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ESTABLISHED 1880.

DEVOTED TO

**ETHNOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY, SOCIOLOGY, PSY-
CHOLOGY, EDUCATION, MECHANICAL INDUSTRY, HYGIENE, AND TO
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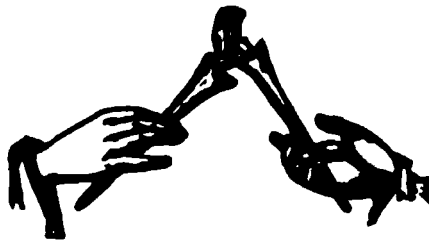
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“I regard Phrenology as the only system of mental philosophy which can be said to indicate, with anything like clearness and precision, man's mixed moral and intellectual nature, and as the only guide short of revelation for educating him in harmony with his faculties, as a being of power; with his wants, as a creature of necessity; and with his duties, as an agent responsible to his Maker and amenable to the laws declared by the all-wise Providence.”—JOHN BELL, M.D.

Contents from January to June, 1902.

A	PAGE	F	PAGE	N	PAGE
Alcohol and the Judgment, by Dr. M. L. Holbrook.....	88	Fatigue, by Dr. M. L. Holbrook..	88	Napoleon of Africa, Cecil Rhodes, The, by J. A. Fowler.....	144
Alcohol and Thought.....	195	Fermentation, Digestion Versus, by Dr. E. P. Miller.....	47	Neuralgia, Cured by Abstinence from Food.....	163
American Institute of Phrenology, 25-33-67-93-100-134-159-168		Field Notes.....34-65-101-185-169-203		New Subscribers.....31-63-98-132-168-201	
Analytical Method of Character Reading, by Benjamin Short, of London.....	75	Fitzgerald, Professor J. M., of Chicago, by J. A. Fowler.....	115	New Year.....	27
Animals, Insectivorous.....	153	Food and Work.....	155	New Year's Tribute to Phrenology, by Margaret Isabel Cox.....	21
Army, No Standing, by Rockwood Hoar.....	86	Food of Man, by Dr. E. P. Miller.....	122-150	Norfolk, Character Sketch of the Duke of.....	171
Axioms of Human Love.....	155	Fowler Institute.....33-65-101-185-168			
		Fritsch, Marguerite M. E., by J. A. Fowler.....	59		
B		Fuel Value of Different Foods, by Dr. M. L. Holbrook.....	14	O	
Benevolence, The Organ of.....	138			Obedience and Respect.....	95
Boer War, The.....	130	G		Old Age.....	181
Boole, Mrs. Ella A.....	146	Gallaudet, Rev. Thomas, by J. A. Fowler.....	9	Our Correspondents.....	32-64-99-134-167-202
Bowles, Mr. T. Gibson, M.P., of London.....	112	Glad New Year, by Margaret Isabel Cox.....	27	Our Emotions, by Dr. M. L. Holbrook.....	47
Brains, Drink, and Commerce.....	41	Grand, Madame Sarah, by J. A. Fowler.....	60		
Buchtel, Dr. Henry A., Chancellor of the University of Denver, Col.	9			P	
Burgees, of Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., Bishop.....	7	H		Persistence of Mental Powers, The, by Dr. M. L. Holbrook....	46
Butler, Dr. David P., Sketch of..	181	Hall, Mrs. Olivia Sanger.....	28	Personal Magnetism, by W. J. Corbett, F.F.P.I.....	23
Buxton, Norman G., A.B.....	35	Hands Meet Across the Sea.....	129	Phrenological Sketch of Mr. Seth Low.....	1
		Heamel, Jessie, by "Uncle Joe".....	89	Phrenological Sketch of Rev. Thomas Gallaudet.....	9
C		How Married Life was Made Over; a Phrenological Reminiscence, by Sara Biddle.....	127	Phrenological Sketch of Master Webb Rann, New York (Child Culture).....	17
Change for the Better, by Dr. M. L. Holbrook.....	84	How Phrenology is Understood by the Press.....	96	Phrenological Sketch of Mrs. Olivia Sanger Hall.....	23
Character Reading Methods, Institution, Analytical and Synthetic, by Benjamin Short, of London.....	75	How to Succeed.....	96	Phrenological Sketch of Norman G. Buxton, A.B.....	27
Child Culture, Illustrated, by "Uncle Joe".....17-53-88-124-156-184		How to Study the Mind.....7-71-109-138		Phrenological Sketch of Eleanor Pickering.....	54
Children, Injustice to.....	197	I		Phrenological Sketch of General Washington.....	54
Children, Mentally Deficient.....	172	Immunity to Tuberculosis, by Dr. Charles Dennison.....	85	Phrenological Sketch of the Late Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly.....	56
Churchill, Esq., M.P., Winston Spencer, by D. T. Elliott, of London.....	187	Insectivorous Animals.....	153	Phrenological Sketch of Jan Kubelik, the Violinist.....	58
Classification and Adaptation of the Faculties, and their Position, as Corresponding with their Function.....	39-77	In the People's Eye.....	79	Phrenological Sketch of Marguerite M. E. Fritsch.....	59
Classification of Men, by Dr. M. L. Holbrook.....	45	Intentional Method of Character Reading, by Benjamin Short, of London.....	75	Phrenological Sketch of Rev. S. T. Willis.....	69
Come, Let us Maying Go, by Margaret Isabel Cox.....	159	K		Phrenological Sketch of the Earl of Greve.....	79
Co-operation.....	176	Kubelik, Jan, the Violinist, by J. A. Fowler.....	58	Phrenological Sketch of Madame Sarah Grand.....	61
Corrigan, Archbishop, Sketch of..	180			Phrenological Sketch of Clarence Varian (Child Culture).....	88
Crews, The Earl of, by D. T. Elliott.....	79	L		Phrenological Sketch of Jessie Heamel (Child Culture).....	89
Criminal Anthropology, Dr. M. L. Holbrook.....	13	Language, The Organ of.....	109	Phrenological Sketch of Mr. Edward Markham.....	108
Croly, The Late Mrs. "Jennie June," by J. A. Fowler.....	56	Laugh and Grow Fat, by Dr. M. L. Holbrook.....	12	Phrenological Sketch of Professor Virchow.....	107
Cuba, The First President of New	129	Leo XIII., Pope.....	114	Phrenological Sketch of Prince Henry.....	112
Curious Mental Experiences.....	119	Longevity, by the Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D.....	149	Phrenological Sketch of Miss Alice Roosevelt.....	112
		Low, Mr. Seth, Mayor-elect of New York City, by the Editor..	1	Phrenological Sketch of Mr. T. Gibson Bowles.....	118
D		M		Phrenological Sketch of Professor J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago....	115
Differences in Girls, by Dr. M. L. Holbrook.....	13	Man's Endurance.....	154	Phrenological Sketch of William Ruxton (Child Culture).....	124
Digestion Versus Fermentation, by Dr. E. P. Miller.....	47	Man, Food of, by Dr. E. P. Miller.....	122-150	Phrenological Sketch of Winston Spencer Churchill, Esq., M.P.....	137
Donkeys' and Mules' Digestive Power, by Dr. M. L. Holbrook.....	45	Man is as Old as His Arteries, A, by Dr. A. L. Wood.....	85	Phrenological Sketch of Thomas Dixon, Jr.....	138
Dress, Influence of Nasal Characteristics on.....	196	Man, The Coming.....	85	Phrenological Sketch of Cecil Rhodes.....	144
		Marconi and the Phrenologists, a Severe Test of the Science.....	102	Phrenological Sketch of Mrs. Ella A. Boole.....	146
E		Markham, Mr. Edwin, Author of "The Man with the Hoe".....	103	Phrenological Sketch of Dr. E. B. W. and Grandchildren (Child Culture).....	156
Easter-Song, by Margaret Isabel Cox.....	129	Mayor-elect of New York City, by the Editor.....	1		
Eating Habits of some Monarchs, by Dr. M. L. Holbrook.....	152	Medicine, The New Era in.....	106		
Eggs, Danger from Eating.....	183	Mental Experience, Curious.....	119		
Emotions, Unhealthy, by Dr. M. L. Holbrook.....	118	Mere Man's Characteristics.....	102		
Events of the Day.....	169	Methodist Women.....	61		
		Mirthfulness, The Lack of.....	62		
		Moles, Studying.....	86		
		Morton, Dr. Henry, Sketch of.....	198		
		Music Has Charms Which Soothes the Modern Mind.....	57		

