegetables, instead of depending upon meat.

"**The American Mother**"—Ann Arbor, Mich.—is always full of articles that mothers can profit by. We hail it with pleasure month by month.

"**Mind**"—New York—has always some original and interesting articles in it; the one this month that is particularly helpful is by Charles Brodie Patterson, one of the editors, on "Mental Influences." It is just along the phrenological line of thought. In the Family Circle Department, conducted by Ellen Van Anderson, we have a practical thought on how mothers can help their children by silent mental suggestions. The arti-

cle corresponds with the idea that the **JOURNAL** has expressed through the pen of Aquila on the influence of the faculties and how mothers can train the minds of their children through suggestion.

"**Our Dumb Animals**"—Boston—is strong in its advocacy of preserving animal life from cruelty.

"**The Theosophist**."—Madras, India.—This is a magazine of Oriental philosophy, art, literature, and occultism, conducted by H. S. Olcott. It contains articles by Elizabeth Hughes, Samuel Stuart, J. Tepper, and G. K. Sastry. It is not a new journal, therefore is widely known throughout the States and the British Isles.

"**St. Louis Globe Democrat**"—St. Louis, Mo.—is up to date in every respect. Its illustrated supplement is a treat to read.

"**The Christian Herald**"—New York—is excelling itself. It is now taking up a column for the International Sunshine Society.

"**The Philosophical Journal**"—San Francisco, Cal.—keeps pace with all the news of the world. It contains a portrait of Mozart in his boyhood when he played before Queen Maria Theresa with his sister.

"**The American Review of Reviews**"—New York—contains the sketches of two prominent men, namely, Carnegie and Harrison. Mr. Stead writes a character sketch of Queen Alexandra, and the editor, Dr. Albert Shaw, reviews the achievements of ex-Senator William M. Evarts.

"**The Normal Instructor**"—Dansville, N. Y.—is a prize for any teacher to read. Its articles are short and to the point; it has something that everyone in the educational world can read with interest.

"**The Penman, Artist, and Business Educator**."—Columbus, O.—This magazine is what its name signifies: it helps in the education of not only penmanship, but contains hints upon illustrations and how to cultivate the art.

"**Human Nature**"—San Francisco, Cal.—opens with an article on "Nature



Points the Way to Success," by the editor; it illustrates the literary type in the present number.

"Current History"—Boston—cannot be spoken of in too high terms of praise. For a person who has but little time on hand and yet wants to keep in touch with the news of the world this is the prince of journals. It is not bulky, and contains a large selection of photographs.

"The Bookman."—New York.—Its literary pages are full of interesting matter, both of modern and ancient literature while the illustrations, which are brought out on plate-paper, are works of art in themselves.

"Medicine."—Chicago.—A journal of medicine and surgery, edited by Harold M. Moyer, M.D. It is a valuable contribution in regard to its works on medical science as well as its review of therapeutics. Every number contains a large number of abstracts from other medical journals, which also increases its value.

"The Saturday Evening Post"—Philadelphia—has always a bright and interesting article in every number. Its tales bristle with life, and its first article is generally full of good advice. The one before us is by Mr. Herbert Vreeland on "The Young Man's Opportunity in the New Business Order." The writer puts technical knowledge before a college education. We thoroughly recommend the paper. Its place could not be filled by any other weekly.

"The Dunkirk News"—Dunkirk, Ind.—is a nice little paper, full of interesting items; there is much in a little space.

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"To-day I received your typewritten delineation of character from photos. I am well satisfied and consider it a step to my onward and upward progress."  
DR. FRED. I. SUMNER, Norwich, N. Y.

"My delineation from photos received and if you had previously known me for 20 years your description of character could not have been more accurate."

It is a remarkable fact that in every calling wherein you state that I would succeed I have had some experience and was naturally successful.

It would no doubt be interesting to you to know how accurate your statements were in every minute detail."

"I am in receipt of your 'Phrenological Character' and was agreeably surprised at its correctness in every detail as I scarcely expected it from a reading from photographs."  
ROBERT DORMAN, Jones, O. T.

While I paid all that was asked of me I feel deeply grateful for the correct delineation and advice given and desire to thank Miss Fowler very heartily for it. My brother said it was worth \$25.00 and for myself I might say it is worth considerable more than that. With best wishes for your future success, I remain,  
Yours very truly, ANDREW T. SCHIRDEL, Berlin, Can."

"Permit me, herewith, to acknowledge receipt of all the delineations; also to state that they are to the full satisfaction of all parties concerned."  
J. O. VIKING, Ispeming, Mich.

"Now, however, since the delineation, I find that having learned my status, I feel somewhat freer in company. With proper cultivation, I hope to be able to build up my 'language and self-esteem' to an appreciable extent. The cultivation of 'Agreeableness' will also receive considerable of my attention as will 'Eventuality' and the other organs that you suggest."  
F. S. HAZARD, Washington, D. C.

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JOS. CALHOUN, Wheatley, Ont., Can.

"We were delighted with the photograph and sketch of our little Margaret's character in your magazine, and wish to thank you very much for sending it to us. We were surprised that so true a character could be given of such a baby. Everything is perfectly correct."  
-MR. and MRS. LAWIN.

"Mr. Penlin sent your description of himself to his mother and she finds it so good that it is difficult for her to believe that you knew nothing of him through me, and had only the photo to go by. In fact she thinks it very wonderful, and as we wish to give her a little surprise at Xmas, we would like to send her a description of herself. I enclose the two photos of her that we have, hoping that they may be sufficient for that purpose."

"I am truly thankful for the help in coming to a decision for I could not trust myself. There would have been more or less of doubt in my mind without the help you bring, now I make the step without doubt and your instruction follows my inclination and also my judgment."

May God bless you in your work and may I prove worthy of the lady who is to be my partner."

S. N. McCANN, Balsar, India.

"My delineation from photographs was received on the 9th. I was pleased beyond expectations with your description of my character. Your advice concerning my health I am following. My health is the best it has been for fifteen years and there is still room for improvement."  
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MRS. C. HADDOCK, University Heights.

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A. E. SOUTER, Shelby, Mich.



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**SPECIAL MIDSUMMER NUMBER**  
**SPECIAL CHILD CULTURE ILLUSTRATIONS PHRENOLOGY AND THE NEGRO**

Vol. III.

JUNE, 1901 **MAY 31 1901** Number 6.

# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1838

## AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;

INCORPORATED WITH

THE ENGLISH

# PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE

ESTABLISHED 1880

CHARACTER READING



M. R. HUTCHISON, INVENTOR AND ELECTRICIAN

THE JULY NUMBER WILL CONTAIN THE FAMOUS CELEBRITIES IN THE HALL OF FAME AN ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE ON

AND **MRS. MARY H. HUNT** SUPERINTENDENT OF TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

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

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JUNE, 1901

[WHOLE No. 750

A Phreno-Psychograph  
of  
Miller Reese Hutchison,  
the Expert Electrician.

FROM A PERSONAL INTERVIEW.

Truly, we are in an age of electrical magic, and we suppose that one-half has not yet been told or seen of what will one day come to light. The latest inventions in electricity are the instruments invented by Mr. M. R. Hutchison which he calls the Akouphone, the Akoulalion, and the Microtelephone, instruments by which he makes the deaf hear; and the other evening we were privileged to see demonstrated what is claimed by this talented inventor. A class from the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb were present in the laboratory of the Akouphone Company, in Twentieth Street, to illustrate the value of the Akouphone. They were selected because they were the most hopelessly deaf of all in the institution. Among them was Orris Benson, who has been deaf and blind since birth. It was exceedingly interesting to notice his facial expression when he heard the sounds from the Akouphone. Mr. Hutchison seated

himself in front of a device much resembling the ordinary desk receiver when one speaks in using the telephone. Opposite to him sat Benson. A wire conductor connected the instrument into which Mr. Hutchison spoke and the one which received the sounds, from which Benson heard the following conversation: The inventor then explained in the sign language that he would give the subject simple words of one or two syllables, and Benson was instructed to try and repeat them with his lips and tongue if he heard them. "Hello!" said the young inventor. "Hello!" responded the boy whose life had been so long mute. His voice was hollow and metallic, but his enunciation was not bad. "Can you say mamma, and papa?" Each word was given in a slow, distinct way. "Mamma, papa," came back from Benson, who divided the words into syllables as does a talking doll. "Benson," said the inventor. "Benson," came back as the reply from



the lad. "Are you a bad boy?" Benson shook his head, for a moment he studied, then replied: "Bad boy—no." Other members of the class were eager to test the Akouphone, and so other boys of the class and ladies and gentlemen present who were stone deaf sat down to the instrument in turn, and were delighted with the result.

The invention has been arranged so that a class of six sitting at a table will be able to hear the teacher's voice when sitting on the other side of the table. In recent experiments conducted for the Medical Association of Mobile, Ala., Mr. Hutchison enabled an entire class of deaf mutes to hear the music of a piano played at a distance of sixty feet from where they sat. So great an impression was made there that his instruments are now in regular use in the School for Deaf Mutes in Talladega, Ala.

#### INTEREST WITH PHYSICIANS.

Profound interest has been aroused among physicians by the results of the experiments conducted with deaf mutes before the otology section of the New York Academy of Medicine. Mr. Hutchison has never claimed curative properties for his device, for it is a mechanical contrivance to facilitate hearing, not a physical cure for deafness. He stated, however, in his preliminary talk to the doctors of the Academy "that in many cases he had observed improvement in the sense of hearing, even after the instrument had been disconnected." He said frankly that he did not know why this should be so, and he did not wish to be understood as asserting that in all cases it is so. His surprise was all the greater, therefore, when the first private patient presented for experiment showed such marked improvement that when she had been recalled to the room nearly an hour after her first experience with the instrument she heard her name spoken clearly across the entire width of the hall, and without any mechanical or artificial medium whatever. Had it not been that one of the most distinguished of their own number had certified as to the girl's

total deafness a few minutes previously, many of the physicians, and even the inventor himself, would have regarded the results with scepticism. As a result of the experience with the young girl Mr. Hutchison said: "This incident possibly opens up a new field, which I shall certainly investigate thoroughly. It may be that, with some modification of the present appliances, a device can be perfected which, in the hands of skilled and experienced aurists, may not only enable the deaf to hear, but may, in a measure, at least, aid in restoring the seemingly lost sense, and assist them to hear ultimately without the help of mechanical contrivances of any sort whatever."

The following description is given in part, as dictated at the time of the interview, and therefore appears in the second person:

Yours is a particularly long and high head, compared with its breadth, hence, the fibres of the brain that pass forward and backward and anteriorly from the centre are strong. You live materially in the anterior part of your brain; this exercises the portions that give thought, organizing ability, and ingenuity.

Your constructive power is above the average, and with your fine quality and exquisiteness of organization you can see things that others would miss, and show more than ordinary comparison and analytical ability.

You are full of life, force, and energy. Your spirit is equal to double your amount of strength, and when you are interested in a line of work you almost forget that you have a body capable of being fatigued, because of the interest you take in your work. It will be necessary for you to take a little thought as to how you expend your physical energy. Your brain is so active and intense that you live more of your life in an hour than many do in a day, when you give your whole attention to your work.

You have several strong characteristics, and many of these are inherited from your mother. For instance, your farsightedness, your power to look

ahead, your ability to sum things up, your keen sympathies, and your clear intuition with regard to the motives of people come to you from her, and her side of the house; while your persevering spirit, your independence of mind, and your power to organize and invent we judge come to you from your father and from his side of the house.

Your comparative faculties give you

been of singular help to you in your life work, and your Human Nature draws you to humanity through your keen sympathies.

There are some people who live to themselves alone, but you seem to be linked to others in a very distinct way. Your sympathies and Human Nature enable you to get in touch with others, and on this account you ought to be able



Photo by Rockwood.

M. R. HUTCHISON, ELECTRICIAN.

the power to classify things, use up materials, apply artistic taste, and utilize ideas.

Your mind works like lightning when you are impressed with an idea. You criticize yourself more severely than anyone else, and can pick out any flaws in your own work.

You ought to be an expert, for you are in your element when you are watching the process of things, and your perceptive talent has always given you a clear idea and a good memory of faces, forms, and outlines. This must have

to understand the wants and the needs of others.

You have wonderful versatility of mind. Continuity is not large, and on this account you can turn your thought and attention to a variety of ideas.

Firmness gives you stability of mind, and power to persevere with an effort when you have started on any plan of work, but you can generate thought so quickly that it is sometimes difficult for you to avoid new ideas coming constantly before your mind.

You like to perfect things as you go

along, so that you need not do your work over again. You do not think that anything can be too exquisitely done, and you would rather make a thing that no one could match, or compete with, than to devote your time to a thing that is just passable. Ideality gives you this taste and judgment with regard to the perfection of everything, and then your practical mind enables you to apply what you do in a singularly interesting way.

Your sublimity is the quality that enables you to see the working out of plans on a large scale. Your ideas are broad, consequently, they have a wide-reaching influence.

Your moral brain has been a very strong guide to you, and, with the exception of Hope and Veneration, your faculties in this group are all large.

Hope does not make you a speculator; it is not as large as in most of the men who are in Wall Street to-day. You prefer to invest and work out from some mathematical process, rather than to speculate and to build castles in the air. On this account men will generally find that your ideas have some feasible basis.

You are very tenacious, and hold on like grim death to any project or line of work that you think is practical. You have accomplished more by your perseverance than many men who are bigger, larger in build, and who have more constitutional strength than yourself, because you very seldom leave a project that you have on your mind when you think it can be carried out with success. It is also because you are very conscientious that you do everything with a motive.

You have always been a law to yourself, consequently, you can be anywhere on the face of the earth and carry out your own plan of work. Others cannot tempt you against your will, and your will is very strong; hence, you will be able to accomplish more than those who are weak and vacillating, and led by others.

You have a very active temperament; you are agile and quick in your movements, and dexterous and nimble in your work. If you were riding a bicycle or

driving an automobile, for instance, you would not want to go at a slow speed. You would win in the race every time you competed, for you have no mind to do things in a slow fashion; in fact, you walk faster than your heart beats.

You have a good deal of pluck and energy in your constitution; in fact, your grit and wiriness have enabled you to overcome difficulties that would make others sit down and consider whether they had better give up the work. You see no failure where you realize that there is a working basis, and your Combativeness has been of very great service to you to fight difficulties and surmount obstacles, not only for yourself but for others.

You would have made a good lawyer on this account. You would have known how to approach your case, and would have brought your points to bear on the argument at stake; in fact, now, if you wanted to defend any point in a court of law you would be your own lawyer, for you would speak to the point, and the judge would see that you had right on your side.

Your social brain indicates that you are companionable and yet are somewhat particular about what friendships you form. You adhere closely to those friends whom you have selected, for your Conjugalities is inherited from your mother, and it gives you a very close attachment to those whom you know; yet, you are able to make friends wherever you are, and your mind goes out, partly through your sympathy and large Benevolence, to the wants of others.

You are not a man to imitate another human being; you are more creative and independent in your type of doing things, and if you have to take the responsibility of any work you like to oversee it yourself and work out the mathematical formula, instead of trusting it to anyone else.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

M. R. Hutchison, the wonderful expert, is a native of Mobile, Ala., and is

only about twenty-four years of age. It was friendship for an afflicted comrade that first lead him to turn his talents in the direction of alleviating the misfortunes of the deaf. His friend, Lyman Gould, of Mobile, is about his own age, and is entirely deaf. Mr. Hutchison used to frequently travel on the Mobile Bay steamboats with Mr. Gould, and he observed that his friend could not even hear the screeching blast of the big steam whistle. Mr. Hutchison then turned his attention to the task of developing some application of electricity which might enable the deaf to hear. For four years he has worked upon this task, latterly in his New York laboratory, and has only now reached the point where he regards his invention as practically perfected. In its earlier stages of development he had already opened up the world of sound and music to his friend Gould, who had been deaf from infancy as the result of scarlet fever. About four thousand were made to hear and repeat articulate sounds before the inventor was satisfied that his work had reached such perfection as to warrant the tests to which he is now subjecting it.

#### MR. HUTCHISON RANKS HIGH AMONG SCIENTISTS.

Mr. Hutchison's work already deservedly ranks him among scientists who have conferred lasting and incalculable benefit upon mankind. As is well known, the deaf mute is speechless commonly, not because of any organic defect of the vocal organs, but simply because he does not know what sound is. If this obstacle to learning can be surmounted it becomes comparatively easy to teach him to converse readily. Mr. Hutchison maintains that there is not one case of deafness in ten thousand where all the various organs of the outer and inner ear are so completely destroyed as to preclude the possibility of conveying sound perception to the nerve centres of the brain, provided only the sound waves can be conveyed with sufficient directness and intensity.

Dear Miss Fowler—I thank you very much for the book and character sketch, which I prize very highly. You have certainly described me better than I knew myself. I have read the treatise and book very carefully, and am much interested in your science.

M. R. Hutchison.

#### PHRENOLOGICAL TABLOIDS.

Why is Phrenology the telephone of the mind? Because it can answer questions that would take a Psychologist six months to answer.

Why is Phrenology the telegraph of the mind? Because it is the science that helps us to understand why one person can influence another three thousand miles away.

Why is Phrenology the telescope of

the mind? Because it reduces to everyday practice and utility those things that lie beyond the reach of the ordinary student.

Why is Phrenology like the sensitive plates of a photographic establishment? Because it understands the impressions made upon it, and can produce various phases of character by cultivation.



## Relation of Psychology to Sociology.

By LEWIS G. JAMES, M.A.,

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES. AUTHOR OF "HEALTH AND A DAY."

In previous articles we have called attention to that inter-relation of the social sciences which is such an important factor in the scientific study of the human individual, both in his personal and in his social relations. We have also hinted at the special importance of the science of psychology as bearing upon sociological problems. So great is the significance of the relationship of these sciences that we may well devote a special article to a further elucidation of some of its necessary implications.

Psychology, as we have before said, is both an individual and a social science. We may regard these two phases of the subject as separate and independent, if we like, for the purpose of analysis and study, but the two are in fact one. Man is a social being; his individual nature is essentially and characteristically a social nature. On the other hand, society is nothing more nor less than a combination of individuals; and when normally constituted, individuality is intensified and developed, instead of being atrophied and absorbed, by the social environment. The tendency in either direction toward the increase or extinction of individuality becomes the surest test of the utility of existing social institutions. Those fashions, customs, social habits and conventions, governmental forms and institutions which are most conducive to the freedom and all-around development of the individual citizen are the ones that make for the permanence and progress of societies.

With societies, as with individuals, permanence and progress, though apparently antithetical ideas, are in reality different aspects of one thing. There is no such thing as a static permanence in a society. It must either grow or decay—it cannot remain stationary. In those savage communities where the

nearest approach to a static permanence is to be found, the social bond is least developed. Before the invention of writing, language itself, the most important of all social bonds, was subject to rapid changes. Philologists tell us that among the savage tribes of Africa, when the stress of circumstances forces the hunters of the tribes to make long journeys away from the settlement in search of game or in pursuit of their enemies, and when they are thus separated for a few months from the old men, women and children who remain at home, the languages change so rapidly that it is difficult for the two parties to understand each other when they are again united.

It is in just such communities as these, however, that we find the least differentiation of individuality, and the most constraint on individual liberty. One or two men, perhaps, tower above the others and are recognized as chiefs; but in order to assure their dominance over the tribe a rigid law of "tabu," or social custom, hedges them around and constrains the actions of their subjects, whose lives follow one stated round of social custom which condemns them to a common standard of unprogressive mediocrity.

The entire progress of the human race in social evolution has been, in fact, a gradual, and in the main an unconscious, adaptation of governmental forms and social customs to the requirements of man's psychological nature. When a people has become sufficiently civilized and developed to breed wise philosophers and statesmen who comprehend in some degree the laws of social growth, and has had the wisdom to be guided by them, its progress has been comparatively rapid. Without this guidance social advancement is always slow and haphazard.

Those chiefs and rulers of the olden

time, and in barbaric societies, who strove to create states and nations by the coercive government of a subject people ignored utterly the teachings of psychological science; and the results of their efforts were comparatively unstable and transient. They treated human beings like mere pawns upon the chessboard, and moved them hither and thither by sheer brute force instead of appealing to their higher instincts of right, duty, and enlightened self-interest.

Wherever the rights of man as man have come to be acknowledged there has been an unconscious appeal to a truer psychological basis in the creation of social conditions. This tendency reached its high-water mark in the great movement toward the recognition of human rights which marked the closing decades of the last century and the beginning of our own. I have before noted the importance of the pioneer work of Dr. Gall in laying the foundations of a scientific psychology. Born in 1758 and dying in 1828, his life covered the precise period of this great social and political movement. The bearing of his teachings upon the true relations of the government to the individual is as important as is their relation to the general science of psychology, and as distinctively modern in its tendencies. In 1802 the Austrian Government forbade him to teach in that country, his doctrines being regarded as "dangerous to religion." It is safe to say, however, that governmental solicitude for religious orthodoxy always rests upon the conception of religion as a State function, and, therefore, as identified with the welfare and safety of the existing political institutions. Even in France, where Gall made his permanent residence in 1807, while his teachings excited great interest among the savants, they attracted the ridicule of Napoleon.

"Alas!" says his biographer, "an absolute ruler governed France at that epoch, and he held philosophy in horror."

Gall's philosophy, like all teachings having a basis in a scientific psychology, was indeed dangerous to governments based on physical force and ignoring the

rightful autonomy of the individual. "I foresee with pain," he said, "that many years will elapse before my doctrine on the nature of man will be universally adopted. And even when this period shall have arrived for physiologists, instructors, philosophers, yet legislators will delay much longer to apply it to legislation. The laws are to them a sort of religion, the least modification of which appears to them a heresy."

Under our democratic-republican form of government we have got bravely over this excessive reverence for existing laws and institutions. Our fault is, rather, in the direction of excessive and ill-considered legislation. But even we have failed to grasp fully the significance of the true psychological principles underlying the relations of the individual to the Commonwealth. It is "men, true-hearted men," that constitute the State; and the body-politic can be rendered stable and enduring only when it rests upon the hearts and wills of a consenting people whose rights are respected and protected, and before whom equal opportunities are opened for free and normal development of their natures. All tendencies to reversion toward a despotic form of government, toward the differentiation of a community into classes of "subjects" and "rulers," are not only contrary to the teachings of the Fathers which a true patriotism should lead us to revere, but also to the principles of social psychology.

The psychological motives which are most powerful in the integration of societies and the building of social commonwealths are to be found in those common ideals and aspirations which arise in many minds bound together by a community of sentiment and interests, and in the impulse to mutual service which marks all high development of individual character. By love, not by force, are the nations builded. Love is the strongest psychological motive that impels men to friendly co-operation with their fellows. It is mightier than machine guns in effecting a true expansion of free institutions; it is "the greatest thing there is in the world."



## People of Note.

### HENRY VILLARD, THE RAILROAD MILLIONAIRE AND FINANCIER.

The combination of interests in the commercial world leads us to realize how power is being concentrated into a few hands. A great deal has been said against the monopoly of property among the aristocracy in England, but a greater feature has broken over the horizon of America in the form of moneyed aristocracy, and the day is coming when the power of the few will be felt by the many. So long as the few have judgment and a clear insight into the needs of the people, no one will be inclined to doubt the benefit that accrues from wise combinations; but let unprincipled persons take hold and control what interests thousands, nay millions, of people and the result will be disastrous.

In thinking for a moment upon the commercial combines we are led to see the importance of racial interests; also, the combination of power that exists between various nationalities. In Mr. Henry Villard we recognize how closely was identified the German moneyed interests with American railroad speculations. Again, we have to call attention to the keynote or salient characteristics that enabled a poor boy to rise to the rank of a millionaire.

Mr. Villard was born in Bavaria, and came here a young man of eighteen, in 1853, after receiving a liberal education at home. His original idea was to settle with his uncle on a farm in Belleville, Ill., but on landing in this country the temptation to become a newspaper reporter was too great for him and so he started his career in the new country as a journalist. He wrote numerous letters for German newspapers, and also for the St. Louis German journals. Later he became a legislative correspondent in Indiana and Illinois. He reported the Lincoln-Douglas debates, the Chicago Convention which

nominated Lincoln, the Lincoln campaign, and subsequently served as a war correspondent and as an European correspondent. He was connected with the New York "Herald," the Chicago "Tribune," the New York "Tribune," and was also for a time at the head of the Washington News Bureau. He left the profession in 1868, but re-entered it in 1881, when he purchased the New York "Evening Post" and the "Nation."

Mr. Villard distinguished himself for his coolness and competency as a correspondent with the Army of the Potomac. It was a coincident of his life, and the commencement of his financial success, that he received in gold a handsome inheritance just when he returned from the front. He exchanged his gold for greenbacks within one point of the highest percentage of the premium for gold during the history of the country, and converted the fiat currency into United States bonds, so that by faith in our Government in the midst of disaster, just after the battle of Chancellorsville, he multiplied his money by three within a few weeks. His career as a financier on a considerable, and at last a gigantic, scale became apparent. He became acquainted with the railroads of the West as a newspaper man, and having confidence in himself and the courage of his convictions, and the belief that great fortunes were to be made in railroads, he became famous for his success, handled millions with far-reaching enterprise, and finished the Northern Pacific Railroad.

He gained a world-wide reputation for sagacity, executive ability, and capacity for finding resources equal to the demands of an extraordinary combination.

In 1868, two years after his marriage

with the daughter of William Lloyd Garrison in Boston, he was selected chairman of the American Social Science Association, then newly founded, which had its headquarters in Boston. He held this position until 1871, when he revisited Europe and formed a connection with Frankfort and Berling bankers. In 1873, on his return to the United States, he bought for the German bondholders the property of the Oregon and California Railroad Company and the Oregon Steamship Company. This was the beginning of his railway career, and in 1875 he became president of the companies. He next acted as one of the receivers of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, whose bonds he subsequently bought up. His interests thereupon widened so as to include the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, of which he was also made president. Then came the formation of the Oregon and Trans-continental, with which Mr. Villard merged the other two companies. He had not attached sufficient importance, however, to the unsound money policy that had the support of a great multitude of our citizens, and that made uncertain the foundation of operations that demanded immense sums of money. Although he was considerate in his calculations, disaster overtook him, because there was a loss of confidence by the people greater than he had anticipated.

Again he returned to Germany and formed new financial relations which enabled him to repair his fortunes, and, backed by German capital, he came back to this country to again enter the financial lists, and although his losses were great he displayed astonishing ability in re-establishing himself.

He purchased Thomas Edison's manufacturing interests, and using as a basis the Edison electrical works at Schenectady, N. Y., and the Edison

Lamp Company of Newark, N. J., he organized the Edison General Electric Company, and became its president.

He was in former years a formidable rival of Jay Gould and Collis P. Huntington. He was a member of the Union League and other clubs.

In an earlier portrait of Henry Villard his head resembled that of Henry George, but from the one we now present, through the courtesy of the "Fourth Estate," taken in 1892 in Berlin, he shows that his face and head have considerably broadened, the look of the litterateur has changed to one of keen commercialism, and the difference is striking. As we look upon the latter picture we realize how truly his phrenological developments manifest themselves.

His Comparison and Human Nature are remarkably developed, and, while his Ideality and Imagination were strongly developed in his former picture, these were in later years controlled by his large perceptive qualities. His Constructiveness and Sublimity added much to his success in his financial campaigns; while his Causality made him a general in chairmanship over financial matters.

The dimple in his chin resembles that of McKinley's, and it is said that for years before his death he avoided the strenuous life of the great combinations that must be organized, that it takes imagination to conceive, experience to decide, and hardihood to execute; and he gave up his time to the comparative leisure of his family and friends, literature, music, etc., being content with less than he had won and lost more than once when he measured his strength with the giants. Had we a portrait of him in the latter years of his life there would probably have come into his face the mellowing influence of home life and social surroundings, in the brow and countenance.

Study comparative developments.

J.



# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

### LOOSE GRASP OF WORDS.

The Phrenologist claims that a knowledge of words and their meaning is located in certain definite regions of the brain, and while this is true, it does not contain the whole truth. A perfect knowledge of the full meaning of words can never be acquired without some knowledge of the things for which they stand. This is well illustrated in the following paragraph:

"With how loose and impotent a grasp most of the common words of a language relating to material objects and physical actions are held by the minds of people educated too exclusively on books and talk is never adequately recognized. People who are not obliged to 'do things for themselves' remain through life quite ignorant of many of the common properties and functions of material objects around them, and in particular of the physical capacities of the human body. In other words, they know the material world directly and essentially only as it affects them as 'consumers'; something 'about' the working side of common life they will learn from books or unsystematic observation, but the facts are not branded by adequate personal experience upon their minds, and the words relating to these facts are poorly realized. People, educated in the literary sense, often conceal the defective realization of the words they use, even from themselves; but the defect is there. As most people bred in towns remain through life with a most shadowy grasp of the meaning of the commonest words relating to country life, which they habitually use, so people with no direct

experience in manual work have no vital or real understanding of a large proportion of their language. The peasant or the mechanic, with a far smaller vocabulary, has an incomparably more powerful grasp of his words. Until we understand the difference between a strong and a weak grasp of words and the indispensable conditions of the former, we shall remain the dupes of literary charlatans. In the nature of things no great body of literature, no great body of poetry, 'simple, sensuous, and impassioned,' can arise from a leisured class severed from direct contact with the working life of the community."

### A COMMON FORM OF BLINDNESS.

Sir Frederick Maurice has called the attention of the officers of the English army to a form of blindness which, says, is a more prolific source of disaster to soldiers than that blindness which the ophthalmic surgeon can treat, and of which the presence can be detected, with the result that the person afflicted with it is at once removed from the service. He refers to want of observation of the common objects of every-day life—a want which affects the efficiency of the soldier in barracks, and which may some day bring him and his comrades to disaster in the field.

Buckets are hanging up all round a room and the non-commissioned officer in charge at the moment when they are required has never observed that they are there, or a military policeman who is asked why he is allowing some irregularity, replies with evident candor: "I

beg your pardon, sir, I did not see it." The unobservant soldier, he points out, is not merely useless in the army, but is actually dangerous, and the General trusts to his officers to practice and to inculcate the use of faculties which all possess, but the exercise of which can only be made habitual by constant and intentional use.

The want of observation, however, is not a peculiarity of soldiers, though military discipline may encourage it rather than otherwise. It is to be encountered in all ranks of society at large. The medical man meets with it frequently in his practice, in persons who have failed to notice in those around them, even in those toward whom they bear some measure of affection, symptoms which a little mental alertness, coupled with a little sympathetic interest in the affairs of others, would at once have shown to them. Children often suffer thus owing to the want of observation on the part of their parents.

In everyday life, moreover, it is not considered quite "good form" to be actively observant. The person who habitually notices to any considerable extent things which do not strictly concern him is, if detected, considered an inquisitive and impertinent person, while children are corrected if their natural desire to observe becomes obtrusive.

Sir Frederick Maurice appeals to his officers to consider themselves always on duty, in order to acquire and to teach habits which can only be acquired by those always on duty in respect of them. The necessity for the constant practice of observation by all who are entering the medical, or in fact any, profession or occupation, at every stage of their training and career we need not enlarge upon.

### EXTERMINATING PESTS

The Japanese seem to be a very practical people, and they seize an idea and act upon it when others only think about it, leaving the execution to someone else. To illustrate, when it was

discovered that the rat might be a means of spreading the bubonic plague Japan started in to exterminate the rat.

It seemed much like taking a bucket and emptying the sea, but when it is known that in five districts alone they have killed 3,039,140 rats, we are prepared to hear that they have made the rodent scarce in Japan already. Every now and then a rat would be examined to see what his health was like, and of the number so tested no less than 232 were found to contain the plague virus.

With her own record of what earnestness and fixedness of purpose could accomplish, Japan has now started in to induce the other nations to follow in their wake.

When people are taught that the rat is not only a dirty and an unpleasant animal to have about the house, but is also a serious menace to the public health and a dangerous spreader of contagious disease, determined efforts at extermination may be as successful here as in Japan.

But the rat is not the only pest to exterminate. There is the mosquito, the wolf, multitudes of insects that prey on our plants. A little of the effort expended in exterminating birds and friends of the farmer could very well be turned in that direction. A day or two ago a gentleman who had done his share of evil in shooting birds said: "In a hundred years these creatures will be unknown." I hope not. Let us exterminate the injurious and the useless, but not that which is necessary and beneficial.

### THE BLOOD OF THE NATION.

President Jordan, of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, gives us a first-rate article in the Popular Science Monthly on the above subject, in which he enumerates the many causes of race deterioration. He ends his paper with these words:

"But far more potent for evil to the race than all other influences named, large or small, is the one great destroyer,

War. War for glory, war for gain, war for dominion, its effect is the same whatever its alleged purpose."

If this be so we must get rid of war and learn to settle our national disagreements as we settle our personal ones, by rational methods. To say that this cannot be done is an insult to our civilization. What ought to be done can be done, and should be done.

### CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD IN THE BRAIN.

Signor Mosso has published some new observations of the circulation of the blood in the brain. He has had the privilege of observing three patients who had holes in their skulls, permitting the examination of the encephalic movements and circulation. No part of the body exhibits a pulsation as varied in its form as the brain. It may be described as tricuspid; that is, it consists of a strong beat, preceded and followed by lesser beats. It gathers strength when the brain is at work, corresponding with the more rapid flow of blood to the organ. The increase in the vol-

ume of the brain does not depend upon any change in the respiratory rhythm; for, if we take the pulse of the forearm simultaneously with that of the brain, we cannot perceive that the cerebral labor exercises any influence upon the forearm, although the pulsation in the brain may be modified. The emotions have a similar effect upon the circulation of the brain to that of cerebral labor. Mosso has observed and registered the variations of the brain-pulse during sleep. Generally the pulses of the wrist and the brain vary oppositely. At the moment of waking, the pulse of the wrist diminishes, while that of the brain increases. The brain pulsations diminish as the sleep grows deeper, and at last become very weak. Outward excitations determine the same modifications during sleep as in the waking state, without waking the sleeper. A deep inspiration always produces a diminution in the volume of the brain, in consequence, probably, of the increased flow of blood into the veins of the thoracic cavity; the increase of volume in the brain, when it takes place, is, on the contrary, due to a more abundant flow of arterial blood to the brain.

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### THE PSYCHOLOGY OF FIRMNESS.

In every Psychology that we take up we find considerable space given to the subject of volition; but when we are speaking of volition from a psychological standpoint we mean the "Nature of Willing," the "Basis of Willing," the "Development of Will," the "Training of Will by bodily exercise," the "Education of the Will," "Development of Free Will," but we have no definite ground for supposing that there is any definite centre to develop in the mind, and, consequently, we have a hazy idea with regard to its function and relation to the other faculties.

When we take hold of the phrenological side of the will we recognize that in it we gather stability, perseverance, intensity of mind on a given subject, and a steadfastness, unmoveableness, and

fixedness of purpose. When a person says "Keep a stiff upper lip" it is equivalent to telling him to be firm, to hold his ground. The faculty acts alone in giving strength and endurance, while it also gives decision of character to conscientiousness, Combativeness, and is an offset to Cautiousness, small Hope, and Self-esteem.

A good illustration of this faculty is seen in the Indian skull. It is larger in the English than the French; the latter are more impulsive, the former are more averse to change and inclined to hold steadily to their purpose.

By recognizing it as a distinct element of the mind we can appeal to people to cultivate it by persistently carrying out a piece of work without let or hindrance. There are few things in the

world that can be accomplished without the aid of the will, and when it is healthily developed it defeats disease and weakness. When a boy acts with a purpose he desires something, and that desire is expressed in his pleasureable effort to obtain it. If there is no definite object or motive the mind is not held, but when we hear psychologists talking of simply developing will in an abstract way, and without knowing whether the faculty is large or small, we regret that they cannot come to a common understanding of the development of the faculty itself.

When we go to a gymnasium we exercise the muscles that are the weakest, and we have an examination of the physical powers to see what exercises we need to develop certain parts of the organism; so, when we begin to talk about

will, volition, and the development of willing, or the distinctive factor in volition, we ought to have a mental examination to see from a comparative standpoint where we stand, and what effect the cultivation of the will will have upon other faculties, and further, whether it is not the organ of concentration of mind, of Continuity, that needs more development than Firmness.

By taking a practical view of the subject we see that reflex action that is going on in the mind between such faculties as Continuity and Firmness, between Hope and Cautiousness, between Inhabitiveness and Locality, between Self-esteem and Veneration, and between Benevolence and Acquisitiveness.

There is much need for discussion on this centre of the mind in order to ventilate the subject fully.



**"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.

### HOME EDUCATION.

By F. L. OSWALD, M.D.

#### II.—NURSERY REFORM.

(Continued from page 162).

. . . Private funerals, whenever possible (there is no such thing as a regular Coroner's inquest in Austria), and our advertisements will fill up the gaps as fast as you can wish, to keep up a decent appearance. Let the inspectors see they are welcome; they will not ask too many questions if they find everything trim and clean, and the same average number of kids a-snoring."

Even with that evidence as an explanation of weekly burials, the prosecution could not go beyond the charge of manslaughter, and the counsel for the defence went so far as to reduce that

indictment to a "complication of congenital disorders brought about by an excess of kindness."

"An excess in the warmth of her affection, so to say," the "Freie Presse" remarked.

The case was certainly an exceptional one; but Madame Gessner could not claim to have favored science with an addition to the known methods of homicide. Her system, though now for the first time carried to deliberate extremes, has for centuries been practised in all sorts of charitable institutions, and eventually with the same result.

Over-heating, dietetic mistakes, and lack of exercise kill out the wards of the old-world foundling asylums at the average rate of eighteen per cent. a year, except in Norway, where winter storms expurgate the indoor atmosphere



in spite of all precautions, and where the death-rate accordingly sinks to fourteen per cent. In France, before the establishment of the "familistere" cottages, it occasionally rose to twenty-five per cent.

"What a comment on our state of sanitary science," says Dr. C. W. Hufeland, "that children in charge of trained nurses and scientifically educated physicians die three times as fast as the offspring of untutored savages!"

"Some of these savages," he adds, "are, indeed, addicted to the uncivilized practice of drowning their children, like superfluous puppies, but only because they dread over-population, and cannot rely on their young going under, of their own accord."

Much mischief is also done by the neglect of the fact that the diet of wet-nurses and mothers needs regulating as much as that of their nurselings.

Mothers' milk is affected by indigestions, by intemperance, by caustic spices, and, strange as it may seem, its secretion is often used as a means for freeing the system of irritating humors. In other words, nature, in certain emergencies, sacrifices the sanitary welfare of the child to that of the mother. Milk-sickness ("milksick" for short) the natives of the southern Alleghenies call a disorder caused by the milk of cows whose health has been affected by some vegetable poison; possibly, also, by contaminated water in districts where stagnant pools come in contact with veins of copper-ore. In its incipient stages the disorder manifests itself merely by the languid appearance of the stricken cattle and their temporary loss of appetite, but in serious cases it often happens that the young calf dies, while its dam recovers.

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## Suggestions for New Methods of Education for the Twentieth Century.

During the centuries up to the present day new methods of teaching have been applied from time to time with the object of making the best use of the mental material of children, and adapting their physical strength to these requirements. During the last few years psychology has been introduced into the schools with the object of giving greater attention to the development of mind and its capacity to receive knowledge. One of the greatest objects, I take it, that a teacher has before her is to conserve the energy of her pupils, and this is what I am anxious to bring before you just now.

Lowell says that "attention is the stuff that memory is made of, and memory is accumulated genius." Reasoning along this line we realize that the education of attention will bring about a state of mind that will solve many problems, and a system should be arranged, I think, by every teacher for inducing voluntary attention.

First, then, it is necessary for us to realize that the mind is made up of many faculties—as many faculties as the brain has organs. We entertain the idea no longer of the old metaphysicians that the brain is but one organ. Scientists and experimenters have proved without a doubt that, although we may all have the same faculties, yet it is in the intensity, degree, and quality of these organs that we see the great difference in ourselves and the children we teach, for, while you may teach one child arithmetic with great rapidity, another requires patient toil to understand the most elementary example. Some children can study drawing with success, for they can detect the variation of the forms and outlines of various departments of thought. Another child is quick in composition, while another will worry over an essay for hours before she will be able to express what she wants to say.

How, then, are we to quicken attention? First, by quickening the perceptive faculties and cultivating the habit of seeing and hearing accurately, then to discriminate by immediately observing similarities, differences, and relations, using attention always as a basis for this development. We thus bring into play not only the senses such as sight and hearing, but also the faculties of Form, Size, Order, Calculation, Comparison, Eventuality, and Locality, as a foundation.

We can logically argue that if a little gymnastic exercise in the morning accelerates one's physical energies, a twenty minutes' mental drill in mind gymnastics would be of value in energizing the use of the brain for the day's work. Where these ideas have been adopted, it has been somewhat aston-

ishing to see the value of such a method as an aid to study.

Take, for instance, a swinging black-board and put upon it rows of figures, bars of music, never seen by the pupils before, being written on the reverse side, and swing it quickly before the eyes of the assembled scholars. In the space of a second an impression is made upon their minds. After some months' training, the scholars will be able to give any rotation called for, the figures will be correctly stated, and arithmetic calculations made with considerable rapidity.

This method has been tried by President Stanley Hall, of Clark University; Miss Aiken's school in Stamford, Conn., and in numerous schools in the United States and in Great Britain.

*(To be continued.)*

## How Can We Study Phrenology?

### LESSON NO. 6.

By J. A. FOWLER.

#### PHRENOLOGY AND THE INDIANS.

America is an excellent country in which to study Phrenology, for there we find every type and nationality. In former articles we have examined the Teuton or German type, and there is a large number of these in the country. Last month we examined the Chinese character, and many examples of the Mongolian present themselves before us. This month we have an excellent skull of an Indian which shows many tribal characteristics, and through the kindness of the Pan-American Exhibition we are able to illustrate our remarks by an excellent portrait of Eddie Plenty Holes, Oggallah Sioux, who is to be a delegate at the Indian Congress of the Pan-American Exposition.

Persons interested in ethnology will do well to visit Buffalo with the object of examining the various characteristic features of the forty-two Indian tribes

that will be represented there this summer. It will be the most representative exposition ever made of the North American Indian and his picturesque customs and ceremonies. It is appropriate that such an Exposition should be as complete as possible, as it is Pan-American in character.

The characteristics noticeable in the photograph of the skull indicate a high and short head. The development in the crown, taking a line from the centre of the ear, is remarkable; while the perceptive arch seen in the front view manifests comprehensiveness of observation; quickness of eye; perception of forms and outlines, and the correct number of things. Compare this skull with that of the Teuton, and one can see at once the great difference in formation; instead of the flat, broad head we have a high and narrow superior region. The faculties along the centre of the two hemispheres are particularly well marked. Thus, to begin with Human

Nature on the bend of the forehead. Next we come to Benevolence, which is more prominently developed in the skull than is usual; the owner must have been, in consequence, a highly benevolent chief. We then come to Veneration, which makes the Indian conform to a set religious code of worship. Behing this faculty is Firmness, which gives the Indian his great stability of character

makes him reserved and diplomatic; while Combateness, Destructiveness and Vitativeness are the three lowest qualities. Destructiveness is located above the ears, and gives width of head in this region, while the other two faculties are an inch behind, or posteriorly. Vitativeness enables the Indian to hold on to life, to ward off disease, to recuperate when taken sick; while Com-



Photo by Lloyd T. Williams.

PHOTOGRAPH OF AN INDIAN SKULL—FRONT VIEW.

and persevering skill, and below this faculty, again, we come to Self-esteem and Continuity. The former enables the Indian to hold his head erect with an independent spirit and a self-consciousness of ownership and authority, making him unwilling to readily bend to authority.

The faculties that range around the base of the skull, as marked in the side view, are Cautiousness, which adds considerable foresight and solicitude to the Indian's character; Secretiveness, which

bativeness enables him to defend his rights and look after his prerogatives.

As a rule, the Indian never forgets a kindness nor an injury done to him, and while he does not antagonize himself now as formerly with the white man, yet he has remarkable courage.

Each tribe has a shade of difference, yet an Indian is always an Indian, and the salient characteristics are those we have just pointed out. He is inferior to the Caucasian race in volume of brain and mental power, yet he will always

preserve his independent character while his head remains so highly developed in the organs of Firmness and Self-esteem as the present pictures represent

The Indian is not so remarkable for his reflective qualities as he is for his strong and active perceptive faculties, which give him a heavy frontal base to his forehead. He is broad between the eyes, and is an excellent shot. He remembers faces well, and can work by the eye.

There is a remarkable fascination

being discarded for the house, and instead of engaging as of old in a buffalo hunt, they receive cattle from the Government.

With all these changes the old chiefs who are survivors of an era of warfare are still unreconciled to civilization and its ways, and, were they not held in check by the strong arm of the Government, the chances are they would be just as wild as in the days when the great Tecumseh and his brother planned to drive the whites from this Continent.



PHOTOGRAPH OF AN INDIAN SKULL.—SIDE VIEW.

among all classes of white people for the red man. His history reveals so much of injustice on the part of the white settlers that we are brought face to face with the question of his future, and it is sad in some respects to think that, whatever civilization may have in store for him, his life as a wild child of Nature has about come to its end. The young Indians of the Far West to-day have no chance left to make names for themselves as warriors as their forefathers had, for the tomahawk is being superseded by the hoe, the wigwam is

#### EDDIE PLENTY HOLES.

The portrait of Eddie Plenty Holes is a characteristic one; we see the strong, prognathic jaw, the long ear, the prominent nose, the thick and firm lips, the keen eye, the distinctly marked jaw, the retreating forehead and the large perceptive faculties. There is but little wit and humor in the Indian, and in this he somewhat resembles the Chinese, for both races, as they are illustrated in our streets to-day, show a seriousness of countenance and character that will not take a joke.

The Indians at the Exposition will number between five and six hundred. They will live as they do in the West, the Sioux in their tepees, the Winnebagos in their wigwams, the Piams in their wickiups, the cliff dwellers in their cliff caves, and each tribe in its own peculiar abode. The Navajoes will be seen weaving their blankets, the Moquis making pottery, the Sioux, bows, arrows and stone pipes. Then there will be the daily performances, the reproductions of battle scenes, which will be wild and picturesque in the extreme, and every way accurate and truthful portrayals of Indian methods of warfare. The grand cavalcade of from five to six hundred Indians, which will pass as if going into actual conflict, will include the counterpart of every Indian known in song or story or picture from Hiawatha down. Among other features to be daily seen at the Indian encampment will be the different dances. There is no custom of the Indians which is more misunderstood than these dances, and their character and significance are often mistaken, and what are to the Indian merely innocent expressions of various emotions are supposed by the whites to be exceedingly barbaric performances. Thus, Phrenology can be thoroughly studied through the Indian tribes in a thorough and comprehensive manner, and we trust that many of our readers will avail themselves of this fine opportunity.

The Indians represented in this congress embrace forty-two different tribes.

#### BLACK HAWK.

The fine illustrations of Black Hawk represent an Indian chief of the Sac and Fox tribe, born about 1768 on the east shore of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Rock River. He died in Iowa in 1838. He was a powerful chief, which goes without saying, for the base of his brain, especially the organs of Destructiveness and Combativeness, was immensely developed. He gave no little trouble in the war of 1812, and in 1831, in the "Black Hawk War" of

1832, when his tribe was defeated by Generals Dodge and Atkinson, Black Hawk was captured with two of his sons and seven of his warriors, who were brought east and confined in Fortress Monroe. In 1833 they were released and joined their tribe. A cast was taken of his head, which is in our collection. He was a man of great power, and possessed a strong motive temperament; in fact, we know of no better illustration to present. The front view represents the breadth of his head above the ears, and the narrowness of the reflective and superior regions. His perceptive qualities were extraordinary, which corresponded with his temperament. The organ of Firmness is at least two degrees larger than Benevolence. He was not so intellectually great as he was passionately fearless and courageous. He would not stop and reason over abstract subjects, but he would miss nothing when he was managing a battle.

#### ESH-TA-HUM, LEAH, A SIOUX CHIEF.

The portrait of this Indian was once pointed out to Mr. Fowler, who was examining a number of Indians, as being the one which most truly resembled the ideal of the best Indian, after looking at the pictures of some forty or fifty others. Among the others were Red Jacket, Black Hawk, Big Thunder, Tecumseh, King Philip and Osceola. When surprise was expressed in regard to this one pointed out as being inferior the Indian shook his head and replied: "See, big arm, big head, big neck and small head." This was perfectly true, and the thought was then revealed that it is not for the intellect or for high social qualities that the red men are esteemed by each other, but for their power of resistance and endurance, the strength and agility of the body, and the perfection of the animal economy: his power to go without food, his coolness in death and his cruelty when punishing his foe, rather than for characteristics in art, music or invention, and the portrait selected we find had the characteristics most developed in the

Indian in an eminent degree. His muscles were superb, his frame was large, his shoulders broad, and his chest, neck and all vital powers expressed strength. Again, he was broad between the ears, narrow in Cautiousness, an inch and a

pressed, without a smile, and the chin retreating. The head was short from the nasal bone to the occiput, and the affections were wanting. The recuperative power was remarkable. If the flesh was cut it would soon heal; if a limb was



*Courtesy of Pan-American Exposition.*

**PORTRAIT OF EDDIE PLENTY HOLES.**

half above the ears, and small and narrow in the top head. The cheek bones were high, the face large and coarse, and the nose long, the nostrils well-developed, the upper lip full and stiff, the hair long and coarse, the mouth com-

broken it would soon mend; exhausted by the chase, the hunt or the fight, a little food and a night's sleep would restore him. His Phrenology is easily read. The faculties of Firmness, Self-esteem, Destructiveness, Secretiveness,



Alimentiveness, Combativeness, Vitaliveness, with the Perceptive Faculties, were particularly large, while the rest were moderate or small.

### DEBATE ON PHRENOLOGY.

Psychologist—From what I heard you say last week concerning Phrenology, I would like you to explain to me more

manufactory can in time become expert, but the salesman or the manufacturer could enter a store or a factory and know and properly describe the goods at once.

In schools one pupil is practical in talent and catches facts rapidly, but is slow to comprehend the value of them.

Another is meditative, reflective, and sound in reason, but slow to master facts. Phrenology reveals these differences in pupils at a glance, and tells the



BLACK HAWK, SIDE VIEW.

fully why you think that Phrenology can be trusted as a true indication of character, instead of being, as many suppose, a mere matter of guess-work.

Phrenologist—Mental Science is to a teacher what years of experience are to a salesman in a store, or to men who make the goods which the merchant has to sell. A green boy in a store can learn his business, and the apprentice in a

teacher how to approach and manage each.

Psychologist—Do you mean to tell me that Phrenology can tell the difference between these children?

Phrenologist—Phrenology reads each at a glance, and can talk to each so as to guide, instruct, lead, win and control each.

Psychologist—I should very much

like to know how these things can be studied, for it appears to me to be a matter of great importance to know how to bring up children properly, without spoiling their temper or expending their volition.

Phrenologist—I can begin by giving you a few of the most recent confirmations and localizations which will perhaps interest you, and you can study out more of them. All students at first find a difficulty in locating Tune.

the ground that music has in itself more of the primary or simple elements of sound expression than speech. Animals of all kinds give expression to sound more or less musical, to feeling, while man alone has the power of original speech, or the expression of verbal thought feeling, etc.

Psychologist—Do you mean to tell me that music has a centre in the brain that can be demonstrated?

Phrenologist—Certainly such is the



BLACK HAWK, FRONT VIEW.

There has been no doubt in the minds of Phrenologists since the discovery of the organ that such a centre exists in the anterior lateral area of the brain. Some of the recent investigations of scientists bearing on the musical centre are both interesting and instructive. Preyer, Penheim, Kussmaul, Chacot, and others have demonstrated that the musical centre is older than that of speech, on

case, and in the "Zeitung" a case is mentioned of a man who was unable to distinguish between a waltz and a polka or a march, but he had no defect of speech. After his death his brain was examined and it was found that the speech centre was well developed (which I explained to you before was located in the third frontal convolution), but that the musical centre was destroyed.

Mere hearing does not determine the organic location of the faculty that intellectually or psychically recognizes musical tones. A writer in the "American Medical Association Journal" says the singing centre is situated a little behind the motor centre of speech (which is called the Broca centre in the third frontal convolution), and is otherwise known as the centre of Krause. The motor centre presiding over the functions of performing on various instruments develops in exercising the anterior part of the central convolutions alongside of the motor centre of note-writing. The centre for playing wind instruments is developed in the region governing the movements of the lips, a little above the centre of Krause. This differentiation accords with the location of Phrenologists. We would advise you to observe the width of the brow of all our celebrated musicians and you will find that the organ of Tune was large in Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, and is also large in Hofmann, as well as in singers.

Psychologist—What a very interesting thing it will be to study the heads of singers at a concert, if one is near enough to make such observation!

Phrenologist—Some people are expert financiers, and are as quick in counting up figures as a pianist in striking correct notes. Within the last year Vienna has been making investigations, gathering data, from upward of

three hundred persons, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there are indications for special talent for mathematics. The result that Moebius has obtained appears 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 of the faculty which is chiefly active in mathematical calculations. When that part of the brow is prominent, says Herr Moebius, it corresponds with an unusual capacity in this direction, and this prominence depends upon the development of the anterior end, or margin, of the third frontal convolution. This observation from an independent point of view can be accepted, inasmuch as it corresponds with the localizations of other observers concerning the left hemisphere, which is generally more active than the right.

Psychologist—Then am I to understand that scientists are proving the localization of phrenological organs by independent efforts?

Phrenologist—Yes, we find that instead of pulling down Phrenology, as you seem to think they were doing, they are clinching the very important truths of localization of cerebral function. I think I have given you enough to work upon for another week, and I trust you will bring me your observations, and we will discuss the matter again.

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### THE LOCATION OF INDIVIDUALITY.

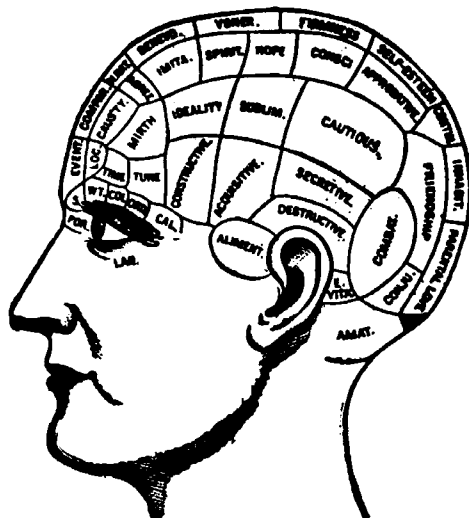
The location of any organ must not be taken by bumps or projections, but by fulness and length of fibre in the brain substance.

Individuality is located in the superior frontal convolution of the brain, and can be found in the centre of forehead between the eyes. Its upper portion gives observation of mental ob-

jects; the lower portion gives observation of physical things. The child says, "I want to see." The child developed into the man again says, "I want to see," "Let me see," "I must see." Thus the mind opens the great pandora-box of knowledge first by observation.



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



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JUNE, 1901.

*"Phrenology has done more to advance the human race than any single thing of modern times."*—From *"The Physician,"* by Dr. A. J. Davis.

#### THE WORK OF PHRENOLOGY.

Phrenology is the A B C of everyday life. It unfolds the character better than any other subject. A gentleman said to us the other day: "Oh, if I had only known twenty years ago what I have learned to-day concerning myself how many disappointments and sorrows I should have been saved!" He had just begun to look squarely into himself, to discern intelligently the tone and quality of his mind, and the direction in which he might apply his faculties and powers with good hope of success. Now, here is where the science of Phrenology enters into the work of education, and until its principles are incorporated into school systems we must expect the same course of turning out ill-balanced and aimless youth to go on.

The primary object in life should be to make the most of our powers, both mentally and physically speaking, but if we are in the dark, without the light of even a tallow candle, much less

an electric light, how are we to find our way about?

In establishing the American Institute of Phrenology its promoters contemplated the education of men and women in the principles of a practical mental science, who should go into the world and teach them broadcast, and so do a great and noble work for God and humanity.

#### THE LATE LEWIS E. WATERMAN, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

It is very hard, indeed, to part with those whom you feel have but lived a part of their useful lives, especially when their call comes about sixty years of age. This was the case with C. J. Beaman, and we have now to record the passing away of Mr. Lewis Edson Waterman, who died at his residence on May 1.

As a believer in Phrenology, he has done much to convince others of its usefulness, and, consequently, his influence has spread among hundreds of families with whom he was intimately connected through business, if not through other ties. His whole life has been devoted to doing good, to raising

the standard of work in everything that can accomplish for the benefit of his fellows.

He was at one time connected with the Fowler & Wells Company, and was universally respected among his large number of work-people connected with the Waterman Company and the Waterman Condensing Company. He was an ideal man, in that he perfected everything he touched, and his great desire seemed to be to instil the principles of an earnest life into the character of those with whom he came in touch.

His motto was, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well." He was persevering and energetic, much beyond his apparent physical strength. At the time of his death he was a Mason, pew-holder in Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, and a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Hamilton Club, both in Brooklyn, and the Lake Placid Club, in the Adirondacks, at Lake Placid, N. Y.

At his suggestion we have made a large number of phrenological examinations among those in whom he was particularly interested. He leaves a widow, two daughters, and one son, named after himself, to whom we extend our sincere sympathy.

A pure and noble spirit has gone home to the fold of the Eternal Father.



Photo by Rockwood.

THE LATE LEWIS E. WATERMAN.

he has touched, and as a pioneer in the fountain-pen manufacture he has certainly worked it up to an ideal state.

Though born in New York State, he came from revolutionary stock, and from his father's side he traces an ancestry back to 1632. He has by industrious habits and by persistency in well-doing given us an example of what one man

### BRAIN FATIGUE.

Mr. M. Tope, publisher of the "Bower-ton Weekly Patriot," sends us an article on the above subject, in which he quotes a statement made in a paper that "there is no such thing as a tired brain," and that "study all we may, it is only the stomach or some other vital point that

is weakened." Mr. Tope says: "We believe there is a limit to the development of the mental faculties or mind, though not yet reached," and considers the above quotation "too absurd to talk about, were it not that some unthinking person might believe it." He says:

"Personal experience, observation, and consciousness emphatically attest that the brain does tire; that a set of mental faculties may be used for a time, and then other ones employed while the former rest, which is true also of the parts of the brain or organs of the faculties used. To illustrate, a few nights ago we were engaged in study in which memory of events was strongly called into action, and on going to bed, and even the next morning, experienced a pain in the centre of the forehead, where the organs of Eventuality, Locality, Comparison, and Language are located. What caused the pain, if not over-exercise? Was the brain tired? Why was the pain not somewhere else? That brain and mind tire is a fact, and all talk to the contrary is useless—the simple pratings of a childish knowledge of a false mental philosophy. The thing to learn and do is to use the brain correctly, to keep it from getting tired, and yet accomplish much more than the average person does with it."

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### REVIEWS.

"Life and Times of Queen Victoria," by Arthur Lawrence Merrill, B.A., and the Rev. Henry Northrop Davenport, D.D. Nat. Pub. Co., Philadelphia.

This book makes an attractive volume, and contains a full account of the most illustrious reign of any sovereign in the history of the world. It includes the early life of Victoria, her accession to the throne, and coronation; marriage to

Prince Albert; graphic descriptions of her charming home-life; noble qualities as wife and mother; royal castles; public receptions; state occasions; great events during her brilliant reign; personal traits and characteristics that endeared her to her people; and added to the above is a life of King Edward VII. and all the members of the royal family.

The author has spared no pains to make the work a lasting memoir of Queen Victoria. The book is embellished with more than a hundred superb engravings of historic scenes, portraits, etc.

For more than sixty years Queen Victoria was regarded by the whole world as a model sovereign, and the noblest type of woman. Her vast influence was always exerted for the welfare of her people and the good of mankind. The book is one that has been brought up to date, and, however many "Lives" there may have been already issued on the Queen and her reign, we feel sure that no one who is interested in Britain's greatest sovereign will fail to be without a copy of this unique volume. Its price is within the reach of all. It is bound in fine cloth for \$1.75; in morocco, \$2.25; genuine full morocco, gilt edges, \$2.75. It is an excellent book for a birthday present, and should have a remarkable sale.



QUEEN VICTORIA, IN HER PRIME.



## 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.*

Miss E. P. Tiefield.—This is a very happy child, full of life and energy, and fond of change and variety. She is quick to see and observe, and will ask many questions and show superior intelligence for her age. Her strong memory enables her to store up many facts and incidents; learning school lessons will not be difficult to her. Persistency, caution, and sensitiveness are marked traits. She will do well in music, drawing, and painting. She will eventually succeed as a teacher, and will want to hold the reins and exercise authority when more matured. She has a very loving disposition.

611.—G. F. D.—Waterville, Wis.—Your photo indicates that you possess a good perceptive intellect, and could excel in scientific work; in fact, you will enjoy watching things grow, and comparing the quality of one thing with another. You like to lay out your work ahead; hence, you have work for hot and sunny days, as well as those that are wet and cold. You have rather a high order of mind, and could succeed admirably in the study of chemistry as applied to agriculture. You can reason from cause to effect, and generally tell just how things are going to turn out. We advise you to become a specialist, and see how things can be brought to perfection. Try and perfect some produce through the result of your comparison of material, and you will get along all right.

612.—Mrs. E. C. M.—Waterloo, N. D.—This lady has a strong individual type of head, and can be moved through her sympathies much more readily than through any other means. She has a vital temperament joined to a mental development which should give her breadth of mind, organizing ability, and intellectual scope. She reasons and plans for others in a self-disinterested way. She has large intuition, and can work out the characteristics of others in a very short time; in fact, she knows how to sum people up and understand their every move.

She is seldom deceived by those she meets. She had better make a study of Mental Science for the purpose of helping others in a direct and practical way. Her head is remarkably high, which shows she can be firm, positive, self-reliant, and sympathetic. She is open-minded, yet she can keep and hold her own affairs to herself. She has great length from the point of the chin to the crown of the head. She is similar in this respect to Madame Burdett Coutts, who has the same characteristic.

613.—W. S.—Carlisle, Pa.—This little fellow, three and three-quarter years old, is a bonny child, and one who will be easily managed if the right way is taken to start with. He is led through his sympathies much more readily than through any other means. He will not understand a cross word, but a smile and a look of forgiveness he will never forget. He is a sympathetic child, and will need some one to draw him out, for he has not so much directing power within himself as his brother. He will succeed better in his studies if he is taught objectively than subjectively. Let him go out in the fields to play and work, and study the flowers, trees, fruits, and grains. He will succeed in business, and had better be given instruction in singing and music, for he will develop quite a talent for both.

614.—H. S.—Carlisle, Pa.—This child, though but a year and three-quarters old, has as large a head within half an inch as the boy who is three and three-quarter years old, while his body weighs nine pounds less. It would, therefore, be well to keep him back as he grows older, so that he may have perfect control over himself, and be well fitted to carry out all the desires of his intellect. His head is particularly broad across the temples, which makes him interested in mechanical operations, in steamboats and engines, and many things that have activity to them. He will say, "let me see," and he will know how to push his way to the front in order to gratify his mental curiosity. What an ardent mind he has! He will regulate the household and plan for every member of it. He will be the master of his brother, and will give him directions as to what he should do, say, and think. His little brother must look out and keep ahead, or else his playmate will want him to sell his birthright as Esau did. He will belong to a large concern, and drive many locomotives across the railway line that he will be likely to build. If he takes up professional work, he will make an excellent physician.

615.—B. J.—W. Orange, N. J.—We regret that your photographs are so small, and that your hair is not drawn tightly

over your head, for we cannot do you the same justice as if these conditions were carried out. We can see, however, that you are an idealist, and possess that exquisiteness of mind that wants to have everything perfectly done. You can think better than you can talk, and should know how to express yourself in letter-writing. Literature and journalism will come easily to you if you will apply yourself to the study. You are rather reserved, and do not commit yourself, or feel that you can be familiar with others until you are thoroughly satisfied that you understand them. Your forehead is broad and rather masterly in its thoughts, and we judge that you take after your father in many of your ways and methods of life. You must have a more complete examination some day, and give us larger photographs to examine from, so that we may do you justice. When you decide to have this done, send us the size, height, and length of your head, your weight and height.

616.—W. T. S.—Ogden, Utah.—You look to have a strong Irish descent, and possess the elements of the orator and the capacity to explain yourself in a forcible and entertaining way. You are gifted with humor, keen perceptions, clear criticisms, and accurate intuitions. You can make considerable of yourself if you will put forth the necessary effort. The wider the business and the larger the concern, the better you will like your work; in fact, it is hard for you to come down to every-day affairs and do things on a small scale. Get into the habit of joining in every debate at which you are present. Study law, and give yourself scope to speak, declaim, and lecture, and you will succeed.

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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.

Wesley M. Biggs, Dorchester, Mass.—In reply to your query on the paragraph in the San Francisco "Examiner" concerning the man who went crazy in Arizona counting sheep, we think it is an interesting pathological incident. We believe that it is a depraved or over-exercised faculty of Calculation that has warped Waller's mind. No doubt the change from being a Harvard student to

herding large flocks of sheep, and being quite alone with only his sheep and dogs, and having to count thousands of sheep day after day without any interruption or change has had much to do with destroying his reason. If he could be put right on this one faculty, no doubt he would regain his intellect, and be able to go on, or continue the even tenor of his mind.

C. S. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. City.—You ask us to explain the meaning of "emotion," and quote the following: "Your friend's voice was sweet, round, and rich when a child, because controlled by her emotional nature, and it is probable that her intellectual pursuits have affected her emotional nature, and this would account somewhat for the loss of the sweet voice she possessed in childhood." To make this clear to you, we must ask you to study the various temperaments—the motive, mental, and vital. The vital is the most highly emotional, and is under the control of Benevolence and Spirituality. Now, if the intellectual faculties, such as Causality, Comparison, and the perceptive faculties are developed to a stronger degree, then the reason steps in and will not permit the feelings to have so much expression. A person who is gushing, demonstrative, and social says more in five minutes in an effective way than an intellectual person, though the latter reaches a higher standard of culture. So the voice takes on the character of the individual in childhood—as a rule, there is more expression of emotion, while in after life the intellectual powers rule the mind. We do not say that "a voice is controlled by emotion," but her emotional nature exercised an influence upon the voice. There is a great difference between the quality of voice, the expression of intellect, and the expression of emotion among singers. Emotion is not always sweet, but it may be, and generally is, effective.

C. M., Montclair, N. J.—We thank you very much for the article you have forwarded to us on "Scientific Child Study," by Edward Marshall. While we believe that the tests mentioned in the article are right and useful, we think they are incomplete until they possess more mental tests, and the day is coming when abnormal children will be more definitely studied than they are at present. We see the dolichocephalic head, and the brachycephalic type are noted; also cranial asymmetry and the microcephalic, macrocephalic are given among others. Also facial asymmetry as to ears, eyes, mouth, nose, etc., which indicates that averages are beginning to be made along the line of phrenological dictation. How we wish

that all who make scientific investigations would make more use of Phrenology as a guide and help toward ascertaining normal and abnormal conditions.

### FIELD NOTES.

H. Simmond is still located in St. Paul, Minn.

Otto Hatry is located in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Welch is lecturing and giving examinations in McCracken, Kan.

George Morris says: "I expect to lecture in Deadwood, S. D., in May and June."

William Louie Phillips is in Muncie, Ind., at the present time.

J. H. Anstead, class of 1900, is making examinations in Cincinnati, O.

Owen H. Williams is at present in Baltimore, Md., making examinations.

"I received the 'Human Nature Library' all right. Phrenology is worth more to me than everything else I've studied combined. Everything I touch now seems to turn to gold."—J. W. Anderson, Class 1900, Dallas, Tex.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, has recently been presented with a valuable testimonial from his class. He has been asked by the Board of Commerce to give a composite description of the man who speculates, which he has done with satisfaction.

George Markley is now located in Pittsburgh, Pa. He helped form a Phrenological Society in Youngstown.

### FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT.

On Wednesday, April 3d, Mr. W. J. Williamson, A.F.P.I., delivered a lecture before the Institute members and friends on "Memory." Mr. W. W. Jackson was chairman of the meeting. The lecturer dealt with his subject in a very lucid manner, and gave some important advice upon the means to adopt to strengthen the memory. The title of the lecture being of general interest, created a good discussion, in which several members took part. A hearty vote of thanks was given the lecturer, and a very profitable evening was spent. Mr. Elliott delineated the characters of a lady and gentleman from the audience.

Wednesday, April 17th, Mr. D. T. Elliott gave a lecture on "The Mental Faculties Most Essential to Self-Improvement."

Mr. Keith-Murray, of Edinburgh, occupied the chair. There was a very large attendance of members and friends, this being the last lecture evening of the session. At the close of the lecture, Mr. Keith-Murray, who is an enthusiastic

Phrenologist, related some of his experiences in propagating the science among his fellow medical students. This gentleman anticipates starting a phrenological society in Edinburgh next autumn. We wish him success, and promise him our help.

On May 15th the Institute held its annual meeting. We hope to have the report in hand by our next issue.

### WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

#### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Wednesday evening, May 1st, the last meeting of the session was held, when there was a crowded and highly intellectual audience. Dr. Charles Wesley Brandenburg occupied the chair, and explained the object of the Institute lectures, and introduced the lecturer of the evening. Miss Fowler, in commencing her lecture on the "Science and Art of Character Reading," explained that the subject of Phrenology was scientific on a two-fold basis (1) through the sources of observation, (2) cerebral experiment. She explained many brain centres which had been recently discovered by scientists, and then proceeded to illustrate the centres by calling upon various persons from the audience whom she knew had the faculty well developed. For instance, the organ of Tune was illustrated in the head of a lady; that of Calculation in the head of a bank expert; that of Art in the head of a lady designer; editorship in the head of a gentleman from Pennsylvania; civil engineering in the person of one who had been engaged for many years in that pursuit. In the six or eight examinations, it was interesting to hear the testimony of those who were examined. She closed her remarks by stating that Phrenology could be of immense help to the young, and that every teacher ought to know something about the science. She showed the characteristics of many skulls of different nationalities, which drove her conclusions home to those who had not given the subject much thought. Dr. Brandenburg explained the objects of the American Institute of Phrenology, which opens its session in September, while Mr. Piercy made some remarks on the publications of Fowler & Wells Company, and started a new thought with regard to a class for business men and women that will commence at the close of the Fall course on Wednesday evenings, particulars of which can be had on application to the Secretary.

## HOW PHRENOLOGY CAN HELP THE NEW PHYSICAL CULTURE.

DISCUSSED BY DR. MCGUIRE.

### RULES TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE SEARCH AFTER A HEALTHY MIND AND BODY.

*(Continued from page 176.)*

"I would remark in this connection that, before engaging in physical exercises, one should be examined by a competent physician to the end that he may discover any defect in the working condition of his internal organs. After this has been accomplished, there are two important factors to be considered, namely, one's temperament and the inherited qualities of his body.

"We will first consider the question of temperaments. There is great confusion among writers in regard to this question of temperament, and in our readings it is often difficult to know what the writer wishes to be understood by this term. Now, this subject was treated fully by the celebrated Dr. Galen, and he made nine classes of temperaments. Most of the ancient writers, however, named only four. These were respectively the sanguine, the nervous, the lymphatic, and melancholic. A better classification is that adopted by the Phrenologists. They have only three temperaments: the motor, the vital, and the mental. The first, or motor temperament, has reference to the bony frame, and people of this temperament are generally large and powerful. I might name the late President Abraham Lincoln as a good type of this temperament, for, as you know, he was remarkable for his size and strength. The second, or vital temperament, is one in whom the organs of assimilation and digestion predominate, and as an illustration of this temperament I might cite the name of Benjamin Franklin, whose figure is familiar to most people. The mental temperament is one in which the brain appears larger than is the case in the average man, and the body is not of robust build. The late Cardinal Manning was a good type of this temperament, as is also the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. If we were to place persons representing these various temperament side by side, we would readily see that there was a remarkable difference in the conformation of their bodies. It would also appeal to our intelligence that the exercises that were suitable to one possessed of a large bony frame or body would not be adapted to one of a vital temperament; or, again, we would not recommend the same exercise to the

mental individual that we would to the one of a more vigorous body. It is this very question of temperaments that causes all the confusion in regard to physical exercise. We are constantly hearing of such and such exercises as being unsurpassed, but their inventors fail to inform us to what class of individuals they are adapted. This was the error into which the celebrated Father Knipe fell in recommending his system to Pope Leo XIII. The good father thought, like most people, that, as he himself had derived benefit from his water cure, therefore it was adapted to all alike.

"In regard to heredity there is this to be said—that the physical strong man is born, not made, just as we are taught the poet is made. We know for a fact that all horses are derived from the same stock, and yet horses are bred for certain specific purposes. No one would think of placing a race-horse in a cart to draw a heavy load of stone, and in like manner we would not expect the cart-horse to equal the racer in fleetness of foot. Men resemble horses in this respect: that each man should engage in those avocations that nature has fitted him for, and this applies likewise to the work of physical culture. This truth was brought home to me in the examination of a noted athlete. In my examination of him I noticed his superb development, and remarked that he must have taken a great deal of exercise to attain such excellence. His reply was to the effect that he always had an excellent muscular system, having inherited this quality from his mother, who was a German peasant, and who was famed for her great strength and endurance. This subject of heredity should be well impressed on our minds, for we are the result of untold generations of men and women, and as a consequence, must suffer for their sins as well as omissions. At the same time, we have this consolation, that we also enjoy the benefits of their virtues and self-repression. I need not quote the Scriptures in confirmation of this truth; for we are constantly witnessing in the people about us the bad results of imperfect ancestors.

"From my remarks, you may infer that I am opposed to gymnasiums, but such is not the case. I believe the gymnasium is good in its place; but for those only that have been prepared—by a proper preparatory training. In order to gain admission into college, it is expected that one has already graduated from the grammar and high school. In like manner, before entering the gymnasium, one should know how to carry his body erect; how to breathe properly; how to vocalize in a correct manner, and to have a good control of his emotions.

These rules are fundamental, and apply to all ages and conditions of men; and the utility of them is that, once mastered, one can constantly exercise them, for the reason that he needs no instruments in their execution.

"We will now consider the first rule, namely, the correct carriage of the body. If we were to inform a friend that he did not carry his body properly, the chances are that we would offend him, and he would resent our interference. Still, the fact remains that the majority of those we meet every day in our streets do not walk in manner, to say the least, that is conducive to health. What is called round-shouldered and undue prominence of the abdomen arise from incorrect posture of the body. On the other hand, if we were to examine a healthy child of, say three or four years, we would not find any projection of the spinal column at its upper portion nor any depression at its lower portion; and I may add that this depression in the back accounts for the undue prominence of the abdomen. The limits of this paper forbid me to enter into detail regarding the various causes of this condition, nor to speak to you of the disease called spinal curvature, which causes so much distress to growing children. I merely wish to call your attention to these conditions, so that you may avoid them. What is most important to you is to know how to correct these conditions, and also what exercises are beneficial. The best exercise to acquire a good carriage of body is the set-up drill of the soldier. This means the retraction of the walls of the abdomen, and the protrusion forward of the chest. At first you will find some difficulty in holding the abdominal muscles tense, but habit will soon overcome the difficulty. It will, of course, be necessary for you to take certain exercises with a view of strengthening these abdominal muscles; and, I may add, it would be better if you had a competent teacher to direct you. When we speak of expanding the chest, it may appear simple to some people; yet, I have found persons who at first were unable to do so. A flexible condition of the thorax is most desirable, however, as upon it depends correct breathing; and, for this reason, exercises in breathing should also be learned. After having acquired control of the abdominal muscles, and a flexible condition of the chest walls being obtained, we should next take up the subject of walking. We hear much nowadays of the Delsarte system, and there is no doubt that it possesses many good suggestions. This system teaches that to walk correctly one should allow the arms to swing at full limit from the shoulders, and the legs should bend as

little as possible at the knee. By walking in this manner we acquire more power, and, I may add, much more grace than is usually seen among pedestrians. At first your attempts will appear somewhat awkward, but the after results will more than compensate you for the labor.

"We now come to the second rule, which has reference to breathing through the nose. The nose, as you know, is intended by nature for the passage of air, but, judging by the action of some people, one would suppose that nature had made a mistake, and that the mouth was the proper organ for this purpose. I could say much in regard to the injurious consequences of mouth-breathing, if time permitted; but it will suffice for me to warn you never to breathe through the mouth if you can possibly avoid doing so. There are certain conditions, however, that prevent one from using the nose for breathing purposes, and which, I may add, should be immediately attended to. I refer to certain obstructions and growths in the nose and posterior pharynx. These obstructions not only give rise to many respiratory diseases, but often are the occasion of seeming mental deficiency. It is also to be remarked that it is only in nose-breathing that the lungs are properly inflated. Now, investigators have demonstrated that the large majority of cases of tuberculosis arise in the upper portions of the lungs; and, as these portions of the lungs are not exercised in mouth-breathing, we can readily understand how deleterious is this form of breathing. The Indians know that mouth-breathing is bad; that it means weakness and disease. In certain tribes of strong, stalwart hunters, each man sleeps with a billet of wood under his head just at the back of the neck, that the chin may rest in such a position as to insure the firm closing of the mouth during the hours of slumber. And Indian mothers gently press together the lips of their sleeping infants, tipping the head slightly forward to make full, deep breathing through the nostrils an early and permanent habit. Since oxygen is one of the chief power-producing elements in the body, it can be said that, to be strong—that is, capable of much work—good breathing capacity is of greater value than muscular strength. It is good breathing capacity that gives the quality of endurance or the ability to persevere, which is the keynote of success in the struggle for the 'survival of the fittest.'

"We now come to the rule which has reference to the control of the larynx, or, as we commonly hear it spoken of, Adam's apple. If you would view your throat in a looking-glass and at the same

time call your voice into action, you would find that the larynx would ascend and descend while you were vocalizing. Now, upon the proper management of this organ all artistic vocalization depends, whether it be in speaking or singing. It would be impossible for me to give you instructions in this art by means of a lecture, but what is necessary for you to do is to seek the guidance of a competent teacher in elocution or in singing. There is this to be said, however, in regard to this matter—that the whole art of speaking and singing is founded upon correct breathing; and, if you once gain control of your breathing apparatus, you will have no trouble in regulating your larynx. Reading and singing are both good in themselves; even from the point of view of physical exercises; but, on the other hand, they cannot be practised with pleasure, or even with much benefit without preliminary training of the vocal apparatus. I may add there is no acquisition in the way of physical improvement that will repay you more for the time expended than that of vocal culture.

"Our fourth rule has reference to the control of our feelings and emotions. This rule may appear to some of you to have no connection with the subject under discussion, and yet I can safely say that it is the most important rule of the four that I have enumerated, and the most conducive to good health. That the mind should control the emotions goes without saying; but the fact is, as we all know too well, that we often allow the emotions to gain control over our minds. Now, there is a spiritual aspect to this question that has relation to religion, and into this domain I do not purpose entering, as it is not within my province. My position is that of the physician and I only speak from the physical point of view. I, however, wish to be understood as not believing in the doctrine that we can control our appetites and propensities by the exercise of the will alone; a doctrine some philosophers would lead us to think was true, and which has been, moreover, the fruitful source of much evil to those accepting it. We have only to visit our asylums for the demented, to see the sad effects of perverted feelings and emotions; and we should take the lesson to heart that all bad habits lead either to insanity or disease of some kind. Not that these appetites or propensities are evil in themselves, for this is not true; they were given to us by Almighty God for a good purpose; it is only their abuse that leads to ruin.

"I will now conclude my discourse by bringing together the four rules of health in the form of a rhyme and hope

you will impress them deeply upon your mind so that you will never forget them:

"Stand erect, breathe through the nose,  
Try and keep the larynx down and  
cultivate repose."

#### WOMEN LAWYERS OF ILLINOIS.

A booklet containing photographs of twenty-seven of the ninety women who have been admitted to the Illinois bar has recently been prepared by James B. Bradwell, of Chicago, for circulation among these women. In the book Judge Bradwell says:

"Chicago and Illinois have more women lawyers than any other city or State in the world. It would seem fitting that this should be so in the city and State where Myra Bradwell lived and labored so ably and faithfully to establish the equality of men and women before the law."

The names of all the ninety women lawyers are given, with the date of their admission to the bar, beginning with Myra Bradwell, August 2, 1869.

Pity is the cheapest of all the virtues.  
Vanity is a self-sustaining institution.  
True bravery is always amiable and easy.

Men who know they are right are seldom obstinate.

The only way to conquer bad luck is in a stand-up fight.

A well-written life is almost as rare as a well-spent one.

He who suffers the most, and endures it the best, is the hero.

There is no better motto which culture can have than these words of Bishop Wilson: "To make reason and the will of God prevail."

Politeness is a powerful art.

The uncertainties of life are just what make life endurable.

The most difficult thing to cultivate in children is a proper pride.

Death is a debt which all admit, but none are quite ready to pay.

Wisdom is intuitive; long before there was learning there was wisdom.

Pity has its pride; it is not uncommon to hear one pauper pitying another.

The miser who is able (but unwilling) to relieve want is truly a miserable man.

A promise is the offspring of intention, and should be nurtured by recollection.

"Help thou thy brother's boat across, and lo! thine own hath reached the shore."

Our happiness in this world depends



chiefly on the affections we are able to inspire.

No sadder proof can be given by a man of his own littleness than disbelief in great men.

If there were no flatterers in the world there would be just as much vanity as there is now.