Illustrations.

Y
Youthful Promise and Performance..... 46

W	
Wakeley, Dr. E. B., and Grand-children	157
Whipple, Bishop Henry B.....	73
Willis, Rev. S. T.....	69

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

AND THE
PHRENOLOGICAL
MAGAZINE (1880)

AND
SCIENCE OF HEALTH
(1838)

Features of This Number

SKETCH AND
PORTRAIT OF
SETH LOW

THE ORGAN OF
VENERATION

Illustrated with
portraits of Bishop
Burgess, Rev. T.
Gallaudet, D.D., and
Henry Buchtel, D.D.

PERSONAL
MAGNETISM

UNDER THE
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Character and Work
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JANUARY, 1902



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CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1902

<i>Contents of this Journal copyrighted. Articles must not be reprinted without permission.</i>		PAGE
I. Seth Low, Mayor of New York City. Illustrated	- - - - -	1
II. Personal Magnetism. By Mr. Corbett, of London	- - - - -	3
III. How to Study the Mind Through the Brain and Skull. The Organ of Veneration. Illustrations. Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., and Dr. Henry Buchtel	- - - - -	7
IV. Science of Health. Laugh and Grow Fat; Smoking as a Cause of Cancer; Criminal Anthropology; Piles of Skulls; Fuel Value of Different Foods; Study of Tolstoy; Differences in Girls; Reverence; Sleep. By M. L. Holbrook, M.D.	- - - - -	12
V. Child Culture. Master Webb Raum. Illustrated, By Uncle Joseph	- - - - -	16
Refractory Boys. By Mrs. Alger	- - - - -	20
A New Year's Tribute to Phrenology. By Margaret Isabel Cox	- - - - -	21
VI. Under the Public Eye. Mrs. Olivia Sanger Hall. Illustrated	- - - - -	23
VII. The American Institute of Phrenology	- - - - -	25
VIII. Editorials. The New Year	- - - - -	26
IX. Reviews. Natural Method of Healing; A New and Complete Guide to Health	- - - - -	27
By F. E. Bitz	- - - - -	30
The Evolution of the Individual. By Frank Newland Doud, M.D.	- - - - -	31
X. To New Subscribers. Character Sketches from Photographs	- - - - -	32
XI. Our Correspondents	- - - - -	32
XII. The American Institute of Phrenology—Continued. Correspondence School, Business Class. Monthly Lectures	- - - - -	32
XIII. The Fowler Institute	- - - - -	33
XIV. Field Notes, etc.	- - - - -	34

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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

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JANUARY, 1902

[WHOLE No. 757

Mayor-Elect of New York City.

MR. SETH LOW. THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

By the recent glorious victory which placed Seth Low at the head of the polls for Mayor of New York City, the world has had an object lesson; namely, that purity, righteousness, and decency can win laurels from the hands of the best organized party of corruption that exists in America.

Not only is the better class society showing its indignation with the corruption of Tammany, but it is also showing to the world that the right can win when one man who is determined puts his shoulder to that of another who is equally determined; what was considered to be an impossibility a short time ago is now an accomplished fact.

A bright future awaits the city of New York. Although it is probably the best governed city in the United States, especially when compared with Chicago; still, when considering the possibilities that lie before it and the amount of money that is expended in its management for cleanliness of streets, water supply, and lighting, etc., we should have an even better result if that money was all expended for these

conditions instead of going into the pockets of a few leading politicians.

Every respectable man of the city feels better for the result of the November fight, and every man has a proper pride in his heart and can look the world in the face without an impulse of apology for his having cast a vote for Seth Low.

It is a great victory, one of the greatest triumphs of civic virtue ever recorded in an American municipality. It is of national and international importance, for it answers the question which so many earnest men have been asking anxiously, whether the great problem of municipal government can be successfully grappled with and solved under the system of popular government and universal suffrage? Mr. Low's election is a notable triumph. Against him was the most perfect political organization in this country, aided and assisted by the generous contributions of the great corporations.

The new Mayor of New York is an honorable and upright man of the highest ideas and principles, and may be de-

pended upon to reform the conditions which have so long prevailed in New York, and he will make it what it should be—an honor to the nation and a model to all other American cities. Mr. Low stands before the people as the champion of honest administration in general and the reform of the police department in particular. He will bring to the performance of his duties a sagacious mind, cool judgment, and a resolute purpose to employ his large powers in promptly substituting an honest and efficient administration for the hideous misrule from which the people have long suffered intolerable shame and loss.

The election of Mr. Low as its new Mayor is one of the most gratifying proofs ever presented in this country, that even great cities with all the disadvantages which encompass such electorates are abundantly capable of conducting their own affairs through the ballot whenever they are aroused to the obligations which it imposes.

Even Mr. Shepard, Mr. Low's political opponent, stated, in 1897, of Mr. Low, that we know that "if he were to be Mayor, the Mayor himself is Mayor. No boss appointed him. There is no twaddle about his loyalty in the mayoralty chair to the Democratic party or to the Republican party. He is subject to the mandate of his conscience, and in the light of its intelligence to serve the great city of New York, and no one else—no one else. And we know what kind of service he will give. We know his intelligence, his honesty; all of those qualities are indeed as familiar to us as household words; they need no other argument than enthusiastic praise; they go without saying." What Mr. Shepard has seen fit to describe as his opinion of Mr. Low in former days, we still support and indorse as our belief to-day.

THE HEAD AND FACE.

The head and face of Mr. Seth Low indicate a man of remarkable balance of power. His organization is a healthy

one. His physical powers are capable of great endurance. His chest is capacious. Important responsibilities have hitherto rested more easily upon him than is often the case with other men. He has held the command or leadership of the first University in New York State, one that now ranks with Cambridge and Oxford in England. To hold that position honorably he has had to show accurate observation, sound judgment, tact, loyalty, good faith, and patience; these he has called to his command in a most exemplary way, and it is because he is a man who was amply fitted by nature to fill such a position that he held it with so much ability.