Economy is half the battle of life. As a rule, it is not so hard to earn money as to spend it well.

It is what we want and will have, rather than what we need and must have, that makes us all so unhappy.

Nature has given us two ears, two eyes and but one tongue, to the end that we should hear and see more than we speak.

Curiosity seems to be the same in all people; the vulgar stare with both eyes, while the refined peep through the cracks.

Good and bad fortune are so evenly mixed in this life that they are frequently drawn from the barrel at the same spigot.

#### ADVICE TO SUMMER BATHERS.

"This is the time that women ought to utilize in taking swimming lessons," said the instructor in a swimming-school to a "Tribune" reporter the other day. "By beginning now, any woman in fair health can become a good swimmer before starting on her summer vacation.

"Women learn to swim more quickly than men, and, if they would realize how well they are adapted to float, we should have fewer drowning accidents at the summer resorts. We regard the bones in the human body as the sinkers, and, as women as a rule have smaller and lighter bones than men, they float more easily. My advice in case of falling into the water is to keep every part of the body under water except the head, and the water itself will hold one on the surface. The body is light while it is in the water, as anyone knows who has watched the bathers at the seashore gently lifted up and down when they stand beyond the breakers, but, as soon as any part of the body is lifted out of the water, it is heavy, and acts as a sinker to push down the submerged parts.

"When a woman falls overboard, the first thing she does is to empty her lungs by shouting 'Help!' Then she throws up her hands frantically, and by their weight above the head succeeds in keeping it under water, and thus is drowned. If a woman will retain enough presence of mind to keep down her hands, and move herself around gently on her back, she can breathe and float for hours, whether she knows how to swim or not, for women do not need to learn to float;

they can do it naturally if they try. Especially is this the case in salt water, which is heavier than the fresh, and so holds up the weight more readily."

#### RULES FOR WOMEN WHO WHEEL.

First—Have an easy-riding wheel.

Second—Sit perfectly upright, having handle-bar and saddle adjusted to this position.

Third—Have loosely fitting clothing, with no corsets, stays, or bands to obstruct free movement, and do not use garters to support the stockings.

Fourth—Never ride longer than twenty or thirty minutes without getting off and resting a short time.

Fifth—Never ride long enough to become exhausted.

Sixth—Never climb hills.

Seventh—Never engage in fast riding or racing.

Eighth—On returning home take a cup of bouillon, or glass of milk with a cracker, to replace expended force, and if not very strong, lie down and rest for half an hour.—"The American Mother."

Iced Oranges.—Peel and slice well-flavored juicy oranges. Make a plain icing by mixing together two whites of eggs and one cupful of powdered or confectionery sugar. Dip each slice into the icing; then place one after another on a thin-pointed skewer. Leave on the skewer, which should be kept in an upright condition until perfectly dry. Some prefer to slice the oranges with the peel on. This is a dainty dish to pass around of an evening to "company."

Orange Roley-Poley.—Mix a dough as for baking-powder biscuit. To each cup of flour, add a speck of salt, one level teaspoonful of baking powder, one heaping teaspoonful of lard, and a scant half-cup of milk. Roll out about one-half inch thick, spread with sliced oranges and sprinkle well with sugar and about a teaspoonful of grated orange-peel. Roll up, folding the edges closely to keep in the juice, and boil in a cloth or bag, or steam in a tin. Serve hot with the following sauce.

Sauce.—One tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, one cup of hot water. Flavor to taste with lemon-juice. Melt the butter in a saucepan until it foams; add the flour, and stir briskly until mixed; then add gradually the hot water, stirring rapidly for four or five minutes to keep the sauce perfectly free from lumps. Remove from the fire, and add the juice of one or two lemons, according to taste.

—Arranged by Emma Louise Hauck Rowe, in the "Gentlewoman."

## 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.

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

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

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

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

### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Literary Digest"—New York—May 11—gives portraits of the makers of the Pan-American Exhibition, with the ground plan of the Exposition itself. Also portrait of the Rev. Dr. Ament, with comments by Mark Twain on missionaries.

"The Churchman"—New York—in its illustrative pages gives "Notes on a Journey through Kiangsu," by the Right Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D., Bishop of Shanghai.

"The Saturday Evening Post"—Philadelphia—is finely illustrated, and has an article on "Carnegie's Thirty Young Partners"; also "Why Young Men Should Begin at the Bottom," by Charles A. Schiren. It is a finely gotten up weekly, and always has attractive articles on special and interesting subjects.

"Will Carleton's Magazine"—Brooklyn—has changed its size and cover. It has a continued poem, "The Belle of Man-

hattan," a story in verse written by the editor, and must be conceded to be one of his best.

"The Arena"—New York—contains an interesting article on "The Criminal Negro," by Francis A. Keller, of the University of Chicago. It gives many physical measurements of negroes.

"The Humanitarian."—London.—"The Social and Economic Condition of France" is discussed by Yves Guyot, ex-Minister of Public Works, and sometime editor of "Le Siècle."

"The Penman's Art Journal."—We have in this valuable little journal more than can be easily digested in a month. Every style of writing is given from month to month, and it should prove to be of very great help to the business young man who wants to improve his style of writing.

"The Literary News."—New York.—Charlotte Mary Yonge, who passed away on March 17, is described.

"The American Mother"—Ann Arbor, Mich.—for May contains, among other good things, "Bicycling for Women," by Bessie L. Putnam, and "Husband and Baby," by L. L. Trott. We hear a good deal about the mother and babies. We are glad that some one has written upon the subject of husbands and babies.

"Medical Times."—New York.—"Alcohol in the Practice of Medicine" is an article by I. A. M'Swain. "Human Tears a Remedy," and an editorial on "The Sensibility of Higher Plants to Toxic Substances," are valuable articles in this number.

"The Kneipp Water Cure Monthly."—New York.—Under the heading of "Some Causes of Disease," by William J. Cromie, such topics as "Muscular Inactivity," "Alcohol and Tobacco," "Drugs," "The Emotions," "Eating and Drinking in Proper Dress," are introduced, all of which are timely and practical. "What Shall We Do with our Daughters," and the "Secret of Long Life," are also articles of interest.

"The Housekeeper"—Minneapolis, Minn.—continues to give "Hints to

Mothers," and ideas concerning nurseries, which cannot help but prove to be helpful if properly digested.

"A Vegetarian."—Chicago, Ill.—A portrait is given of Professor Byron Tyler, president of Chicago Raw Food Society, with an article on "Raw Food." He says: "It is a crime against nature to eat the foods she provides in any other condition than that in which she provides them."

"The Christian Herald"—New York—always has some live articles in it. It recently contained portraits of Mr. George E. Coddington and Mr. William Gibson, two aged friends who died on the same day. Both were over eighty, and were connected with the same church. An article on Benjamin Harrison is also timely.

"Aurora."—Minneapolis, Minn.—The Swedish Phrenological paper is holding its own, and we believe is doing a great amount of good.

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## PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"Fruits, Nuts, and Vegetables," by Albert Broadbent. Price, 25 cents. Forty-four thousand copies of a small booklet with this title have been circulated. The increased attention that has been given in recent years to the question of rational diet has created a demand for accessible knowledge regarding the food and medicinal values of substances other than flesh foods. Such knowledge this little book attempts to supply. It contains many valuable recipes for preparing fruits, nuts, and vegetables. Altogether, it is a most valuable work.

"The Pilgrim's Path," by Raisalig Ram Bahadur, compiled by Isvar Chandra Chakravarti, B.A. Price, 50 cents. Do not, therefore, despair of success. Go on traversing the path before you as fast as you possibly can, and you will one day reap the fruit of your labor by receiving more grace than you enjoy at present.

"Science in the Daily Meal." The publication of this slender volume is the realization of a long-cherished desire. It has been compiled at the request of many friends anxious for the guidance it contains, and is sent forth in the hope that those whose need has called it into existence may find help therefrom. It does exactly what it pretends to do—it applies such science as is available in regulating the kind and amount of food we should eat daily. Price, 15 cents.

"The Royal Road to Health and Cure," by B. B. Batabyal. In a small tract like this, which endeavors to explain briefly the principles which should guide us in almost everything we have to do in rela-

tion to our health and cure, it is but natural that there must necessarily be some shortcomings. We leave these shortcomings alone in the belief that they would present no difficulty to a fair understanding of our views. As health and cure concern all of us almost every moment of our existence, and as every one of us should have at least a fair acquaintance with our nature, this pamphlet has been designed expressly for all classes of readers, lay as well as medical. Health and happiness throughout life are our ideals, and it will be a source of satisfaction to us if this pamphlet be found to help, however imperfectly, the public in approaching these ideals. Price, 20 cents.

"The House Beautiful," by William C. Gannett. "Many practical suggestions, woven together by the loving desire that the great art of home-building should receive the study it deserves, and so make every home a House Beautiful."—"Public Opinion." Price, cloth, 50 cents.

"Health and a Day," by Dr. Lewis G. Janes, M.A. This little book aims at a sane and rational treatment of the problem of health and the conditions of a normal and useful life. It presents no panacea. It prescribes no iron regimen. It proclaims no new and wonderful discovery. Its method is that of suggestion rather than advice. It teaches self-healing, and not vicarious help. Its philosophy is based on science and common-sense, consecrated by an ideal purpose—the faith that this life is really worth living, and that it is our duty to make the most and the best of it. Price, \$1.00.

"Practical Physical Culture for Women," by E. L. Sessions. Price, 25 cents. If you want to have perfect health, you must gain complete control over yourself, have every thought, nerve, muscle, and appetite subject to your intelligent will. If little girls were allowed to romp and work outdoors, and given nourishing foods with few sweets, they would not become frail women and ready prey to disease.

"Poems of the New Time," by Miles Menander Dawson. Cloth, \$1.25. Published in the first year of the twentieth century, and instinct with the modern spirit, the book will have enduring value to all lovers of significant literature.

"Fruits and How to Use Them," is a practical manual for housekeeping, containing nearly seven hundred recipes for wholesome preparations of foreign and domestic fruits. Price, \$1.00.

Useful books for the business man are: "How to Keep a Store," which is full of suggestions likely to be overlooked. Price, \$1.00. "Ready for Business—or, Choosing an Occupation," which gives what the author calls an inside view of various trades, businesses, and profes-

sions. Paper, 25 cents. "The Successful Commercial Traveller—or, How to Sell Goods," by an old drummer, is hintful for the first trip, arranging samples, making routes, how to obtain a knowledge of customers and their standing, meeting competition, making concessions, etc. Price, 20 cents.

"Life of Dr. Francois Gall, Craniologist and Founder of Phrenology," by Jessie A. Fowler. Containing many illustrations, specially drawn and photographed for this work. Price, 25 cents.

"Marriage," by L. N. Fowler, gives history and ceremonies, as well as phrenological and physiological consideration of the subject; quite fully illustrated. Price, \$1.00.

To many inquirers, "Where shall I go for practical instruction on Physical Culture according to Delsarte?" we recommend the little book, "Delsartean Physical Culture," which tells how to dress, how to walk, how to breathe, how to rest, etc., essentials for health that are ignored by the unthinking and hard-working wage-earner. If mothers only knew how necessary for health and happiness an acquaintance with this delightful recreating system of grace-giving culture with results of both mental and physical vigor, they would not hesitate to send for the work. The author's text is well explained that "If we breathe, exercise, eat, bathe, and dress correctly, our power to grow healthy and beautiful, and to evolve higher qualities becomes limitless." Price, cloth, 75 cents.

"Not in It." This is a work which considers the money question, and is from the ready pen of the long-time public writer for many of the popular magazines, Mrs. Anna Olcott Commelin, and should have consideration in its dealing with the question of the day. It is pithy and practical, as well as entertaining in its narrative. Price, 75 cents.

"I first sent for the JOURNAL in September, 1864, and I have remained with it ever since. I know it was the best investment I ever made, and I hope to remain with you for many years yet."

S. S.,

North Ridge, Can.

"The Student's Set came to hand yesterday at noon, and, after looking over the books, I found them and Bust satisfactory. I consider that I have a lifetime study in this Student's Set."

H. S. S.,

St. Louis, Mo.

John T. McKay is opening an office in Detroit, Mich., and is giving examinations.

"By chance I have come into the possession of a copy of 'Heads and Faces,'

by Nelson Sizer and H. S. Drayton, of 1890. I think it a noble book."

A. C. B.,  
Harmony, O.

"Recently I purchased one of your books, 'Science of Life,' and am well pleased with it. I am proud to own such a valuable book. I am a young man yet, and I can assure you that this book is as good as a fortune to me, according to the information it furnishes, and I think it is a book that should be in every home."

F. A. J.,

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"I received Student's Set with China Bust and mounted head, and I am highly pleased with them. I am very proud of my books. They are just grand, I think, and I will take great pleasure in studying them. I find such good thoughts in them that will be a help to me all the rest of my life."

M. T.,

Walnut, Kan.

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH is now in its 111th volume, which is certainly a good old age, but it grows brighter, stronger, and better as it grows older, and a more intelligent exponent of the science of Phrenology cannot be found in any country. The JOURNAL is ably edited, well printed, and beautifully illustrated, and its subscription price has been reduced to one dollar per year. At this low price, it ought to have a subscriber in every family in the United States. Published monthly by the Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East 21st Street, New York.

"Massage is the most desirable mode of exercise, especially for invalids and delicate people. This is a thorough manipulation by an attendant of all the muscles. Massage is one of the most effective of all manipulations to promote nerve currents and blood circulation. It renders the skin soft and elastic. The action extends deeply in the body, thus promoting the activity of all the blood vessels." This we quote from a chapter on "Massage" in "Tokology." Price, \$2.25.

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. \$3.00.

Sydney Barrington Elliott, M.D., deserves the reputation he has received through the pages of "Edicology." Neither times nor pains has been spared in insuring the reliability of quotations and cases. That much benefit should result from this investigation, there is little doubt. Let the reader weigh carefully the facts and arguments given, and we have no fear for the results. \$1.50.

"How to Read Character in Handwriting, or The Grammar of Graphology," by Henry Frith, Fowler & Wells Co.—price, 50 cents. We quote the following: "Dear Sir:—I acted toward the man in the manner I judged best from your description of his character. He was a perfect stranger to me, and I may add that your cautions and your reading of his characteristics put me on my guard. You have saved me a considerable sum of money." This work is fully illustrated with characteristic handwriting.

We call attention to the "Health-Beauty Developer" advertised on another page of the JOURNAL. As is stated, nothing can equal it as a means of developing and adding muscular strength and beauty to the form.

The "Phrenological Annual" for 1901 contains several valuable articles, and the few copies left over are almost exhausted since our last issue. Twenty-five cents will purchase a large fund of family reading.

"The Human Body and Its Marvellous Structure" is a household book, it will be especially useful to parents, and the illustrations make it still more valuable when instructing children at home.

"The Self-Instructor in Phrenology" by O. S. and L. N. Fowler is having a large sale. This book is strongly recommended to beginners. 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 the work on "Vital Forces," 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 out-door 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.

Sea air is most refreshing. Sea bathing combined with it is equally enjoyable and beneficial to the overworked. George Block's work on "Sea Air and Sea Bathing" will add much to this great luxury in the pleasant reading and valuable information on the proper way to bathe.

Health is being searched after far and near. If the weak would read "Health," there is no doubt but they would take good health along with them, which would insure a happy time for their vacation. Price, 50 cents.

# Health and a Day

By Dr. LEWIS G. JONES, M.A.

Author of "Life as a Fine Art," "A Study of Primitive Christianity," "Evolution of Morals," "Social Ideals and Social Progress," etc., etc.

*"Give me health and a day, and I will make the pomp of emperors ridiculous."—EMERSON.*

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"This little book aims at a sane and rational treatment of the problem of health and the conditions of a normal and useful life. It presents no panacea. It prescribes no iron regimen. It proclaims no new and wonderful discovery. Its method is that of suggestion rather than advice. It teaches self-healing and not vicarious help. Its philosophy is based on science and common sense, consecrated by an ideal purpose—the faith that this life is really worth living, and that it is our duty to make the most and the best of it."

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### TESTIMONIALS.

"I received your valuable and interesting paper with my photo, and your extremely good character reading in it. You are a wonderful woman, your aim is the highest and noblest, and you deserve an elevated place in this world.  
LUISA CAPPANI, New York City.

"I beg to thank you for the frankness of manner in which you have expressed an opinion of my character and will act on your advice."  
J. C. V., Washington, D. C.

"I am much pleased with my son's character. You can publish it in the Journal. I expected a good deal from you, but your delineation has been a surprise to his mother and myself. Several points in his character you have exposed which we have known for some time; other points you have laid before us that we did not know, but think you are probably as correct in those."  
GEORGE WELDON, Greenfell, Can.

"Find with this my check for \$2.00 for which please mail 20 copies of the Phrenological Journal, the July number, to the above address. I am pleased with your character reading of David Lord Richardson as are doubtless his parents. I think your arrangements of the illustrations exquisitely artistic."  
N. H. R., Athol, Mass.

"The character reading from photos is quite satisfactory. Your mind dissector could have hardly become more familiar with her subject had she been acquainted with him for a lifetime. The summary in the main is very correct and for the purpose desired is simply admirable."  
J. F. RUGGLES, Bronson, Mich.

"To-day I received your typewritten delineation of character from photos. I am well satisfied and consider it a step to my onward and upward progress."  
DR. FRED. I. SUMNER, Norwich, N. Y.

"My delineation from photos received and if you had previously known me for 20 years your description of character could not have been more accurate.

It is a remarkable fact that in every calling wherein you state that I would succeed I have had some experience and was naturally successful.

It would no doubt be interesting to you to know how accurate your statements were in every minute detail."

"I am in receipt of your 'Phrenological Character' and was agreeably surprised at its correctness in every detail as I scarcely expected it from a reading from photographs.  
ROBERT DORMAN, Jones, O. T.

While I paid all that was asked of me I feel deeply grateful for the correct delineation and advice given and desire to thank Miss Fowler very heartily for it. My brother said it was worth \$25.00 and for myself I might say it is worth considerable more than that. With best wishes for your future success, I remain,  
Yours very truly, ANDREW T. SCHIEDEL, Berlin, Can."

"Permit me, herewith, to acknowledge receipt of all the delineations; also to state that they are to the full satisfaction of all parties concerned."  
J. O. VIKING, Ispeming, Mich.

"Now, however, since the delineation, I find that having learned my status, I feel somewhat freer in company. With proper cultivation, I hope to be able to build up my 'language and self-esteem' to an appreciable extent. The cultivation of 'Agreeableness' will also receive considerable of my attention as will 'Eventuality' and the other organs that you suggest."  
F. S. HAZARD, Washington, D. C.

"I received my Phrenological character written by you and must say that you have phrenology down to perfection."  
JOS. CALHOUN, Wheatley, Ont., Can.

"We were delighted with the photograph and sketch of our little Margaret's character in your magazine, and wish to thank you very much for sending it to us. We were surprised that so true a character could be given of such a baby. Everything is perfectly correct."  
MR. and MRS. IRWIN.

"Mr. Ponlin sent your description of himself to his mother and she finds it so good that it is difficult for her to believe that you knew nothing of him through me, and had only the photo to go by. In fact she thinks it very wonderful, and as we wish to give her a little surprise at Xmas, we would like to send her a description of herself. I enclose the two photos of her that we have, hoping that they may be sufficient for that purpose."

"I am truly thankful for the help in coming to a decision for I could not trust myself. There would have been more or less of doubt in my mind without the help you bring, now I make the step without doubt and your instruction follows my inclination and also my judgment.

May God bless you in your work and may I prove worthy of the lady who is to be my partner."

S. N. McCANN, Balsar, India.

"My delineation from photographs was received on the 9th. I was pleased beyond expectations with your description of my character. Your advice concerning my health I am following. My health is the best it has been for fifteen years and there is still room for improvement."  
EDWARD W. BURT, Haddam, Kans.

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UNIV. OF MICH.

Vol. 112.

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# THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1838

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH;

INCORPORATED WITH

THE ENGLISH

# PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE

ESTABLISHED 1880

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JULY, 1901

[WHOLE No. 751

## The Late Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells.

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

To have known and studied the lives of great men and women is a matter of inspiration, for by their example they stir the hearts of others into a fuller life. "Though dead, she yet speaketh," is upon our lips to-day when we recall the passing away of a great and noble life into a fuller experience. Had we not this assurance we should more deeply mourn the loss of our dearly beloved President, Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, who passed to her well-earned rest on Tuesday, June 4th, being in her eighty-seventh year.

She was the oldest Phrenologist living up to the time of her death, being born in Cohocton, Steuben County, New York, August 14, 1814. It was in 1837 that she was invited to take part with her brothers in prosecuting phrenological work, and from that time to within a few years of her death she continued to contribute her intelligence, courage, and rare activity to the maintenance and extension of the business of the New York office, and of the publication department known as the "Fowler & Wells Company."

She was drawn while a girl of twenty to study the system in which her

brothers had become so thoroughly interested, and in 1835, while attending school at Ludlowville, in Tompkins County, near Ithaca, she instructed a class of ladies and gentlemen by giving regular lessons for several succeeding months. She pursued her investigations with unremitting attention, and became competent to make accurate readings of character from the head. She has thus been a pioneer woman in this field of thought, and one who has not an equal in this country for life-long devotedness to a cause at once educational and humanitarian.

There is no department of the phrenological field in which she has not taken part, beginning, as we said, by teaching and delineating character in a practical way. She increased her labors in the publishing business, and served as a proof-reader, writer, business manager, and instructor in the American Institute of Phrenology.

To the reading world she has been known since 1880 by the publication in the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL** of her interesting "Reminiscences" of the early Phrenologists, and her whole life has been inseparably connected with the

promulgation of Phrenology, and in maintaining the interests of the American Institute of Phrenology, of which she was president from the year 1898 up to the present.

On October 13, 1844, she was married to Samuel R. Wells, who had become connected with the New York business as a student and assistant, and who later entered into the relationship of partner. Under his management and co-operation with Mrs. Wells, the phrenological literature and scientific publications rapidly increased. The Phrenological Cabinet became a centre of attraction for the citizens of New York and to visitors. A large collection of portraits, busts, and crania which had been collected from time to time was presented by Mrs. Wells to the American Institute of Phrenology in 1884. Her married life was one of harmony, as both Mr. and Mrs. Wells were united in their efforts to establish the cause so near to their hearts.

Though giving herself so unselfishly to the work of Phrenology, she also found time to give counsel and help as well as financial aid to other philanthropic societies and clubs. She was one of the organizers of the "New York Medical College for Women," many of the early committees being held in her office. She was a Charter Member of "Sorosis," and was for many years a member of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science."

It would be impossible to gather into a short sketch as this, or even to express in any adequate way, the great amount of influence that this pioneer woman has exerted. Having completed a full measure of years, having sustained great responsibilities throughout a long and useful life, having maintained her health and the vigor of her faculties long into the eighties, she deserves to have her name linked with her former fellow-workers such as Horace Mann; and other educationalists who were like bulwarks in a mighty fortress for the advancement of Mental Science. It was no easy task to promote a belief in a new and comparatively untried science, and she is but

another proof of how devotion to a cause can win success even although the promoter be a woman, and that woman one of small stature and diminutive form. Being short of stature when compared with many American women, she had great compactness of organization and wonderful vitality to support her mental pursuits.

Her temperaments were finely blended, but the mental took the lead. Her motive, or osseous and muscular systems were not prominently developed, hence her bones and muscles were not large nor out of proportion with the rest of her organization. When the accompanying photograph was taken, she showed a fine blending between her mental and physical powers. It is a photograph which makes one think she is of large and stately proportion, but when one stood before her or sat by her side, one realized that there is something more than a mathematical problem of flesh and blood that accounted for her personal magnetism. This shows itself in the quality of her organization rather than its bulk. She would be the observed of all observers wherever she was, for she carried an innate sympathetic bearing which was united to a loving disposition. This bespeaks a long education in the art of self-control. Her white hair, her striking features, and her fine quality of organization revealed to strangers her great susceptibility of mind and activity of brain.

The industry of her youth was maintained throughout her life. She was independent of the help of others until her last illness. In 1899 we wrote of her in the Phrenological Annual that, even at the age of eighty-four, her step was elastic and her sight keen. She read without glasses, and when examining her head about that time we found it measured the full size for a woman, namely— $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches, by  $14\frac{1}{2}$  in height, and  $14\frac{3}{8}$  in length.

The breadth of her forehead indicated that she possessed a fine combination of the reflective and objective faculties; had it been narrow and contracted, it



would have lacked its scope, comprehensiveness, ready grasp of details, its intuitive insight, analytical power, and appreciation for wit.

Her greatest weakness was her desire to believe that others were as sincere as herself. Thus no one came to her for help or assistance whom she thought was thoroughly deserving without receiving material aid. She lived at a period when nearly all the useful inventions now in vogue have been introduced, and she was always to the front to introduce the newest and best-adapted means for saving labor. Thus she was the first to introduce the typewriter into her business for practical purposes, believing that, though such a machine was looked upon as a luxury, it would more than repay her for the work it did, and the quick despatch of her business.

Many times her brother, L. N. Fowler, had almost persuaded her to take a trip abroad, but, although she travelled extensively throughout America, she never left her native country. Her name has been linked with those of her brothers, and she is known in all parts of the world; in fact, the publishing house of Fowler & Wells Company is well known in the most remote parts of Africa, India, Australia, not to mention Europe and America.

Faithfulness and a conscientious regard for her duty were the keynotes of her character. In 1896, when she had a serious fall and her life was despaired of, she remarked to the writer, "I know that I have something to live for, or I should not have been spared." Strange to say, she survived her brother, L. N.

Fowler, who was eighty-five; O. S. Fowler, who was seventy-eight, and Nelson Sizer, who was eighty-five. After she had recovered from her fall, which deprived her of the sight of one eye, she delivered two courses of lectures before the students of the American Institute of Phrenology in 1897-98.

She came from good New England and Revolutionary stock, and was the youngest child of Judge Horace and Martha Fowler. Her grandfather, Eliphalet Fowler, entered the Revolutionary army as a private, and was retired with the rank of Major. She is the sixth lineal descendant of William Fowler, who came from Lincoln, England, to this country.

Mrs. Wells had an excellent memory of facts, and in her talks about her travels to California, she always interested her hearers. Travel was a source of great pleasure and profit to her.

She was a great lover of details, and enjoyed nothing more than to relate the early struggles in connection with the business, and the preservation of it during the war. She was painstaking, persevering, and industrious even when everything seemed to go contrary to her expectations.

Breadth of thought characterized her work, while charity and practical philanthropy induced her to help persons liberally when she felt her assistance was of any avail.

She was a great believer in prayer, and often told her personal experience in regard to the answers she received, and the great goodness of God as a personal Father. J. A. FOWLER.

---

#### MEMORIAL FUND.

It has been suggested that a Memorial Fund be started to perpetuate the work commenced by the late Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells and her brothers, O. S. and L. N. Fowler, to be used in establishing a permanent home for

the American Institute of Phrenology, where lectures and classes can be held throughout the year, and a two years' course carried out. We would like to hear from friends of Phrenology whether this is universally desired.





## Phrenotypes and Sideviews. No. 36.

## ENCAPSULATING A BULLET IN THE BRAIN.

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

Ever since the science of the world announced the fact that the brain is the organ of mind, that peculiar compound of nerve-substance has been much studied, and its emergencies of accident and disease especially observed for what of physic expression it may yield—to confirm or rebut functional properties as alleged of it by this or that class of cerebralists or Phrenologists. The legitimate students of mental phenomena have the difference of opinion as to the relation of centres just as much as do the students of other departments of science, and find great interest and pleasure in the analysis of variations from what may be regarded standard rule even though a darling theory may suffer from the consequences of the quest. To know the truth of things is the purpose of genuine scientific inquiry, and he who sincerely entertains such a purpose keeps his mind as free as possible from prejudice and partial leanings. The great majority of educated people are not possessed of the scientific spirit, either of necessity or choice, and are willing to obtain information concerning important subjects at second-hand, imputing to the professed students of nature the skill and industry requisite for obtaining trustworthy data. Hence, it is that most of the statements bearing a gloss of scientific authority that appear in newspapers are received with little question, despite the fact that newspaper writers for the most part have little of the scientific spirit, and their daily service to the press is quite incompatible with the deliberate procedures of scientific study.

When, therefore, we read of incidents that the reporter has dressed up in easy style for the customary "audience," bearing on important points of science, and we note that the reporter has not refrained from venturing opinions with reference to the effect of such incidents

in modifying well-settled principles, we consider it the part of wisdom to skip most of the reporter's remarks as airy and fanciful speculation. He may airily offer for the entertainment of the indifferent reader certain picked-up conjectures as to the number of four-ounce tacks that might be made of the iron in the blood of an average man, or of the quantity of phosphorus in his nerve-substance as possibly sufficient for a bunch of matches; but, if he would limit his lucubrations to such indeterminate matters, we might glance over his light-fingered pennings with a smile and commend at least their innocence of motive to mislead a reader's serious impression.

A worthy correspondent lately sent the writer a clipping from an Ohio daily, in which there is an illustrated sketch of a boy who, with the temerity of juvenility, played with an old discarded pistol until he lodged a bullet in his brain. We are told by the reporter how "the bullet struck about an inch above the right eye, penetrating the frontal bone of the skull, went clear through the right lobe of the brain at a slightly upward angle, struck the rear, or occipital, bone of the skull, and then glanced or bounded back nearly along its first path about one-third of the way. The hole made by the bullet was about eight or nine inches long. About two teaspoonfuls of brain oozed out when the wound was probed. The right side of the brain controls the left side of the body, and vice versa. In this case the injury to the right lobe of the brain caused a partial paralysis of the left arm, and, what was more serious, a weakening of the heart—which, remember, is on the left side. The heart-beats decreased gradually from normal (eighty) to fifty a minute."

The doctor, who probably furnished this information, says: "Digitaline and strychnine injections were given to stim-

ulate the heart, and this was about all the medicine Edwin received. Three days after the shooting it was intended to trephine the skull and remove the bullet, but as the pulse was too weak this was not done. The pulse soon became normal again, but, as he was in good health and spirits, I did not remove the bullet. One of two things will take place in Edwin's brain. If he has good fortune, the bullet will become incapsulated. That is, it will be insulated like an electric wire by the growing over it of a sort of cap, and the boy will never be troubled with it hereafter. Either this, or an abscess will form about the bullet, the boy will get headaches, etc., and this will necessitate the opening of the skull and cutting out of the abscess."

By means of the X-ray apparatus photographs were made of the boy's head, and the site of the bullet apparently determined; although the representations of the photographs given with the sketch are not clear in that respect—at least to our vision.

It is just possible that the bullet may become an inert mass and the boy recover a good degree of physical health; but, as to experiencing no serious effect mentally from the injury as described,

we must express our decided opinion that it is scarcely possible for boy or man to sustain an injury of a nature that involves the frontal lobe to the degree stated by the reporter without psychic and motive loss in some respect. Let this case be followed carefully in the future; let the boy's conduct be noted by someone having a fair knowledge of human psychology, and we believe that it will be shown that the injury has its sequence of an altered mental expression. To be sure, judicious training of the boy's mind and character may develop faculties to an extent largely compensating for the loss of special centres, but there will be, nevertheless, a want or fault in the mental economy that no training or education may supply. It may be slight, of comparative unimportance—from the point of view that people do not exercise all the faculties and powers given by nature. Yet, as we well know, a loose screw—but a little one too—may cause the big machine to labor and screech and annoy the engineer, so a little brain weakness, especially in the intellectual field of the frontal convolutions, may be a source of much dissatisfaction to the owner of the brain or to his friends, who may realize more clearly the nature of his infirmity.

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## Suggestions for New Methods of Education for the Twentieth Century.\*

For the purposes of psychological investigation, in which the use of concentrated attention was of great value, it has been found, upon examination of the papers returned, that the pupils who had been drilled mentally excelled by a considerable percentage those who had not had such training.

The point I wish to enforce, or the question I wish to answer at present is, Can I apply this method with any degree of surety to different parts of the brain, with the object of cultivat-

ing different faculties that are small, and that need developing?

Let me give you the experience of one teacher as related by herself, which illustrates my point. She had charge of a school in a country town early in her career, and among her scholars was a boy about fourteen years old who cared very little about study, and showed no interest apparently in anything connected with the school. Day after day he failed in his lessons, and

(Continued on page 27.)

\* Paper read before The Demorest Union.

## Photography, a Lost Art Re-discovered.

A very interesting series of articles have been published since January 1st by the New York "Sun," covering all the principal arts, sciences, sculpture, etc., giving their progress and development in the nineteenth century. They are by the best living writers and authorities on the various subjects. The last was published in the "Sun" of May 19th, entitled, "Progress in Photography in the Nineteenth Century," by George G. Rockwood, the well-known photographer, lecturer, and writer. He states among other interesting facts that photography is in a degree a lost art re-discovered; that daguerreotypes were not the first sun pictures made; that Watt, Wedgewood, and other famous men of the Lunar Club made successful experiments in sun pictures at the close of the eighteenth century. Mr. Rockwood also gives many interesting details concerning the application of photography to the useful arts; illustration, color process, reproduction of books, criminology, etc. He announced as his latest personal contribution, photo-relief portraits. His medallion of Mr. Andrew Carnegie is wonderful, having all the fidelity of the photographic art with the

charm of the best specimens of numismatics. The photo-reliefs are first produced in gelatine, then are cast in bronze, silver, gold, etc.

The article, from which this is but a small extract, is certainly one of the most valuable of the series. It is a masterly piece of work. Every paragraph is full of some historic fact of importance connected with the photographic art.

George G. Rockwood is just the man to write such an article, for he grasps in a moment what the public want to read. He has given us a veritable "multum in parvo," and we are glad to bring before the notice of our readers such a valuable contribution on photographic history, more especially as in this—the special Summer Number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—we give a large number of his portraits, representing America's great men for many years past. Mr. Rockwood, by understanding the phrenological characteristics of men great or small, is able with his rare wit and intelligence to call out at the right moment—when the face is exposed to the sensitive plate—the keynote of the individual. He has been able to gain a world-wide reputation on this account.

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## The Hall of Fame and its Memorial Significance.

One of the most interesting events that have taken place during the present century has been the dedication and formal opening of the Hall of Fame, which is the American Westminster Abbey. It was recently inaugurated, when twenty-nine tablets in memory of great celebrities were erected. Some of the portraits accompany this sketch. Fifty tablets are to be inscribed with the names and deeds of the mighty dead, but at the recent election only twenty-nine received the requisite fifty-one votes to make them eligible. Five more names are to be added each successive five years throughout the century. It is de-

signed that at the end of the twentieth century there shall be a hundred and fifty immortals.

Only Americans are eligible for a tablet in the Hall of Fame, and each person must have been dead ten years before his election is made.

The Hall itself is a semi-circular colonnade adjoining the library of the University of New York, at University Heights, commanding a view of the Palisades, and of the Harlem and Hudson River Valley.

The tablets are simple, yet dignified panels in heavy bronze. On the top of the balustrade between the pillars, and



Photo by Rockwood,

- I. GENERAL WASHINGTON. 1. Conscientiousness. 2. Veneration. 3. Perception.  
 II. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. 1. Conscientiousness. 2. Firmness. 3. Benevolence. 4. Human Nature. 5. Comparison. 6. Mirthfulness.  
 III. THOMAS JEFFERSON. 1. Veneration. 2. Comparison.  
 IV. JOHN ADAMS. 1. Causality. 2. Benevolence. 3. Comparison. 4. Sublimity.  
 V. WASHINGTON IRVING. 1. Language. 2 and 4. Causality. 3. Ideality.  
 VI. PETER COOPER. 1. Benevolence. 2. Calculation. 3. Acquisitiveness, small.  
 VII. HORACE MANN. 1. Conscientiousness. 2. Causality. 3. Comparison. 4. Benevolence.  
 VIII. HENRY CLAY. 1. Comparison. 2. Sublimity. 3. Firmness. 4. Individuality.  
 IX. GENERAL GRANT. 1. Destructiveness. 2. Order. 3. Firmness. 4. Benevolence. 5. Causality. 6. Language, small.  
 X. HENRY WARD BEECHER. 1. Benevolence. 2. Sublimity. 3. Hope. 4. Spirituality. 5. Comparison. 6. Human Nature. 7. Language.  
 XI. DAVID FARRAGUT. 1. Firmness. 2. Secretiveness. 3. Observation. 4. Causality.]

immediately over each name, will eventually be placed the busts of the persons whose fame is there perpetuated. The twenty-nine already there were elected out of two hundred and thirty-four nominated.

On the day when the Hall of Fame was opened, Chancellor MacCracken, of the New York University, with others, welcomed the invited guests in the auditorium of the library before the speech-making began. Dr. Hillis, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, opened the proceedings with prayer on the platform erected in the grounds. Chancellor MacCracken explained the object of the meeting, while it was left to Senator Depew to do honor to the dead, and in a very scholarly and eloquent oration he pictured before the minds of his immense audience the work of the Republic. He eulogized "the creative genius which held equal rank and honor with the destructive talent which has ever commanded the admiration of the world. The people of all countries have been celebrating the events of the last hundred years, the most remarkable era of construction and achievement. It was a happy thought which moved the donor of this Hall of Fame in the midst of these rejoicings to found a temple to enshrine the memorials of the architects of this triumph; the supreme intelligences whose labors and initiative have caused the nineteenth to stand out high, conspicuous, and unapproachable in its grandeur among the centuries." He considered the building was properly built "in the metropolis of the continent, the great city in which are rapidly concentrating world-wide influences. Standing on the banks of the noble Hudson, and at the gateway of the new world, it welcomes from every country all who are worthy to sit as peers in the company of the immortals who form its first parliament. There has been the broadest catholicity of judgment among the judges. The action of the tribunal is a remarkable exhibit of the disappearance of the Civil War, though a large majority of the electors were from the North. General Lee is placed beside

General Grant, and Lincoln received every vote from the South save one. We have now no Tennysons nor Longfellow, nor Hawthornes nor Emersons. Perhaps it is because our Michael Angelos are planning tunnels under rivers and through mountains for the connection of vast systems of railways, and our Raphaels are devising some novel method for the utilization of electrical power; our Shakespeares are forming gigantic combinations of corporate bodies; our Tennysons are giving rein to fancy and imagination in wild speculations in stocks; and our Hawthornes and Emersons have abandoned the communings with and revelations of the spirit and soul, which lift their readers to a vision of the higher life and the joy of its inspiration, to exploit mines and factories.

"When this period of evolution is over, and nations and communities have become adjusted to normal conditions, the fever and the passion of the race for quick wealth and enormous riches will be over, then the grove, the academy, and the study will again become tenanted with philosophers, poets, historians, and interpreters of God in man."

At the close of the speeches a procession was formed, and those who took part in the proceedings of unveiling the tablets then proceeded to the north end of the colonnade, where at each of the seven sections a ceremony was performed.

The first section represented statesmen, and included tablets for Washington, Lincoln, Adams, Jefferson, Clay, Benjamin Franklin, and Daniel Webster, which make the finest pictures to be found of American patriotism and statesmanship. Among soldiers and sailors, Grant, Lee, and Farragut. In literature, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Emerson, and Washington Irving. Among inventors, Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat; Morse, inventor of the telegraph; Eli Whitney, who invented the cotton gin. Before his day a cotton dress cost as much as a silk dress does now. With Whitney's machine a man could clean as much cotton in a day as

he formerly cleaned by hand in a whole winter. Philanthropists were represented by Peabody (the Carnegie of his day) and Peter Cooper, the best monument to the latter being Cooper Union. Preachers were represented by Beecher, Channing, and Jonathan Edwards, the first being the mighty abolitionist and brother of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and one of the greatest orators of the century. He also represents, with

flowers as much as Audubon loved birds. And lastly, painters and educators are represented by Gilbert Stuart and Horace Mann, the former being the only artist among the twenty-nine immortals. His most famous painting was a portrait of Washington; while Horace Mann was learned in the art and method of education, and labored to apply his philosophy to the benefit of his fellow-men.



I. HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. 1. Language. 2. Comparison. 3. Ideality. 4. Order. 5. Sublimity.  
 II. CHANCELLOR HENRY MITCHELL MAC'RACKEN. 1. Individuality. 2. Comparison. 3. Order. 4. Wit.  
 III. REV. NEWALL DWIGHT HILLIS. 1. Human Nature. 2. Causality. 3. Constructiveness.

Horace Mann, the strong belief and adherence to the universal usefulness of the science of Phrenology. Among the lawyers and judges we have John Marshall, who was the first and greatest Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court; James Kent, a distinguished jurist, and Joseph Story, another illustrious lawyer. Among the scientists are Audubon and Asa Gray. The latter was an American who loved

#### A PHRENOLOGICAL ESTIMATE OF SOME OF AMERICA'S DIS- TINGUISHED MEN.

We have the privilege of presenting our readers, through the courtesy of the celebrated artist, Mr. George G. Rockwood, with some of the distinguished men to whose memory tablets have been erected in the Hall of Fame.

Some of the photographs are very



rare. Among these are the celebrated and renowned statesmen. We have Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson; among the soldiers and sailors we have Ulysses S. Grant and David G. Farragut; among the authors we have Washington Irving; among the philanthropists we have Peter Cooper; and last, but not least, we have George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. In former numbers of the JOURNAL we have inserted the portraits and sketches of John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Daniel Webster, Henry W. Longfellow, and Samuel B. Morse.

In Washington's portrait we find that the keynote of his character was his steadfastness to principle and his rever-



THE HALL OF FAME.

ence. The arrows that mark the faculties of Conscientiousness and Benevolence explain the true force of his character.

In Lincoln, Conscientiousness was not only very actively developed, but also Benevolence and Human Nature, together with Comparison, Mirthfulness, and Firmness. These characteristics entered into the philosophy of his work, and enabled him to conceive, plan, and organize for the emancipation of the slaves.

Henry Clay was a forcible statesman, an eloquent speaker, and was one who possessed immense earnestness, and a strong motive temperament, when compared with Henry Ward Beecher, whose electric power was the result of a

singularly emotional and sympathetic organization which united the vital and mental temperaments; therefore, in the latter we find large Benevolence, Human Nature, Conscientiousness, Hope, and Spirituality, and great ardor which he displayed through his magnetic and powerful influence not only over the American public, but extended over the whole of the British Isles.

In Thomas Jefferson we have the well-balanced elements. Veneration and Comparison were large; he had no inclination to move away from the old well-tried institutions of the country, and is an excellent type of that element known in England as conservative. He was an eminent statesman, and a logical reasoner along the lines of his particular party, and he makes a suitable comparison with John Adams. The latter was rich in eloquence, possessed of the vital temperament, and breadth of sympathies. He was patriotic to the last degree. He was comparative in his arguments, and he was a master of oratory.

We next pass on to the man who has received universal recognition, one who saved the Republic, and who ran for two terms as President of the United States. We refer to Ulysses S. Grant. He was not an eloquent man in the sense of oratory, as Beecher and Clay. His eloquence was an oratory of works, but he was an executive man, and he lived at a time when the country needed his services. Few men are adapted to fill so many different positions as he did, and few persons have combined so many strong points of character. It will be noticed that his Destructiveness, Causality, Firmness, Benevolence, and Order were all immensely active. These gave him his energy, grit, firmness, organizing ability, and systematic habits, as well as his sympathy with the Southern officers when the war was over, and his power to get in touch with the leading men of all countries.

Farragut, whose name was David, in many characteristics resembled his namesake of biblical fame. He had a rock-like character and invulnerable will, and a determination of mind that

carried him through immense difficulties. He was able to marshal his plans against great odds, and he succeeded where very few men would have been able to equal him. He was a worthy example for all naval officers. He inspired Dewey and many others with courage and intrepidity of character in moments when great discernment and tact were required.

Washington Irving was a powerful illustration of what a historian and writer can do. He possessed a wonderful gift of language, superior Ideality or taste which adorned his writings, and a mind endowed with power to generate thought through his active Organ of Causality.

Horace Mann was gifted with a well-balanced intellect. He was a scientific observer, and he was a practical philosopher. He was intensely conscientious, and pleaded with his contemporaries for a larger educational growth. His Conscientiousness, Causality, Comparison, Benevolence, and Order were prominent faculties.

Henry Clay was a man of great personality. He possessed the motive-mental temperament. His oratory was

unique, having a large development of Comparison, Sublimity, Firmness, and Individuality.

Among the men who were selected to prominently lay before the public the objects of the opening of the Hall of Fame were the three whose portraits grace our columns, namely, Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, and Dr. MacCracken, Chancellor of the New York University. The former is the prince of speakers; the second is a dean of his profession, a man gifted with rare earnestness, fiery eloquence, vehement language; and the third the portrait of a man whose power of organization shows the master art in handling affairs that require tact as well as wit. We have never heard the Chancellor speak without being charmed with his appropriate illustrations, his power to cover the whole ground of a subject, and his ability to utilize his vast amount of learning. We have not the opportunity of showing this gentleman's full head, but his power of wit, his ability to individualize subjects, and his organizing power are indicated by the numbers under his hat.

F.

## SCIENCE OF HEALTH

### Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

#### MAY CHILDREN BARTER.

This is one of the questions which a club in Chicago for the study of child nature has discussed. We do not know what was said about it, but we may have our own opinions. Boys love to barter or trade, and mothers are often anxious about the development of this instinct in their children, and frequently prohibit it altogether. Prohibitions of this sort rarely amount to much, for the

young trader is pretty sure to get round them in some way, or keep as a secret what should be open and above-board. The worst thing, or one of the worst things, that can happen to a boy is to be so treated by his parents that he will not confide in them all the secrets of his little heart. Parents who let their children get away from them only have themselves to blame if they go wrong. Children should be permitted to barter. It is an important means of developing

their minds. Did Benjamin Franklin not learn an important lesson when he bought the whistle and got badly cheated? It was a life lesson to him. But a child should be taught to trade fair, not to misrepresent, or lie, or cheat, or be in any way dishonorable. It should never urge another to make an exchange of knives or other property against its will. It should be taught to respect the rights of others. This may be difficult, but it is not impossible except perhaps in the worst cases. A child, after it is a few years old, can learn the meaning of right and wrong quite as easily as an adult. Much of the evil of trade in the commercial world would be avoided if children in early life were instructed in the ethics of the subject. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and even when he is old he will not depart from it," is a wise saying, and too much neglected in the education of children.

The law of trade is that both parties should be benefited by it. This a child can learn as well as an adult. If either party in a business transaction suffers loss, the law of trade has been violated. This, too, a child may learn. Now comes up the final question: What should the penalty be when children violate knowingly this law? This question is not so easily answered, but, in our opinion, the parent should explain in a reasonable and loving way the wrong that has been done, and advise—nay, if necessary, perhaps insist—that the wrong be righted. It will often take a great deal of wisdom to do this, and the parent will be as much benefited as the child by its exercise. But suppose a boy instead of over-reaching another gets the worst of the bargain. This is not an unmixed evil. He is not to be scolded but instructed, taught to use his judgment, and make the best of the situation. Generally, however, the young fellow will keep this to himself, and learn wisdom from it. He should be taught that he has no right to cheat another because he has been cheated.

It is perhaps worth while to say a word concerning trade as a civilizer. We too often regard it as just the re-

verse. Trade between nations promotes peace and order. If they go to war, trade ceases till it is over. In war we destroy the products of industry. In peace we use them to promote our growth. Even among private citizens they do not trade with enemies. Trade increases wealth. If we did not exchange the products of our industry for others we do not produce, we should not keep our mills and factories busy. It is only when they are wanted that we make things to barter. Trade increases intelligence. To be a business man, one must be wise enough to know what to buy and what can be sold at a profit. Our great merchants and commercial men become the most intelligent and valuable members of society. These are only a few of the benefits of trade. Everyone can see it has a vast influence on industry and progress. Let us, then, under wise guidance give our boys a chance in early life to develop that part of their natures which is sure to play so important a use in their future lives.

### TRAINING THE MIND.

Annie Besant says: "All people who are training their minds should maintain an attitude of steady watchfulness with regard to the thoughts that 'come into the mind,' and should exercise toward them a constant selection. The refusal to harbor evil thoughts, their prompt ejection if they effect an entry, the immediate replacement of an evil thought by a good one of an opposite character—this practice will so tune the mind that after a time it will act automatically, repelling the evil of its own accord. . . . Living, as we all do, in a continual current of thoughts, good and evil, we need to cultivate the selective action of the mind so that the good may be automatically drawn in, the evil automatically repelled."

### SHALL A BOY GO TO COLLEGE?

Emerson says: "To a brave soul it really seems indifferent whether its tuition is in or out of college. And yet I

confess to a strong bias in favor of college. . . . There are many things much better than a college; an exploring expedition, if one could join it, or the living with any great master in one's proper art; but in the common run of opportunities, and with no more than the common proportion of energy in ourselves, a college is safest, from its literary tone and from the access to books it gives—mainly that it introduces you to the best of your contemporaries."

### CLEAN YOUR SALADS.

Salads are becoming more and more a part of our daily diet. Being uncooked, there is always danger they may not be clean. To that end they should always be well washed. Dr. Ceresole bought specimens of lettuce, endive, radish, and celery in the market at Padua, such as would be used for eating after a rough washing. He then washed them in sterilised water, and examined the sediment. A simple microscopic survey revealed a fauna of fifty-two species, comprising amœbæ, anguillulæ, and the eggs of tænia, oxyuris axarides, and ankylostoma. Bacteriologic investigation added a rich flora of varied microbes, including micrococci, staphylococci, streptococci, sarcinæ, and a wealth of bacilli.

### POSITION OF WOMEN AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Dr. Garnett in a long article on that subject says that he is of the opinion that the twentieth century will hear less about the female franchise than the nineteenth has, but much more about the co-operation of woman with man in all fields of action where she can really promote the public good. Man without much direct prompting from her has entered upon a path in which he requires her aid, and finds that he can no more do without Florence Nightingales and Mary Carpenters than he can without Nelsons and Stephensons. He must, therefore, acknowledge that her sphere is more extensive than

he at one time deemed, while on the other hand natural reaction and the characteristic defects of woman's nature have led to many unreasonable demands and pretensions which will die away as their incompatibility with the general fitness of things becomes apparent. If woman can establish herself as the rival of man in political and professional life, she will certainly do so; but in all probability she will discover ere long that her efforts in this direction are a waste of power, and that there are much better ways of attaining what ought to be her end—the general elevation and refinement of human life. She will also discover that, from her confinement to the domestic sphere for so many ages, her own ideals, both ethical and literary, are, as respects the majority of women, deplorably narrow and contracted; that neither great public life nor great literature would be possible if these were largely influenced by the average woman. The remedy for this will come by that franker social intercourse and more genuine comradeship between the sexes which woman's more active participation in practical life—rendered, as we have seen, inevitable by the changed circumstances of our day—is continually tending to effect. Most important also is the development of female education, which may be expected to continue throughout the twentieth century. Here, too, much remains to be ascertained by experiment; much mischief to individuals has probably been occasioned by overpressure; but the broad fact has been triumphantly established that the classical or scientific education which is good for the average man is good for the average woman also. It results that there is no disparity between the sexes as regards the texture of their intellects. The comparative strength of mind is quite another matter; but as the object of improving feminine education is not to create Homers and Shakespeares, the inquiry, "When did woman ever yet invent?" may remain unanswered till the end of time without demonstrating such improvement to be a failure.

## “Where Are We At”?

By DR. E. P. MILLER.

Ever since man's expulsion from the Garden of Eden, Truth and Falsehood have been so mixed up in the affairs of this world that it is sometimes exceedingly difficult to distinguish one from the other. Many things that seemed to represent truth to those living a half century ago have been found to represent falsehood by those living at the present time. This is especially true in regard to subjects pertaining to the health, happiness, longevity, and future existence of the human race.

While the medical profession has made some invaluable discoveries in sanitary science and in regard to living germs as causes of diseases, yet very few, if any, infallible remedies for disease have been made known. The masses of the people are still floating on a sea of uncertainty, without compass, chart, or captain that can pilot their craft into a harbor of safety. There are more new remedies being annually compounded than there ever was before in the history of the world, some of them containing from five to fifteen different medicinal properties. Nearly all the remedies that were prescribed for the cure of disease in the middle of the nineteenth century have been found valueless and supplanted by new ones at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The United States Medical Directory for 1901 records the names of 165,000 physicians and surgeons in the country, no two of whom prescribe precisely the same remedies for the same disease. Manufacturing druggists and chemists are continually compounding new remedies and sending samples and circulars to this army of physicians, for the purpose of inducing them to prescribe these new drugs to their patients. Many of the most eminent men of the world have been hurried out of existence by swallowing drugs prescribed by their physician. Some of the most valuable of all remedial agents, such as hydropathy,

electricity, massage, osteopathy, Turkish baths, etc., have been bitterly opposed by the regularly established schools of medicine, yet these agencies have steadily fought their way to the front, until the physicians of all schools are now compelled to use them or lose their patients. Hydropathy was first introduced by John the Baptist, the forerunner of Christ.

When Pilate said to Jesus: “Art thou a king, then?” Jesus answered: “Thou sayest that I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of truth heareth my voice.” (St. John, xiii. 37.) Previous to this Christ said: “Nevertheless, I tell you the truth. It is expedient for you that I go away, for if I go not away the comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you. (Howbeit when he, the Spirit of Truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak, and he will shew you things to come. He shall glorify me: for he shall receive of mine, and shall shew it unto you.—St. John xvi. 7, 13, 14.)

In Jeremiah (31st) we find the following: (27) Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will sow the house of Israel and the house of Judah with the seed of man, and with the seed of beast. (28) And it shall come to pass, that, like as I have watched over them to pluck up, and to break down, and to throw down, and to destroy, and to afflict; so will I watch over them, to build, and to plant, saith the Lord. (29) In those days they shall say no more, The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on edge. (30) But every one shall die for his own iniquity; every man that eateth the sour grape, his teeth shall be set on edge.

(31) "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel, and with the house of Judah: (32) Not according to the covenant that I have made with their fathers, in the day that I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt; which my covenant they break although I was a husband unto them, saith the Lord. (33) But this shall be the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel: After those days, saith the Lord, I will put my law in their inward parts and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be my people. (34) And they shall teach no more every man his neighbor, and every man his brother, saying, Know the Lord: for they shall all know me from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord: for I will forgive their iniquity, and I will remember their sin no more."

St. Paul says of this prophecy: "I will put my laws in their minds and write them in their hearts, and I will be to them a God and they shall be to me a people."

Every faculty of the mind, every organ of the body and all of the inward parts of man have God's laws stamped upon them, and Phrenology, Physiology and the Science of Health will soon be able to teach and explain those laws so that all shall know them, from the least to the greatest. When that time comes and we fully understand these God-ordained laws we shall discover the truth of Jeremiah's prophecy that, "In those days they shall say no more the fathers have eaten a sour grape and the children's teeth are set on edge. But every one shall die for his own iniquity: every man that eateth the sour grape his teeth shall be set on edge." We shall not be able to plead the baby act. We have all got to father our own sins and suffer the penalties of violated laws. We are now living in the days Jeremiah predicted should come, when God's laws are written in our inward parts and in our hearts and minds.

Christ said in Matthew v. 17:

"Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. (18) For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled." In Matthew vii. 13, Christ said: "Enter ye in at the straight gate; for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go in thereat. (14) For straight is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth to life, and few there be that find it. (21) Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my father which is in heaven."

The laws of mind as taught in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and the laws of the body as taught by the "Science of Health," are the very laws that Jeremiah prophesied should be written in the minds, hearts, and inward parts of man, and when understood will be found to be identical with the laws proclaimed by Moses, by the prophets, and by Jesus Christ, as recorded in the Bible.

The foods which God commanded Adam and Eve to eat are found to be identical with those foods which, as science is now demonstrating, contain all the elements of nutrition needed by every tissue of the body. The cereals bearing seed and fruit-trees bearing fruit whose seed is in itself; such seeds, fruits and nuts contain all the protein needed for the muscles, tendons and other tissues of the body, with an abundance of fat for fuel and the carbohydrates needed for animal heat, force and energy.

The publications of Fowler & Wells that have been issued during the last half of the Nineteenth Century have done more to enlighten the people in regard to the laws of mind and body, and how to live so as to preserve health, prolong life and secure future happiness, than have those of any publishers in the world, excepting only publishers of the Bible.

When the teachings of Moses, the



Prophets and of Jesus Christ are fully understood and put into practice they will be found to be identical with the science of mind and the science of health and life of mankind. When this is done truth will drive falsehood out of existence, health germs will destroy disease germs, and the Spirit of Christ will destroy the works of the Devil.

A perversion of the natural function

of Alimentiveness by eating articles not designed for the food of man, and a perversion of the function of Amativeness by gratifying lust instead of desire for offspring, are at the bottom of all the misfortunes of the human race. The teachings of Christ, combined with the teaching of science, will, if put in practice, provide the only means for the future salvation of the human family.

#### SUNSHINE AND SHADE.

There are passing hours of sadness,  
There are fleeting hours of pain;  
There are hours of joy and gladness,  
There is sunshine, there is rain.  
There are trials and there are troubles,  
There is many a grief and care;  
But for every heart the sunshine  
Has a ray of brightness there.

When the heart is bowed with sorrow,  
In the evening dark and drear,  
The sun may shine to-morrow,  
And will dry the falling tear,  
For sorrow looks the blackest  
When the evening shades descend;  
But grief has never fallen,  
Time has not the power to mend.

When grief comes, try to beat it,  
For it comes to one and all;  
Never go half way to meet it,  
In its own good time 'twill call,  
It may lightly touch, or heavy  
Leave upon the heart its trace;  
And the heart that bravely fights it  
Is the one with smiling face.

Life is not all gloom and sadness,  
It is not all tears and wiles;  
There are days of joy and gladness,  
Hours of pleasure and of smiles.  
And the heart that's really happy,  
The heart no sorrow numbs,  
Is the one that's philosophic,  
And takes life as it comes.



**"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.

WINONA WINTER,

DAUGHTER OF THE COMPOSER OF THE SONG "WHITE WINGS."

FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

This child has a remarkable mental development for her age. She is exceedingly susceptible to surrounding influences, and her mind is advanced for one of her age; in fact, she has more than an average development of precocity and strength of intellect. She has matured early, much earlier than most children.

She should have more care in training her physique and developing strength

than her mental abilities, for she will easily, and will be able to keep ahead of many who are older than herself through her wonderful memory and her quick grasp of mind, but she needs a good foundation to work upon. Fortunately she is wiry, and has apparently come from good stock and has recuperative power.

She is in her element when she is with older people, from whom she can study,

be able to understand her studies quite learn, and ask questions with regard to many things about which she is anxious.

The base of her brain shows a great amount of activity, and it is on this account that she will be very wide-awake and energetic; in fact, she is ready for anything new, and the trouble will be

she will divide up her time too much in order to accomplish all that she has on her mind.

She has qualities that will enable her to take first rank in several lines of thought. For instance, she could succeed in music and could devote herself with success to the culture of music,



WINONA WINTER AT EIGHTEEN MONTHS OLD—A BORN COMEDIENNE.

the performance of it, its composition, and also in teaching it.

Secondly, she could succeed in elocution and oratory. Her memory is marvellous for her age, and with her large Ideality, Comparison and Sublimity, Imitation and Mirthfulness, she will be able to give marked effect to the pieces that she recites, and she will be able in a monologue or dialogue to express herself with wonderful versatility. She will be a surprise to many who have been at work on the same subject for years.

Love of everything that is beautiful in nature is born in her, and is one of her strong characteristics. She loves flowers, and delights in being where she can see everything exquisitely performed, or where she can see things that are refined and perfect.

She is a little too angelic to put up with things in an ordinary way, therefore, she will criticize first this and then that.

Ideality gives her a taste for art, poetry, and the expression of music, while the combined influence of her Benevolence and Human Nature will enable her to give the proper intonation, character, light and shade of expression.

Her skull is very thin, and her brain is responsive; hence, she should be kept back rather than pressed forward. If she were sent to some schools they would only draw her out, and make her what she ought to be later on in life, and so prematurely exert the powers.

Responsibilities in life she will readily take, and she will know how to entertain her friends and to act a woman's part very early, but she should be kept a little girl as long as possible.

She will have a strong magnetic influence over others and if she is brought into public life she is bound to be greatly appreciated and admired.

Sympathy is so keen a factor in her mind that she readily gets in touch with others, and is able to realize before she has been told what people want and what they are thinking about.

Benevolence works with her social qualities and makes her a little magnet.

She must, however, learn to control her sympathies, so that she may dispense them in the right way.

She is fond of fun and humor; in fact, that element in her nature should be encouraged, rather than repressed, to give light and shade to her character. She will quickly see the point of a joke when she is conversing with anyone, and will be able to take her share in conversation.

She has a strong analytical intellect that sees errors, discrepancies and mistakes with wonderful acuteness, and it is on this account that she will be able to teach and point out to others what they should do, how they should do it, and where they can correct their mistakes.

She is very sensitive, which is owing to her large Approbativeness, Cautionness and Sublimity, thus she is ambitious, watchful, and wants to do a thing on a large scale; her mental eye and her imagination are larger than her physical capacity or vital strength, therefore, she will need to have others to help her to carry out what she wants to do.

Her sorrows and griefs, her joys and pleasures are intensified through her imagination.

The maturity of her mind is quite remarkable, and we judge that her parents were well-developed when she was born, and gave to her more executive power, more energy, more nerve-power, and more advanced thought than is common with children at twelve years of age.

Her stimulative faculties are all strong in her, therefore, she will not need pushing on, but she will need to be held back for permanent culture and growth, that she lay a good foundation for her future work.

She can recuperate, however, very readily, and it is astonishing how some days she will get up in the morning refreshed after having been quite worn out the day before. She is like an India-rubber ball; the minute it touches the ground it springs up, and so she, with a little rest, will come round all right and

be able to take up the thread of her thought again.

If she were my child I would give her a liberal education in music, and in dramatic art as far as elocution, oratory, and voice culture were concerned.

Secondly, I would let her study lit-

erature, with the object of encouraging her to impart her knowledge to others in an entertaining way through the pen and the press.

Thirdly, I would let her study the languages, so that she would be able to read the literature of other countries;



WINONA WINTER AT TWELVE YEARS OLD—A TALENTED COMMEDIENNE.

Size of head, circumference,  $20\frac{1}{4}$  in ; height,  $13\frac{3}{4}$  in ; length,  $13\frac{1}{4}$  in.

but I would not let her study the ordinary curriculum of a school, for her strength is not equal to the hard and laborious kind of studies that are given to the ordinary high-school girl.

She has special gifts that ought to be studied and cultivated without so much of the terrible grind that is given to the exhaustion of some children, and here we have a particularly sensitive child. She is like the sensitive plates of a photographic establishment, hence, impressions are made on her mind with great rapidity.

As we have said, she should be kept a little girl as long as possible, so that she may grow in strength, in muscle, and in fibre.

#### CHARACTER IN CHILDHOOD.

Having been examined by Mr. Fowler when I was nine years old, and having derived much benefit by the advice he gave me, some of which I doubted at the time, but which has already been realized, I determined to have my little girl examined.

Without knowing who she was or what she did, Miss Fowler portrayed so faithfully the line and life the child should follow that I determined to send for my little boy for an examination, who is totally different from Winona. This she has made, and has given me valuable physiological advice, as well as a phrenological chart of his character.

I have naturally made a study of my children all their lives, as my interest in Phrenology since I had my own character delineated has always been keen.

Miss Fowler told me in the delineation of Winona that if she were her little girl she would not allow her to go through the ordinary course of education in vogue at schools to-day, but would prepare her for special lines of study and fit her as a specialist in singing, elocution, light opera: that her faculties of Tune, Mirthfulness, Imitation, and Human Nature, Eventuality, Benevolence, and Comparison, were remarkably developed; that she must not

have her originality taken out of her, but her teachers must be those who understood her and be able to draw her out in the above-mentioned directions.

I must say the above talent discovered by Miss Fowler, Winona has displayed since infancy, as early as eighteen months old she showed a fund of humor and imitative power, and to-day she is manifesting not only humor but pathos.

Miss Fowler is correct when she says that Winona's memory is good, for she has no difficulty in recollecting her lessons with once looking through.

Another characteristic was described, namely, her perfect confidence, ease of manner, and self-composure; she feels no anxiety when appearing before a large audience.

Again, she can recuperate very readily when exhausted, and is wiry.

The advice Miss Fowler has given is appropriate to her, and we shall put it into effect.

[Signed] Banks Winter.  
New York City, March 16, 1901.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC TESTS APPLIED BY THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION SHOW THE FOLLOWING RESULTS.

In the Government Report, based on the examination of millions of children by apparatus designed for the purpose, even in athletics the woman, according to the tests, is superior to the man.

##### GIRLS EXCEL

In ability as students.  
Adaptability to athletics.  
Tenacity of memory.  
Repose of manner.  
Æsthetic taste.  
Color discrimination.  
Sympathy for suffering.  
Gentleness and mercy.  
Endurance and pain.  
Knowledge of right.

##### BOYS EXCEL

In physical endurance.  
Laziness of disposition.

Tendency to cruelty.  
 Practical knowledge.  
 Physical courage.  
 Unruliness of temper.  
 Sensitiveness to heat.  
 Estimating distances.  
 Motor ability.  
 Abnormalities of all kinds.

#### PHRENOLOGICAL COMPARISON.

##### GIRLS.

Social qualities.  
 Conjugalitv and Philoprogenitiveness.  
 Ambition to excel.  
 Vanity.  
 Veneration.  
 Ideality or Taste.  
 Comparison or Criticism.  
 Order or Neatness.  
 Calculation or figures.  
 Sublimity in language.  
 Memory of details.  
 Intuition or foresight.  
 Combativeness or Courage.

##### BOYS.

Ruling qualities.  
 Self-esteem and Firmness.  
 Ambition to acquire.  
 Pride.  
 Hope.  
 Constructiveness or invention.  
 Causality or Reason.  
 Order in business.  
 Calculation in estimates.  
 Sublimity in Plans.  
 Memory of Ideas.  
 Human Nature reasoning from facts.  
 Destructiveness or Energy and pluck.



#### CHILDREN'S DISEASES.—NO. I.

By Charles H. Shepard, M.D.

Our purpose in this paper is to enforce the efficacy of heat in the treatment of the ills of infancy and childhood, as well as to illustrate the pleasing and peculiar adaptability of the Turkish bath, which is the most perfect form of using heat in all cases of dis-

ease. What we have to say is based on experience in raising a large family, as well as some considerable practice with patients during a period of thirty-five years.

While a vast amount of disease and suffering that occur in early life is produced by errors in diet, clothing and exercise, a large portion of it comes from want of cleanliness, added to by impure air, unwholesome dwellings, etc. Lack of knowledge is responsible for many pernicious practices that lead to debility, and too frequently an untimely end. Impure air, of whatever nature, has the most deleterious influence upon infantile life, producing a startling mortality in all our large cities, and a want of cleanliness is equally well known to be many times more injurious. Never was the old adage, "Heat is life and cold is death," more true than in the treatment of children's diseases. The simplest and most desirable form of heat is that derived from the one indispensable source of all heat—sunshine. We well know that all vigor comes from the sun, both to the animal and vegetable world, that it vitalizes the nervous system, develops the red discs of the blood, and also that it is the most powerful foe to contagion. The International College of Physicians which lately met in Italy declared sunlight to be the most practical of all antiseptics. A sun-bath is the only remedy needed in some cases. Like the action of the sun's rays—gentle, yet all-powerful in quickening life—so does heat, in its proper administration, renew and vivify every function of the body, while at the same time it is so simple and available that none need suffer for the want of it.

Whenever cleanliness with infants is neglected, painful, obstinate, and cutaneous eruptions are likely to occur, or the foundation may be laid for derangement of function, or serious disease of some internal organ. At no period of life is injury more liable to be produced, for at such time the vital resistance is at a low ebb, therefore repeated ablutions of the surface are most important. Again, the skin and the mucous mem-



brane of the digestive canal and of the respiratory organs in an infant, are the principal surfaces upon which morbid impressions are received, consequently they are those in which disease usually first shows itself and the exhalent function of the skin is extremely active, while calorification is feeble. We are also to recollect that very frequently the cerebral symptoms which occur during infancy and childhood are altogether independent of disease of the brain or spinal marrow, being due solely to functional disturbance of the nervous centres, the result of reflex irritation. At this period, when the functions of life are confined to nutrition and development, it is important that we obtain the most favorable conditions for children, not alone to promote their normal growth and activity, but also to prevent any predisposition to particular forms of morbid action, as well as to give strength to overcome whatever prevailing disorder to which they may at times be exposed, whether it may be sympathetic irritation or the ordinary crises through which they usually pass.

In the treatment of children, much more than with the adult, is the cheerful and what may be called the hypnotic influence to be exhibited. Many times the dread of a disease is worse than the disease itself. A cheerful and relying faith in the efficacy of the treatment to be administered is of the greatest value. When the ablest physicians confess to a feeling of helplessness, it is time to give Nature an opportunity to recover herself, and instead of initiating measures that make a draft upon the vital powers, the part of wisdom is to remove, in the gentlest manner possible, all obstructions to the harmonious working of the functions, and encourage every effort the system is making to throw off morbid conditions.

Most of us believe that the death of young children is not a necessary or inevitable result of any disease from which they are suffering, but rather that it is an accident that may often be foreseen by anyone who will cultivate the habit of minute observation. Many an

infant life has been saved or sacrificed by the observance or the neglect of things which are too apt to be lost sight of as utterly beneath the dignity of science. When we stop to consider how much benefit is to be derived from the simple use of heat, whether it be the internal use of hot water or the external use of hot compresses, or the primitive forms of a hot bath, it may reasonably be supposed that the scientific application of heat in the form of hot air, familiarly known as the Turkish bath, would be productive of a more uniform and certain result, and this has proved to be the case, to the surprise and delight of many an anxious parent.

To illustrate the action of the Turkish bath in infantile diseases, the following cases are related:

A male child, about six weeks old, was so nearly starved by the ignorant management of his nurse, that a complete case of marasmus was developed. The most important part of the child's treatment, after inaugurating a new regime, was a daily Turkish bath, supplemented by a gentle oil rubbing, which was continued for the succeeding twelve months. He was taken into the hot room and placed on his back, on a bench covered with several thicknesses of blanket, there he would lie and play with his toes and sweat freely, then he would be taken to the shampooing room and gently rubbed with soap and warm water, then a delicate spray of warm water would wash him off, after which he would be wrapped in a sheet and blanket and invariably drop off to sleep. All these processes gave him delight, and his improvement dated almost from the commencement of this course. He is now over 21 years of age, and an active member of the National Guard.

Another case was that of a male child stricken with infantile paralysis, as a sequelae from an attack of eruptive fever. Both the lower limbs seemed deprived of the power of motion. The entire treatment consisted of a daily Turkish bath, followed by oil rubbing, and the result was that in a few weeks his activity was regained and his restoration was complete. To-day he is a stalwart man, over six feet in height.

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"Why is a good play like a mustard-plaster?"

"Because they both draw well after they're put on."—"Phi. Era."

## How Can We Study Phrenology?

### LESSON NO. 7.

By J. A. FOWLER.

#### PHRENOLOGY AND THE ETHIOPIAN RACE.

When studying the three grand divisions of the races, we divide their geographical sites, or centres, into

bold relief, while the other subdivisions that make the five classes are the Malayan and Indian.

(1) Through comparative anatomy the Negro is but the embryonic type; (2) the Mongol is the infantile form;



PHOTOGRAPH OF NEGRO SKULL, FRONT VIEW.

(1) The Caucasian, in the West.

(2) The Mongol, in the East.

(3) The Negro, in the south of the Old World.

The first is European; the second is Asiatic; the third is African.

The Caucasian lives in the temperate zone, the Mongol in the Arctic region, the Negro in the tropical region.

Thus in this division the Negro, Mongol, and Caucasian stand out in

(3) while the Caucasian is the perfected man.

Their differences, structural and mental, mark successive stages of growth.

#### THE ETHIOPIAN.

The Mental and Physical Characteristics.

The radical defect of the Negro race is want of due nervous development,

speaking of large averages, while his brain is less in proportion to his body than that of any other grand division of humanity, and hence the involuntary and animal functions altogether predominate.

(1) The long head; (2) the prognathic jaw; (3) the large mouth; (4) the pug nose and wide nostrils; (5) the projecting cheek bones; (6) the black skin; (7) the black, woolly hair; (8) the large eye;

age, while the African is the improvable barbarian type of his race. The former is useless even as a slave, the eminently useful because broken to work and obedience, and has the hereditary aptitude for sustained toil. He possesses the vital temperament often of the lymphatic nature, but by organization he is persistent, and, phrenologically speaking, he is sustained by a considerable amount of Firmness.



PHOTOGRAPH OF NEGRO SKULL, TOP VIEW.

(9) the projecting ear; (10) the imperfect pelvis; (11) the powerful stomach; (12) the flat foot of the uncultivated Negro are in perfect correspondence with his imperfect development of brain, in which passion and affection rule the intellect—the basilar and posterior developments being predominant over the coronal and anterior. The cranium is long and narrow. The facial angle is about seventy degrees.

The Oceanic Negro is the most sav-

The African is known under many different types of character. As a class the Kaffirs take the lead in size of brain and in height of forehead as well as in the development of the mental temperament. They are more industrious, original, inventive, and ingenious as a nation than those of the other African varieties. Some of them are finely formed, well proportioned, and appear to have good command of their powers. Many of these have brought themselves

to the front, and command positions of responsibility.

The Negro as a class has not so much volume of brain nor so high and full a forehead as we find among the Caucasians, but his perceptive faculties are stronger than his reflective qualities or his imagination; he dwells in the real rather than in the ideal; he has more memory and power of observation than originality of thought. It is not that the basilar region of the brain with Alimentiveness and Amativeness is so inordinately powerful, but that the coun-

tenacious in carrying plans and purposes into execution; is fond of display, can imitate very successfully, and under favorable circumstances develops mechanical talent and good powers of ingenuity; is spontaneous in feeling, and a good worker when he has a favorable development of Destructiveness, though he is often given the character of being indolent and lazy.

He has but few wants in his native clime, but, when with Europeans and surrounded by fashion, no one can excel the Negro for showing style. Some



[PHOTOGRAPH OF NEGRO SKULL, SIDE VIEW.]

terpoising elements are weaker, so that he cannot so well restrain his appetites. He is affectionate, and is guided more from without than from within. His strong Philoprogenitiveness and Friendship enable him to make friends easily.

His moral brain expresses itself more in an emotional religion than that of any other kind. The executive brain is full, and his Approbativeness and Firmness are particularly large.

The Negro manifests strong prejudices, likes and dislikes; is particularly

show a great deal of taste in the display of colors, while others prefer to gratify their love of striking colors rather than refined taste.

The Negro to-day has advanced from an animal life to the cultivation of art, science, and literature.

The faculties most strongly developed in the Negro are (1) Alimentiveness, (2) Amativeness, (3) Firmness, (4) Approbativeness, (5) Philoprogenitiveness, (6) Adhesiveness, (7) Veneration, (8) Imitation, (9) Language, and (10) Wit. From these spring his salient character-

istics. What the Negro attempts to do is well done, such as picking cotton, raising corn, cooking, nursing, taking care of stock, and in the mechanical arts. When the Negro is educated, he makes an admirable pleader at the bar, an eloquent speaker, an emotional singer, and an effective teacher.

The African skull that accompanies this sketch once belonged to a female slave. It is one of the most interesting specimens in our collection. It will be noticed that the anterior part is of a

shows very distinctly the combination of quality that the skull possesses. It also shows a lack of (1) Continuity and of (2) Dignity, and, further, the length of the top of the skull as compared with its width.

#### THE GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF THE NEGRO.

The Ethiopian occupies all Africa south of the Great Desert and Abyssinia, Australia, the greater part of Bor-



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, M.A.

much better quality than the posterior region, which is coarse and irregular. The front view indicates great width between the eyes, and the qualities of (1) Individuality and (2) Form are specially developed. One can see at a glance the development of (3) Approbateness as it touches the strong outline of the back of the head, also (4) Tune, which is observable just above the arch of the curve of the anterior part of the forehead; the strong (5) Imitative talent, and the love of Wit and Humor.

The top head is a curiosity which

neo, and several other islands in the Indian Archipelago.

The American Negroes originally came from Africa, and have multiplied in their new home to so great an extent that they now number several millions.

The best examples of this race are the Negroes south of the Sahara, in Upper and Lower Guinea, Soudan, and Nubia. The natives of the southeastern part of Africa resemble others of this race in their jet-black color and some of their features, but they are taller, more slender, and better proportioned than the rest.

**BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, M.A.,  
PRESIDENT OF TUSKEGEE  
INSTITUTE.**

This gentleman is an exemplification of what we have said above, inasmuch as he represents the class of Negroes who are open to receive, and capable of obtaining, a good education. His head differs from the portrait of the skull inasmuch as it possesses a greater height proportionately above the ears. Had we a true profile, this would be even more noticeable than the slight turn in the one before us. His brow (1 to 7) is finely represented as well as his organ of (8) Language, which give him an immense command of facts, and make him a great lover of nature and all scientific lines of thought. He is (9) broad enough between the ears to enable him to show great force of character, energy of mind, courage, pluck, and ability to utilize the energies of others, and harness them to good work; consequently, he is just the right kind of a man to organize work for his own people. They will follow his inspiration, and will be captivated by his warmth, ardor, and enthusiasm, and carried forward by his strength of character.

His (10) comparative mind should make him a shrewd lawyer, a keen debater, a logical reasoner, an eloquent speaker, while his (11) Human Nature will give him the power to understand his fellow-men and their wants. He is keenly (12) sympathetic, but he has more control over his emotional nature than the generality of his race. His keenness of intellect shines forth from his speaking eye, and manifests itself

through his (13) Causality in no uncertain way. His (14) Order gives him ability to organize, systematize, and build up plans of work.

**TUSKEGEE COLLEGE.**

Tuskegee is right in the heart of the Black Belt of the State of Alabama. It is a little out-of-the-way place, and enjoys national fame in the United States solely on account of the fact that it is the head-quarters of an educational movement in behalf of the colored people, which has long ago proved its usefulness, and which now receives considerable support from people practically interested in the colored race all over America. There is a well-conducted school for colored children at Tuskegee; and in addition to the school, each year there is an annual gathering of graduates of the institution, and of colored people who have not been at the school, but who have been brought within the influence of its missionary work. The little paper which we are about to quote comprises a list of things which the colored people are asked to remember and practice between one Tuskegee Convention and the next. The Convention is always held in the early spring, just before cotton-planting begins. We give the "Things to remember and practice," word for word as the list was drawn up by the Committee on Resolutions at Tuskegee, because in the admonitions and warnings it contains are sketched the characteristics of the Negro, and it is not open to the objection that it is a sketch of colored people drawn by white.

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**SUGGESTIONS FOR NEW METHODS OF EDUCATION FOR THE  
TWENTIETH CENTURY.**

*(Continued from page 5.)*

detentions after school hours and notes to his widowed mother had no effect. One day the teacher had sent him to his seat after a vain effort to get from him a single correct answer to questions in grammar, and, feeling somewhat troubled, she watched his con-

duct. Having taken his seat, he pushed the book impatiently aside, and, espying a fly, caught it with a dexterous sweep of his hand, and then betook himself to a close inspection of the insect. For fifteen minutes or more the boy was thus occupied, heedless of surroundings, and the expression of his



face told the teacher that it was more than idle curiosity that possessed his mind.

A thought struck her, which she put into practice at the first opportunity that day. "Boys," she said, "what can you tell me about flies?" and, calling on several of the brightest by name, she asked them if they could tell her something of a fly's constitution and habits. They had very little to say about the insect; they had often caught one, but only for sport, and did not think it worth while to study so common an insect. Finally, she asked the "dunce," as he was called, who had silently, but with kindling eyes, listened to what his school-mates had hesitatingly said.

He burst out with a description of the head, eyes, wings, and feet of the little creature with so great an amount of enthusiasm that the teacher was astounded, and the whole school was struck with wonder. He told how it walked, how it ate, and many things which were entirely new to his teacher. When he had finished, she said, "Thank you; you have given us a real lecture in natural history, and it is satisfactory to find that you have learned all that you have said from close observation." After the school closed that afternoon she had a long talk with the boy, and found that he was fond of going into woods and meadows and collecting insects and watching birds, but that his mother thought he was wasting his time. The teacher, however, wisely encouraged him in this pursuit, and asked him to bring beetles and butterflies and caterpillars to school, and tell what he knew of them.

The boy was delighted by this unexpected turn of affairs, and in a few days the dunce, or listless child, was the marked boy of that school. Books on natural history were procured for him, and a world of wonders opened to his appreciative eyes. He read, studied, and examined. He soon understood the necessity of knowing something of mathematics, geography, and gram-

mar for the successful carrying on of his favorite study, and he made rapid progress in these classes. In short, twenty years later he was eminent as a naturalist, and owed his success, as he was never tired of acknowledging, to his discerning teacher.

Sir Walter Scott is another example of a boy who would not learn his Latin grammar, but preferred lying about in the fields or spearing salmon, instead of embellishing a peroration. Why was this? Because his mind had not been awakened through the strongest elements of his nature, and he had not been taught to think consecutively on any one line.

If the mental gymnastics we have suggested could be given every morning, a teacher would soon find what was the keynote of a child's mind, and from that keynote draw out its responsive nature.