He won the esteem of all connected with the University. When he left the Mayoralty of Brooklyn the same can be said of him in that official capacity; he left it one of the best governed cities of the Union. Every Brooklynite was proud of its Mayor during his administration, and why was this? A study of his mental make-up accounts for his popularity and success.

He has a good practical intellect, and this gives him an insight into things as they are. He does not content himself with a superficial knowledge of anything. His forehead is also well developed in the region of the perceptive faculties, which enable him to hold much useful information regarding plans of work. He never shrank from any duty that he felt that he was called upon to carry out, however distasteful it was to him at the time. He has an ample development of the moral brain which gives him manliness, absolute independence, fearlessness of speech and action, a strong sense of civic and moral responsibilities and keen sympathies, all of which characteristics have commended him to his fellow-citizens. As he has been tried in the balance of public office and not found wanting, people have admitted that he has more to be praised than to be condemned in the carrying out of every high trust of honor conferred on him. Thus, appreciation has grown into warm approval.

He is particularly systematic, orderly

and neat in his work, regular in his habits and a moderator rather than an extremist. He is not a man who is easily moved or swayed by ordinary issues, neither can great pressure be brought to bear upon him to cause any distinct alteration of his opinions. He has great determination of mind combined with great feeling, sensitiveness, ambition, and sympathy. As a man among men he will show executive ability and will

regulate his work by methods of his own. He is cool in his way of looking at great issues and does not allow himself to be disturbed or excited even when those around him are. That he will meet the problems of the hour in a masterly way we have no doubt, for he has ample ability, physical stamina, and for twenty years he has stood squarely, consistently, and unselfishly for business principles and not for partisan favors.

F.

Personal Magnetism.

BY W. J. CORBETT, F.F.P.I.

We are rarely at a loss to find terms wherewith to designate phenomena, though their appropriateness is not always the first consideration. Usage and custom, too, seem to impress on our minds a fallacious conviction that we know all about the causes, agents, and relations, designated by some of the most familiar terms we so glibly pronounce. One may sometimes look blankly at the honest, but tactless individual, who, in quest of promiscuous information, abruptly inquires the meaning of some simple term in common use. A dictionary meaning may suffice for such a person, but if, in his simplicity, he pushes further, ingenuity and reflection may be sorely taxed before he is satisfied, and the expounder is usually far from pleased with his own efforts to explain, and the littleness of human knowledge. We have no wish to slight the term "personal magnetism." Modern chroniclers and biographers find it a remarkably useful one, for when they wish to condensate, or when they have exhausted all they can describe of their subjects, virtues, and attributes, and find that still insufficient to convey to the public mind the extent of his influence, the power he exercised, or the facility with which he rose to eminence, resort usually to "his personal magnetism" to supply the deficiency. In meaning the term seems

to include a multitude of miscellaneous powers, and is generally used for want of a more specific designation to convey to the mind a notion of the effectiveness of virtues and qualities, of some people, which separately could hardly be defined, as none of them may predominate strongly enough to be spoken of as distinct features; but which, acting in combination, enkindle pleasurable feelings—admiration, respect, and love, in others—and draw others toward them. The effect of the influence is distinct enough, and that it is palpably manifested by some and noticeably weak in others, is the evidence by which it is recognized. Not being a fundamental power, but a blending of the potential and active forces of many primitive ones, it is too much of an abstract quality to admit of accurate description. It will, spectre-like, elude the grasp of the mind the instant of its most likely capture. The aspects it presents are innumerable and ever-changing. The thousand folds of its shroud puzzle the inquisitive as to which one to lift in his ardent desire to peep beneath. Many and varied are the artificial means advertised whereby this enviable acquisition may be cultivated. It has been explained in many ways. Some will have it that the influence belongs wholly to mind; others that it belongs to matter; others that,

like terrestrial life, consciousness, and intelligence, it is the offspring of the peculiar fluctuating relationship subsisting between both. We advance no measure to condemn or uphold any belief, for, to have reason, the evidences adduced by those partial to either hang in almost equal poise.

Magnetism means power of attraction; but to be personally magnetic implies something more. It means power to attract and to attain, in some respect, an ascendancy over the one attracted. The law of reciprocity is primarily the source of the phenomena; and a factor first to be considered is the responsive excitations of particular faculties in the attracted, to the stimuli presented. These excitations may be manifested through various avenues. They may discover themselves in a simple fellow-feeling, a feeling of creature pleasure, of intelligent interest, of admiration, of wonder, of reverence, or a desire for some acquisition or gratification.

There is a pleasant and there is an unpleasant kind of attraction. There are excitations which sometimes forcibly bring one toward the object that stimulated them, but when prolonged, or experienced too acutely, cause one to depart from the object. These are revealed in compassion, contempt, wonder, repugnance, horror, and manifestations of that order. The objects and conditions which stimulate them—reckoned from a general standard—are abnormalities.

Objects or actions which excite intensely any of the mental faculties have the power of attraction or repulsion. Energy, when expended with uncommon skill, facility, harmony, force, intensity, or rapidity, has in it the power of attraction or repulsion. Singularity, in its effect, whether the effect be transitive or intransitive, permanent or transient, likewise produces attraction or repulsion. Singular power, when disclosed, whether it be quiescent or active, will always either attract or repel, though the manner in which it is disclosed will greatly modify or enhance its effectiveness.

However, as this disquisition must necessarily be short, we will confine ourselves chiefly to pleasurable attraction, and particularly to energy generated by individuals of the human species and its effect upon others of the same; and will therefore endeavor to generalize briefly, from a phrenological point of view, the characteristics and conditions of body and mind essential to individuals who exercise, more or less, this power over others.

Whatever is of an uncommon, new, or singular character, nature or aspect attracts attention and awakens interest.

(1). Great individual size or capacity ever attracts. A man mighty in bone and muscle towering above his fellows in the streets, for instance, will take every eye. Should he choose to demonstrate his strength in an improper place, or in a manner that shocks the moral faculties, crowds will gather, and he will probably find himself afterward in custody. They admired his fine physique at first; later they were astonished and disgusted at his unseemly behavior. Again, if such an one were a monstrosity—a huge, shapeless body, with an abnormally small head—quite as much interest might be aroused; but how different in character would the interest be! The sentiments awakened would not be admiration, nor respect, but compassion, mirth, or repugnance.

(2). Large intellectual capacity: A large head, accompanied by a physiognomy expressing intellect, will, and balanced feelings, attracts and commands respect. Inferiors pay homage to such an one, and he rules them. They will gladly listen and serve him. Should some latent, despicable feature in his character betray itself, even those who love him, if honest and not blinded, will criticise. Another order of interest is aroused, which, as it develops, detracts from the pleasure experienced with the first. Should this despicable trait rise into higher prominence, old friends will forsake him and new ones, of lower morals, and, perhaps, of sordid ambitions, may gather around him. He may still awaken interest wherever

he goes until he becomes weak and infirm, but the famous may have become the infamous.