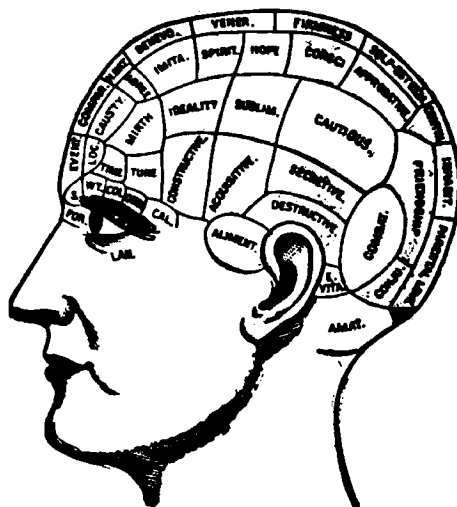
Clever women like Maria Mitchell, Mrs. Somerville, and Caroline Herschell, who have given to the world a great amount of useful knowledge, are examples only of others who could be trained in similar and dissimilar lines of work with even greater results if teachers knew, and scholars appreciated, the various component parts of their own minds. Much unnecessary pain and suffering would be spared, and children would learn how to control their own natures and use their energies in a right direction.

We predict that in the twentieth century Phrenology will be used by every teacher of any standing in the country. It is too valuable a science to allow us to lose sight of.

Fröbel says: "How we degrade the lower human nature which we should raise, how we weaken those whom we should strengthen."

Phrenology helps the teacher to so understand the use of the mental powers, their legitimate action, and the best mode of cultivating and directing them that he perceives at once the difference between them, and how each one is adapted to the various wants in the relations of life. J.

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



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JULY, 1901.

*"All agree in admitting the great regional divisions of Phrenology.—Dr. Laycock."*

OUR LATE HONORED PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, having rounded out a long and useful life and passed the eighty-sixth milestone, was laid to rest on the 6th of June, having died on the 4th. She commenced her labors in the cause of Phrenology at a very early period of her life, and has given a beautiful example to others to follow in her footsteps. She has not led a life of idleness or freedom from care; in fact, she has shown how in the midst of anxieties one may be supported by Christian principles and a firm regard for duty. She often laid aside personal inclination for the benefit of the great cause she had at heart, and thought no sacrifice too great in order to win others to a recognition of the work that lay before her.

She was a busy woman, a constant reader, writer, and worker; yet, with all her multitudinous duties, she found

time to give a quiet hour of counsel to those who sought her practical experience and wisdom. Even in advanced years she was able to cast aside the mantle of old age, feeling that persons were no older than they felt themselves to be, and she would often compare her power of endurance with those of younger years.

She possessed that quiet dignity of manner that won esteem and arrested attention, and made others stop and pause to hear what she had to say. She was a true master of facts, for she was able to recall incident after incident of what had taken place fifty years ago with all the vividness of the experience as though it had but occurred yesterday.

She has left many friends in all parts of the world who will feel that their foster-mother has passed away. The principles she taught she daily endeavored to carry out in her own life, and accumulated an experience with other people by exchanging thoughts and ideas, and was

thus a veritable goal or centre for good. She was like a magnetic needle that attracts similar bodies that are in touch with the same principles of thought. She was exceedingly fond of history, and enjoyed reading the events that made the history of other countries besides her own.

She will ever live in the grateful memory of hundreds of her friends. She has lived in the two centuries, the one known for so many progressive ideas, the second that has just entered upon its career of usefulness. We trust that her beneficent example will arouse others to see that they can do as much, and more, for humanity if they will but attune their lives aright, lay their lives upon the altar of sacrifice, and think of all the active philanthropic efforts they can make for the benefit of humanity.

In a letter from Mr. George Markley, graduate of the American Institute, Phrenologist, Pittsburg, Pa., we quote the following: "Good woman, a great woman, a strong and noble character has quitted this mundane sphere, not great maybe according to the world's measure of greatness, but great nevertheless as many, many persons can testify who have had the pleasure and, I may say, the honor to have been so highly privileged as to enjoy a personal acquaintance with Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells.

"Ever true to her convictions, and being true to herself she could not be false to anyone. Her whole life-work stood for what she believed to be true, though at enmity with the philosophy of ages. She never for a moment lost faith in human nature, and was ever willing to do what she could to raise humanity to a higher and greater level in thought, in motive, and intellectual and moral culture.

"With Mrs. Wells manhood and womanhood stood for much. Her whole thought and purpose was to have men and women know themselves, in such a thorough and complete manner that the world would be better because of her and their having lived in it. Another condition which was so strongly and plainly manifested in her long life was that hers was a living example of what Phrenology is capable of doing for a person who will study its principles and teachings, then apply them honestly and faithfully to self-culture mentally and physically, dietetically and hygienically. I have it from her own lips that she all her life was rather delicate, physically never was robust, and yet, with the aid of Phrenology principally, her days on earth were well up to that of a nonogenarian.

"Hers was a mentality that stood out in bold relief morally and intellectually, and when it was necessary for her to exercise the organs and faculties of executiveness and force in the cause of truth and justice she displayed a strong inherent condition of what she was capable of doing for the right. 'The windows of her soul were always open' to receive the good and true whenever found on heathen or Christian ground.

"In the passing away of Mrs. Wells we have lost a dear friend, and Phrenology one of its most strenuous advocates. While she was able to walk or wield the pen she promulgated its glorious and God-given principles. May she rest in that peace that passeth all understanding of that condition as we believe it to be on earth. We believe she will."

Mr. Lockhart, a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, writes: "To know her was to love her."

Mary Beaufort Dewey writes: "I am

greatly grieved to learn of dear Mrs. Wells's death, and as David said of Jonathan, 'She was lovely and pleasant in her life,' and in death she is still precious. I cannot begin to tell how much she was to me morally, intellectually, practically, and socially, and as an author and a business woman she was a marvel. It was a pleasure to know her, to love her, and to be loved by her, and I am glad that we had her so long with us."

Dr. Amory H. Bradford, in his remarks at the funeral of Mrs. C. F. Wells, said in part: "When coming up the hill a group of children were full of joy in anticipation of a holiday in the country; passing from the beginning of life, we come to the passing away of life; thus youth is followed by the footprints of age with marvellous rapidity. The why and the when are questions we are constantly asking ourselves, but it is the evidence of true wisdom that certain facts cannot be explained. We cannot get away from them, but if we think of these questions as the evolution of the soul, then the problem will not be difficult to understand.

"I have seen the one who has just recently passed away in many phases of her life; she has always shown the same spirit of earnestness, rare sincerity, desire to be useful in fulfilling her mission, by finishing the work given her to do, and the realization of duty in her field of labor. She belonged to a noble company of those who were upheld by individual conscience and brave insight to do the right. Great changes take place. If this life were all, then it would indeed be an irony, but if we struggle to see the larger vision of life by patiently striving to find the truth—and having found it, pursue it—then our lives will not be in vain.

"Two thoughts present themselves to my mind in reference to this occasion. The first is that memory never dies; love and fidelity do not pass away. The second is that we should hope not only for ourselves, but hope for service in the future which opens to us the love of our heavenly Father. I could say many things connected with the noble, earnest, brave life that was lived patiently to the end, but I should only be saying what you all know so well.

"For all her fidelity and the courage of her convictions we give thanks, and praise God that He is making a place for those who are coming after, and will cause the light to break upon other souls."

#### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Former Presidents, Samuel R. Wells, Edward P. Fowler, M.D., Nelson B. Sizer, and Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells.

Since the incorporation of the American Institute of Phrenology, the Institute has graduated some seven hundred or more students, who have come from all parts of the world, many of whom are in the field lecturing on the science of Phrenology, etc.

The Annual Assembly of the Institute will take place on Wednesday, September 4th, 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, and Brain Disorders.

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, 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, Ethnology, and Marriage Adaptation.

William Hicks, M.D., physician, pathologist, and medical professor, who has had a wide experience, will prepare students in Anatomy, Physiology, Brain Dissection, Insanity, and will lecture on the above subjects, including Respiration, Circulation, and Digestion. His dissection of the brain is always interesting and instructive, and is a special feature of the course. One lecture is given at an asylum, where many practical ideas in connection with brain disturbance and brain diseases are pointed out.

Dr. Charles Wesley Brandenburg, graduate of the American Institute 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. Julius King, graduate of the Medical College, Cleveland, O., 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 and colors.

The Rev. T. Alexander Hyde, B.A., teacher of elocution and voice culture in relation to public speaking, 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. Charles Shepard, of Brooklyn, will lecture on Diseases of the Brain. He has had considerable experience on this subject, and has devoted a lifetime to the study of health and hygiene.

The Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., of Montclair, author of "The Influence of Heredity on Christian Life," "The Art of Living Alone," etc., who lectured last year to the students, will lecture on Heredity and its various bearings.

#### POST-GRADUATE COURSE IN PSYCHOLOGY.

The post-graduate course commences on Saturday, October 26th, at the conclusion of the regular session. It will discuss Psychology, Hypnotism, Human Magnetism, Mental Suggestion, and Mental Therapeutics, etc.

In this course we shall have the able help of the following professors:

Dr. R. Osgood Mason, author of "Telepathy and Our Subliminal Self." He is a pioneer in this new line of thought.

Dr. Drayton, A.M., author of "Human Magnetism."

Dr. Charles O. Sahler, of Kingston, graduate of Columbia College.

Miss J. A. Fowler, writer on Mental Suggestion.

Dr. C. W. Brandenburg, lecturer on Cerebro-Psychology.

This course will appeal to the special demand of students of late years who wish to understand their own powers in regard to the above-named subjects, and we have been specially requested to arrange a course to suit the growing demand. The object of it is to show the phrenological bearing of these new lines of thought which are beginning to take such a hold on the minds of scientific men as well as the laity.

This course will consist of ten lectures and will occupy four days, commencing October 26th, Saturday, and continuing on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

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 testi-

monials 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.

#### A NEW MIND MADE FOR A BOY BY TREPHINING HIS SKULL.

We are glad that the light of science is dawning upon facts that have been held by Phrenologists for many years past, namely, that the brain is often held in check through want of an incision being made in the skull. When the pressure is removed from the brain, in many cases, the mind has appeared in a clear and beautiful light. We rejoice that in the case of Isidor Levine, after thirteen years of life which was a perfect blank, a new mind has been born to him, so to speak, by the operation performed by Dr. Gottlieb Sternberg. We believe that many lives might be similarly enhanced if more light was thrown upon cranial surgery.

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#### CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter was sent to the editor of the New York "Journal" in reply to an editorial on "Mr. J. P. Morgan's Character." As we have not seen its insertion, we publish it here:

Mr. W. R. Hearst,

162 Nassau Street, N. Y. City,

Editor New York "Evening Journal."

Dear Sir:—While admiring your logical, broad-minded, and fearless editorials, we regret that you should have paid any attention to the estimate of a second-rate London Phrenologist on J. P. Morgan's character.

You are right in saying that it was a very foolish remark for a Phrenologist to declare that J. Pierpont Morgan,



"stripped of his money-getting, possesses nothing to admire." No first-class phrenologist would attempt to sum up a clever financier in that way, and this view of a great man would be beneath our notice, only that it has made the subject of public criticism. Possibly this phrenologist judged his subject, as you pertinently remark, "by accidental outside appearances." This is not the way a scientific disciple of the science works. "He is a serious, thoughtful, prudent, far-sighted man; in fact, his far-sightedness is the keynote of his character. Finance to him is a science, and to this is due his success, for he has long since mastered the science." This is an estimate concerning J. P. Morgan which is far more appropriate, and which we had occasion to give in our June JOURNAL in connection with other Steel Trust magnates. Mr. Morgan's head shows that he has a substantial character, and this the London Phrenologist would have seen if he had known his business.

Be so kind as to make this as widely known as your editorial, in justice to the Science that is not based on guess-work or "accidental outside appearances."

Yours faithfully,  
Fowler & Wells Co.

New York City.

J. A. B., Oklahoma.—We believe in both maternal and paternal impressions. We do not single one out as though there were no influence in the other. Unfortunately, weak points as well as exaggerated ones often descend through inherited tendencies. We believe that nature is the best system of medicine we can adopt, and hail the advance of thought in this direction.

J. L. O., Fargo, N. D.—Many thanks for your article, which we consider to have some merits to recommend it on the score of originality. Many persons harp on the old subject of woman's rights, while they forget the rights of man; we think that both should be considered equally, and are glad that you think so as well.

### FIELD NOTES.

T. S. Dean is now at LaGrangeville, N. Y.

J. M. Fitzgerald was contributing to the Chicago papers on Phrenology.

H. B. Mohler has been lecturing in Lancaster, Pa.

Prof. Taggart says: "I am lecturing in the M. E. Church to good audiences."—Fife Lake, Mich.

Geo. Morris has been lecturing during June at Deadwood, S. D.

Miss J. A. Fowler has been giving several papers before the New York clubs.

### THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

#### Report of Annual Meeting.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Fowler Institute was held at the Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E. C., on the 15th of May, 1901. The President, R. S. Sly, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S., occupied the chair. The annual report was then read by Mr. T. Elliott:

#### The Fowler Institute, London—Annual Report.

In presenting the Eleventh Annual Report of the Fowler Phrenological Institute we have great pleasure in announcing that we have had a very successful and prosperous year. Each department of our work has been favored with an increased measure of success. The number of students receiving instruction in the classes, by private tuition, and by postal correspondence exceeds that of previous years. We are proud to state that the Fowler Institute maintains its reputation as a teaching institute, and the good work established by the late L. N. Fowler is being continued. The membership of the Institute is steadily increasing, and the circulating library is freely used and appreciated by both our London and provincial members. We possess the finest Phrenological Museum of any similar society in this country, and we should like our members to increase their store of phrenological facts by examining and comparing the various skulls—human and animal—in our possession. At the examinations in July, 1900, the diploma of the Institute was gained by Mr. F. G. Sleight, Mr. W. J. Corbett, and Mr. James Brake of Australia. And the certificate of the Institute by Mr. W. J. Williamson, Mr. T. J. Hitchcock, Mr. W. Bone, Mr. J. T. Walton Clinton, and Mr. F. Parker Wood.

During the eleventh session fourteen meetings have been held, and papers read and lectures given by Mr. D. T. Elliott, on "The Usefulness of Phrenological Knowledge"; Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, on "The Geography of the Brain and Skull"; Mr. James Brake of Australia, on "The Practical Side of Phrenology"; Mr. James Webb, on "The Phrenology of the Poets"; Miss E. Higgs, on "Some People I Have Met"; Mr. D. T. Elliott, on "Phrenology Illustrated"; Miss L. Hendin, on "Failures and Their Causes"; Dr. C. W. Withinshaw, on "The Brain and the Nervous System"; Mr. James Webb, on "Dr. Carey"; Mr. R. Dimsdale Stocker, on "Physiognomy"; Miss I. Todd, on "Characteristics of the Chinese Race"; Miss S. Dexter, on "Dr. Andrew Comlie"; Mr. W. J. Williamson, on "Memory"; and Mr. D. T. Elliott, on "Mental Faculties Most Essential for Success." The

attendances at these lectures have been most encouraging, and great interest has been manifested in the various subjects brought forward for discussion. During the year Mr. D. T. Elliott has visited several of the suburbs of London, fulfilling lecture engagements and attending "At Homes." Several Fellows and Associates have been similarly engaged. During the year the hand of death has removed our late esteemed President and fellow worker, Mr. W. Brown, who was an enthusiastic Phrenologist and social reformer. In his place we have a gentleman equally capable, and enthusiastic in every good work, and to-night we heartily welcome Mr. R. Sly as our new President.

With regard to the future, we are optimistic and believe that the principles of Phrenology as laid down by its founders will be universally accepted. We heartily thank all those who are assisting in making this Institute a power for good.

The following address from Miss J. A. Fowler, Lady President of the Institute, was read:

Mr. Chairman, Members, and Friends of The Fowler Institute:

It gives me much pleasure to meet you once again in annual session, and I wish you to think of me as with you to-night. Although during the year our work has not brought us into personal touch, yet, as this is the age of telepathic communication and electric machines of all kinds for transmitting thoughts, sounds, etc., we need not, therefore, feel far away from one another. I doubt not but that you in your sphere, and I in mine, have been doing very similar work.

You have a right to know what phrenological work I have been engaged in, and what I have accomplished, and I hope to hear presently what is the result of your labors.

As the world grows there is more and more reason for us to be aggressive. On this account one has to adapt one's self to every class and phase of character—to educationalists, medicals, and people in private life.

The other evening I had a most enjoyable reception given to me. A graduate of the Normal College (N. Y. C.) wished me to meet a number of educationalists, psychologists and physicians who did not believe in phrenology, or at least they thought they did not. The meeting was an unique combination of talent, and I have since heard that many changed their views as to Phrenology after the discussion was closed. What struck one specialist was the two points that I explained in proving that Phrenology is scientific. 1st. Empirical observation or the evolutionary progress of animals, from the

smallest skulls, such as the mole and the lark, the crow and the hen, the squirrel and rabbit, the fox and the cat, to the human animal, the Chinese, the Teuton, the Greek, etc.

I then showed the experimental localizations of scientists in the brain. The physician believed from these two standpoints that I thoroughly proved Phrenology to be scientific. He had never thought of Phrenology in just this light before. I have also been able to examine many prominent inventors, physicians, young geniuses and aged philanthropists.

Dr. Guernsey is a prominent doctor in New York, and is over eighty years of age, and has been a believer in Phrenology since the examination of his head by my father many years ago, and he found in my examination many finer and closer observations of character, showing the modern researches of the science were keeping pace with advance made in other sciences.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, aged eighty-six, and Miss Susan B. Anthony, aged eighty, I have also examined.

Among young life I have examined many precocious children known to public audiences for their singing, music and recitations.

Among inventors one very interesting case has come before my notice, who has constructed an instrument to give the deaf the power to hear. The world-wide celebrity, Mark Twain, has come under my hands, and many editors of first-class journals, the last one being Mr. J. Emery-McLean, editor of "Mind" and "The Arena."

Let us be diligent and do the best we can to increase our influence in the future. During the year we have been called upon to mourn the loss of a valuable friend in our cause, our late president. I refer to William Brown, Esq., J.P. Though we do not believe that any man or woman can take the place of another, yet God raises up individuals to carry on his work, principles and plans, hence we feel that He has given us an excellent president in Mr. Sly, and we are glad of his help, sympathy and co-operation.

Miss Fowler and Mr. Piercy unite with me in sending most cordial greetings to all, trusting you will be as much blessed in the future as you have been in the past.

The President, Richard Sly, J.P., Fellow of the R.G.S., in a very practical address referred to his long friendship with the late Mr. L. N. Fowler, and with Miss J. A. Fowler, and spoke of the benefit he derived from his first phrenological delineation by Mr. Fowler. He stated we are all delighted to have Miss Fowler's message, and to know that she is as popular in New York as she was in London.

Professional men and business men are beginning to recognize the utility and importance of a phrenological examination, therefore, we want all of you students to give close attention to the instruction you receive at this Institute, that you may creditably apply the principles of Phrenology and worthily maintain the reputation of the science. Where are we as an Institute? Have we to write down any failures? No; according to the report the past year has been a very successful one. We are glad so many interested in Phrenology are receiving instruction from this Institute. With the knowledge we obtain here we shall have a better understanding of ourselves and our fellows—know whom to trust and become better business men and citizens. I owe a great deal to Phrenology, and find myself frequently bringing up the subject of Phrenology especially with educationalists. We particularly want school teachers to become interested in Phrenology. We are sure if they do they will understand their scholars better. I rejoice that the number of students have increased, and we hope you will all make your mark in the world. We are sure the day will come when Phrenological principles will be more widely known and adopted.

This address was followed by a practical demonstration of Phrenology by Mr. D. T. Elliott.

The next speaker was Mr. W. J. Williamson, who, in a few well-chosen remarks, spoke of the importance of educating the perceptive faculties. The man with the perceptive intellect leading is the practical man, the sharp man, who is able to make the most of his abilities and get on in the world, because he can apply his knowledge and take a common-sense view of subjects. The speaker gave some useful hints on the cultivation of the perceptive faculties and spoke of his indebtedness to Phrenology.

The meeting gave a hearty welcome to the Rev. Dr. W. W. Case, of San Francisco, who is on a visit to London. In a capital speech he said: For years I have had a kind of a fatherly eye upon you, I have taken in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL from the beginning, also the "Annual" and the almanacs, so that I know many of you by sight. I have seen your President's kindly face in the JOURNAL, and am pleased to be able to shake him by the hand and to congratulate him as President of this Institute. I am a Phrenologist by compulsion. When nineteen years of age I met Prof. O. S. Fowler, who told me my weak points, especially one; his words were worth a fortune to me. Since then I have studied the subject as a hobby, and lectured hundreds of times and given public demonstrations of the

science with success. I never examine outside of my lectures. I send folks to my neighbor, Prof. Haddocks. The doctor spoke of the importance of training children on Phrenological lines, and stated that our educational system needed the aid of Phrenology to perfect it. I regret exceedingly that I could not have come over in time to see the grand old man of Phrenology, the late L. N. Fowler, whose memory I respect and honor. I extend a hearty and cordial greeting to you and pray that you may be prospered and

Mr. Sly thanked the reverend doctor for his remarks and reciprocated his good wishes.

Mr. G. Wilkins gave a capital address on the "Theoretical Aspects of Phrenology," and prefaced his remarks by advising all present to take a course of lessons from Mr. Elliott, who spares himself no trouble to assist the students. Phrenology is one of the factors in self-evolution and of the education of the race. To realize oneself and our possibilities is a glorious inheritance, and this we can gain from Phrenology. Phrenology shows us what we are and not what we appear to be. There is a great want of a true standard of measurement. We are apt to feel highly or less highly of ourselves according to the praise or blame of others and partly due to the action of the cerebral centre of self-esteem. Phrenology may be compared to a plumb line, it shows us how far we are from the perpendicular. All perfection lies in a due composition of opposites, large moral faculties need balancing by the intellect and aggressive faculties; harmony of character is only obtained by a full development of each group of mental faculties. When Phrenological teaching is put into practice we may hope for a better generation of men. Mr. Elliott commented upon the Phrenological developments of the speakers and heartily thanked those who were taking a lively interest in the welfare of the Institute. A public delineation and votes of thanks brought the eleventh annual meeting to a close.

The mid-summer examinations at the Fowler Institute will be held on July 24th and 25th.

Dr. Hurd of Minsi, Delaware Water Gap, Pa., has one of the most attractive summer resorts we know of. The house is beautifully located, and the medical attention and hydropathic treatment are everything to be desired. Dr. Hurd and Dr. Fannie Brown are in daily attendance.

Charles Reade, the novelist, is credited with having named a dog Tonic, because it was a mixture of bark, steal, and whine.—"New Idea."

## 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.

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

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

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

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

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

### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature."—San Francisco, Cal.—Opens with an article on "Possibilities," which illustrates the thought that much can be brought out in a child if it is properly understood. "How to Obtain Long Life," by John F. Morgan, is a practical article, which contains many useful exercises.

"The Progress"—Minneapolis, Minn.—is a paper which is what its name indicates. It is full of news, not only interesting to people in Minneapolis, but it treats on subjects that are of general interest. It is not without illustrations, for it contains a picture of J. Ogden Armour, and Italy's Prime Minister, and Dean Hoffman.

"The Chester Country Times"—Parkersburg, Pa.—This capital little paper is evidently circulated in a thriving neighborhood. It supports a variety of news, and

contains one of Talmage's sermons, a column on "The Home Department," and another on "Current Topics." It is edited with spirit.

"Ladies' Home Journal"—Philadelphia, Pa.—contains an article on "How Girls Pass Their Lives in France." It is written by the famous French author and editor, Madame Blanc, and contains some very practical advice. It is replete with many illustrations.

"The Poultry Monthly"—Albany, N. Y.—All who are interested in the farmyard and the rearing of chickens cannot be better pleased with any paper than the one that is before us, for its articles are practical and its illustrations true to life.

"The Sunday Commercial"—Vincennes, Ind.—contains an article on "Some Men who Are Figuring in the History of the Times." This article is illustrated with miniature portraits, thus giving the readers an opportunity to judge of the characteristics of the celebrities for themselves.

"The St. Louis Globe-Democrat"—St. Louis, Mo.—still continues to be a difficult paper to surpass in the excellency of its news. It is a marvel in construction.

"The Newark Sunday News"—Newark, N. J.—is imitating New York papers in the generalness of its news and the high tone of its illustrations. It has a magazine section, which is printed on special paper.

"The Metaphysical Magazine"—New York—edited by L. E. Whipple, contains an article on "The Message of Tolstoi's 'Resurrection.'" As Prince Krapotkin recently gave a lecture on Tolstoi and discussed this book, and Tolstoi is so much quoted at present, the article will receive additional interest.

"The Medical Times"—New York.—Among the editorials there is an interesting article on "Heredity and Consumption," which is full of helpful thoughts. It was the subject taken up by the Tuberculosis Congress which was held during the month of June. Another article on "Mosquito Experiments" shows that in Havana experiments have been made on

healthy individuals by inoculating them for yellow fever by the bite of a mosquito. This fad has become quite popular, and many people have expressed their willingness to submit themselves to the test.

"Mothers' Journal"—New Haven, Conn.—Lindley Sutton Chaplin is the little boy whose portrait graces the frontispiece of the June number. This child has a remarkable character, and there is much from a phrenological standpoint that could be said of his picture. The articles on "Mothers' Clubs" keep us in touch with what is being done in child-study throughout the country.

"Health"—New York.—"How to Take Your Bath" is an article by Countess Loveau De Chavanne in the June number. Various baths are mentioned, so that the people ought to get some practical hints from the writer. Some people might feel inclined to doubt the necessity of writing an article on this subject, but we think too much cannot be said on the question of bathing to induce persons to enjoy baths, which is not only their privilege but their duty. One interesting article is on "Physical Culture," the Effects of Exercise on the Blood and the Section of the Heart; illustrations are given of the instrument called the Sphygmograph, which is fastened around the wrist and takes the registrations with great accuracy, and records every pulsation of the heart and every wave of blood through the arteries.

"Practical Psychology"—Boston, Mass.—a quarterly. Laura May Westall writes an article on the "Impressibility of the Child-Mind," which speaks of the period of child life at its very earliest age. "The Importance of Concentration of Mind in Physical Culture" is discussed by P. Von Boeckmann. Physical culture can do much for the mind, and yet this thought is not sufficiently understood.

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews"—New York—carried a beautiful cover, which represents the Falls of Niagara and the tower at the Pan-American Exhibition. The artistic illustrations of the Pan-American Exhibition are given in an excellent article on the subject. The color effects are said to have been arranged by C. Y. Turner of New York, whose portrait indicates that he is a man possessing large Ideality.

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A BIT OF ANCIENT PHRENOLOGY

Vol. 112.

AUGUST, 1901

Number 12. 82 1901

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ESTABLISHED 1838

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH:

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THE ENGLISH

# PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE

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AUGUST, 1901

[WHOLE No. 752

## Phrenology in Journalism.

### A PHRENOGRAPH OF JOHN EMERY McLEAN FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

In this the twentieth century modern journalism has reached its climax, and magazine articles to-day contain the brightest thoughts of our celebrated writers. Twenty years ago literary magnates reserved their best ideas for the more dignified method of book literature. The public is to be congratulated on being the gainer of this reform movement, as a taste can now be cultivated for the best, the most cultured and uplifting literature of the day, without great expense.

This reform makes the monthly magazine and the weekly paper the market for the latest information, and it collects all the doings of the day. The time has passed when a few light, sentimental stories or long, drawn-out articles will satisfy readers.

The up-to-date journalist is a unique individual; he must be able to cull the best thoughts of his contributors, such as are appropriate to his individual paper. A journalist possessing such calibre is born, not made. He must possess innate ability and a talent for attracting to his medium the information his readers most desire.

Journalism in the twentieth century is an art as well as a science; and a person, to be successful in editorship, requires a special organization to master all the details. An editor must therefore have a mind well stored with general knowledge; for the more liberal his education, the greater will be the influence and scope of his magazine.

In our travels through the Antipodes, England, and the United States, we have come in contact with many bright and liberal-minded editors of repute who have done much in improving the standard of the magazine. Many years ago we examined, unknown to us, William T. Stead, the founder of "The Review of Reviews," and found that he possessed a very original mind. Recently we had the opportunity afforded us of meeting the editor-in-chief of "Mind" and associate editor of "The Arena." The portraits of this gentleman were taken specially for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and accompany this sketch, which is a digest only of our fuller analysis.

John Emery McLean has a circumference of head that measures 23½



inches (three-quarters of an inch above the average) by  $14\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, 14 inches in length, and 210 pounds bodily weight. The latter gives him sustaining power, and is none too much to act as a reservoir for his active brain. He differs from a gentleman whom I have just examined, who possessed a circumference of head measuring  $23\frac{1}{2}$  by 15 from ear to ear over the top of head and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  in length, and had a weight of 145 pounds. The latter gentleman has broken down in vitality, for his brain was better able to work than his body was to support it. Mr. McLean is a man of striking personality; he is wiry, and has a remarkable amount of mental and physical "pull" or "grit," and has a predominance of the motive-mental temperament. In this combination the muscular and bony framework are well developed, but the "melanic" type of the motive temperament is less apparent than is often found in the lean and fibrous. There is no adipose tissue to spare in his physical condition, as was the case with the Hon. Charles A. Dana. His hair, though not abundant, is fine, and his height is above the average.

So comprehensive is the capacity of this gentleman that he must be continually tempted to over-do, over-strain, and over-exert himself; but his organization indicates that he has come from good stock, and that is to his advantage. Those who are anxious to study hereditary influences will be able to see in Mr. McLean's portrait these indications. The lower lobe of the ear is long and healthy; the nose is exceedingly powerful, and gives recuperative strength and breadth of lung capacity; while the organ of Vitativeness (just behind the posterior part of the ear) is well developed.

An organization like his, having a large brain to give directions, with a full base to administer energy, force and spirit, is liable to take on too many projects. There is a great deal of tenacity and strength in his fibre, and therefore he can wear out half a dozen other men who are working by his side. He puts in more than a full day's work

into every day of the year; in fact, his programme is always long, and he can outdo by long mental strides the average mind. His head is long, as is seen by the lower horizontal line taken from the root of the nose to the occipital lobe. The height of the head from the opening of the ear to the superior region is in keeping with the length, while his Firmness is the highest point along the central line. Again, from the opening of the ear to the root of the nose we get a strong percentage of cerebral power, which indicates that he has a powerfully developed perceptive intellect. He gathers facts readily, and holds a strong position when he is making his observations. He is scientific in noticing accuracies and inaccuracies. Were he to travel and be placed where he could visit men in various parts of the world, he would collect more knowledge in a year's time in a trip around the world than many would gain in two years at college. He is able to use his knowledge to good advantage, and his observant power must have been of very great service to him. Facts given in a second-hand way never attract his attention; he is a man who likes to examine things for himself, and has not the desire to take things on trust or faith, as some do. The elements of accuracy are so strongly marked in his character that he judges a man from a different standpoint to what most people do, but he never gives up a subject or an investigation until he is certain that he has probed it to its core.

The line taken from the outward corner of the eye to the top of the forehead indicates that the lower range of faculties is more fully developed than the superior ones; yet, when we look at the front view we realize that he is not wanting in development in the superior region or upper forehead, but that his scientific faculties protrude far beyond the normal line; thus making the forehead appear to recede, like that of Charles Darwin's. A line drawn from the middle of the forehead to the upper occipital section of the head again shows that the force of his intellect is in his

fact-collecting qualities, his keen criticism, his analytical power, his memory of places and individuals, and his fine discernment of whatever comes before his notice. Thus, if he were correcting proof, examining manuscript or preparing matter for the press, he would know how to show ingenuity, skill, taste, and capacity to analyze every portion of the work.

If he were building a house, he would have an eye to its substantial founda-

ing to "pan out." Some men exhaust themselves through worry when, by taking things coolly, they could accomplish a great deal more in life. By following the line taken from the opening of the ear to the top of the head, we find anteriorly to this line, just an inch below the outline of the head; the organ of Hope. This faculty is not so well developed as it is in the men who are on the Stock Exchange, and we would not advise him to speculate against his



JOHN EMERY MCLEAN, ASSISTANT EDITOR OF "THE ARENA."

tions as well as for its ornamental beauty. He would not put on, however, the finishing touches until he had carefully arranged the more important details. At the angle of the upper parallel line with the one that passes up behind the ear we find the location of Cautiousness; this, we notice, is not fully developed, hence, he is not a man to worry unnecessarily, more especially as he has foresight through his large human nature, which enables him to look ahead and see how things are go-

ing, but to consult his own intuition in matters of investment, and he will be gratified by the result.

Mr. McLean is very firm and positive in his opinions; in fact, he is more like a piece of granite than of limestone. Perseverance is one of the characteristics of such a mind, and, whatever obstacles may be in his way, he is able to surmount them in a general way without others knowing how he has accomplished so much. The organ of Suavity is not largely developed, and its location

is found, as will be seen when we follow the line from the outer angle of the eye to where the hair curls around the forehead; thus he means everything he says, and he expresses his ideas in a direct, frank, and straightforward way. Some people may prefer to be flattered and complimented; if so, they had better select someone who will do this in a more satisfactory manner than the subject of our sketch. He is a man who works when others are amusing themselves and are at play. He knows how to take enjoyment out of work while others have to pay heavily for their entertainment. The organ of Order, which is noticeable on the outer corner of the eye, enables him to get through an extraordinary amount of work that others would fail to complete in the same time. He knows how to cut off the corners, and limit the expenditure of his force and energy. He is a man who, we judge, would work largely by time, and makes up his mind to accomplish a certain piece of work during the day.

Constructiveness, which is closely allied to Tune, makes him appreciate music in a very marked degree; but he prefers that kind of music that is melodious and soothing rather than that which is simply mechanical or technical. Ingenuity enables him to carry out many different lines of work; thus, he could go into the composing-room and arrange the type; he could go into the folding or printing-room and superintend the printing of a large daily paper, and he could adjust the machinery if it got out of order, and even if he paid a man for doing a piece of work, and it did not come up to his ideal, he could make the corrections to his satisfaction. Such a large brain shows expanding power. Large brains often work slow, and come to maturity late in life. This gentleman has an ample supply of physical power; thus, his resources are not easily exhausted, and he can draw on his vitality in a more favorable way than the man who has only 150 pounds to support him, with an equal amount of brain-power.

In the front portrait we notice that on the outer angle of the forehead, just where the side line turns down to Destructiveness, is the organ of Humor; he knows how to appreciate wit in an argument or debate. In ten minutes he would say more than many would in half an hour, by condensing his ideas.

Socially speaking, he is a warm friend and companion, but he is not demonstrative in his expressions of regard for others. He is monogamic in his affections, and would make a poor Mormon, as he prefers to unite rather than to diffuse his affections.

Taking all things into account, we realize that he can work easily, and arrange, plan, and superintend work for a large number of men; that he will be known for his strength of will, determination of mind, persevering spirit, and a consciousness of right and wrong. He will not be known for much love of ceremony in religious belief, but will show his religious nature more through the expression of his Conscientiousness than through his Veneration. He allows others to have liberty of thought, and he claims the same right for himself. He will further be known for his artistic and intellectual taste, his power to adapt ways and means, for his readiness to gather knowledge, information, and data concerning his work, and as a man of scientific resources. In law he would have been known for his accuracy of testimony, his power to condense facts, and his ready manner in settling difficulties out of court.

J. A. FOWLER.

As Mr. McLean has had a wide experience with the New Thought theories, which deal in Psychology, Metaphysics, Occultism, Science, Philosophy, and Religion, we think his testimony will prove interesting to our readers. He said in a recent letter to the writer:

"Since the inception of my interest in the New Thought movement, ten years ago, I have obtained alleged 'character delineations' from palmists, astrologers, psychics, spirit mediums,

clairvoyants, crystal gazers, occultists, mind-readers, psychometrists, card manipulators, and mystics of various schools—and all of them contained some truth; but I confess that your 'reading' is the first accurate analysis

vagary that deals only with cranial 'surfaces' or linear 'distances.' I shall take much pleasure, therefore, in urging inquirers interested in the study of Nature's finer forces to allow you to hold up to them the mirror of self. In my



JOHN EMERY McLEAN, EDITOR OF "MIND."

I have received of those peculiarities that are so painfully evident to my friends. I was a perfect stranger to you, and this was my first serious experience with Phrenology; but I am extremely glad to have learned that you have a real science, and not a mere empirical

own delineation, certain negative qualities, of which I was perfectly conscious but did not consider at all palpable, were revealed with the clear vision of a seer. You may use the above if you wish. Cordially yours,

JOHN EMERY McLEAN."

---

Men of genius are like eagles, they have no intimates.

The reward of a thing well done is to have done it.

Like our shadows, our wishes lengthen as our sun declines.

Love will live longer on a poor diet than it will on a rich one.

Idleness is both a great sin and the cause of many more.

Only he who wants something else than money can have enough.

## Home as a Source of Health.

By LEWIS G. JANES.

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES.

Among the potent psychological influences that affect the deeper springs of human character, none is more vital and important than the influence of the home life. As we have noted in our previous articles, man is in his very innermost nature a social being. His individual mental attributes and even his conception of objective nature, as well as his social functions, are moulded and directed under the constant formative influence of his association with his fellow human beings.

Nowhere is this influence so potent and pervasive as in the home. The earlier years spent in constant association with the parents, brothers, and sisters give tone and hue to all the subsequent life; while happiness and true success in later years depend largely upon the character of the new home life which is created by marriage. Regarding health in the larger aspect indicated by the unity of life, as that harmonious adjustment of the individual to all his environing circumstances which permits the fullest possible development and exercise of all his faculties, it is difficult to overestimate the hygienic importance of home conditions.

The first right of every child is to be well-born—to be brought into life unhampered by inherited tendencies to physical, intellectual, or moral degeneracy, not the sport of accident, but the welcome offspring of mutual love and a reverent sense of the obligations of parentage. When Oliver Wendell Holmes was asked when a child's education should begin, he replied, "A hundred years before it is born." This indeed is the startling conclusion of modern science. As a matter of fact, every child's education, for better or worse, does begin many generations before his birth. His nature is the heritage of numerous ancestral homes as

well as of the one into which he is born. Those differences that we observe between children of different families are the result of the accumulation of long lines of inheritance, and even those strange differences which sometimes occur among children of the same family are by no means accidental. They can largely be accounted for by the varied combination of ancestral habits, more or less remote, which is scientifically known as atavism.

The responsibility of parents in the home can hardly be over-estimated. The child-nature is exceedingly impressionable in early years, and it imitates not only the virtues but the vices and weaknesses of those who are its natural guardians, protectors, and educators. Most potent and pervasive of all are the mental influences which proceed from the essential character of the father and mother. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he;" and no father or mother can successfully play the hypocrite with his own children. The child will indeed overlook many lapses and imperfections in the parent, if his steady purpose and effort are directed toward the betterment of his life and the strengthening of the deeper springs of moral character; but it easily sees through all pretence and superficial assumption of virtue, and learns to despise it even while it imitates it. The first condition of health in the home is therefore a strenuous moral purpose and purity of life in the parents.

But the physical environment of the home is by no means an unimportant factor in the psychological development of the child. Good ventilation, neatness, cleanliness, plenty of sunshine, healthful and well-cooked food, orderly habits in the household—all of these things make for the moral culture, the building of character in the child, as

well as for bodily health and strength. Dirt and disorder are the soil in which disease - germs flourish, whether we regard the causes of disease as physical or mental; cleanliness and order are powerful aids to both bodily and mental health.

In speaking of order in the household, I do not refer so much to the mere mechanical adjustment of its interior furnishings as to habits of order exemplified and inculcated by the parents, and made from very early years a part of the child's discipline. No home should be too good for daily use, and this use should imply a large amount of freedom and diversity of occupation for the child; but he should always understand when of sufficient age to comprehend the instruction, that it is his duty and appropriate task to put things in their right places, and restore order when necessary after his play is over.

After the earliest years of the child's life, the home and the school become co-operating factors in his education, and it is of the utmost importance that there should be no conflict in their ideals and discipline, but a harmonious blending of influence and effort, in which each shall supplement and aid the other. We are only just beginning to appreciate the psychological effects of manual training, both in the home and in the school. The principle of order and exactness which is inculcated by this discipline is a genuinely moral quality, and the training of eyes and muscles in tasks which require accuracy of sight and effort is a great aid in the building of character. Similar results are also obtained from systematic study of the natural sciences. This, too, may begin at home in some simple form of nature-study; and the interests thus created in the mind should be perpetuated in the subsequent discipline of the kindergarten, the school, and throughout the entire range of the higher education. The loving care of plants and animals, when practicable, develops some of the finest qualities of mind and heart.

While the memorizing of set phrases

should not constitute a large part of the education of children, there is one way in which the verbal memory may be cultivated with benefit, even in the home. Acquaintance with the best poetry, and some of the gems of prose literature, is a substantial contribution to the sources of human happiness. Nothing so effectually crowds out despondent, depressing and evil thoughts as a constant resource in the hopeful and uplifting inspiration of the best writers. The place once filled almost exclusively by biblical texts is now open to the wider range of an ever-growing literature which ministers appropriately to the needs of the moral and spiritual life. In hours of illness, or in old age when the eye-sight fails and reading is interdicted, there is no comfort so great as the ability to recall the helpful words of the world's great moral and spiritual teachers. The reading of the best literature in the family circle promotes a deeper sympathy among its members, and lays up a store of pleasant memories for all the future years.

The social sympathies developed by a true home life should broaden out into a clearer recognition of all our social duties. The truest home-makers are, as a general thing, the best citizens and the most faithful contributors to the common weal. He who experiences the blessings and satisfactions of a true home life will respect all other homes, and thus cultivate a deeper reverence for human nature itself. The family is the social unit from which all our larger social organizations have been developed. By studying the laws of its growth, and the conditions under which it attains its most perfect life, the statesman and social reformer may derive wise lessons for the guidance of their efforts. Those social theories which would undermine the family life, or lessen the direct personal touch between the parents and children, are surely not to be encouraged by the wise student of social science. If there are evils and defects in the home influences as they exist to-day, the remedy is to be sought in the elevation and improve-



ment of the conditions of family life, not in destroying or crippling its influence.

More and more we are coming to perceive that the truest family life is possible only when the individuality of each member of the household is respected, and allowed the utmost possible freedom of development. In marriage it is no longer true that two persons are made one, and that one is the man; the personality and judgment of the mother are as potent as those of the father in

the management of the household. And we are coming to see, also, that it is the obligation of both father and mother to respect the individuality of the child, and wisely direct it toward a free and normal expression, instead of endeavoring to mould it in accordance with any fixed ideals of their own. Thus only can the family attain its highest usefulness and assure the perpetuity of its best influence — by promoting fulness of individual life in all its members.

## A Bit of Ancient Phrenology.

By ALFRED T. STORY.

A very interesting addition has recently been made to the Egyptian collection contained in the Mummy Room of the British Museum. It is not a mummy of the ordinary type—that is, bound up in cerecloths and laid in a painted and inscribed mummy case, but a body that has been buried much in the ordinary way without coffin. It appears, however, to have been smeared over with pitch as a means of preserving it from corruption, and that end has been attained, thanks, in part, to its having been laid in a grave dug out of the dry sandstone of the upper Nile valley. A fac-simile of the hole in which it was found has been made, and the corpse is seen in the position in which it was discovered; that is, lying on its left side with the legs drawn up, and the hands placed in front of the face. Along with the body were found some flint knives and a number of rude vases, and it is held by the best authorities to belong to the later Neolithic period. This places it long anterior to Menes, the first historical king of Egypt. It is, therefore, one of the earliest specimens of the “genus homo” which have come down to us, and the more interesting because representing the fair-skinned and light-haired race which is regarded as one of the aboriginal stocks of Egypt.

So much the inscription on the case

containing the specimen tells us. But the Phrenologist is able to penetrate a little deeper into this sphinx mystery from the banks of old Nile. Every head has its story to tell, and this dumb brother of a far-off age has a particularly interesting one with which to beguile us. Looking at it through a glass case, with deceitful reflected lights to trouble one, it is not easy to measure and appraise its various points and values. A few salient features there are, however, that can hardly be mistaken. The first is that, judged from the present European standard, this Neolithic man had a smaller head than is now common. The average male head of to-day is about 22, and from that to 22½ inches in circumference — measured, that is, just above the ears. This relates to workers generally; men of the leisured class and army officers are apt to have heads a size smaller, while the female head as a rule varies between 21 and 21½ inches. This ancient head, it strikes one, would run to about 21½. It is, therefore, about the size of the present day female head.

The next thing that strikes one is that it is rather of the female type. In other words, the frontal region is inferior in power to the posterior. That means that the portion of brain which has to do with the manifestation of intellect was controlled by the back part of the

head, which relates to the social and domestic propensities. The late Charles Reade, the novelist, used to say that women think with the back of the head, and he was in the main right. Well, this Neolithic man would think very much in the same way. In other words, the domestic nature, love of home, place, and the faculties that make for self-preservation and settled domesticities (such as they were) all appear to have been strong in this aboriginal. He had a woman's intensity of affection for his offspring, and more than the average modern man's dislike for change. Indeed, we can hardly conceive the passionate tenacity with which he would cling to the little spot he called home and to the humble employments by which he gained a living. This man was no nomad, nor of a nomad race.

Another striking feature presented by our Neolithic head is the strong hold the possessor had on life. This in a double sense; for, not only was his love of life so intense that he would put up with hardships and miseries sufficient to have made most modern men fly to self-murder, but, on the other hand, his vital grip on life was so strong that he could live through hurts and sufferings that would have outworked half a dozen of the men of to-day. It is very rare to find a modern man with so large and powerful an organ of vital strength.

These are all qualities that are more or less characteristic of the female; but, combined with them, this Nile aborigine possessed several faculties which do not usually show up large in the feminine head in our days. In short, his head indicates remarkable powers of will and determination, and along with those qualities he seems to have manifested no lack of the other faculties that go to make up a fair amount of the egoistic mind. In other words, this man had the power to will and to command.

The head is thus a manly head, and its possessor was the more manly because, though his intellectual outlook may have been crude, he had his notions of justice, and could act up to them. In another sense he was manly; he held his

head high, could look an enemy boldly in the face, and strike back if necessary. But the indications are that, though he would fight if put to it, he was not one of those who loved destruction for its own sake. The hard, killing nature had to be worked up by opposition.

In brief, this Neolithic man shows himself to have been of a very fair type. He had hardly enough of the cruel and carnivorous in his composition to be a savage, nor does he appear to have had sufficient craft and cunning to be a hunter. He may have been a fisher or a husbandman in a small way, hardly much of a craftsman or mechanic, the organ for construction being apparently on a primitive plane.

There is, however, something about this part of the head that bids one pause. The skull at the temples, and especially in the vicinity of the zygomatic arch, is so narrow that one almost suspects it had been "caved in" there. If the peculiarity is natural, then this Neolithic man was no gourmand, but one possessing inferior taste in regard to food. He was never pampered; he knew what it was to go with little, at times probably to suffer actual want. In this respect his cranium reminds one of a type often met with in the valley of the Ganges.

I have made some slight reference to the frontal, or intellectual, portion of the head. Little more need be said save that the brain in this part must have been very much smaller in comparison than the European brain. Measured from the ear forward, it is over an inch shorter than the Caucasian type of to-day. Still, in many ways it was a clever, shrewd, intellectual head, and the normal part of the brain was on a par with the intellect. There is evidenced the neighborly feeling that marks the beginning of civilization, the imitative power that aids sympathy and helps to build up a public opinion, and the reverence that stimulates to the obedience of law. The more purely "spiritual" and "perfecting" faculties are less in evidence.

Briefly stated, one gathers from this man's craniology that, though he had not reached a high grade intellectually

and was still struggling toward the full gamut of moral feeling, he was intensely human, especially in all the domestic proclivities. He would fight and die for wife and children, for his rude cot, and for the bit of earth that belonged to himself or his clan, even though it supplied him with food so sparsely and precariously that he often probably saw his

little ones die of hunger. He had not as yet had time to grow up to philosophical calms and contentments, but lived largely in his passions and instincts, so intense, and even fierce, they could sometimes be, we of the present day can have little idea, unless we compare them with a type we have met with in Afghanistan.

## SCIENCE OF HEALTH

### Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

#### RIGHT TO THINK AS WE PLEASE.

Has a man a right to think as he pleases? This question has probably not disturbed many of us. The average man's answer is "Yes, a man has a right to think as he pleases." A man living alone in the wilderness and never meeting others—even such a man has no right to think as he pleases, unless he pleases to think correctly. To be able to think, to combine all the sensations and feelings that come to us through our senses into a thought, is one of the greatest blessings given to man, and it should be used discriminately, wisely. I quite admit the difficulty of accurate thinking on questions we are not familiar with, but I believe every man whose thought is likely to influence others should learn and train himself to think straight, or correctly, and especially should a public teacher do this, for his influence for good or evil may be great. We live in an age of great intellectual activity, but the amount of crude thinking in politics, in religion, and even in science is somewhat enormous. I write this as a mere hint on the subject, hoping it may induce some thinker and some listener to pay attention to the subject.

#### EMERSON'S LIFE PHILOSOPHY.

At the age of forty-eight Ralph Waldo Emerson is said to have formulated from life's stern lessons this philosophy:

"To every reproach I know but one answer, namely, to go again to my work. 'But you neglect your relations.' Yes, too true; then I will work the harder. 'But you have no genius.' Yes, then I will work the harder. 'But you have no virtues.' Yes, then I will work the harder. 'But you have detached yourself and acquired the aversation of all decent people; you must regain some position and relation.' Yes, I will work the harder."

#### CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Biggs, an eminent bacteriologist and hygienist, tells us that, while consumption is still to be dreaded, much of the hopeless unreasoning fear of it which people feel fades before a better understanding of its nature. No specific cure has yet been found for it. The bacillus is killed by freezing or burning, but so is the patient. Yet consumption is a curable disease. Even now it is not fatal in the majority of cases. In the future it need be fatal in only a few.

Intelligent care, even without change of climate or work, will often save a

patient who is in the first stages of the disease. Collectively, the people of any city can strike at the root of the evil by insisting on better tenement houses and workshops, and by assisting to build sanitariums outside of the city, where hopeless cases can be taken and curable cases made well. With such measures consumption would soon lose its foothold and become everywhere a comparatively insignificant disease.

### PATRIOTISM.

Herbert Spencer tells us that "Patriotism is nationally that which egoism is individually—has, in fact, the same root; and, along with kindred benefits, brings kindred evils. From too much patriotism there results national aggressiveness and national vanity. As disproportionate egoism, by distorting a man's conception of self and others, vitiates his conclusions respecting human nature and human actions, so disproportionate patriotism, by distorting his conceptions of his own society and of other societies, vitiates his conclusions respecting the natures and actions of societies.

"Here we come upon one of the many ways in which the corporate conscience proves itself less developed than the individual conscience. For, while excess of egoism is everywhere regarded as a fault, excess of patriotism is nowhere regarded as a fault. A man who recognizes his own errors of conduct and his own deficiencies of faculty shows a trait of character considered praiseworthy; but to admit that our doings toward other nations have been wrong is reprobated as unpatriotic. Defending the acts of another people with whom we have a difference seems to most citizens something like treason; and they use offensive comparisons concerning birds and their nests by way of condemning those who ascribe misconduct to our own people rather than to the people with whom we are at variance. Not only do they exhibit the unchecked sway of this reflex egoism which constitutes patriotism; not only

are they unconscious that there is anything blameworthy in giving rein to this feeling, but they think the blameworthiness is in those who restrain it, and try to see what may be said on both sides. . . . When antagonism has bred a desire to justify the hatred by ascribing hateful characters to members of that nation, it inevitably happens that the political arrangements under which they live, the religion they profess, and the habits peculiar to them, become associated in thought with these hateful characters—become themselves hateful, and cannot therefore have their natures studied with the calmness required by science."

### GLADSTONE'S HEALTH HABITS.

Goldwin Smith thus describes Gladstone's hygienic habits in the New York "Sun":

"His mental powers, prodigious of their kind, had a strong physical basis. Though there was nothing in his features which told of the refinement of genius, his eye was wonderfully bright, and his whole frame bespoke nervous force and energy. He could make a five-hours' speech with vivacity so unflagging that a by no means partial critic wished he would go on for five hours more. In his old age his habits at Hawarden were those of a young man. He could do a good morning's work without a secretary; after lunch take a long walk without showing fatigue; go to work again after his afternoon tea; and in the evening be as lively and as willing to sit up and talk as the youngest of the party. He studied hygiene, observed a curious rule of mastication, and took exercise by felling trees, chips of which were cherished as relics by his worshippers. He did not abstain from wine, nor did he appear to be specially abstemious in his diet. He sometimes, as Mr. Tollemache says, took horse exercise; but a horseman he was not; and Mr. Tollemache may be assured that Gladstone did not ride with hounds.

"Besides his natural physique and his

hygiene, he had a fountain of health as well as of happiness in his marriage. Mrs. Gladstone, though kind and sweet to everybody, was not famous for social tact. She did not rival Lady Palmerston in the management of her political Salon. But she took the most loving care of her husband. Perhaps she carried her tenderness to excess if she guarded him against criticism and contradiction which might sometimes have done him good.

"Gladstone was what Pitt was—and what any man who has a heavy load of work and care to carry needs to be—a first-rate sleeper. At a time of extreme public agitation, when his nerves were most severely tried, his wife said he would come home from one of the most exciting of the debates, lay his head upon the pillow and sleep like a child. If ever he chanced to have a bad night, she said, he was good for nothing the next day. But this hardly ever occurred."

#### SOME DIETETIC HABITS OF PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANS.

Among the early Christian literature in the Syriac language is the "Testament of Jesus." A portion of this was printed by Largarde in 1856, but the complete text has only recently been issued by Mgr. Ignatius Ephraem II. Rahmani, the Patriarch of Antioch, who regards it as a very early document. Dr. Adolf Harnack, however, thinks that it is not earlier than A.D. 400. If we take the later date, it is interesting to note that at the close of the fourth century the bishops of the Christian Church, or that portion of it in which the "Testament of Jesus" was in vogue, were expected to be Vegetarian. In the "Testament of Jesus" it is laid down that after his ordination the bishop was to fast three weeks. This was an extraordinary occasion, but he was expected to fast regularly thrice a week throughout the year. He was not to taste wine except in the sacrament. He was "never to taste flesh." It is expressly stated that this is not because it is a sin to do so, but because strong food

is not suitable for him who is to love the weak, and also that he "may watch the better." The motive was mainly ascetic, though there is a glimpse of a hygienic reason in the acknowledgment that a non-flesh diet was conducive to the power of supporting the long vigils then expected from the overseer of Christian flock.

#### THE TROUBLE WITH THE DRUNKARD.

Rev. J. W. Chadwick has a true word on that subject. "The trouble with the drunkard," says he, "is that he will not see his temptation as it is, will not call it by its right name, and will find some fresh excuse for succumbing to it every time it comes up against him. 'If I follow the enumeration of the psychologist to whom I have recurred so many times, it is a new brand of liquor which the interests of intellectual culture in such matters oblige him to test. Moreover, it is poured out, and it is sin to waste it; or others are drinking, and it would be churlishness to refuse; or it is but to enable him to sleep or to get through this job of work. It isn't the drink he cares for, but he feels so cold; or it is Christmas Day; or it is a means of stimulating him to make a more powerful resolution in favor of abstinence than any he has hitherto made. . . . It is, in fact, anything you like except being a drunkard. That is the conception which will not stay before the poor soul's attention.' But that is the conception that must stay before his attention if he is ever going to pull himself out of the horrible pit and the miry clay. This is the ugly name by which he has got to call himself before the horror of that miserable reality can re-enforce his will to choose the path which in comparison with his path of dalliance seems so cheerless and forlorn."

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Don't eat too much.  
 Don't eat too fast.  
 Don't eat too soon after exercise.  
 Don't eat much when travelling.  
 Don't eat between meals.  
 Don't eat after ten o'clock p. m.  
 —What to Eat.

## ALIMENTATION.

BY DR. E. P. MILLER.

Alimentiveness, as stated in the article "What to Eat" in the May issue of the JOURNAL, is the organ of the brain that is the seat of desire for food. Its function is to see that the body and brain are supplied with the nutriment or aliment that is necessary to the natural performance of their functions. This constitutes "Alimentation." An aliment is any substance that nourishes or supplies to an organism the material necessary to its natural growth and repair. Aliment, nutriment, food, nourishment, sustenance, victuals, etc., mean about the same thing, and "Alimentation," as we shall consider it, means the art or science of adapting food substances to the exact wants of the human body.

Each organ and tissue of the body has a special function to perform, and in its performance uses up a certain portion of its own substance and energy. Every organ and tissue requires a special kind of aliment to supply this waste or loss which has to be made good or the body soon becomes exhausted and dies. Professor Atwater, in his work on "Foods, Nutritive Value and Cost," says:

"Blood and muscle, bone and tendon, brain and nerve, all of the organs and tissues of the body are built from the nutritive ingredients of food. With every motion of the body, and with the exercise of feeling and thought as well, material is consumed and must be resupplied by food."

The farmer, the mechanic, the laboring man, the sailor, the soldier, the gymnast, and all who live by the exercise of their muscles, need a large proportion of food that supplies nutriment to, and force for, muscular tissue. The business man, the merchant, the professional man, the politician, the editor, the author, the orator, and all who are largely employed in the exercise of their brains, require food that supplies nutrient force and energy for the brain and nerves. Nearly all the food we eat, if properly digested, is changed into blood, and as the blood circulates through the body each tissue takes out of it the nutritive material required to maintain its special structure and supply the waste that has taken place or that is going on in the body.

## ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FOOD.

Foods are divided into the two general classes, Animal and Vegetable. The varieties of food preparations that are being gotten up in these two classes are unlimited. In classifying foods as to their nutritive qualities, Professor At-

water designates thirty-eight kinds as Animal food, and twenty-four as Vegetable foods.

The nutritive constituents of food, as stated in a previous article, are considered under the four heads, Protein, Fat, Carbohydrates, and Ash or Mineral matter. The water in the foods, and the heat, force, or power generated, are considered under the headings, "Water, and Fuel Value."

Under "Protein" are classed all foods that contain Nitrogen, Albumen, Caseine, Gluten, and other proteid compounds, whether animal or vegetable; and with two or three exceptions, Protein is found in all kinds of food.

Under Fat is classed all articles that contain fat, butter, oleomargarine, lard, and the various animal and vegetable oils.

The carbohydrates embrace all foods that contain starch, sugar, molasses, syrups, honey, etc., and under Ash are placed the inorganic or mineral elements found in food. These are commonly called salts, and as stated by chemists, include the phosphates, sulphates, and chlorides of calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium. Calcium phosphate or phosphate of lime is the chief constituent of bone. These inorganic elements are a constituent part of all kinds of food, animal and vegetable; they are also a constituent of all the organs, and tissues of the body, and they cannot be separated from the food except by incineration. If any of these chemical elements are separated from the food and taken into the stomach or injected into the blood they are not assimilated by the tissues but are excreted as a foreign substance. The same is true of common salt.

Protein, according to Government chemists, furnishes the nutriment for lean flesh, blood, skin, muscles, tendons, brain, nerves, all the organs, hair, the horns and wool of animals, the caseine of milk, the albumen of eggs, the gluten in grains, and is one of the most important feeding stuffs for both men and animals. Fat is derived both from the animal and vegetable kingdom, and either in a solid or liquid state. There are three varieties of fat, two of which, stearine and palmitine, are solid at the temperature of the body, and oleine, which is liquid. The chemical formula of Fats is as follows: Stearine,  $C_{57}H_{110}O_6$ . Palmitine,  $C_{51}H_{100}O_6$ . Oleine,  $C_{57}H_{104}O_6$ .

Fat is found in all animal tissue except bone, teeth, and fibrous tissue. It is deposited in the muscular tissue, and where



there is an accumulation of adipose it is packed away in the cellular tissue. The fats of beef, mutton, pork, fish, and fowls, are all consumed more or less when these substances are eaten. Butter and olive oil are used most extensively as separate articles of diet.

In the vegetable kingdom fat is found more or less in the seeds of all grains, in nearly all vegetables used as foods, and in nuts and fruits. It is most abundant in olives and nuts. Peanuts are very rich in both protein and fat. As an aliment fat is supposed to be the main source of supply for animal heat. This heat is thought to be generated by the combination of fat in the blood capillaries by means of the oxygen carried by the red blood corpuscles.

The carbohydrates are the foods that contain no nitrogen. They are not found in the animal foods to any extent except in dairy products. The protein or nitrogenous material found in animal foods originates in vegetables, by a union of saline matters with carbohydrates. The carbohydrates in vegetables being produced from carbon dioxide and water (Flint). Sugar, starch, and fat are the most important non-nitrogenous products. Potatoes, rice, corn, wheat, oats, rye, and barley, contain large amounts of starch. Sugar-cane, sorghum, sugar-beets, and the sap of the maple-tree, are all rich in sugar. Glucose, one form of sugar, is abundant in corn. Nearly all of the cereals and vegetables used as food contain more or less protein and fat and are rich in carbohydrates.

There are three distinct varieties of sugar, and their formulas, when in crystalline forms, are cane-sugar (saccharose),  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ . Milk sugar (lactose),  $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ . Grape or fruit sugar (glucose),  $C_6H_{12}O_6$ . Cane-sugar is mostly derived from sugar-cane, sorghum, sugar beets, and sugar maple. Milk sugar is derived from milk, honey, and the liver of animals. Fruit sugar is derived from grapes and other fruits. Cane-sugar is nearly two and a half times as sweet as either milk or fruit sugar. It will be noticed that the chemical formula of milk sugar and fruit sugar is relatively the same. The following important facts about sugar are found in Professor Flint's "Human Physiology." "All varieties of sugar are soluble in water, grape-sugar being more soluble than milk-sugar or cane-sugar. Grape-sugar is sparingly soluble in alcohol, which dissolves small quantities only of cane-sugar or milk-sugar. Grape sugar ferments readily, and hence is easily changed into alcohol and carbon dioxide. Cane-sugar and milk-sugar are said to be incapable of fermentation, but cane-sugar may easily be converted into fermentable glu-

cose, and milk-sugar into fermentable galactose, by boiling with dilute mineral acids; they are capable of being converted into lactic acid in the presence of decomposing nitrogenous matters (such as protein). They are inflammable, leaving an abundance of carbonaceous residue. Much of the sugar used in the nutrition of the organism is formed in the body by the digestion of starch. The sugar thus formed is called glucose, and is identical with grape or fruit sugar. With the exception of milk during lactation, this is the only form in which sugar exists in the organism, all sugar of the food being converted into glucose before it is taken into the blood. The liver is a principal organ for converting starch into glucose. Here are seen two very important facts to which we shall give special attention in future articles; namely, all the starch we eat, and all the cane-sugar we take into our stomachs, has to be converted into glucose before it is taken into the blood or assimilated by the tissues, and this glucose is identical with grape or fruit sugar. If this is true, is it not a strong argument that fruit is really the natural food for mankind? The chemists and microscopists all agree that the carbohydrates supply force and energy to the human body, and starch and cane-sugar are the principal carbohydrates used, yet both of these are useless as nutrition, for any purpose, until they are actually converted into fruit sugar.

The following tables or charts are found in Professor Atwater's Bulletin on "Food, Its Nutritive Value and Cost." The first will give the readers an object lesson as to the amount of the different nutritive material there is in each kind of food, and the second the amount of each kind of nutrition that can be procured for twenty-five cents. This table should be carefully studied and preserved for future reference, as one points out the foods that contain the largest amounts of nutritive elements, and the other the food that contains the most nutrition at the least cost:

Notice a few facts in regard to this table:

1. There are thirty-eight different cuts and samples of animal food mentioned in this table, yet only six of them are classed among the carbohydrates. Five of these six are dairy products, and only four of these contain over one per cent. of carbohydrates.

2. Skim milk cheese contains the highest per cent. of protein (38.4) and the highest per cent. (4.6) of ash or mineral matter of any article of food, animal or vegetable, and the highest per cent. (8.9) of carbohydrates, of any animal food.

3. Observe also that while butter and



milk comes the nearest to being a perfect food. It contains all of the different kinds of nutritive materials that the body needs. Bread made from wheat flour will support life. It contains all of the necessary ingredients for nourishment, but not in the proportion best adapted for ordinary use. A man might live on beef alone, but it would be a very one sided and imperfect diet. But meat and bread together, make the essentials of a healthful diet. Such are the facts of experience. The advancing science of later years explains them. This explanation takes into account, not simply quantities of meat, bread, and milk and other

materials which we eat, but also the nutritive ingredients or nutrients which they contain."

There are other important influences to be taken into consideration in connection with our foods, which cannot be ignored, and these are the manner of cooking and serving, and the way they are eaten, digested, and assimilated. If we have in the stomach and alimentary canal a process of fermentation going on instead of digestion we may have the purest food in the world and still the tissues of the body will not get the nutrients they require for health and vigor. This we will further discuss later on.

## How Can We Study Phrenology?

By J. A. FOWLER.

### LESSON NO. 8.

#### PHRENOLOGY AND THE ESQUIMAUX.

It is interesting when one travels from north to south, or east to west, to carry along an index of the various kinds of people visited; and we do not know of a better guide in this respect than an accurate knowledge of Phrenology. Every traveler should be a student of Ethnology if he wishes to make a practical use of his observations at and after the period. The world needs more phrenological ethnologists, and we are glad that there is a growing tendency in this direction.

In order to make these articles practical, we desire to illustrate our meaning by various typical skulls and photographs of well-known people. In the present article we present two portraits of an Esquimaux skull which belongs to the Mongolian type. The keynote or working basis of this individual is to be seen between the lines that we have given, and will interpret how the character manifests itself in this far-away though interesting people. The front view indicates the breadth of the lower forehead, taking into its range the perceptive faculties. The line drawn across the forehead, in this region, indicates

a distinct development of perceptive ability. The two lines drawn to the centre of the forehead indicate another native ability, namely, large Human Nature; and, intellectually speaking, the Esquimaux shows a large amount of mental perception for understanding men and in dealing with one another.

The side view indicates three interesting points in the character of the Esquimaux. Starting from the lower line in the back part of the head, taken from the organ of Philoprogenitiveness to the perceptive faculties, one sees a long stretch of brain fibre. The organ of Parental Love is quite fully developed, and gives to this class of people a strong regard for their young and an interesting development or regard for animals. What would the Esquimaux do without his dogs? He understands them and they understand their masters. The perception of the intellect unites with the perception of the requirements of the young and of animals, and the Esquimaux is exceeding practical in carrying out certain lines of thought that suit his needs. The point of the other line stops at Human Nature, and the portion between these two lines unites the strength of the back and the front of the head.

In studying the Esquimaux, there are some, of course, that are more intelligent than others, and this skull represents one of the best class. They have, of course, to adapt themselves to the conditions of the country where they live, and certainly they know how to do this in a remarkable way. They build their huts or rude tents as the season requires, in a very ingenious manner.

seats or beds. A stone lamp is the only light they have, and this consists of an oblong, hollow vessel, got out of the soft steatite or soapstone, with moss for a wick and blubber for fuel. This lamp is suspended from the roof of the house, and it serves for a fire as well as light. It can be well understood that the ventilation is not very effective.

In the roof are kept the paddles and



Photo by Lloyd T. Williams.

FRONT VIEW OF ESQUIMAUX SKULL.

For the winter, they are obliged to live in snow houses, dug out from the mass of snow; while in the summer, the tents are made of sealskin, and the stationary buildings are square or conical huts, built of bones, earth, or turf, and lighted by a window of whale intestines, and entered by a long, low tunnel which has to be traversed on all fours. On the sides are two raised platforms covered with skins, which can be used as

harpoons. In order to keep out any unwelcome guests, such as the fierce, white Polar bear, the tunnels are made narrow, as there are no doors to these huts. In the winter, however, when it is necessary for the inhabitants to move about from place to place, the huts are made of blocks of snow, which are ingeniously fitted together in a remarkable manner; in fact, it is said that no bridge-builder is able to understand

the manner in which the roofs are arched. The houses are warm, though in the spring they become rather wet and damp, and the heat of the summer sun compels them to be abandoned.

The sport of the North is quite different from that in Europe or the central part of the United States. The Esquimaux learns to love the snow so much that those who have traveled in

beauty, though they have something that is interesting in their whole personnel. Their faces are fat, egg-shaped, and good-humored. They carry a twinkle in their eyes (which features, by the way, are sloping, like the Mongolian, and the nose is flat). The lower part of the nose is broad, while the cheeks are brown or somewhat tanned. They are not as dark as the Indian, however, and



Photo by Lloyd T. Williams.

SIDE VIEW OF ESQUIMAUX SKULL.

Europe have become weary to get back again, as they saw none of their "beautiful snow" and ice.

The Esquimaux are not as tall as the inhabitants of southern climes; they average only about five feet six inches, though there are exceptions to be seen among them; and possibly the idea that they are very small of stature, is owing, partly, to their style of dress. The necessity of wearing fur wraps makes them look large and stout and somewhat diminutive in height. The people are not remarkable for their

they do not take naturally to water; hence, they do with as little as possible, and their skin becomes somewhat smoked by their method of life. Their lips do not differ very much from those of Europeans, but the cleft of their mouth is generally very wide. One distinguishing characteristic is their long, black, straight, coarse hair, and few of the men have any whiskers, beard, or mustache. Their feet and hands are generally rather small, but their bodies are muscular and their shoulders broad. They are not so strong as Europeans,

and often wonder at the feats of strength that they see done by European sailors. Their teeth are regular and well set, but in the middle aged and in the old people they are worn down, owing to the food they eat and the hard sand they mix with it.

MR. E. B. BALDWIN OF ILLINOIS.

The personality of Mr. E. B. Baldwin is particularly favorable to exploration, and there are several reasons why we say so.

He is compact in organization, and as his weight of body and head measurements will show, he has none of the extremes of either to contend with. His head measurements are as follows: The circumference is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by  $14\frac{1}{2}$  in height, and 14 inches in length, and he has 140 pounds weight. It will be seen at once that there is a wonderful harmony between these measurements. His brain is an active one, and it is developed in those parts that give him force of character, power of resistance, great determination of mind, exceptional perceptive power, and large intuition. The latter he is able to use to advantage in selecting his men to accompany him on his arduous journey.

The work to which he is devoting himself is not by any means new to him, and he is showing his originality by marking out a new route by which he hopes to be the first man to find the North Pole. Neither thought nor money have been spared through the enterprising help of Mr. William Ziegler to make his expedition the best equipped ever sent out from this country. It is known as "The Baldwin, Ziegler Polar Expedition, and is being personally conducted by Mr. Baldwin, and financed by Mr. Ziegler, of New York.

If one were to have a thousand men to choose from, one could not have selected a man better equipped physically and mentally for such a task. He has an iron constitution, and possesses no adipose tissue that can collect disease;

consequently, he can endure the intense changes of climate to which he will be subjected.

When Stanley went to Africa to find Livingstone, he was one of the strongest of well-built men. It is reported of him that no impression could be made in his bicep muscle with the thumb and finger, so tough was his muscular system then. On returning to London, he told me, in his own house, that social etiquette imposed upon him a harder task than all the hardships of Africa, and that he felt the former with much more intensity than the latter.

We may be assured that Mr. Baldwin will make the best record that has ever been made to find the North Pole. He is not one to be daunted by difficulties, and having had experience on two former occasions, he will be better prepared than many to meet emergencies. He explained to us some of the details of his preparations which will enable his expedition to become a fine scientific exploration company.

Mr. Baldwin's perceptive intellect gives him the keynote to see everything of importance connected with his work. The chin indicates squareness and resoluteness; it is the "never-give-in" chin—the masterful one that conquers sooner or later—not the pointed or weak one. It manifests great toughness, and this corresponds with the activity of the organs of Firmness and Destructiveness, which are located on the top of the head and above the ears, respectively. He is a born fighter, but not a man for battle; rather, one to persistently hold on and keep a fort and inspire his men with courage to never relinquish their work. He is the man to fight for a cause, and he is fighting now with the most modern equipments known, to carry off the palm over all previous discoveries. He is not content for other discoverers to go ahead of him.

In 1882, Lieutenant Lockwood, U. S. N., carried the Stars and Stripes to a point within 376 miles of the Pole, beating all previous records by four miles. Thirteen years later, Nansen, whose portrait we have previously



given in the JOURNAL, and who is the standard bearer of Norway, placed his flag 250 miles nearer. Last year, the Duke of the Abruzzi planted the Italian flag 19 miles further on, or within 207 miles of the Pole; therefore, Italy leads the way, with Norway behind, and the United States following in the rear. Peary, Sverdrup and Banendahl have already reached the far north in expeditions to find the North Pole. Peary, when last heard from, was near Kane

five or thirty scientists, and about forty sailors. Contrary to the idea of most explorers, Mr. Baldwin believes that there is strength in numbers, and by taking great care in the selection of his men, he believes that he will be able to accomplish more than those who have only traveled with a limited number. He has been exceedingly thoughtful for the comfort and necessities of all on board; though he does not minimize the amount of hard work that all will



MR. E. B. BALDWIN.

Sound, waiting for a chance to pass further northward, and it is now three years or more since he sailed. He has accomplished a great deal in the way of careful exploration and map-making, but no one knows exactly how near he has been to the Pole. Sverdrup, the Swede, is in Ellesmereland, and Captain Banendahl, the German, is somewhere near Spitzbergen.

This expedition sailed in two ships—the "America" and the "Frithjof." There were besides Mr. Baldwin twenty-

have to endure before the end is reached.

There will be in the holds of these two vessels 170 tons of food, including a great many new kinds of concentrated foods in tin cases. Mr. Baldwin indicated to me that every possible care would be taken for the maintenance of his party. More than 72,000 crystallized eggs and fully 400,000 rations of coffee of a new Japanese preparation known as "kato," prepared in tablet form, have been taken on board;

also immense quantities of condensed milk will be stored away. Mr. Baldwin expects that his men will shoot enough seals, bears, and birds to provide a fair portion of fresh meat, but he does not rely upon this source of supply to any great extent, as he has dried and tinned meats in large quantities, and also a new form of ration, that with which the United States War Department recently made experiments; desiccated potatoes and a great variety of canned

meteorological and scientific observations, and all of the scientists will be American. Truly, the personality of Mr. Baldwin is sure to inspire confidence in his men, and his singular experience in various parts of the world make him even better prepared for the journey he has commenced.

He is anxious now to beat the Peary and Sverdrup expeditions, which are going to the North Pole by what is known as the Greenland route, a dif-



MR. WILLIAM ZIEGLER.

fruits will serve to ward off the dreaded scurvy.

Mr. Baldwin has also bought about four hundred Esquimaux dogs and fifteen Siberian ponies. There will be no sleeping out of doors; plenty of tents will be taken along, some of canvas, others of raw silk. Then, too, there will be warm meals as frequently as possible. Oil will be taken along and used as fuel. For warmth, they will have to depend on their clothes by day and sleeping-bags at night. No spirituous liquors will be allowed in forward work. About forty small balloons have been shipped to be used on the expedition in taking

ferent course from that which will be followed by the Baldwin expedition. The route selected by Mr. Baldwin is one never traversed before. He explained that there is a large territory in Franz Joseph Land, lying between the British Channel and the Austrian Sound, called by Mr. Baldwin the inter-channel route, which has never been chartered. This includes the routes to the north and northeast of Crown Prince Rudolph's Land. It is the explorer's intention to cross this territory and make a complete geographical chart of it, and then to make a bee-line for the Pole from the farthestmost northern point in this region.

The scientific significance of the expedition is likely to be very interesting. Many eminent scientists will accompany the party, and thousands of dollars have been expended for the equipment of instruments of the most modern and exclusive character. In fact, arrangements have been made to employ telephones and electric searchlights in signalling operations. A photographer will accompany the party, for it is Mr. Baldwin's intention to have the camera record Arctic conditions and phenomena much more completely than on any previous occasion. The astronomical programme will include the determination of latitude and longitude by numerous methods not usually taken up. Magnetic and hydraulic work will also have considerable attention, and Mr. Baldwin anticipates that his experience of several years in a weather bureau will enable him to secure meteorological data of value.

#### A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

Mr. Baldwin was born in a Federal camp during the Civil War, and when a boy, made a trip on foot and by bicycle in all parts of the Continent and the greater part of the United States. It was in '93 that he traveled with the Peary expedition, and he was to have joined the Andree Polling expedition, but fortunately, at the last moment, he was obliged to remain behind, as there was less room in the car than had been expected.

He, however, went northward after this change in his plans; spent the season studying Arctic conditions, and in 1898-99, he traveled to Franz Joseph Land as a member of the Wellman Arctic expedition. Several months last year (just after our examination and interview), he spent in Europe, making investigations for his present journey. We doubt if any expedition has been so carefully planned as his.



#### OVERWORKED.

At last, overworked, he slumbered,  
Or was lost in a troubled dream,  
With his face upturned to the lamplight,  
That glowed with a duller gleam.

The pen still hung in the fingers  
Of the hand that pillowed his head,  
And before him, some blank, some written,  
Were the leaves of his work still spread.

Here a wild line fled o'er the paper,  
Hurried and scared, as to fill  
Some burning thought of the writer  
Too strong and swift for the quill.

And others were halt and trembling,  
As if fettered with doubts and fears;  
And some spurned the ink in their passion,  
And some were blotted with tears.

But over them all he slumbered,  
And appeared in the gathering gloom

But one of the many shadows  
That peopled the silent room.

But painting and bronze fell slowly  
Into darker and darker relief,  
And the little mouse crept o'er the carpet,  
Then listened and paused, like a thief.

The soft-taken breath of the sleeper  
From the world and the night seemed  
apart,  
And the weak little clock on the mantel  
Throbbled on like a human heart—

Like the fearful heart of the robber  
Who silently steals away  
The precious things we have treasured,  
And is gone ere the break of day.

So, often, in forced inspiration,  
When the throbbing brain is o'er-  
wrought,  
The poet's mind is invaded  
And robbed of its treasured thought.



"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. 558.—Harry Hale Lane, Rockport, Mass.—In studying the photograph for children many things have to be taken into account. One has to see not only what is developed at the period when the photograph is taken, but also what is likely to be the preponderating influences in that life in years to come.

many other children that we might mention.

Were it not possible for us to see the working of the mind before it has begun to play on the key-board of life, Phrenology would be of very little service in the development of the young, instead of which we find that Child



FIGURE 558.—HARRY HALE LANE, ROCKPORT, MASS., ONE YEAR OLD.

Some people think it is impossible to gauge a character until a child has developed his powers by education, and has arrived at the matured age of sixteen; but what can we say of Handel—when he was a little boy showed his natural gifts long before he had had educational advantages; and so with

Culture is one of the most interesting phases of our work. The child whose picture we present to our readers this month shows several strong characteristics; the portrait is a speaking one. The forehead of this child is remarkably full for its age. Who would think that he was only a year old? He is quite a phi-

losopher, and will very early show a disposition to argue and debate on questions about which he requires information. Persons who train him will find that he will not be put off with any excuse; he will want to know the "why" and "wherefore" of everything, and it is going to be difficult to satisfy his curiosity.

He is a healthy lad, and will be inclined to use his health in contending with difficulties. Persons will find it difficult to fully satisfy his demands; and on this account it will be necessary to use a great deal of patience and common-sense in his management. He will act more like a boy of six or seven than an infant one year old; he will always appear old for his age until he comes to maturity, and then he will begin to grow younger.

He is an interesting child, for he is a lad who will entertain himself, and a picture-book will amuse him for a considerable time, but he will want an interpreter by his side, of whom he can ask questions. His Causality and Comparison are very active for a lad so young, and if they are used to help him to comprehend knowledge it will save him a great deal of unnecessary trouble; and his knowledge will never fade away, as is the case with those persons who only learn parrot fashion by imitating others, or by crowding their minds with the lesson of the hour.

He has large Human Nature, and will be able to come to correct conclusions with regard to their characteristics. He does not live in this sphere all the time, but is constantly using his imagination to see the "why" and "wherefore" of things from an imaginative standpoint. He will be fluent as a speaker, thoughtful as a manager, versatile as a writer, agreeable as a business man, and keen as a judge or district attorney.

The base of his brain gives him force, energy, spirit, and resolution of character. His playthings must be strongly made, so that he cannot pull them apart; he will handle them with so much earnestness that it will be impos-

sible for him to preserve his picture-books unless they are made of linen. His toys had better be carved out of one piece of wood; his carts and wooden horses should be strongly put together.

In his work among men he will show large Sublimity; hence, will not work with a one-horse team, but will want a four-in-hand.

He is a boy who will be greatly encouraged by a word of praise; favorable comments upon his work will stimulate him very largely, and if he once gets to the top of his class, which is most likely that he will do, he will not let anyone else take that place from him. If his ambition is stimulated worthily, it need not take the form of sensitiveness and cause him to feel depressed when he is not understood. He has a remarkably high head, which is different from Richard Croker's or Andrew Carnegie's. In the case of Richard Croker, we have a general who leads a willing army in the direction he wishes to go. With Andrew Carnegie, he shows great personal insight, perceptive qualities, far-sightedness, and remarkable ingenuity.

The lad's portrait indicates that he will not show any lack of bright ideas, but will not always apply them in the practical manner that is characteristic of the two gentlemen mentioned. Harry Lane will want to argue, philosophize, and think the matter over instead of deciding in an off-hand way; thus, if he were judge in the Supreme Court, he would always give a fair summing up of the case he had under consideration before he left it in the hands of the jury. His Benevolence is the key-note to his character; he will have all the friends he wants, and more than he can attend to. He will go half-way to meet a person, and will get along with people much more readily than most people under the same circumstances.