(3). Intensity: High quality of organism and intellectual acuteness. Another individual, whose intelligent eye and thoughtful face may solicit a second glance, seems to possess but little power of attraction under ordinary circumstances. Yet in conversation and in certain situations his keen judgment, refined eloquence, lofty ideals, raise him in the estimation of those who thus become acquainted with him, and he soon exercises a magnetic influence over them.

(4). Harmony: A healthy, active organism with sentiments, feelings, and intellect, in harmonious activity. Another, perhaps, who has no particular talents or abilities strong enough to commend him, nor special trait, excepting his adaptability and agreeableness, is liked and loved by everyone. He is tolerant of inferiors, respectful to superiors, can appreciate others, and is neither arrogant nor assuming himself, yet is by no means tame: warm, ardent, yet intelligent and calculative, full of sentiment, yet is practical: intuitive and versatile, handsome and manly.

(5). Facility of function producing special talents, or the predominance of certain faculties conferring uncommon characteristics, is another series of conditions which, when displayed in individuals, constitute personal attractiveness. For instance, the orator whose attractiveness may exist only in his speaking. The actor or musician may only be magnetic when demonstrating their specialties. The artist, whose dexterity and taste attracts notice. The juggler, whose skill, tricks, and rig-out excites wonder and curiosity. The steeple-jack, of uninteresting personality perhaps, until the crowds witness him cling like a midge to the side of some sky-scraping chimney. There is attractiveness, from singularity, in the man of purpose, the man of mettle, of will, of enterprise, of enthusiasm.

These orders of conditions as set here can be noticed in multifarious combina-

tions, and could be subdivided and spun out to an exhaustive length; for the measure of attraction is greatly dependent upon the general standard of judging novelty and singularity and the mental characteristics of the attracted. The influence of all conditions and characteristics vary as well, according to custom, time, place, and circumstances; and the law of sex greatly modifies or heightens the effect. There are conditions peculiar to attraction from mutual sympathy, wherein neither party in any respect attains a superiority over the other; and also an order of conditions peculiar to the utilization of acquired knowledge.

Again, there may exist attractiveness in the effects of expended energy, which, when associated with the individual that generated and expended it, lends attractiveness to him. An inventor may produce a new machine of beauty and surprising utility that the world may admire; a painter may produce a fascinating picture that may attract thousands; a writer may pen an interesting book that may be read by the multitude with avidity, while they themselves may pass in the throng as insignificant individuals.

A wag passing a bookcase exclaimed: "Dead men's brains! dead men's brains!" There was meaning enough in the remark. Later, when absorbed in the pages of one of the volumes, and was asked his opinion of it, answered: "I revere the memory of the man who wrote this work."

"Do you see that plain-looking individual over there? That's so and so, the famous army officer," and interest is kindled immediately.

High quality of personal magnetism, nevertheless, obviously seems to depend upon the amount of energy conserved in the individual. Not existing potentially only, but active as well. The amount in activity bespeaking the reserve. There is magnetism in the beauty of form and face, dependent chiefly upon physical energy and health, yet also upon the manner in which that energy is revealed. Physical attractiveness and

disease rarely co-exist long. When health and energy is squandered, the eye-deceiving toilet preparations may serve for a time. A classically moulded face or a Herculean frame may occasion a complimentary remark. A lively, active mind may animate the eye and lend attractive expression to the mobile features or a noble forehead redeem a sallow, faded skin; but high quality of physical attractiveness is dependent chiefly upon reserve-energy, health, and strength. When the health or energy is below par, or on the brink of degeneration, attractiveness begins to wane. The same is true of mental attractiveness. Mental energy squandered or extravagantly spent is conducive no longer to the personal attractiveness of its original possessor, except, perhaps, indirectly through the object on which it was expended. A mind may become a shadow of its former self. True, it may recuperate, but each mental debauch will weaken its core. A certain amount of energy in healthy activity, within proper limits, is essential to the increase of conserved energy and personal magnetism. Energy wholly, or almost, dormant has a shaded, screened attractiveness, but it will gradually deteriorate should this state be of long continuance. The way to cultivate magnetism is not by indulgence in ease and idleness. If one by some signal act, or by work, or through circumstances or fortune, attain to popularity and fame, and possess at the same time a large store of physical and mental energy, revealed in pleasing aspect, such a one, it can easily be understood, will become doubly attractive.

There are certain individuals who might technically be termed magnetic, but we class them with those of special talents and characteristics. The very touch of their hand has a curative effect, and the intonation of their voice soothes and persuades. They may have gained this power by a right application of acquired knowledge, or it may be a gift of nature enhanced by practice. But it is only people of a certain constitution and temperament that magne-

tism of this description affects. In a company for every one that is attracted by such an individual ten may be attracted by another whose magnetism is of a totally different character.

Well, what is the sum of the matter? There is one glory of the sun, another glory of the moon, and one star differeth from another in glory. The moral of the tale is, "Man, know thyself!" "Life is made up of struggles, for power," says a worthy writer. "He that attains most is he that can utilize best the forces within and around him," says another. One can't have all. One may be personally magnetic, and another may acquire more attractiveness through his works, and another may have still more through his position by birth. The way royal to cultivate personal magnetism or attractiveness to the highest possible degree—nature has marked the boundary line for every individual—is to live in strict accordance with the organic, hygienic, and moral laws, and to cultivate tastes and traits of character, pleasing and healthy, according to a reasonable standard; and talents, special or general, whatever they may be. Knowledge is power. Self-reliance unfolds it to advantage. Allow no faculty to be altogether idle. If your chief attractiveness be a stately figure, a handsome face, a powerful physique, a stable character, a lovely voice, or a modest demeanor, make the most of it. Should your attractiveness show in some acquired skill, or in your level-headedness, practical judgment, intellectual or business capacity, ideals, reverence, sentiments, intuition, adaptability, persuasiveness, or sympathy, make the most of it. Restrain excessive activities and tone down all abnormalities. Odiousness has sometimes a passing attractiveness, but is never pleasing.

Phrenology is a science by which everyone can obtain an accurate knowledge of what are their best qualities and their greatest weaknesses, and by which beliefs, notions, and fears, long entertained respecting one's own personal worth, can be substantiated, explained, or dispelled.

How to Study the Mind.

THROUGH THE BRAIN AND SKULL.

THE ORGAN OF VENERATION.

We have often been asked to give a few thoughts on "The Organ of Veneration," and as it is a faculty that is not thoroughly understood, we may be able to throw some light on it.

When writing on any of the organs of the brain, our usual plan is to go first to the fountain-head and find what our revered master—the father of Phrenology—said with regard to his observations when the faculty was first discovered. We find, therefore, that in Gall's third volume, page 241, lecture 59, that he gives the following account of the discovery of the organ:

"His father's family consisted of ten children, who all received the same education, but their talents and dispositions were very dissimilar. One of his brothers manifested, from infancy, a strong tendency toward religion. He was constantly praying and saying mass, and when obliged to absent himself from church, he spent his time in ornamenting and gilding a crucifix of wood. His father had intended him for a merchant; but he himself disliked that occupation because, he said, it exposed him to the necessity of lying. At the age of twenty-three he abandoned merchandise, and, having lost all hope of being then able to pursue the studies requisite for the church, he fled from his father's house and became a hermit. His father at length allowed him to study; at the end of five years he took orders and continued until his death to live in the exercise of devotion in the practice of penance."