He will draw people out rather than seal their lips, and on this account will be able to gain the confidence of others without necessarily giving much to other people. He will have artistic tastes, and had better have them called out and cultivated in practical ways.

He will be secretary of the literary society, captain of the football game, president of the finance committee, and will make himself generally useful all round.

We should like to watch this boy and his progressive steps into manhood, for we realize that he has a brilliant future before him. He should be educated to fill a professional career; and, if he should branch off from this to a semi-intellectual line of work where he can take responsibilities, oversee others and contract business on a large scale, he will not be using his powers amiss. He must not be spoiled by his grandmother or aunts (of course, his father or mother will not do such a thing), but must be allowed to grow up a natural, free-born child; for he has the making of a superior man from his physical force and mental strength.

That he may live to be a blessing to the community is our earnest hope.

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## CHILDREN'S DISEASES.—NO. II.

By Charles H. Shepard, M.D.

*(Continued from page 22.)*

The internal administration of hot water and the use of the Turkish bath in diarrhoea and even dysentery have proved most salutary, both with children and adults. The use of hot water in the hands of Dr. Elmer Lee, during the last cholera plague in Hamburg, was crowned with the best results. The first stage of cholera is at once arrested by a Turkish bath. Children liable to colds and catarrhal processes in general are rendered less susceptible by the bath, and it is also a valuable tonic to the vascular and nervous systems, from the agreeable impression made on the peripheral nerves. In all fevers and inflammations the Turkish bath has proved a highly important therapeutic measure. Its antipyretic effect is enhanced by the rapidity with which morbid material is eliminated from the body, and thus the cause of the fever

is removed. This also includes such cases as those of erysipelas, measles, scarlet fever, together with pneumonia and malaria.

The Turkish bath has produced the most happy results in all cases of rheumatism in children, whether from hereditary predisposition, which is well known to have a remarkable influence, or as a resultant of septic poisoning from other disease, such as scarlatina. While rheumatism may be developed from a chill, yet it would not appear except from a lowered tone of the system, produced by exhaustion from some excess. Even excess of food may bring about such a result. The most reasonable theory in regard to the method in which chill acts in producing rheumatism is that the chill disturbs the nervous system, and nutrition is disturbed thereby, and that the lactic acid, or some other acid of an irritant character, is retained and acts as a poison, which produces the phenomena of acute rheumatism. While chronic rheumatism is rare in children, it is acknowledged by many of the best authorities that the means productive of the most good are hot baths.

Rheumatism in children is often followed by a large class of ailments, some of which result in veritable heart disease. All of these may be avoided or aborted by an early resort to the use of the hot-air baths. Instead of being followed by an embarrassed and weakened heart, the purification of the blood renders the circulation perfect and the heart's action stronger.

Many of the drugs advocated for the treatment of rheumatism have been found useless, and some harmful and even dangerous. The fact that they are heart depressants of dangerous power negatives their use, especially with children. The use of anodynes cannot be too strongly deprecated. Their action is simply to benumb or deaden nerve action, whereas the patient, at such times more than ever, needs the full integrity of the entire nervous system. Then it is that nature seems to loathe everything in the way of alimentation,



plainly indicating that the digestive apparatus is in no condition for the work of appropriation. If the food is not relished or retained, it should be taken as a loud and natural protest against its being forced upon the patient. To force food then is like adding insult to injury. A copious use of hot water at such times gives wonderful relief in mitigating pain and aids materially in washing out poison from the system.

Heat, in the treatment of the diseases of infancy and childhood, is an agent so universally applicable and so readily at hand, from the tenement to the villa, that it deserves to be placed at the head of the physician's armamentarium. Among the readiest means of applying heat, where the Turkish bath is not available, is the hot compress, a simple device composed of four or more thicknesses of flannel wrung out of water as hot as can be borne. This may be placed next the body, covered by a dry one of the same material and thickness, but made a little larger—the size to depend upon the object to be attained and the age of the patient to be operated upon. One large enough to cover the entire front of the body, from the neck to the pubis, has been known to bring about a profound change in many a little sufferer, who could not tell what was the matter with him, and it has to all appearances saved the lives of many who were suffering from scarlet fever and other eruptive diseases. Cold water will dissolve most substances, but its power is greatly increased by using it at the temperature of the body, and it will dissolve most waste material that may collect in the intestinal tract and remove it by the various methods which the body possesses for getting rid of waste products. The waste substances, if not actually poisonous, are at least mechanically injurious to the body. They can either be got rid of, or allowed to get fixed in the body, with resulting pains and headache. A sufficient supply of boiled water, drunk at the body's temperature, will remove many a source of danger. The internal use of hot water is invaluable to the infant suffering with colic,

as well as to the adult suffering with sick headache. Another convenient and ever-ready form of applying heat to suffering children is by means of a hot sitz-bath, for which a common washtub may be utilized, providing that the water is as near 110 degrees as may be. Should the patient be too nervous to be introduced at that heat, it may be made several degrees cooler at first and gradually increased until the desired temperature is attained. To utilize as much of the heat as possible, a sheet should be first placed over the child and tub, followed by one or two blankets, reserving the head for the free access of air and an occasional sip of cold water. When the perspiration begins to show itself freely on the face, a successful result may be predicated. It is well to finish by washing off with cool or cold water, in order to tone up the skin and prevent what is called "taking cold" afterward. This device is capable of being utilized in an infinite variety of conditions, and when in intelligent hands has never been known to do harm, but on the contrary has brought about beneficial results in thousands of cases. With the addition of a foot-bath of the same temperature this same arrangement has produced wonderful results in children of much larger growth. W. H. Wooster, of Australia, relates the following:

A little girl about four years of age was bitten on the foot by a poisonous black snake. Symptoms of poisoning quickly followed, such as swelling, coldness and stiffness, the lips as thick as one's thumb, and the hollows on each side of the nose filled up level, and of a steel blue and sea green color. The arms, lower limbs and body were becoming blotched with irregular raised parts. The pulse became exceedingly feeble. I hesitated, as no physician was nearer than eight miles, but concluded to try the "hydropathic sweating pack," to produce perspiration. The child was placed in a tub of hot water, and blankets thrown over her, leaving the head out. This was followed by a hot wet sheet and wrapping in two blankets, closely tucked in. The heart action had almost ceased. In fifteen minutes an improvement was apparent. The dark rings around the eyes became less marked, the blue green tints less ghastly. She became conscious. In an hour she was

taken out of the pack. The swelling, blotches, stiffness, had disappeared, and the patient was washed off with cold water, rubbed, and next morning she was at the breakfast table.

### THE DIRECTION OF THE MIND.

The art of remembering well depends largely on the attention one gives to a speaker or book. That speaker or book is interesting which wins and holds our attention. That thought or event influences us which makes an impression or becomes part of our mental life through attention. We learn a language, grasp some profound philosophy, or experience the beneficial effect of elevating thought, rid ourselves of unhealthy, morbid, or dispiriting states of mind, with their bodily expressions, in proportion as we dwell on some fixed purpose, until by persistent effort the goal be won. What is hypnotism but an induced direction of mind suggested by the hypnotist? When the subject is under control and hypnotized, for example, to see a picture on the wall where there is none the whole mind of the subject is absorbed in seeing the supposed picture, and there is no time nor power left to detect the deception.

The point for emphasis, then, is this: that in every experience possible to a human being the direction of the mind is the controlling factor. In health, in disease, in business, in play, in religion, art, science, in all there has been suggested in the foregoing, the principle is the same. The working of the mind, the fixing of the attention or will, lies at the basis of all conduct. The motive, the intent, the impulse or emotion, gives shape to the entire life; for conscious man is always devoted to something. The whole process, the law that as is our direction of mind so is our conduct, seems wonderfully simple and effective when we stop to consider it, yet we are barely conscious of the great power we exercise in every moment of life. We are not aware that in the thought that the mind can but fully attend to one object at a time lies the explanation of a vast

amount of trouble, and that by the same process in which we make our own trouble we can get rid of it.

We know from experience that our painful sensations increase when we dwell on them, and that we recover more rapidly when we are ill if we live above and out of our trouble.

We are ever choosing and rejecting certain ideas and lines of conduct to the exclusion of certain others, and into our choice is thrown all that constitutes us men and women. The law of direction of mind is evidently no less exact than any which science has formulated. The world is what we make it, because only so much of it is revealed as we can grasp. In whatever direction we turn our mental search-light those objects on which it falls are thrown into sudden prominence for the time. The world is dark and full of gloom only so far as we dwell upon its darkest aspects and do not look beyond them. We can enter into trouble, complaint, worry, make ourselves and our friends miserable so that we never enjoy the weather nor anything else. Or we can be kind, charitable, forgiving, contented, ever on the alert to turn from unpleasant thoughts, and thereby live in a larger and happier world; for the choice is ours.

If we fear, we open ourselves to all sorts of fancies which correspond to that thought, and cause them to take shape. If we communicate our fears to friends their thought helps ours. If we get angry, jealous, act impetuously, we suffer just in proportion to our thought. If we pause to reflect, to wait a moment in silence until we are sure of our duty, we experience the benefit of quiet meditation.

We invite what we expect. Let one understand this and one need never fear. The law is perfect, and the protection sure. Our safety lies in wisdom, and were we wise enough we should probably have no fears at all. J. M.

—•—  
 "And good may ever conquer ill,  
 Health walk where pain has trod;  
 As a man thinketh, so is he,  
 Rise, then, and think with God.

### THE AGE OF PARENTS AND THE VITALITY OF CHILDREN.

An article in "The People's Health Journal," Chicago, gives a paragraph on the above subject. It may set other people to thinking. We would like to receive statistics on this matter. The article states that, "Dr. Korosi, who is Director of the Statistical Bureau of Hungary, has occupied himself in an investigation of the influence of the age of parents on the vitality of their children. These inquiries have been extended over twenty-four cases, and the following are the statistical conclusions: Children whose fathers are under twenty years of age are of feeble constitution; the strongest children are those whose fathers are between twenty-five and forty years; while those whose fathers are over forty years are also feeble. The children with best constitutions are those whose mothers have not yet reached thirty-five years; children born of parents between thirty-five and forty years of age are ten per cent. more feeble; children born of old fathers and young mothers are generally of a robust constitution. These averages are applicable to Hungary. In other countries they will probably differ." We understand that a further inquiry is to be made into the subject by Dr. Korosi. We wish that our readers would send in their investigations as applied to England and America, as we have our own ideas upon the subject, but are not ready to give them until we have made further investigations.

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### THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

Man's first right is to give, his second is to take.

That he is man gives him right to have his desires filled; and that he has intellect gives him right to give and distribute good things. The right of man is to create equality.

It is his right to love. It is his right to see that production of life is equalled by distribution of life; that personality

is equalled by universal recognition of personality. It is his right, continuing his chosen work, to seek diversity of interest.

Patriotic to his country, his right is to be a citizen of the world.

While loving his family and home, it is his right to affiliate with and seek his affinities among all men; and while loving his personal affinity of the opposite sex, his right is to love all men in the world.

Man's right is equality—the balance of all activities. Man's right of intellect is to sense, to see, hear, smell, taste, and to feel. To store his sensations, to use them for guides for the mind's use, and to construct. To compare them, and follow them up to causes; to corroborate with the inner senses—the ideal, the sublime, or the ridiculous. Man's highest right of intellect is to know man; how to please and how to imitate. Man's physical rights are the rights of the senses, the first of which is feeling, appetite and desire. Wronged appetite is hunger, and wronged desire is weakness and pain. The rights of taste and smell are the right of the body—proper and pure food, drink and air.

The ear's right is harmony of sounds; its wrong is disharmony.

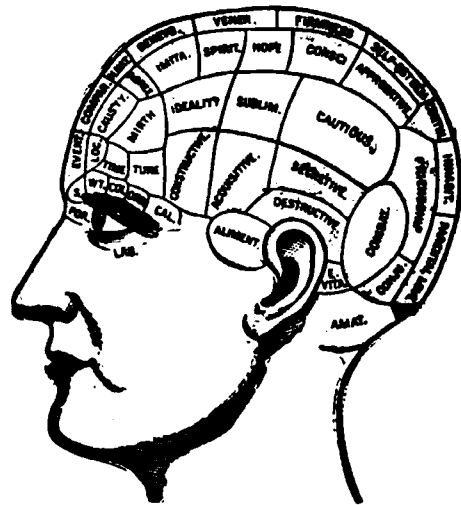
The rights of the eye are identified with the first rights of the individual; perfect form, size, and balance—the right expression and execution. Its rights are harmony of color and order of things. Calculation is its affinity to the desires.

Man's right to success is provided for by his aspirative and moral faculties. Benevolence provides for the success of man. Self-esteem emphasizes the individual. The cause of the former's success is Veneration; the cause of the latter's is Firmness. Approbativeness and Spirituality are their respective demands; Hope and Cautiousness are the helpers; and Conscience is the tribunal that equalizes the claims of both.

Spirituality is the sense of the mind, the rights of which are revelation and interior illumination.

John L. Ohmans.

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



NEW YORK AND LONDON, AUGUST, 1901.

*"A man's true wealth is the good he does in this world."*

### THE STUDY OF MANKIND.

All who are interested in the study of character and the modern advanced thought connected with scientific discoveries, should make themselves acquainted with the best methods of securing training in this direction.

The American Institute of Phrenology is a valuable help to all universities, schools, and institutes; for the favorite adage "Man, know thyself" is carried into practical effect, and it helps young people to prepare themselves at the proper universities, and enables them to select with certainty the vocation best suited to them.

We have given advice to young men who are now studying in Cornell, Columbia, Oberlin, Princeton, The New York University, Stevens Institute, Harvard, Yale, and business colleges. They all have special needs, which this centre of education will bring out. The success of this educational experiment

since 1866, thus far, has been gratifying. We have had seven hundred students, who have included all classes and conditions of people; rich and poor; young and old; business men, mothers of large families, teachers, professors, authors, lawyers, engineers, builders, mechanics, bankers, dentists, farmers, doctors, and ministers.

As the courses from year to year increase in interest and new material is added, students return to renew their knowledge. One student has returned three times, and he is now one of the most successful Phrenologists in the field.

Of these students, over seventy-five per cent. would not have risen so high in their professions or work, as they have now succeeded in doing, without a knowledge of themselves and their fellow-men.

The American Study of Phrenology secures for one a training that will double one's usefulness, and will open

the way to enable one to increase his or her present influence. The curriculum adopted in the Institute is a result of the careful study of the needs of prospective students: (a) For those about to enter the lecture field. (b) For business purposes. (c) For men and women engaged in professions.

No other school in America of like purpose commands the faculties or covers the field that it embraces, or offers such advantages at so low a cost to the student.

The subjects embrace (1) the principles of Phrenology, or the science which treats of brain and mind; (2) general anthropology, or the study of man in his entirety; (3) the principles of physiology, that explain the functions of the bodily organs; (4) the principles of anatomy which treat of the structure and form of the body; (5) the principles of physiology which enter into the cause of effect of mental action; (6) the principles of physiognomy, the science that accounts for the differences in faces; (7) the principles of hygiene, or the subject of health and how to retain and rebuild it; (8) the principles of heredity and how to avoid evil tendencies and counteract the legacies left by parents; (9) the principles of ethnology, which introduce us to all our fellow-men; (10) the principles of oratory or the art of speaking correctly.

Thus, the interesting subjects of temperament, brain dissection, the objections to and proofs of Phrenology, old and new; the choice of pursuits; adaptation in marriage; psycho-physiology; brain disorders; the history of Phrenology up to date; the study of the races and national characteristics, and the practical art of examining the head from living subjects, skulls, casts, etc., will be fully explained.

Care has been taken in the selection of professors, who will condense their wide experience into suitable lectures, which will save the student much toil and research.

Three lectures will be given daily which the students are expected to attend, and the remainder of the time will be found necessary for the writing out of notes and the study of the subjects taken. The course is an inspiring one, and leads up to good results when faithfully attended.

### THE LIGHT CURE.

Although we have for many years past heard of the benefit of blue, red, and yellow rays of light, yet we have of late had our attention directed to the home of Phototherapy at Copenhagen, which is under the care of the now famous Dr. Niels Finsen. The chief beauty of the theory is the results which may be attributed to it. Out of four hundred and sixty-two cases of lupus Dr. Finsen accomplished three hundred and eleven cures, and only four out of the whole number proved entirely refractory. Sunlight may be separated into heat rays, light rays, and chemical. The variety of ray to be eliminated for the treatment depends upon the character of the disease. We are told that to suppress the chemical rays the light is let through thick glass colored a deep red; to suppress the heat rays the light is sent through blue-tinted water; the latter process is, of course, necessary in the outdoor treatment, when heat rays of twenty-two thousand candle power are applied to the diseased part of the patient, treating only a small range of surface at a time. Already a few New York physicians have begun to treat patients suffering from tuberculosis, small-

pox, eczema, cancer, and other serious diseases according to the principle of the therapeutic efficacy of light rays. Dr. Finsen claims that not many microbes can resist his treatment. He covers the patients' eyes with dark glasses or bandages, while currents of light are thrown upon the patients suffering from the disease. The nurses are also obliged to wear blue goggles when attending the patient.

We are living in a wonderful age, and, doubtless, those who live to the end of the present century will think the close of the nineteenth century as far behind their standard of progress as we now think of the eighteenth century.

#### THE FOOD OF THE FUTURE.

The predictions of the few who say that the food of the future will be concentrated into tabloids, and an entire meal will only occupy about a cubic inch or two, is a matter for serious consideration, as Mr. M. Tope explains in his little weekly. He says: "Mouth, teeth, and stomach require bulk in food as well as strength, and the fact is we have gone too far now in concentrating eatables in butters, sugars, bread, etc." He advises his readers not to allow themselves to be "humbled into this notion of concentration by a few experimentalists. The food man needs is that which is suited to his constitution and stomach, and the demands of his occupation. A horse must have grass or hay, as well as grain, to keep his stomach full, and man, to be natural, happy, and long-lived, must have a suitable diet."

The articles written by Dr. E. P. Miller on the food question are practical, and are the result of a lifetime of valuable experience.

#### REVIEWS.

"Health and a Day," by Lewis G. Janes, M.A., author of "Life as a Fine Art," "Evolution of Morals," "Primitive Christianity," "Social Ideas," and "Social Progress," etc. Cloth, gilt top, 185 pages. Boston: James A. West & Co., 70 Milk St. Price, \$1.00, post-paid.

This nicely gotten-up little book is a treasure for every household. It is suitable for the young and old. Its print and paper are excellent, while its quotations from great authors are appropriate. The volume treats of an old subject in a new light, and it is a veritable *multum in parvo*. So many valuable suggestions run through the book that all who read it are sure to gain some practical hints and lessons. Although the writer does not commence his book with the assumption that he has made a definite discovery, still it contains so many thoughts based on common-sense ideas that the latter cannot fail to have a distinct influence upon its readers. The book is permeated with the highest aims of living, and touches upon the ethical side of health. The chapters on "Cleanliness and Godliness" and "Education and Health" are particularly sound and instructive.



LEWIS GEORGE JANES, M.A.



"Political Economy of Humanism," by Henry Wood, author of "Ideal Suggestion through Mental Photography," "Edward Burton," "God's Image in Man." Pp. 209. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, large 12mo, 50 cents; English cloth, \$1.25.

When "Political Economy" is studied as it should be, from the humanist's standpoint, this book will become a textbook on its general principles. It is well written, and contains many ideas that should be ventilated more thoroughly than they are, such as "Labor and Production," "Combinations of Capital," "Combinations of Labor," "Employers and Profit Sharing," "Employees: Their Obligations and Privileges," "Wealth and Its Unequal Distribution," "Tariffs and Protection," and the "Evolution of the Railway." These are among the most important chapters out of the twenty-six in the book. The subjects should be studied in connection with the human constitution, and we consider that the principles of Phrenology largely engage the thought of those who write on this subject, for the writer says that "mind is the active worker, while labor, capital, land, wages, profit and values are its instruments or outward articulations," so a true socialism is not a matter of political reform, but its locations must be within the human heart and consciousness. Many of our readers may remember having read a work written by the same writer, entitled "The Political Economy of Natural Law." This was issued in 1894, and was well received from the best class of critics and newspapers. It passed through four editions, the present volume containing much of the same matter revised, and has two additional chapters upon current topics of special interest. The writer of the book will yield to no one in the intensity of his desire to promote not only the public weal, but the interest of labor in its completeness. It should prove of very deep interest to all minds of larger growth, and particularly those who are open to perceive the tide of events and the drift of modern thought.

### 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.

J. H., Brooklyn Heights.—You state that once or twice in a lifetime, one

meets female beauty that is marvelous. You ask for instructions on the "Philosophy of beauty." We find that there is more than one kind of beauty in the world. Some have regular features and nature has bestowed a full development of the circulation by which cheeks glow and give a natural color to the face. Other faces of beauty are like marble and possess very little natural color. Other faces are plain in outline but they light up with a beautiful expression as the intellect is played upon. It is difficult, therefore, to select one type of beauty and give it the palm of all others. Beauty can be cultivated by developing manly and womanly traits of character; in fact, we consider this the best way to gain such an object. Powders and paints do not obtain the desired result, although many are satisfied with using them.

J. P., N. Y. City.—You ask if we think that children are really happy. They are if they are properly understood. We know of a little boy who, the other day, found some red paint in a can behind his home in what are called the lots, or fields. He invited his little friend next door to come in and have a good time with him. The latter consisted of painting boxes, poles, stocks for the garden, baskets, broom handles, and most anything they could lay their hands on in the cellar. In doing so, one little boy, the one who found the paint, did not notice that he was painting his school-bouse in innumerable places; stockings and boots also came in for a share, and the boot of his companion was also painted. His mother was out at the time, and when she came home she asked him why he had so forgotten himself as to spoil his clothes? He replied, "I did not notice what I was doing to my blouse, for I was so much interested in my work." When asked why he had not changed his clothes, he said, "I was too lazy to go upstairs to do so." When his father came home and saw the condition he was in, he admonished him quietly not to do any more painting with his good clothes on. Altogether, the little boy from one and another of the family received a considerable amount of advice on the subject. The next night he said to his father, "I think I had better keep my blouse to show my children how they must avoid painting their clothes." You see by the above that children's minds can be impressed in the right direction if properly understood, but we do not think that every child is happy because it has no grave responsibilities; in fact, many times childhood is the most unhappy period in a person's life.

H. M., Boston, Mass.—You ask us for our idea with regard to rheumatism. In reply, we should say that the use of fruit diminishes the acidity of the urine, and antagonizes rheumatism. The acids in fruit undergo changes which diminish the acidity of the blood, and aid in the elimination of uric acid. The most digestible fruits are ripe grapes, peaches, strawberries, apricots, oranges, very ripe pears, figs, dates, baked apples, and stewed fruits. A dietary consisting wholly of fruits is a valuable means of overcoming biliousness. Such a dietary may be maintained for one or two days, or a week; a modified fruit dietary is highly beneficial. The most laxative fruits are apples, figs, prunes, and peaches. It would be a good plan for you to have a rheumatic dinner once a week, and let it consist entirely of various fruits and nuts.

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#### TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

617.—M. I. D.—Carthage, Mo.—This is a remarkable child in many respects. Her head is large for her body, while her neck is short for her head. She must be allowed to run out in the open air as much as possible, and not be confined to the schoolroom. She is really in advance of her age in many of her ideas, and must be kept a little girl as long as possible. She has a remarkably broad top head, hence she will be a monitor to others, will rule the house, and others will fall in with her directions. She will not be a difficult child to manage, if she is properly understood. Her memory is an excellent one, and it should be trained to recall things that are useful, rather than those things that are superficial. She will be very fond of music and the study of elocution, and it will be well for her to learn to recite. Keep her a little girl as long as you can, and let her get her full complement of sleep.

618.—F. W. A.—Portsmouth, N. H.—This lady has the vital temperament strongly developed, which gives her a great amount of ardour, enthusiasm, friendliness, and sociability of mind. She has a practical intellect, that looks into things even if she has never been trained to turn her practical talents to account. She is quite ambitious, and anxious to excel in whatever she undertakes to do. She is quite sympathetic, intuitive, and generously inclined. She will have more friends than she knows what to do with. She ought to have some work to do that will take her out of herself, and help her to use her ability to benefit others. She has a great deal of magnetic power, which can be turned to a good account; she

would heal the sick without medicine. Were she to recite and use her elocutionary powers she would be quite dramatic.

619.—H. J. P.—Frankfort, Kan.—The photograph of your son indicates good business capacity, a clear insight into matters and things, and more than an average degree of practical common sense. He would make a good scientist, and if he were to turn his attention to study he would succeed admirably in doing technical work on scientific principles. He would make a good Real Estate Agent, and were he to study law and prepare himself for this department of it he would thoroughly enjoy the outdoor life and the business side of his professional work. He has artistic tastes, and knows how to beautify, adorn and embellish everything. He is rather too particular and faddy, and thinks the angels ought to work for him. His analytical power will show itself in several directions. In business he will do well in the wholesale department; in fact, he will enjoy doing business that has a large wholesale trade. He is healthily constituted, and ought not to have any sick days.

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#### NOTICE.

We wish to acknowledge the use of the little cuts which appeared in our advertising column some little while ago which represented writers of the present day such as William Barrie, Sarah Grand, Hall Caine, and Anthony Hope, to Appleton & Co.

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#### ANNOUNCEMENT.

The American Institute of Phrenology and the Fowler Institute, London, open in September—see notice on another page.

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#### PHRENOLOGY, IN THE PAPERS AND MAGAZINE.

It is interesting to note how Phrenology is being taught in the various magazines and papers, and it is nonsense for people to say that Phrenology is not heard of as much as it was some years ago, simply because they have not kept in touch with it.

In the New York "Tribune," Wednesday, April 10th, Anniversary Supplement, a strong evidence of the

fact that Phrenology has not died out is found in the life, work, and character of Henry D. Perky, the originator of the Shredded Wheat Company.

The article, after describing the features of the man, goes on to say "he has a fine brow, with well-developed organs of Perception; nose large and finely formed; jaw and mouth indicative of firmness and resolution, perhaps the best key to the character of the man. The organs of Combativeness are accentuated, while the head itself is well set on a columned neck. The general aspect of the face betokens an intelligent ancestry and an intellectual man.

While impetuous in speech, Mr. Perky's enunciation is singularly clear; his language being terse, epigrammatic, and, like his movements, full of nervous vigor and remarkable for his virile English.

His capacity for work and his endurance under continued mental strain are extraordinary. His mental faculties have each in turn a chance to recuperate.

Another marked trait of Mr. Perky's character is his aggressive independence, both in thought and in action. He reaches his own conclusions in his own way—generally a short cut across lots, without regard to accepted traditions. Yet at the same time he is thoroughly observant of all the conventionalities and is peculiarly considerate and humane, even tender-hearted, in his dealings with his fellow-man."

#### DIETARY FOR MENTAL WORKERS.

A person whose work is chiefly mental requires as food, according to an expert, much less carbon than another. Sugar or starch in excess should not be eaten. Rice is a better form of starch than potatoes. For breakfast a little subacid fruit, a cereal, a soft-boiled egg and a cup of hot milk. At noon a bowl of cream soup with some pieces of pulled bread, a baked apple, or prunes; and at six, when the day's work is over,

a good, simple dinner—a soup, a filet of broiled blue point, two vegetables (one starchy, the other a green vegetable), a salad with French dressing, a little cheese and a wafer, a few nuts and some seeded raisins. Unfermented bread is recommended.—Evening Post.

#### HOW TO IMPROVE A BRAIN.

Oil it with Amativeness.  
Nourish it with Alimentiveness.  
Calm it with Self-Esteem.  
Refine it with Ideality.  
Naturalize it with Sublimity.  
Energize it with Sublimity.  
Preserve it with Vitativeness.  
Warm it with Benevolence.  
Cheer it with Hope.  
Systematize it with Order.  
Diagnose it with Human Nature.  
Spiritualize it with Spirituality.  
From Human Faculty, Chicago.

The mind of Francis Washburn, painter, is a mystery to physicians, for he has lived two lives, in each unconscious of the other. In the New York "World" his case has been fully described. His physician, Stanley G. Small, M.D., says:

"This is the most remarkable case of amnesia that has ever come under my observation. Francis Lloyd Washburn was a passenger on a Chicago and Rock Island Railroad train one day in 1884. He remembers this vividly. There was a wreck, and he suffered injury to his head. He was taken to the Rock Island Hospital and there slowly recovered.

"Washburn became a painter and paper-hanger, and married ten years ago, his wife bearing him four children. A second shock—the mere dropping of a lamp-chimney on the floor—brings back the consciousness of events before the accident, but the last seventeen years are completely obliterated from his memory.

"I have been treating Washburn for a year and a half for various ailments, chiefly of the lungs and the liver. For

ten years past he has been in poor health. I think this was due to lead poisoning. This finally affected his liver, and I treated Washburn for hepatic abscesses. His side became so tender that it was impossible for it to be touched. The night that he changed his consciousness he was feeling particularly miserable.

"He started at the sound of the chimney's fall on the floor, complained of a knife-like pain in the back of his head, then became unconscious. When I arrived he was just recovering consciousness. His last impression was of the wreck.

"'Were there many killed?' he asked.

"Strangely enough, all pain had left his side. My opinion is that the abscess had burst and that a clot of blood had passed through the circulation to the brain and is there now, pressing upon one of the centres of memory. This may cause the loss of seventeen years out of his life.

"He tells me that he never felt better in his life and that he feels like a young man of twenty-four. The change in his physical condition is remarkable. He already weighs five pounds more than he did before the stroke. Washburn is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and his four children are particularly bright."

This physician clearly recognizes that the mind has more than one memory, as phrenologists are constantly pointing out, and we are glad that such a rational view of the case has been taken.

Has any person the absolute right to waste his energies, his opportunities, his talents? In the higher sense, we do not think that talents, abilities, opportunities have been given to mankind without some record being kept of the same.

Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, H. C. Frick and others of their stamp, who have risen from nothing to great wealth, are examples of the fact that innate ability is a better inheritance than a fortune; and although these men did not start with much education they are doing much in their turn to

lift the burdens of others, in supporting universities and giving the masses a chance to educate themselves. The founding of libraries will lessen the temptation to frequent the saloon, and the homes will be better worth the name than many of them are at present.

### CURING A BAD MEMORY.

For the "Teacher's Aid" there is a short paragraph on mnemonics, but, as a rule, the article says, "good memory is required to remember the precepts of a system of rules intended to assist the memory. The paper quotes from "St. Nicholas" two simple rules for the improvement of the memory which can be easily recalled and readily put in practice. One is to read a subject when strongly interested, the other is not only to read, but to think. When you have read a paragraph of a page stop, close the book and try to remember the ideas on that page, and not only recall them vaguely in your mind, but put them into words and speak them out. "Faithfully follow these two rules," says the writer, "and you have the golden key to knowledge." "Besides inattentive reading there are other things injurious to memory. One is the habit of skimming over newspapers all in a confused jumble, never to be thought of again, thus diligently cultivating a habit of careless reading hard to break. Another is the reading of trashy novels. Nothing is so fatal to reading with profit as the habit of running through story after story, and forgetting them as soon as read. I have known a gray-haired woman, a lifelong lover of books, who sadly declares that her mind has been ruined by such reading."

The editor would like to add that, as there are many kinds of memories, such as the memory of faces, which comes from the faculty of Individuality; memory of beautiful sounds, from the organ of Tune; memory of names and events, from the organ of Eventuality; memory of associated ideas, from Comparison; memory of what your neighbor owes

you, from Acquisitiveness; memory of a slight, from Approbativeness; that there is a real necessity for us to study the various powers of mind so as to develop the weak ones and control the stronger memories, so as to make them effective throughout life.

#### GRAINS OF GOLD.

Sow an act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit, and you reap a character; sow a character, and you reap a destiny.

Do not let want of success depress you, but struggle on. Labor hard continuously, and you will win in the end.

Be careful of your days, for every day is a little life, and we know not when it may end, and every life is but a day repeated.

Prejudice and partiality limit attention to what favors our side, and thus, as it were, makes us deaf in one ear and blind in one eye.

There are two things in which we should thoroughly train ourselves—to be slow in taking offence, and to be slower in giving it.

There are few mortals so insensible that their affections cannot be gained by mildness, their confidence by sincerity, their hatred by scorn or neglect.

Life is a burden imposed upon you by God. What you make of it, that it will be to you. Take it up bravely, bear it on joyfully, lay it down triumphantly.

Does not history tell us that there is nothing so melancholy as the aspect of great men in retirement—from Nebuchadnezzar in his meadow to Napoleon on his rock.

#### HUMOROUS.

"A little nonsense now and then  
Is relished by the best of men."

#### UP-TO-DATE.

First Lady—"I'm taking four kinds of medicine. How many are you taking?"

Second Lady—"Oh, medicine don't count. Operations are all the go now. I've had three this summer."

"There are things in nature," remarked the philosophical physician, "that completely overawe me. Often do I experience the great difficulty in finding language to express myself."

"Yes," replied the chemist, "I thought that it must be something that way when I try to read your prescriptions."—"Med. News."

#### THE ONLY WAY TO KEEP THEM OFF.

When President Lincoln was taken down with small-pox, he wrote to Colfax that he might let the army of office-seekers approach, as he had now something that he would give them.—"New Idea."

#### MISSING.

A physician receives three dollars from a patient in place of five, drops it, picks it up, and continues to search on the floor.

"Have you recovered the money?" the patient blandly inquires.

"Three dollars," replies the physician, "I don't see the other two."—"Ph. Era."

#### THE NEW BABY.

Nurse—"Is it a Cherman or an English baby?"

Lady—"Well, I don't know. You see, she was born in England, but my husband is German."

Nurse—"Ach, so. Zen ve ville wait to see vat lenkvetch she ville schbeak, and zen ve ville know."

#### STILL THEY COME.

"Ah! I have found you at last," exclaimed a professor of botany as he espied a tiny plant in a dark and dreary forest. "I shall name you Schoelostiblapes Equitesplat. Nat. Ord. Latinustarepibeltoe."

#### LONG LIVES.

Biggs—"Speaking of long lives, I had an uncle on my mother's side who lived to the age of ninety-nine."

Diggs—"Oh, that's nothing, my aunt Sally Smasher didn't die 'till she was past one hundred and eight."

Young Man in the Corner—"I had a grandfather who beat that record all hollow."

Biggs and Diggs—"When did he die?"

Young Man in the Corner—"He didn't die at all. He's still alive."

#### THE DOCTOR'S FAVORITE FLOWER.

Lady Patient—"Say, doctor, what is your favorite flower?"

Doctor—"Diabetes mellitus, or sweet pea."

Lady Patient—"Oh."—Dr. Edgar H. Nichols.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Mind."—New York.—This number contains a page of interesting matter on "Occult Subjects." Charles Brodie Patterson writes an article on "Freedom Giving, Individual and Universal." Mrs. Ingalese writes an occult story on "Mata, The Magician." The editor, John Emery McLean, writes upon "Millionaire Rockefeller's Recent Endowment of an Institute for Medical Research." The Magazine is always interesting in its various departments.

"Human Nature."—San Francisco.—The front page is given up to a "Symbolical Head of the Various Faculties of the Mind." Mr. Segsworth writes on "The Evolution of a Brain," which is his third contribution on this subject.

"The Journal of Hygeio-Therapy and Anti-Vaccination" contains, as usual, matter pertaining to health, The Science

of Life and Phrenological matters. There is much in a little space; the articles are short but all to the point.

"The Metaphysical Magazine"—New York—opens with an article on "The Imagination," by Alexander Wilder, M.D. E. P. Fern contributes an exhaustive article on "Individuality vs. Organization." Both are interesting articles.

"The American Mother"—Ann Arbor, Mich.—contains an article by Mary Wood-Allen on "The Profession of Motherhood." "Kindergarten Work in the Home" is taken up by Bessie L. Putnam. J. Edmund Brown, M.D., contributes the sixth article of the series on "Is the Baby sick?" This is a very important part of the magazine.

"Good Housekeeping."—Springfield, Mass.—"Health in Vacation" is a salient point of the July number of this journal; it contains many articles interesting to summer work. The whole number is sure to be read with interest.

"Health"—New York—contains an article on "Cycling," illustrated. We are glad to see the different positions of bicyclists explained and enlarged upon. We wish more boys and young men would consider their position when riding. "What is Food?" is the title of an article by Helen G. Smith, M.D., and takes up the subject in a readable form.

"The Bookkeeper."—Detroit, Mich.—The opening article is upon "Humor and the Pathos of the Savings Bank," by Richard Boughton, and is cleverly written. "The Young Man in a Bank and the Evolution of the Business Woman," are also articles which are decidedly captivating.

"The Arena."—New York.—In a recent number has given an excellent portrait of William T. Stead with an article on "A Journalist with Twentieth Century Ideals," which gives the reader a little idea of Mr. Stead's life and inspirational work.

"The Clubwoman"—Boston—is an excellent monthly. It keeps one in touch with the various clubs dotted all over the country. One Department is "The Club



Study Department, superintended by Mary Alden Ward. It is interested in Oriental Research and Study and is at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. This club is making a systematic study of the Bible in connection with the investigations of the present day.

"The Temple of Health and Psychic Review."—Battle Creek, Mich.—"Water, Pure Water," is a timely article by C. M. Robinson. "Foods and their Influences," by L. B. Reed has something new to explain regarding this ever interesting subject.

"The Kneipp Water Cure Monthly"—New York—contains month by month popular and Natural Healing Methods. The articles are well selected on a wide range of topics.

"Lippincott's Magazine"—Phila.—contains interesting stories for the summer vacations.

"The Ladies Home Journal"—Phila.—from its front cover to the back, contains choice pieces that are adapted to summer reading.

"The Saturday Evening Post"—Phila.—has been giving a series of articles from the pen of well-known writers, and the "Importance of Practical Instruction and the Value of College Instruction for our Young Men." These are particularly timely, as thousands of young people have just graduated from the various colleges around the country, and many are considering the importance of giving their children the advantage of college instruction in the autumn.

"The St. Louis Globe Democrat."—St. Louis, Mo.—The colored and illustrated part of the Journal contains interesting articles on "The Literary Outlook," also much historical knowledge, and is full of matter that will touch the interests of its readers.

"The New York Observer"—New York—has been giving a series of articles on "The International Jubilee of The Young Men's Christian Association," held in Boston. A number of portraits of celebrated speakers were given.

"The New Voice."—Chicago.—Those persons who are doubtful concerning the question of the "Canteen" would do well to read one or two articles recently published in this JOURNAL.

"Business."—New York.—It is very seldom that one takes up a Journal nowadays that has not some interesting illustrations, and so, when we look through the above-named magazine we see that this thriving, popular magazine is following the course of its fellows. The portrait of Max Teichmann, C.P.A., President of the Maryland Association of Certified Public Accountants, indicates that he possesses an intellect well sharp-

ened to his work. The brow is long on the outer ridge and there is no falling away of the upper portion of the forehead; hence, he can philosophize and argue upon practical subjects.

"Chat"—New York—is a modest little magazinelet brought out by The Manhattan Reporting Company. It is, as its name indicates, a "Chat" on various business matters. Write to Patrick J. Sweeney, proprietor, American Tract Society Building, New York, for a copy.

## PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

### PHRENOLOGY AS A PROFESSION.

We are frequently asked as to the outlook for the practice of Phrenology as a profession, and, in reply, we would say that there is probably not a town in the country that has not as many lawyers, physicians, ministers, teachers, and other professional and semi-professional men and women as can secure a good financial support, and that there are but few towns in which there is located permanently a practicing Phrenologist. There are towns, cities, and even States not visited by a traveling Phrenologist once a year, and we continually receive inquiries as to opportunities for the consultation of a Phrenologist for advice as to choice of pursuits, matrimonial adaptation, the training of children, etc., and a competent person who will prepare for the work can find abundant opportunities for settled work, and, with proper methods, can awaken such an interest in the subject as will make a demand for services that will secure abundant compensation. But men and women cannot be successful in getting into this field without preparation. The reading of a single book and a little observation does not effectually prepare a person for satisfactory professional work. A thorough course of reading should be taken up and thorough instructions received from competent teachers. The advantages afforded by the American Institute of Phrenology will certainly secure to the student such knowledge as will ensure success to one adapted to the subject.

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Vol. 112.

SEPTEMBER, 1901

Number 3.

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ESTABLISHED 1838

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH:

INCORPORATED WITH

THE ENGLISH

# PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE

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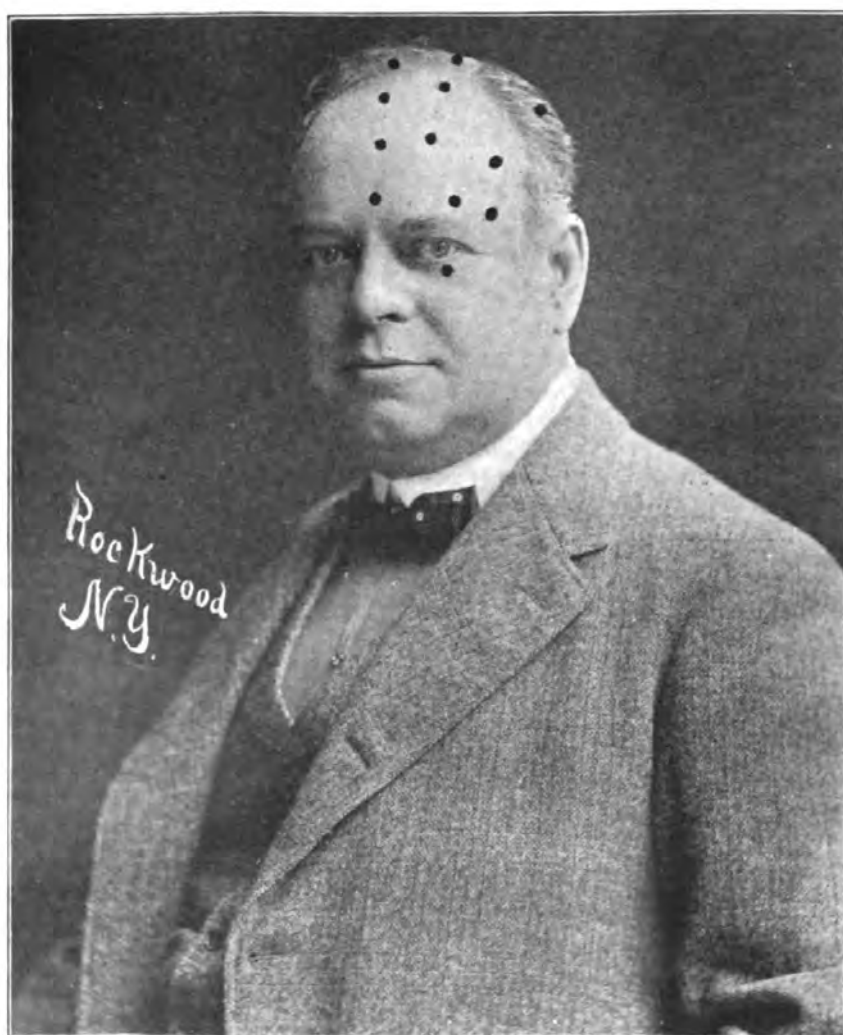
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SEPTEMBER, 1901

[WHOLE No. 753

## Phrenology Manifested Through Character.

### A PHRENOGRAPH OF MR. EUGENE JEPSON.

FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

One of the aims of the JOURNAL is to point out differences in character, to examine details, to make comparisons, to draw conclusions, to gather facts, to observe what points correlate, and how we can differentiate between characters. We prove in the following remarks how near the correlation comes to the actual life, without previous knowledge of the subject.

The question is often asked, "How does the mind manifest itself?" We will try and answer the question in the following sketch of Mr. Eugene Jepson, who has been an editor, vocalist, business man, and is now a dramatic artist, and will probably become a successful lawyer before he closes his career.

This gentleman has been blessed by Nature with a fine combination of temperaments, which favors harmony of action, of work and thought. He is not a man to go to great extremes, and yet his brain being large, active, and of fine quality it is inclined to take the lead.

Had he not a good constitution, broad shoulders, and recuperative power as well as a favorable arterial system to

generate new blood and throw off a healthy influence, he would feel the inconvenience of the size and activity of his brain more than he does. If he had a diminutive body, with one hundred and fifty pounds in weight, with his size of brain, he would materially suffer, but Nature has been kind to him; he has probably inherited his vital temperament from his mother, and his mental temperament from his father. His head measures, in circumference, 23 inches, by 15½ in height, and 14½ inches in length. His weight is 200 pounds.

He is not wholly masculine or positive, for he has the feminine elements sufficiently developed to give tenderness, feeling, susceptibility of mind, and experience in understanding the characteristics of others.

### HUMAN NATURE.

To sum up his character in one point, we should say that above every other characteristic that he possessed (although others are very strong), his Human Nature stands out at the head, giv-

ing him ability to read people as they come and go; and intuitional judgment which is able to take men as they are and to reproduce them in the drama or in literature. If he were interpreting character in any way, or if he were playing a part, or describing the character of anyone in a novel, his faculty of Human Nature would enable him to "unravel" character; thus, we can truly say that this is one of the most prominent characteristics that he possesses.

#### SYMPATHY.

Another power is his strong Sympathy for humanity; he cannot very well live without touching other lives—seeing their wants, knowing their requirements, and doing all he can to assist them in the best possible way. He is a philanthropist without knowing it; he may not give away large sums of money as Mr. Carnegie does, but there are many philanthropists in the world who do not do that. He gives thought and sympathy, and what is something he cannot define—his personal magnetism. He has inherited his Sympathy from his mother, as we said; consequently, the definiteness of his mind seems to be able to catch the wants not of a few, but of the many. He has not a small mind that looks with a narrow view at things, but he takes a large and comprehensive idea of things which seems to permeate into the surrounding lives of others; and so, when men begin to talk about what they have done, he says, "What have you done for your brethren?" He looks upon a man as being one atom of the great whole, and he cannot look at the immensity of things without looking at the innermost character of the atom.

#### RELIGIOUS NATURE.

His head is particularly high, and his moral brain must have been influential in forming his character; he has a very strong tendency to examine into his own conduct, and has not needed the criticisms of the head of any church, for he has taken upon himself

the task of examining his own views of life and religion. He is not sectarian—he sees there are many avenues in the following out of a large and fruitful life, and is not disposed to cramp every person into one groove, but will show charity for those who differ from him; he is inclined to be consistent in his views with regard to a religious life. His broad and liberal views would keep him from being a sectarian minister. Because a man does not agree with him in every minor point, he does not say he will have nothing to do with him, but he looks upon him with psychological interest and weighs his opinion with his own.

#### WIT.

The seriousness of moral ethics he combines with intellectual wit. He can catch the humor and pathos of life at the same time; can draw upon both avenues of thought. If he were entertaining his friends he would not simply amuse them all the evening, but when he had put them into a good humor he would then introduce some phase of life that would make them think of the serious, moral, and relative value of humor. He does not believe in coarse wit nor comical sentiment, but he does believe in the higher expression of humor, and likes to hear a fine debate where each combatant is fired with wit. Were he a lawyer he would use wit as a means for bringing out evidence; he would dismiss a case from court through his power in this direction, like the celebrated Mr. Choate. What he said would be effective and to the point; it would be logical and intellectual.

#### COMPARISON.

His comparative power is very active; wherever he goes he draw comparisons; wherever he is he notices how one man differs from another, and how one work correlates in its construction with another. Thus, if he were in business, the best part for him to take would be where he could manage, direct, and superintend the work. He is not so well adapt-

ed to the minor part—the details—but he is admirably fitted to take the position where he could oversee and control others.

### MECHANICAL SKILL.

Mechanical skill is not deficient—the power that invents, the ability that contrives and devises ways and means has had its voice in moulding his character. He is not probably a mechanic or an

beauty in the smallest and tiniest thing in nature; neither does he pass by that which is magnificent and sublime; the grandeur of the ocean, the roar of Niagara, the beauty of the heavens on a starlight night, all appeal to and inspire him with a love for nature.

### VERSATILITY OF TALENT.

One characteristic is very noticeable; namely, his versatility of mind and ca-



MR. EUGENE JEPSON, DRAMATIC ARTIST.

engineer, but he certainly has the power to understand the affinity of things; and were he an editor or journalist, one to superintend editorial work for the press, or were he placed where he had to correct copy and look over manuscript for publication, his eye would at once detect where a sentence was not complete or perfect in construction; he could become an expert in such a line of thought.

### SUBLIMITY.

Sublimity makes him talk with eloquence; he does not fail to see the

capacity to do a variety of work; he can change his thought through the day from one department to another without feeling any inconvenience; he can finish off a line of work and lay it down and take up the next point that is on his programme, or he could even be interrupted during the day from following out a certain line of thought, yet he would go back to the thought that he had in mind after his interruption; this is because he has will-power, which gives him steadiness of mind and character; and yet, his Continuity not being large, makes him delight in seeing

one friend and then another; of taking up one subject and dealing with it, and laying it down for the next.

Few men have so much power in these two directions—first, in mapping out a large programme, and secondly, in seeing that it is carried out; thousands of men do the first, but few do both. The emphasis of Firmness helps him to make up his mind to do a thing and do it thoroughly. Difficulties in his way never disturb him; yet, he has not the hardness of mind that comes from large Combateness; he has not an irritable mind, but rather a mind to win. It will be a noticeable fact that he will have his own way and be his own master, but he knows how to get the former without offending others. Thus, if he were on a committee or board of works he would be chairman, and would be the man to have the first and last word to say, because others would give him that privilege. If he proposed a subject that was new, and only one of that committee agreed with him, he would wait until he had got every member of that board with him before he finally put the proposition before them all. He would wait his time; he would allow his ideas to percolate into the minds of others, and thus would clench his point and would “hit the nail square on the head,” and would make a good politician—one to control, and one to sway the interests of others. There is not what we may call an officious manner about him, that would set itself up and make other men think that he were having his own way in a matter, but he would plan his ideas in such a way that each one would feel his own importance, and on that account he would carry men with him. That is a characteristic in him which, we judge, has been noticed by others in a marked degree, because it is so strong an element.

#### AS A PHYSICIAN.

As a physician, he would know how to understand his various patients, and it would be almost a wonder if he did not want to become a specialist, for he

has so much of the insight necessary to diagnose disease and balancing power that he is always able to sum up the weaknesses and strength of men. In fact, he is a true physician in many ways, even if he has never studied medicine. He has the healthy magnetic power that always benefits those that are suffering; he would only have to go into the sick-room for fifteen minutes and they, his friends, would give the same verdict that we have. His temperamental powers act together, giving harmony and sympathy, and a clear perception of what to say and how to say it in a sick-room. But his sympathies might be too strong to allow him to be constantly with the sick. He would enter into their troubles almost too much.

#### MEMORY.

He possesses a wonderful Memory, which must serve him in many ways.

#### IDEALITY.

In the line of art he has a strong development of Ideality, Sublimity, and Spirituality, which enable him to show keen imagination and power to appreciate the beautiful in nature and art; thus, if he were a connoisseur of art and an artistic representative of things, he would be in his element, and it would not be surprising if this phase of his character showed itself very distinctly at times. We see the possibility in him of the various powers of his mind having influence at different periods of his life, for he is not a one-sided man with one idea. He is talented in many ways, and has more ideas than he knows what to do with, and consequently, it is almost imperative for him to follow out certain lines and distinct inclinations at the various stopping-places in his life. We all have halting-points, where we look back and see what we have done, and when he comes to the fifth or sixth turn he will find that he has been following out his abilities in different directions for influencing the lives of others.

## ENERGY.

He is an executive man who can get through a great deal of work in a short space of time, but he has very little hardness of mind; he would make a good president for the S. P. C. A. He does not believe in war or fighting, but thinks differences should be decided by arbitration rather than by war.

## SOCIABILITY.

His social brain knits him to the intellectual world through kinship; intellectually and socially he forms his friendships; consequently, they are not limited; he could not live in four walls or keep his mind there; the world belongs to him and the people in it. There is not a particle of jealousy in his nature.

If he has travelled much, he has, probably, left a friend in Melbourne, another in London, one in Queenstown or Chicago, or different places where he has visited, for he cannot go anywhere without giving a little of himself to those whom he meets. He cannot forget his friends as he goes along in the world; we know of persons who can do this, but it is not possible in his nature, and, consequently, he has linked together the people he has met and whose lives he has touched in almost every section of the world he has visited. He ought to travel; he would appreciate its benefits, and as an ethnologist he would compare many of the excellencies that he found in the Englishman as compared with the American, and the American as compared with the Englishman, and so throughout the nationalities.

## LANGUAGE.

We wish that he would use his speaking-powers so that he would be called to come before large audiences. He should use his criticisms that others might be touched with his sentiments; he should use his ideas of humanity to raise and elevate those with whom he comes in contact (whatever else he decides to do in a professional or business life), for,

as he matures, he is adding to his store of knowledge, and he will realize more and more the force of these remarks; he is getting hold of the higher things in life and using them for the benefit of the masses.

He is not a man to believe in classes and to distinguish between the poor and the rich; he believes the poor should have just as much thought as the rich; and, as judge in a court of equity, he would extend as much consideration to a poor man as he would to a rich one. He is not one to be so easily influenced by wealth and station that he could forget justice.

He appears to have some Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins. His head is high in its superior region, and the organ of Veneration is remarkably developed, more so than is possessed by American lads of the present day.

## TUNE.

The musical sense is very keen, and his appreciation of melody is such as to enable him to detect the light and shade in musical effects. If he sang in a choir he would be the soloist, for he would know how to put feeling into his parts, and sing with delicacy.

## HIS MOTHER.

We think his mother was one who thought much of him, and tried to mould, train, and develop the best that she saw in him. Her influence must have been very strong and effective over his character.

## SUMMARY.

He is a little too easy, but when he gets to work he works hard. Thus, he is a man to mould and influence others, to show artistic taste, to interpret character, to understand the wants of others, and to deal out justice, are some of the most important points in his character; which characteristics show through his Human Nature, Benevolence, Moral Nature, Mirthfulness, Constructiveness,



Versatility of Talent, Ideality, Executive Ability, Language, Veneration, Independence, and Eventuality. He could succeed as a lecturer, editor, specialist in law, in the drama, or as a literary critic or musician.

It has been said of him that: In the drama, "he at all times avoided the danger of the rôle in not trying to overdo it. The quality of adaptability in his impersonation of widely different characters, from the intensely melodramatic 'Martel' in Sardou's 'The Marquis' to 'Sir Harcourt Courtley,' 'Sir Peter Teazle,' 'Touchstone,' 'Theodore Bender,' 'Wilkins Micawber,' and other comedy characters, classical and modern, have won equal praise, and gained for him a deserved prominence among the legitimate actors of to-day. His work is characterized by sincerity, directness, and an appreciation of the requirements of the character in hand."

J. A. FOWLER.

At the close of the examination Mr. Jepson said: "Your reading of my character and estimate of my capacities are remarkable, in that they tally so thoroughly with my past experience, that one might almost believe that you had known me intimately all my life, whereas, we have never met until to-day, and I am sure you have had no knowledge of me or my work.

"You credit me with a capacity for varied labor, for meeting emergencies, and for being able to drop one class of work and to enter upon an entirely dissimilar task or train of thought, returning finally to the original undertaking, and carrying it to a finish without special mental disturbance or worryment. Circumstances have proved the utilization of such versatility as I possess, and I have done that which seemed necessary at the time, or that which offered, and have seldom waited for that which seemed most to my liking.

"As a youth, I found it most difficult to decide what I wished to become, as there were several attractive roads opening before me.

"First, there was medicine; I took

some interest in that, but the contact with blood( as in operations) and death (which had a horror for me) deterred me from entering this profession.

"Then my friends selected the ministry: I went so far as to make arrangements to enter a well-known school of theology, but I had certain unorthodox ideas of creed and dogma that my elders and superiors found it impossible to remove, though I was sincerely earnest in my desire to understand and believe what those older and experienced men believed. I was finally sent home by the good president with this admonition: 'Go home, my boy; study and pray, and when the light comes, come back to us, for you will make a good preacher.' Since then, much light has been shed upon doubtful subjects, but I never went back.

"Next, I entered the newspaper business, and served in various capacities, successively, from 'devil' to office boy, typesetter, mailing-clerk, and assistant business manager, concluding as editor and published of a weekly paper.

"Nature had been generous with me, in that she had endowed me with a tenor voice of great range and some quality, and this gift I had, meantime, utilized in a church choir in my native city.

"About this time 'popular readings' were in vogue, and I began giving readings and concerts with some success.

"Next, I was called to New York to supply the place of the tenor of the Broadway Tabernacle—Mr. Rockwood, the well-known photographer—during his vacation. This led to an engagement in another church in the city, and I became a New Yorker.

"At this period a new—now, well-known—comic opera was to be produced, and I applied for the principal part. The position had been filled, but I was offered a place in the chorus. There was a 'come-down.' Having asked for the 'head' I couldn't well accept the 'tail,' and retain any sort of dignity, could I? The matter was compromised, however, in this fashion: I was given the position of chorus-master at a slight advance in salary over the

amount paid to members of the chorus. The opera was produced with success, but on the third night, the gentleman who sang the rôle for which I had originally applied fell ill, and I was given the part, and directed to be ready to sing it the following evening.

"I hurried home from the performance and studied until three o'clock next morning; then slept until seven. A light breakfast and more study till ten, and rehearsal at eleven; not a full rehearsal; no company, no orchestra—just the pianist and the conductor, beside myself. Well, I got through the task, and remained in the part during the run of the opera, a period of thirteen weeks.

"Just here an incident occurred which tested my fortitude, and seemed to prove that my horror at the sight of blood and death was subject to my control.

"A very dear friend, who lived in the same house with me, committed suicide, using a revolver, and it was I who found him stretched stark and cold upon his bed with the weapon still clutched in his stiffened fingers.

"At sight of him, a sudden calmness seemed to possess me; I was not confused; my brain was clear, and in a most methodical manner I attended to all the usual and necessary friendly offices; but when it was over, my whole mental system seemed to relax and I found it quite necessary to pull myself together, in order to perform my duties at the theatre that evening. The faculty you noted—that of dropping one line of thought and entering fully into another—served me well in that instance.

"As to the capacity for labor, I have found it useful on several occasions dur-

ing my professional life. Once, at the Lyceum Theatre in London, I was called upon to play an important character, in one of Augustin Daly's plays, at a few hours' notice. While with Margaret Mather, I was twice compelled to memorize parts at short notice. In one instance, I played 'Sir Harcourt Courtly' on twenty-four hours' notice; and at another time I was informed on Friday night, after performance, that I was expected to play 'Mercutio,' in 'Romeo and Juliet,' at the matinée the following afternoon. Several other cases of the kind have come my way, but, though I have saved performances by being ready; I have no love for such feats, as I have before intimated.

"At one time, the great West tempted me, and I followed Horace Greeley's advice, in part; that is, I went West, but I didn't 'grow up.'

"I gave up the theatre and engaged in a manufacturing business in a large Western city; the venture proved successful beyond my hopes, but owing to an uncongenial partnership, I severed the connection and returned to New York, and again took up my theatrical work.

"It has been my fortune in my stage life, to appear in nearly every phase of dramatic work. I have been called upon to impersonate characters differing widely, and compassing, both the tragic and comic elements.

"Having closed a series of very pleasant engagements with that charming actress and winsome woman, Miss Maude Adams, I am about to begin what promises to be a most agreeable tour with those rare comedians, the Rogers brothers, and this will be another variation in my experience."

# Heredity.

## PART I.

BY FRANK S. WESTON.

In the seventies, several books of great value on the subject of heredity issued from the press, the most important of which were Th. Ribot's, Galton's, and Maudsley's. For the last twenty years but little progress in knowledge has been made; but little published on the subject, important as it is.

The appearance of August Weismann's "Essays on Heredity" and his "Germ-Plasm and Theory of Heredity" (1893) has revived interest, and since then books and articles in considerable numbers are at hand. Novelists have taken up the subject and given it prominence. Mr. B. L. Farjeon, in "A Secret Inheritance," and still more pointedly, Mrs. Ward, in "David Grieve," treat heredity as a fundamental factor in life. A restatement of our present knowledge as to heredity may not be amiss this time.

1. THE FACT OF HEREDITY. —"Heredity in its common acceptation means that property of an organism by which its peculiar nature is transmitted to its descendants." (Weismann, "Heredity," p. 62.)

"Heredity," says Ribot, "is that biological law by which all beings endowed with life tend to repeat themselves in their descendants."

Broadly stated, this means that like begets like; that physical traits, mental and moral characteristics, even proneness to vice and virtue, are imparted from parent to offspring.

Thousands of instances have been collected to show that such is often the case.

Heredity affects the size and shape of the body. Frederick William I. had his favorite regiment of giants, whom he would not allow to marry women of stature inferior to their own.

Their offspring were gigantic, and their descendants are among the most superb specimens of physical manhood in Europe.

Heredity influences the internal organism—the heart, lungs, stomach, and nervous system. Some families continue the same conditions for generations.

Longevity runs in families. In some the line of three-score-and-ten is almost always reached, while others seldom have aged members.

Diseases run in families. One is liable to consumption, another to insanity, another to rheumatism. Thus the pleasures of one generation become the curses of the next. The self-indulgences of to-day are draughts on posterity, payable two or three generations hence. Streams of tendency, hot with passion and lust, lurid with disease, flow from generation to generation.

The fact of intellectual and moral qualities being transmitted is easily verified. Children receive from their parents mental and moral tendencies, and, as I believe, "even the acquired habits of life, of intellect of virtue, of vice." (Dr. Elam, "A Physician's Problem," p. 4).

President I. F. Cox, of La Grange, Ga., was for thirty years at the head of a college for women. He has seen pupils graduate, receive the congratulations of their admirers on commencement night, and then drop out of sight. A few years later he finds among his new pupils those of remarkably familiar features.

"I often forget myself," said he, "and call them by names which were familiar to me years before. They are daughters of those who had gone out from under my control, and are sent here by their mothers to run the same course. It is wonderful to see not only the trans-

mission of form, figure, and expression, but the similarity of acquired habit which passes from mother to daughter."

Not only were these daughters like their mothers, but attachments sprung up between the daughters of mothers who had been similarly devoted to each other. The standing of the scholar, too, was something remarkable. The written record of many a scholar when compared to the record of the mother for the same period of the mother's school life, was found to be practically identical.

The moral nature is subject to hereditary law. It is so in the sense that a disposition, habit of the will, a condition of temperament, may be transmitted, and become a force so strong as to be well-nigh irresistible.

Professor Pellman, of Bonn University, took certain persons and traced the careers of children to the third and fourth generation, in all parts of Germany. One case was a woman of thievish and immoral traits. She was born in 1740, and died in 1800. Her descendants number 834, of whom 709 were traced from youth to death. Of this 709, 106 were born out of wedlock, 206 were paupers or lived by charity. Of the women 181 had a bad character. There were 76 criminals, 7 of whom were convicted of murder.

The fact of hereditary transmission of parental traits and powers is undoubted.

The method of this transmission is not so clear. The work is all done in such a manner that no microscope, be it ever so powerful, can observe the process. Therefore we have theories and speculations in answer to the question how?

Darwin advanced the theory of Pangenesis. Weismann gives us the Germ-Plasm theory. Other men of lesser note have given other theories, but the method of transmission is as much a mystery to-day as ever.

Certain facts are presented to our view, and from these have come what we call the laws of heredity. That these will be modified and extended by further

research is probable, but at the present time they represent our best knowledge of this mystery of inheritance.

Ribot, in his book "Heredity" (p. 147), lays down four laws:

1. Direct heredity, where the qualities of the parents are transmitted to the offspring.

2. Reversional heredity, where the qualities are those of ancestors. "It occurs frequently between grandfather and grandson, grandmother and granddaughter."

3. Indirect heredity, where the qualities transmitted are those of an uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece.

4. Pre-marital heredity, by which a child of a second or third marriage resembles the husband in a previous marriage.

Later students have added three more laws.

5. Co-equal heredity, by which the numbers of the two sexes are present in substantial equality.

6. Pre-natal heredity, by which the condition of the mother when carrying the child becomes its inheritance.

7. Initial heredity, where the temporary condition, good or bad, fortunate or unfortunate, at the moment of generation becomes the inheritance of the child.

The first, fourth, and seventh form of heredity are undoubtedly the most powerful in shaping lives.

Let us briefly notice each of these laws.

1. **DIRECT HEREDITY.**—The poets Coleridge, father and son, illustrate this principle. The father was an opium-eater, and, as a result, he was reduced to such a state of mind that he said of himself that not only in reference to his habit, but in all the relations of life his will was utterly powerless. His son inherited his father's propensities and weakness of will. His favorite poison was alcohol instead of opium. His brother says of him: "A certain infirmity of will had already shown itself. His sensibility was intense, and he had not wherewithal to control it. He could not open a letter without trembling.

He yielded, as it were, unconsciously, to slight temptations—slight in themselves and slight to him—as if swayed by a mechanical impulse apart from his own volition. It looked like an organic defect—a congenital imperfection.”

In direct heredity the child usually resembles one parent more than the other. Sometimes the child will have the father's physical make up, and the mother's mental, as in the case of the poet Goethe, or it may be vice versa. Occasionally, too, one parent will give the entire physical nature.

Dr. A. H. Bradford says: “In Wash-

ington Territory I saw a young woman, about thirty years of age, who was one of the most beautiful in form, feature, and complexion, one of the most attractive in speech, and graceful in manner that I ever met. Imagine my amazement when I was shown her mother—a stupid old squaw, who seemed hardly more than an inert mass of fat. The young woman was the daughter of an officer of the Hudson's Bay Co., and of this squaw whom he had married. The daughter no more resembled her mother than a lily resembles a heap of sand.

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### People of Note.

Any tyro of Phrenology can see at once, on looking at the portrait of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, that we have before us a lady of great natural endowment. She is adapted to shoulder great responsibili-

ties, and the bent of her mind rests upon practical issues.

Mentally and physically, she is well balanced, and is organized to influence the lives of others in a very direct and



MRS. MARY H. HUNT, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS, AND EDITOR OF THE "SCHOOL PHYSIOLOGY JOURNAL," ETC.

thorough manner. There are some persons in the world, particularly among women, who hold responsible positions, who are so high-keyed that their nervous susceptibility almost over-balances them; but in Mrs. Hunt we find one who is well adapted to maintain a moral battle for right. She makes a splendid general, and there are more battles in the world which have to be fought without ammunition, powder, and shot than those that are fought on blood-stained battlefields.

We like to see important positions such as she holds filled by the right kind of people, instead of by party wire-pullers.

### THE SCHOOL BOYS' AND BUSINESS MEN'S ALLIANCE.

One of the most important problems to solve to-day is, "What shall we do with the children when they come from school?" Every parent is interested, more or less, in this question. No one has the idea more at heart than the principal of School 87, New York City; and his mental developments indicate that he is admirably suited to undertake the task of formulating a plan by which a boy can, to a great extent, write his own records.

When calling on him the other day we realized that he had touched the key-



EDWARD H. BOYER.

The work of scientific instruction in schools is one of immense importance. She is constantly on the outlook for the best means for promoting and carrying on this work, and we congratulate the National Organization for having such an accomplished woman at the head of it.

Her perceptive faculties are well developed, while she gathers strength of mind and intellect from her organs of Causality, Comparison, and Human Nature.

note of how to influence boys themselves in their own welfare. The method is as follows: When a boy enters his school he sees that he has a note-book in which no record has ever been taken, with the understanding that the boy is to write therein, under the direction of his teacher, his own record of failures and excellencies from day to day. If the boy is late at school he writes this down; if he has been a truant and has told a story about his being away, he also makes this record, so that not only the



staying away from school is entered, but the excuse, when it is found out, is also noted.

When a boy receives high marks for any work done, or, in fact, any kind of mark for arithmetic, geography, history, and the studies that are taken, the register is made, and from year to year a report of the boy's progress is kept on file. When the boy leaves school he is recommended either to take up further study to prepare him for a better professional work, or to go into business, or take up a trade. This principal has worked the thing out to such a fine point that he is aware of just the qualities necessary to supply the wants of the thousands of employers all over the country in the above-named lines of work. This is not an easy task by any means, but this teacher takes a fatherly interest in his flock, and, therefore, his main object is to help the boys to respectable and honorable positions as they go out into the world.

He has succeeded in doing this for some seven years past, and is now anxious that the trial, which has proved so satisfactory may be taken up by philanthropists who will endorse the idea and enable the Board of Education to sanction the scheme. When asked for a lad to fill a vacancy by employers, he immediately turns to his records and finds out whether he has anyone on his list that is capable of filling the post.

We recognize in this gentleman just the qualities that are necessary to discipline a school of boys on the foregoing principles. He is exceedingly firm, and also exceedingly kind; his sympathy has aroused in him a desire to formulate the plan we have just explained, and being wiser than the boys themselves he has seen what their future means to them. Thus, there are hundreds to-day who are thanking him from the bottom of their hearts for his noble and generous work on their behalf. He does not wish any credit for the scheme; all he aims at is to see the work perpetuated and carried out after he is no longer able to do so.

His head indicates extreme modesty;

a strong perceptive intellect (which is developed over the eyes); a large development of Order, which gives him method and system in his work; a large development of Human Nature, which assists him in understanding the individual characteristics of his pupils; and large Ideality, which enables him to show taste in carrying out his scheme of work and originality of mind. He is a self-denying man, and will stop and talk with the boys when they drop in after school hours to chat about their work, even, although he may have had a long and exhaustive day. As his portrait indicates he is thin, spare, and has a predominance of mental energy which enables him to see into matters in a very keen, concise, and penetrating way.

He calls his new idea "The School Boys' and Business Men's Alliance." One reason why this principal is so well adapted to carrying out the above idea is because he has a large development of Parental Love, and feels a personal interest in each of his children; he considers it the key of the greatest force in the world; it is the force of love; it shows the interest that the teacher takes in his school, and gives the boy himself something to do by making his own record.

The careless boy soon begins to feel the force of what he is doing. He is not scolded, whipped, or severely criticized for a fault, but the lad himself sees that he is building his character which will one day help him to determine what he is going to be. He said, with emotion, that what he wanted to do for his boys and girls was "To help them to develop their characters, and to assist them to realize their moral and ethical as well as their business needs." In this way the school will supply what the home often lacks. He has over two thousand children in his school, and has forty-three classes, and three departments to his work. He related to me many beautiful incidents of the result of his scheme through recommending his students to different positions. One lad whom he secured a position for at \$100 per year is now receiving \$3,000

per year. One excellent thing he has succeeded in doing has been the discontinuance of the rod in schools.

One feature of the school is that the children obey from love not from fear.

The motto of school 87 is, "Do right because it is right."

Note—The photograph which has been kindly lent us was, at one time, handed to Professor Sizer, and it was his intention to use it in the JOURNAL.

## SCIENCE OF HEALTH

### Readings, Notes and Comments.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

#### A HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.

"A hospital experience of a New York woman, was an object-lesson of the way the physical system may be built up by food," writes a woman in the "Evening Post." "I was to undergo an operation, comparatively simple in itself, but for which I was in a weak condition. The surgeon ordered me to the hospital, and said I should be ready in a week. When I crawled into bed on the day of my arrival, I noticed the card over it with the particulars of my case, and under the head of treatment it read, 'Full diet.' I called the nurse's attention to this and protested that I could not stand anything of the sort, and so forth, and that the order would have to be modified. She smiled and thought that I would be equal to it. I found that 'full diet' meant a round of nourishing food, such as I had not believed possible. Every hour I was to have some tissue-builder, or be massaged with oils that fed me through the pores of the skin. I lay there happy and contented, delightfully looked after every minute, and gained strength and flesh all the time. At the end of the week I weighed seven pounds more than when I entered the hospital, took the operation easily, and during a two weeks' convalescence continued to gain. When

I finally left the place I was so remarkably improved in health and strength that my cook, who had not seen me since I left home, scarcely recognized me, and was overcome with amazement at the change in my appearance." All of which should be an encouragement to mothers undertaking to bring up delicate children and to invalids run down by overwork and under feeding."

#### HOW THEY SLEEP IN TEXAS.

A Texas medical journal contains the following:

"It was my good fortune to have been the physician to Mr. Jake Gaudaur, the champion single sculler of the world, while in attendance upon the regatta held in Austin some years ago. I remember his saying that his profession had called him to all parts of the world, but he was free to admit that he had never found any climate where he could lie down and sleep all night in a strong breeze with the immunity from colds and aches as he could in Texas.

"He said that the sleep obtained in this Texas climate was so refreshing that he did not mind the heat of the day following.

"I never appreciated the wisdom of his remarks until I chanced to pass a few nights in the north during

excessive hot weather. There was no breeze at all, and the night's rest leaves you the following morning exhausted and wholly unfit for active duty.

"We Texans cannot appreciate our delightful nights until we have spent a few sleepless ones elsewhere."

#### CARE OF THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Dr. Rothrock tells us that "the time is near at hand when in self-protection the State will be obliged to care for those of its consumptives who are unable to be safely cared for at their homes. It is noteworthy that legal provision is made to guard against the introduction of tuberculous cattle from other States, but that as yet we have made no provision to prevent one citizen from conveying the disease to another. The unfortunate victim of this malady walks our streets unchallenged and drinks without hindrance, in the railroad cars, from the same cup that every other passenger does.

"This, in the light of our present knowledge, is without excuse. We know that while consumption is communicable from person to person, that it is not necessarily fatal, and that fresh, pure air is a most important element on its treatment.

"The Hopkins Reservation, in Clinton County, has an average altitude of say 1,600 feet above tide. It contains, or will shortly, at least 50,000 acres. It has on the highest parts a growth of yellow pine, oak and chestnut. The air is as uncontaminated as is that of the virgin forest. Never-failing springs break out from its rocky slopes, and numerous well-stocked trout streams flow down its gorges. The river on which it fronts is one of the best fishing grounds of the State. Deer and bears are still quite plentiful in the woods. In a few years it will probably be made an outing ground in every way attractive. If a man has a soul in harmony with nature there need be no weariness there. If he has not, the proper thing for him to do is to begin his education again."

#### TRAINING THE PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES.

Though many persons are born with good perceptive faculties, yet they see less than they would unless they train them. The following by John Burroughs shows to what extent he has trained his. He says:

"One day in May, walking in the woods, I came upon the nest of a whip-poor-will, or rather its eggs, for it builds no nest—two elliptical whitish spotted eggs lying upon the dry leaves. My foot was within a yard of the mother-bird before she flew. I wondered what a sharp eye would detect curious or characteristic in the ways of the bird, so I came to the place many times and had a look. It was always a task to separate the bird from her surroundings, though I stood within a few feet of her, and knew exactly where to look. One had to bear on with his eye, as it were, and refuse to be baffled. The sticks and leaves, and bits of black or dark-brown bark, were all exactly copied in the bird's plumage. And then—she did sit so close, and simulate so well a shapeless decaying piece of wood or bark! Twice I brought a companion, and guiding his eye to the spot, noted how difficult it was for him to make out there, in full view upon the dry leaves, any semblance to a bird. When the bird returned after being disturbed, she would alight within a few inches of her eggs, and then, after a moment's pause, hobble awkwardly upon them.

"After the young had appeared, all the wit of the bird came into play. I was on hand the next day, I think. The mother-bird sprang up when I was within a pace of her, and in doing so fanned the leaves with her wings till they sprang up too; as the leaves started the young started, and, being of the same color, to tell which was the leaf and which the bird was a trying task to any eye. I came the next day, when the same tactics were repeated. Once a leaf fell upon one of the young birds and nearly hid it. The young are covered with a reddish down, like a young partridge, and soon follow their mother

about. When disturbed, they gave but one leap, then settled down, perfectly motionless and stupid, with eyes closed. The parent bird, on these occasions, made frantic efforts to decoy me away from her young. She would fly a few paces and fall upon her breast, and a spasm, like that of death, would run through her tremulous outstretched wings and prostrate body. She kept a sharp eye out the meanwhile to see if the ruse took, and if it did not, she was quickly cured, and, moving about to some other point, tried to draw my attention as before. When followed she always lighted upon the ground, dropping down in a sudden peculiar way. The second or third day both old and young had disappeared.

"We think we have looked at a thing sharply until we are asked for its specific features. I thought I knew exactly the form of the leaf of the tulip-tree, until one day a lady asked me to draw the outline of one. A good observer is quick to take a hint and to follow it up. Most of the facts of nature, especially in the life of the birds and animals, are well screened. We do not see the play because we do not look intently enough."

#### A STRONG WILL AND MIND.

A strong mind will sustain a weak body, but a strong body will not hold up a feeble mind. The mind is more than the body, and a strong will often does wonders, as the following case illustrates:

Mr. Joseph Carlyle (father of Thomas) had a thorough contempt for anyone who said I can't. Impossible was not in his vocabulary. Once, during harvest time, he was taken seriously

ill. No going to the field, said the doctor, for weeks to come; but next morning he crawled out among the men as an idler among the workers. He looked at the corn, ripe for the sickle, and then stamping his foot firmly on the ground, said: "I'll gar mysel work at t' harvest," and he did work like a man. His disease vanished.

#### SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Dr. Clarke used to say: "I believe that every man's success is within himself, and must come out of himself. No true, abiding, and just success can come to any man in any other way. A man must be seriously in earnest. He must act with singleness of heart and purpose; he must do with all his might and with all his concentration of thought the one thing at the one time which he is called upon to do. And if some of my young friends should say here, 'I cannot do that—I cannot love work,' then I answer that there is a certain remedy, and it is work. Work in spite of yourself, and make the habit of work, and when the habit of work is formed it will be transfigured into the love of work; and at last you will not only abhor idleness, but you will have no happiness out of the work which then you are constrained from love to do. And, then, the man must be charitable, not censorious—self-effacing, not self-seeking; and he must try at once to think and to do the best for his rivals and antagonists that can be done. The man must believe that labor is life, that successful labor is life and gladness, and that successful labor, with high aims and just objects, will bring the fullest, truest, and happiest life that can be lived upon the earth."





"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.

REFINED AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

### PHRENOLOGY IN CHILDHOOD.

No. 559.—Charles Arthur Bradley, New York City.—If it were impossible to judge the direction that the minds of children will take, we should not emphasize the fact that any practical Phrenological advice would be of service to parents and teachers. It is because this phase of the subject has been of such influential service to teachers and parents, in school and out of it, that we present our readers with a picture like Charles Arthur Bradley for their consideration and study.

All children are not alike; this is a truism that most people will admit, yet all are not prepared to say, psychologically, where the difference comes in; nor are all able to account for that difference until weeks, months, and years have elapsed for records of work to be examined. Tests are given to the children to discover thereby the individual expertness of the various sense-powers, such as perception, memory, attention, concentration, visual, and auditory powers.

When the principles of Phrenology are fully understood and accepted, a great advancement will be made in the work of understanding each individual child; but until it is used like a common commodity in the every-day life of the school, we must still go on making out mathematical formulæ from facts gathered by observation and daily contact

with the children. This method in itself is excellent, but where we have a science founded on facts and upheld by principles, which prove its trustworthiness, we would like to have the subject of Phrenology taught to all our teachers in such a way that everyone would feel, know, and experience the benefit of such a study.

If it were a mere matter of guess-work we should have nothing to do with it; but as there are facts that prove the data that are given and methods of making examinations, we invite the attention of all to examine them.

In the case of Charles Arthur Bradley, whose head we have examined, we have a few observations to point out in regard to the comparison of his head with that of others. He is at present ten years of age, weighs fifty-four pounds, is four feet two and a half inches in height, and has a chest measurement of twenty-five inches, and a waist measurement of twenty-two inches; color of hair, light brown; eyes, dark gray; complexion, semi-blond and clear, and is in the primary department in school. In the photograph it will be seen, between the marks "1," "2," and "3," there is great difference in width, and there is a corresponding difference. The perceptive faculties do not depend upon keen sight or large, impressive eyes, which he possesses. As a matter of fact, his perceptive faculties are small, while his rea-



soning qualities, lying in the region where the second line crosses the forehead, are well developed.

We find in Arthur, a lad who is old for his age, and one who is more given to reason and philosophy than to observation or science. He will always

come to some definite conclusion about it. One of the benefits of knowing something about Phrenology, is to guide parents in giving practical suggestions as to what studies a child should take up as specialties after the general curriculum has been followed.



CHARLES ARTHUR BRADLEY, CHORALIST.

have some question to ask, or some reason to give, relative to his own work, and it will require some care on his part to cultivate his perceptive qualities sufficiently to match his reflective ones; in fact, he looks and observes when he wants to gather information relative to any special studies, but he does not take the shorthand route to examine a thing first until he has thought it over, and

A general course of study is of benefit to all children in giving poise, cultivation of mind, fixedness of attention, and application to work; when a boy has to earn his own living, then he wants to know what he should study as a definite field of work. Faults and weaknesses can be inhibited; thus, if a boy is deficient in arithmetical ability, calculation can be called out by a practical



course of study, and thus very early improvement can take place in that function of a child's mind. The upper line in the photograph crosses the moral and ethical faculties, and gives the child a particularly interesting bent of mind. He is a lad who takes everything to heart, and is very serious and intent upon his work. He will smile occasionally, but he is not a lad who will devote much time to play and frolic, and even his smiles will be few and far between. He is in dead earnest in everything he does, and already shows a keen interest in the affairs of life that, generally, only attract children ten years his senior. He is developed ahead of his years.