"Dr. Gall further remarked that in school some of the children took no interest in religious instruction, while others received it with avidity; also that those individuals in the classes who voluntarily devoted themselves to the

church were either studious, pious, virtuous, and honorable young men, or idlers of the worse description, indolent, and totally destitute of talent. The latter he observed obviously had no other aim than that of living at the expense of their fellow-citizens, while the former felt a lively interest in the vocation to which they aspired. This commendable



BISHOP BURGESS OF GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.

Veneration, Spirituality, Hope, Conscientiousness, Firmness are exceedingly active. The executive faculties are strongly developed above and around the ears, and the reflective and literary faculties are represented in the high, full forehead.

feeling sprang up in them, he said, 'nobody knew how'; and it certainly was not attributable to example of education, nor to the circumstances in which they had been placed, for many of them had embraced the clerical profession, even contrary to the intention of their parents and guardians. These facts convinced him that the disposition to religion is innate."

"At a later period, no sooner had he fixed his attention on some of the primitive qualities of the mind than he recollected these made in his youth, and immediately examined the heads of persons eminent for devotion. He visited

the churches of every sect and observed the heads of individuals who prayed with the greatest fervor, or who were the most completely absorbed in their religious contemplations. The result was the establishment of the part of the brain in question as the organ of Veneration."

LOCATION.

The organ is located in the superior part of the brain, on the ascending-frontal and bordering on the ascending-parietal convolutions, between Benevolence and Firmness, and the organs of Hope and Spirituality on the side. It is situated in the middle of the coronal region of the brain, at the bregma, the frontal fontanel.

DEFINITION.

The organ is defined as possessing the capacity to express adoration, aspiration, the sense of antiquity and age, of holiness and sacredness, of objects and persons, respect for superiority, filial love, a deference toward others, a disposition to serve and obey, and a dependence upon the opinion of another.

DIVISION.

The organ of Veneration is divided into three parts; the back part gives the love of antiquity; the central part, a love of worship; the forepart, respect for others.

THE COMBINATION OF THE FACULTIES WITH VENERATION.

This faculty does not always act alone, but its influence is felt with others, such as with Ideality in giving taste for beautiful decorations in churches; with Tune, for fine music; with Language, for eloquent word-pictures; with Self-Esteem, in showing deference to the counsel of others; with Philoprogenitiveness, for respect of parents; with Causality, for religious rights, principles, and constitutional efforts; with Benevolence, for

charities connected with the church; with Hope and Spirituality, for belief and faith in immortality; with the Perceptive faculties and Sublimity, for adoring the works of Nature, and Nature's God through his works.

ITS USE.

The great use of Veneration is to give deference, respect, and obedience, and it acts as it did in the case of General Washington for the advice of his mother.

ITS DEFICIENCY.

When the faculty is but small in development, it shows itself in the familiarity of the young when in the presence of their parents. The children become cheeky and answer back with naughty words, when they have not the spirit of this faculty fully developed. They become disobedient; they are often rude and noisy when visitors are present and inconsiderate in what they do and say. They destroy the old without any regard for its sacredness. It inclines boys to delight in giving annoyances and seeing aged cripples in distress. Children whistle in school and throw balls of paper when their teacher's back is turned, and talk lightly of religious matters. Fortunately, this faculty can be stimulated and exercised; and it is the duty of every parent to implant the right understanding of the usefulness of the faculty in their children when it is deficient. When moderately developed and combined with large Conscientiousness and Benevolence, it gives breadth and liberality without bigotry or sectarianism.

ITS ABUSE WHEN TOO HIGHLY STIMULATED.

We deplore the lack of this faculty when it is deficient. We also regret to see its abnormal development, for it leads to superstitious worship and idolatry; it also gives deferential worship to things and persons unworthy of it, and leads to abject adoration, instead of lov-

ing, joyous, inspiring respect and devotion; thus it needs to be kept under the control of reason and judgment.

NATIONALITIES.

Catholic countries afford particularly favorable opportunities for observing this faculty; also in Hebrew districts of large cities and the East. A traveller in lower Hungary informs us that in

York City who are more engaged, or so completely occupied with their work, as he is, and there are few men who have so remarkable a profile as this photograph (taken by Mr. Rockwood) represents. We see in the features of the face that they harmonize with the characteristics of the head, and in the profile portrait they show with a singular definiteness.

One does not often see so marked an ear or nose, nor so strong a jaw and chin.

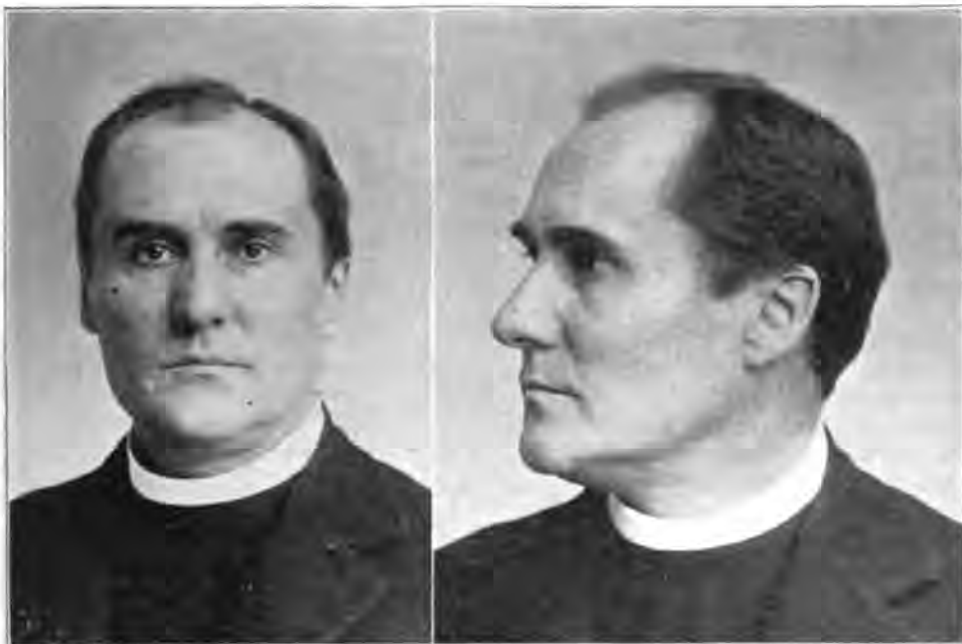


Photo by Rockwood.

DR. HENRY A. BUCHEL, CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, COL.

Veneration large.

Vienna the churches are almost constantly open; and enter them when you will, servants who have been sent on errands have been seen kneeling before the altars or the images, with their baskets or parcels by their side; thus prayer, by its frequency, becomes a habit and a recreation, as George Combe says, rather than the performance of a high duty.

REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET.

This gentleman has a marked organization. He is well-fitted by nature to carry out the work that he has chosen for himself. There are few men in New

The characteristics that they indicate are shown within the lines that are marked; namely, Firmness and Vitativeness. The nose indicates length of life as well as strength of purpose and will-power, and we have marked these two strong attributes of character that are indicated in his portrait; and the organ of Vitativeness is situated immediately behind the ear where the line ends, while Firmness is situated along the superior line of the head, directly above the opening of the ear. It will be noticed that the top of the head is very evenly developed; hence, we have drawn a line from Benevolence to the opening

of the ear, which shows length of fibre and interest in philanthropic movements.

His work is a part of his nature, so to speak. He makes it an art, and by so doing he throws into it his whole heart and soul. More men in the world might succeed if they would follow his example, but the great trouble with a large

dictates vitality. We judge that his constitutional strength is above the average, and that if he will keep within the limit of his strength along ordinary lines, we see no reason why he should not live a considerable number of years longer.

Benevolence is one of the striking characteristics that we see represented along the top of the head, where the for-



REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET.

No. 1, Vitativeness. No. 2, Executiveness. No. 3, Firmness. Nos. 4 and 5, length of fibre to Benevolence. No. 6, Parental Regard, and between 3 and 5, large veneration.

One of the greatest philanthropists of the day.

majority is, that they are not in touch with their work sufficiently to really love it. The ear represents long life, health, vitality, physical and mental strength, power of endurance, susceptibility of mind, strength of purpose, and remarkable grit or wiriness of constitution. He has flexibility, and that is shown in the thinness of the upper lobe, while the strength of the lower lobe in-

ward line is pointed, while Philoprogenitiveness is that faculty that makes him take an interest in those the world has not thought much about; namely, the deaf and dumb. We thus see connecting links of this man's character, starting from a point behind the ear (1) to the top of the nose; (2) which is the dividing line of health, passing upward to (3) where his Perseverance and Will-

power reside, taking a downward course (4) to the opening of the ear, upward and forward to Benevolence, where his sympathy is manifested, and backward to Philoprogenitiveness, the object or centre of his great philanthropical efforts.

The following biographical sketch will indicate some of the lines of work which have interested the doctor during a long and eventful life.

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D.D., L.H.D., was seventy-nine years of age on June 3d. He has spent a great portion of his life in efforts to promote the welfare of deaf-mutes. He father founded the first permanent school for deaf-mutes at Hartford, Conn., in 1817. The principal of this school, the late Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, gave an object lesson as to the value of education to deaf-mutes by marrying one of his own pupils, Miss Sophia Fowler, a beautiful, intelligent young lady. Thus the subject of this sketch grew up in the daily use of the "sign" language. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1842. Much as he loved his mother, and wondered at her success in rearing a family of eight children, of whom he was the oldest, he determined he would not marry a deaf-mute, and therefore he did. He became a teacher in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, under the elder Dr. Peet, in September, 1843. The institution was situated at that time on Fiftieth Street, between Fourth and Fifth Avenues. There Dr. Gallaudet soon formed the acquaintance of Miss Elizabeth R. Budd, one of the most attractive pupils of that celebrated institution. The New York beauty soon fascinated the Yankee youth, and converted him from the error of his ways. They became engaged, and were married in the Church of the Ascension, New York, July 15, 1845, by the Rev. Dr. Bedell, who afterward became Bishop of Ohio. Dr. Peet acted as interpreter.

Dr. Gallaudet was ordained a deacon in 1850, and a priest in 1851. He established St. Ann's Church, for deaf-mutes and their hearing friends, in

1852. He resigned his connection with the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, October 1, 1858, and gave himself to building up St. Ann's Church, which soon became well-known after its purchase of the church and rectory in West Eighteenth Street, near Fourth Avenue. Old St. Ann's and old St. Matthew's have recently formed a new parish, pledged to the support of St. Ann's. The hearing people attend St. Matthew's, in Eighty-fourth Street, Central Park, West, and the deaf-mutes St. Ann's, by themselves, in One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, West of Amsterdam Avenue. Dr. Gallaudet is rector emeritus of the whole parish and vicar of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-mutes.

In October, 1872, Dr. Gallaudet founded the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, and had it incorporated under the general laws of the State of New York; having for its object the promoting of the welfare of the silent people after they left school. This society pioneered church work among deaf-mutes throughout the country. It has a board of twenty-five trustees, with the bishop of New York as president ex-officio. Its missionaries hold services in ten places. They minister to the sick and poor of Greater New York and get work for the unemployed.

The society has established the Gallaudet Home, for aged and infirm deaf-mutes. The buildings on its farm, by the Hudson River, between New Hamburg and Poughkeepsie, were burned February 18, 1900. The inmates all escaped, and are cared for in a rented house in Poughkeepsie. New, fire-proof, much improved buildings are going up on the old site. Nearly all the money necessary for the building, \$48,400, is in hand. It is estimated that the heating, plumbing, and lighting will call for \$12,000 more. It will be a great comfort to Dr. Gallaudet to see the buildings finished and occupied, free from debt.

Dr. Gallaudet has made several visits to Europe in the interest of work among the deaf-mutes. He has visited the mis-

sions in Great Britain and Ireland, and preached for them in several cathedrals and churches.

The doctor and his wife have been married nearly fifty-six years. They have five daughters; three married, and two at home, and one son, a well-known surgeon. Many years ago they parted with a little boy, twin brother to the youngest daughter. He was baptized Laurent Clerc, after the French deaf-mute teacher who assisted the elder

Gallaudet in founding the school at Hartford.

Dr. Gallaudet's youngest brother is president of Gallaudet College, in Washington, D. C. This institution, the only one of its kind in the world, is supported by the Government, for the benefit of deaf-mute young men and women from all parts of the United States.

Dr. Gallaudet has accomplished much general church work outside of his special life-long mission to the silent people.
G. G. R.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Notes, Comments, Readings, Etc.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.

This is an old proverb, but some of the best laughers are not fat, and some of those who are fat rarely laugh. To laugh easily one must have a mirthful disposition, must be able to see absurdities everywhere. Then to enjoy laughter we need to be among those who laugh, for it is very catching. When we see another laughing, we feel like doing the same, even before we know what it is all about. To the perfectly healthy laughter comes often. Too commonly, though, as childhood is left behind the habit fails, and a half-smile is the best that visits the thought-lined mouth of the modern man or woman. People become more and more burdened with the accumulations of knowledge and with the weighing responsibilities of life, but they should still spare time to laugh. Let them never forget, moreover, that "a smile sits ever serene upon the face of Wisdom."

SMOKING AS A CAUSE OF CANCER.