His brain is large and very active. There are some brains that are large and slow of growth in youth; hence, do not count in the ordinary sense of the term at an early period of life; but in maturity they are sometimes stronger for being slow in their development. His brain-centres, just where the second line is drawn, gives him the power to think and philosophize. He is particularly anxious about his mother, and often shows a thought quite foreign to boys in this respect. His organ of Cautiousness, where the cross appears, gives breadth to the posterior lateral portion of the head. This makes him take upon himself a great deal of thought concerning the future; it makes him mindful of the present, and enables him to see what is likely to take place.

He is not one who will run many risks, but will be sure of his ground at the outset. He is inclined to worry more than he ought, but that will be obviated in time by his Causality and Conscientiousness.

He has a remarkably sweet voice and a wonderful talent for music. If he maintains his health there is no reason why he should not utilize his ability to a definite purpose; he has more than the organ of Tune, and this talent, joined to his ability for remembering sounds and of connecting them, gives him ability to show taste in expressing his ideas of music or melody of any

kind. It is on this account that we call attention to the fact that it is not only the organ of Tune that gives the capacity to play or sing well, but it must have united with it the organs of Time, Weight, Comparison, and Ideality to give the right expression to the music or to the singing of the song. If anyone were to hear him sing "Annie Laurie" they would realize how full of sentiment his mind really is.

The point we wish to emphasize is, that before one hears the voice articulate, Phrenology can indicate what kind of a voice or what style of music can and should be cultivated. The lad will be inclined to work beyond his strength, and, therefore, must be kept back, and restrained rather than brought forward and encouraged to work up to his utmost capacity. The small photograph indicates his large Spirituality and Conscientiousness, and certainly these are striking characteristics of his character.

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### CHILDREN'S DISEASES.—No. III.

By Charles H. Shepard, M.D.

(Continued from page 63.)

What is called a corn sweat has been utilized in some sections of the country. This consists of a number of ears of freshly boiled green corn, with the husks on, wrapped in cloths, and placed around the body of the invalid and then the patient covered with blankets. The heat and steam from the hot corn soon brings on a profuse sweat, and has relieved many cases of congestion. To give a lime sweat, take a piece of quicklime half the size of the fist and rub it over a bed-sheet well dampened, but not so wet that water will drip from it; wrap this sheet in a dry one and fold it several doubles; place two bundles prepared in this way, one on each side of the patient, in his bed; an abundant steam will come from the damp sheets and the lime, which will keep warm for over an hour; by that time the lime is reduced to a powder and can easily be

removed from the sheets without injuring them. In using this method it is not necessary to give the patient warm drinks, nor to overload the bed with blankets. A balsam sweat can be given by placing a few branches of balsam in a pail of hot water and then placing in the water one or two hot flatirons—hot stones would answer the purpose—to create a plentiful supply of hot steam. This is to be placed under a chair in which the patient is seated and covered with a sheet first, followed by two or more blankets to retain the heat and moisture. Twenty minutes of this bath, though sometimes it has been used much longer, has proved most effectual to secure a thorough sweat, and the empyreumatic oil from the balsams contributes to the pleasantness if not the utility of the bath.

Where there is a bathtub in the house a very good sweat can be produced by running into the tub about two inches of water as hot as can be comfortably borne. Let the patient sit in this and lave the hot water over the body, at the same time allowing hotter water to flow into the tub, continuing the process until a profuse perspiration is established, then pull out the plug to allow the hot water to run off and turn on the cold water to wash off the body and secure a good reaction. An alcohol sweat has been successfully used by many mothers. It consists of an alcohol lamp placed under a pan of warm water, with the child seated on a cane-bottomed chair, and then all but the head covered with blankets. This is an effectual manner of breaking up a cold. A sulphur bath consists of a box arrangement wherein the patient can sit with the head out. The attendant burns a sufficient amount of sulphur in the lower and rear part of this box. This produces a profuse sweat in a short time, and has been used with great success in cases of rheumatism. It is a sure cure for the itch. The makers of portable Turkish baths are advertising very freely in the papers, arrangements costing from five dollars up that are capable of doing very effective work, and will be found useful in many places.

All the aforementioned are but rude and primitive efforts to accomplish what is so easily, promptly, and thoroughly brought about by that most complete of all baths—the Turkish bath. The great beauty and utility of the use of this bath in the treatment of children's diseases consists in the ability to quickly abort what would otherwise prove a serious disturbance. Many such difficulties begin with what is called a cold, which is otherwise a condition of repletion. The Turkish bath, by its eliminating power, breaks up this condition and quickly relieves the pressure. Resort to the bath in such cases constantly tends to the better growth and development of the child. We know that every period of sickness through which a child passes, interferes with its growth and development, and sometimes leaves deformities in its track. For this reason the Turkish bath is to be considered one of the best friends of childhood. The pleasure with which its processes are enjoyed is a most marked contrast to that of the ordinary treatment. The delightful feeling of being more thoroughly clean than is possible under any other process is most satisfactory and enduring. It is also invaluable in all infectious diseases, as heat destroys the germs, and renders the soil barren, thus producing unfavorable conditions for any disease to progress.

The readiness with which the Turkish bath can be accommodated to the necessities of any case, renders it most admirably adapted for such work. It promotes the natural action of all the functions of the body, bringing to every organ its equal and appropriate nutriment. It thus aids the development of all the functions which may be deficient in activity, and secures a harmonious working of the forces through which physical life is perfected and enjoyed. Thereby we have a better opportunity to attain the full measure of social, intellectual and spiritual life. Those who desire for their children the greatest physical good—and what parent does not?—should provide for them the privilege of at least one Turkish bath every week. No one thing would tend more

to promote their growth and development. All who would hasten on the good time, and honor themselves, can scarce find a better field of work than that of popularizing these baths, for unless all signs fail, they will yet prove one of the greatest blessings to mankind. In order that their complete benefits may be realized, there should be large public Turkish baths established by the people, that would be readily available to every child in the land, as well as to the parents. Every city or town securing for itself this grand privilege, would find itself many times remunerated in lessened taxes for the sustenance of its paupers and criminal classes, better health and a longer term of life for its children, as well as in the general refinement of its people.

81 Columbia Heights.

### SHALL CHILDREN BE WHIPPED?

If a boy is to learn not to strike, what will he think if his parents strike him? Are they under different obligations in this matter? Is it right for them to resort to physical violence because they are parents, when it is not right for him to adopt similar methods with his playmates?

"Stop your screaming, Jennie, or I'll give you a whipping." Jennie, aged three, screams right on. Her mother seizes her impatiently. "Stop your noise! You're a great big baby!" Jennie does not stop. She is boxed on the ears and cries the louder. Finally she is thrust out of sight, where she cries it out. In half an hour Jennie, still sulky but at bay, gets angry with her playmate and snatches away her toys. Then she slaps her face. Both cry, and the two mothers intervene, each convinced of the depravity of the other's child. The question is, did it pay to whip Jennie?

Parents who scream at their children in uncontrolled impatience have no resort but violence. A blow naturally follows a weak exhibition of temper. A child knows that he is struck chiefly because he is a child. And he looks forward to the time when he will be so big

that neither parent will dare to strike him.

But what of the deliberate whippings given conscientiously and sorrowfully by parents who think only of their duty? Are not these productive of good?

Perhaps so. And yet everyone who strikes a child thereby confesses the failure of his own personal influence, and sacrifices to some extent, both his own and his child's self-respect. For this loss there is no equivalent gain. Possibly obedience is more immediate because of the whipping. But the obedience is grudgingly given. And deep in the soul of the one who has been struck there will be a scar which remains as a reminder.

There are times when sharp discipline is necessary, both for the good of the child and the true life of the home. But the method of such discipline cannot be right if it endangers the purity of the friendship which ought to exist between parent and child, or abates in the smallest degree either's respect for the other.

A lion tamer will have to use the whip, but the relation finally established between the man and the beast is not one of mutual confidence. Parents who pose as lion tamers cannot also be their children's friends. It would be very well if every parent would reflect on this before the first whipping is administered.

### BOYS CRAVE SYMPATHY.

I have yet to meet a boy, and I know a large number, who, no matter how bad his record has been, if taken in the proper way, will not do the right thing; and not one who, if rightly appealed to, will not be willing to do something for an older person, writes Mrs. M. E. R. Alger, attendance officer of the New York schools, in "Good Housekeeping" for August. I often compliment a boy on his neat appearance in the morning going to school, and say, "I know your mother must be nice, and she must love you very much; but what do you do for her in return for all the care and trouble

she takes for you?" He will look up, and wonder, and invariably answer, "Why, nothing." I then tell him she expects you to go straight home from school, take her your good report, and then perhaps you can go to the store for her, or take care of the baby for her, while mother prepared the supper. Boys must be made to feel that they are necessary and a help to someone. I have still to meet a boy, no matter how severe I may have been with him, who would not be willing to walk any distance to do me some little favor. They all know that I am their friend, and willing to listen to their troubles, never failing to rejoice over their advancement at school. If a boy is working, I always take an interest in his success. Men like sympathy in troubles, why not boys? Boys must be trusted.

I have before me in my desk, a great bundle of school testimonials given to boys as the end of each week for good conduct, lessons, and attendance. I often find a boy kept out of school on account of lack of shoes or proper clothes. Many a time I have purchased shoes, stockings, and clothing for them, but always with the firm understanding that the boy must pay me back with good tickets. Each ticket is valued at five or ten cents, according to the amount expended. This has been the means of breaking up truant habits in a large number of cases. By the time the shoes or coat were paid for he was sufficiently interested in his lessons to want to remain in the school. One little fellow, after going regularly to school for two weeks, could not resist taking a day off to go swimming. The following

morning he came to my house with the shoes in his hand and said, "Well, I played hookey yesterday, Mrs. Alger, so here's your shoes." Of course I was very unhappy about it, and took him to school with the shoes in his hand. After I had made the matter an important one to the principal, she requested me, as if it were a special favor to her, to permit him to keep the shoes, which it is needless to say he conscientiously wore out.

In the same article the writer says:

#### FATHERS, KNOW YOUR BOYS.

I appeal especially to the fathers of "bad" boys, for I know from experience how a little interest on their part aids and helps a lad to success. Ah, if you only knew how eagerly your boys would await your home-coming, if they could count on even a half hour of your time in the evening! Remember that your boys have been at school all day laboring over their studies as you have labored over your work, and if they could only look forward to aid and sympathy in their home-coming, there would be no fascination in the street for them.

Boys cannot be driven, neither can men. Mothers should know this. The boy wants help in his work, in his play, and in his troubles; he needs someone older than himself to be interested in all that he does. Girls say, "That is my mamma." Boys usually say, "That is only my mother."

Here is just where the influence of the father should come in. The father should be everything to his son.

There is a time when you may say nothing and a time when you may say something; but there never is a time when you should say all things.

How near to me must a person live to be my neighbor? Every person is near to you whom you can bless. He is the nearest whom you can bless most.

The art of putting men in the right places is the highest in the science of government, but that of finding places for the discontented the most difficult.

A moral wrapped up in sugar goes down certainly, but it may be feared that it only goes down because of the sugar.

We judge of a man's wisdom by his hope, knowing that the perception of the inexhaustibleness of nature is an immortal youth.

There are seasons when to be still demands immeasurably higher strength than to act. Composure is often the highest result of power.

## How Can We Study Phrenology?

By J. A. FOWLER.

### LESSON NO. 8.

#### PHRENOLOGY AND THE SANDWICH ISLAND CHIEF.

The character of this remarkable chief is portrayed in the accompanying skulls,

forehead and draw a line backward, we recognize that there is tremendous power below this line, while there is but little brain left to represent the superior portion or moral qualities. It is by thus



Photo by Lloyd T. Williams.

FRONT VIEW OF SKULL OF A SANDWICH ISLAND CHIEF.

which are true to life in every detail. It will be noticed that there is a tremendous pull of cranial power in the basilar portion of the head. The opening of the ear and the root of the nose form a very strong triangle when a line is drawn out horizontally from the ear to the nose. If we take again, the centre of the

marking off these outlines that we can get an average of power in the various national types that we come across.

If we draw an imaginary line across Mr. Eugene Jepson's head, and compare it with the one in question, we shall see that the former has a larger proportion of brain in the upper story



than the Sandwich Islander. This individual, namely, the Sandwich Islander, is a fine specimen of his tribe, or race, but when compared with the Caucasian he falls short in intellectual power and scope.

To show, therefore, that Phrenology is not based upon guess-work, we indicate this difference from the normal Caucasian head. The organ of Firmness is largely represented, but does not

ual interest can be discovered. All the faculties in the base, around the ears, and in the social faculties behind the posterior line, are strongly developed; thus, the tendencies of such a character are more toward the physical pleasures than those that make for higher motives and ethical purposes. Where a head is developed is more an explanation of talent than how large the head is. A man with a little intellect may still have a

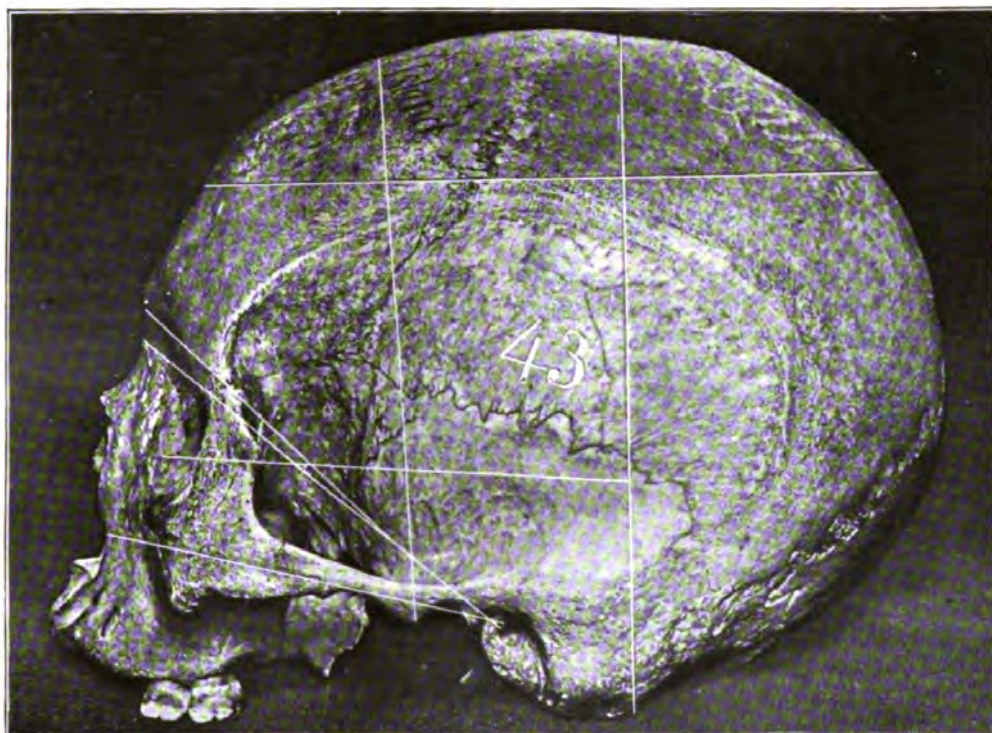


Photo by Lloyd T. Williams.

SIDE VIEW OF SKULL OF A SANDWICH ISLAND CHIEF.

combine with the high motives that accompany the character of Mr. Jepson; consequently, the moral tone of the two men is diametrically opposite. You may say that everyone has the same faculties, and, therefore, that all should show the same characteristics, but when we find that some are largely accentuated, and, combined with those attributes, the desire to do good, while others have simply the desire to gather power, and that for a selfish aim, we find that there is one proof in favor of Phrenology, in that the diversity of talent and individ-

large head, while a person with a comparatively small head may have a well-developed intellect; in fact, his chief power may lie in the anterior lobe. This gentleman has large Individuality and Form, which are indicated between the eyes, and give breadth to this portion of the forehead. He was probably a good marksman, for he has a remarkable development of Weight, and can adjust and balance his arrow, or whatever weapon he held in his hand, to good purpose.

Weight is the third Phrenological



quality in the perceptive group, commencing with Form, or that quality which lies inside the orbital arch; thus, it is easily seen that all our distinctive

racess are object lessons to us; that there is a reason why character differs; and, further, why it corresponds with the non-development of the head.

## Personal Appearance of Great Men.

By WM. MATHEWS.

“‘What made that little fellow captain?’ asked the people at Yarmouth, England, when Nelson passed over the quay to take command of his first ship.

“During Napoleon’s first campaign in Italy in 1796, the Italians were greatly surprised at his personal appearance. His short stature, his pale face, the sickly thinness of his frail body, which seemed consumed by the fires of his genius, but was in reality made of muscles of steel, seized the imagination of the people by the contrast they presented to his dazzling feats of arms. It was a novel and startling experience to find that direct and penetrating glance, that abrupt imperious gesture, that laconic speech and peremptory and absolute tone—all which bespoke the man born to command, associated with such a dwarfish and attenuated frame. Phrenology would have pointed on that greatness.”

### GIANTS IN BODY AS WELL AS IN BRAIN.

The article goes on to say that when a man of extraordinary intellectual and moral ability is endowed with a giant body; when great power of thought, ability to govern, or magnetic eloquence is encased in a powerful frame—the union gives, as we all know, a commanding influence. Constantine at the head of his army, or on the throne erected for him at the great Ecumenical Council at Nice; Charlemagne, the son of a giantess, towering above all his courtiers, with a high dome of a head, eyes large and sparkling, and genius to fuse and mould the heterogeneous chaotic elements of Europe into a great empire; William the Conqueror, a man of great stature and fulness of person,

majestic in appearance whether standing or sitting; Peter the Great, founder of civilized Russia; and George Washington, commander of our revolutionary army—all these men satisfied that instinct which loves to see an imposing appearance associated with intellectual power and official authority.

Among Americans in whom greatness of body has been linked with greatness of mind were Dr. Mason and Dr. Olin, powerful pulpit orators; General Scott; Jeremiah Mason, the foremost lawyer in New England, who was six feet seven inches in height and well proportioned; and the most remarkable of all, the greatest lawyer and statesman, Daniel Webster. Few men in the world’s history have more deeply impressed their fellows by the union of mental greatness with physical than this giant of the bar and the Senate. Whoever looked upon this son of the Granite State, with his massive, strongly knit frame; his broad, beetling brow; his deep-set, brooding, black eyes, and Mirabeau mane of hair, felt instantaneously that an intellectual Titan stood before him. In his voice, his step, and his bearing, there was a grandeur that took the imagination by storm.”

Facts, however, show beyond a doubt that a necessary connection between the size or shape of the body and the strength of the mind is purely imaginary, and yet many persist in thinking differently.

Spence in his “Anecdotes” relates that Alexander Pope, the pygmy poet, was one day with Sir Godfrey Kneller, the celebrated portrait painter, when his neighbor, a Guinea slave-trader, came in. “Nephew,” said Sir Godfrey,

"you have the honor of seeing the two greatest men in the world." Kneller, a small man bodily, had a very good opinion of himself as well as of his little friend Pope, and was hardly prepared for the reply: "I don't know how great men you may be, but I don't like your looks. I have often bought a man much better than either, than both of you—all muscles and bones—for ten guineas."

Louis XIV. passed for being a large man, and the "Grand Monarch," but he was under-size.

Napoleon was depicted as majestic, but was only five feet.

Aristotle, the Greek philosopher who for two thousand years held sway over the world of thought, was a slender man with spindle shanks, small eyes, and a shrill, stammering speech.

Athanasius, who in the Council of Nice was the most potent spirit, was a man of very small stature—a dwarf rather than a man, says Dean Stanley, but of almost angelic beauty of face and expression. In his little body dwelt a mighty soul, combining subtlety of thought and power of eloquence with resoluteness of will, intensity of conviction, and intrepidity of spirit. He fought single-handed, and for half a century, the great battle of orthodoxy, having "no friend but God and death," and to-day the creed of Athanasius is substantially the creed of Christendom.

Gregory VII., the mightiest and haughtiest of the Roman pontiffs, who dethroned sovereigns at his will, was a diminutive man, and so were Canute the Great and the great Condé. Voltaire, the literary autocrat of the eighteenth century and the most brilliant wit of the ages, was one of the thinnest and most spectral of human beings.

Robespierre and Marat, potent spirits of the French Revolution, were far below the average stature. The former the incarnation of will, the other by sheer force of intellect swayed the mul-

titude, but was only five feet two or three inches, the latter less than five feet.

Many Frenchmen of the nineteenth century—La Place, Poisson, Fourier, Thiers, Guizot—were small, spare, spiritualized beings who could distinctly feel their own ribs.

Montaigne, the father of the essayist; Dr. Watts, the hymnist; the sickly Scarron, who, in reference to his ill-health and insignificant stature called himself an "abridgment of human miseries"; Alexander Pope, who wore three pairs of stockings to plump out his legs to a decent size and also wore stays; Campbell, the author of "Hohenlinden," a pretty little delicate, lady-like gentleman; Thomas de Quincey, the "opium eater"—were all dwarfish men.

Suwarrow, the greatest of Russian generals; Frederick the Great, David Garrick, the wonderful actor; and Alexander Hamilton, whom Talleyrand pronounced one of the three greatest men he had ever known, were slender and below the middle height. The brave General Marion "was in stature of the smallest size, thin as well as low"; and Dr. Kane, who surpassed all his Arctic companions in braving torrid heat and Polar cold, was but five feet six inches in height, and weighed at his best but 135 pounds. More dwarfish than any of these ghostly beings was that phenomenon of the eighteenth century, the Abbé Galiani of Naples.

"Personally," says Marmontel, "the Abbé"—who was but four feet six inches in stature—"was the prettiest little harlequin that Italy ever produced: but upon the shoulders of that harlequin was the head of a Machiavelli." Referring to the frequent and sudden alterations in his conversation, the Abbé said of himself: "You see I am two different men kneaded together, who, nevertheless, do not entirely occupy the room of one."

The Saturday Evening Post

## HIGHWAYS OF MENTAL GROWTH IN CHILDHOOD.

## PART I.

Professor M. O'Shea in a recent number of "The Humanitarian" said:

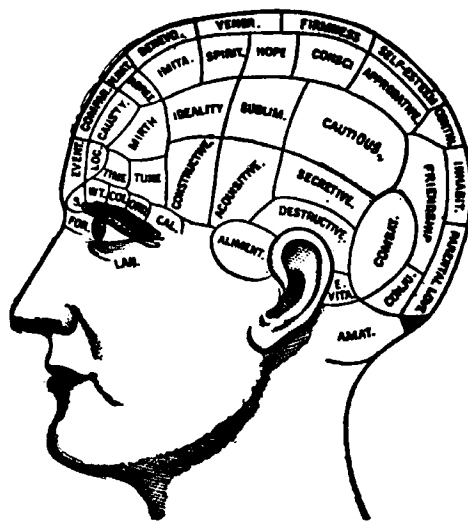
To sketch in outline the processes of development in childhood—to indicate the course which the human mind pursues in its progress from birth to maturity—I must begin by saying what may perhaps be already known to everyone, that there is in our day great activity in the field of child-study, or genetic psychology. This, as we so often hear said, is the psychological age; the inductive method of investigation, which has fully demonstrated its usefulness in physics and biology, is now extended to the study of mind. And the subject of most recent interest for psychic science is the development or formative aspect of the mental life. In our times people seem to care less about the details of the completed edifice, and more about the manner in which it has been built. This all-absorbing interest has sprung out of the view of the world which evolution has given us, a view which magnifies the method rather than the products of creation. As a consequence our mode of investigating mental activity is of a genetic order; instead of analysis and description of the mature mind, we are concerned rather with tracing the steps by which it has attained maturity, and in ascertaining how we may assist it most happily and speedily thereunto.

When Spencer framed for the evolutionists a principle setting forth the way in which physical life has evolved on the earth, which in simple terms declares that there has been a gradual ascent from the most elementary to the most complex structures, the amœba standing at one end of the animal series and man at the other—he might not inappropriately have extended this to include the development of an individual life. Embryologists have shown that every new being must make a start at

the initial cell stage and grow step by step until he arrives at the special niche in the tree of life which he is destined to occupy. Thus the child of man is compelled, in the attainment of his corporeal structure, to begin in the most simple way, and his progress forward is marked by ever-increasing complexity of structure until he comes into possession of his human inheritance. The embryological period is occupied in the process of conveying an individual from exceeding simplicity of organization to that degree of complexity that is demanded by his sphere of action.

This law of development which is seen operating so conspicuously in the somatic evolution of the child is apparent also in his psychical unfoldment. Observe a babe in his first weeks, and note how imperfectly, how inadequately his will is manifested. He is endowed with a marvellously complex organism; he has been given fine tools for delicate, difficult tasks, but he can make no use of them. Two eyes he has, but he cannot converge them both at the same time upon an object; fingers he has, but they might as well all have been thumbs, so far as present skill is concerned; a tongue he has, but he cannot employ it in speech; and, indeed, barring a few instinctive and more or less mechanical activities, involved principally in the gaining of nutrition, he may be said to have no will at all. He not only cannot execute, but he cannot inhibit or control his activities. Arms and limbs fly about in the most spasmodic and purposeless manner. Should the infant wish to get his hand to his mouth, he would have to bide his time till some chance movement brought it there; if he should take a notion to turn his head in a given direction, he would find himself without the means to realize his intention. As someone has said, the young child is really a spinal cord creature.

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



NEW YORK AND LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1901.

*Phrenology is True. The Mental Faculties of Men may be Appreciated by an Examination of their Heads.—Joseph Vimont, M.D., Paris, Physician and Author.*

#### PHRENOLOGICAL TRAINING.

It seems hardly possible that September has come around again to speak to us with all its beautiful fragrance, shade, and fruitfulness, but the calendar reminds us that this is a fact. The year 1901, has been one of great prosperity in America, debarring the strikes and the controversies between labor and capital, and we would like to give a similar impetus to Phrenology, and interest the whole community in this fascinating study.

Facts appall us by the rapidity with which they pass. Next year belongs to men who are always going to do something but never get at it. The secret of their want of success is found in their want of decision, earnestness, and determination of mind.

Phrenology is a subject that is of world-wide interest, and as the study of character and the modern advanced

thought connected in scientific discoveries is increasing from year to year, we wish to persuade all who are hesitating between two opinions to secure a training that will give an increase of influence to a person and double his usefulness. Few persons are able to succeed in the world by a streak of luck, and even those who do, seldom know how to use it when it does come. All persons are benefited by a proper preparation for their life-work. A doctor cannot attempt to compete with modern science without a knowledge of medicine, and a lawyer cannot obtain eminence in the legal profession without diligent study of the laws of his State and country as well as a study of international problems. Aside from these two special lines of thought, we are able to say that by a correct understanding of the minds of children, and by a right adjustment of powers, even in adult life, persons are able to get into the right groove, and

thus save years of wandering from trade to trade, from business to business, from profession to profession.

Success always attracts; hence, if anyone who reads these lines takes up a successful career through the aid of Phrenology, others will be equally interested to follow such an example. What is needed to-day is bright, intelligent, trained men and women as Phrenologists in every city of the Republic and Great Britain; but we need not limit the field to these two countries; we would be glad to see stationed throughout the world, capable men and women to perpetuate the work of those who have passed on.

With the wonderful advance made in science, the work of the world must, in the future, be largely done by the efforts and work of the brain. Phrenology is only in its infancy, and therefore the field for future usefulness is most inviting to-day for those who are well-prepared and determined to succeed in promulgating the science. Many of the students of The American Institute of Phrenology have increased their business and their personal influence, even though these students have not devoted themselves to the work of lecturing or delineating character.

The study of human nature, as we understand it, is a liberal education in many things connected with life, health, and work not generally considered. Few persons are capable of doing all kinds of work equally well. We, therefore, find that one person will excel in writing for the press on phrenological topics; another will succeed admirably in lecturing, while a third makes a good delineator of character.

The cost of the course is so small when compared with the expenditure necessary to secure a knowledge of other sciences that it need not become a bar-

rier to anyone. The rules of the institute, though strict, are, nevertheless, broad and liberal enough to allow of photographs to be sent for approval as to the adaptability of anyone to succeed in taking up the science as a life-work, while the study itself will be of value to any who are conscientious in their desire to either personally benefit by the instruction or who wish to aid others.

Our desire is to help all we can, for we know we are in a position to do so, having a good staff of lecturers on the subject, a fine museum of skulls, busts, and pictures, which has taken over sixty years to collect, and the best organized methods of instruction on the subject. By the bequest of one who has passed away and who was associated with this work for over fifty years, we have been able to preserve a fine specimen of a brain, which will be explained to the students of the coming session. It will be remembered that we have long advocated the need of an autopsy society in connection with the Phrenological Institute, so that persons so desirous might bequeath their brains for preservation after death. We have, in the form of the brain we have just mentioned, a beautiful example of one who has requested in her will that her brain be preserved in this way.

#### PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM AND THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The following statement was made in the seventies, by Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, and it is but the continuance of this thought that has made those who are now left to carry on the work anxious to revive the old wish.

Many letters of appreciation for the late Mrs. C. F. Wells have been received

from all parts of the country and abroad, and a number have expressed a desire to help to perpetuate her memory with that of her brother. No donations are asked for at present, but only a promise or suggestion in regard to this matter is desired from everyone who is willing to take an interest in the movement.

#### To the Friends of Phrenology:

It had long been my desire and that of my husband and brothers to place Phrenology on a solid and self-perpetuating foundation. Their labors for this life are now closed, and the work is left for others to accomplish. To carry into effect this object, it will be desirable to purchase or build a plain, substantial, fire-proof edifice, which shall serve as the depository of our large cabinet open to visitors.

This edifice and museum should be so arranged as to include a large auditorium of circular form; the walls and panels of the hall containing pictures of eminent persons and objects of interest illustrative of Phrenology and kindred sciences. Space should be given, also, to crania, busts, etc., arranged in cases for observation and reference. Such a room or hall would be exceedingly well adapted for lectures.

The American Institute of Phrenology should also continue, as heretofore, to hold lectures and give instruction throughout the year; the various objects of science and art, now in the collection, being admirably adapted to a full illustration of its curriculum of study. Every city and large town throughout the country needs a practical Phrenologist, hence the necessity of such an institute as this to instruct and train young men and young women of proper intellectual culture for the work of disseminating the valuable truths

which are embodied in the science of Phrenology and physiology.

The object of this announcement is to bring the subject to the notice of the friends of Phrenology, and to ask their advice and aid toward obtaining the means to procure such a home for Phrenology, and a place wherein our cabinet can be on perpetual, free exhibition.

We would invite all who are interested in Phrenology and kindred reformatory sciences, to contribute as liberally as they are able toward the accomplishment of this important work. Who will offer a thousand dollars toward the endowment and permanent establishment of the institute? Who five hundred dollars? who one hundred dollars? who fifty dollars, or twenty-five, or ten, or five, or even less? Small amounts given heartily in a good cause are just as acceptable to the "Eye that seeth all things" as large sums.

The beautiful Masonic Temple in this city, recently dedicated, is the result of a few remarks made by Mr. Herring, twenty years ago, which were to the following effect:

"Gentlemen—Something must be done for the widows and orphans of our departed brethren; and as a pledge of my sincerity, here is one dollar to start the subscription list."

Within the memory of many of our readers a mission ship was purchased, and sent out through the aid of Sunday-school children. A story is told of a little boy who visited the ship while she was lying in port, nearly ready to sail. He asked the privilege of going abroad and examining the vessel, asserting that he was part owner of her, as he had contributed ten cents toward her outfit. Let none "despise the day of small things."

There is no better time than now to



do good. Delay till "a more convenient season" is usually fatal to the accomplishment of good resolutions.

The Trustees of The American Institute of Phrenology and The Fowler Institute, London, would like to hear from the friends of Phrenology with regard to this project.

#### FORM OF BEQUEST OF BRAIN.

I, . . . ., now of . . . ., born . . . ., of . . . . nationality. Educated . . . ., recognizing the need of studying the brains of educated persons rather than those of the ignorant, criminal, or insane, in order to determine their weight, form, and fissural pattern, the correlations with bodily and mental powers of various kinds and degrees, and the influences of sex, age, and inheritance, hereby declare my wish that, at my death, my brain should be intrusted to the curator of the American Institute of Phrenology, for scientific uses, and for preservation. If my near relatives, by blood or by marriage, object seriously to the fulfilment of this bequest, it shall be void; but I earnestly hope that they may interpose neither objection nor obstacle. I ask them to notify the proper person promptly of my death; if possible, even, of its near approach.

Signature.....

Date.....

Witness .....

Notes.—1. A duplicate copy of this form should be filled out and retained by the testator.

2. The testator should notify the undersigned of any change of address, not merely on account of the bequest, but also in order that copies of circulars or other publications may be sent.

3. A brain is most safely transmitted in a tin pail of saturated brine, the lid secured with surgeon's lead plaster; the pail should be addressed as follows:

Curator of the American Institute of Phrenology, care of Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East Twenty-first Street, New York City. Specimen of Natural History. Perishable.

#### REVIEWS.

"The Philosophy of Mental Healing." A Practical Exposition of Natural Restorative Power. By Leander Edmund Whipple. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Metaphysical Publishing Co.

In the preface of this book the author says that "during the years in which the curative influence of mental practice has been demonstrated there has developed a quiet, yet earnest, appreciation of the importance of the work; this is naturally expressed in a constantly increasing demand for some book which will give a correct idea of what Mental Healing is. To meet this growing demand for information of a practical nature the present volume has been prepared with the belief that the results of experience must prove of value to earnest inquirers."

This book, which is printed in good type on excellent paper, contains 234 pages. It treats on metaphysical healing (its nature and scope), metaphysics versus hypnotism ("Is Mind Cure Mesmerism?"), the potency of metaphysics in surgery ("Does Mental Healing Claim to Replace Surgery?"), the progress of the age ("Universal Ether and Telepathy"), intelligence and sensation ("The Office of the Senses"), mental action ("The Progress of Thought"), "The Physical Reflection of Thought" (its expression on the body); also the practical side of the subject, which is taken up by chapters on curative influences ("What is a Mental Cure?") cures that have been effected.

The reader, therefore, has a long list before him of points that will introduce him to the nature and scope of the Mental Healing movement which has been taught and demonstrated in a moderate way for the past thirty years. The claim for this book is that it presents the results of experience of many years of hard and constant study where the mind could be observed in all its varying phases. Tests of all kinds have been carefully explained for the reader's benefit.

It is pointed out that fear has a great influence upon an individual when sick. "The Philosophy of Mental Healing" has its beneficial results upon muscular and inflammatory conditions, such as in

heart disease, fevers, and colds. The book throughout is written in such a helpful and unbiassed manner that it is sure to win the esteem of a large number of readers.

"Perfect Health—How to Get and How to Keep it," by one who has it. True Scientific Living. Published by Charles C. Haskell, Norwich, Conn., and L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

As there are many ways of healing, because there are many people who possess different shades of temperament and lines of thought, we are glad to bring before the notice of our readers a book on this subject. The writer of it is desirous of giving to the community what he possesses himself and what he lived without for a considerable number of years. He explains throughout the book the way he changed his ill-health to the opposite; and so much in earnest is he concerning the simple methods that he adopted that he longs for his fellow-men to enjoy the rich blessings of which he has become possessor.



CHARLES C. HASKELL.

He says he is indebted to Dr. Dewey of Boston for his new plan of living, which in substance is:

1. To abstain absolutely from the early morning meal.
2. Never to eat except with natural hunger.
3. To masticate every mouthful of food as long as there is any taste in the food.
4. To abstain from all drink with the meals.

He was cured of dyspepsia by going without food until natural hunger appeared, and quenched his thirst by drinking water. Dr. Dewey wrote a volume entitled "The True Science of Living; or, The New Gospel of Health," and

afterward he wrote a supplementary volume entitled "A New Era for Woman." These volumes contain the results of his long and successful experience in the treatment of disease in accordance with the laws of nature and without the use of drugs.

He quotes Dr. Dewey, who says that "Every disease that afflicts mankind is a constitutional possibility developed into disease by more or less habitual eating in excess of the supply of gastric juice." In this sentence Mr. Haskell says Dr. Dewey has given the cause of disease and the cure. And in a special chapter on the subject he has scientifically explained when to eat, how to eat, and what to eat.

People who have deranged their stomachs by overwork, want of sleep, over-eating, or any other cause, should by all means read the few chapters given in this unique book and the letters of appreciation that are included in the appendix.

The above books can be procured through 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.

C. W. Barker, London, Ont.—With regard to your question concerning a person who has a 23-inch head and a full degree of quality, with the organ of Tune marked  $7\frac{3}{4}$  to  $4\frac{7}{8}$ , we should judge that the faculty was not particularly well developed. The person may not be able to understand music from the point of view that Tune would understand it, but he may have other qualities, such as Ideality, Spirituality, Comparison, and Benevolence, that enable him to show a great appreciation for music and the power to combine tones and melodies without becoming, in the strict sense of the term, a great musician. Tune is not the only organ that is developed in a musician. If you read our sketch of Sir Arthur Sullivan that appeared in the February number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, you would observe that he possessed a large organ of Tune and was gifted in almost every respect, from being a composer, an instrumentalist, a teacher, and a director of music. He had a large development of Tune, Time, Weight, Ideality, Comparison, Human

Nature, and Benevolence. We have not published Mr. L. Gottschauck in any magazine nor reproduced his photograph. Have you seen the pamphlet belonging to the Human Nature series? We think you would be interested in it.

D. S., Cambridge, Mass.—You can control the organ of Firmness in several ways; one by centering your interests on something that is capable of interesting you, especially if it has some difficulties connected with it. Remember that Firmness is one of our essential faculties, and we do not want to snub it in the wrong way, but give it some real good, legitimate work to do and it will serve us properly. The trouble is with most people that they must get it out of their natures almost entirely and give it no work to do; this is a mistake, and a grievous one.

### 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.*

620.—H. F., New York City.—The Vital-Mental Temperament predominates. You have taken after your mother in this and several other particulars. You are not so well adapted to hard work as to refined, intellectual, and clean work. You would not care to rough it on a farm or ranch, but you are adapted to office work, to business, and to special duties connected with some artistic profession, like an architect or designer or civil engineering. You like to reason everything out before you feel satisfied that a subject is exhausted. It is not enough for you to know that someone else is satisfied with his discoveries. You are original and like to do things in your own way, and will guide, suggest, and interest many others in solving modern scientific problems. You have a full development of Language that should enable you to see any facilities for taking up business; you would do very well in law in several of its branches.

621.—M. R. K., South End, Canada.—From your photographs we judge that

your head contains more gray matter than usual; not because of its size, but rather on account of its quality. You are able to do more thinking with less fatigue than many people, and will find that study will be a pleasure to you if you indulge much in it. You use your intellectual faculties more definitely and actively than many of the others. You are thoroughly womanly in all your ways, and ought to be engaged in promoting some forward movements. You would make a first-rate organizer, and will know how to plan out work on a large scale in such a way that others will follow your lead and be gratified with your arrangements. Your sympathies are very strong; they will enable you to show a great amount of courtesy, intensity of feeling, and loving kindness toward others. As a nurse you would be most attentive to your patients. Preserve your health as much as possible.

622.—P. A. F., Rochester, Minn.—Your photograph indicates great intensity of mind. You are organized on a high key of mental perception. It is not easy for you to allow everything to pass along quietly without giving a mental criticism concerning it. You are in your element when you are doing something for some one else. You have a very loving, ardent, affectionate nature, although somewhat reserved in expressing it; but those whom you allow to come near enough to you to actually know you, realize the full force of your domestic and social nature. You will allow your intellectual faculties to guide your sentiments very largely. You are intuitive and come to conclusions quite rapidly and accurately. It does not take you long to make up your mind whether you will care for a person or not; in fact, you go pretty deeply into the characteristics of others and do not allow anything to escape your attention. The sense of Order is very keen and you will have everything regulated by a system. Take all the sleep you can; you will be benefited thereby.

623.—O. R., Cambridge, Mass.—We think that your daughter would improve considerably by having an operation performed on her tonsils; they are, we believe, enlarged, which causes considerable interference in her normal development; their size affects her ears and eyes, and give, probably, a general dullness which you speak of. We have known of a number of children who have been benefited by a proper treatment of the tonsils in youth, by which means the mind has been better able to express itself through the senses and has been relieved of an unnecessary obstruction. Consult a specialist or a good family physician and let him direct you in the matter, or else come to New York and bring your little

girl with you. She is at an age when something should be done for her immediately, and we believe that much of her present trouble can be removed. We wish that you had consulted us when she was younger, as she might have been spared considerable misery and apparent dullness and incapacity. We do not think that the fault is in the brain, but of a physical nature, outside of it.

#### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The autumn session of the American Institute of Phrenology will commence September 4th at 8 P.M.

A reception will be given on this occasion to the students, old graduates, and friends. Addresses will be given by different members of the faculty, and the aims and objects of the Institute will be explained.

The following artists have promised to give musical numbers during the evening:

Mr. Clarence E. Earl, double-voice singer, will give: (1) A. Tenor Solo, "Irish Serenade"; B. Soprano Solo, "Always" (Hower); (2) Vocal Humors (C. E. Earl).

Master Arthur Bradley (ten years old), the young and promising chorister, will sing: (1) "Send out Thy Light" (Collinet); (2) "Who is Sylvia?" (Schubert).

Tickets can be had on application from the Secretary.

#### THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The autumn work of the above Institute commences the third week in September. The class meets on the 17th. The first public meeting takes place on the 18th.

The mid-summer examination was held in July. The result will be forwarded for our next issue.

We desire to congratulate Dennis E. Samuel, Esq., on his marriage, which recently took place in London. He was an old and warm friend of Mr. L. N. Fowler and an enthusiastic student at the Fowler Institute. We wish him every happiness.

#### FIELD NOTES.—U. S. A.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Morris have been visiting Lead and Spearfish, S. Dak.

Mr. Taggart has been lecturing at Bear Lake, Munistee Co., Mich.

Dr. W. E. Traer, specialist in the treat-

ment of chronic diseases, has been at Hot Springs.

Mr. A. H. Welch, of Toronto, has been lecturing in Stratford, Ont., where he gave twenty-five lectures in the Y.M.C.A. Hall.

Mr. M. F. Knox has been lecturing in Seattle, Wash. He expects to visit Victoria, B. C., in September.

#### IN ENGLAND.

Mr. D. T. Elliott, examiner and lecturer, can be daily consulted at the Fowler Institute, 4 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, E. C., London. Arrangements for lectures in or around London should be made at once for the autumn season. Enquiries for lessons, private or by mail, and consultation appointments will be promptly attended to.

L. N. Fowler & Co. (care C. R. King), Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, is the European centre for all phrenological literature and works on health.

The following Phrenologists can be consulted in their respective towns:

Mr. John Allen, F.F.P.I., St. Anns-on-Sea, Lancashire.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Severn, 68 West Street, Brighton.

Mr. and Mrs. Timson, 3 Museum Square, Leicester.

Miss Mallard, 197 Queen's Road, Hastings.

Mr. G. Dutton, 43 and 45 Lumley Road, Skegness.

Mr. John W. Taylor, Skipton Street, Morecambe.

Mr. A. Cheetham, 30 Queen's Street, Rhyll, N. W.

Mr. A. Verner, 15 Vernon Street, Bolton.

#### NEWS AND NOTES.

Among the prominent personages who have recently passed away are the Rev. Joseph Cook, at one time the best known platform speaker in the United States, and a strong believer in Phrenology; Mr. John Fiske, the versatile writer; General Daniel Butterfield, of New York; Mr. Adelbert S. Hay, the promising son of the Secretary of State, who had served the Government as consul at Pretoria; Prince of Orleans; Mrs. Krüger, at the age of sixty-seven, mother of sixteen children, and more than thirty of her sons and grandsons are in the Boer war; the Empress Frederick, who was the daughter of one of the greatest Queens in history, sister of the King of the world's greatest monarchy, wife of one of the noblest knights of modern chivalry, and mother of the "War Lord of Europe," but her highest

title was that of woman, daughter, wife, and mother rather than as Queen and Empress. Her maternal instincts resembled those of her royal mother, and in character and countenance she was like both father and mother. Mr. James E. Yeatman, of St. Louis, one of the foremost citizens of the United States; Bishop Littlejohn, of Brooklyn, the distinguished divine.

## WHO SHOULD NOT ENTER THE MINISTRY.

BY THE REV. GEORGE B. STEWART, D.D.,  
PRESIDENT OF THE AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The above title is the heading of an article which attracted our notice in the "New York Observer." The writer says: Young men are seeking a life work. The ministry is inviting young men; but, he continues, there are men who are manifestly unfitted to this calling, as the following:

1. Men having certain physical defects: (a) a stammerer, (b) a dyspeptic, (c) one of delicate health.
2. Men having certain intellectual defects: (a) an idiot, (b) an ignoramus, (c) a rattle-brain, (d) an empty mind.
3. Men who lack a social nature: (a) who flocks by himself.
4. Men who lack certain dispositional qualities: (a) humor, (b) gumption, (c) cheerfulness.
5. Men who lack capacity for leadership: (a) if he leads nowadays he must do it by virtue of his ability to lead.
6. Men who lack character: (a) character is an important factor in the practice of every profession. It is essential in the ministry. A man without high ideals, a clean life, an acquaintance with God, has no place in the ministry. He must be good, and good for something.
7. Men who lack the highest motives for seeking the ministry.

Dr. Stewart closes by saying: "It is a delicate task to apply these tests. Men do not know themselves. They are unskilful in self-examination. It takes an expert to tell what mature character lies wrapped in the embryo."

Phrenology has helped some of the greatest divines. It can help others in the future.

## WHY SHOULD WE EDUCATE?

"The meaning and worth of education will never be understood unless the meaning and worth of life itself be properly estimated," says "The New

York Observer." "If life itself be worth living, then such an education, and only such, is worth while as will subserve the purposes of life. Courses of instruction which simply lead up to a position which enables an individual to support himself in life are a grim farce unless it be of importance for the individual to live at all. The earning power of education is a mere incident to a larger purpose and a longer career. The true explanation of education is moral and not mechanical, spiritual rather than intellectual. The more knowledge the better, but the knowledge must be the knowledge of power, not mere fact, and the education must subserve the eternal as well as temporal purposes of life.

"If it is worth while to live, because life is to be lived for God, then the bread and butter problem in education becomes important, though only relatively important, as a means of livelihood, while the intellectual and moral interests are being meanwhile subserved. The life is more than meat. Whether it be by the method of the old classics or of the new physics, culture must be had, the mental powers disciplined, the will and heart stimulated to all good things, and the social sympathies broadened."

This is what Phrenology has always taught. The development of character is of much more importance than the accumulation of wealth. It has been said of education: "It is not enough that our education does not spoil us, it must make us better." That is what culture does, and the aim of knowing what our individual powers are is not for self-glorification, but for culture growth, and culture growth adds more to a man than development of body or brain.

## HUMOR.

### EMBARRASSING.

"When did the window blush?"  
"When it saw the weather strip."—Life.

### HIS ANSWER.

"I can tell you," said he, "how much water runs over Niagara Falls to a quart."

"How much?" asked she.

"Two pints."—Tit-Bits.

### N.B. POETS!

"You say you have spent hours on a single line?"

"Yes; and sometimes days."

"Then you're a poet?"

"No; I'm an angler."—Tit-Bits.

## 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.

"Saturday Evening Post"—Philadelphia—interests its readers in two ways; one by interesting stories and the other through its cogent, practical, and well-written articles on business life. These articles have many valuable hints in them for the rising young man; they are penned by men of experience, and therefore cannot fail to have an impressive influence upon the readers they are intended for.

"The Ladies' Home Journal"—Philadelphia.—This monthly, which always contains new and attractive literature, has a startling announcement this month, which runs as follows: "Their Descent Traced from Adam." It is a marvellous genealogy of a Chicago couple used in a story, "Voice as a Revealer of Character," by Amelia E. Barr, is a graphical biography.

"Good Housekeeping."—Springfield, Mass.—"Advice to Fathers to Know Your Boys" is an article by Mrs. Alger, and it is an article that a good many parents would do well to read.

"The American Monthly or Review of Reviews"—New York—contains a frontispiece of President and the late Mrs. Krüger, but its principal article is upon the recent great railroad combinations. The portraits are all of usual interest, and include the late Rev. Joseph Cook, the late Daniel Butterfield of New York, and the late A. S. Hay.

"The American Mother."—Ann Arbor, Mich.—"A Plea for the Children of Overworked Mothers" and "Emergency Remedies and Children Taught in Applying them" are interesting titles in the August number.

"Mind."—New York.—"Hearing and Doing" is an article by Charles Brodie Patterson. "My Ideal Man," by J. Elizabeth Hotchkiss, is the title of an article that is, to our mind, very ingeniously and appropriately written.

"The American Medical Journal."—St. Louis.—S. B. Munn, M.D., has written on the "Progress and Principle of Effects of Medicine."

"Medical Times"—New York—contains an editorial of "Brain Anatomy Instinct." It bears upon the discoveries of Professor R. y Cajal of Spain, for which he was awarded the prize of the International Medical Congress of Paris last August. We shall have more to say about this article at another time. One article on "Constipation," by M. O. Terry, M.D., and "A Case of Brain Tumor" are valuable contributions.

"The Humanitarian"—London—contains an article on "Nikola Tesla and His Work," with an excellent portrait. "The Physical Culture of Girls," by Lillian Powell, is the second article of interest.

"Health."—New York.—"Culture of Physical Man and its Relation to Chivalry," by Lorana O. Hunt, and an article on "Rest" take up subjects that are of interest to us in this busy period of



life. We are liable to forget the needs of the physical being and devote all our time to the culture of the mind; hence, we need to be reminded that rest and physical culture are sciences of our well-being.

"Literary News"—New York—opens with an article, "John Fiske," with his portrait. An excellent portrait of the Empress of Russia is also given, and is taken from a book called "The Last Years of the Nineteenth Century."

"The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety."—Published at Hartford, Conn., edited by Dr. Crothers.—One article of importance is on "Alcohol in the Origin of Innate Imbecility." It is an address that was delivered before The Vienna Anti-Alcohol Congress by Dr. Dom. Bezzola, "The Poisonous Action of Alcohol in some Nervous and Mental Diseases."

"Practical Psychology."—Boston.—"Reaction of Mind upon the Body," "Personal Magnetism, What it is," "The Possibilities of the Art of Psychology," are articles of note in the August number.

"The Revealing Age."—Boston.—The first article is on the "American Spirit," by Ferdinand Brunetiere, translated from the "Revue Des Deux Mondes."

"The Hahnemannian Advocate."—Chicago.—"Differential Diagnosis between Nervous Diseases," "Chorea," by Edwin J. Clark, M.D., of Denver, are two very interesting and valuable contributions in the July number or issue.

"The Popular Science"—Appleton & Co., New York—is full of instructive ideas on various scientific topics; the articles are short and to the point, and many of them are finely illustrated.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco—opens with an article on "Facial Signs," which is illustrated and shows the moralist, the pessimist, and optimist among others.

"The Arena."—New York.—The leading article is from the pen of the Hon. Frank S. Monnett, the Ohio Attorney-General. Its title is "Transportation Franchises Always the Property of Sovereignty." Dr. H. Osgood Mason, A.M., and Robert Morris Rabb, B.A., join in a symposium on "The Curse of Inebriety," which contains many significant truths.

#### PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Holbrook, the writer on "Hygiene and Heredity," is not surpassed. We shall be pleased to send a catalogue of his publications.

#### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The names of students are coming in daily, and we trust we shall have an excellent class this year, both as to numbers and intelligence. Our corps of instructors were never before in such good condition to give their time, skill, and experience for the benefit of students, and we trust that all who wish to take the course of instruction in Phrenology will avail themselves of the approaching session to prepare their lives for success in the phrenological field, or for much better success than they have ever had before in other lines.

Phrenology is the cutting edge of talent. It is to the investigation of mind and character what the microscope and the telescope are for the investigation of external nature, viz., a revelation. The ability to read human nature is of special value to professional people as well as to business men. He who can read human character best is the best salesman, the best business negotiator, and the best lawyer or clergyman. Phrenology teaches how to read strangers, how to understand them in spite of all their efforts to play false and conceal their real dispositions. If a man desired to canvass for business on the road or do business in a store, shop, or office he would be likely to do twice as much after he had finished our course of instruction as he had ever been able to do before, even though he had had years of experience. Every day in business life men are brought in contact with many strangers who are intensely keyed up in furtherance of their own selfish interests, and it is necessary to know human nature in order to look below their appearances and estimate them as they are. There is no field of effort where man is brought in contact with man in which Phrenology is not a source of power superior to any other mode of culture or experience.

Our collection of busts, skulls, casts, and drawings is unequalled for the critical and extended prosecution of the study of Phrenology, and in the great metropolis, filled with eager, brainy people struggling for existence and ascendancy, there are wonderful facilities for the study of mind and character on every busy street. To the well-instructed Phrenologist human character is an open and easily legible book.

"Enclosed find amount for the copy of 'Common School Elocution,' and send me another copy. I can use them in my school, and I can gladly recommend the work."

## CLASS OF '91.

The American Institute of Phrenology, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1866, was the result of a third of a century of hard work, earnest study, and application of Phrenology to real life. The public had been by these means so much interested in the principles and uses of the best mental philosophy the world had seen that it was prepared to welcome the Institute as a needed school for scientific culture, and to appreciate the labors of its experienced teachers.

During the thirty-five years since its incorporation the Institute has instructed and graduated more than 700 students—men and women. Those who wish to secure the services of the ablest teachers, and to enjoy the great benefit of its unequalled collection of busts, casts, skulls, and portraits of the greatest, the best, and the worst characters of history, are cordially welcomed to a place in the Institute for 1901, and to the facilities offered them for entering the field of Phrenology well equipped for making it a successful and profitable life work.

The term commences, as usual, on the first Wednesday of September, and continues to October 25th.

A thirty-two page pamphlet, No. 29, entitled "Value of Phrenology," will be sent free to those who desire to become students. This will give full information respecting the Institute course, the teachers, terms, incidental expenses, etc. Address Fowler & Wells Co., 27 East Twenty-first Street, New York.

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 LANTERN SLIDES.

We are frequently asked whether we can furnish to those giving stereopticon exhibitions lantern slides suitable for the illustrating of phrenological subjects. We have recently perfected arrangements whereby we can supply a large variety of high-class slides, and can make to order slides illustrating any phase of Phrenology or Physiognomy which our customers may desire to throw upon the screen—including photographs of almost every prominent public character. Those of our readers who are in the lecture field will do well to correspond with us on this subject. These slides are also most entertaining and instructive for parlor exhibitions, and are sold as low as is consistent with high-class work.

"The Mirror of the Mind," prepared as an answer to questions arising on the subject of an examination from photograph, will be mailed to any address on application.

## MEDICAL ADVICE.

For many years we have been consulted by correspondents with regard to the treatment of acute and chronic diseases. Advice, for a moderate fee, is given by our medical consultants, who rank among the most reliable specialists of New York. The principles of hygiene are chiefly followed in such advice. Address Medical Editor, 27 East Twenty-first Street, New York.

Attention is called to our new offer in the advertising columns of this journal of the complete set of Dio Lewis's works, consisting of ten volumes, in cloth. The aggregate price for this set is \$14.75, but we offer it at the reduced price of \$12.

This is a grand opportunity to obtain the writings of this popular author.

Much interest is now astir on the subject of water cure. To those giving thought to its application in the cure of disease our books will command the first and most respectful consideration. We were the first to enter this field, as we have been the first in many fields of human progress and applied science. For fifty years and more our house has advocated this theory of cure and published treatises thereon.

With the revival of this subject we offer the works of Drs. Trall, Shew, and Johnson. To those desiring our complete catalogue describing these works and many others, it will be sent on application.

Mouth, lip, eye, and nose all denote fibre, quality, character, whether low and animal, weak or powerful, common or spiritual; whether the love of the flesh and the deceitfulness of riches or the love of the noble and pure predominate.

The rolling eye of the sinister and scheming, the deep eyes of heavenly blue, the brown eyes "that have a look of birds flying straightway to the light," the soft melting eyes of tenderness and sympathy, the eyes of fire, and the eyes of love; the nose rampant and military, the meddlesome, quarrelsome, and ill-tempered nose; the nose artistic and refined, coarse and vulgar; the nose of friendship and kindness and that of unkindness and tyranny; the lip of scorn and hate, of selfishness and hardness, of sweetness and love, all are parts—the words of that facial writing to be known and read like the handwriting on the wall—if there be Daniel-like wisdom to read and understand.

Three separate pamphlets on these subjects—"Mouth and Lips," "Eyes and Eyebrows," and "Chapter on Noses," price 15 cents each—give full scientific

description, instruction, and interpretation. Address this office.

In response to a considerable demand the articles published by Dr. H. S. Drayton on the therapeutic uses of the rectal douche in the Science of Health Department of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is published in a revised and extended form. The great value of the treatment having been demonstrated in his professional practice, as well as by observers long before him, it is confidently and earnestly recommended to those afflicted by disorders of digestion and maladies related to digestion.

The pamphlet will be a very full exposition of the treatment, and illustrated. Orders may be now sent in. Price of single copies, including postage, 30 cents. Agents will find this a good opportunity to exploit hygienic and other reformatory publications.

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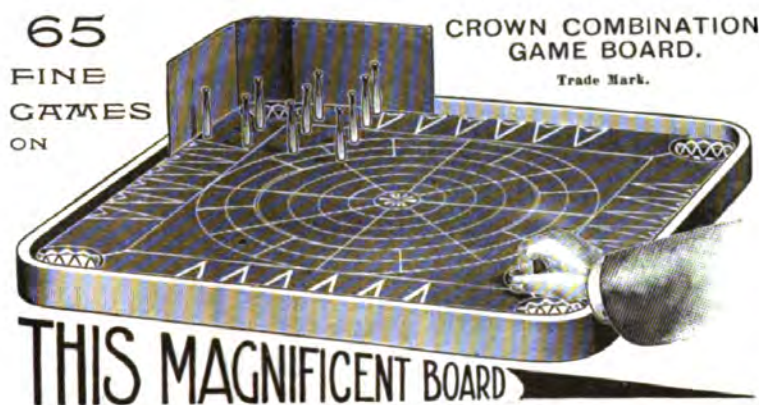
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THE LATE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

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OCTOBER, 1901

[WHOLE No. 754

**In Memoriam**

**WILLIAM MCKINLEY**

MARTYR

"Good-by. It is God's way. His will be done," the Martyr said;  
"Nearer my God to Thee," he prayed, and with the blessed dead  
His brave and gentle spirit thro' the pearly portals swept.  
While watchful, hopeful, tearful vigils all the nation kept,  
While prayer ascended as from one great, loving, aching heart,  
"God's will, not ours," was done, and he, the man we set apart—  
Our Chief, our Ruler, most lov'd, he died. "It is God's way!"  
O words of benediction blessed! Come they on this day  
Unto his people as they pass beneath the grievous rod.  
From Death to Life! From Cross to Crown! From Martyrdom to God!

MARGARET ISABEL COX

## A Tribute to the Martyred President.

William McKinley was one of the best Presidents America has ever had, and one of the most beloved by all sections of the people. At a moment when it least expected such a catastrophe the nation is plunged into mourning for him who has carried the country fearlessly through many crises. He had endeared himself to the people through his labors, his patriotism, his wisdom, his purity of life, and his lofty career.

He was a trusted leader who had brought the nation to unprecedented prosperity by his tactful administration. He was a man who rose to eminence through his native ability and one of whom the American people may well be proud.

He had secured for himself a place in the great line of American Statesmen through his disinterested efforts for his country, and he has succeeded in obtaining for it the distinction of being called one of the great nations of the world. His name will certainly be linked with those of Washington and Lincoln, the two great masters of the Science and Art of Nationalization. It was, however, left to McKinley to add the consolidation of the Union which was the aim of the Federal Constitution. The work of McKinley has been as great as that of Washington or Lincoln. It was given to Washington to begin, to Lincoln to continue, but to McKinley to complete the work of solidification of the national spirit. Therefore, was his work not as great as theirs, as truly genuine and important?

May God guide the nation and lead

others to follow the high example of the noble life set by him whose death the world mourns.

McKinley died as he lived—a Christian.

He was known for his devotion to duty, and his noble character had endeared him to the American people.

History will record the events in his life devoted to public service and his wisdom in formulating the policies of our country. His love of home and family have cemented him to the hearts of his fellow countrymen.

He did more than any other man to build up our great industries, he showed how new markets could be formed and industries be made more effective in multiplying commercial relations with other powers. In his last speech he showed a thorough knowledge of the main questions of our American industries and commerce, and his knowledge amounted to genius.

McKinley accomplished more than any other leader, for he destroyed forever the last line of prejudice in the solid South, and North and South united their votes in both campaigns for him. The war with Spain cemented that union when the Government called for troops. McKinley's first administration further succeeded in uprooting two political issues, which had inflamed internal dissensions—the tariff question, which had divided the agricultural from the manufacturing States, and Southern interests against the Northern; while the silver question was definitely settled, which had raised



considerable contention between the rich and the poor, the Far West and South from the North and East, but which ceased with the election of 1900. As various prejudices have been cleared away and weighty problems settled, the American political life has settled down to its true national character. With the new responsibilities, and opportunities

and remarkably high in its superior region, which was exemplified in his whole life on his dying bed.

His forehead is high and broad, which has given to him considerateness, thoughtfulness, intuitional power, and analytical insight. Intellectual work was a pleasure to him, and so thorough was he that even in his early law labors



THE LATE PRESIDENT'S MOTHER.



THE LATE PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

which were the outcome of the Spanish War, President McKinley met them with a prophetic vision that is characteristic of a great man. Through the conclusion of the treaty of Paris, American Statecraft has set itself to consider new problems and the recognition of the United States by the civilized nations as one of the great powers.

McKinley was a faithful leader, a well-balanced man, with a substantiality and solidarity that is rarely found in political circles. His head was large

he displayed special finesse and genius in looking all round a subject.

We cannot do justice to so large a subject in so small a space, but will conclude with a quotation from the Rev. Thomas Coultas, who in an eloquent address on the martyred President said, "We may not comprehend why the wrath of man was allowed to commit the murder, but it may be that his life needed the Calvary as an exponent of the crystallization of the largest views of the American people."



## The Home as a Source of Health.

BY THE LATE LEWIS G. JAMES.

DIRECTOR OF THE CAMBRIDGE PHILOSOPHICAL CONFERENCES.

The importance of environment as a factor in the discipline and training of a man, and the building of character, is strongly emphasized by the modern sociologist. In every normal human life, it is hardly too much to say that the home constitutes the greater and by far the more important part of its environment. The character of the man or woman as a citizen of the larger social commonwealth, is mainly determined by the nature of the home influences.

In the larger sense denoted by the unity of life, the home thus determines the health of the individual—that is to say, not merely that normal functioning of his bodily organism which constitutes physical well-being, but also, to a very large degree, the character of his relations to other individuals, his habits as a social being; and, therefore, through him and other individuals, similarly constituted and similarly related to the home-life, the health of the social organism. Youth is the most impressionable period of human development, and it is in childhood and youth that home-influences are the most dominant. Then are formed those permanent habits of thought and action, which lay the foundations of character. These habits, once formed, are exceedingly tenacious, and dominate the life for good or ill.

Habits of order and right discipline, of personal cleanliness, of unselfish mutual service, formed in the home, radiate everywhere in influences which make for order, justice, equity, and good citizenship in the State. The man or woman who is born and reared in a cleanly, well-ventilated home, and who has learned to prize the virtue of neatness in his personal surroundings, is not satisfied to walk or drive through filthy streets, or to risk the contagion of foul

atmosphere in his place of business, the public hall or theatre, the car or ferry-boat, or any place where people congregate in large numbers for the purposes of travel or associated action. He therefore insists on all those measures which make for the public health; and it is this insistence which has resulted in stamping out those terrible plagues that formerly afflicted our Western world as they still menace the crowded centres of Asiatic countries.

It was in the home that man first developed the moral sense, and realized his obligations to help and serve his fellows. Lacking the discipline and inspiration of home-life, the moral sentiment always tends to decay. This is especially noticeable in army-life, and most of all when an army is stationed among an alien or undeveloped people. Here all restraints of morality are often broken down, and a frightful demoralization, both of health and of character, results from such an experience. Military discipline is sometimes commended for the reformation of criminals, but it can never be effective unless the whole life of the criminal is subjected to moral and uplifting influences. Every great war is followed by a marked increase in crime, as is abundantly proven by criminal statistics; and this is largely because the soldier is debarred from the normal influences of home-life, and the restraining authority of an orderly civil government.

The ideal home is, in fact, a miniature state, and the larger social state takes its character largely from the homes of its citizens. Those influences which tend to undermine the home are distinctly anti-social and anarchistic in their character. Extreme forms of socialism, which would remove all legal

restraints from the marriage relation, and relegate the discipline and education of the children mainly or entirely to the state, therefore tend inevitably to anarchism, or the destruction of the state. Failing to understand the fundamental principles of a scientific evolutionary psychology, the advocates of such methods are really postponing the attainment of the very ends which they so greatly desire.

"The nature of the home," says Dr. Holbrook, "is an important factor in determining that of the offspring. A noble life in the parent will bear fruit in the physical, intellectual, and moral character of the child." The features and physical characteristics of parents are no more certainly impressed upon their offspring than is that gradual transfiguration of the personality that is the result of habit in the home-circle. With quarrelsome parents and a disorderly home, not only the mental traits but the very expression of the face and carriage of the body are transformed by the domestic atmosphere. The beautiful infant may in this way become the hard-featured, repellant, brutal man or woman. On the other hand, a happy and normal home-life, embodying the conditions of both mental and spiritual health, will give a manly and womanly carriage to the body, and lend "sweetness and light," even to the most irregular features.

The love of home and of all the domestic and social virtues that are the products of a normal home-life, is susceptible of cultivation, like all other good traits. Habit becomes essential character only when it ceases to be a merely superficial attainment, and is completely organized as function, so molding the structure of the brain and nervous-system, that they immediately respond to right impulses as normally and certainly as the chord responds to the harper's skillful touch. Without this deep-seated registration of right habits in the actual structure of the organism, all morality is superficial, all our civilization is but an external veneer

of culture over an underlying basis of barbarism.

The fact that habit thus becomes organic, registering its effects in the actual structure of the brain and nervous-system, strongly supports the claims of the Phrenologist, that the character and tendencies of people may be understood by the skillful reading of their physical signs. Every observing person knows that in a general way this is true. A man with a large knowledge of human nature seldom errs in his judgments of people, based upon such facts of observation and experience. Wise inferences as to the true method of correcting defects in character and conduct are also implied in this essential unity of the physical and spiritual elements in the life of man.

All the influences which surround and affect the lives of human beings are potent factors in their discipline and education, and of these the home-influences are the most fundamental and important. The circumstances of our modern industrial life, which enforce nomadic conditions upon the laborer, and prevent him from becoming the owner of his home, or which perpetuate the floating populations of the tenement houses in our great cities, are greatly to be deplored, since under such conditions a genuine home-life is impossible. As George Eliot has well said, "A human life should be well-rooted in some spot of a native land, where it may get the love of tender kinship for the face of the earth, for the labors men go forth to, for the sounds and accents that haunt it, for whatever will give that early home a familiar, unmistakable difference amidst the future widening of knowledge: a spot where the definiteness of early memories may be inwrought with affection, and kindly acquaintance with all neighbors, even to the dogs and donkeys, may spread, not by sentimental effort and reflection, but as a sweet habit of the blood."

This it is, indeed, to have a home. This it is to find in that home the conditions of physical and mental health.

## People of Note

### MR. CLARENCE E. EARL.

There are many lessons which our readers can learn from the accompanying photograph. The organization of this gentleman is very compact, and accompanies a fine quality and an active brain. The diagram on the photograph

tion; thus, the connecting line is drawn from the centre pole of the face, indicating his warm, earnest, sympathetic nature, with his organ of Friendship, which he manifests in a very distinct manner. The double chin, noticeable



MR. CLARENCE E. EARL.

Head Measurement  $22\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ , 200 pounds weight.

illustrates the key-note of this gentleman's character.

His strong Vital Temperament he has inherited from his mother, along with his keen susceptibility of mind, his active sympathy, and practical, intellectual power. The triangle on the face indicates the fullness that always accompanies the Vital Temperament. This triangle, it will be noticed, corresponds with his strong, social, friendly disposi-

at the lower dot, also harmonizes with the development of the Vital or Nutritive Temperament. His arterial system is well supplied, hence he warms to a subject with more than ordinary power, and he shows light and shade in everything he does. His Assimilative power is also strong, which manifests itself through his digestive organs; and could we give the portraits here of Anthony Hope and W. K. Olcott it would

be seen what a striking difference is to be observed between them.

The second arrangement of dots portrays another very distinct power of his mind; Tune, Constructiveness, Human Nature, Benevolence, and Spirituality, together with Hope, give him a superior mind to appreciate music. We might call his temperament a musical one, for he has all the absorbent powers that are necessary to appreciate the light and shade of sympathetic music. His Originality of mind also shows itself very distinctly in this group of faculties. He has aims and purposes that are distinctly original. Such an organization as his ought to be employed where he can give expression to the highest development of thought in religious work. It does not indicate that he possesses a sectarian mind; his spirit of sympathy is so broad that it would not be surprising if he showed a consistency of belief that was able to appreciate the difference of every kind of creed. He is not one to follow a set doctrine, and were he to give himself up to philanthropic efforts he would be employed by various sections of church work.

Time, Tune, Weight, Mirthfulness, and Constructiveness work directly with his moral brain; thus, he is able to get in touch with the needs of the community. He is never stilted or artificial in any work that he does; at the same time he expresses all the necessary dignity in carrying out any responsible work that he undertakes to do. He is a born critic, but his criticisms are given in such a way that they are always acknowledged and accepted by the ones to whom he gives them.

We find here exceptional power to compose, both in music and verse. Ideality and Spirituality, combined, lead him to become interested in certain sections of literary composition, while his power to improvise, adjust, change, or compose music on a moment's notice must make his musical power of double value and importance. He has so much natural sympathy that he would be a very acceptable singer at funerals or in interpreting oratorical music. His ex-

pression of certain soothing melodies or sweet hymns would enable him to breathe solace to those who are going through any mental suffering; and so keen are his own sensibilities that he is able to interpret the minds of others and to understand their needs.

The organ of Language is large, and it is noticeable in the portrait; thus, he should be able to make suitable addresses and give a word of comfort in the hour of trouble.

Aside from his musical ability, he has organizing power and knows how to map out work, and can show great versatility of mind.

From his father he has received his energy, spirit, and much of his force of character.

#### CHATS IN OUR CONSULTING ROOM.

There is much that is interesting in our consulting-room with which the public is never made acquainted on account of its professional nature. Occasionally it is our privilege to meet with those whose interest in the science makes them willing to bear testimony to the truth of the remarks. The following note is from Mr. Earl:

"The conclusions arrived at by Miss Fowler were so remarkably correct that, for the sake of the science, I gladly explain a few of them.

"I had never seen the examiner before the examination, and she did not know me, yet she read my character as though she had had a long talk with my mother; but this I was positive she had not done.

"One of the first remarks made was that I resembled my mother in quality of organization and temperament, and had inherited from her my active development of Benevolence and Human Nature. The above I know to be a fact, as I have partaken much of her nature.

"I was told that I had the musical mind, that I could not only sing sympathetically at funerals, but compose and improvise many delicate and sweet melodies.

"In regard to my musical talent, I may say of myself that I have sung since I was seven years old, and my voice, strange to say, has never changed, and that I have a register of seven notes higher than any other American tenor. I believe that music has been given to

me as a precious gift to use for the benefit of others, and never a week passes but what I am asked to sing several times at funerals and many charities.

Clarence E. Earl,  
"Brooklyn, N. Y."

### THE LATE SIR JOHN STAINER, DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

By D. T. ELLIOTT.

The brilliant career of the late Sir John Stainer, Mus.Doc. of the University of Durham, closed on March 31st last at Verona, Italy, aged 60. Sir John was joint editor with Sir Hubert Parry of Movello's series of Primers; with the late W. A. Barrett, of "A Dictionary of Musical Terms," and author of "The Organ," "Harmony," "Composition," "The Music of the Bible," and other musical subjects. He was organist of St. Paul's, London, from 1872-88, and Professor of Music at Oxford from 1883, and D.C.L.

Sir John Stainer possessed the artistic temperament in a pre-eminent degree, as indicated by the breadth of the anterior, superior regions of the head. The size of his head was above the average; in form and general build he resembled the late Eric Mackay, the poet, whom we had the pleasure of examining in 1898. Sir John Stainer was characterized by a very optimistic spirit, great buoyancy of mind, and a happy, genial disposition. He was capable of taking a very lively interest in his surroundings, and would manifest a strong, sympathetic feeling in the welfare of his friends, for his youthfulness and happy tone of mind made him universally popular and a general favorite in whatever society he moved. The social element in his character was always prominent; his adaptability and brilliant conversational powers gave him exceptional advantages in distinguishing himself. His affability and pleasantness of manner won him many admirers. He was always approachable, and ready to render effective service where he could.

He possessed a very strong character and a distinct personality. The trend of his mind was spiritual, his aspirations were high. He would frequently live in a world of his own creating; his mental expansiveness, intellectual breadth and idealistic conception of beauty, art, and harmony gave him considerable



SIR JOHN STAINER.

originality and a fruitful imagination. Notwithstanding the strength of these elements, he could not sacrifice the practical things of life for the purely orna-

mental. The creative and æsthetic departments of his mentality were well supported by a large basilar brain and a healthy physique. He was too practical and industrious to be visionary. His strong characteristics were his decisiveness, tenacity of purpose, self-reliance, and energetic perseverance in overcoming obstacles. He was diligent in accomplishing his object, and thorough and exact in completing whatever he commenced. This was the keynote of his many successes in life, and brought him fame and honor. The length and breadth of the anterior lobe of the brain is indicative of genius; all the faculties located in that region were large and active; the reflective and æsthetic faculties worked in unison, and his large perceptive faculties enabled him to apply his theories and bring them to a practical issue. He was critically exact in Time, and his sense of melody and harmony was acute—con-

joined to a large and active moral brain, gave him pathos, intensity of feeling, aspiration, and a mind imbued with an exalted conception of the infinite and sublime in the divinity that shapes our ends. These feelings were expressed in Music that will be appreciated in all time. He was thoughtful and discreet, guarded in his actions, vigorous and hopeful, and a pleasant companion; he had a capital memory for faces, places, and the looks of objects, and could never forget an old friend. His verbal memory was equally as strong. With practice he would have made an excellent orator. He was capable of wielding a powerful influence over his fellows. His mental powers were above the average in strength and richness of ideas. His fertile brain and harmonious development of mind and body peculiarly adapted him for an artistic profession, in which he has been so successful. His work will live after him.

---

## Hereditv.

### PART II.

BY FRANK S. WESTON.

**2. REVERSIONAL HEREDITY.**—According to this law any peculiarity instead of passing direct from parent to child, may slip one or more generations and reappear lower down in the line of descent. This law can only be explained by assuming that the qualities which were patent in the grandfather and grandchild were latent in the intervening generation. There is nothing remarkable in this, as numerous instances are on record to prove that physical and intellectual peculiarities may remain dormant for a long time in an individual and then suddenly develop into prominence under some unwonted pressure.

Our characters, in addition to those traits of character which attract general attention, have secret traits, ready to spring into prominence on unusual con-

ditions. This study of the latent powers has of late attracted much notice, and observation has shown that there may lie dormant in a man tendencies and forces which he may not suspect, but which in his children develop into marked traits.

Here is an example of reversional heredity of physical peculiarities.

"Two negro slaves, living on the same Virginian plantation, were married. The wife gave birth to a daughter who was perfectly white. On seeing the color of the child she was alarmed and tried to hide the infant lest the father should see it. He came in and soon asked for the babe. When he saw the child he was pleased. A few days later he said to his wife, "you were alarmed because my child was white, but I love



her all the more on that account. My own father was white, although my grandfather and great-grandfather were as black as you and I." This girl was sold to Admiral Ward when she was fifteen years of age, was brought to London and exhibited before the Royal Society." (Quatrefage's "Unity of Man.")

Instances of this kind have occurred in Africa. Reversional heredity of mental and moral aptitudes and passions are of frequent occurrence.

**3. INDIRECT HEREDITY.**—We sometimes see striking likeness between relations, out of the direct line of descent. A nephew will have the characteristics of an uncle, or aunt, or niece. This form of heredity was denied for a time, but the researches of Budach and Lucas have placed it beyond a doubt.

The nephew resembles the uncle, the cousin the cousin, because each of them have what belonged to a common ancestor, who transmitted it to the intermediate generations, in whom it has been latent.

**4. PRE-MARITAL HEREDITY.**—The effect of the first pregnancy is never wholly lost. This is well known to breeders, and so they are very careful as to what male first covers the female. What is true of the lower orders of animals is true of the human race. So, children of a second marriage often resemble, not the real father, but the first husband; and this will probably occur in every case where the first husband was idolized, while the second is not.

**5. CO-EQUAL HEREDITY.**—All we know about this is the fact, which is known to all.

**6. PRE-NATAL HEREDITY.**—There is no doubt but that the circumstances and thoughts of the mother exert a powerful influence in moulding the physical and mental characteristics of the offspring which she is carrying. Out of ninety-two births which occurred in the district of Londau, France, within a few months after the siege of 1793, during which a terrible cannonading was kept up for days, and the arsenal blown up, sixteen died at birth, thirty-

three died in their first year, eight were idiots, and did not live five years, two were found with fractured limbs, making nearly two-thirds of the entire number unhappily influenced by the continual state of alarm on the part of the mother.

James I. was a monarch noted for his cowardice. Emotions of fear were easily excited, yet this was not a trait of his ancestors. It is accounted for by the fact that his mother was terrorized by an assassination in her presence, shortly before the birth of James.

Napoleon is an example of inherited will and bravery. Before his birth his mother was accustomed to warlike scenes, accompanying her husband on his military expeditions, and sharing with him the scenes of civil war. This she did with no fear, but with enjoyment.

The mother's life is a dominating power in the child's life up to the moment of parturition. The attitude of the mother during pregnancy has a mysterious but wonderful influence upon the infant that is to be. What she has thought and been will most surely leave an impress on the new-comer. If she has lived before God, showing sweetness of temper and amiability of disposition, the infant will come into the world predisposed to be a blessing to the parents and to mankind.

An example of this influence in a bad direction is seen in the assassin of President Garfield, Charles Guiteau. According to the testimony given in this case, his mother was wholly unreconciled to her condition during the months previous to his birth, and resorted to every possible means of producing an abortion by means of drugs. He came into the world with a body weakened by the violence done it; his nervous system depraved by the excited and turbulent condition of his mother during his development, and his mind stamped with the reckless regard for human life felt by his mother in her unsuccessful attempts to destroy her helpless unborn babe.

Some writers have, no doubt, exag-

gerated the possible results of antenatal influences. Every child cannot be made a genius; the influence of inherited evil cannot be all effaced, but much may be accomplished by right living, high ideals, and good dispositions. If the mother during gestation is fretful and complaining; if she indulges depraved tastes, the child almost surely will bear in his disposition the marks of her habits.

A woman, educated and well connect-

ed, found her husband so penurious as to begrudge her the necessities of life, although he did not mind money for his own vices. "When I was about to become a mother," said she, "my husband refused me money, and had I not risen from my bed after he was asleep at night, and taken money out of his pocketbook, my boy would not have had a single garment at his birth." That boy, in spite of intellect and high culture, was an inveterate thief.

## SCIENCE OF HEALTH

### Readings, Notes, Comments, etc.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

#### COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF MEN AND WOMEN.

I think the first study ever made on the comparative strength of the sexes was by Dr. Janes who has written so well for this journal up to the present time. This study was published in the "Herald of Health" some twenty-five years ago. Since then numerous others have been made. The following is one of the most recent:

"Testing certain feats of strength between the members of a young woman's and young man's colleges at New York has resulted in the following comparison: The athletic feats of the college woman equal those of boys of fourteen or fifteen, and are far below those of college men, or even of high-school boys. The young women run fifty per cent. more slowly than men; they jump sixty-two per cent. as far—the average of three events in each case—and throw a baseball only forty-five per cent. as far. But it must be remembered that these figures are from a single woman's college, as against the men's records for all colleges. The latter are the supreme

achievements of years of selection and training, and of inherited traditions of 'form.' Where women have been trained for acrobats as carefully as men, much less allowance need be made for sex. Professional women gymnasts are little less efficient than men in skill and agility, and sometimes even in strength. The softness of their muscles is favorable to rapid and dexterous motion. Some trainers have even held that there is practically no difference in possible muscular ability of men and women of the same size, but that women are subjectively less athletic; that they are not so much the weaker as the gentler sex. They make good scores at tennis and golf, and their long-distance achievements on the bicycle have shown them possessed of marvellous endurance."

#### BUTCHERS DO HAVE CONSUMPTION.

The "Butchers' Advocate" says:

"About once a year a story goes the rounds of the press that butchers are immune from consumption. These

stories have been permitted to go uncontradicted for so long that they have gotten to be generally believed.

"Now, the truth is that the percentage of butchers who die of consumption is quite as large as the percentage of those engaged in any other ordinary line of business. My reason for giving space to this is that some butchers might be led to believe that they really are immune, and therefore become careless of their health."

### EXISTENCE OF A SOUL.

One of the strongest proofs of the existence of the soul is seen in the fact that at no two consecutive moments of our lives does the ego feeling rest upon the same matter or energy. The systems of waves within my brain will all have radiated away many times before this paragraph is completed. The matter giving out, the energy will pass away as waste, and the arteries bring back a new supply. For days, weeks, months, and years, matter and energy will thus pass while the identical consciousness will persist, and can be traced through every change precisely as energy can be traced from matter to matter. To say that energy is a two-sided entity, one side of which constitutes sensation, is against the facts. The energy my body has today is not that of yesterday. Yesterday's energy has all radiated away and carried both its sides with it; but the same consciousness remains.