The influence of smoking in the production of cancer of the tongue and lip has often been raised, and there is a belief among surgeons that the use of tobacco is an important factor. Dr. Henry T. Butlin states that he feels justified in speaking much strongly on this subject. He believes that smoking is a decided factor in the causation of cancer, not so much directly as indirectly, rather by producing or tending to produce those conditions of the surface of the tongue which predispose carcinoma than by immediately leading to the development of carcinoma in such tongues. He states that he does not rely so much on the statistics in support of this view as his personal experience with individual sufferers with precancerous conditions of the tongue and actual carcinoma. Thus Whitehead found only 61 smokers among 104 persons suffering from carcinoma of the tongue, which

seemed almost a small proportion, but the common history which we receive of much smoking, the great frequency with which carcinoma of the tongue is preceded by chronic inflammation of the surface of the tongue which has occurred in smokers and has been maintained by smoking and the greater liability of males to the disease than females, leads to this view. Further confirmation of this belief is found in the fact that up to the present century but little attention was paid to the disease of the tongue. The introduction of tobacco in Europe at the end of the Middle Ages is thought to have had a great influence in the production of this increase.

Whatever influence tobacco may have in the production of carcinoma of the lip or tongue, it is exceedingly improbable that this fact will have much influence in preventing the habit of smoking. But, as Butlin suggests, it is probably more the irritation than any specific injurious quality in the tobacco itself. Hence smokers who would be wise should avoid the use of the stronger grades of tobacco, those forms of tobacco which to give aroma are mixed with various chemical and other substances which may be irritating, and the use of short-stemmed pipes, and they should discontinue smoking the stubs of their cigars and cigarettes until they burn their lips and tongue. Those who have sufficient belief in the influence of tobacco as a specific factor in producing carcinoma can hardly have any other resort than to discontinue the habit.

CRIMINAL ANTHROPOLOGY.

Recently has been held a congress of criminal anthropologists in Paris to discuss this subject. The *Evening Post* gives some account of the work done, from which we quote:

"The sessions were chiefly passed in endeavors to mark out just how much has been accomplished by the new science of man as a criminal. It is not twenty years that Lombroso promulgat-

ed the theories in the Congress of 1885 at Rome. Those who held by the old philosophy, which allowed judge and jury to apply old laws in sleepy peace of conscience, spoke contemptuously of the new branch of human knowledge as 'science which anthropologists have made criminal.' Now the new science is influencing legislation, and this year the French Government has sent four official delegates to the Congress. The occasion has been seized by the Italian school, to smooth away the differences which still separate them from the more conservative French school.

"The mission was intrusted to Enrico Ferri, among whose gifts an impassioned and sonorous, and withal sympathetic, eloquence is not the least. He is a lawyer, and professor in the University of Rome, in the Free University of Brussels, in the Paris College of Social Sciences. He set himself to give a moderate expression to certain extreme views commonly attributed to the Italian school.

"By establishing their first principle, that certain men are born criminal, they did not mean that such men are condemned by some inexorable Fate to the actual commission of crime. The hereditary and organic dispositions with which a man is born may be modified through the persistent influence of the social environment in which he lives, and by the education, physical, mental, and moral, to which he may be subjected. But when the inborn dispositions are left to drift toward violence and cunning, and the primitive bestiality of man revives, when to the lack of education are added want and alcoholism, then crime is as sure to follow as the solution to mathematical equations.

"The conclusion of the new science is that society should provide each of its members with sufficient conditions of human development, should lessen want and, most of all, should find a remedy for the ever-increasing evil of alcoholism. In penal law, educative and preventive measures should take the place of repression; penalties should be grad-

uated, not, as in present penal codes, according to an hypothetic degree of personal culpability, but by a classification based on the degree of social danger presented by the criminal; judicial procedure and organization must be so modified that the physician can be an aid to the judge, and the judge himself be a criminologist."

PILES OF SKULLS, DECAY OF RACES.

David Starr Jordon, President of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California, writes on the "Decay of Races" in the "Popular Science Monthly," a very interesting paper, in which he says:

"Not long ago I visited the town of Novara, in Northern Italy, in which is a wheatfield; the farmers have ploughed up skulls of men till they have piled up a pyramid ten or twelve feet high. Over this pyramid some one has built a canopy to keep off the rain. These were the skulls of young men of Savoy, Sardinia, and Austria—men of eighteen to thirty-five years of age, without physical blemish so far as may be, peasants from the farms and workmen from the shops, who met at Novara to kill each other over a matter in which they had very little concern. Should the Prince of Savoy sit on his unstable throne or yield it to some one else? This was the question. It matters not the decision. History doubtless records it, as she does many matters of less moment. But this fact concerns us—here in thousands they died. Farther on, Frenchmen, Austrians, and Italians fell together at Magenta, in the same cause. You know the color that we call Magenta, the hue of the blood that flowed out under the olive trees. Go over Italy as you will, there is scarcely a spot not crimsoned by the blood of France, scarcely a railway station without its pile of French skulls. You can trace them across to Egypt, to the foot of the Pyramids. You will find them in Germany—at Jena and Leipzig, at Lutzen and Bautzen and Austerlitz. You will find them in Russia, at Moscow; in Belgium, at Waterloo. 'A boy

can stop a bullet, as well as a man,' said Napoleon; and with the rest are the skulls and bones of boys, 'ere evening to be trodden like the grass.' 'Born to be food for powder' was the grim epigram of the day, summing up the life of the French peasant. Read the dreary record of the glory of France, the slaughter at Waterloo, the wretched failure of Moscow, the miserable deeds of Sedan, the waste of Algiers, the poison of Madagascar, the crimes of Indo-China, the hideous results of barrack vice and its entail of disease and sterility, and you will understand the Man with the Hoe. The man who is left, the man whom glory cannot use, becomes the father of the future men of France. As the long-horn cattle reappear in a neglected or abused herd of Durhams, so comes forth the aboriginal man, 'the man of the hoe,' in a wasted race of men."

FUEL VALUE OF DIFFERENT FOODS.

Heat and muscular power are forms of energy. The energy is developed as the food is burned or oxidized in the body. The unit commonly used in this measurement is the calorie, the amount of heat which would raise the temperature of a pound of water 4° F.

Instead of this unit some unit of mechanical energy might be used—for instance, the foot-ton, which represents the force required to raise one ton one foot. One calorie is equal to very nearly 1.53 foot-tons.

The following general estimate has been made for the average amount of potential energy in one pound of each of the classes of nutrients:

	Calories.
In 1 pound of protein.....	1,860
In 1 pound of fats.....	4,220
In 1 pound of carbohydrates..	1,860

In other words, when we compare the nutrients in respect to their fuel values, their capacities for yielding heat and mechanical power, a pound of protein of lean meat or albumen of egg is just

about equivalent to a pound of sugar or starch, and a little over two pounds of either would be required to equal a pound of the fat of meat or butter or the body fat.

But these figures do not tell us all the value of food. The protein or intro-genous foods may be used in a greater variety of ways in the body than the fats or carbohydrates. The heat value is in being burned. The highest value is in the fact that they repair tissue. They are also highly important in the formation of the saliva, the gastric juices, and other digestive fluids of the body.

STUDYING TOLSTOY.