### THE PHENOMENA OF THOUGHT.

If a person wished to see the phenomena of thinking with his eyes and were armed with adequate appliances to ascertain what was going on in my brain at the time, then, what we should experience to be thought; he, on the other hand, would perceive only the movements in my brain—in short, that which he appreciates as motion I experience as motion we experience as thought.

If this view be correct, it will follow that the thoughts of which we are conscious are but a small part of the thought going on even in our own brains, and which would be seen by a beholder as motion, the rest being unconscious cerebration, and as much outside our consciousness as are the thoughts of other people. We are led also to the conclusion that the thought which is going on in the brains of all the animals that exist is but the "small dust in the balance," compared with what is going on throughout the rest of the mighty universe.

The idea advanced in these passages is so beyond all the accepted crudity of common learning, it reads like a new chapter of thought itself. It is one of the boldest advances of science to explain mental phenomena that has ever been put forward. It is not materialistic, but it admits an external energy which is universal, eternal, omnipresent, omnipotent.

### SPIRITUAL PROGRESS.

The term spiritual progress is often vaguely used. We all have an indistinct notion that spiritually-minded people are better than others, but we hardly know in what respect they are better. As I look at the subject, spiritual progress consists largely in growth in purity, kindness, love, justice, and nobility of character. The point I desire most to bring out is that none of these virtues flourish in an impure mind. If we want to progress spiritually we must cultivate purity of character. And what is purity? It is not as many suppose a negative condition, in which there is an absence of evil, but nothing good. Purity consists in the presence of all the virtues, in an active, healthy condition, unmixed with evil. Pure water is water unmixed with other substances. A pure character is a character full of courage, hope, aspiration, and love for the good unmixed with the presence and love for things not good.

### MUSCLE AND BRAIN DEVELOPMENT.

The muscular system and the brain should be developed together. If a person uses or trains one of these systems and neglects the other, as is often the case with gymnasts, especially those who train themselves for feats of skill, we have a more or less one-sided man, whose value in the game of life is greatly diminished. It is by exercise that any part is nourished. To produce a well-developed brain that will think clearly and see things as they are, this organ must receive exercise in a great variety of ways, on a great variety of subjects, and it is not enough to train it in mathematics, in history, in geography; it must have a general training in a far wider field. But the work done by the brain should not be exhaustive, so as to weaken the organ, or recuperation will be slow, and in this lowered state mental diseases may gain a hold, which would not otherwise be the case. An over-worked brain can never see things straight or think vigorously, nor can an underworked one.

So with the muscular system. Exercise in actual work, or in youth in natural sport, or both, produces the most natural growth. Gymnastic training in the school life is also useful, but all excessive training produces evil results.

Other things being equal, the best bodies are those in which both muscle and brain have had their due share of exercise in early life, so that a harmony has been established between them that will not easily be destroyed by the many vicissitudes of an active life, especially if that life be guided by a wise hygiene that preserves it from most of the evil influences of its environment.

### OLD GREEK PRAYER FOR HEALTH.

The following prayer for health was found inscribed on the wall of the Temple dedicated to Esculapius:

"Oh, ye children of Apollo! who in

time past have stilled the waves of sorrow for many people, lighting up a lamp of safety before those who travel by sea and land; be pleased, in your great condescension, though ye be equal in glory with your elder brethren, the Dioscuri, and your lot in immortal youth be as theirs, to accept this prayer, which in sleep and vision you have inspired. Order it aright, I pray you, according to your loving kindness to men. Preserve me from sickness, and endue my body with such a measure of health as may suffice it for the obeying of the spirit, that I may pass my days unhindered and in quietness."

### FIGHTING CONSUMPTION TO THE FINISH.

Professor Koch, on his return to Berlin after the session of the congress to consider the question of the treatment and prevention of consumption, said:

"Experiment, and not argument, must be the watchword of medical and scientific men who would fight consumption to the finish, I deprecate very deeply—though not from a personal standpoint, but from the standpoint of the vital issues involved—that theories, by whomsoever advanced, should now sow only greater discord in our already many-minded ranks. We are well on the road to victory over consumption. The final triumph is denied only by those who are unwilling to sacrifice their hobbies and work together to the common end. I have one word, and only one word, to say, and that is what I said in London. That word is 'experiment.'"

A good many things have already been settled in the treatment of consumption. One is that it must be mainly hygienic. A tuberculous patient could hardly recover if his stomach is not kept in perfect order and if nutrition is not made an important part of the method used. Air and sunshine are also essential, and everything should be done to strengthen and toughen the

system, but nothing should be in excess or extremes. This last is a great danger. Though the death-rate from this disease is gradually lessening, yet it will, we fear, be a long time before it is stamped out. One point to us seems clear and that is that each individual whose constitution in any way inclines him to it should become informed as to the most important precautions and live a life which will, so far as is possible, lift him above or out of the danger line. Do what he will, he can hardly escape being exposed to the germs of the disease, but if his constitution is kept at its best he may be nearly or quite immune from them.

### LARGE GARDENS.

We have large wheat and cornfields, but if you want to see large gardens, according to "Mehan's Monthly," you must go to England. There, a gardener is often a person of great responsibility, and requires a breadth of intelligence more varied than in many professions. Welbeck Abbey, the seat of the Duke of Portland, has a garden that is ten miles in circumference. The vegetable garden alone occupies thirty-two acres. There is a sunken garden, ten feet below the normal level of the ground, that occupies two acres, and requires an immense number of bedding plants to fill them. The glass-houses on the place for the growth of flowers, fruits, and vegetables strike a casual observer as constituting a village rather than adjuncts to a private gentleman's mansion. The whole thirty-two acres is enclosed by walls, on which fruit-trees are trained. One structure for stove and green-house plants is three hundred feet long, and of considerable breadth. A house in which figs, peaches, and strawberries are forced for winter and early spring is two hundred and seventy feet long. There are a large number of houses especially devoted to the grape vine—one wholly to plants under pot-

culture. A glass front to a wall, on which peaches and nectarines are trained, is a quarter of a mile long. Another wall-house devoted to apricots and plums is also a quarter of a mile. There are houses for forcing tomatoes, others for cucumbers, and others especially for carnations, roses, and florists' flowers for cutting. In the out-door fruit garden is an arch-trellis, on which fruit-trees are trained, seven hundred and fifty feet in length. For all the varied attainments required to oversee such an immense establishment, it is said that the incumbents usually manage things like clockwork. The London "Gardeners' Chronicle," from which these facts are gathered, gives great praise to the present gardener, Mr. J. Roberts. We ought to have his picture to illustrate THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Perhaps some English reader can get it for this purpose.

### THE SCIENCE THAT ELEVATES.

A man may possess great technical knowledge, yet his judgment remain narrow, and his moral nature commonplace, if not inferior. The science that elevates is not the science which is taught or learned merely as a means of gaining a living; it is not the science that sharpens greed and gives a more cunning acquisitiveness; it is the science that enables a man to live in an atmosphere of general ideas, and that makes the whole world interesting to him apart from all purely personal concerns. It is science in this sense that should be brought to bear upon the minds of the young in schools and colleges. It is science in this sense that we contend for as an integral part of all education. It is for the lack of general scientific conceptions, supported by a basis of solid knowledge in some particular branch or branches of science, that men are to-day so largely the prey of political demagogues, and come so near losing control of their actions in times of excitement.





**"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.

No. 559.—Maurice Plumb, Malone, N. Y.—He has dark hair, brown eyes, and dark complexion. 2. Lansing H. Plumb.—He has a ruddy complexion, sunny, auburn hair, and brown eyes. These boys are very different in character; No. 1 is a keen, executive, restless little fellow, with a mind intent on carrying out his own way, and somehow manages to secure what he wants; he will leave no stone unturned until he has secured his end. He has a keen perceptive intellect, which makes his mind hungry for new sights and eager for information relative to whatever he personally sees. He is a fact-gatherer, and is quick to communicate his ideas to others. He is a lad who looks ahead and sees how he can turn things to good account. He is an inspiring soldier, and is very magnetic in his way of handling matters.

His brother has a very keen, intuitive Mental Temperament; he has not so much will-power and determination of mind, but he is beloved by everyone and generally wins his way without drawing blood or antagonizing himself among others. His sympathies are very broad, but he has not quite so much readiness to explain his thoughts and ideas as his brother, preferring rather to think, to weigh and balance everything rather than to express his opinion on the spur of the moment. He will make a fine professional man and will succeed as a physician, minister, and writer.

His brother Maurice has more of the enterprise of a business man, or could succeed as a surgeon or dentist. His ready command of language and his



NO. 559.—MAURICE PLUMB AND LANSING H. PLUMB.

critical ability also adapt him to the study of law. The lads have had a good start given to them in life and are highly cultured.



## HIGHWAYS OF MENTAL GROWTH IN CHILDHOOD.

## PART II.

But now follow him in his ascent. Each day brings new evidence that there are internal forces at work which are preparing the way for the conquest of the child's lawless bodily members by an active will. After a few weeks the eyes are reduced to uniformity in action; somewhat later the head can be managed so as to bring the senses to bear upon objects of interest. Still later the hand will obey the mandates of the will in obtaining things which the child desires. And so the work of organization goes on. By a year and a half the will has achieved wonderful conquests, the body has been made amenable to its behests in large part; but yet not fully. Recently I experimented with a child eighteen months old in threading a needle with a large eye, but he could scarcely make even so much as an effort to accomplish it, although he can walk and talk and run and climb and do many another things of the sort. His fingers, so small and delicate to look upon, are ludicrously clumsy in managing such small implements. He could not retain his needle well between the thumb and forefinger, and the task of co-ordinating eyes, hands, body, needle and thread was utterly beyond him. I tried it with another child three years of age with more encouraging results, but still without success. A girl of four was just able to accomplish the feat after many trials; while one of eight succeeded more easily, but yet not without considerable strain, as revealed in the tension seen in the face and in the fingers. But a girl of nineteen thinks nothing of threading a much finer needle many times every day. In the latter instance the will has acquired dominion over the finest mechanisms of the body, while in the younger children there was a certain amount of insubordination of the muscles. And this is the law of evolution of will in the individual. At the start it exercises sovereignty over only a few coarse, funda-

mental, and, for the most part, inco-ordinated movements. But childhood and youth have been devised as a sort of experimental and practical period during which volition can gain ascendancy over the finer, more delicate, more intricate activities which distinguish a well-estimated man from all the rest of creation.

It does not require long acquaintance with a child of two to learn that he has little power of physical restraint; one soon sees that he cannot inhibit his impulses to action. From the earliest times people have regarded children as inconsiderate, heedless, passionate; and this is surely true in fact, although the motif implied in the terms is as surely erroneous. Experiments are made in psychological laboratories showing how impossible it is for a young child to keep, as we say, perfectly still. When he essays this task his muscles twitch, his body sways, tensions appear about the lips and eyes and in other mobile organs. No one ever saw a normal child sitting still in the strict sense of the term, or controlled in voice or manner, judged by the adult standard. Spontaneous motor activity in the young may be restrained only when the attention is vitally concentrated upon some object of interest. But now if on every birthday one should mark the progress of a child in acquiring motor control, he would find that in a normal individual a long stretch had been passed over each year. At five there is much less purposeless, uncontrolled movement than at four; at eight the child can remain quite still for a little time, and one may notice the dawn of what is destined to be reflective power, which is not at all apparent at four or five or six. After adolescence, the critical epoch when nature makes her final great effort in the evolution of a man, forcing him rapidly through the necessary stages to bring him to maturity—after this eventful period there is at last the promised

inhibition and control. The will has finally learned how to use its tools; the child is master of himself, and does with ease and surety what the intellect and emotions bid him to do.

Again, in the early years child-life is almost wholly motor; the *raison d'être* of being is of a motor character. One never sees a child of five devoting himself to mental things except they lie as means to motor ends; his mind soon grows inert unless it is engaged in directing his hands. Forbid him motor occupations and he falls asleep. If you follow him along, though, day by day you will see the mental gradually gaining ascendancy over the motor until, the adolescent milestone passed, youth is given rather to reflection, to thinking, than to coercive physical activity. The hands now await the pleasure of the mind.

Neurologists have shown that this course must be pursued in the maturing of the will; no other route is possible. For initially the physical instrument through which volition manifests itself is very imperfectly formed; those parts only which regulate the largest muscles of the body are prepared for service at the start, and there is a certain definite order in which the others are made ready for the uses of the will. The very last to report for duty are those which are employed in the management of delicate activities, such as those involving fine co-ordinations of fingers and body in writing or in other similar tasks. And it is the office of those "highest" neural mechanisms to exert a controlling, a restraining, a co-ordinating power over all the others, binding the whole into a unity, which enables consciousness to control such a marvellously complex system of movements, and makes them all expressive of a single personality. It is apparent then why the child cannot be left to rule himself, but must be placed under the direction of a mature will which assumes a sort of *in loco parentis* function

for the time being. He is not self-controlled; he is excessive, extreme, prodigal in all his actions; he cannot adjust himself to his adult environment in harmonious relations, for he cannot observe the proprieties, the conventionalities, the manners which depend solely upon inhibition of innate tendency by motives derived from experience. But the teleology of the developmental process is clearly the evolution of this power in the child. If he had a will that could manifest itself perfectly in the beginning we should have no long stretch of infancy and childhood and youth occupying the first third of life's span during which the individual is unformed, unripe.

As the development of will must proceed from the simple and inco-ordinated to the complex and controlled, so a like order must be followed in the growth of intellect. The child must ascend, rapidly it may be, but yet without diverging, from a starting-point where intellect works in a fragmentary, perceptual fashion wholly to a stage where ideas are regarded in relation to one another and are grouped into systems; where reason prevails and where continuous and vital attention is possible. What a scatterbrain a three-year-old is anyway! His mind is turned hither and thither by every object which plays upon his senses. His conduct is determined by the immediate attractions appealing to him; only in a very limited sense does it have reference to past experience, and it does not anticipate the future at all. But if we will make out an inventory on each succeeding birthday we will see clearly that there is constant increase of stock. There is from time to time acquisition of new powers, all of which go to the making of a mature mind—one in which things are thought of in their connections; a mind in which reverie gives way to thinking held down to verities of existence.

By PROFESSOR M. O'SHEA  
in "The Humanitarian."



## How Can We Study Phrenology?

By J. A. FOWLER.

### LESSON NO. 10.

#### PHRENOLOGY AND THE IRISH-MAN.

We will this month turn our attention to the "Emerald Isle," and introduce our readers to the Irishman, who is known the world over for his ardor, enthusiasm, ready wit, versatility of mind, fluent language, and power of

In the north, the Irishman gathers strength from the Scotch; he is bold and enterprising; he enjoys business life; he is open-hearted and frank, and not wanting in independence, and puts himself on a par with all the world. His Secretiveness is moderate, but as he blends more and more with the Scotch it increases.

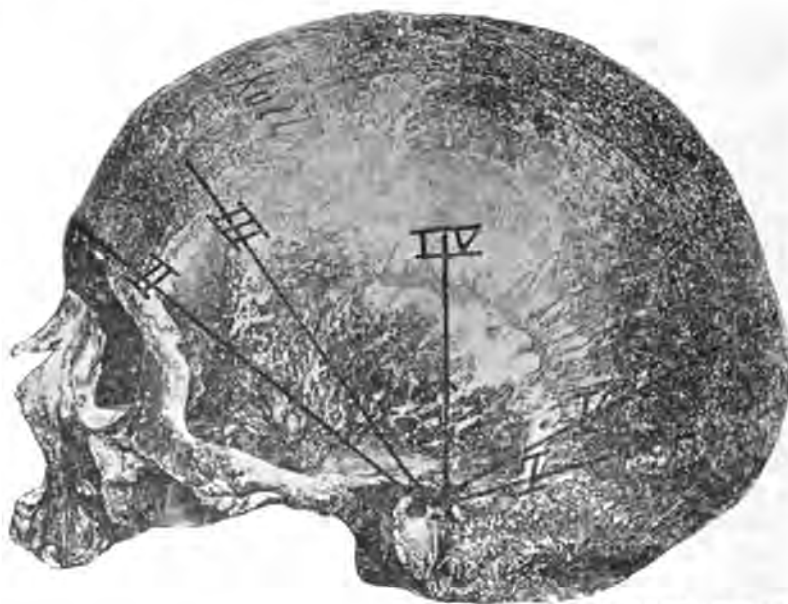


Photo by Lloyd L. Williams.

THE SIDE VIEW OF IRISH SKULL.

The Social Brain, I; the Perceptive Group, II; Wit, III; Sublimity, IV; Combative, V.

repartee. The Irishman differs in temperament according to the part of the country from whence he comes. If located in the south, he develops the southern ideas, and is polished in manners, aristocratic in notions, polite, and social, but he will be less aggressive, less business-like, less plodding, and more inclined to drink in the literary and scholastic knowledge that comes from his universities.

#### HIS DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS.

The Irishman possesses considerable Combative, which, working with his perceptive intellect and his Vital Temperament, gives him executive ability, force in argument and debate, an excitable temper, and with large Mirthfulness (Wit and Humor) often shows sarcasm.

## ORATORY.

Ireland should produce the orators of the world, for the Irishman gathers information readily, is quick of observation, available in using his knowledge, has an appreciation for anything grand and sublime, and his domestic brain makes him very social, companionable, friendly, and affectionate. He is not backward in showing his desire to be

masses. He has a peculiarly sensitive and susceptible character, which is the outcome of his warm arterial blood, his nutritive elements, and his emotional and sentimental qualities.

## THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

In the north of Ireland the Irishman is industrious, plodding, commercial, thoughtful, and steady. The Irishman



Photo by Lloyd T. Williams.

## THE FRONT VIEW OF IRISH SKULL.

Form, V; Destructiveness, VII and XII; Firmness, XI.

appreciated, and his Approbativeness is easily touched. He is fond of display, polite in his manners, desirous of entertaining in order to please and secure the good-will of his friends. His hand is always in his pocket, for his Benevolence is large, and he is liberal and kind-hearted in helping and dispensing his favors.

He knows how to rub off the rough corners of life, and as a lawyer he is witty, as a speaker he is illustrative, and as a philanthropist he is sympathetic and thoughtful for the wants of the

always gets the credit of being warm-hearted, loquacious, excitable, impulsive, and ardent, and when showing these characteristics he combines the force of the north and south. The Irishman is poetic, as seen in the poetry of Moore; he is musical and eloquent, as seen in the Irish ballads and in the oratory of Patrick Henry and Father Matthews. He is impulsive, as seen by and through his political agitations, and many of the agitators have been sterling men, but all have not possessed an equal amount of balancing power. The

Irishman is patriotic; he never forgets his island home, whether he strays to the Antipodes or the United States.

### HIS FEATURES.

In features he has a striking physiognomy. His cheekbones are broad and prominent; his eyes are expressive; his



SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

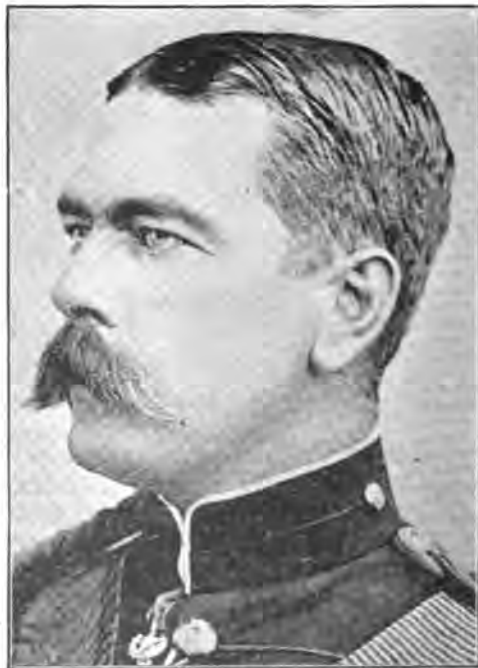
Causality, Wit, Executive Ability, Order, and Language.

nose is not aquiline or Grecian, but a combination of the Roman and the feminine, which also corresponds with his temperament. He is broad between the eyes, which characteristic is applicable to the women as well as to the men. The girls and women are known all over the world for their embroideries, their crochet work, and beautiful needlework, which is often done in the humblest huts and cottages along the mountain-sides.

The Irish are essentially social and clannish, and they are helpful to one another. We have known of one member of a family going into a foreign country and sending back after a while

for first one member and then another of his family, until all surround him. This has been repeatedly done in the Australian colonies, as well as in the United States. The Irishman is full of power and magnetism; it is on this account that he holds so many responsible positions all over the world. He makes friends readily, and although he carries with him a strong regard for home and country he is able to adapt himself to a change of locality much more readily than most nationalities.

The skull before us indicates a long posterior lobe; it further shows a strong perceptive intellect and a scientific tendency of mind, and also indicates wit and humor and large Sublimity; hence, nothing would be done by this individual in a small, mean way; every avenue touched would be in a comprehensive line of thought; there is great resolve indicated in this skull. Firmness is well represented; thus, when the



GENERAL LORD KITCHENER.

elements of pluck were called out, he was conqueror in whatever he designed to do.

## GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

In General Roberts we have another illustration of an active, sturdy, wiry Irishman, who has fortitude, great personal character as a leader of men, and one to throw exceptional magnetism into his work.

companionable in the general sense of the term, nor does he court the good opinion or affection of others. When we come to compare the two men, Roberts and Kitchener, both leaders in their way, we can differentiate by the development of their individual characteristics how they show out their domestic

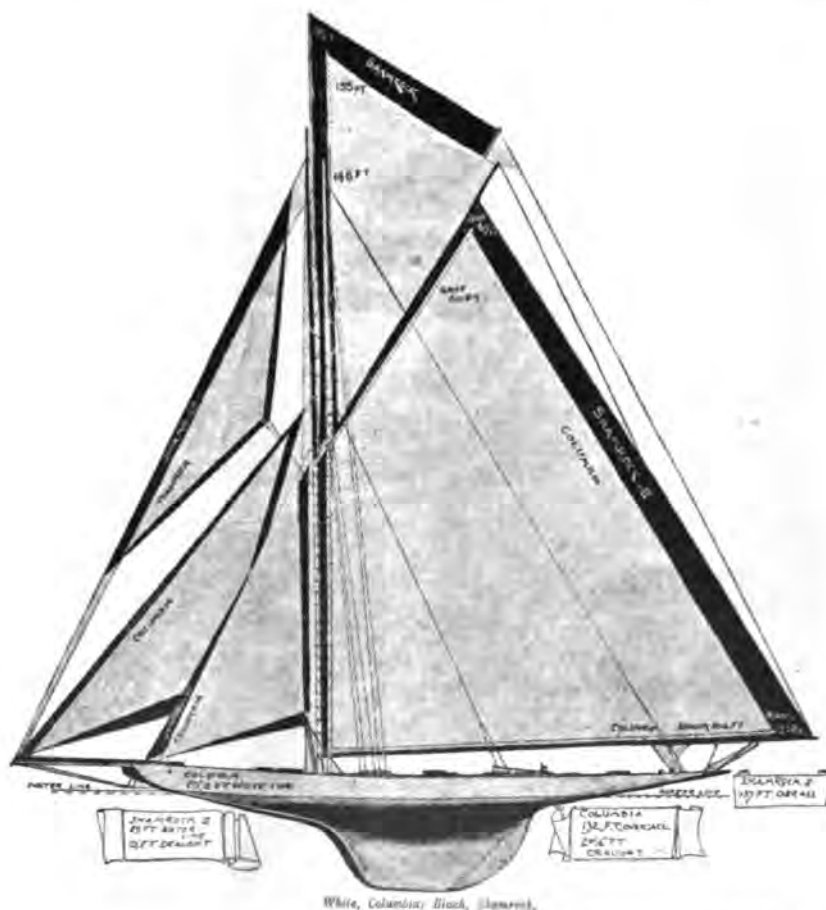


Photo from The New York World.

## GENERAL LORD KITCHENER.

In General Kitchener we have another example of an Irishman, and one who possesses an iron will, great determination of character, and strong perceptive faculties; he has not, however, as his portrait indicates, a large development of the social qualities; hence, he does not make friends, is not

and social qualities. Kitchener and Lipton are also different in their management of men; both are positive, but the one has geniality and tact in getting his men to work with him and for him, while the other has to use coercive and forceful means.

Lipton has never had a strike among his men, and never expects to, because there is an affinity between himself and



his men; and were he at the head of the British army in South Africa we think that his tact, energy, and individual influence would not be lost in settling matters between the two countries amicably and yet without losing any of his own or his country's prestige.

### PATRICK HENRY.

Patrick Henry is another type of an Irishman, and shows us from his outline of head that he was capable of car-



PATRICK HENRY.

rying out the thought we have already expressed with regard to the Irishman's eloquence. He has the predominance of the Mental Temperament, and shows his inclination for intellectual work by his lofty forehead. He knew the worth of a word and how to utter it, hence was able to bring to bear the light and truth of many advanced thoughts in relation to his work.

### PATRICK J. SWEENEY.

Patrick J. Sweeney is another type of the influence of Irish parentage; he has a large head, which is 23 inches in circumference by  $14\frac{7}{8}$  or nearly 15

inches in height; his weight is 151 pounds, which, though not quite equal to the general weight of those carrying his amount of brain, still it is not particularly deficient. He is a remarkably successful, promising young man, who has succeeded in business above ordinary expectations, and has put a great deal of work and thought into a comparatively short period of time. He is exceedingly versatile, and is able to carry out many lines of work, such as the establishing of the Manhattan Reporting Company, and in editorial work, besides being an attorney and counsellor at law. His head indicates sharpness of intellectual grasp, quickness of thought, responsiveness of mind, ingenuity in using up ideas, and intuition in comprehending the various characteristics of his fellow-men.

There is magnetism, geniality, and thoughtfulness expressed in his brow. He is one of our rising Irishmen, whose sun will not set until he has made for himself a great name.



MR. PATRICK J. SWEENEY.

## THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The Thirty-eighth session of The American Institute, chartered April 20, 1866, by the Legislature of the State of New York, commenced on September 4, 1900. There was a large attendance, and an enthusiastic reception was accorded to the new students by the Faculty and the numerous friends of Phrenology. Dr. McGuire occupied the chair, and addresses were given by Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, B.S., who gave a hearty welcome to the new and old students, and spoke of the usefulness of Phrenology; Miss Jessie A. Fowler, who explained the objects of the Institute; the Rev. Thomas I. Coultas, D.D., of Roseville, N. J., spoke on "The Importance of Memory," and a few words from the Rev. M. C. Tiers and Mr. M. H. Piercy, brought the meeting to a close. The audience was entertained by the singing of Master Arthur Bradley (chorister ten years old), who sang two beautiful melodies (1) "Lend Out Thy Light," (2) "Apple Blossoms." His singing was greatly appreciated, for his enunciation was perfect, and his sweet child-voice showed fine training. Mr. Clarence E. Earl (a double voice singer), sang (1) a tenor solo, "Irish Serenade," (2) a soprano solo "Always." To show the varied capacity of his voice he gave a musical sketch called "Vocal Humors," all of which were highly appreciated by the audience. Mr. Earl's voice certainly has a wonderful register which few if any in the country possess.

Letters of regret were read from Dr. Drayton, Dr. Shepard, Dr. Miller, and others who were out of town, and from Dr. Brandenburg who was absent owing to the serious illness of his mother.

The Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, B.S., gave an eloquent address on the usefulness of Phrenology, which was listened to with marked attention. He spoke as one having authority, as he is a graduate of Harvard, and possesses its B.S. degree. He hoped to live to see the time when each university would possess its own chair for the promulgation of Phrenology. This statement was received with great appreciation by the audience, many of whom were teachers and knew the benefit that Phrenology had been to them.

## MISS FOWLER SAID IN PART.

We wish to-night to welcome you all in the name of the Faculty, some of whom are unavoidably absent. We are glad there are so many intelligent students ready to take the course, ranging from Australia, Canada, and the far West.

We also wish to allude to the noble workers who were connected with this Institute for so many years and who have passed on to their higher duties.

Of those immortal dead who will forever live in minds made better by their presence—"live in thought sublime that pierce the night like stars and with their mild persistence urged our search to vaster issues," for they loved the cause they laborer for and looked to vaster issues in advance.

Their memories will ever be bright, and we will work together just as though they were with us, but in an adjoining room. They have left us their blessing, and the veil that separates them from us is almost transparent.

I have been asked to-night to say a few words on the objects of the Institute. These are:

- (1) The Investigation and the Promulgation of the Science of Phrenology.
- (2) The Scientific Study of Phrenology, including the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain, the Physiognomy of the Face, Hygiene and Health, Hereditary Influences, the Study of the Races, and the Examination of Various Trades and Professions, etc.
- (3) The Consideration of Phrenology as a system of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
- (4) The Practical Application of Phrenology to the Analysis of the Mind and the Delineation of Individual Character.
- (5) To aid the Right Development of Character.
- (6) To hold Classes During the Year.
- (7) To Arrange the Correspondence Course through the Mail.
- (8) To Hold Examinations in the Science and Art of Phrenology.
- (9) To Supply Lecturers to other Institutes and Societies.
- (10) To Examine any Case of Abnormal Development or of Peculiar Manifestation of Character.
- (11) To Form a Literary Union of the Graduates and friends who know something about Phrenology, so as to defend the Subject from attack and to propagate the facts, Principles and Ethics of the Science in the Public Press.

We teach that the Brain is the Centre and Source of all Mentality; that there is no thought, purpose or emotion that belongs to human life that does not originate in the brain. We may feel sensations that are produced upon the extremities, but those sensations are reported at the sensorium, and then the "brain acquiescence" protests according to circumstances. According to the size

or form and quality of the brain character is possessed and manifested by individuals.

We teach that heads differ in form and size. There are heads that are broad and heavy above the ears; those belong to a hard, selfish, secretive, treacherous, animal people, unless there is sufficient height of head to hold these impulses in check. Other heads are tall—that is, they rise at the top; those people carry with them the aspirations, the morality, the susceptibility, the sympathy, and the spirituality of a special moral life. Still another type of development shows itself in the massive frontal section; from the opening of the ear to the frontal arch belongs to the thinkers, to persons of commanding talent, those who carry genius into their work and ways of life. They are the leaders, the creators, the master spirits, the pioneers of civilization, progress, and reform. They may not always look so bright, for their hair may fall down over their foreheads, and their features may be irregular; but if they have a good development over the brow they will be fine scientists like Darwin; or if their foreheads are high and form a beautiful arch they are philosophic like Herbert Spencer.

If one will look at the broad temples of Edison, Marconi, and Tesla one will see what lies at the mental foundation of all ingenious men. The head of Ericsson, who invented the Monitor and the Propeller for steamers, indicates to the Phrenologist the source of his power.

Whoever looks at the portrait of William M. Evarts or Ambassador Choate will see a wonderful development across the brow, which gathers knowledge, and the middle section of the forehead which remembers that knowledge. This always enabled Mr. Evarts and Mr. Choate and others to make a paragraph two pages long full of sense, good grammar, and wit.

We make a study of the various races, and this forms a very important part of our work, for in America can be found every type or representative of race and nationality. The Chinaman with his broad cheek-bones, the Japanese with his dark eyes, the Ethiopian with his dark skin and curly hair, the American Indian with his copper-colored skin and black, straight hair beside the Caucasian in his many varieties of cerebral and cranial development.

We study character, for we recognize that character is worth more than fame and riches, and we know that individual talent, ability, habits can be changed by the exercise of various qualities of the mind. Were we fated by our elemental development we should have no use for

Phrenology, and character is above every earthly possession that a person may acquire.

It is through the teacher as Horace Greeley once said, "Not the warrior or the statesman nor yet the master worker as such, but the teacher in our day who leads the vanguard of humanity." Thus it is to the teacher that we appeal for support in educating the young correctly, whether in the seminary or by the wayside, by uttered word or printed page. Our true king is not he who best directs the siege or sets his squadron in the field or heads the charge, but he who can and will construct and enlighten his fellows so that at least some few of the generation of whom he is shall be wiser, nobler, purer for his living among them.

Our work is not confined to the sane alone, but to the insane it is applied with wonderful force. Through the investigations upon the brain various areas have been found to control certain impulses, and when these are diseased a Phrenologist can indicate what form of mental depravity will be the result. Thus, when I have visited insane asylums I have remarked to the House Physician that certain persons must be troubled with morbid fear or melancholia with a tendency to suicide when the central parietal area where Cautiousness is located is influenced.

Violent mania can be traced to the temporal convolutions immediately above the ears. Delusions of various kinds, particularly of persecution, are found in the posterior temple area just behind the ear. Kleptomania is found in the temples above and in front of the ear which is often a mental derangement caused by accident. We have known of injuries to the organ of Language, Constructiveness, and Tune, all of which can be traced by the Phrenologist.

I believe that the future acceptance of Phrenology will largely depend on the Phreno-pathological evidence that comes under the notice of medical men. Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, O. S. & L. N. Fowler, Nelson Sizer, have all written and worked along this line and shown that Phrenology can prove what medical men alone cannot understand.

Many tests of Phrenology come under our notice. The other day a gentleman came in for his third examination, twice he had an examination from protographs. He remarked that all delineations were remarkably alike and gave him more than ever confidence in the science.

The Rev. Thomas Coultas said in part:

Well, if my soul is not filled with music it is because none of it has escaped my ear, as I have been so close to the vocal-

ists. I do not come here to speak in any scientific way on the subject that has been given me, but rather along the line of moral reflection. I do not come to instruct in Phrenology, but rather to ask your attention to a few facts on our soul life with which we are already well acquainted.

I ask you to think with me for a short time upon the value of Memory and something of the great and individual riches of its influence. We can appreciate our benefits and see much of the beneficence of our Creator in those things which come to us from them. I see no reason why we should not have an appreciation of the greatness and goodness of our Creator through whom we are able to receive and appropriate and amplify these benefits and everything that comes to us from them.

I am very sure in a moral sense it is profitable to interest our moral life so that we may be impressed with physical spirituality. Now, I presume it would be impossible to say which of the faculties is the most important and of the most value to us, but perhaps the faculty which we call Memory, by which we gather out of the storehouse of the past all those things which occur, is one of the most useful and interesting.

Indeed, I think that memory corresponds with that which we call the Veneration of God. However that may be, the mind is able to live in imagination and memory in different places and different periods of time; and in the storehouse of memory are those things we have perceived and learned, and this quality is able to take us back through all our life.

The question has been asked and discussed with interest whether we finally ever forget anything we have actually known; there are some things which will call forth a negative answer to that question; for instance, we have been told by those who have been rescued from drowning that many things connected with their past life, and things that had not been thought of for years, passed like a panorama before them.

Dr. O. S. Munson, in his *Psychology*, tells us of some German Emigrants who came to the point where they entirely forgot their own language by their association with those who spoke another language, and it did not return to them until they were in their second childhood. Dr. J. F. Buckley in a recent article tells of a Spanish woman who came to this country when she was ten years of age and later learned the French language,

and after a few years she had almost forgotten her native language. Long after she ceased to speak the English language she could speak fluently the French, but sometime before her death her own Spanish tongue returned to her.

These things go to show us that many things which seem to be forgotten by certain conditions are brought subsequently back by Intuition or Reflection. Now, we make a distinction between Remembrance and Reflection; Remembrance is independent of recognition and acts without any direct exercise of the will, but by Reflection we mean a voluntary reproduction of the past in comparing it again with that which we have once known; I believe that we can, through the exercise of the will, recall and reflect.

Now, impressions will come to us out of the past, and we can encourage them in such a way that they will live and become a part of our being, or we can discourage them and turn them away from us. It stands very vividly related to the intellectual line. If we could not recall what we have learned we would be useless in life. Memory has very much to do with our joys and sorrows, our likes and dislikes, and a great deal of happiness comes to us from memory; and, indeed, through this marvelous and wonderful faculty of the soul we at times escape conditions of sorrow and grief, and by the power of memory get into other conditions of the past.

If there are pleasures of imagination there are also pleasures of memory; if there are joys of Hope there are also joys of Recollection. With most of us the early period of our lives are happy, and we often think of the early period of our life as the time of joy and nothing to mar our feelings of pleasure, but through the faculty of memory this past still belongs to us, and we can go back again and live in those surroundings again, for through the power of memory they are reproduced at any time of our life.

The Rev. M. C. Fiero, who has been intimately connected with the work of Phrenology for over a quarter of a century, recalled some interesting reminiscences of thirty years ago in support of what Miss Fowler had said on the question of test examinations.

Mr. Piercy made some explanations of the use of the Library, and the progress of Phrenology through its Literature, JOURNAL, etc.

The flowers were gifts of several kind friends, who knew the pleasure that they always lend to all who look on them.

## NOTES.

WILLIAM JAMES'S EVIDENCE  
ON LOCALIZATION.

William James, the renowned American psychologist: "The possession of such a faculty of attention is unquestionably a great boon. Those who have it can work more rapidly and with less nervous wear and tear. I am inclined to think that no one who is without it naturally can, by any amount of drill or discipline, attain it in a very high degree. Its amount is probably a fixed characteristic in the individual."

DARWIN'S EVIDENCE ON  
LOCALIZATION.

The late Professor Charles Darwin, in his autobiography, says: "Up to the age of thirty, or beyond it, poetry of many kinds gave me great pleasure; and even as a schoolboy I took intense delight in Shakespeare, especially in the historical plays. I have also said that pictures formerly gave me considerable, and music very great, delight. But now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have tried lately to read Shakespeare, and found it so intolerably dull that it nauseated me. I have also lost my taste for pictures and music. My mind seems to have become a kind of machine for grinding general laws out of large collections of facts, but why this should have caused the atrophy of that part of the brain alone on which the higher tastes depend I cannot conceive. If I had to live my life again I would have made a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once every week, for perhaps the parts of my brain now atrophied would thus have been kept alive through use."

## THE WOMEN OF CHINA.

Woman's influence in China is greater than is commonly supposed. The records of the great Flowery Kingdom are full of examples of women famous for their learning, heroism, and high principle. Sometimes women achieve absolute power over the house-

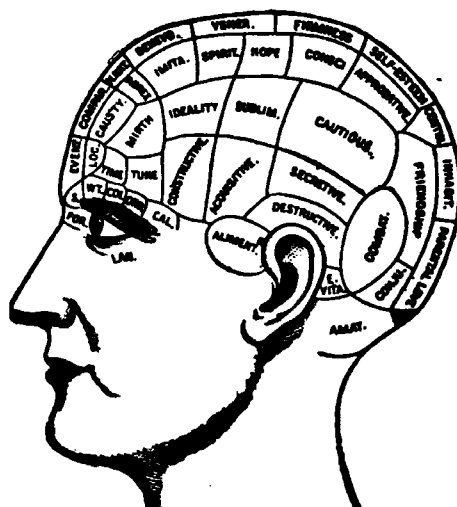
hold, for there is a popular saying that "She eats rice with her husband," which is used to express the rule of the female tyrant. The most astonishing instance of feminine power to-day is, of course, the person of the Dowager Empress. That the women of China do not lack courage is proved by the fact that they sometimes seek suicide as relief from unhappy marriages, and uncongenial husbands would frequently be murdered if it were not for special punishments, "ignominious and slow," devised for all women who should attempt homicide. The mere existence of this law proves the necessity for it. Not long ago fifteen young girls of Canton threw themselves into the river to escape from marrying the husbands chosen for them.

Notwithstanding the degraded condition of the women of the lower classes, the female ideal is high in China, and the annals of the past show a long series of virtuous and heroic women who have made an indelible impression on the national mind.

The mother of the great sage, Confucius, is held as a model, for, as his father died when he was three years old, his training was accomplished by his mother, who, it is said, gave him the foundation of his great moral maxims. The next philosopher of importance, Mencius, was also indebted to his mother for the formation of his character and mind, as well as his philosophy.

Woman's lot in China is, however, not an enviable one. She is not received into the world with joy, and is given very little education. At twelve years of age she is banished from all companionship, to become "the young girl who sits in the house," until her marriage, when she weds someone she has never seen. Then she must obey her husband and her mother-in-law; as a rule, she cannot read. Only about 100 in every 10,000 women read, and that means read with understanding the great books of philosophy and literature, the works of China's sages and poets. Such cases are found among the aristocratic classes.

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



NEW YORK AND LONDON, OCTOBER, 1901.

*All the world mourns the loss of a great Leader. Never since the death of Lincoln has civilization been so staggered.*

THE PASSING AWAY OF  
 DR. JANES.

Dr. Lewis G. Janes, so long a valued contributor to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, passed away at Greenacre, Maine, September 4th. Only the day before I had a message from him saying he would be unable to send his promised article to the JOURNAL for the present month. He had been ill for three or four weeks, Mrs. Lewis wrote, with insomnia and intestinal indigestion—enemies he had fought for thirty or more years. While he looked the picture of almost perfect health, and did a great amount of brain work, he had always to be careful and obey, so far as was possible, hygienic laws in which he firmly believed. I have known him intimately since 1868, when he first came to New York, the picture of health and manly beauty. He had just recovered from two years of suffering from insomnia by means of Dr. Butlers'

health lift, and came here to establish a similar institution to Dr. Butlers, which he did, meeting with great success in the treatment of many chronic diseases. He was by nature a noble man, with broad and enlightened views of nature and life; in fact, more of a philosopher than a man of the world, a diligent student of life in all its relations, an ardent evolutionist after Darwin and Spencer, and a personal friend of the latter. He lived an honorable, most unselfish, and useful life, and will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends. His wife and children, of which there are three, have our hearty sympathy in their great loss.

M. L. H.

RECENT EVENTS.

The time has come when the Constitution of the United States must be so altered as to give to the country and its political workers some definite protection from the free hand of anarchy, and



developments during the last thirty years have proved the necessity of suppressing the work of the professed advocates of anarchy.

When the Constitution was adopted special protection was given to the people from the ones who governed and whose duty it was to rule and preserve order. No special thought was then given to the fact that the people might do an injury to those who stood as the head as Chief Executive of the country.



LEON CZOLGOSZ.

The murderous attempts upon Lincoln, Garfield, and President McKinley warn sober and reflective citizens of the country that this kind of act must receive the penalty of treason. Editorials throughout the country indicate that public opinion is aroused to the fact that there is a limit to freedom, and that it is necessary to amend the Constitution and pass a bill through the Senate and the House of Representatives to give an additional safeguard to the President's life.

When examining the portraits of Leon Czolgosz we realize several important facts which Phrenology alone is able to indicate. They indicate a poor quality of organization, with an unbalanced development of mind. There are several contradictions in his outline of head and features which should be taken into account when summing up the true nature of the man and his disposition.

The lower part of the face, namely, the lips and the chin, correspond with the development of the occipital lobe, and indicate the power of the cerebellum and the passionate nature of the individual. In looking at the side head we see that the ears are situated in a forward position of the head and are quite low down on the cheeks; this being the case there is very little room for intellectual brain-cells to develop in the anterior portion of the head, and whenever the ears are low on the cheek we invariably find that the character manifests itself in some desperate act.

There is a certain degree of effeminacy; thus, the effeminacy of the amorous lips and the strong social brain indicate that he might be an easy prey to the dictates of a stronger mind than his own. The features of the face are not evenly moulded, the left eye being higher than the right, the left ear higher than the right, and the nose being irregular in shape, all show a want of balance of mind and character.

The outlines of the head indicate several strong characteristics which probably dominate and control his character. One is the fact that his brain is broad at its base and gives a tendency to hardness and severity, and when this basilar region is so strongly accentuated a person needs a strong development of

the moral faculties to make proper use of it; otherwise, it often deteriorates and becomes reckless in its expression. Destructiveness in its moral and intellectual interpretation does not mean to destroy, but with the guidance of Causality and Conscientiousness it gives to the character force, energy, spirit, pluck, but uncontrolled it leads to baseness and an appetite for uncontrolled passion, cruelty, and revenge.

Judging from the development of the intellectual lobe which, according to the portraits, is not high, we recognize that the man lived more in the basilar part of his brain than in his finer susceptibilities of mind. There is only about an inch of forehead from where the hair parts from the forehead to the centre of the eyebrows; consequently, this young man could not have had a very high or noble grasp of any intellectual kind. He has breadth of head across the eyes which indicates a full development of perceptive talent; and while we do not believe that he made the plans for the crime he committed, he was able to execute the designs by force of his strong perceptive faculties.

A sense of Form, Size, and Weight are all strongly developed, and were useful in the execution of his work. The superior part of the forehead does not represent that the planning and thinking mind was great enough to develop the plot by himself, through his Secretiveness above and behind the ear he was enabled to hold his designs to himself instead of seeking to gain self-glorification by communicating them to others.

If we take a survey of the crown of the head we shall see the weakness of the man's character. His Self-Esteem was not sufficiently developed to give

him self-respect and manliness of character to avoid the lowering of himself to the perpetration of a crime of such enormity.

Instead of being influenced by a love of adulation and a hope of notoriety as some experts have stated, we do not find his Approbativeness and Self-Esteem strongly developed, and, consequently, we believe it was from quite a different motive that he allowed himself to become a tool in the hands of others.



LEON CZOLGOSZ.

The motive is not far to seek, for if we will examine the strong development of Firmness and the small development of Veneration we shall see at once how the man showed determination of mind in carrying out his blind sense of duty and responsibility. It was his Firmness that gave him his resolution and power to carry out what he considered to be his duty. He was a conscientious follower of anarchistic principles. Of this we have no doubt, and when the decree goes out for a certain person to be

executed no one dares to refuse, and no one is inclined to do so if he possesses as much Firmness and Destructiveness as is shown in the head of Czolgosz.

Veneration is small in development, which indicates that he has no respect to spare for the superiority of any one's character, and he would not mortify his sense of respect in perpetrating an act so inhuman upon the President of the United States.

His temperamental conditions show a strong tendency toward the vital and motive rather than the mental. His round face and round back-head indicate the vital, while the long jaw and the strong, thick nose indicate the motive temperament. His weight of one hundred and fifty pounds, compared with his height of five feet, eight and a half inches, together with his size of head, indicate to us that he had more of the strength of physical powers than the mental attributes.

Taking him altogether, he has the signs of strength and weakness, but these are unfortunately blended in such a way that they do not give him the right use of his qualities as a normal American citizen. That he was the instrument of others is our firm conviction, as he has not the strength of mind or clearness of intellect nor the organizing ability of a number of other anarchists whose portraits we have examined; namely, Lana, Malatissa, Emma Goldman, and Louise Michel.

#### CHARACTER DESCRIBED IN CURRENT HISTORY.

William Clarke describes Lord Salisbury in "Current History" for April as follows: "On a big frame is set a powerful head with a domed Shakespearian

front, a full face covered with brushy beard now becoming gray, a keen glance that takes in all that the owner wants to see. The face is not attractive, for it is void of emotion and geniality, but it is in a sense fascinating, since it is a mirror of a strong mind. Both his speeches and his writings suggest the scientific, the analytic mind—the mind that sees lions in the path, which prefers knowledge to action, which distrusts rhetoric, emotion, sympathy, etc."

The Memorial for Mrs. Wells and her brothers should be borne in mind by those who wish to leave legacies in their will or any real estate.

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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.*

624.—F. A. H., Oregonia, O.—You have a full-sized head and possess a Motive-Mental Temperament. You are adapted to an active life combined with a position of responsibility and trust. Your intellectual faculties show a scientific tendency of mind and a desire to look into things and examine the cause and effect of every motive. You could excel in the profession of Law, for you have a wonderful mind to compare evidence, and can regulate your ideas and work in a systematic way. You are quite ingenious, and were you a professional gardener you would lay out your beds with considerable skill and taste. You understand human character admirably, and ought to be able to employ a large number of men. Your Language is equal to debate and argument, and when ready with any subject you can fire off your cannon with effect.

625.—F. McR., Brandon, Man.—Your photographs indicate that you could have taken a good education, and it is not too late for you to go to an evening school and study. You will find it very pleasurable work; in fact, we heartily recommend you to keep in touch with your children's work and help them over their difficulties. You should become very much interested in Mental Philosophy, Applied Mathematics, Phrenology, and kindred subjects, Hygiene and Dietetics. You have quite a comparative mind and understand the laws that govern your own nature. You are particularly sympathetic, tender-hearted, and susceptible, and could have made a good physician, for you would have known how to diagnose disease correctly. We think that now you are able to understand what is the matter with people and what to suggest in times of emergency. You possess three fine children of which you should be proud, and must assist them in doing all in their power to work out a good future for themselves. Cultivate your Causality and Comparison; read and digest a few books on health and how to develop the individual powers of the mind, and use your Constructiveness to work out some new designs in any work that you may be interested in.

## 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.

T. L.—N. Dak.—Your queries concerning the weight of the brain of men and women remind us of an article that appeared in a copy of "Knowledge," by Professor Arthur Thomson, on the "Treatment and Utilization of Anthropological Data," dealing with the forms of skull and brain capacity he said, "The average weight of a man's brain is forty-nine to fifty ounces, that of a woman's forty-five. This difference between the sexes is less marked in the savage than in civilized races, and is apparently explained by the fact that in the higher races more attention is paid to the education of the male than the female, and, consequently, the brain is stimulated to increased growth. It is hardly necessary to point out that quantity is no criterion of quality, and, though the brains of many distinguished men have weighed

much above the average, there are abundant examples of equally weighty brains, the possessors of which were not characterized by wits above the common herd; but apart from the mere size of the cranium we have to consider its shape. If a number of skulls be taken and placed on the floor so that we can look down upon them we will at once realize that they display a great diversity of form, provided always that we are dealing with mixed groups. Some are long and narrow, while others are broad and rounded. For scientific purposes these differences in shape are recorded by the use of what is termed the cephalic index. In practice the cephalic index is obtained by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Breadth} \times 100}{\text{Length}} = \text{Cephalic Index.}$$

and trust that you will be able to take the post-graduate course next year.

We wish to thank you for sending us the portrait of Sophie Lyons, the most notorious woman crook in the world. She has certainly had a most wonderful experience, and we are glad that she has decided to settle down into private life on the fruits of her labors. We will rec-

The results are grouped as follows: Skulls with a proportionate width of 80 or over are termed brachycephalic. This group includes among others some Mongolians, Burmese, American Indians, and Andamanese. Skulls of which the index lies between 75 and 80 are meso- or mesocephalic comprise Europeans, ancient Egyptians, Chinese, Japanese, Polynesians, Bushmen, etc. While skulls with a proportionate width below 75 are dolichocephalic and are more or less typical of Veddahs, Eskimos, Australians, African Negroes, Kaffirs, and Zulus, etc."

We think that these facts will help you in understanding the outline of the shape of the skull.

N. A. Clapp, Class of 1900, Wixom, Mich.—We are glad to hear that you have put your knowledge to the test, and that you have given several lectures on Phrenology and have received many compliments both from the local press and people. We are glad that your public delineations of character give satisfaction. People who do not understand Phrenology may well remark, "How can you see so much?" But as they come to comprehend that one's natural predisposition is indicated by cranial development. We wonder, too, that so few physicians are aware of the temperamental conditions of their patients, for they would diagnose disease much more readily if they would accept the principles of Phrenology as a guide. We are glad to know that you are thinking of us during our work this year,

ognize the cuttings as one contribution to the Press Bureau, and we wish every student of Phrenology to recognize that the same privilege of gathering facts and sending them to us is extended to them.

Charles F. Mulford, Class '98.—Lemon, O.—Many thanks for your article on "A Powerful Combine," and also for your good wishes.

W. A.—Ontario.—We are glad to have your experience of 1886 when you crossed the Atlantic in the steamship "Siberian," we give the account as you wrote it, for the benefit of others:

"One evening I was reading the JOURNAL in the saloon, while two doctors, one from Kingston, Ont., whom I will call Dr. S, the other the ship's surgeon, whom I will call Dr. McL, both strangers to me, were conversing nearby. Dr. S looked at the JOURNAL and said Phrenology was a fraud.

"I remarked I would exercise my own judgment, and as I had not meddled with them they should not interfere with me. Dr. S. again said he had read Phrenology, by Combe, years ago, and it was all bosh. I took a glance of the two men, saw their make-up, and said, gentlemen if you will allow me I will convince you of the truth of Phrenology in ten minutes, and this gentlemen (a young man sitting by) shall be the witness.

"Dr. S. said go ahead.

"I had the two doctors sit together and asked the young man to put his two hands, first on one head then on the other, in the region of Combativeness and Destructiveness, and judge of the breadth of the two heads in that region. He did so, and after a careful examination said he thought Dr. S.'s head in that region was nearly two inches broader than Dr. McL's. I may add that Dr. McL's head was higher in Reverence and Benevolence than that of Dr. S.

"I remarked: 'Well gentlemen Phrenology gives both good intellectual abilities, but it says Dr. S. is quarrelsome, sarcastic, bitter, and offensive in writing or speaking of those with whom he differs in opinion, while Dr. McL. will speak and write kindly of such; further he dislikes contention, and will instinctively withdraw from others who are contending or quarreling.'

"I said, 'Gentlemen does Phrenology speak truly of you or not.'

"After a few minutes Dr. McL. said, 'this is new to me. I do dislike contention and hard words, and anything that will injure the feelings of another person, it tells the truth of me in that respect.'

"Dr. S. laughed ironically; but shortly he went and got a roll of printed matter and read to us that which he had pre-

pared for publication about some gentleman in his vicinity, and which was couched in such severe language that no editor would publish them in his paper. He said he paid the printer for printing the slips and then sent them broadcast in the neighborhood, and while reading the bitter sarcasms about these men he would exult and laugh, and then read again and again from these slips and tell how it made them wince.

"I simply remarked: 'I was glad they were convinced of the truth of Phrenology.'

#### THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The autumn work of the above Institute commenced the third week in September. The classes began on September 17th.

### FACTS.

#### FACTS ABOUT THE EYEBROWS.

Romantic women usually have a very well-defined arch in the centre of the eyebrow, while a sense of humor is indicated in the arch nearer the nose.

Long, drooping eyebrows, lying wide apart, indicate an amiable disposition.

Where the eyebrows are lighter in color than the hair, the indications are lack of vitality and great sensitiveness.

Faintly-defined eyebrows, placed high above the nose, are signs of indolence and weakness.

Very black eyebrows give the face an intense and searching expression; when natural they accompany a passionate temperament.

Very light eyebrows rarely are seen on strongly intellectual faces, although the color of the eyebrows is not accepted singly as denoting lack of intelligence; the form gives the key to the faculties and their direction.

Red eyebrows denote great fervor and ambition; brown a medium between the red and black.

The ideal eyebrow accepted by the Greeks as the perfect feminine eyebrow is long, nearly straight, archless, and delicately pencilled. But, like the rosebud mouth, it does not indicate the highest order of intelligence, and the arch is expressive always of greater sensibility and greater strength of character.

#### CONDITIONS PRODUCING CRIME.

The larger part of the great army of criminals is not stamped by the law of heredity or of any distinct propensity for wrong-doing, but they are possessed of the elements which, under wrong direc-

tion, may develop into most adverse ways. The half-formed physical organization, over which the spirit has but an incomplete sway, is subject to passing influences that, for the time, completely prevents any spiritual impressions of a higher order, and, oftentimes, draws the man into the mire of destruction and death.

Psychology and the much-laughed-at claim of Phrenology, serve to illustrate that, when a great crime is committed there is something wrong with the individual physically, and this disease—for whatever is wrong in the system cannot be called by a better name—prevents any right direction of the higher self. Many a criminal has found it difficult to understand why he committed a crime, as have his fellows who had no part or connection with it.

The general tendency of the human body is like unto that of less developed animals, and you would hardly hold an animal responsible for acting out his nature. The lion and tiger feed upon human beings, and individuals brought into the realms of civilization, are so placed that they cannot carry out the original instincts of the body except by violation of laws formed to meet social conditions. Human beings, in some instances, where the physical largely predominates, are scarcely more responsible than animals, and when under the sway of their angry passions, which they have never been taught to control, become the victims of invisible influences which carry them along the swift current of their own evil intents.

In recruiting men for the army, or for any responsible position where physical strength is required, the State carefully examines into their condition, and, in many cases, into the antecedents of the applicants as well, so that they will be able to perform the duties of the office which they are about to accept.

The time will come when, in the study of the development of the human race, this line of examination will be applied to every department of life, and physicians will be wise enough to discover criminal tendencies and place those who are afflicted under such benign influence that a remedy will be assured. That this will entail more hospitals for a time is true, but there will be less jails and prisons.

J. M.

#### A MESSAGE FROM BALDWIN.

EXPLORER SEEKING PASSAGE NORTHWARD  
THROUGH ICE—ALL WELL.

Christiania, Sept. 12.—A message dated August 5th, and received by way of Hammerfest, from Evelyn B. Baldwin, head of

the Baldwin-Ziegler North Pole expedition, says:

merica, latitude 78, longitude 38. Seeking passage northward through ice. All well.

#### A POWERFUL COMBINE.

In the field of commerce we read of Trusts and Monopolies. Organization on a selfish basis of some kind is the cry on all sides. Progress in all lines of thought is bound to out-general selfishness. Every soul needs to combine the nine faculties of Causality, Human Nature, Spirituality, Conscientiousness, Firmness, Vitality, Self-Esteem, Combativeness, Destructiveness, and Hope. The age demands practical work and asks the why and wherefore more clearly than any previous era. In spite of the materiality of thought that clings to both conservative churchmen and the grasping elements, there is an Optimism that portends glorious things in store for humanity. The various sciences are gathering up the fragments of thought and digging deeper than ever before. This is because facilities provided by this age of inventive genius are better than in all the past put together. Slowly but surely is justice being given the grand pioneer workers in Phrenology. What tireless, earnest, valuable members of cultured society were such as Gall, Combe, Spurzheim, and the Fowlers!

The grand search-light of all the faculties and soul and their organic manifestation is Human Nature. Acting with Causality it will surely detect every error and find all roads leading to better uses of every soul power. These two working together with Spirituality gives the most reliable intuitions on all prospective action of every faculty. Of course we cannot get along without any of the forty-three, but it is very important to know each soul-power's own field and best methods of combination. These nine faculties in powerful activity are the solid phalanx that works up the grist gathered up by the percepts and effective control of the aspiring and domestic powers. There is one other faculty that could by no means be left out. Dreary and monotonous indeed is life unless it is active in some degree. This is Hope. Oh, blessed hope! how many are thy saving, uplifting cheers, whatever our station. The permanence of all soul forces—like the trunk of the oak supporting its majestic towering top—depends upon a good degree of positive Firmness. A reliable, active Firmness is different from mere stubbornness. In the latter state of mind we get the perverted uses both of Firmness, Combativeness, and deficient rea-



soning power. If we add the force of Vitativeness, Destructiveness, and Self-Esteem the entire personality goes forward with efficient, telling effect in whatever the line of effort. Thus, keeping in mind the great need of a constant union of these nine elemental soul powers, we can thoroughly regulate, overhaul, and rebuild all brain and bodily organs. Gods and Goddesses! Yea, indeed, placed here by no mere chance to have and exercise a real dominion over all so-called whip-poorwills of fate, cant, and negative conditions of soul. You and I have done entirely too much guess-work about self and relations of self to our fellow-men. The moving forces of the universe are ever increasing and quiet. The exterior man in vain—like the cart ahead of the horse—tries to direct the soul by the physical. The better we realize that some form of perverted Conscientiousness creates uneasiness, the sooner we gain the peace of mind that surpasses such as is given by the five senses. When these nine faculties hold sway the allowances for those about us are both true and correct. Their united forces will check all excessive action of positive faculties. Balance of character, thus worked out, amounts to something as far superior to other lines of study, as the sunshine is to the moonlight. In a general way this is known by many, but the majority of us cling to habit in such a way that requires a most patient work of self-culture. Especially is this so if we reach the age of twenty-five, or beyond, before knowing ourselves in the divine, clear light, given by a Psychological Phrenology. When we personally apply this light and not sooner can you and I know the real power and beauty of soul. This means the positive action of all the forty-three faculties as being fundamentally fixed divine law working on forever. Death, then, truly becomes merely a doorway to an unending cycle of activity. We thus conquer fear, poverty, sickness, and death, beliefs that so greatly hamper the majority of people. This is the Hypnotism that amounts to something. This is Psychology, pointed and practical for each day, for use of every soul, regardless of age, culture, or social standing. The united activity of these nine faculties mentioned is the healing power that to-day takes so many forms or schools. It seems to be necessarily thus in order to effectively combat the hypnotic beliefs that hold so many to drug lines of treatment.

Who can realize the dynamic power of thought to alter false, deep-seated habits of every faculty? Yes, who? When we truly harness up these nine life-saving elemental soul powers to pull us out of

every difficulty something has to move. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty to those of us who have not hitched up this nine-horse team until say forty years old. This battle-field without noise or parade gains victories that far surpass mere words to explain. Language of description or what not, unless engineered by these combined forces, is sure to be as sounding brass of hideous sound. Weight of character is what convinces the earnest inquiring soul. All obstacles flee as readily as water runs off a duck's back, when we set these nine faculties at work ploughing up the soil of mind. No one can as truly know this as does an earnest student of Phrenology. A person under the sway of power given by these faculties is bound to become effective and properly understood by all. He proceeds steady and sure to tackle every question, whatever its origin.

Charles F. Mulford.

### SQUIBS.

"I'm glad to see ewe," as the little lamb said to the mother sheep.

Legal lights are generally productive of financial gloom to the clients.

What is the difference between a paper dollar and a silver dollar? Never mined.

Grimes—Is your wife fond of pets? Harum—I should say she was. She is almost always in one.

"Mamma, please give a candy?" "No, you have had quite enough for once." "Well, won't you please lend me one, then?"

"Six months ago pounds of rice were rattling on their bridal carriage. Where are they to-day?" "Living in a garret and eating oatmeal."

Lady Tourist (doing the Cathedral of Scotland)—"This is Gothic, isn't it, John?" Juvenile Vender of "Guides" (severely)—"No, mem; this is Presbyterian."

Ida—"There was something very appropriate about our yacht's maiden trip." May—"What was it, dear?" Ida—"She made short skirts along the lake shore."

It's all very fine to "hew to the line

And let the chips fall where they may," But the fellow who clips should remember, the chips

May be falling on him some day.

For a fuller analysis of the late President's character we refer our readers to the September number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1901, and to the September number of "The Metropolitan," 1900.

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### CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The American Medical Journal"—St. Louis, Mo.—contains a notice of The American Institute of Phrenology. Its original communications are "The Progress and Principle of Eclectic Medicine," by S. B. Munn, M.D.; "Diseases of the Abdominal Organs," by A. F. Stephens, M.D. The magazine is a thoroughly interesting one.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco—is a nice little monthly devoted to Phrenology and Hygiene. It contains an appreciative notice on "Usefulness, a grand life that has just departed; namely, Mrs. C. F. Wells," by C. P. Holt. Professor Allen Haddock writes several interesting articles on Phrenology and "His Journey Through England."

"Mind"—New York—studies problems connected with "The Gospel of Federa-

tion," "Freedom," individual and universal, "New Thought Principles," etc.

"Werner's Magazine"—New York.—It contains much profitable matter for the elocutionist. In a recent number we notice the illustrations of a "Greek Mirth Drill" which would be very useful for a large number of people to study every morning.

"Success"—New York—contains an article on "Poverty is no Obstacle to a Public Career," by John Fisk; "Two Charming Anecdotes of Abraham Lincoln," are given, which are exclusively secured for "Success." Dartmouth's tribute to Daniel Webster is an article that is illustrated by portraits of Webster when he was a boy, and the house he lived in while a student.

"Lippincott's Monthly Magazine."—Philadelphia.—The September number contains "Two New Poems," by I. Zangwill, and "A Tale of the Rebellion," by Mrs. Burton Harrison. Other good stories by S. R. Crockett and Paul Laurence Dunbar. The Fun and Humor at the end of the magazine is given as usual.

"The Outlook" for September is always interesting and full of up to date matter. The editorials are particularly appropriate, and show a wide range of thought.

"The Family Doctor."—London.—This valuable little paper continues to give us its valuable treatment of disease; its "Mother's Page" has always something useful for the home, while its Hygienic items are always practical in their suggestions.

"The Churchman."—New York.—The September number contains beautiful reproductions of "Art at the Pan-American Exposition," in chocolate tint on glazed paper. The Young People's Department contains a picture of Raphael's "Saint Cecilia," the Goddess of Music.

"The Christian Advocate"—New York—takes its readers through various countries into the Mission Fields far and near. It is full of meat from beginning to end.

"Christian Work."—New York.—One interesting article on "Hayti In War Time." It is beautifully illustrated with views of the principle cities and a portrait of President Sam, of the Haytian Republic, his Cabinet and Staff are given. A panoramic view of the city and bay of Cape Haytien shows a situation similar to Naples in extent of sea front. "The Home Life," and "Grandmother's Chair," have interesting items for the children. "Dr. Parkhurst's Notes on Travel," are written from Switzerland.

"The Youths' Companion"—Boston—continues to keep up its popularity with the young people, notwithstanding the many new papers that are being constantly brought out to attract the attention of children.

"Wings," the official organ of the Women's Total Abstinence Union, London, contains an article on "Syria," illustrated. It contains a story on "Jewels for His Crown," by Mary E. Kendrew; "Fresh Air" is an article by Walter N. Edwards—this is a valuable paper; "Objections to Total Abstinence," by Dr. G. Sims Woodhead, in which he gives seven objections and answers them all. It is a bright paper and contains a very attractive cover.

"Good Housekeeping" — Springfield, Mass.—contains an article on "Buffalo, Domestic and Social," illustrated by a portrait of a Buffalo beauty. "Sea Shore Housekeeping," and "Refractory Boys," by Mrs. Alger, are other articles of note.

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia.—The September number contains a beautiful cover. The illustration is of travellers at the railway station, with their luggage, golf sticks, wraps, etc., all strewn about them. One article is on the most beautiful laces in America.

"The Saturday Evening Post"—Philadelphia—is always able to carry its own with other papers. It is one of the oldest papers of this country. In its original form it was established by Benjamin Franklin.

"Boston Times"—Boston—divides its matter into interesting sections; that devoted to the "Froebel Sphere" touches upon Psychology from a practical standpoint.

"The St. Louis Daily Globe Democrat"—St. Louis, Mo.—contains a portrait of Dr. Edward Wallace Lee, of St. Louis, one of the surgeons who attended President McKinley. It contains also a picture of the secretary of the President, Mr. G. B. Cortelyou, both of which are interesting pictures, more about whom we shall seek in a future number.

## PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"Christ the Orator," by Thomas A. Hyde, M.A., presents the expression or pattern of the truth, in that Christ achieved the most wonderful event in history. "The organization of oratory as a continuous and abiding force for the development of character," thus making the history of His life a completeness not heretofore understood, presenting Christ in His most fascinating character as a great orator and teacher." Price, \$1, postpaid.

"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, 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.

Mrs. Shepherd, author of "True Manhood" and "For Girls," has provided two complete manuals for young men and ladies in their early life for the attainment of moral excellence, force of character, and purity. The clergy, college professors, and doctors encourage the publishers to advertise them, as they are the best books on the subject in America. The scientific instruction is drawn from the ablest authorities, while it is devoid of technical terms and complicated descriptions. Parents having growing boys and girls should have a copy. Price, \$1 each, postpaid.

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"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, postpaid.

"Wedlock; or, the Right Relations of the Sexes," by S. R. Wells.

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The following is a response to the character sketch in the February JOURNAL: "Since my sister and her family have seen that article in the Phrenological JOURNAL on myself, they have expressed delight at the accuracy with which you read my character, and are filled with wonder at the advance made along the lines in the last twenty years."

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## INSTITUTE NOTES.

The American Institute of Phrenology is now in session. The class of 1901 is one of our largest as it is one of our best in promise. The pupils are from all parts of the Union, and Canada, too, is represented. They bring us encouraging reports from their home-fields, and we have no doubt they will carry back with them a good equipment for their chosen future work. There are no drones among them, and we are most happy in hearing their expressions of appreciation for our efforts.

The closing exercises of the Institute, to be held October 25th, at 8 o'clock will be of great interest. We are sure they will prove very instructive and entertaining, each pupil having part in essay or oration, receiving at the close their diplomas.

## EXAMINATIONS FROM PHOTOS.

We earnestly advise those who cannot call in person at our consultation rooms for a phrenological examination to send two of their most recent photos (side and front view). We guarantee perfect satisfaction if this is done. We are in receipt of many letters from our distant patrons expressing their delight with the result, and as a proof, enclosing photos of others for examination.

## ATTENTION! READERS!

Make a note of this! The Registration for the 1902 PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL closes October 31, 1901. Please remember this and kindly send names and subscription price (only \$1.00) as early as possible.

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for October, contains a tribute of the late President, with portraits of Mr. McKinley, his mother, and Mrs. McKinley, the last article written by Professor L. G. Janes, on "The Home as a Social Factor." The article on The People of Note contains a sketch and portrait of Sir John Stainer, by Mr. D. T. Elliott. Dr. Holbrook gives some valuable advice on health. The Irish character is discussed by J. A. Fowler, illustrated by portraits of Sir Thomas Lipton, Lord General Kitchener, and Patrick Henry. The editorials contain a criticism on Czolgosz with portrait.

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Vol. 112.

NOVEMBER, 1901

Number 5

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VOL. 112—No. 5]

NOVEMBER, 1901

[WHOLE No. 755

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.  
THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

By J. A. FOWLER.

History is made in ways that are not designed by man. A wise Providence shapes the destinies of man without consulting him, and years elapse before we



Photo by Rockwood.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



can realize why certain events have been foreseen and wisely arranged. It is for man to use his faith, and be ready for any call that may demand his presence in a high field of action and a responsible line of life. No one, at the beginning of September, would have thought that the Vice-President would so soon be called to the position of Chief Executive of the United States. Fortunately for the country he is a man who has made no mistakes in his political career, and is one who has won esteem throughout the land for his statesman-like ability.

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#### AS A CHILD.

Although he has at present developed a fine physique, yet as a child he was not too strong a boy. His head was apparently large for his body, but he shows what a man can do toward improving his physique when he sets about it, and how he can develop the equality of strength that is able to carry out the

most arduous task that he may be called upon to perform.

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In Colonel Roosevelt we have a strong fusion of energy, force, spirit, unction, and a never-give-in and never-give-up spirit; but with this strength of character we realize that he has also the elements of sympathy, kindness, and capacity to equalize most things; the readiness to say "Thank you" at the right moment, when it is most appreciated, and the capacity to extend the hand of fellowship in the spirit of comradeship.

#### HIS PHYSIOGNOMY.

His features are strongly defined. His nose is a strong and powerfully built one, which indicates that in the brain behind it are the elements of firmness, steadiness of purpose, will-power; also analysis in the tip and the cogitative or planning power in the wings of the nose. The chin is a strong and executive one, rather square with a slight tendency to roundness, which shows his love for humanity and power to appreciate the needs of humanity. It is a contrast from the pointed, which shows a deep falling off—those things that mark a hobbyist and often accompany a selfish individual. It is not the round curve of the individual who is easily moved or swayed, and its breadth shows its power. Behind such a chin we generally find executive force, propelling power, and an influence that sways on a committee or board of works.

The eyes are full of expression, and mean business; they are capable of taking in detailed accounts as well as generalities. They are searching eyes, full of penetration, depth, and meaning. No one can deceive such eyes, for they seem the outcome of the whole of the brain. If one has a chance to see them when the face is lighted with a smile, another phase of the character will be explained; the whole face kindles with enthusiasm and interest.

The ear is a well-proportioned one—the upper, middle, and lower portions being well related to each other; the upper indicating a large development of mental capacity which is able to exert a powerful influence of a dynamic character over others. The central portion is broad, and indicates strength of the vital organs and of the recuperative powers, while the lower portion indicates health, vitality, and a long life. The curve of the anti-helix indicates self-control of character.

### THE FOREHEAD.

The forehead is one that gathers its strength from the powers that reason and philosophize as well as from the scientific, observing qualities; both are about equally developed. Hence, we find a man well biased, and one able to give advice in a wide margin of interests. He will not be one to be narrowed down to sectional views of things, and if in his work with men he had opposite types of character, he would be able to balance the opinion and knowledge of each. He is like a strong mental rudder which is able to steer a difficult craft into a perilous port.

### THE BASE OF THE BRAIN.

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### THE INFLUENCE OF FIRMNESS ON THE CHARACTER.

By DR. B. B. BATASYAL OF INDIA.

Before we say anything as to how will-power effects a cure, we ought to know how it works. The subject is a vast one, and so cannot be fully discussed in the narrow confines of an article like the present one. To give, however, a brief idea of the subject, we would start with the case of a man about sixty years old who had been very cruel in his early life, but who, with growing experience, changed his disposition at the age of thirty, and has since then become exceedingly kind. His only son, who is about twenty-five years of age, is also well known for his kind disposition. Now, if we trace the kind disposition of the son to its origin, we find that the law of heredity has transmitted to the son the effects of the will by which the father was able to renounce his cruel disposition. So it will be clearly seen that what was merely an act, or series of acts, of will in the father has developed in the son into a disposition or nature. If we argue on the line shown above, it will be apparent that nature is nothing but the development of will. In the lower forms of creation, such as vegetables, etc., their characteristics are nothing but the stages of the development of the will of God in the course of evolution. At the stage of the evolution of this will at which it reaches humanity, we find that concurrently with it there is another will (free will) which is an off-shoot of the former, and whose definite object is to supplement the workings of the same. It is needless to say here how the latter has been grossly abused and so, as it were, detached from the main trunk of which it is a branch. But a branch will ever remain a branch, and, though its abuse may temporarily divert it from its object, the trunk from which it obtains its nutriment will ultimately be its guide. Hence it is that men who had

been long notorious for their depravity suddenly, or gradually, change their conduct of life and try to undo what they have done in their ignorance.

From what we have said above, it will be clear that as our will is the part and parcel of the divine will, and as this will is all-powerful, we can do anything we like if we simply know how to exert our will properly. It is by the due exercise of will that the Indian "jogi" places himself above the wants of daily life, and so lives long without food or drink. The greatest discoveries of the world in the various departments of art and knowledge point to the strength of will and its due exercise in the discoverers as their origin.

Thus premising, we would now see what share has will in effecting the cure of a disease. In certain diseases where there is no chance of recovery, and the friends and relatives of the patient are anxious to know whether he will live or die, their will working upon his mind makes him predict, in a semi-conscious state, his death, stating the exact hour at which it would happen. In some other cases in which the patient has not to all outer seeming had the slightest indisposition, his natural desire to live being thwarted by a premonition that he would not live, he foretells his death even many a month before its occurrence. In certain very obstinate and serious complaints which have baffled all the methods of cure known, the patient works up his mind to find out a remedy for himself, and ultimately sees in a dream, or obtains in a semi-conscious state, the remedy which would cure. Such remedies seldom fail, and generally cure a disease in a short time, to the wonder of friends and relatives. The practice of fasting for a day or two in the presence of a god, in a serious disease in the hope of a cure,

originates in the facility with which will-power is exercised while in a holy place. Sometimes in a disease almost fatal, the successful doctor, guided by his superior will-power, instinctively hits upon a remedy which he would not usually prescribe in the case under his treatment, and is surprised with the results which follow its use. There are some apothecaries in this country who are well-known for the efficacy of their remedies. This efficacy is due more to

these days of degeneration, few care to know the value of these noble teachings which are looked upon as the effusions of a perverted brain.

There is a memorable event in Indian history which strongly testifies to the curative effects of will-power. Humayun, the second Moghul emperor of India, was fatally ill. Babar, his father, prayed to God, in pursuance of a time-honored custom, for his recovery and the transfer of the disease from his son to



GENERAL CHRISTIAN DEWET,

THE BOER LEADER WHO HAS SHOWN CONSUMMATE SKILL AS A GUERRILLA FIGHTER.

AN EXAMPLE OF LARGE FIRMNESS.

Photo by courtesy of "Current History."

the wholesome influence which their zeal to serve humanity exerts than to the purity of the ingredients which enter into the composition of their medicines. In books on the oldest systems of medicine in vogue in India great stress is laid on the exercise on the part of the doctor of his will to serve his patients properly, and a good and kind disposition, with sufficient intelligence and tact in his practice, are set down as his highest qualifications. But alas! in

himself; and, strange to say, that from the moment of his prayer the son began to improve and the father died of the disease in a short time.

We can multiply instances by which we can show that the will is omniscient, even omnipotent. But the time is yet distant when people will understand the value of will, and employ it not only in diseases, but also in various other situations of life, with success.

DR. B. B. BATABYAL, India.

## Brain-Power in Education (I).

We are supposed to live in an age when brute-force has ceased to rule, and when brain-power alone is the governing agent. In the good old days, the heavy, strong-armed knight, protected by his impenetrable armor, and skilled in the use of his sword, was almost invincible. A little nearer our own day, the skilled swordsman or dead-shot whose ultimatum was the duel, ruled to a certain extent the society in which he moved. To test which was the most powerful knight was an easy matter; for a combat between the rivals was easily arranged, and the result was seldom questionable; or, if it were uncertain, the relative powers were supposed to be equal.

In the present day, however, the question of brain-power is a far more difficult problem. We cannot weigh brains as we can tea or sugar; we cannot determine their mental capacity as we could the physical powers of knights of old, by setting two of them opposite each other and leaving them to fight it out. We have, however, arranged various tests which we suppose give us a correct estimate of the brain-power of various individuals. These tests may be better than none at all, yet they are far from being perfect; consequently, we too often by such means select men to do work for which they are quite unsuited, and to fill offices for which they have no capacity.

The present is an age of competitive examinations, yet these afford but an imperfect test of brain-power; for, after a time, competitive examinations become less and less efficient as true tests of intelligence, and sink into a sort of official routine. As examples, we will take the following cases: Brown is the son of an Indian officer who died when his boy was ten years old, and left his widow badly off. Young Brown is intended for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; but his mother's means do not enable her to send him to a first-class

"crammer's," so he has to sit beneath the average schoolmaster. He works hard and things a great deal, and gains a fair knowledge of the subjects he is required to learn. He goes up to the competitive examination at Woolwich, and finds each question so complicated that he is utterly puzzled; and, when the results of the examination are made known, Brown is nearly last on the list.

On the other hand, Smith is the son of a wealthy tradesman who wishes his son to enter as a cadet at Woolwich. Young Smith is sent early in life to a successful "crammer's," to be fattened with knowledge as turkeys are crammed for Christmas. The crammer does not confine his attention to teaching his pupils; but he watches the examination papers set at Woolwich, and he finds that the examiners have each a peculiar "fad," and set their questions in a sort of rotation. He looks carefully over these, and he forms a kind of estimate of the questions which are likely to be set at any particular examination. He therefore trains his pupils for these questions, and is often so successful in his predictions that at least half the questions have been worked out by these pupils a week before the examination; and this result is obtained without any collusion between the crammer and the examiner. On one occasion that we know of, seven questions out of a paper of thirteen were predicted as "due"; and the pupils consequently of this crammer were most successful at this "competitive." Young Smith is thus trained, and passes say fifth out of a long list, and is considered, as far as this test is concerned, to possess brain-power far beyond that of the unfortunate Brown, who was nearly last in this same examination.

Twenty years elapse, and Smith and Brown meet. Smith has jogged on in the usual routine; he may have never either said or done a foolish thing. Brown, on the other hand, is a man of wide

reputation, has written clever books, and done many clever things; yet people who know his early history say how strange it was that he was so stupid when he was young, for he was ignominiously "spun" at Woolwich!

Those who thus speak imagine that the examination at which Smith succeeded and Brown failed was a test of their brain-power. It was in reality nothing of the kind; it was merely a test of the relative experience of those who trained Smith and Brown.

Even thus far it will be evident that our present supposed tests are not infallible; but we will go even further, and will examine the actual work itself which is supposed to be the great test of mental capacity, and we can divide this work into two classes—namely, acquired knowledge, and the power to reason. In nearly every case, the training which enables a youth to pass a competitive examination belongs to the first class—acquired knowledge. It consists of a knowledge of mathematical rules and formulæ, classics, modern languages, history, and geography. Mathematics, if properly taught, and especially geometry, tends to strengthen the mind and fit it to reason; but it too often happens that a youth is crammed with mathematics for a particular examination, and he has not mentally digested what he has thus been crammed with; and consequently, instead of his mind having been strengthened by this process, it has in reality become weakened; and ten or fifteen years after the examination, the man—then in his maturity—derives no advantage from his formerly acquired knowledge, because he has forgotten it. He merely suffers from the mental repletion of his younger days, and dislikes mathematics; just as a pastry-cook's boy is said to abhor tarts and buns, because he was crammed with them when he first was placed among such temptations.

A knowledge of modern languages is useful to those who travel, or who wish to become acquainted with the literature of other countries; but, as a test of brain-power, the acquisition of any lan-

guage fails. There is no language in use which is based on anything but arbitrary rules; reason has no influence on languages. The selection in French, for example, of masculines and feminines, is most unreasonable. Why should a chair in French be given petticoats, and a stool placed in breeches? Why should the sun be considered masculine, and the moon feminine? In German, the same arbitrary rules exist—the masculines, feminines, and neuters have no reason to guide them. Take a child of five years old, and a clever man of twenty-five—let each use only the same exertion to acquire a knowledge of any spoken language, and the child will easily excel the man. This is because ear, and the memory derived from ear, are the means by which languages are acquired. Reason enables us to predict what is probable, when we know that which has previously occurred. If, then, we informed a reasoning individual that a chair, an article made of wood, with four legs, was feminine in French, and then called his attention to a stool, an article made of wood, with four legs, and inquired to what gender he considered the stool belonged, he would naturally conclude that it also was feminine; but a stool (*tabouret*) is masculine in French.

Then, again, the pronunciation of words is purely arbitrary. Take our own language, for example, and such words as plough, enough, cough, dough, bough, rough, etc. Where does reason enter into the pronunciation of such words? What power of intellect would enable us to pronounce "cough" correctly, even though we knew how "bough" was spoken? Yet, in spite of these unreasonable laws, classics and modern languages are not unusually referred to, not as stored knowledge, but as tests of mental power. As a rule, it is not the reasoner, or person gifted with great brain-power, who the most quickly learns a language, but the superficial thinker, gifted with ear; and these superficial people are the first to quiz any error made when a speaker attempts to converse in a foreign language.



## Heredity.

### PART III.

BY FRANK S. WESTON.

I know of a man who had the characteristics of a woman, and an appearance more nearly woman's than man's. He is tall, slender-looking, with a pale effeminate face. He has no beard, appears to be a student, and would pass in a crowd as a delicate, wholesome man, with a female face. During business hours he wears men's clothes, but during the evenings of leisure he dresses as a lady. Sometimes he goes on the street in this costume. Dressed as a woman he is a remarkable person. Standing five feet eleven inches, with dress-fitting waist, a skirt as well, adjusted as a woman's, a number two shoe; he looks a model lady. The waist, laced to the point of suffocation it would seem, measured on sixteen inches.

Why has this man these freaks? Why is he not like other men? A letter in reply to one of his to his mother will give us the answer.

"My dear child: You certainly have a right to ask me the questions you ask and I frankly reply. When I married your father I was a slender girl and very vain of my figure, and when our first child was born (your elder brother) I was so pleased he was a boy and so delighted that I could again wear my girl's dresses that I laced more than ever; and all the time that you were coming I laced to keep the fact from being discovered that I was so soon to be a mother again. Both your father and I set our hearts on you being a girl, and even named you. Your father encouraged me to lace as I did, and I often slept all night, up to within a month of your birth, laced wickedly and painfully tight. When you were born you were a wee little thing, only five pounds. You were a good, though delicate boy. I sympathize with you, my child, with all my heart, and had no idea at that time that such things as you mention could

be transmitted to one's offspring. Could I live my life over again I would know better. . . ."

Dr. Gardiner gives an instance of maternal impression which is no less striking than it is well-authenticated. An American woman had, during her third pregnancy, an unbearable craving for sunfish. During the fourth month her husband brought home for her some of these fish alive in a pail. She stumbled against it on the porch, and one of the fish flopped over the edge of the pail and came in contact with her leg. It sent a cold chill through her, but the pregnancy was not disturbed, and nothing more was thought of the accident until the child was born, when, to her surprise, a nevus in shape and size closely resembling a fish was seen upon the leg of the baby in the part corresponding to that of her own leg with which the fish came in contact. Otherwise the child's health was perfect, and she lived to grow up into a healthy woman. The annoying craving for sunfish which was temporarily present in her mother existed in her throughout a long life. It much resembled a drug habit. Time and again she has eaten sunfish until from repletion she has vomited, and then again has eaten them with unabated appetite.—*Medical News.*

I have read (Cook's Lect., p. 126) of an Irish mother who had a malicious child and a kind child. She was asked to account for the difference of disposition between the two. "I know nothing of the cause," she said, "only this little Kate will strike her knife into the shoulder of my Mary. I know nothing of the cause. The good God gave me both of them. How should I know the cause of her disposition? Look into her brown eyes, there is a leer of malice in them."

She was asked: "Were you happy in

the summer and winter and spring before this child's first summer?"

"Happy is it you say, sir? An' sure, whin me husband was tuk up wid another woman, how could I be happy. An' he a spending his money on her, too, an' the wages got lower; and it not the money that riled me neither; it's me as was but a few months married, an' in a strange country. Och! but he'd been over and larnt the wicked ways before iver he brot me here. Faith, me heart was broken, an' I hated that woman, so I longed all the time to lay me hands on her. I'd like to have murdered the old fiend, an' I wanted to go to the factory an' inform on her, but me husband cursed me, and threatened to kill me if I did."

"And was he still behaving so badly in the summer before Mary's first summer?" was asked.

"The saints be praised, no. The woman moved away, bad 'cess to her! and Patrick gave up his bad ways after, and treated me rale well, too. The baste of a woman never came back, and I tuk no more trouble consarnin her."

7. INITIAL HEREDITY.—It is an established physiological fact that the character of the offspring is greatly influenced by the mental as well as the physical conditions of the parents at the moment of generation. Their transient impulses and moods, their brief deviations from established principles, often leave permanent results upon the character of the child.

A well-known philanthropist, whose wife was lovable and amiable, was greatly disappointed in his only son. He was wild and intemperate, and had more interest in a horse race than in his parent's schemes of blessing. He lived only to early manhood, his whole life a miserable failure. This boy was begotten after an exciting lawsuit in which the father was his own lawyer. The effort called out all the antagonism of his nature. Greatly fatigued he returned home to relate all the exciting incidents to his wife. In these conditions a new life was begun. Not all the influences of a good home and loving counsel could

overcome the excitement and discord transmitted in the seed of life.

The momentary state of the parents at the moment of conception is frequently transmitted. This fact has been noted by physicians and philosophers for many generations.

It often happens that in a large family there will be decided varieties, and even extremes of character. Why these differences? All have same parents: all have had the same care and education: all have been subjected to very nearly the same environment.

The explanation is not difficult. Their parents cohobited just as it happened. They observed no rule. Inclination and impulse only were regarded. Their bodily and mental conditions varied. Thus the children vary. I belong to a family of four sons and one daughter. These children have almost nothing in common. Do not look alike and are not alike in temperament. The eldest son is an engineer, has been all his life. The next, the daughter, is the wife of an enterprising farmer in Connecticut. She is a thoroughly business woman. The next is a marble dealer, though he ought to have been a physician—he has a decided inclination and ability for that profession.

The fourth, now dead, was a merchant, dying at thirty-two; he had been successful in establishing a large hardware trade, and left considerable property. I am the fifth, and my inclinations are bookish.

My mother told me that all her children were reproductions of her own ambitious and moral states at the time of her carrying them. She was married at sixteen to a well-to-do farmer of twenty-two. The first child was born when she was but seventeen. She was in those years bent on engineering a large house, with many details.

At twenty the girl came. It was business then; the father and husband was intent on large farming operations.

At twenty-six came another son. She was still engaged in farming on an extensive plan, though her interest was

beginning to wane. She was getting tired of so much business and rush.

A few years and another son, the merchant, saw the light. Now her mind was turning toward higher ideals. She began to read and think more, though her husband still was all farm.

When about forty the last boy was born. Farming operations were less extensive. The mother was sick of them. She read literature, her Bible, and did good to others more than ever in her life. This son has all her inclinations at that period of her life. She says further, that her religious life is reproduced in her children. The eldest is a Unitarian, professedly, though in reality he is nothing. The daughter is an Episcopalian. The next united with an Evangelical church, but has never been active in religious things. The next was a devout man, a Congregationalist deacon before he was thirty. The last is a preacher of the gospel of Christ.

Where is the father's influence? It is but little seen? Why? The father was a small man physically, and not of physical or mental virility. The mother was a large, fair, fleshy woman of great force of character. She was naturally a leader in whatever she undertook.

Mothers have by their own determined effort and continued concentration made their children differ from their other children, both in their physical and mental make up.

Cases are at hand which show that the musical, mechanical, the artistic, and other desirable talents have been conferred upon children by the intentional effort of the mothers. Beautiful figures in wax statuary have been reproduced in life. A colored picture, in a Christmas number of the "Illustrated London News, is copied into a living being.

The print was so admired by the expecting mother that it was framed and hung at the foot of her bed. The child when born proved an image of the picture—of fair complexion, with light hair, though both parents were of dark complexion and hair.

A woman of large brain and active mind was employed as a teacher of music. To her were born several children, while she was in the full practice of her profession, and all of them have superior musical abilities. They have learned to play on several instruments, as if by instinct.

There are instances without number of the children bearing the peculiar condition of the parents, one or both, at the time of generation. There are sons begotten when the father was drunk, who, though educated morally, show a strong liking for liquors.

The important practical lessons to be drawn from these facts will be obvious to thinking minds, but I cannot dwell on them in this article.

#### GIVE NO THOUGHT TO THE EVIL.

If we talk of the good that the world  
contains,  
And try our best to add to it,  
The evil will die of neglect by and by—  
'Tis the very best way to undo it.

We preach too much and dwell too long  
On sin and sorrow and trouble!  
We help them to live by the thoughts we  
give,  
Their spite and might to redouble.

And I say if you search for the good and  
pure,  
And give no thought to the evil,  
Our labors are worth far more to the  
earth  
Than when we are chasing the devil.  
—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## Notes, Comments, Readings, Etc.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

### HYDROPHOBIA RARE IN EGYPT.

Until lately it was taken as granted that the innumerable wandering dogs of Cairo and Constantinople were never affected with hydrophobia. In 1886, however, a terrier, belonging to an English soldier, went mad. Since then, a few cases of rabies have been observed every year in man or dog in that country, and now cases have become quite numerous.

It has been questioned whether hydrophobia was known in ancient Egypt. There is no document bearing specially on this point, yet old papyri repeatedly call attention to the danger inherent to the bites of snakes, crocodiles, and dogs.

### THE COMING MAN.

We should all be glad to have a glimpse of the coming man. Whether he is to be perfect and beautiful, free from disease and crime, or simply adapted to his environment and possessing many of the weaknesses and vices he now has; who can tell? Let us hope he will be stronger, nobler, and better. Dr. Brownell believes he will be better, and tells us, in a paper read before a medical society, how. He urges "a higher education, and that mankind be taught to select mates of a physical and moral development that will insure a healthy and happy posterity." He says that "the botanist is the more thoughtful about the grafting of a grape on the soil which nourishes the embryo vegetation than the average parent is in selecting a mate and the conditions and

atmosphere, either moral or physical, from which his progeny is quickened and nourished. Horses," he said, "show breeding in every outline. Paternity should be the highest privilege, but mankind is controlled less by reason than by instinct. The question is not alone one of affinity or mutual attraction and affection, but of physical and moral development, and should be settled by laws as sacred and inviolable as religion, even though they may be unwritten."

### PEANUTS AS A FOOD.

Mr. C. Harpur writes of his experience on the use of peanuts as food, to the "Vegetarian" (London), as follows:

"A flesh-abstainer" asks whether peanuts effectively replace flesh; and whether they contain enough oil. My own impression is that their chief fault as a staple of diet is that they contain rather too much oil. They have formed nearly half my diet for five years (the rest being mostly brown wheaten bread and apples).

"I am not in circumstances very favorable to health, for I have to live in an insanitary cottage, with a stable and a manure heap next door, making open windows a doubtful benefit. So I think it is a point strongly in favor of my diet that I have been in good health all the time, except that I have had an attack of night-blindness, probably due to the four months' snow-glare. This is the highest village in England, and probably the coldest, and no doubt more oil and fat is needed in a diet here than else-

where. When I first came here the flesh-eaters foretold I should die in a year; but it seems to me that my health is, so far, better than the average of theirs. Another thing that surprised them was that I never ate cabbages, lettuces, potatoes, and so on. They thought vegetarianism meant living on those things. I must add however that I have lately come to the conclusion that my diet would be improved by the addition of some 'vegetables' in the kitchen meaning of the word. Only the supply is not first-class, either in quantity or quality, in an out-of-the-way moorland valley that grows nothing but zinc and lead ore, goitres, grouse, mutton, and heather."

### MATTER AND LIFE.

In times past matter has been regarded as inert and dead unless enlivened by energy from without. Many today hold to this opinion. Bruno, the Italian philosopher who was burned at the stake for his opinions, declared that "matter is not that mere empty capacity which philosophers have pictured it to be, but the universal mother who brings forth all things as the fruit of her womb;" and Tyndall, in his Belfort address, goes a step further and declares that he "discerns in that Matter, which we in our ignorance of its latent powers have hitherto covered with opprobrium, the promise and potency of all terrestrial life." Professor Crookes would reverse this, for he says: "In life I see the promise and potency of all forms of matter."

### VIVISECTION UNNECESSARY.

By the use of the X-ray we are enabled to do some things which renders vivisection quite unnecessary, and ultimately we shall be enabled to make it wholly a thing of the past. One good illustration is in our ability to study the movements of the stomach.

By mixing subnitrate of bismuth with the food the movements of the stomach can be seen by means of the X-rays.

The stomach consists of two distinct parts—the pyloric part and the fundus. Over the pyloric part, while food is present, constriction-waves are seen continually coursing toward the pylorus; the fundus is the reservoir for the food, and squeezes out its contents gradually into the pyloric part.

The stomach is emptied by the formation, between the fundus and the antrum, of a long tube along which constrictions pass. The contents of the fundus are pressed into the tube and the tube and antrum slowly cleared of food by the waves above mentioned.

The food in the pyloric portion is first pushed forward by the running wave, and then by pressure of the stomach wall is returned through the ring of constriction; thus the food is thoroughly mixed with gastric juice, and is forced by an oscillating progress to the pylorus.

The food in the fundus is not moved by peristalsis, and, consequently, is not mixed with the gastric juice; salivary digestion can, therefore, be carried on in this region for a considerable period without being stopped by the acid gastric juice.

The pylorus does not open at the approach of every wave, but only at regular intervals. The arrival of a hard morsel not properly masticated causes the sphincter to open less frequently than normally, thus materially interfering with the passage of the already liquefied food.

Solid food remains in the antrum to be rubbed by the constrictions until triturated, or to be softened by the gastric juice, or later it may be forced into the intestine in the solid state.

The constriction-waves have, therefore, three functions—the mixing, trituration, and expulsion of the food.

All this has been seen by the use of the X-ray. It will perhaps be made plainer by looking at the picture of the stomach in some work on Physiology and reading the description.

## MEDICINE AND HYGIENE IN CHINA.

In China in science there has for ages been stagnation. The Chinaman has never dissected, and knows nothing of anatomy. His pharmacopœia contains some useful medicaments, but medical science is at a very low ebb. As to hygiene there is none. The Chinese live amid foul smells. The water they drink teems with bacteria. It is just this backwardness of medical science and this abuse of sanitation which have maintained the physical strength of the race. From childhood upward a Chinaman has by sheer strength of constitution to hold his own against conditions unfavorable to life. The doctor does not step in to help him to fight his battles. As might be expected, the infant mortality is great; only the sound in constitution pull through. Thus, when we talk of Chinese stagnation, the word must be understood as applying to their civilization. As their population thickens, it is probable that they grow in power of resistance to all the diseases which bad sanitation brings with it. Of one thing we may be sure, the Chinese will not die out in the presence of European firewater and European diseases. Firewater they have of their own, and are sober. Diseases their own way of life has braced them to withstand. They are immune. The weak ones die off. Natural selection, or the survival of the strongest, has had its effect. Such are the answers to the questions propounded by Mr. Headley in the last chapter of the book entitled "Problems of Evolution."

## CONSCIENTIOUSNESS AND ITS CULTURE.

During all great wars, and even lesser ones, as we have abundant evidence in the recent conflict of our country and Spain, of England in South Africa, and of the Western nations with China, conscientiousness seems to vanish from the majority of soldiers, and a lower group of faculties becomes supreme. The reason probably is that the higher faculty

is more recently acquired and not so active or firmly established as the lower ones. Now and then, however, conscientiousness prevails. A most remarkable illustration of this was seen in Renan, the French philosopher, during the last war between Germany and France. After the destructive invasion of his country and the burning of his own house by the Prussian soldiers, his companions were hot with sentiments of revenge. "No vengeance!" cried the great writer. "Perish France, rather! Perish the idea of the country! Higher still the kingdom of conscience and reason!"

When men can bring themselves to such a high ideal, even though they be few in number, we may expect to see an increased number of opponents of war. The universal conscience to-day condemns it, and every individual revolt against it, like Van de Ver's, will be like the drop of water trickling through a dyke, the removal of one brick from an immense edifice, or the undoing of a knot in the strongest net. The destruction of the dyke, the edifice, and the net will have begun.

"The refusal (to serve as a soldier) will be followed by an increasing number of refusals," says Tolstoi. "And when there have been enough, suddenly the very men (and they are legion), the very men who yesterday still said that we cannot live without war, will declare that they have for a long time been proclaiming its stupidity and immorality, and that they advise everybody to follow the example of Van de Ver. And of war and armies, as they actually exist to-day, only the memory will remain."

Franklin said there was never a good war or a bad peace. This may have been an extreme statement, but if Conscientiousness and the reasoning powers be highly developed, we shall find that there are other and better ways of gaining the end sought by war. Our Phrenologists, who understand what this organ is for, should call attention to its culture whenever they have opportunity.





"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.

### YOUNG AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 560.—Frank A. Palen, Kingston, N. Y.—Among the many different types of lads who visit our consulting

itive types. Fortunately he has a healthy organization; hence, he can enjoy the expression of his mental facul-



NO. 560.—FRANK A. PALEN, KINGSTON, N. Y.

Age  $3\frac{1}{4}$  years, weighs 30 pounds, Head Circumference  $19\frac{3}{4}$ , Height  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , Length  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

The lines indicate the strong points of development.

room, we find that little Frank A. Palen is one of the large-headed, active, executive, restless, knowing, and inquis-

ties without much fear of breaking down or of giving up life altogether. He is in his element when he is allowed

to do just what he wants, and many times a day he would like to drive such a bargain with those who have his interests at heart.

He is about as restless a boy as we have seen, and his head indicates this in a full degree. The width is remarkable, and he shows more than ordinary power for one so young, and it is not easy to thoroughly comprehend the full meaning of the questions he asks. His memory is remarkable; it is not safe to say anything before him that is not intended for him to hear, for he will retain what he hears with remarkable avidity. Eventuality is so fully developed that it shows distinctly that he will have no difficulty in life to impress his mind with what he has once heard

study. He will learn a great deal by seeing and observing, and will not be content to be put off with any excuse from other people with the notion that he is too young to know a thing.

He will not hesitate to defend himself, for his sense of courage is very strong, and he has so much push and energy that he will go right ahead and enter into the spirit of his defense, and conquer or die in the attempt. 'Seldom do we find so many powers developed at the same age as his own, for, as a rule, one section grows into activity first before another group has had time to catch up or become exercised. It will be all the harder for this lad to be restrained and kept a little boy, for he has so much of the spirit of the man in him



NO. 560.—FRANK A. PALEN.

or seen. He will have to be held in check and allowed to grow physically before he puts in many hours a day in

that he will not see why he should not be treated as one and allowed to have his own way.

Firmness is a very actively developed faculty, and it will work with other qualities in such a way as to make him very forceful, dictatorial, self-opinionated, and persevering in his efforts. He will have tremendous battles in his own mind, for one power will seek to have supremacy over another. His Secretiveness is large, and he will probably be able to carry his own ideas and plans of work in his mind without revealing them to others. Acquisitiveness is another faculty that will call for attention. It will show in the acquisition of wealth and also for intellectual knowledge; thus, he will store up ideas, and bring them out when they are appropriate and can be put into practical use.

He will ask questions faster than they can be answered; in fact, he will be able to answer his own questions more quickly than those people who will try to stammer out some explanation. He

has a head full of inventions, and will make a remarkable man in several respects. He is not wanting in philanthropic ideas; consequently, if he were to devote himself to the study of medicine, the likelihood is that he would have the largest practice in his neighborhood, but it may be that he will want to make money faster than he can make it by study, and for this reason he may prefer to go into business on a large scale, and become an influential man through this means.

He must not be treated like ordinary boys, but be educated according to his organization, and given a chance to develop his originality, his ingenuity, his mechanical and mercantile ideas. He must be allowed to grow gradually into manhood so that his physique will have a good start. He should play with younger rather than older children than himself, so that he need not imitate the older ways of the children.

## HIGHWAYS OF MENTAL GROWTH IN CHILDHOOD.

### PART III.

The mentation of a child of five is not in any important sense a reflex, a mirror, as it were, of external realities. People have in truth always realized this; they have known that a child's mind is fanciful; which means that it is not co-ordinated with its environment, but constructs an inner world without much regard for that which is outer. But mind has been given man to correlate him in harmonious relations with the things which condition his well-being; and in order that this purpose may be realized most effectively, most securely, nature spends twenty years, more or less, in perfecting its appliances.

Finally, there is something like a gradual ascent from things complex in the affection side of the mind. For the child of three weeks the feeling scale has but few tones in it; sensations are merely pleasant or unpleasant. His food and the people who care for him excite somatic pleasure or else give pain; this

and nothing more. At two years this fundamental self-feeling has become differentiated into pure egoism, fear, anger, and the like; while curiosity, joy, and possibly sympathy have made their appearance. But the intensest of all feelings, even at this age, are those that relate immediately to self. The child is concentric, selfish; he shows little or no appreciation of or regard for the pleasures and pains of others. By the fourth year, though, there is a prophecy of genuine altruism, of other-regarding tendencies, as Drummond would say. And there is, too, a dawning of something like æsthetic emotion. This has grown stronger at eight, and has become differentiated into more subtle centripetal emotions, so to speak. And the transformations at adolescence finally complete the labors of development; the highest, most delicate, most complex emotions, those which ally the individual to truth and beauty and right for

their own worth, have become firmly established in the mind. They serve as controlling forces over the lower and more selfish impulses. Last of all, religion is born into the soul, the most involved of all emotional states, and the one which in good part gives tone and direction to the whole life. The child has come ultimately into possession of his human—yea, divine—inheritance.

This, in brief, is the general course of development; the principal highways may be at least dimly discerned. The mind must journey by these routes; it has no option to do otherwise. We know well to-day that the child's body must in its formative process retrace the steps which have been taken in the creation of the human body throughout racial history; and we are coming to see that this is the method by which the Creator works in developing not only the corporeal part of man's nature, but the mental as well. It is necessary to say this here, since a rational system of training must be based upon such a conception. Education cannot divert the child mind from the course marked out by nature for it to follow; it can only help it along more rapidly, aiding it to overcome obstacles by the way, and preventing it from arrest of growth somewhere while en route. A child, then, cannot become an adult unless he, as his kind have ever done, pass through the childish epoch. There has been no way found by which you can make a frog of a tadpole, except by allowing it to work its way through and out of the fish stage. If you cut off its tail in order to hasten the growth of its legs, you will, by disturbing the plan of nature, prevent, as Dr. Hall says, the child of the frog from ever attaining unto the adult estate.

In conformity with these principles, education must in the early years be principally motor, employing the hands;

the mind will grow keen and vigorous in the measure that it is called upon to guide the child in attaining ends of a motor character. Only in the later stages of development should purely mental studies be introduced. Again, the young must be indulged in a large amount of spontaneity, of freedom, of excess in fact, for this is essential to the expansion of the personality in all angles. The home and the school ought to encourage a wealth of action in the early years, even though much of this is not in perfect harmony with adult standards; nature plainly indicates that complete adjustment is not desirable until maturity is reached. Early adaptation usually means early arrest, in individuals as in races; what is wanted is great amplitude of possibility in the child, and then let the particular environment in which he is placed slowly determine through natural selection what characteristics are fittest to survive. Complementary to this principle of training is another, that education should proceed from fundamental to accessory in both motor and mental activities. Large, coarse motor adjustments only should be required at the outset; fine, delicate manipulations of all sorts being left until the educational process is quite well along. So, too, difficult analytic studies should not be forced upon the child before adolescence; he will make as great headway in grammar in one year at twelve or fourteen as in three years if it be begun at seven or eight. In general, the educator, whether parent or teacher, must seek to present to the child materials of training in an order determined not by their logical relationships so much as by the sequence in which the powers and interests make their appearance in the developmental processes.—Professor M. O'Shea in "The Humanitarian."



## People of Note.

### A COMPARISON OF HEADS.

A great deal can be discovered by the comparison of heads.

The two characters that illustrate this article go to show two different types of heads.

The one is a practical, commercial, ambitious general in his work, while

but when we take into account the two characters (speaking phrenologically) of the Right Rev. Henry Codman Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the New York Diocese, and Mr. Richard Croker, head of Tammany, we realize scientifically their interests in life are different; that they represent different classes of men; that the minute you size up two such



THE RIGHT REV. HENRY CODMAN POTTER, D.D., LL.D. A HIGH HEAD.

the other is practical, aggressive, and spiritual in his labor. Where comes the difference? If we draw a line in about the centre of the forehead, we see that the principal development of one head is below this line, while that of the second head lies above this line. Those persons who think there is no possibility of distinguishing between men by the shape of their heads have nothing to say, for they know nothing of what this difference means; they can only assert that Phrenology is a pseudo-science;

characters you know you are in the presence of men who work for different objects in life, are actuated by different motives; their pleasures are diametrically opposed, and their beliefs are not alike.

Who is able to understand these two men so well as those who are able to recognize the cranial and, hence, the cerebral difference of these two representatives of New York life? All the features of the face are different. The eyes, nose, and mouth have their sig-

nificance. We have no desire to criticise in the least the actions or work of the two men; we wish simply to point out how a person, by a careful examination and measurement of heads, can arrive at the same conclusions as we have in regard to their developments. Both are men who are terribly in earnest; both are men who are influential—who are, in fact, generals in two armies. Both are men who are aggressive in their efforts. Both are men who are leaders

superior qualities that are arranged or located in the top of the head, and give height in the region of Benevolence, Veneration, Firmness, and Spirituality.

Both have a fluency of Language to explain their views in life, yet the subject-matter is vastly different; one gathers facts from the surroundings and physical objects of material life, the other uses his eloquence in directing and pointing the thoughts of others to and around such subjects as are spiritual



MR. RICHARD CROKER. A BROAD HEAD.

in certain classes of society; both are men who are masters in their work; both are men who are public characters and are well known. Both men are earnest in carrying out every detail of their work. Wherein, then, lies the difference? Principally, we reply, in the organization of their brains. The one gathers interest and impulse around the ear, an inch above, an inch behind, and an inch in front, making a kind of square; the other gathers impulse, inspiration, and interest in the

and reverential, religious and philanthropic. The heads of both men are broad, yet the head of one man is comparatively low, while the other is broad and comparatively high. Both are firm and positive, yet they are positive about matters that are relatively worldly and spiritual in trend. One makes up his mind and gets others to assist him in carrying out his work on a broad and commercial basis; the other is firm in carrying out philanthropical ideas for the amelioration of the race and of hu-



manity, and displays thoughtfulness, charity, and consideration.

Both men have a keen sense of wit; the one is polished and refined, the other is more physical and worldly. Both have keen perceptive intellects, but the intellect of one is concerned to grasp all this world's goods which cannot be taken away; the other one's perceptive qualities are based upon directing the lives and interests of others to higher and more intellectual and sacred subjects.

The lips of these two gentlemen are different; the one has a curve downward, the other a curve in the centre; both are firm and have thin lips, which mean strength and will-power. With one there is dogged tenacity, and the basilar faculties centre largely in the mouth; in the other the social and spiritual faculties are centred in the curved outlines, which, instead of being straight or only dipped at the corners, are curved with affection and supreme reverence in the centre. The eyes of the two men differ considerably; the one has a confident, assuring look; the other has a reverential aspect. Thus, we see some of the salient characteristics that mark two representative men and account for the difference that we recognize from a scientific standpoint.

J. A. Fowler.

#### MADAME VON KLENNER.

Great advances have been made in the musical profession during the last few years and we are glad to say that scientists on the Continent have in about five hundred cases proved the location of the organ of Tune.

This faculty has been observed for the past one hundred years and considered to be a recognized centre of the brain, and we hail with pleasure the investigations made in Germany on this faculty of the mind.

When we had the pleasure of interviewing Madame Von Klenner for the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*, we took occasion to point out in what way her qualities displayed themselves and we

found several very interesting traits of character. For the benefit of our readers we invite their attention to the breadth of her head at the lower angle of the brow across the eyes, where Time, Tune, Weight and Order are located. These give to her mind power to understand, express and teach music in a systematic manner.

Many persons of genius are so carried away with their ideas that they fail to be practical or scientific, but here is a lady eminently gifted in the ability to lay out her ideas with order and precision. The base of her brain gives her executive power and ability to use her energy with her gifts in a remarkable way. She not only shows spirit, animation and executiveness in her work, but she has that double power of inspiring her pupils with the same elements, and, consequently, it is not difficult to understand or perceive how her pupils advance so rapidly. The arch of the eye is well filled out; there is also a full development between the eyes which is highly beneficial to a musician, as the form of the note is quickly recognized by the development of Form.

It is high from the opening of the ear to the development of Firmness, Veneration, and Benevolence; hence, the moral brain has a strong influence in regulating the affairs or force of her basilar brain. Intuition, too, is well developed, which gives her ample power to understand the characteristics of people with whom she comes in contact. She makes a study of each individual pupil, and gets at the keynote and the salient characteristics of all her clientèle. Enthusiasm is one very strong feature of her character; she does heartily whatever she undertakes to accomplish. She works hard because she knows that nothing can be done in this life without personal attention and individual effort, and she becomes so thoroughly imbued with whatever she is engaged in, that she forgets everything else around her and carries everything before her.

She is one of the most celebrated teachers of the city of New York, and is bound to meet with the full credit

that she deserves. She teaches the Viardot-Garcia method of singing, and

the union of the above nationalities manifests itself in Madame Von Klen-



Courtesy of The Musical Courier.

**MADAME KATHERINE E. VON KLENNER, VOCALIST.**

her inheritance is remarkable. On her mother's side she has French ancestry, while from her father she has inherited English and Welsh characteristics, and

ner; thus, from her parents and grandparents she has inherited the characteristics of the Welsh, Dutch, French, and English; and, having been born in

Rochester, N. Y., and reared in this country, she has partaken of the American characteristics in her versatility of mind, adaptability of talent, and power to adopt herself to all positions in life.

When we remarked that she had the elements of long life, Madame Von Klenner asked what we called old age. We replied that eighty was a good age. "Oh," said Madame, "my mother's mother lived to be ninety, while a great-grandparent lived to be one hundred and three."

The names of Paddocks and Gildersee, Hewlett and Nostrand, are well-known people among her ancestry. She has come from Revolutionary stock, and she is eligible to belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution as well as the Daughters of the New England Society. Madame Von Klenner has had

a wide experience abroad, having sung in Africa, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Hungary, the British Isles, and also America. She has held classes at Chautauqua Lake and other centres of intellectual culture.

Madame Von Klenner, during the Paris Exposition, won high honors, as the world has already heard, and in nearly every State in the Union she has representative pupils of her method of teaching. She is perfectly familiar with the music and languages of many countries, as the music that we have been privileged to hear her sing at the New York Press Club and New York State Mothers' Club at Buffalo indicated. She teaches in four languages. Her husband, Captain Von Klenner, is an Austrian nobleman closely allied to one of the royalties of Europe.

J. A. FOWLER.

## How Can We Study Phrenology?

### THE AUSTRALIAN NATIVE SKULL.

By JESSIE A. FOWLER.

During a tour through Australia, one of my greatest objects was to examine the crania of the natives in their natural surroundings of life, and note their ethnological differences, and I had good opportunities offered to me. I found that in manners and customs the aborigines strongly resembled the African negroes; the differences being that the African is a sooty black, the Australian has—while black—a coppery tint. The hair of the negro is scant in quantity, and woolly in texture, while that of the Australian is generally wavy, never woolly. As a rule the negro is almost entirely devoid of beard and whiskers, while the native of the island-continent is abundantly supplied with both; so that it may be said that the negro is one of the least, and the Australian native one of the most, hairy of men. There is a strong probability in favor of the hypothesis that the differences between the two have resulted from a cross of blood.

I found that the Australian natives differ from every other race of men in features, complexion, habits, and language, though their color and features unite them to the African type; and their long, black, silky hair has a resemblance to the Malay. The natives are of middle height, perhaps a little above it; they are slender in make, with long arms and legs. The cast of face is between the African and the Malay. The forehead unusually narrow and retreating; the eyes small, black, and deep-set; the nose much depressed at the upper part between the eyes, and widened at the base, which I was told was done in infancy by the mother, the natural shape being aquiline; the cheek bones are high; the mouth large and furnished with strong, well-set teeth; the chin frequently retreats; the neck is thin and short. The color usually approaches a deep reddish-black, but varying much in shade, from intense black to reddish-black, and individuals of

pure blood are sometimes as light-colored as mulattoes. The most striking distinction is their hair, which is fine and disposed to wave. Their beards or whiskers are more abundant than those of the whites. Their heads are dolichocephalic or narrow in shape, and show defective or retreating foreheads. Their jaws are wide, and rather massive and prognathous; their nasals are broad and flat; and they have but a small internal capacity, probably 75 cub. in. of brain substance.

The points of resemblance between the aborigines and African negroes are their systems of witchcraft; the admittance of adult males to the rights of manhood through the medium of mysterious and very cruel ceremonies; the facts relating to marriage; the customs respecting burials; the singular practice of mutual avoidance between son-in-law and mother-in-law; the dread of hair falling into the hands of an enemy; the mode of tossing water into the mouth; and several other similar customs, from which it would appear that both peoples, far apart as are Africa and Australia, have originally learned all these things from the same source. There are also many words used by the Australians which are apparently at least of the same root-words as used by the Africans, to express the same ideas. Such words as woman, breasts, milk, mother, water, rain, mouth, tongue, eat, drink, are all traceable to the same root whence words meaning the same thing in Africa seem to have come. For the foregoing reasons there seems to be no doubt that the Australian is by descent a negro, with a strong cross in him of some other race; but of what race no sufficient evidence has yet been obtained. They are far from being as fine a race as the North American aborigines.

During my stay of over a year in Australia I had the opportunity of seeing many of them, and of taking measurements. None of them were above 5 ft. 10 in. in height, and it was very rare to see one above 5 ft. 8 in.

The average measurements of some of their heads were as follows:

#### HEADS OF ABORIGINES.

	INCHES.
Average Circumference .....	21 to 21¾
Distance from the Orifice in	
Temporal bone to Nasal bone	5¾ to 6
From Orifice to crown of head.	6 to 6½
From Orifice to Occiput.....	4 to 4½
From Nasal to Occiput.....	12 to 13
Circumference over centres of ossification of Frontal and Parietal bones .....	20¾ to 21

The skull of the average aboriginal, as seen in the accompanying outline, has a distinctly marked and characteristic form. The measurements indicate width and prominence in the anterior inferior portion of the frontal bone, where is located the frontal sinus, and where the perceptive centres are also recognized as being located. This cranial and cerebral development gives them their facility in hunting their game, and providing for their temporal wants in the bush and on the rivers. Their wants being few, their superior or reasoning faculties have not been called out. These perceptive centres being largely represented, the aborigines are thus dexterous with the hand and in all the perceptive arts, and wide-awake to catch their game. They have good balancing power, and can run with the fastest, and are such excellent marksmen that they seldom lose a shot, and are wonderfully efficient in throwing the boomerang and spear. Their centre for locality is large, and their power to localize landmarks is proverbial. They possess the intuitive capacity to judge of human character, to form impressions and come to conclusions from practical observations. The cerebellum is large; in fact, the occipital region is not deficient at all, but is very influential. Along the centre line of the superior ridge of the parietal bones from the nasal to the occiput, the skull is pointedly developed, but on either side there is a falling away, until the parietal arch causes quite a ridge in the lateral portion of the skull. The jaw

protrudes, which draws a marked distinction between the white and the black race.

Some of the African skulls I measured presented a total effacement of the posterior portion of the sagittal, and the lateral portions of the coronal sutures. The ali-sphenoids only just touch the parietals. The proportion of the height of the skull to its length is the same in ratio as that of the breadth of the skull, both being very low. The parietal region was not so low as that of the Tasmanian skulls. A noticeable ridge runs across the middle of the frontal bone and the fore part of the sagittal suture.

#### SKULLS OF ABORIGINES.

	INCHES.
Average Circumference .....	20½ to 21
Distance from Nasal to Occiput .....	11½ to 12
From Orifice in Temporal bone on Right to Orifice on Left side .....	11 to 11½
From Orifice to Nasal bone....	5⅓ to 5½
Length from root of Nasal bone to Inferior portion of Inferior Maxillary .....	5 to 5¼
Width of Frontal bone over orbit .....	5
From Orifice to Occiput.....	5⅓ to 5¼
Length of half the Inferior Maxillary bone .....	4
Frontal angle varies from....	35 to 40 deg.

I visited the schools, and from the quickness displayed by some of the little fellows, and from what I saw of those that were older, we cannot but consider them as having a fair intellectual capacity. I was told at the stations that the children there learn reading, writing, and arithmetic, more easily than white children. A letter, of which I have a copy, written by one of the aboriginal girls, would reflect credit upon any girl of her age, no matter what may have been her birthplace.

#### THE CHILDREN.

When the native children are born they are as white as Europeans, some become black in about two weeks, others

take from two to eight years to become thoroughly black.

Some little boys of five and six years old have as much hair on the cheeks as a European of seventeen.

The child is usually nursed for a much longer period than is the custom among white people. Infanticide is common. Whether it is extensively



Photo by Lloyd T. Williams.

AUSTRALIAN SKULL (FRONT SIDE).

practised or not depends altogether upon the ease or difficulty with which food can be procured for the tribe.

Children are not supposed to have souls until they are five years old. At a very early age the child must begin to seek food for itself. The father instructs it in the art of digging for the larvae of insects, and grubs. He teaches it how to catch fish, throw the boomerang and the toy spear. Children are simply kept under control by superstitious dread, but are never chastised.

## NAMING CHILDREN.

The first child is generally named after the parent, father or mother, as the case may be. After that, children are named after some animal which may happen to be near at the time of their birth. One native was named Ber-uke (kangaroo-rat), one of these animals having crossed the floor at the time of the child's birth. Poleerong (cherry-

life. When he is admitted to the manhood rank in his tribe, he receives an entirely new name; and if his career should be marked by any striking event, he will then receive a name more worthy of him, and his old name will be entirely forgotten. Nicknames are often given, and the natives are very happy in their effort to choose names that aptly describe peculiarities of face or characteristic ways of walking or speaking.



SIDE VIEW OF AUSTRALIAN SKULL.

tree) was so named because he was born under a cherry tree. Weing-paru (fire and water) because the hat took fire and was extinguished by water.

Girls are named after flowers. People often exchange names; not, however, until they have been permitted to do so by the Great Council. A curious custom exists that a person's name is not mentioned while the days of mourning last, which, with some tribes, are prolonged several months.

The name the child is given is not the one by which he will be known in after

## LANGUAGES.

The aborigines have over two hundred distinct languages, and I was told that the real number will probably approach nearer to five hundred. By these are meant mere dialects. To show how widely these dialects differ I will give you several words with their equivalents as spoken by the various tribes coming from different parts of the Australian continent, as specimens. I will take such words as kangaroo, opossum, a young man, baby:

Name of Tribe.	Kangaroo.	Opossum.	Young Man.	Baby.
Port Darwin	Langootpa	Macmilla	Mullenjin	Laree.
Raffles Bay	leepoogee	Mungular	Ominaman	Geelarak.
Gudang	Ipamoo	Omara	Ipunga	Ingara.
Ngurla	Mungaroo	Wallumbene	Bukali	Mulgani.



Some sentences showing the idiom of their language may be interesting. A kangaroo is feeding in the scrub.

Native translation: There kangaroo is feeding thick one scrub.

Get me my spear and I will kill him.

Native translation: Hand me here my spear; him kill I will.

I am going to pour out the water.

Native translation: To pour out going am I the water.

The only words for numerals are:

One—Coornoo.

Two—Mundroo.

Three—Paracoola.

When they wish to express a greater number they add together the words given above:

Four—Mundroo-la, mundroo-la.

Five—Mundroo, mundroo, coornoo; i.e., twice two and one.

Six—Mundroo-la, mundroo-la, mundroo-la; i.e., thrice two.

Ten—Mundroo-la, five times repeated.

From ten to twenty the term *Mur-rathidna*, from *Murra* (hands), and *Thidna* (feet), is used, and the fingers and toes are brought into requisition. After twenty they show by signs that it is a great many, an innumerable quantity, for at twenty their arithmetic is exhausted.

As elsewhere it is very common for white men to give native names to places, or retain names of rivers and mountains. I found in many of these the custom among the natives of repeating a word or a sound, to give force or emphasis to the idea. For instance, the

river which flows through Melbourne is the Yarra-Yarra, i.e., flowing, flowing; or ever flowing. Other streams may go dry, but this one never.

I found, in traveling through the country, many places named according to this rule; such as *Bet-Bet*, *Burrum-Burrum*. This last is the name of a parish, and signifies "very muddy."

At Sydney I was struck with the native name *Woolloomooloo*, the name of a suburb of that city. I found, in studying the peculiarities of the native language, that it could not be otherwise spelt and convey a correct native sound to the ear, for, while the sound of "u" enters very largely into their language, it has always with them the same sound as our "oo." The language is beautiful when spoken by the natives.

### EXTINCTION OF THE RACE.

What the rifle has failed to do, intoxicants and diseases, some of them of the most loathsome kind, all unknown previously to the blacks, have done and destroyed these poor creatures by thousands. With these destructive forces at work for the last half-century or more, the native population has been in all the settled portions of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia, largely swept off. With the mere fragment that remains, the government and people of the present day are dealing more kindly.

A part of the remnant is gathered upon reservations, such as the *Corrandarik* and *Mologa*, and other stations.

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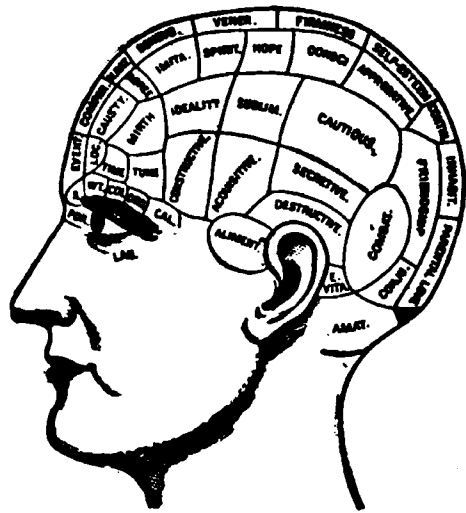
### THREE FAITHFUL FRIENDS.

"Three friends are useful to us—a candid friend, a faithful friend, and a friend who will listen to what we say; who will consider of what is said to him, and who

speaks little, but to the purpose. Also three are pernicious—the hypocrite, the flatterer, and the great talker."—"The People's Health Journal."



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



NEW YORK AND LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1901.

*"I believe that many of its teachings (Phrenology), prominently the plurality of cerebral organs, will gradually be absorbed by physiology of the brain and mental science."*

#### THE HEALTH BOARD REPORT.

Some important truisms have recently been published just along the line that the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has advanced for many years concerning health and disease. October 11th the "New York Journal" commented on the Health Board Report for September. The report shows that 1,418 human beings died during the past year in the city of New York. Out of this number 775 were men and 643 women. During the same period 1,475 babies were born, being an apparent increase of 57. But the report further reveals the fact that 122 were born dead.

"Owing to the fact of false conditions of life, ignorance of mothers, brutality or untaught fathers, and inherited disease."

Comments "The Journal": Among the deaths 143 infants died of congen-

ital debility, which means, says the same writer:

"That the parents should never have been married."

Six hundred and forty-six children died before they had reached the age of five.

"That means simply wholesale murder of children, due to ignorance, lack of good doctors among the poor, lack of decent food, abominable tenements, and other causes which would fill pages."

Two hundred and fifty-six babies died under one year of age.

"This horrible death-rate among babies is too sad, too criminal to be discussed with patience. Of course, a few babies—one per cent. or two per cent," says the same writer—"the world is better off that they are dead." "Of the infants that have died, many are the most valuable born. For it is the child with the well-developed brain that succumbs most

easily to disease, especially diseases based on wrong feeling. The well-developed brain takes up a great part of the blood-supply in infancy—more than half of it. It demands thorough nutrition. The stupid baby, with dull intellect, often outlives the unfortunate little creature whose better mental equipment has unfitted it for the first struggles of life."

The above idea is phrenological to the core.

Another phrenological truism is the following comment regarding middle life and old age:

"Of the 1,418 people who died, only 11 per cent. lived to be sixty-five years old—at that age every man should be at his very best mentally, and he should be in perfect condition physically.

"Among men who really amount to anything in the great work of the world, sixty-five years of age marks usually the real beginning of a useful career. It is the age at which a man begins to give his fellow-creatures the full benefit of the work which he has done throughout his life, his study, his effort at original thinking.

"Do you doubt this? How about Gladstone, whose reputation was made after sixty-five? How about the present Pope, whose great work has been done since that age? How about Von Moltke, Bismarck, Helmholtz, Herbert Spencer, and the whole army of intellectual giants of history?"

It is certainly grievous to read of so many excellent men and women who die between fifty and sixty when their experience would and should have been given to the world for twenty years longer. Alas! for ignorance.

## THE GOSPEL OF HARD WORK.

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL congratulates President Roosevelt on his Chicago speech. L. R. Meekins, in the "New York Journal" reports:

"It is one of the interesting contradictions of this age that while the comforts and luxuries of life are increasing to an amazing extent, and while devices and inventions save an enormous amount of labor and enable a man to do more in a given time than at any other age in the world's history, the real necessity for hard, earnest toil has in no way been diminished. It is easy to say that any man can get along with less effort and that he can pass his years with satisfaction. So he can. But merely getting along, and seeing the hours go with nothing but the fulfilment of ordinary gratifications, is not life in its high and true sense. We see the fact illustrated every day—we have it shown in a superb degree in the career of our new President.

"So, when Mr. Roosevelt, in his famous Chicago speech, proclaimed the strenuous life, he was but repeating in modern phrase the lesson of the ages. 'I wish to preach,' he said in his address of April, 1899, "not the doctrine of ignoble ease, but the doctrine of the strenuous life; the life of toil and effort, of labor and strife; to preach that highest form of success which comes not to the man who desires mere easy peace, but to the man who does not shirk from hardship, or from bitter toil, and who, out of these, wins the splendid, ultimate triumph.'

"This gospel Mr. Roosevelt has followed. A weakling in his youth, he became strong by determined exercise and right living. Not gifted with a brilliant intellect, he has done more with his talents than a genius. Placed beyond creature wants by the happy accident of birth, he has toiled harder, longer, and better than a wage-earner who must work for his bread.

"It is the vogue to refer to President Roosevelt as a typical American. It has a pleasant sound, but it is an exaggeration. Even in this land of magical careers he is an exceptional American. Such grit as he has shown belongs to no country. Beaconsfield showed it in England. M. Witte has shown it in Russia. Modern history affords instances that prove the widening of opportunity in every part of the world, and the sure

rewards which come to strenuous workers even in the face of the barriers of class and caste."

Lynn Roby Meekins.

The Melbourne "Age" of July 22d takes occasion to air itself in a little sarcasm at the expense of Phrenology, but the writer has evidently not studied very deeply, or the remarks would not have been made in such an unskilful manner.

The writer says: "Everyone is familiar with the claims of the Phrenologist, who by a skilful manipulation of the cranium reads our 'bumps' for us and gratifies our vanity by assuring us that we possess all the virtues under the sun, or rudely shatters our aspirations by indicating the absence of this or that or the other element of good character or mental equipoise, but in the rapid march of science the Phrenologist bids fair to be left behind. For the future we shall not be under the necessity of applying the measuring tape to a man's skull to find out what is in it, but it will be sufficient to look with a trained eye at the most prominent feature of his face." The writer goes on to explain some of the distinguishing characteristics to be found in the nose, mouth, chin, etc. He does not, apparently, understand the principle which gives our features their character; namely, the development of the brain above.

In a keen, active brain we find that the face is full of meaning. What do we learn by this? Namely, that the brain is more to be trusted than the features of the face, for it cannot deceive so completely the person who reads its significations. A person may smile and talk plausibly, and another may be carried away by such actions

and language, but the head remains unchanged, and therefore can be more scientifically examined. While we cannot discountenance the significance of the study of the face, we realize that we must ignore the importance of the study of the brain.

In the Melbourne "Argus" of July 22d we have been handed a paragraph by our Melbourne graduate, Mr. Cross, which explains the advances made on educational reform in Victoria. In responding to the toast of Parliament proposed by the Mayor of Horsham, Mr. Gurr, Minister of Public Instruction, claimed that his government was doing all that could be done for agricultural interests. The government would, in a few weeks, propose to Parliament legislation for the radical reform of the educational system in almost every direction; and in the way of making the system more efficient and more practical, it was proposed to alter the curriculum of education, which was altogether on wrong lines, and to bring into existence a system of national education under which the children of the State would pass from class to class in the primary schools and from the primary schools to the technical schools, in which they would receive a sound training in the elements of whatever trade they proposed to follow.

Special provision would be made for the giving of technical education in agriculture in the country schools. The way would also be opened for the poorest child, if sufficiently clever and with the requisite ambition, to pass right on from the State schools to the university. The advantages which would thus be placed at the disposal of the people—the poorest as well as the richest of the State—will readily be

seen, and a way will be opened for the attaining of talent, and no barrier will stand in the way of those who really desire to rise to the top of educational fame.

Phrenology is able to point out what aspirants are likely to succeed in such work. We congratulate such an advancement in individual work, individual ideals of school advancement, as it is progress in the right direction.

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### THE HEAD OF LAURA BRIDGMAN.

Recently a doctor called Phrenology a pseudo-science, upholding his ideas by the following sentence: "Phrenology claims to have located twenty-seven bumps on the head which correspond to specially developed sections of the brain below. It was found that in Laura Bridgman the section over the tactile area of the brain was not abnormally developed, nor was there a depression over the sight and hearing parts of the brain."

The doctor said he did not mean to say that "the shape of the skull indicated nothing, for of course the receding skull of a savage was not equivalent to the protruding forehead of a member of the C. L. S. C."

Here we have a professional man making a statement contrary to facts, but so long as he ridiculed Phrenology that was all he cared for. He was not proving his assertion, for the facts of the case are contrary to his statement. Laura Bridgman's perceptive centres over the eye were not well developed, while her reflective qualities were strongly represented. She possessed mentally the very qualities that Phrenology would have attributed to her, even if the Phrenologist examining her head had been blindfolded and had not known that she was deaf, dumb, and blind.

Professor and Mrs. Dr. L. N. Fowler knew Dr. Howe, who had the care of

Laura Bridgman when she was studying, and had ample opportunities to examine this phenomenal character, and a bust of her is in The Museum of The American Institute of Phrenology, and can be seen by anyone who desires to verify this statement for himself.

It is unnecessary for professional men to say that Phrenologists have discovered "bumps" upon the head, as Phrenologists do not examine "bumps," but recognize developments or centres in as distinct a way as scientists do who are making cerebral investigations.

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### REVIEWS.

*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 Thirty-first Annual Report of the State Board of Education has just been received. It is fully illustrated with views of a number of buildings of the State, and its reports on Agriculture, Languages, Mathematics, Drawing, and Engineering are interesting. It also includes a report of the "Oak Lawn School" for girls, and reports for the State Reform Schools for 1900. It also includes a report for the Institute for the Deaf for 1901, which anyone connected with this work in other States will be glad to read.

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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.*

Thomas Boles, Arkansas.—We are glad to hear from you again, and to know that it was some fifty years since you were first a subscriber to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, the "Water Cure Jour-

nal," and "Life Illustrated," and that you studied with great interest and profit our small volumes, entitled "How to do Business," "How to Write," "How to Behave," etc., when you were quite a small boy, on a farm in the backwoods of Arkansas. You note that at that time the attention of a boy could be directed upon such subjects as these publications treated upon better than now, because we were not troubled with telegraphic news from all over the world each morning for breakfast, distracting and unfitting the growing mind for study. Our mails were due only once a week, and sometimes then they were delayed.

You will see quite a change in the style of our publications now. Half-tones have taken the place of the old woodcuts—expensive at the time, but out of date now. Let us hear from you again.

We note that Madame E. von Kleimer has removed her School of Vocal Music to 230 West Fifty-second Street.

Mrs. Mears, Albany.—Many thanks for the kind invitation to The New York State Assembly of Mothers, which met this year at Rochester, October 14-17. I am glad that the last year's papers which were read at Buffalo have been incorporated in the Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Skinner, and trust that the papers written and read by myself, on "The Motherhood of the Twentieth Century," may awaken no small interest among the mothers of the land to the importance of phrenological study on behalf of the children.

#### FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The first meeting of the present session was held at the Institute on September 18th, Mr. S. C. Pritchard presiding. There was a good attendance of members and friends present. Mr. D. G. Elliott gave an instructive lecture on "Some Phrenological Problems Considered." The lecturer dealt with some of the difficulties experienced by young Phrenologists in applying the principles of Phrenology to the reading of character, and emphasized the importance of gauging accurately the temperaments and physiological conditions of the subject for examination; attention was also directed to the importance of a correct knowledge of the anatomy of the skull. An interesting discussion followed, and several questions were asked and replied to by the lecturer. Messrs. Williamson, Overall, Newby, Ayliffe, and the chairman took part in the discussion. Mr. Elliott gave a practical demonstration of Phrenology and was heartily thanked for his address and de-

lineation. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought this interesting and profitable meeting to a close.

The successful students at the July examination were: Diploma, Mrs. Willis, Mr. G. Wilkins, Mr. W. B. Swift, and Mr. T. J. Hitchcock; certificates, Mrs. Wedlake, Miss A. Taylor, Mr. Smith, Mr. F. P. Wood, Mr. G. Hughes, Mr. A. McBride, and Mr. J. Asals. D. T. Elliott.

During the past month Mr. D. T. Elliott was invited to lecture on Phrenology and give delineations of character, at Bristol, where he gave perfect satisfaction for three days.

The Institute was honored by a visit from one of its graduates of 1894; namely, Mr. Lewis G. Lepage, who had returned from Venezuela, looking in the best of health. He presented the Institute with a beautiful specimen of a sloth's skull. It is remarkable for its narrow base, which is just the opposite to the development of the mole, as the latter is very broad at the base.

We wish to congratulate the graduates who have successfully passed the examinations at the Fowler Institute this year. Under the able instruction of Mr. D. T. Elliott they have worked well, and the result is gratifying. We feel sure that those who intend entering the Phrenological Field will do all in their power to swell the army of scientific workers.

We are glad to know that Mrs. Willis is one of the successful graduates of the Fowler Institute this year. We have watched her study and progress for many years past and know she will make a conscientious exponent of the science wherever she is. She has just the qualifications necessary to diagnose character accurately.

#### AMERICAN INSTITUTE NOTES.

The last day of this session of the American Institute of Phrenology is drawing near—weeks have passed "pleasantly and profitably," as one of our pupils expressed herself to-day. The course, as our readers know, is very thorough, embracing not only all that an up-to-date Phrenologist should embody and use in the practical work of the profession, but the latest scientific views and discoveries are given their place. We are gratified with the examinations made daily by our pupils of persons (strangers to them and to us) proving as they do that the work we are endeavoring to accomplish is not in vain.

One of our pupils is from Australia, the land which was for a time the scene of Miss Fowler's labors. It is indeed gratifying to reap as we have sown, and the



harvest gives us greater impetus for future exports.

All in all, we prophecy that the future of the Class of 1901 will tell for good to the world. The pulpit has sent us its representative; teachers and parents are studying with us that they may the better guide the children entrusted to their care. Professional and other vocations in life are here represented. Who can tell into what recesses the radiance of Phrenology may enter, or where the sunlight of the beloved science may fall!

The Institute "Commencement" was held in the hall of the Institute on the evening of October 25th, at eight o'clock. Music and addresses, by the faculty and pupils, were the features of the evening.

Under the guidance of our able Vice-President and the manager of the Fowler and Wells Company, the Institute visited one of the many Insane Asylums Thursday afternoon, October 3d. Miss Fowler thoughtfully arranges for this practical and novel experience each year, and we had anticipated our visit with much interest.

Our hearts were touched with pity for these unfortunate people, although our visit was made for a purely scientific purpose, the phrenological study of the insane. Besides obtaining much information and a great many new ideas in a general way, our attention was called, by Miss Fowler and the affable and learned Doctor (who kindly guided us), to a number of specially interesting cases. One was that of "gentleman," who thinks a great hero left him his name as legacy. We saw all classes of the insane, from sad, silent melancholia to the most frenzied. One case was that of a cataleptic, a "living death" for twenty years. Pitiful, indeed! But some time, when Phrenology shall have sway (God speed it soon!), all this shall be changed, and man shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall set him free, spiritually, morally, mentally, physically—spirit, soul, mind, and body, each shall find and be its true self. We learned many things which we trust to use in future work, and were very grateful, indeed, to the Doctor who so patiently and fully answered our many questions.

After our asylum visit we made pilgrimage to the graves of L. N. Fowler, Mrs. Charlotte Fowler-Wells, Mother of Phrenology; their parents and also Samuel R. Wells. I have placed within my treasure-box a leaf culled from this grave plot where rest these three, who, side by side, lived for Phrenology, for Humanity.

It was a touchingly solemn moment while we stood there, with her upon whom has fallen the mantle of the father, into whose delicate woman-hands has

been given the heritage of her ancestors, a work which she so bravely and unselfishly is taking up. It seemed as if in hush of voice we heard a message from afar, from the brother who elsewhere "sleeps from his labors" while his "works follow him." Not one of us but made the solemn vow to give our best as did these Apostles of Phrenology.

The Institute Class was then delightfully entertained by Miss Amelia M. Fowler and her sister and Mr. Piercy. It was an evening not to be forgotten. We saw the grandchild and namesake of L. N. Fowler and had the honor of sitting in the late Professor's chair, and felt we were, indeed, within the very throne-room of Phrenology. M. I. COX.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY opens a class under the direction of Miss Jessie A. Fowler, the Examiner to the Fowler & Wells Co., for business men and women, and those who desire to perfect themselves in practical work, to enable them to select their employees for the different offices in their business, on Monday evening, November 4th, at 7:45 P.M.

It will also be interesting to those who have read some literature on Phrenology.

The course will be for eight weeks, and the cost will be \$5.00, or \$1.00 a lecture.

Kindly send in your name and address to the Secretary as early as possible.

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## FIELD NOTES.

Mr. Welch (of Canada) is now lecturing at the Town Hall, St. Mary's, Ontario. His lectures have been filled with interest and he has attracted large audiences. His consultations have been made at the Windsor Hotel.

Minappa Ven Kappa, the Indian Phrenologist, has been lecturing on Phrenology at Ashmedabad, in the Premabhai Hall, under the auspices of the Gujrat Vernacular Society. There was a good attendance of educated and well-respected citizens of the place. Professor I. J. Desai, LL.D., Fellow of the Fowler Institute, London, occupied the chair. Two examinations were given at the close, which proved very satisfactory in every way. The lecturer does not know a word of English. We congratulate our co-worker on his success.

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The article on "Brain the Chief Organ of Mind" was written by John T. Miller, of Battle Creek. The article was not signed.

### THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

This year's meeting of this representative scientific body, which has already been noticed in these columns, was noteworthy as being the first to be held in the great West. "Science," which is the official organ of the association, informs us in its account of the proceedings that the registration reached three hundred and eleven, and that the number of representative men of science present was proportionally very large. The attendance of members living west of the Mississippi was one hundred and sixty-two. Several important changes of policy were either adopted or proposed, of which the most noteworthy contemplates the change of the time of meeting from summer to winter, it being proposed to hold the 1903 meeting at Washington on or about New Year's Day. It is possible that two meetings a year may be held.

The presiding officer at this meeting was Professor Charles S. Minot, of Harvard, but the chief address was delivered, according to custom, by the retiring president, Professor R. S. Woodward, of Columbia University. The following officers were elected for the next meeting, which is to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., from June 28 to July 3, inclusive, 1902:

President—Asaph Hall, U. S. N., retired.

Permanent Secretary—L. O. Howard, chief entomologist, Agricultural Department, Washington.

Assistant Permanent Secretary—Richard Clifton, Agricultural Department, Washington.

General Secretary—D. T. MacDougal, director of the laboratories, New York Botanical Gardens.

Secretary of Council—Professor H. B. Ward, of the University of Nebraska.

Treasurer—Professor R. S. Woodward, Columbia University.

Professor Hall is well known for his long connection with the Naval Observatory at Washington, and his discovery of the moons of Mars has given him world-wide fame. Of the other officers perhaps the best known is Dr. Howard, whose lectures and investigations on mosquitoes have brought him before the public eye during the last year or two.

### AMBITION AMONG THIEVES.

The "Mail and Express" printed an editorial on August 12th on the "Defects in Criminal Minds." He had a large percentage of chances in his favor, yet he "lost his head" when his fingers had clutched the coveted gold. The mind

that could conceive a plot that required daring, skill, and patience could not maintain its balance. The greatest robber of the century became a most commonplace amateur in forgetting that the crime could be made to fit a very limited number of persons. He seemed to feel there was a charm in stealing more than a quarter of a million dollars. He boasts of committing "the greatest robbery of the century." He illustrates again the often demonstrated fact that there is always something awry in the mentality of those who plot to gain by violation of the law. However slowly and carefully matured their plans, somewhere in the chain of acts between their original conception and final execution there is a link that breaks. "His real desire apparently was to quit work." "He may now realize that in voluntary work is to be found the only true happiness."

Phrenology is able to account in most cases for the aberration of brain found in criminals, and if the subject was properly understood by the police, magistrates, lawyers, and judges much light might be thrown on individual cases.

### THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

The lungs of the average man contain about five quarts of air.

Two thousand species of fish are known to exist in the Amazon.

There is as much real nourishment in one bushel of beans as in five bushels of potatoes.

A teaspoonful of microbes contains over 4,000,000.

Scientific men generally believe that the bed of the Pacific Ocean was once above water, and inhabited by men.

Tyndall says 50,000 typhus germs will thrive in the small circumference of a pinhead, or visible globule.

The most wonderful astronomical photograph in the world is that which has recently been prepared by London, Berlin and Parisian astronomers. It shows at least 68,000,000 stars.

The human system can endure heat of 212 degrees, the boiling point of water, because the skin is a bad conductor, and because the perspiration cools the body. Men have withstood without injury a heat of 300 degrees for several minutes.

A hundred years ago the Hawaiian Islands were said to have had 400,000 native population; now 30,000 is a high estimate. The same fearful diminution has been going on through Polynesia. Dr. Tautain has recently studied its causes in the Marquesas Islands ("L'Anthropologie").

The principal causes are: Leprosy—which leads to impotence and sterility; tuberculosis, which is eminently contagious and destructive; syphilis, which is less marked than might be supposed; and licentiousness.—Science.

The Celtic of the White Star Line is the greatest ship in the world. After she made her first voyage, the captain said: "She is a queen. Although she had scarcely been tried before we put to sea, everything worked to perfection, and we finished a splendid trip. She is as steady as a house and works as smoothly as an old vessel."

### CHILDREN'S SAYINGS.

Mamma (anxiously watching her little boy at dinner)—My dear child, you really should not eat your pudding so quickly.

Small Child—Why not, mamma?

Mamma—Because it is dangerous. I once knew a little boy about your age who was eating his pudding so quickly that he died before he had finished it.

Small Child (with much concern)—And what did they do with the rest of his pudding, mamma?—N. B. Advertiser.

The public schools of a certain New England city have recently taken to an exacting form of art. The pupils are placed before a model and told to sketch as they see.

One day a little girl was seated in a chair on the platform, and her classmates were given the usual order.

The results varied. Some of the drawings looked like a human being in a state of repose, others like wooden dolls. But one little girl had drawn the chair and a tiny figure standing in front of it.

"Mary," said the discouraged teacher, "didn't I say, 'Draw Amelia as you see her'?"

"Yes'm."

"Well, is she standing in front of the chair?"

"No'm; she's sitting in it."

"Then why didn't you draw her sitting?"

Tears came into the child's eyes. She was misunderstood.

"But I hadn't got to it," she said. "I was just going to bend her down when you rang the bell."—Youth's Companion.

The teacher of a Kansas City school had to leave the room for a few minutes, and gave the children some drawing to do. When she came back there was in the atmosphere something that told her that all had not gone well during her absence, and two of the boys were hanging their heads. "Now, boys," she asked, sorrow-

fully, "have you been doing something that you know I should not have liked you to do?" "Yess'm," came the meek reply. "What did you do?" "Well, you see, we thought you'd ask who'd whispered when you came back, so we just talked out loud."

A teacher was explaining to a little girl how the trees developed their foliage in the spring-time. "Ah, yes," said the little miss, "I understand; they keep their summer clothes in their trunks!"

It was the first time Dorothy had seen a street-sprinkler. "Oh, mamma," she exclaimed, with wide-open eyes, "just see what that man's got on his wagon to keep the boys from riding on behind!"

### TWENTIETH-CENTURY EPISODE.

Freddie (who has been brought up with a pianola, rushing frantically upstairs from the drawing-room)—Oh! Mamma, mamma! There's a man downstairs playing the piano with his hands!—Life.

### THE DIFFERENCE.

Boy—Is this instrument called a fiddle or a violin?"

Professor—Ven I blay it it is a violin. Ven you blay it it's a fiddle.—Tit-Bits.

### WORK AND SELF-RESPECT.

No work, however menial, can make an honest poor man lose his self-respect. Do whatever you can get to do, and do it so well that your employer will see that you are fit for something better, and the time is not far off when you begin to rise.

What do we live for, if it is not to make life less difficult to each other?

In the garden of humanity the weed too often takes prominence of the flower.

It is only the critic and the philosopher who can penetrate into all states of being and realize their life from within.

If we look at the world through the spectacles of our best thoughts it will reveal a nobler aspect than it gets credit for.

No man undertakes a trade he has not learned, even the meanest, yet every one thinks himself sufficiently qualified for the hardest of all trades—that of government.

Both progress and stability, in their respective ways, must rest upon the sincere and earnest adherence of every man to his own honest convictions of truth and duty.

## 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.

Will Carleton's magazine, "Everywhere," Brooklyn, has a fine poem, by its editor, in memory of our late President. Its health hints are especially practical and valuable.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco—opens with the report of a visit to the San Quentin Prison by Professor Had-dock and his class of sixteen students. This magazine is a welcome visitor to our office, and should be subscribed to by every student of Phrenology.

"The Ploughman"—Boston—has, as usual, its timely articles on agriculture, gardening, home, and kindred subjects.

"Chat"—New York—is a bright little magazine, full of vim. "Concentration," by Marion Mulford, and "Familiar Tautologies," by Frederick M. Bird, are found in the October number.

"Health"—New York—contains "Notes Concerning Health," by Dr. M. L. Hol-

brook, also the personal experience of Robert Walter, M.D., "How I Got Sick and How I Got Well," which will be continued in the November number.

Eleanor Kirk's "Idea"—New York—is fraught with choice thoughts for the thoughtful.

"The Journal of Hygeia-Therapy and Anti-Vaccination"—Kokomo—contains "The Drug Mania," by Professor John T. Miller. "Phrenological Child Culture" is continued by Frank Tasher.

"Little's Living Age"—Boston—contains the cream of current literature.

"The Family Doctor"—London—is what its name indicates, its recent number containing a practical and scientific treatment for "The Cocaine Habit," "Facial Neuralgia," and other ills, acquired or inherited.

"The Journal of Education"—Boston—contains an article on "Atmosphere, or the Education of the Feelings," by Patterson Du Bois, which will appeal to the student of Phrenology as to others, as will "A Study in Crime."

"Current History"—Boston—tells the story of the Schley controversy, and gives the latest news from near and far.

"Our Dumb Animals" is full of good things. Its various departments will be read with interest.

"The Bookseller, Newsdealer, and Stationer" will answer the needs of all—what book to buy and where to buy it, the latest and the best.

"Philosophical Journal"—San Francisco—as usual has many articles of interest to the student of occult and kindred subjects.

"The Concert-Goer"—New York—is up-to-date in its articles on the music world. Lovers of music cannot well afford to be without it.

"The Hospital," an English publication, contains, among other articles of interest, "Traumatic Hysteria."

"American Bee Journal"—Chicago—of October is very replete with the latest in its line of work.

"Mother's Journal"—October—New Haven, Conn.—should be read by every

mother, for their own sake as well as for that of the little ones.

"The American Mother"—Ann Arbor, Mich.—contains helpful suggestions for babe and child and mother. It should be in every home.

"The Ladies' Home Journal"—Philadelphia—is beautiful in design and useful in matter.

"The Metaphysical Magazine."—New York.—Eva Best sings of "Life's Lessons" in a beautiful and tender poem, reminding one of that other songstress, Ell Wheeler Wilcox. "The Doctrine of Reincarnation" is ably discussed by C. Stanisland Wake.

"The National Advocate"—New York—touches upon every subject of interest to an American citizen, whatever his politics or creed.

"Review of Reviews."—New York.—In the October number are two beautiful pen-pictures of our late President by Walter Wellman and H. B. F. Macfarland.

"Psychic and Occult Views and Reviews"—Toledo, O.—continues its popular articles on Psychic Research. No retrograding.

"The Saturday Evening Post"—Philadelphia—is full of interest to all readers.

thinker, and is a practical, psychological answer to the questions that arise in each life, showing how "thought" dominates all life, and how we may by it control life.

"Modern Researches," by U. S. Bayer. 284 pp., bound in vellum de luxe, \$3.00. Scientific Publishing Co., Chicago.

This superb work represents years of mature thought and exhaustive research upon some of the most vital phases of human life and character.

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The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND MAGAZINE, for November, has a variety of articles of interest to Phrenologists and others. We try to make it what its title indicates, and the many kind letters received from our readers lead us to believe that we are succeeding in our aim. We wish to thank them for their words of encouragement, and promise to endeavor to merit them by making each number better than the preceding.

The American Institute of Phrenology is now in session. The class is large and enthusiastic, and the interest is increasing. The course of instruction is very thorough, the Professors being among the best to be procured. We hope to send out from us into the field real workers, who will help uplift the world by the teaching of Phrenology. We are endeavoring to combine practical Phrenology with the theoretical, and to prepare students for actual work.

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## THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

On Wednesday, October 2d, Mr. T. Timson, of Leicester, lectured before a large audience at the Fowler Institute. The subject of his lecture was "The Phrenology of Dr. Gall." The lecture dealt mainly with the early history of Phrenology and gave a brief biography of its founder. Several questions were asked and replied to by Mr. Timson, a discussion followed in which the Chairman, Messrs. Williamson, Overall, and Elliott took part, Mr. Timson gave three delineations during the evening and was heartily thanked for his services. The chairman of the meeting was Mr. S. C. Pritchard.

## Autumn and Winter Session, 1901-2.

1901.—November 6th, Rev. F. W. Wilkinson; November 20th, Mr. James Webb; December 4th, Miss L. Hendin; December 18th, Mr. D. T. Elliott.

1902.—January 15th, Mr. D. T. Elliott; February 5th, Mr. George Wilkins; February 19th, Mr. R. Dimsdale Stocker; March 5th, Mr. C. P. Stanley; March 19th, Mr. W. J. Williamson; April 2d, Mr. J. B. Eland; April 16th, Miss S. Dexter; May 7th, Annual Meeting.

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DECEMBER, 1901

Number 6.

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VOL. 112—No. 6]

DECEMBER, 1901

[WHOLE No. 756

Robert M. Gignoux, LL.B.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

Nature has endowed this gentleman with a strong constitution—a strength that throughout his life will manifest itself in many different ways. He is five feet nine and one-half inches in height, has a chest measurement of forty-two inches, and weighs one hundred and ninety-three pounds. His head is twenty-three and a quarter inches in circumference, fifteen inches in height, and fourteen and three-quarters inches in length. The average male head is about twenty-two inches in circumference by fourteen and a half in height and fourteen in length. Here we have a very large head, with an inch and three-quarters over the average measurement, and with ample physique to sustain it.

Quality of brain and strength of constitution being equal, it goes without saying that the larger the organization the more capacity there will be for large and important work. On the other hand, the larger organizations are apt to be less active and to require longer time for development of material and working power, and, perhaps, require greater stimulus. It is reasonable to anticipate that when this gentleman

shall have reached the age of fifty years, his mental evolution and power will be at their best. The height of the head indicates that his power will not be used for money-making as an ultimate end; if he works for money it will be to use it for some great object which can be accomplished by its use.

The distribution of the brain tells of a strong cerebral foundation of defined ideas respecting sincerity, justice, charity, liberality, and all kindred subjects, and a constant endeavor to adjust and harmonize abstract subjects with liberal thoughts. He has great watchfulness and also a peculiar ability to see the outcome of things, and so be prepared for various emergencies. He has the elements of hope and buoyancy, but they seem to be a product of the intellect rather than of the emotions.

He is not naturally inclined to mere speculation, but to regular investments; to operate from the surer plane of reason. A full development of the centre which aids in giving observation of events and perceiving causes, together with a like development of the upper frontal portion—the philosophical region, give him the capacity of thinking

and reasoning as to the natural trend and result of the subjects observed, so that the outcome is not liable to take him by surprise; he has made his calculations and is prepared.

He is able to picture to himself certain conditions to those existing; he compares the present with previous happenings, and is inclined to illustrate

judgment, but his first impression is the more apt to be reliable.

He has force, but may be rather slow to act when the affairs are small ones; a vast matter would excite his powers, and opposition would only serve as stimulus. In the same way he manifests his most decided firmness of character; it is not applied to details, but to a mat-



ROBERT M. GIGNOUX, LL.B. FRONT VIEW.

No. 1, Comparison. No. 2, Human Nature. No. 3, Benevolence. No. 4, Firmness. No. 5, Constructiveness. No. 6, Order.

the various different possibilities of the present by citing similar circumstances in the past. One of his salient characteristics is the ability to understand the workings of other minds. He has an intuitive understanding of the actions of others, and this intuition has saved him many a mistake had he acted solely upon advice from others. Of course his sympathy may at times over-balance his

ter in its entirety: in details he might seem to give way, but when a whole subject came up for discussion he would remain inflexible. In brief, his Firmness would ordinarily exhibit itself in perseverance, thoroughness, and stability.

Comparison and Causality, combined with his great appreciation of the sublime, give him a quiet, unostentatious

power to sway large audiences when small audiences might fail to sufficiently stimulate him, and he might seem common-place. He requires strong stimulus to make him show what he is. His use of Language is based upon Constructiveness, Conscientiousness, and Firmness; he selects words mainly to express firm convictions. The cultiva-

ease change from one topic to another, and in each will be equally definite and clear. His Self-Esteem is sufficient to give him dignity of character but not an over-estimation of himself. He is a true friend and does not forget early ties, though such friends may have made their homes in other parts of the world. He is fond of pets and animals, and has



ROBERT M. GIGNOUX, LL.B. SIDE VIEW.

No. 1, Social group. No. 2, Executive group. No. 3, Perceptive group. No. 4, Reflective group.

tion of his speaking talent would be to his advantage.

He has a good memory of special events; he can compose himself to almost any intellectual task he pleases, and he has great natural abilities for organizing. His vitality is excellent, and he has probably descended from long-lived ancestry.

He is versatile in mind and can with

the qualities to make them love and obey him. He fully appreciates the personal charms and the innate qualities of the fair sex and understands and admires the beauty of their character, and at the same time makes allowances for their faults.

He does not like flattery, and is not misled by it; he may appear to be pleased, for his strong sympathy is

called forth by the flatterer's effort to please him, and while he may deprecate the complement he will always appreciate the good motive that prompted it. He is fond of wit, of humor, and shows readiness in repartee, and his Mirthfulness, combined with his Comparison and Combativeness, capacitate him for catching the point of a joke with great quickness and clearness.

He is not a believer in forms and ceremonies unless he can find in them some real meaning and use, but in that case he would accept them at their full value.

As a general summary—taking all things into consideration, he would excel in the profession of law, be it either forensic or judicial, or in the sifting of evidence. He would also be expert at putting into sound shape large business organizations. He has literary and linguistic potentialities that he will realize later, if they have not yet developed. The mechanical part of literature will always be distasteful to him, but, notwithstanding this, the force of his nature will some day compel him to

put out many original and valuable ideas.

His versatility of mind is so great that he could have amply fitted himself for his father's profession—a physician—or as a mechanical engineer. If his life shall be spared to him he has ahead a brilliant and useful career.

The subject of this sketch was born in Monroe, N. Y. His parents were Americans. His father was a man of marked ability, and possessed a head measuring twenty-four inches and had a measurement of chest of fifty-four inches. His grandfather was a Frenchman, a man of sterling abilities, and his grandmother was an Englishwoman. Mr. Robert Gignoux is a successful lawyer in New York City. He first became interested in the profession as a lad on hearing Judge Fullerton conduct the case of *Burdell & Murray*. Ambassador Choate was one of the pleaders. He thus had a fine initiation into the legal profession.

The robe and purple decorations are the distinguishing features of his degrees in law.

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## Brain-Power in Education (II).

*(Continued from page 147.)*

We may fairly divide the subjects employed in modern mental training into those which store and those which strengthen the mind. Languages; a knowledge of history and geography; the facts connected with various sciences, such as chemistry, electricity, astronomy, etc., are stores; but not one of these does more than store the mind. Men's minds were stored with a certain number of astronomical facts when Galileo attempted to revive the olden belief that the earth rotated; but their minds had not been strengthened, as it was the leading astronomers who most offered opposition to him. Several men with stored minds were the great oppo-

nents of Stephenson when he talked about travelling twenty miles an hour on a railroad. So that it appears that, no matter how well a mind may be stored, if it is incapable of judging correctly on a novelty, it can not be called a strong mind.

Our competitive examinations tend almost entirely to bring to the front those whose minds are the best stored, and many persons therefore have come to the conclusion that by such a course we have obtained for our various services what are termed "the cleverest youths." It does not, however, follow that this result has been obtained. The greatest brain-power may actually be low down

in the list of a competitive examination in which stored knowledge alone has been requisite. There is a certain advantage to be gained by storing the mind with facts, and some people imagine that a knowledge of these facts indicates an educated and strong mind. It, however, merely proves that the mind has been stored; it does not prove it to have been strengthened. We may know what Cæsar did under certain conditions; how Alfred the Great organized his police so that he could hang bracelets of value on sign-posts without fearing that highwaymen would steal them; and a multitude of other similar facts may have been stored in our minds; but any quantity of such stores would not enable an individual to solve the present Irish difficulty, unless he could find in the past an exactly similar case which had been treated successfully by some particular system.

It is even now considered that by making a boy pass through a long course of mathematics or classics, and then testing his acquired knowledge by an examination, we adopt the best method of obtaining the greatest brain-power. We may derive an advantage, supposing mathematics or classics are requisite in the future career of the boy; but, as a test of brain-power and perseverance, we would much sooner select the boy who could the most rapidly and most certainly solve a three-move chess problem. And, if mathematics are not required in the future career of a boy, it would be equally as unreasonable to devote three years to the solution of chess problems as it is to devote a like period to the solution of the higher branches of mathematics. In both instances, the mental exercise is supposed to be for the purpose of strengthening the mind, and the chess problems are certainly as efficient as the mathematical. It is not unusual to find a profound mathematician who is particularly dull in all other subjects, and who fails to comprehend any simple truth which cannot be presented to him in a mathematical form; and, as there are a multitude of truths which cannot be treated mathematically, a

mere mathematician has but a limited orbit.

A chess-player, again, or a solver of chess problems, has always to deal with pieces of a constant value; thus, the knight, bishop, pawn, etc., are of constant values, so that his combinations are not so very varied. A whist-player, however, has in each hand not only cards which vary in value according to what is trump, but, during the play of the hand, the cards themselves vary in value; thus, a ten may, after one round of a suit, become the best card in that suit. Brain-power independent of stored knowledge is therefore more called into action by a game of whist than it is by mathematics, chess, or classics; consequently, while mathematicians and classical scholars may be found in multitudes, a really first-class whist-player is a rarity; and, if we required an accurate test of relative brain-power, we should be far more likely to obtain correct results by an examination in whist than we should by an examination of mathematics. In the latter, cramming might supply the place of intelligence; in the former, no amount of cramming could guard against one-tenth of the conditions. A first-rate mathematician may on other subjects be stupid; a first-class whist-player is rarely if ever stupid on original matters requiring judgment.

A very large amount of the elements of success consists in the advantages with which an individual may start in life, and over which he himself may have no control. The case of Smith and Brown already referred to may serve to illustrate this fact. When conclusions are arrived at relative to hereditary genius, these advantages may be considered. The son of a judge becomes a judge, and we may claim hereditary genius as the cause. We should, however, be scarcely justified in assuming hereditary genius because the son of a general officer became this general's aide-de-camp. A general officer with five thousand efficient troops gains a complete victory over fifteen thousand indifferently armed savages, and he is



looked upon as a hero. Another general with a like number of men is defeated by an army of ten thousand well-armed but unsoldier-like-looking men, and he is regarded as a failure; and yet, of the two, the defeated army may have possessed the better general. In order, therefore, to judge of the relative powers of two individuals, we must take into consideration all the advantages or difficulties with which each starts in life, or in any undertaking. The relative success is by no means the only criterion from which to judge of capacity, any more than it would be correct to judge of the capacity of two whist-players, when one held four by honors and six trumps and his adversary held a necessarily poor hand.

In the great battle of life these conditions are perpetually interfering with the results to be derived from the relative value of brain-power, and are so numerous as to have an extensive influence. For example, a man possessing great brain-power has succeeded in attaining an official position of eminence. He selects a nephew or particular friend to be his assistant. We have competed with this assistant in various things, and there is no doubt as to his inferiority. Time goes on, and this assistant succeeds to the post of his relative merely from what may be called departmental claims, and he is ex-officio supposed to be possessed of the talents and knowledge which appertain to his post. Our opinion, if opposed to that of the official, will by the superficial outsiders be considered valueless; yet ours may be correct, and that of our opponent erroneous. It is by such means that very feeble men often occupy official scientific positions to which they are by no means entitled in consequence of their intelligence.

When such an event occurs, an immense amount of damage is done to the cause of truth and real science, because the individual thus raised by personal interest to the position of a scientific judge or referee, too often fails to judge of a question on its merits, and condemns it if it be not in accordance with

routine. A question thus disposed of is very difficult to again bring into notice without prejudice. There is no doubt that even among the so-called educated people, the majority possess only stored minds, and are incapable, consequently, of reasoning on any problem, other than by bringing to bear on it their stock of knowledge which, probably, granting the problem is original, will not apply. No educated person doubts that the earth is a sphere; but few of these can prove that it is so by means of facts with which they are acquainted, though a simple law of geometry is able to prove the fact.

The average occupations of young men require nothing more than stored minds and powers of observation; consequently, our competitive examinations serve to some extent to bring to the front such qualifications. But it is not among such that we obtain our discoverers, inventors, great statesmen, or good generals. The mere routine man will almost invariably bring about a disaster when he has novel conditions to deal with; and, as a rule, the routine youth comes out best at an examination.

At the present time we have apparently no accurate test by which to measure the relative brain-power of individuals. Competitive examinations cannot do so, for the reasons that we have stated. Success in life is, again, dependent on so many influences quite outside of the individual that this success is no test. The accumulation of money—that is “getting rich”—is too often but the results of selfishness and cruel bargains, and cannot be invariably accepted as a proof of brain-power.

Considering these facts, therefore, it appears that just as intellect is invisible, so the relative power of intellect is unmeasurable; and instead of forming hasty conclusions as to the relative powers of two men, from the results of examinations, we may perceive that by such means we may be selecting those only who, under certain conditions, have succeeded in storing their minds with the facts required for that examination.—Chambers's Journal.

The following letter was written by one of the greatest educators of the last century, and is the fac-simile of the oft-

repeated claim for Phrenology. It follows appropriately after the article on "Brain Power in Education."

West Newton Oct. 11<sup>th</sup> 1847,

Messrs Fowles & Wells,

Gentlemen,

I am truly obliged to you for the receipt, this day, of a parcel of Phrenological & other works, sent by you. I shall avail myself of the first opportunity to give them attention. I am rejoiced at the success of your enterprise. I look upon Phrenology as the Queen of Philosophy & the Handmaid of Christianity, Whosoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor.

Very truly & sincerely,

Yours &c

Horan Mann.

#### HOME MEASUREMENTS.

Sister measured my grin one day;  
Took the ruler and me;  
Counted the inches all the way—  
One and two and three.

"Oh, you're a Cheshire cat," said she.  
Father said: "That's no sin."  
Then he nodded and smiled at me—  
Smiled at my three-inch grin.

Brother suggested I ought to begin  
Trying to trim it down.  
Mother said: "Better a three-inch grin  
Than a little half-inch frown."

—Selected.

## People of Note.

### CHARACTER SKETCH OF THE REV. C. SILVESTER HORNE, M.A.

[By D. T. ELLIOTT, OF LONDON.

The characteristics of prominent public men, in whatever sphere of life they may be engaged, are of world-wide interest, particularly to the student of mental science. Men who make an im-

subordinate one. Phrenology teaches that for a man to succeed in any capacity he must possess the requisite mental abilities. Men frequently fail in a business, or in a profession, because



REV. C. S. HORNE, M.A., OF LONDON.

pression upon their fellows, and influence public thought, whether they be statesmen, scientists, ministers of religion, or authors of repute, are endowed with the necessary mental qualifications for the work they undertake, otherwise little will be heard of them. Men with mediocre mental power can never rise to eminence in any sphere; their abilities are limited; their influence upon the march of events is practically nil, and their position in the world must be a

their mental endowments are not of the right kind to enable them to make progress in the calling to which they have been assigned by their friends. Phrenology comes to the aid of such and helps them to rectify their mistakes, and points out the particular work for which they are best adapted.

The subject of our sketch is one of the rising men in the Congregational denomination. He received his education at Mansfield College, Oxford, and

during the last eleven years has been pastor of the Allen Street Church, Kensington, where that eminent divine, Dr. John Stoughton, labored for upward of thirty years. The reverend gentleman is more wiry than robust in constitution. He should occasionally sacrifice the pleasures of his literary and close mental work, for active and vigorous physical exercise. He is mentally alert and well endowed with intellectual acumen. His mind works very quickly, and he is capable of taking a deep interest in many subjects, and in being thorough in each. It is easier for him to acquire and impart knowledge than it is for most men, and as a public teacher he can make himself interesting and easily understood by the average intellect; in this lies the secret of his success and popularity as a minister. He is pre-eminently practical and will look for illustrations and metaphors among the every-day affairs of life. He does not indulge in rhetoric or in flights of imaginative ideals; his ideals are practical and within the reach of the average man. He is fully alive to the wants and necessities of the age, he lives in the present rather than in the past, and is fully up to date in all that concerns the well-being of the community. Another strong characteristic is his unconventionality; he will only recognize old forms and customs so far as they are practical and serviceable. He always keeps a sharp look out, very little escapes his notice. He is accurate in observation; keen and quick in perception; sagacious and intuitive in discrimination and apt in analyzing and classifying his facts. He is no theorist; he is far too busy a man to waste his time in day-dreaming; every faculty of his mind is awake and fully active, and in the expression of his thoughts he is beautifully chaste, clear, and concise; he speaks strongly and to the point, and adopts no half-hearted measure in condemning what in his judgment is arbitrary and wrong. Industry, thoroughness, and attention to details will characterize his work. He has a strong character, inasmuch as he is firm, tena-

cious in purpose, decisive in opinion, independent in thought, self-reliant and discreetly guarded in his actions. He is a man of energy, not afraid of work; he wastes very little time and will even turn to profitable advantage his leisure moments. He is thoroughly original in his methods, and has a distinct individuality; he has his own peculiar way of presenting his thoughts, and is apt in the use of metaphors and anecdotes. He is strongly social and sympathetic; in dealing with young people he will excel and be appreciated by them for his readiness to help and advise them in their intellectual difficulties. His adaptability, intuitive sense of character, readiness of thought, and quickness of perception, gives him a unique power in influencing and elevating the minds and character of those to whom he ministers. He is versatile in talent and can do many things well. He is quite capable of succeeding in any professional career, but, we consider, as a public teacher he will do best. He keeps abreast of the times and takes a broad view of political and humanitarian problems. In disposition he is very genial, affable, and fond of young people, and can enter into their enjoyments with zest and enthusiasm. His optimism pervades his whole character and teaching; he is master of himself and his work. He has excellent abilities for planning and organizing, and knows well how to direct, superintend, and make the most of the material at his disposal. With his keen mental powers, active energies, and warm interests in progressive moral reforms, he will have no difficulty in maintaining his popularity and a prominent position in the Church of his choice.

#### THE LATE LI HUNG CHANG.

With the passing away of Li Hung Chang the world has said adieu to a famous oriental statesman and diplomat. When considering him in the light of his own country he may safely be called one of the greatest men of the East, and

the world will find it difficult to find his equal. His character was enigmatical, his career was reported to the world through a distorting medium, and the standards according to which he ruled his life were essentially different from our own, and thus, for us, not easy to understand. His influence upon the general progress of the world and the evolution of civilization was marked

He was the owner of a small farm, a literary degree, and a boundless ambition for his sons. They belonged to the literary caste; therefore, "they must be educated and take degrees," said the father. Li Hung Chang, therefore, went through the schools in brilliant fashion, and he came out of his third and final examination at Peking in triumph with a Doctor's degree and a



THE LATE LI HUNG CHANG.

both at home and among other nations beside his own.

It is not a little amusing and shrewd of him to say, "Let us use foreigners, but do not let foreigners use us."

His head indicates many combinations and many characteristics which are not in vogue among Chinamen to-day. He has to thank his father's influence for giving him a good education. His father, though poor, was respectable.

mandarin's button of the fourth grade. He afterward became a member of the great Han-Lin College and settled down to a literary and bureaucratic life.

The Tai-Ping War was the turning point in his career. Through various business contracts and shrewd business tact he has amassed one of the largest fortunes of any man who lived in the far East.

His head indicates, as his portrait



shows, very large Firmness, which probably gave him his stability of character, his perseverance in times of aggressive warfare and immense determination of mind in carrying out what he considered to be expedient. From a European

held himself amenable, he was both great and good.

He possessed a large Organ of Language, which his eye amply shows, and he must have possessed abundant power of speech and memory of words. His



THE LATE LI HUNG CHANG.

No. 1, Firmness. No. 2, Acquisitiveness. No. 3, Destructiveness or Energy. No. 4, Individuality. No. 5, Combativeness.

point of view his amassing of great wealth at the public's expense is not to be justified, but his countrymen did not rebuke it, and in fact, rather made it a mark of emulation. Judged by the Chinese standards to which alone he

Destructiveness and Causality were large, which are indicated in the breadth of his posterior side-head and the region just above his ears. His Secretiveness and Acquisitiveness were both large, which accounted for his in-



terest in knowing how much salary one received.

He was a good financier, and if he had been of English birth he would have been known in Wall Street, New York, or Lombard Street, in England. He knew the principles of political economy. His perceptive intellect being active, he was able to collect a vast amount of information about men and things and public affairs generally. The world will watch with interest the influence of his death upon the future problems of the great yellow race.

F.

### JUSTICE WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

The campaign of Mr. Jerome was a definite fight to make possible the execution of the criminal law against the scoundrels who had defrauded this city and polluted its life. The fact that he could be elected in the least promising section of the city for the success of reform efforts is a vindication of New York citizenship and of the democratic principle in municipal government. It shows that when the most partisan community once has a moral issue squarely before it with nothing to divert attention from the main point it will vote for the right. The issue for decency, honesty, and the protection of the innocent, and a large share of the credit of making this issue so unmistakable to all classes of the people that they voted for righteousness, is due to Mr. Jerome.

In some aspects of the case the victory of Mr. Jerome is even more encouraging than the triumph of Mr. Low. He was fighting against far greater odds. His constituency was the stronghold of the criminals associated in Tammany. By his outspoken denunciation of their work he has aroused their bitterest hatred and acutest fears.

He has the combination of the Mental-Motive or the Mental-Osseous Temperament, as it is sometimes called, and has that capacity to wield an immense influence over others without feeling

sensitive over the retaliation of his opponents. The Mental-Motive Temperament resembles that of Gladstone, and it is said of the latter that he could speak for two hours on a very important subject without losing one hour of sleep or without his pulse changing in the least. Such men as Gladstone and Justice Jerome are well adapted for exciting campaigns.

Horace Greeley was made of different material, or at least his brain capacity was not of that enduring type as Mr. Jerome's; the latter is essentially a fighting man, yet one who does not fight for the love of it, but possesses moral courage in standing for what he believes to be honorable and true. He is a man who can be depended upon; he can say "No" and mean it, and whatever he promises to do he will do his best to carry out. He is not a flowery speaker, but knows how to hit the nail on the head every time he wishes to raise an issue, and is outspoken, frank, and candid. He is a very firm man, and his firmness manifests itself in his perseverance, in stability of character and a manliness of bearing. The organ of Combateness works with his large Firmness and Conscientiousness, and whatever he takes in hand to do he counts the cost before he commences and is able to grapple with the difficulties, and is thus able to win success. Tammany will not have an easy time with Mr. Jerome in power as District-Attorney.

He has a keen farsightedness that enables him to understand the characteristics of others; thus, when he was estimating quite recently the characteristics of Mr. Croker, he was very correct in his estimate. He said: "I think Mr. Croker is a remarkable man. He has held his way by forcefulness. His greatest limitation is on the intellectual and moral sides of his character. If he had had greater power in these directions coupled with his forcefulness it would have made him one of the great figures in American political history."

In summing up his character in a word or two, we realize that he pos-

sesses grit and wiriness of constitution, combative force to cope with moral is-

language to express his ideas. His features are those of a strong, earnest, en-



THE FUTURE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

1, Firmness. 2, Human Nature. 3, Individuality. 4, Energy.

sues, great strength of will and moral integrity, discerning power and intuitive insight into character and ready

during, and even pugnacious man; one not afraid of difficulties that may be strewn in his way. F.

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The unlucky have no friends.

Don't hunt for fame—let fame hunt for you.

Where the speech is corrupted, the mind is also.

A defeat suffered gracefully is half a victory.

Experience teaches us much, but we learn little.

# SCIENCE OF HEALTH

## Notes, Comments, Readings, Etc.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

### FAITH AND FAITHLESSNESS.

"Go forth, my Soul, and seek for me  
The meaning of that mystery  
Which heals our wounds like balm.  
What is this all pervading sense,  
This certainty of recompense,  
That crowns our years with calm?"

"Oh, Mortal! search not in the night,  
Reserve thy inquiry.  
Contentedly receive the light,  
Which Heaven showers on thee.

"We cannot see the flower distill,  
The fragrance that we love—  
We only know sweet odors fill  
The circling air above.

"We cannot hear the dew-drops fall;  
And what man ever knows,  
The instant that the sunshine paints  
The petals of the rose?"

"My Soul, thou hast rebuked me well,  
Faith cannot with the senses dwell;  
Its source is something higher.  
There is no need that we should know  
Each step that bringeth joy or woe:—  
Far holier thoughts inspire."

### A HINT TO MOTHERS.

A mother who could hear in the next room every morning her son of nine talking to himself as he spelled out the words and added the figures, crosswise, up and down, and in every possible way, of a calendar which hung in front of his bed, bethought herself of furnishing him better occupation. She took down the calendar and put in its place a print of Raphael's "Madonna della Seg-

giola"; this, with no word to him of the change. The next morning the little one's voice was stilled, but a noiseless peep into the room showed his eyes glued rapturously to the picture, while about his lips the hint of a smile betrayed that his absorbing interest was a pleased one. Since then at intervals his morning picture is changed, not too frequently, for a child demands reiteration, until the boy has become quite a small connoisseur in famous paintings, and his occasional short visits to an art gallery are a delight to him because of his matin studies. The first minutes of a child's day are a valuable receptive period. The young brain is refreshed by sleep, unexcited by any of the day's occupations, hungry for mental food, and peculiarly responsive to their influence.

### CHINESE MORALS.

F. Huberty James, whose life was a sacrifice in Pekin during the late trouble there, once gave a lecture before the Brooklyn Ethical Association on the ethics of the Chinese sages, from which we extract the following:

"When all men love you test yourself, and when all hate you do the same. When you see good and evil in another, see if you have it. This is the way to progress in virtue. First, filial piety and affection, then letters, is the true way for the student. He who, when hearing praise drops his head, from modesty, and is glad to be told of his faults, is a sage. A true officer does not fear death; the official needs public spirit and clean hands. If thus seest another do good, publish it; if evil, hide it. Join not

their company who speak evil of others; it is a joy to see a good man, to hear of a good deed, to speak a good word; to fulfil a good desire. Sweep the snow from thine own door, spy not at the frost on another's tiles. Hinder not the laborer, never insult the good, yield the road to the traveler, let the aged carry no burden, hate contention, help thy neighbor. The hate thou keepest for a day a thousand years will not root out. Is one good to me? Let me be good to him. Is he evil? Let me still be good; how then can he hate me? The gods cannot help one who loses opportunities. Forbearance is the jewel of home. A great man never loses the simplicity of a child. He who combats himself is happier than he who contends with others. Correct yourself with the same vigor that you use when correcting others; excuse others with the same indulgence you show to yourself, a beautiful word is like a poem that sheds glory; a genial word is like bells, harps, and lutes. Communion with the good is a fragrance of flowers that fills the neighborhood. One man's virtue will protect three villages. Right heart need not fear evil seeming. God drives no man to despair. Heaven never turns a deaf ear to a distressed heart. Adapt yourself to the situation and listen for heaven. If you have not passed the bitterness of starvation, you know not the blessings of abundance. If not through the parting of death you know not the joy of unbroken union. If not through calamity, the pleasure of security. If not through storms, the luxury of calm. Only practice good works and ask no questions about the future. Human desires can be broken off; heaven's laws can be observed.

#### READING FOR PROFIT.

John Morley tells us that nobody can be sure that he has got clear ideas on a subject unless he has tried to put them down on a piece of paper in independent words of his own. It is an excellent plan, too, when you have read a good book, to sit down and write a short ab-

stract of what you can remember of it. It is a still better plan, if you can make up your mind to a slight extra labor, to do what Lord Strafford, and Gibbon, and Daniel Webster did. After glancing over the title, subject, or design of a book, these eminent men would take a pen and write roughly what questions they expected to find answered in it, what difficulties solved, what kind of information imparted. Such practices keep us from reading with the eye only, gliding vaguely over the page; and they help us to place our new acquisitions in relation with what we knew before. It is almost always worth while to read a thing twice over, to make sure that nothing has been missed or dropped on the way, or wrongly conceived or interpreted. And if the subject be serious, it is often well to let an interval elapse. Ideas, relations, statements of facts are not to be taken by storm. We have to steep them in the mind, in the hope of thus extracting their inmost essence and significance. If one lets an interval pass, and then returns, it is surprising how clear and ripe that has become which, when we left it, seemed crude, obscure, full of perplexity. All this takes trouble, no doubt; but, then, it will not do to deal with ideas that we find in books or elsewhere as a certain bird does with its eggs—leave them in the sand for the sun to hatch and chance to rear. People who follow this plan possess nothing better than ideas half-hatched and convictions reared by accident. They are like a man who should pace up and down the world in the delusion that he is clad in sumptuous robes of purple and velvet, when in truth he is only half covered by the rags and tatters of other people's cast-off clothes.

#### SPIRITUAL MOTHERHOOD.

Spiritual motherhood is the highest trait in human character. It is the strongest element in life, and the greatest factor for good in the world. It is this characteristic of unselfish consecration which made the old Greek poets

sing of Iphigenia as their highest type of woman. It is this attribute which Dante immortalized in the beautiful figure of Beatrice. In almost all of Shakespeare's plays, woman, in this high sense of the word, has been made the harmonizer, the inspirer; and it is this element of womanhood of which Goethe speaks in the closing scene of his marvelous poem of "Faust," when he proclaims that it is the "Eternally Womanly" which leads us on. It is the loving homage paid to this mother-element in woman which has made the Madonna such a consolation and a comfort to many desolate and despairing hearts.

To Frederick Froebel, the obscure village schoolmaster, we owe a debt of gratitude that he has made so clear to us the way in which this nurturing element in the heart of woman can best expand itself for the upbuilding and ennoblement of the human race. The study of his explanation of the laws of the child's being, shows to us the slow steps by which each little soul can be led from unconscious to conscious powers; how each child given into our charge may be transformed gradually from a creature of impulse to a strong, self-governing being. There is no work to-day which is so needed, none fraught with such promise for the future. May thousands and tens of thousands of women catch the true meaning of the message, and begin the arduous but sublime work of preparing themselves for wise, true motherhood!

Elizabeth Harrison.

#### COLORED WOMEN AS NURSES.

The experiment is being made by the New Orleans University Medical College to teach young colored women the profession of nursing. A training-school for them has been opened under the college's auspices, and it is believed an important step has been taken in behalf of this race. It is pointed out that the American negro is strong and cheerful, two admirable qualifications in a

nurse, and it is also stated that the race is singularly free from the effects of climatic changes. Those who are accustomed to the Southern colored women as house servants know their faithful devotion in sickness, and can testify to the gentle touch of the black hand and the soothing and sympathetic cadence of the musical negro voice. There seems little question that the better-educated young colored women, with these natural qualifications for the calling, will develop into most successful trained nurses.

#### THE ANTI-SOCIAL AND MALIGN EMOTIONS.

Dr. Baur tells us that the emotions of anger, hatred, antipathy, rivalry, contumely, have reference to other beings, no less than love or affection, but in an opposite way. In spite of the painful incidents in their manifestation—the offense in the first instance, and the dangers of reprisal—they are a source of immediate pleasure, often not inferior, and sometimes superior, in amount to the pleasures of amity and gregarious co-operation. In numerous instances people are willing to forego social and sympathetic delights to indulge in the pleasures of malignity.

In the work of discipline the present class of emotions occasions much solicitude. They can in certain ways be turned to good account; but, for the larger part, the business of the educator and the moralist is to counterwork them as being fraught with unalloyed evil.

Being a fitful or explosive passion, anger should, as far as possible, be checked or controlled in the young; but there are no adequate means, short of the very highest influence of the parent or teacher. The restraint induced by the presence of a dread superior at the time does not sink deep enough to make a habit; opportunities are sought and found to vent the passion with safety. The cultivation of the sympathies and affections is what alone copes with angry

passion, both as a disturber of equanimity and as the prompter of wrong. The obverse of ill-temper is the disposition that thinks less of harm done to self and more of harm done to other people; and, if we can do anything to foster this disposition, we reduce the sphere of malignant passion. The collateral incentives to suppress angry passion include, besides the universal remedy of disapprobation, an appeal to the sense of personal dignity and to the baneful consequences of passionate outbursts.

#### TEA AND COFFEE AS A CAUSE OF INSOMNIA.

Sir James Sawyer, Birmingham, England, lecturing recently on insomnia, said: "The effects of the consumption of tea and coffee in causing sleeplessness are well known. This effect is so obvious that patients usually remedy it for themselves. As is well known, tea in the form of an infusion or of a decoction is generally used in civilized countries as the daily beverage of the people. Tea leaves contain an alkaloid which has been called thein, and coffee seeds contain caffein, and thein and caffein have been shown to be identical, and both these leaves and these seeds contain only principles. With regard to tea, what may be called its 'physical action' to depend upon the joint action of its thein and of the volatile substance which the tea-leaves contain. What is called 'green tea' is produced by drying the fresh leaves on a heated iron plate until they become shriveled. Black tea is manufactured by placing the leaves in heaps, and allowing them to so lie while they undergo a kind of fermentation, after which they are dried. Green tea and black tea are powerful cerebral stimulants, exciting the mental faculties and the cerebral circulation, and tending to prevent sleep. Coffee, too, is a cerebral stimulant and antisoporific. It is sometimes used in need for these properties to counteract the effects of opium."

#### NUTRITION IN LENTILS.

Lentils are much used in Europe as a food, and they are even imported into this country and sold at many groceries in large cities.

There are several varieties—the small dark kind used extensively in this country, the red Egyptian lentils used in the Eastern countries, and the larger light-green German lentils, which have been found to be the richest, as they contain more of the nitrogenous elements. The different food elements found in the German lentils are as follows: Nitrogenous, 33 per cent.; starch, 30.3; free fats, 8.7; salts, 3.7; total nutritive value, 74.7 per cent. The total nutritive value of the dark variety is 83.8 per cent. Compare the best beefsteak with the German lentils: Nitrogenous, 19.3 per cent.; free fats, 3.6; salts, 5.1; total nutritive value, 28 per cent. In one pound of German lentils there is 12.7 per cent. more of the nitrogenous elements than in the meat, 30.3 per cent. more starch, 4.2 per cent. more of free fats, 2.4 per cent. less of the salts.

No doubt they are slightly more difficult of digestion than flesh foods, but used in moderation they would be a good substitute for flesh by those who desire to use as little of the latter as possible.

#### MENTAL FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN.

Dr. W. Bernard Hollander is the author of a new book on the mental functions of the brain which the *Virginia Medical Journal* speaks of in this wise:

"The evidence adduced by Dr. Hollander from his studies of people and of the 'records of 800 cases of localized brain derangement,' shows that the fundamental varieties of mental derangement—whether in the form of violent mania, or melancholy, or kleptomania, or suicide, or homicide, etc.—are localized in definite circumscribed regions, and 'frequently are, in the early stages, at least, amenable to treatment.'"





"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.

No. 561.—Eugene William Beggs.—This little fellow looks as though he had come on purpose to wish our readers a merry Christmas, for he is the embodiment of humor and is full of animation. His brain is exceptionally large for his body, but this fact does not seem to disturb him in the least. He is just as happy as though he had all the bodily strength he needs for his active brain.

It will be positively necessary to keep him back in his studies rather than to press him forward, for, although he is healthy and vigorous, yet, his ambition is so great that he will be liable to overestimate his strength and do more than he ought. He will win friends wherever he goes and will be inclined to make the other boys laugh in school, when he is ready to be one of them. He will ask all kinds of questions, and is not a boy who can be easily satisfied with the answers that are given him. He appears more like a boy of five years old than one year and ten months, and it will be hard to keep him a little boy, because his thoughts and ideas will flow so rapidly, and he will comprehend things far in advance of the ordinary mind.

He is broad between the eyes, but his perceptive faculties generally are somewhat deficient when compared with his reasoning qualities. He will become a deep thinker, scholar, and writer, but his originality must not be destroyed through any scholastic training; it would be better for him to have private instruction followed up by some university training than be forced to go

through the public schools. He has not the constitution that can stand much knocking about or long hours of consecutive study. His lessons should be carefully chosen for him and much of the ordinary toil of a boy's school-days should be spared him.

His Intuition, Benevolence, Comparison, and Hope are all largely developed faculties, and these he could use to advantage as a medical man. He has large Ideality, which will give him great taste in the display of his talents, the choice of his language and capacity to appreciate art and literature. His temper will be quick, but not of a sullen character, and he will be ready to forgive an offence the minute after it is offered. He will not hold a grudge against anyone, but he will want to carry his point in an argument or debate.

He must be trained to have a place for everything and have everything in its place. His Benevolence is particularly well developed, and he will show exceptional kindness in attending to the wants of his fellow creatures. He is a born critic and will see many things in life that are opposite to each other. He is a very restless boy, and it will be hard work to keep him quiet. He is quite a chatterbox, and will be able to entertain all his mother's friends when they call on her. If treated aright, little difficulty will be experienced in bringing him up, but if he is opposed or censured for what he has not done he will find it exceedingly difficult to follow the discipline of his seniors.

He has a good moral brain, and this will help him to work with an object in wherever he is. He has been endowed mentally with superior ability and this



EUGENE WILLIAM BEGGS, AGE ONE YEAR AND TEN MONTHS.

1. Causality. 2. Ideality. 3. Mirthfulness. 4. Human Nature. 5. Benevolence. 6. Comparison. 7. Language.

view. He is certainly a ray of sunshine in his home, and makes himself felt must be taken into account when he is being educated.

#### CHRISTMAS FUN.

By Lanta Wilson Smith.

"We'll not hang our stockings this year," said Mrs. Lee to her little flock, "but I will telegraph Santa to send our gifts by express, and that will be something new."

So it happened that on Christmas morning there was no pattering around of

bare feet to invite colds, but every child was in his place at breakfast, for the box would arrive shortly after. As they were folding their napkins, the servant announced:

"A box from Santa Claus is at the door, ma'm."

A shout and a scrabble were quelled by mamma, who said:

"Let us stay here, children, and while Jane takes away the dishes, papa can set the box right in the centre of the table."

He brought it in after a little delay, a large paste-board box, covered with express labels and directions, and "From Santa Claus," in large letters. When the cover was raised nothing was to be seen but sawdust.

"O, it's a sell!" cried the boys, and the girls were ready to cry.

"But things are often packed in sawdust," observed mamma, "and I move that we have a fishing party. Johnny is the youngest and he may have his turn first."

His little fist was plunged into the very centre of the box and out came a package marked "Mamma." She was most thoroughly astonished, but with a sly look at papa she said, "I wondered why it took you so long to bring in the box."

"It was rather heavy," returned papa innocently, not at all eager to see the set of coffee spoons the rest were admiring.

One by one the articles are fished out till not one remains in the box. Then the children take their treasures away for a happy forenoon of play. The dining-room is well sprinkled with sawdust, but it is easily removed, and they all vote the plan a great success.

At another home they have a game of hide and seek. After tea they gather

in the parlor and papa announces the plan.

"Now, children, mamma and I will hide your gifts in the rooms you may choose, and you will have to search for them. Carrie, what room will you have?"

"I'll appropriate the guest chamber for once," replies the eldest.

"And Harry?"

"My own will do, I think."

"And Charley?"

"I like the dining-room pretty well."

"Alice may choose."

"I'll take mamma's room."

"All right, mamma will take the back parlor and I the library. My young friends, if you have any gifts for me, just give them to mamma. I will take pleasure in hiding in the most intricate place any you may have for her."

There was a great smuggling of bundles for a while, and then the children waited in the parlor till the gifts were hidden in mysterious and funny places. Then they pulled straws to see which should begin. Carrie got the longest straw, so they all proceeded to the guest chamber to watch while she searched here and there for gifts, saying after every one, "How lovely! Are there any more?"

Then Charley had his turn, and made great fun by his earnest efforts to find an article that was in plain sight. Room after room was searched, making an evening full of mirth and happy surprises.

### A CHRISTMAS THOUGHT.

MARGARET ISABEL COX.

Ring, temple bells, the tidings glad,  
'Tis Christmas morn;  
Sing, children, of your Brother Christ  
On this day born.

List, all ye weary laden ones  
With sin and wrong,  
List to the Love-redemption psalm,  
The angel song.

Each Self bring frankincense and myrrh  
And diadem,  
Each Self make of its Calvary  
A Bethlehem.

Each Self be Minister of Light  
To God within,  
Each Self be incense offering  
For all life's sin.

Each day a Holy Temple Place,  
Each hour a shrine,  
Each moment be an altar-prayer  
To the Divine.

Each thought be angel message of  
Joy to the sad,  
Each word a pæan of good will  
And tidings glad.

Each day be the Nativity  
Of Christly deed,  
Each soul have its bright Eastern Star  
And others lead.

Within each heart Divinity  
Be lowly born,  
Within each life a Bethlehem,  
A Christmas Morn.

Each thought be Holy Child of Love,  
Of Christly birth,  
Each day be the Nativity  
Of Peace on Earth.

## PHRENOLOGY IN THE HOME.

Once long ago when visiting my friends, Jeremy and Miriam, I found discord in their home, things so jangled and out of tune that my nerves were set on edge. There was lack of harmony with one another and also with dame Nature, who was punishing each one with some physical ailment, the children with croups and stomach-aches and various other disorders.

Jeremy was subject to periodical headaches, that were inherited from his mother, he said; and since his marriage his mother had lived with them and take charge of the cuisine, his wife being unskilled in the culinary art; then the wife soon became troubled with similar headaches—inherited from her mother-in-law.

Their children had some ailments and ideas that were not traceable to their ancestry. Perhaps some of the ideas were an infection from the newspapers and kind of stories they read. Willie declared he would be a cow-boy and ride a mustang over the wild and woolly West and be a bigger man than even Buffalo Bill. But his fond mother said she had dedicated him to the ministry, or to the Presidency of the United States. To this Willie replied in tones that displayed his talent for oratory and loud shouting, asserting that he would be nothing but a free man of the West and shoot buffaloes and have a gay time. The devoted father said he would make a banker of little Johnnie, but Johnnie jumped up and down declaring that he wouldn't be put in a bank of money nor in a snow bank either, he was just going to be a Captain Jack Phillips and command a war ship.

The entire family manifested much independence of thought and fearlessness of expression, too much so for my comfort; and often some unexpected depredation from the boys caused me to be wary and fearful. There were also two little girls who had ideas and ways of their own. The youngest, Grace, was

a sickly little thing who said she never wanted to be anything at all. Her whining and crying distressed me. Her elder sister, Dorothea, was more sturdy but with some original aches as well as ideas inherited from nobody, and she intended to be something, too; not a married woman like her mother, nor a bachelor maid either, but just a doctor who could cure inherited aches and everything.

A home out of tune gives harsher music than a piano out of tune, and as I am very sensitive to home-harmonies and hadn't skill to adjust this complex human instrument, I fled to a distant lonely grove and rested under a shady tree, where the soft breeze calmed and soothed me until it may be that I slept. After awhile I seemed to rise up and go away from there, and as time sped on the years flew swiftly by, crowded with much active good and some evil. At last I returned to this old tree and rested there again, when a beautiful fairy came, and, gently touching me, said, "Come!" I asked where, and the answer was, "To see your friends Jeremy and Miriam." "No, no," I replied, "I don't wish to feel like a bear having its fur stroked the wrong way, so excuse me." The fairy didn't command me to go, but in so winsome a way again said "Come," that I no longer cared to resist, and, placing my hand in hers, together we sped through woodland and over meadow until we reached the former home place of my friends, who welcomed me with the old-time friendliness and with a new glow of good feeling that had in it a contagion of happiness.

The boys and girls were now grown men and women. And of the four children little Grace alone remained in the family circle, and she had become an attractive young lady, possessed of such rosy health that I could hardly recognize in her any trace of the whimpering child of years gone by. This blithesome homebird had become an artist of some

renown. Her paintings hung in public places, but only the parent nest was yet brightened with her presence. The elder sister, Dorothea, had become all the things she said she would and wouldn't be, a bachelor maid, a wife, and now was also an eminent physician. And having followed the law of adaptability in marriage, her life was rounded and complete in a perfect union of heart and mind with a congenial life-companion.

Energetic William had become a prominent lawyer and judge, a thorough study of human nature having made him powerful in dealing with mankind. While mischievous John was a lecturer of high repute, attracting large crowds wherever he spoke, entertaining and instructing many in the science of the mind, helping people to know themselves and others better, and giving wise counsel and aid to every one who listened to him.

All were serene in attainment of high success, but the crowning blessedness rested on the old folks at home, who were in sound health and in great good humor with each other and everybody.

"What is the source of all this wholesome home atmosphere?" I inquired of Miriam.

"We owe all to this delightful fairy who brought you here to-day. It was she who taught us how to be healthy, happy, and successful."

"Fairy or angel which," I queried, "to have used such magic as to create harmony where once there was discord, to turn failures into successes, and put every one on the right track, each of your children doing the very thing he and she can do best and take delight in the doing?"

Then my friend asked, "Would you, too, become wise and learn to make the best use of your time, of your talents, of yourself? Let me tell you the story of our reform. You knew us when innumerable distresses mingled with our few joys. Then it was when our fairy appeared and said, 'Come with me to our Institute and learn our ways.' Then she told me the fable of a queen, a sceptre, and a golden throne where people

passed by every day and bowed in homage. The golden throne glittered and was uplifted with pride and said to the sceptre, 'How the people honor me,' but the sceptre replied, 'Do you not see that it is only when I am held aloft in the hands of the queen that the people approach near and make known their wishes, so it is not you but I who hold sway over this people? Then the queen smiled and said to them, 'May not this power to win the homage of others lie with the queen?' Then the fairy turned her keen eyes on me and said, 'Miriam, your husband is a golden throne of honor and protection to you, but it is yourself who sways a sceptre for benefit or harm to all who dwell under your roof. Come with me and you shall learn the true art of living and how to so fill your home with hope and joy that the wrongs will flee away. Women even more than men need to learn from us, for they have so much the making of the home; its health, its worthiness, its true joy depends largely upon the kind of a woman she is. And our nation is made up of the homes, so if we can enlighten the women and teach them to know and do the best ways we shall make our nation to become good and great.'

"Readily open to conviction of truth I went with the fairy and learned more things than were ever dreamed of in any ancient philosophy. When I returned to my family I began to correct past mistakes, and ere long our home became a regained paradise. I had learned a true economy of life, how to live simply yet abundantly, how to intelligently manage my household, including my husband, to his supreme satisfaction and comfort, and I found out this secret, that husbands love to be managed by their wives when it is done in the right way.

"Under our new régime soon fine health made fine feelings, and now understanding ourselves better we became more kindly as well as tolerant with each other's peculiarities and learned to direct our children according to the

temperament and talents of each one, so that we all found heart-felt gratification in the new life we had gained through the teaching of this wondrous fairy."

"But you have not told me the name of this fairy-friend of yours?" I interrupted.

"Her name is Phrenology," answered Miriam.

Then I glanced at the lovely fairy by my side, and I saw on her head a jewelled crown that had on it the words "Phrenology in The Home."

Lissa Biddle.

## How Can We Study Phrenology?

### THE SCOTCH SKULL.

BY JESSIE A. FOWLER.

It seems strange that there are any unbelievers in Phrenology when the di-

ored to point out in this series of articles some of the national types of na-



Photo by Lloyd T. Williams.

FRONT VIEW OF SCOTCH SKULL.

versity of heads or skulls shows a correspondence with the known characteristics of the individuals. We have endeav-

tionalties and have selected for our study the German, Chinese, Indian, Ethiopian, Mongolian or Esquimaux,



the Sandwich Islander, the Irishman, and in our present article we are anxious to present the Scotch skull.

Students of human character will soon be able to learn how to distinguish the Scotch, Irish, English, German, and other nationalities by watching the development of different national types; in fact, such a study is very interesting from a hereditary stand-point, and we advise all our students to make such comparisons for themselves. In the

muscular structure, with more of the Vital than the Mental Temperament; hence, he is characterized for action and thought; is a plodding, persevering, enduring, hard-working individual; is slow yet strong, steady and firm. He does not receive new ideas very quickly but when he is once called out he holds on tenaciously and likes to accomplish his plans and purposes.

He has large Causality and Comparison; his coronal brain is also high, and



Photo by Lloyd T. Williams.

#### SIDE VIEW OF SCOTCH SKULL.

1. Veneration. 2. Cautiousness. 3. Acquisitiveness. 4. Conscientiousness. 5. Combativeness.

present skull it will be found that the head is particularly high in the organ of Veneration. It is broad in the organ of Cautiousness and in the region of Acquisitiveness, and it is well developed in Firmness, Combativeness, and Vitality. The question of inheritance need no longer be a matter of mystery, for when we study the Scotch characteristics we can place them where they belong. We find that the Scotchman has a predominance of the bony and

he is strongly inclined to think and agitate subjects of a theological nature. His Conscientiousness and Causality work together and make him rigid in maintaining the truth. A Scotchman would prefer to die a martyr rather than to yield a point where duty and a sense of obligation convinced him he was in the right. He has Firmness and Cautiousness largely developed, which give him certain circumspection, steadiness of purpose and conduct, integrity of

mind and wisdom in action. He is inclined to be suspicious, reserved, and non-committal. He looks ahead, provides for the future and guards himself against the changes of the weather. He is industrious, economical, strongly attached to his friends, to his clan and circle, but has a great degree of prejudice, dislike, and aversion whenever these traits are called out. The full-blooded Scotchman is characterized by thought, caution, circumspection, sense of justice, power of will and endurance, ambition and strong domestic feelings.

The Scotch are noted for their production of fine tweeds and whisky, and the country is known for its heather, salmon, and forests. One of the charac-

teristics of the Scotch is their dry humor, which, while it comes in a slower way than that of the Irish, is just as highly appreciated.

Mr. J. L. Macadam, the Scotchman, who invented the kind of paving that bears his name, is said to have been a guest at a large dinner given in honor of Sir Walter Scott. Being asked to respond to a toast, Mr. Macadam rose, and at the end of his speech proposed the health of the "great Sir Walter Scott, the colossus of literature." In an instant Sir Walter was on his feet, and lifting his glass exclaimed: "Here's to the great Mr. Macadam, the colossus of roads."

## WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

### THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

On October 25th, Friday, the Closing Exercises of The American Institute of Phrenology were held in the hall of the institute. The evening called out many old and new friends of the science. The hall was beautifully decorated with flowers and palms, the gifts of friends, and everyone appeared at his and her best. It was remarked by those who had attended a number of the previous Closing Exercises that this one had surpassed all others.

Julius King, M.D., occupied the chair, and said in his opening remarks that he was glad to be present and meet once more the students and friends as well as the Faculty of the Institute. He remarked that it was rather more than a hundred years ago since Gall noticed that boys had different kinds of heads and did different kinds of work at school. Some people do not believe in Phrenology because they do not know very much about it, and think it leads to materialism, but the more it was studied the more it is believed. He said they had a long and attractive programme before them, and would first call upon some of the Faculty to make a few remarks.

C. W. Brandenburg, M.D., was the first to respond to his invitation. The doctor said in part: "In my department of hygiene I have endeavored to give my best efforts to giving hints and practical information on the laws of health." He believed that no study was so elevating

as the study of man, and we cannot study one part of him without becoming thoroughly interested in anthropology, or man in his entirety. We all believe in education, but the education of to-day is not complete, and will not be so until Phrenology is taught in an intelligent way. We trust that the time is coming when a thorough understanding of this subject will take the place of psychology.

D. M. Gardner, M.D., next said a few words. He said, "I have had the privilege of speaking to the students on physiology, and during my lectures I have had to bring in a great many hard names for them to remember, but I believe by their attention and interest they have been able to grasp most of them and are now better qualified to understand the usefulness of the other lectures that have been given by my fellow-professors. So much of the work here in the Institute hinges upon anatomy and physiology that it has been a great pleasure to me to instruct the class upon these subjects. We have not had time to go into the minute structure of various parts of the body, but we have taken a very comprehensive outline of the body in which we live."

Charles H. Shepard, M.D., one of the oldest friends of the Institute, remarked, "New truths are generally unpopular. When I was a young man of twenty-five I thought the world would be reformed in a very short time, but fifty years have passed, and I find about as many things to reform as then. During the course I

tried to impress upon the students that narcotics have no place in our mental building; that total abstinence is the only safe ground to go upon. We must begin with the children and educate them in right ideas regarding the injuries to the brain, or cigarette-smoking, and the taste that is acquired for stimulants."

C. F. McGuire, M.D., was the next speaker, and said, "I have been a student here, and know how to appreciate the advantages the students have had in their Phrenological studies; I am glad to note the progress Phrenology is making throughout the world. Dr. Gall was the original investigator of the science over a hundred years ago, and I believe that Phrenology can be demonstrated just as well as any other part of the body—as the kidneys, stomach, or lungs. Psychology, as it is now understood, gives very little satisfaction, and even Stanley Hall, of Clark University, the specialist on psychology, showed how little he could apply his own system of mind by taking his child to a minister and asking his advice with regard to his training. Psychologists talk about memory, attention, and volition, but they have nothing that is specific. Phrenology will tell why a child is so and so. Phrenology has been introduced into some of our State prisons, and has found defects in modern education through the physical basis and the mental traits of men and women not having been properly directed." He spoke of Dr. Gall's work, also of the great Italian psychologist, Lombroso. He wished that if there were people who had a few thousand dollars to endow the American Institute of Phrenology, that they would do so; that there was no institution of learning that was more worthy of their trust.

Henry S. Drayton, M.D., and Thomas A. Hyde, B.A., B.D., sent letters of regret in being absent. Dr. King then called upon Mrs. A. M. Merrick, who played two selections on the piano—(a) Rigandon, (b) Kammenoi Ostrow. Miss Louise M. Plunkett was then asked to read her salutatory, which she did in a very charming manner, and showed that she was an adept in oratory. The Rev. A. Ramey, of Southern California, then read his paper on "Phrenology and its Bearing on the Church and the Community." He spoke as one having authority, for he has used Phrenology in his own work. Mr. I. L. Dunham, of Pawtucket, R. I., then read a paper on "Why is Phrenology not always accepted?" He brought out quite a number of witty allusions to present-day beliefs, which were highly appreciated. A vocal solo was then ren-

dered by Mr. Arthur Schlobohm—"Calm is the Night and Good-bye." He also responded to an encore. Mrs. L. L. Plunkett then read a very sensible paper on "The Usefulness of Phrenology." Mr. C. S. Wales read a paper on "Why Should the Phrenologist Study Hygiene?" and Mr. J. A. Young, of Picton, Canada, read a paper on "How Phrenology Helps the Speaker." Two beautiful violin solos were then rendered by Miss M. Fritsch, who was accompanied by her mother on the piano; her two numbers were so highly appreciated that an encore was called for. Margaret Isabel Cox was then called upon to read her poem, "The Temple of Phrenology," and the honor of delivering the valedictory was accorded to Mr. Henry Cross, of Australia, at the close of which Dr. King called upon Miss Fowler, vice-president, who introduced Madame K. Evans Von Klenner, professor of vocal music, New York City, who kindly came to present the diplomas to the students. Miss Fowler said that she was pleased that there were so many talented graduates who were going out into the world to carry a Phrenological message on various branches of Phrenology. The sadness of the parting after being so intimately associated with them for the past session was greatly lessened by the thought that they would do good work in the noble science, and make it easier for herself and other professors to drop out of the work when the call came. In a few appropriate words she introduced Madame Von Klenner, and pinned on to her breast a gold badge of the Institute as a memento of the evening. Madame Von Klenner on rising, said:

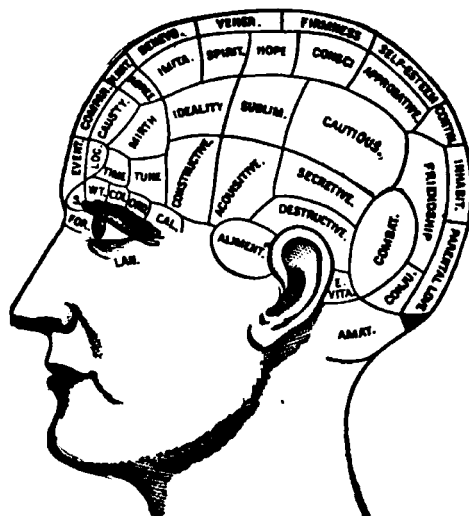
President and Faculty of the American Institute of Phrenology.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Deeply I feel the honor and distinction conferred upon me, and I am proud of the privilege of presenting to the seniors of the American Institute of Phrenology the certificates they have so well earned by unremitting study, practice, and devotion. I am grieved to learn that four of your class have fallen by the wayside—compelled by illness to desist from their efforts, and trust they will soon be able to resume their work.

The science to which you, ladies and gentlemen, have devoted yourselves, has stood the test of a century, and stands now in the fore among modern endeavor in psychical research, as a science as exact and positive as astronomy or mathematics, free from the cumbersome and often misleading entanglements of hypothesis and theorems.

(Continued on page 206.)

THE  
**Phrenological Journal**  
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH  
 (1838)  
 AND THE  
**Phrenological Magazine**  
 (1860)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, DECEMBER, 1901.

*"Phrenology is a practical guide to Parents and Teachers in the training of the young."*

### THE CLOSE OF 1901.

Within the last year how vast the changes which have been stamped on the world's history! The year of 1901 has been laden with momentous results to man all over the world. Thanks to the omnipotence of truth, man is being aroused to that inherent love of freedom which claims individual liberty and the sanctity of private conscience. The universal intellect is expanding to the light of truth and crying "Light, more light."

Physical science has added its quota of improvement. The iron frame and sinews of steel are overspreading the globe with their mighty achievements. The hidden mines of wealth are brought to light, and thousands of forces are elaborating their products into physical comforts. Railroads, like a network, are binding State to State and country to country with bands of iron, and a healthy spirit of common interest is ex-

changing and disseminating the means of a better civilization to the uncultivated parts of the earth.

The telegraphic highway of thought speaks in words of fire like the lightning's flash at a given moment throughout the world; wireless messages are sent for miles from point to point, while the printing-press, that glorious luminary of recorded thoughts, is shedding light, warmth, and vigor upon the intellectual and moral world to chase away the darkness of ignorance and error and establish the meridian splendor of intellectual and moral day.

Everywhere mind is indicating tokens of independent investigation. Science and religion are no longer divorced; science ceases to scoff at true religion, religion no longer frowns on science. May they henceforth dwell together in unity, for they mutually aid each other to illustrate the power and goodness of God. Science will adorn and enrich religion—religion will sanctify and en-

noble science. As Spurzheim once said, "True religion is central truth, and all knowledge should be gathered around it." To the happiness and glory of the race in the full enjoyment of all knowledge of the inner and outer world of matter and of mind, should the energy of every lover of man be devoted. For the promotion of this great consummation was our JOURNAL established—to record the facts which throw light on man's complicated nature—to discuss the philosophy of his being in all its relations to the social, moral, and intellectual as well as the material and immaterial world—to induce him first to know himself, and, by means of which knowledge, to adapt himself to the varied duties of this life, and, by a faithful discharge of them, to insure a qualification for a higher and purer life to come.

The printing-press, to which we have already alluded, has been doing a stupendous work during the past year. In our small way we have sent out millions of pages of printed matter at home and abroad for mental digestion. The JOURNAL has belted the world, and has come back with trophies of the seed sown and the fruit gathered.

The latest scientific book on Phrenology issued from the press has been written by a former student at The Fowler Institute; it is a compendium of much valuable thought and research. We trust it will do much to increase the knowledge of others who have not hitherto given much attention to the subject. Whether it will do all that the author seems to think, remains to be proved, but the book breathes the impression that a second Gall is about to "revive Phrenology." We would remind our readers that Phrenology is not dead, but is more

alive and healthier than ever; even the sturdy old "Scotsman," the paper that has always more or less criticized Phrenology, in reviewing this book on "Mental Functions of the Brain" admits that "Phrenology qua cranial configuration, never outwardly robust though really of sound constitution, has quietly existed for scientists for long."

The same critic also calls attention to the undignified term which is, he says, given to those who disbelieve Gall's theories. Phrenology, to our mind, will never be revived by those who use discourteous language about those who are ignorant of, or prejudiced against, its usefulness. If in the future, as we expect, Phrenology continues to attract the attention of the public, the author of this new book must not take the whole credit to himself, for out of the hundred years since Gall began his labors in Vienna, sixty of that time there has existed a PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL which has upheld the scientific side of the subject, and for over thirty years the American Institute of Phrenology has been established by special charter. Affiliated to this chartered Institute in America is a younger Institute in London, both of which have made a study of Gall's theories; and although the honored names of past workers have been ignored entirely by the above-named author, yet they remain as household words throughout the world. In no country have we lectured on the subject but some have come to us and told us of this fact at the close of our lectures.

It would be unnecessary to mention this, but the author in his preface is so sweeping in his assertions that some comment is called for.

On page 488 the author says, "Phre-

nology will be a science only when all the different methods of research have proved it to be so, and not merely the single method of comparison of heads." To show that that day has dawned, we refer the reader to what Sully, the English psychologist says; namely, "When a subject can be proved both by experiment and empirical observation, that subject has a truly scientific basis, and can be recognized as a science." One other point, which the author feels has taken from the glory of Gall, is the too imaginative system of Spurzheim in trying to perfect the work which was laid out by his great master—Gall.

Now, while we give due credit to Dr. Gall for his work, and always have done, we realize that the public to-day would not have so readily accepted the principles and the nomenclature of the faculties if they had remained as Gall had termed them; namely, an organ for "murder," "theft," "fighting," etc. While Gall discovered through the extremes, perversities, and abnormal conditions of people, young and old, animal and human, Spurzheim endeavored to show the beauty and usefulness of all the faculties of the mind without giving the idea of their perversity. Thus, we think that both investigators and writers on the subject were pioneers.

Another book which has done much for the cause of Phrenology is that written by W. Mattieu Williams, F.C.S., F.R.A.S., an acknowledged writer on scientific subjects, when he gave to the world his book, "A Vindication of Phrenology," in 1894, in which he gives pathological evidence and much comparative evidence in the diagnosis of Mr. Combe and Dr. Crawford's remarks on the same pathological cases.

### EXTRAORDINARY MENTAL CAPACITY.

Jacques Inaudi is once more startling the educational world by his wonderful mathematical calculations. When he was a visitor to these shores some few years ago, his portrait was given in the *JOURNAL*, and some account of his capacities was explained. We now have him as a man of increased mental capacity puzzling the Philadelphia Board of Education and a few psychologists. We do not find that any satisfactory understanding of his powers has been given, and we believe the only solution that is possible is that made by Phrenology, which realizes his exceptional cerebral centres for mental calculations. More on this point will be explained in the January *JOURNAL*.

The editor wishes to thank Mr. Charles Miller, of Philadelphia, for his cutting on the above subject.

### MISS PORTIA WASHINGTON.

With the emancipation of the slave came the liberation of their minds and intellects to higher culture, and to-day we are conscious of what the slavery problem has done for the negro. The second colored girl to enter Wellesley is a daughter of Professor Booker T. Washington. While there is so much uncertainty in the atmosphere of the women's clubs as to whether their etiquette can allow colored women's clubs to join the General Federation, we believe that the Universities are settling the matter in a righteous way, by allowing them to enter their classes.

### A TREPHINED SKULL.

The operation performed on William Donovan, in the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, is another proof of what surgery



can do to prevent paralysis of the brain. This patient was badly injured by a fall from his car in August, and struck on the top of his head. His skull was not fractured, but he was unconscious when he was picked up. For a month he remained at the hospital unconscious, unable to speak, being kept alive by food artificially administered. The Doctors thought that there was a blood clot on his brain which would be absorbed in time, but as there was no improvement in his condition, the surgeons decided on an operation. The top of the skull was recently taken off and immediately Donovan became conscious and recognized his friends. While the skull was not fractured, it was dented so that it pressed on the brain and thus caused paralysis. A score of physicians are interested in the case, and have watched developments closely.

### REVIEWS.

*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 Mental Functions of the Brain," by Bernard Hollander, M.D. London, G. P. Putnam & Sons. This is the latest work on the subject of Mental Functions of the Brain, and the 500 pages make a fine reference book of pathological evidence. Although Gall did not call his observations on the brain Phrenology, yet John Forster, of London, applied this name (in 1816) to the system that is now known under that name.

The colored diaphragms that enrich the book are drawn after Reid, those used by Dr. Ferrier in his work on "The Functions of the Brain." Some of the other illustrations are from Gall's works, and are familiar to students of Gall's work.

The work is an excellent compilation of facts referring to the present progress of Phrenology. The following are some of the important topics introduced into the work: The Pathology of Melancholia, Irascible Insanity and Mania Furiosa, Mania of Suspicion and Persecution, The Localization of Special Memories, Material for Future Localization, The Cerebellum, The Relation between Brain and Skull, The History of Gall's Doctrine and Phrenology, The Opposition to Phrenology, August Comte's Positive Psychology based on Gall's Doctrine, Testimony as to the Truth and Usefulness of Phrenology by Eminent Medical Men—are interesting chapters. It shows how a knowledge of the various centres of the brain are necessary to the surgeon and the physician, who are daily being brought nearer the localization of cerebral functions in operations, and as the brain is being used now in all classes of work, a physician needs to make a more special study of the brain than he has done in college. His supplementary reading should be on the lines that Dr. Gall laid down in his work on observations of the brain's action, which all scientific students of Phrenology have read.

The author compares some of the experiments of scientists with the Phrenological centres and has shown their correspondence. It is a book that will of course be read by every student of human character.

On closing the book one is saddened to think that anyone has ever attempted to do anything in Phrenology since the days of Dr. Gall, as, if the author is correct, no one seems to have read or understood the noble Father of Phrenology, and has done more harm to the subject than good.

### CLASS FORMED.

The American Institute of Phrenology has opened a class for business men and women, and those who desire to perfect themselves in diagnosing character to enable them to select their employees for the different offices in their business, on Monday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.

It will also be interesting to those who have read on Phrenology.

The course will continue for eight weeks, and the cost is \$5, or \$1 a lecture.

### WHY THIS CLASS IS USEFUL.

1. To introduce employers to employees.
2. To minimize mistakes.
3. To secure the best interest from the employed.
4. To conserve energy.
5. To economize labor and time.
6. To make business more interesting and pleasurable.

## 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.*

626—A. L. P., Americus, Ga.—This boy has a large head for his body, but fortunately the latter is healthy and able to sustain the lad if he will take ordinary care of himself. His forehead indicates intelligence, intellectual vigor, the power to compare and analyze his studies. He is a bright lad, and will do a good deal of thinking before he has finished his career. He will make an excellent chemist, for he has the synthetical ability to combine the hundreds of tinctures and solutions that are in every chemist's shop. His mind will be able to carry the names of a large portion of them without his referring to any book. He will prove an apt scholar, and he should be encouraged to study. His books should be made interesting to him. He had better earn his living through the work of his brain than by his muscles. He is energetic and forcible—in fact, will be on the go all day long. It will be hard to keep him quiet. His mother must plan work for him to do without letting him feel that she is doing so. He has a quick but not a bad temper, and it can be governed by love better than by severe treatment.

227—M. Q., Atwood, Ill.—The photographs of your daughter indicate that she is very conscientious, but not sufficiently hopeful. She needs rousing occasionally and made to feel that life is worth living. She is more hopeful of other people's affairs than her own. She has a high, broad forehead, and could take to teaching quite readily. Her cautious faculty is too strongly developed, hence she crosses a bridge before she comes to it, and thinks it is going to rain if the clouds appear. She is very thoughtful of the wants of others, and is quite fond of children, and will know how to train and guide them. She is not acquisitive or greedy to have what belongs to others.

628—J. M., Condon, Ore.—This boy is full of life, energy, and spirit. He will keep his mother busy all day long until he goes to school, for he seeks compan-

ionship and likes to be where there is something going on. On baking-days he will want to be in the kitchen. If his mother is the cook and makes bread and cake, he very soon will think that he can have a finger in the pie, and will be anxious to give assistance. He has a great amount of imagination, hence he pictures to himself many stories about the pictures that he sees in books. He is a loving and affectionate child. He will join associations, will be connected with boards of work, and will probably be an influential man. His imagination must be trained and not snubbed. He must have plenty of outdoor exercise and gymnastic work, and should not be forced in his studies.

629.—E. J. O'B., Cobourg, Canada.—You have a distinctly professional head, and are born to study. You have good powers to collect information through your perceptive faculties, and we judge that you are constantly comparing one person with another. Your Individuality, Comparison, Human Nature, Benevolence, and Firmness are all strong factors, which make a web that is scientific and permanent. You are energetic, and evidently your organization is capable of giving you a good foundation to work upon. Phrenology should be interesting to you.

## OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

L. H.—Brooklyn.—Yes, there is some controversy about Mozart's skull; it has had strange hiding places. Mozart died in 1791, and was buried near Vienna. The grave-digger of the cemetery stole his skull, and the grave-digger's son sold it to Professor Hyrtl, who died in 1894. After the professor's death the skull disappeared and has only just been found.

J. B. E.—Dedham, Mass.—As you ask for a few health rules, we think the following will suit you as well as any:

Laugh, and grow fat. This will do you good, as you say you are tall and lean. Laughter aids digestion, and merry words are the deadliest foes of disease. Mirthfulness is the medicine chest of the mind. Dr. Kennedy says that laughter increases the flow of the blood. It enlarges the heart. It expands the lungs. It jiggors the diaphragm. It promotes the dioculation of the spleen. It stirs up the vital regions of the body, gives them healthful exercise, and produces a mental exhilaration, which acts upon the system much as a brisk walk in a crisp atmosphere does upon the appetite. Dr. Kennedy directs with laughter the following suggestions for increasing peace of mind: 1. Keep your chin up; 2. Beware of theologians who have no sense of

mirth; 3. Don't take your troubles to bed with you; hang them on a chair with your trousers, or drop them in a glass of water with your teeth. Let us hear from you again, and we think you will report that you are better, if you will carry out the above suggestions.

A. G.—Boston.—You say you like the invisible photographs very much, and ask how they are produced? The following is the process, I believe: Select an un-sized, soft paper; float it upon a solution of gelatine, about ten grains to the ounce, for five minutes; then immerse it for twenty or thirty seconds in the following solution: Ammonium bichromate, 120 grains; water, 6 ounces. Dry again. The paper will now have a yellowish tinge. Print in daylight until a well-defined brown image is visible, a little longer than if using printing out paper. Wash in warm water to dissolve out the soluble gelatine. Add to the water carbonate soda to the strength of ten grains to the ounce, and allow it to soak for an hour or two until the yellow tint of the paper has disappeared. Dry the paper and you will find that it looks like an ordinary sheet of white paper. Examine it, hold it up to the light and nothing can be seen, but if it is dipped in water and held up to the light the image will appear. The secret is that the image is formed of insoluble gelatine which remains comparatively opaque when the paper is wet, whereas the other parts, containing no gelatine, become almost transparent. When dry the whole sheet is equally opaque. If you use a wand and "patter" a little about the magic properties of the wand and your own power over the forces of nature you can have considerable fun, being careful to know exactly what pictures you intend producing.

### WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

(Continued from page 200.)

Thus Phrenology forms the broadest and firmest base for psychology and kindred sciences, all of which it excels in the unerring exactness of location and diagnosis.

You are now ready to go out and spread the seeds you have so diligently gathered, and as graduates of this celebrated Institute you are eminently able to do so, because you know and are masters of your specialty. Therefore, I will not air my scanty knowledge before so distinguished an assembly of Phrenologists, but limit myself to merely asking of you to live up to numbers 4 and 2 of your phrenal chart; that is, to love your fel-

low beings, and to make a concerted, united effort to contribute your individual share toward the strenuous effort of modern science to reach the goal, the aim and end of all psychical research—the unravelling and interpretation of that greatest of all mysteries—the human character.

The diplomas were then presented to the students, five of whom were absent, owing to illness. Mr. Piercy then announced that a business course would commence Monday evening at eight o'clock for business men and women who could not give the time to the study during the day, and further announced that a sketch and portrait of Madame Von Klenner would be found in the October number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. He proposed a vote of thanks for those who had kindly assisted in the evening's entertainment, which was seconded and carried unanimously by all present. Words of farewell were extended to the students, many of whom were to leave the city for western cities the next morning. The audience then dispersed amid general expressions of satisfaction with the result of the work done by the Class of '91.

### THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

#### REPORT OF SPECIAL EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

The following are the names of the successful graduates of the American Institute of Phrenology for 1901, who have received the degree of Fellowship: Mr. J. A. Young, Picton, Canada (with honors); Rev. Alfred Ramey, Lower California; Mr. Julius Kuhn, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Carl S. Wales, Southland, Miss.; Margaret Isabel Cox, New York City; Miss Louise M. Plunkett, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Edward E. Bellows, Reno, Pa.; Mr. William E. Youngquist, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. Henry Cross, Melbourne, Australia; Mrs. L. L. Plunkett, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Ira L. Dunham, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr. Frederick Koch, New York City.

The papers showed great care, thoroughness, and skill in expression.

Signed by { E. P. Fowler, M.D.  
the Exam- { R. M. Dixon, M.E.  
ing Board, { L. W. Baner, M.D.

### AMERICAN INSTITUTE NOTES.

The thirty-eighth session of the American Institute of Phrenology is closed, and we, as pupils of the Class of 1901, were loth to say "Good-by."

The session has been to us most pleasant and profitable. The "American Institute" is the passport into our chosen work-field; the memory of this session

an inspiration to tell in our best way the story of Phrenology. Nor are we strangers to the kindred sciences, for they, our instructors, proved them so wondrously and beautifully woven that they are a Unity—a Scientific Harmony. Yes, the story has been well told, and if we failed to grasp the fullness of its meaning they are not at fault, it is our misfortune.

The sheaves garnered from the session, be they many or few, are golden, and we go forth as sowers, guided by the teachings, the admonitions, the God-speed of those who long have toiled and faithful been. The task is great in its massiveness and responsibility. But our earnest teachers have brought us so near its truths that the task is a pleasure and the duty is a beloved one.

To pulpit and office, to stage and rostrum, to artist's studio and writer's den, to mart and home we pass, carrying Truth with us. Some day Truth shall be the World's God, and we be glad we have given our mite.

Margaret Isabel Cox.

#### MONTHLY LECTURES.

The monthly lecture for December will be given by C. O. Sahler, M.D., of Kingston. Many will remember hearing the doctor lecture on the five senses some three years ago, and may be pleased to hear him on his new subject, "The Will and Thought." The lecture will be given the first Wednesday in the month, December 5th.

Mrs. Sanger Hall has promised to recite two selections at the commencement of the meeting. As she is specially gifted, all should make a special effort to hear her.

The January lecture will be given on Wednesday, January 8th, as New Year's day falls on Wednesday the 1st.

Miss Fowler has been lecturing before several societies during the past month.

#### WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING IN AMERICA AND CANADA.

We are glad to hear from Mr. J. O. Oakley, of Canada. All the students of 1901 will also be pleased to hear that their associate is himself again.

Mr. Welch continues to do considerable business in the Phrenological field. He is at present in Broken Bow, Neb.

Mr. Daniel MacKenzie is doing good work in Canada.

Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald is working steadily, in Chicago, along scientific lines in Phrenology.

Mr. H. P. Mohler, class of 1896, is again in the field doing Phrenological work.

Mr. George Morris has been attracting large audiences in Sioux City, S. Dak.

Mr. George Markley is located in Pittsburg, and is doing Phrenological work.

Mr. Owen H. Williams is now in Richmond, Va., making Phrenological examinations and introducing the JOURNAL.

Mr. Otto Hatry has formed a Phrenological nucleus in Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Jos. H. Thomas is the postmaster at Navarre, O., and is making Phrenology a side issue with his post-office business, and is often called to Massillon and Canton on Phrenological business.

#### IN ENGLAND.

Mr. and Mrs. Severn are still in Brighton.

Mr. and Mrs. Timson are located in Leicester.

Miss Mallard is still in Hastings.

Mr. G. Dutton can be found at Skegness.

Mr. John W. Taylor is at Morecambe.

Mr. A. Verner is working in Bolton.

Mr. John Allen is located at St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancashire.

Mr. D. T. Elliott is examiner and lecturer at the Fowler Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, which is a centre which all Phrenologists should make a point of visiting when they are in the Metropolis.

#### FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT.

For October, received November 4th.

On Wednesday, October 16th, Mr. D. T. Elliott gave an address on "Some Phases of Character." Considering the inclement weather there was a fair attendance. Mr. W. J. Williamson, vice-president, occupied the chair. A public delineation was given. During the month several fellows have been actively engaged in phrenological work. Mr. D. T. Elliott has visited Clifton, Bristol, attending a three-days' bazaar. Miss I. Todd, F.F.I., very ably filled Mr. Elliott's place during his absence. Mrs. M. Willis, F.F.I., gave her services at a bazaar in Ramsgate, in October. Her delineations were highly appreciated, and she was complimented on the high tone of her work.

#### FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The Winter Session for 1901-2.

1901.—On November 6th, Rev. F. W. Wilkinson gave an interesting lecture in his usual practical and entertaining style. Report of this lecture will be forthcoming next month; November 20th, Mr. James Webb, of Leyton, lectured on Phrenology. Mr. Webb has always something good to say; December 4th, Miss

L. Hendin; December 18th, Mr. D. T. Elliott.

1902.—January 15th, Mr. D. T. Elliott; February 5th, Mr. George Wilkins; February 19th, Mr. R. Dimsdale Stocker; March 5th, Mr. C. P. Stanley; March 19th, Mr. W. J. Williamson; April 2d, Mr. J. B. Eland; April 16th, Miss S. Dexter; May 7th, Annual Meeting.

The subject of lecture will be announced previous to each meeting.

#### PRIZES.

We have a number of interesting articles for the year 1902.

1. A prize of five dollars, or twenty shillings, is offered for eighteen subscriptions of one dollar, or six shillings each. This prize will be closed March 1st.

2. A prize of two dollars and a half, or ten shillings, is offered for the best Phrenological story. Closed March 1st.

3. A prize of two dollars, or eight shillings, is offered for the best set of suggestions (twelve or more) concerning the JOURNAL.

4. A year's free subscription to the JOURNAL will be given to anyone who will forward two new subscriptions of one dollar, or six shillings, each.

Of variety entertainment the management of Proctor's is considered one of the best. It produces good artists and singers, and consequently attracts large audiences at every performance. Mr. Proctor has four centres—namely, in New York, Albany, Montreal, and Newark.

#### SENSE AND HUMOR.

A man's true wealth is the good he does in this world.

Honesty is a policy on which any one can afford to pay the premiums.

A cruel story runs on wheels, and every hand oils the wheels as they run.

Revenge makes a hornet respectable, but it is the basest passion in man.

Everybody laughs at a monkey, but nobody respects the playful animal.

The most disastrous fight a man can make is to buck against circumstances.

We have three kinds of people in the world: the wills, the won'ts, and the can'ts.

Kindness in ourselves is the honey that blunts the sting of unkindness in another.

It is strange how often some people prove themselves foolish, and yet have no knowledge of it.

If you desire great things, remember that you must not lay hold of them with small effort.

A man isn't entitled to any more credit for having a great pedigree than he is for having caught the measles.

#### THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

I believe it is in the light of the Fatherhood of God alone that our race can permanently feel the Brotherhood of Man, that I must place prayer and all that prayer carries with it, at the centre, not of my theoretical theology alone, but of my practical religion, too.—In "Mind."

The habit of blaming others when things go wrong is an insidious and dangerous one. Far more is it to the purpose to inquire within whether the fault, or much of it, may not lie at home.

Peace is not merely quiet on the surface, but a deep-seated rest of the inner life. It is such an inward reality—quiet.

#### DON'TS FOR THE TABLE.

Don't eat fish with a knife.

Don't eat boiled eggs from a tumbler.

Don't eat everything that you like.

Don't eat to please any one but yourself.

Don't drink when overheated.

Don't always drink when thirsty.

Don't drink ice water with hot food.

Don't drink water from a city river.

Don't drink tea with meat.

Don't drink café-au-lait for dinner.

Don't drink much at meals.

Don't serve oysters after fish.

Don't serve soup twice to any guest.

Don't serve boiled fish without potatoes.

Don't serve hot entrees on cold plates.

Don't use a knife for green salads.

Don't use strong scented flowers for table decorations.

Don't overdecorate the table.

Don't overload either the table or the guest with food.

Don't bite off a piece of bread.

Don't scold the servant at the table.

#### HE WANTS NEWS.

Hewitt—No news is good news.

Jewett—That may be; but if you are a reporter you can't make your city editor believe it.—Brooklyn Life.

#### BOARDING-HOUSE HUMOR.

Landlady (threateningly)—I'll give you a piece of my mind one of these days, if you're not careful.

Boarder—I guess I can stand it if it isn't any bigger than the piece of pie you gave me.—Detroit Free Press.

## 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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**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.

"Quarterly Journal of Inebriety."—Hartford, Conn.—October.—This number is as interesting, from a scientific standpoint, as usual. A valuable articles on "Cigarette Smoking," by Dudley S. Reynolds, A.M., M.D., should be read by all young people who think that the habit of smoking cigarettes is not injurious. The article on "Inebriety, A Study of Its Causes," by Charles L. Dana, M.D., New York, is an article of great value, as it contains many facts relative to the effect of alcohol on the human system.

"Hospital."—London, England.—A series of lectures given on "Anatomy for Nurses," by W. Johnson-Smith, F.R.C.S., Principal Medical Officer, Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, is of practical value to hospital workers.

"Concert-Goer"—New York—contains fine portraits every week of celebrated

musicians and singers. Jessica DeWolf was in a recent number.

"Metaphysical Magazine."—New York.—November. "Philosophy Essential to Progress," by Alexander Wilder, M.D., and "The Ideal of a Hindu Wife," by Kanannoo Mal., M.A., are two of the most important articles in this number.

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews"—New York—for November devotes special attention to the municipal campaign in New York City. "Bishop Whipple, the Friend of the Indians," is the subject of an excellent character sketch. "Seth Low's Qualifications for the New York Mayorship" is a well-written article.

"Lippincott's Magazine."—Philadelphia, Pa.—This magazine is up to its usual excellence. Its stories are original and full of interest.

St. Louis "Globe Democrat" is a thoroughly enterprising paper, and once a month issues a beautiful colored chromo picture.

"Human Nature."—San Francisco, Cal.—"Man's Conscience" is the leading article in the November number. It is illustrated with two pictures, showing the head to be well developed in the organ, and deficient in the other portrait. Its articles are short and to the point. One page is devoted to "Phrenology in the School"; Mr. Haddock's interesting articles on his European trip are continued; "Relation of Brain, Mind, and Thought" is an article by T. J. Brooks, Atwood, Tenn., which is quite brainy.

"Health."—New York.—"The Bicycle as a Means of Re-Creation as well as Recreation" should be read by those who are inclined to give up their bicycles for automobiles. "The Mind as a Health Factor," by James Ravenscroft, is a sensible article.

"The Woman's Tribune."—Washington, D. C.—This little paper of four pages is crowded with matter interesting to women. One article, on the front page, is upon "What Men Like in Women." Its notes from abroad make the paper of international interest.



"Saturday Evening Post."—Philadelphia, Pa.—This magazine is one of the most attractive weeklies we have, as well as one of the oldest on record. It gives us stories, telling articles from first-class writers on business matters, and sums up what public men and women are doing. It should be in everyone's home.

"Family Doctor."—London, England.—There are so many interesting facts in this magazine that it is difficult to make a selection. No one will regret including this weekly in their regular papers.

"Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia, Pa.—shows a continued amount of ingenuity in its production.

"The Standard Union"—Brooklyn, N. Y.—is a capital paper for family use. It contains news on most topics of general interest.

"The Churchman."—New York.—The Cathedrals of Spain are beautifully illustrated in the number of November 2d.

"Good Housekeeping" is published by the Phelps Publishing Company, Springfield, Mass., New York, and Chicago. Price, 10 cents a copy, \$1 per year. It is what its name indicates.

"American Gas Light Journal."—New York.—For persons interested in gas and kindred subjects this journal forms a fine medium for information. It can be highly recommended for its advertisement columns.

"Journal of Hygeio-Therapy."—Kokomo, Ind.—This is a multum in parvo, as it not only treats on matters of health but also on Phrenology and vaccination.

"Kneipp Water Cure Monthly"—New York—is a magazine devoted to natural healing methods, hydropathy and kindred topics. Also the development and maintenance of perfect physical and mental welfare, to the exclusion of drugs and non-accidental surgery.

"The Club Woman."—Boston, Mass.—This magazine is the official organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and contains data respecting the affairs of women in various parts of the country.

"Mind"—New York—edited by John Emery McLean and Charles Brodie Patterson, for November, contains a "Biographical Sketch of Henry Wood" by Mr. Patterson. An article by Henry Wood on "Are There Fresh Revelations of Truth?" Carl H. von Wiegand writes on "Absent Treatments in Healing," and supports this theory.

"The Arena"—New York—for November contains an article on "The Gospel of Destruction." This subject is treated in two parts. (1) "Its Evolutionary Aspect," and (2) "The Cure for Anarchy." Ella S. Stewart writes an article on "Some Ancient New Women."

"The Delineator."—New York.—The November number has a beautifully illustrated article on Tennyson, with a portrait of himself and wife, and also an article on "Women Photographers and Their Work," by Juan C. Abel, illustrated by many portraits of children at work.

"The Phrenological Annual" for 1902 will be a most interesting number, and one that should be procured by every Phrenological student. This number will contain articles on "The Usefulness of Phrenology," "Relation of Phrenology to the Church and Ministry."

"Human Faculty."—Chicago.—A very original journal, on purely Phrenological lines.

## PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"Education Complete" is quite a library in itself, treating as it does of Physiology, Animal and Mental, Self-Culture and Perfection of Character, and Memory and Intellectual Improvement. The text shows that the mind and the body are intimately related, that each is in turn the servant and master of the other. Therefore, "Education" covers the development and training of all that goes to make up the man. Price, \$2.50.

"A Self-Made Woman; or, Mary Idyl's Trials and Triumphs." A story of intense interest regarding those who are struggling up toward a higher moral and intellectual life. Price, 50 cents.

"Intellectual Piety: A Lay Sermon," by Thomas Davidson. This is a clear exposition of the noble and lofty religious views of this author, and treats of the essence of religion, apart from traditional beliefs, creeds, and dogmas. Price, 15 cents.

"The King's Daughter and the King's Son" is one of the good books lately published on character development. It is unaffected and faithful, with intense purity of feeling, and will be welcomed by our readers. Price, \$1.

"Practical Palmistry," a treatise on chirosophy, based upon actual experiences, by Henry Frith, is an illustrated book of over 100 pages. Price, 50 cents.

"How to Read Character in Handwriting; or, The Grammar of Graphology," described and illustrated, by Henry Frith. Price, 50 cents.

Our Colonial readers and clients desiring our publications may save much time and trouble by corresponding with our Colonial agents, "The Mutual Trading Association, 366a Bourke Street, Cromwell Buildings, Melbourne, Australia," from whom full particulars may be obtained.

"The Manual of Mental Science, or Childhood, its Character and Culture," is invaluable to parents to study the dispositions of their little ones and to keep a record of their children's sayings and doings and assist them in developing their minds. Price, \$1.

Don't forget to send in your orders for the Phrenological Annual for 1902, which contains an abundant amount of instructive and reading matter, and a calendar for the year; field notes from lecturers in the field and items of general interest. Price, 25 cents.

Just published. Crown 8vo, 150 pages. Price, \$1 post-paid.

"Your Mesmeric Forces and How to Develop Them," giving full and comprehensive instructions how to mesmerize, by Frank H. Randall. This book gives more real, practical instruction than many of the expensive so-called "Courses of Instruction," advertised at \$10, and is worth it. Agents' terms: twelve copies, 40 per cent., express collect; one hundred copies, 50 per cent., express collect.

"Practical Psychology; or, How to Be Happy," by Richard Harte, is an exceedingly able and interesting statement of the scientific facts and philosophical theories on which the New Psychology is based. Price, 25 cents post-paid.

"Thought-Power: What It Is and What It Does; or, How to Become Healthy, Happy, and Successful," by "D. C. K." Price, 25 cents post-paid.

"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.

A teacher in a western academy writes, "We have adopted 'For Girls' and 'True Manhood' for our work in special physiology." These are both from the pen of E. R. Shepherd, M.D. Sent post-paid for \$1 and \$1.25 respectively, or the two books at one time for \$2.

"How to Study Strangers; By Temperament, Face, and Head," by Professor Nelson Sizer, well known as the author of several valuable books and as a lecturer on Phrenology for more than fifty-six years. He was connected with our house since 1849, as the principal examiner, and more than a quarter of a million of persons, who were eager to know their best pursuits and how to use their talents to the best advantage, have been under his professional hands, and they need no introduction to his work. Price, \$1.50.

"Facial Angle and Brain-development."—This in scale of mental make-up is an illustration of the rank of men and ani-

mals, showing that the increase of brain—all things considered—at the spinal axis lifts the top-head until in highest type the face compared with that of the snake, which is level with the line of the spine, is turned 180 degrees. Useful to all interested in brain-development. Price, \$6.00.

A specimen copy of the "Phrenological Annual and Register" for 1901 will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents.

Edgar Greenleaf Bradford has written a work entitled "Search Lights and Guide Lines; or, Man and Nature—What They Are, What They Were, and What They Will Be." This volume is gotten up in a very attractive form and may be called a pocket edition. Bound in cloth, at 50 cents, post-paid, Fowler & Wells Co. As the title indicates, it treats of subjects of universal interest.

#### WHAT THEY SAY.

"I received the 'Self-Instructor' all O. K. It is one of the best books on the teachings of Phrenology I have ever seen. Its simplicity of teachings should enable anybody to know themselves and become practical Phrenologists."

G. T. C., Los Angeles, Cal.

"I am in receipt of the books. I beg to thank you for the same. They are very satisfactory. I will send for more in a few days."

P. J. B., San Francisco, Cal.

"I herewith acknowledge the receipt of the Phrenological Character and photos, and in regard to the delineation, must say that it is true in every respect."

O. N. F., Lake Mills, Ia.

"The Students' Set, which you shipped, came in good order. I am very glad to have it. The JOURNAL for November is very good. It contains valuable information."

J. W. C., Hilliard, Mich.

"Wedlock; or, The Right Relation of the Sexes," disclosing the laws of conjugal selection and showing who may and who may not marry, by Samuel R. Wells, a work of nearly 250 pages, with a fine portrait of the author, is very comprehensive. In addition to Who to Marry, it considers the Qualifications for Matrimony, Right Age to Marry, Motives for Marrying, Marriage of Cousins, Courtship, Jealousy—Its Cause and Cure, Separation and Divorce, Love Signs and Love Letters, the Model Husband, the Model Wife, etc. \$1.50.

"Marriage," by L. N. Fowler, gives History and Ceremonies, as well as Phrenological and Physiological consid-

eration of the subject; quite fully illustrated. Price, \$1.

"The Right Selection in Wedlock," by Professor Sizer, considers the subject in a pointed and practical way, showing what temperaments are adapted to each other in marriage and how to determine them; illustrated by a number of portraits made specially for this work. Price, 10 cents.

"Getting Married and Keeping Married" is full of advice that, if followed, will do much to make marriage a success, and not a failure. It discusses "Finding a Mate" and "Keeping a Mate," and is of interest to both married and unmarried. Price, only 10 cents.

"Matrimony; Phrenology and Physiology applied to the Selection of Congenial Companions for Life, by O. S. Fowler. Paper, 40 cents.

Why Shorthand is Difficult (?) to read; a practical treatise on a timely topic. Send four 2-cent stamps and a copy will be sent postpaid and avoid confusion of "fly-legs" and tangles.

"History of Salem Witchcraft," a review of Charles W. Upham's great work, from the "Edinburgh Review," with notes by Samuel R. Wells, and contains

also "The Planchette Mystery, Spiritualism," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and "Dr. Doddridge's Dream." Price, \$1.

"Uncle Sam's Letters on Phrenology." A book, bright, attractive, and interesting; written in a clear and symmetrical style, at times rising to the plane of eloquence and melody. It is one of the best books for general reading. There is a brightness and life in the descriptions and illustrations rarely found in the literature relating to the subject. Some descriptions of the faculties are unsurpassed. No more impressive and interesting manual can be named as an introductory book to the more careful study of the subject. Price, 25 cents.

#### CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

A beautiful "Christmas Carol," by Anna Olcott Commelin, author of "Of Such is the Kingdom," "Not In It," etc. Price, 15 cents.

"Twos and Threes," by Anna Olcott Commelin, is a very interesting story which should be read by every one. Price, 75 cents.

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