Tolstoy is a very great man, and a personal study of him by Lombroso, though not from a phrenological aspect, is interesting. He was impressed by Tolstoy's personal appearance, and even more by his strength and power of endurance. In 1897 Tolstoy had reached the age of 69; yet his visitor describes him as spending four hours every day at his desk, after which he goes in for field labor. On one and the same day Lombroso saw him play tennis with his daughters for two hours at a stretch. That pastime over, Lombroso was invited to mount a horse and ride in company with the Count to a small lake, and challenged to a swimming competition. Tolstoy was highly gratified, when, after the space of fifteen minutes, Lombroso had to confess that he could follow his elder companion no further; and while he was divided in admiration of the latter and pity for himself, Tolstoy came toward him and lifted him at arm's length to a considerable height from the ground, as he might have done a child. Lombroso thus describes Tolstoy's personal appearance: "His stern, keen look, his deep-furrowed face with shapely, well-marked features, gave me the impression of a healthy, well-preserved moushik, who had seen heavy military service, rather than that of a thinker or a poet. The far-famed peasant's garb consisted of a comfortable, spotlessly clean linen blouse, which

on that hot day I envied him, and his boots did not betray any amateurish handicraft. His demeanor was calm and amiable, except when one ran counter to his deep convictions, such as 'inherited crime,' etc. But this I have found to be the case with all men of strong convictions." Tolstoy and Lombroso had some close arguments about the position of the criminal and our right to legislate against him and punish him for any crime committed. The net result was that neither succeeded in convincing the other. At the end of the conversation Tolstoy only frowned and replied to all Lombroso's arguments, "Dreams, Sir! Dreams! Every punishment is a fresh crime." "A few hours later," continues Lombroso, "I had a proof of the goodness which resides in his great soul, notwithstanding all the angry looks he had cast at me. A seemingly endless crowd, a veritable army of widows, orphans, and unhappy ones of all sorts and conditions, tattered and torn in clothes, body, and soul, came from all parts of Russia, in such miserable wagons as they could muster, drawn by mules, asses, and dogs; others on foot, some on crutches—the lame, the blind, and the halt—on they all came toward this man, and none went away without receiving money, advice, comfort, according to their several needs. Each went away comforted. This, I am told, is a weekly dispensation. It speaks louder than all books and polemics."

DIFFERENCES IN GIRLS.

Laura D. Gill, Dean of Barnard College for Women, makes out in her studies of girls three classes: First, the natural home-lovers and home-makers. These no college education could spoil, for not all the wisdom of the sages could ever change them.

The extreme opposite of these are the girls who have absolutely no genius for home-making; who cannot even arrange the flowers properly; who, when they take home responsibilities on themselves, always do everything wrong.

This sort of girl, if she is not allowed to have a career outside the house, often blunders along trying to do her best at home-making and only succeeds in making everybody miserable. Many a home has been ruined by such a woman. If she has a capacity for a career it is better for the children and the men to let her follow it.

She is of the sort who must marry not for the love of a home, but for the love of an individual; and if she does marry for that, she is also of the sort to conquer all her disabilities as a home-maker for the sake of the man she loves.

Most girls, however, belong to a third class. They are not particularly domestic, but they have latent powers for home-making. This sort of girl should be kept in touch with the home life throughout her college career. Her vacations should be, when at home, doing home duties. If she skips a year in college and devotes it to home life it will be well for her. Her domestic faculties should be cultivated in all possible ways. The more she is brought into contact with children the better, provided it is under proper conditions. If she studies the kindergarten system it will be well, for this not only develops a love for children, but a knowledge of how to educate and manage them. A friend married a kindergartner. I always contended the education she had from it had helped her to be a splendid mother. Nature and inheritance had prepared her for this in advance, training had put on the finishing touches.

REVERENCE.

Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the "Sun," speaks of Herbert Spencer's attitude toward the author of all things as one of reverence. I think this is best shown by quoting a paragraph from "First Principles," where Spencer says:

"He (man) with all his capacities and aspirations and beliefs, is not an accident, but a product of the time. He must remember that while he is a de-

scendant of the past he is a parent of the future, and that his thoughts are as children born to him, which he may not carelessly let die. He, like every other man, may properly consider himself as one of the myriad of agencies through whom works the Unknown Cause; and when the Unknown Cause produces in him a certain belief he is thereby authorized to profess and act out that belief. For to render in their highest sense the words of the poet:

'Nature is made better by no mean,
But nature makes that mean; over
that art
Which you say adds to nature is an
art
That nature makes.'

"Not as adventitious, therefore, will the wise man regard the faith which is in him. The highest truth he seeks he will fearlessly utter, knowing that let what may come of it, he is thus playing his right part in the world, knowing that if he can effect the change he aims at—well; if not—well also, though not so well."

SLEEP.

Let's watch a man asleep. A master hand
Has shored him up in bed like ship in
dock,
And by the starry, still, nocturnal clock
Times the wierd transformation. From
the land
Of dreams and fancies comes a fairy band,
That tread the bony decks in noiseless
walk,
Each neighboring each with sympathetic
talk,
The while they work the Master's mild
command.
Some caulk the seams of waste. Some
overhaul
The crimson pumps; and some tired
joints anoint.
These bathe the brain in freshness, till
the man
Seems thrilled as if he sailed through
odorous isles:
Starboard and port, and fore and aft is
done,
And off he glides to greet the morning
sun.
—James Ackland.



"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 ARTISTIC.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 562.—Master Webb Raum.—New York.—This child is remarkable for his cerebral power, and it will be necessary for him to stimulate his physical organization, in order that he may have a good foundation upon which to lean for help, support, strength, and vitality. He is highly nervous and quickly takes in an idea. He is old for his age; in fact, he acts very often as though he were sixteen or seventeen years old, and likes to be with older people, who can give him ideas.

He already gives his mother advice and tells her what she ought to do and what she ought not to do, and thus he can be her true companion; in fact, he is a very individual person. He is so magnetic, so intuitive, and so fond of asking questions that he will be very versatile.

If he were my child, I would allow him to study the particular lines of thought that he was especially adapted for rather than put him through a regular routine of work that would bring him out of an educated mill like all the other children in the school, for he has not the strength to battle with a great deal of mental strain such as an education in the ordinary way will require; but if he is allowed to adapt his studies to certain kinds of work, he will grow stronger as he grows older.

There is every indication that he will be able to overcome fatigue and live to old age if he will only learn to live within his strength. He has a remarkable development of Vitativeness, which is

the mental quality that helps a person to hold on to life, to recuperate after fatigue; and it gives one the power to love life for its own sake, and what one can do with it.

A person with this large development of Vitativeness very seldom dies young; they have the ambition to live, and are inspired to work and think for themselves.

He will be a very individual child; his temples are remarkably developed. He has a lively imagination, and is full now of ideas about things that will interest others in the future.

It is difficult for him to quiet his mind to sleep, for sleep is not so interesting to him as being awake, reading his fairy tales, or entertaining others. Therefore, at bedtime he will have some excuse for sitting up.

His Spirituality will enable him to understand many things connected with occult science, with the inventions of the day and with ideas connected with art, oratory, and literature; in fact, it will be hard for him to live a prosaic life. He will enjoy being a professional man where he can use his influence before others and where he can be actively employed in that line of thought that will help him to understand character and the lives of others; thus, in dramatic art he could impersonate and carry out a character in its entirety, but he will not want to imitate anyone else; he will be original, and will prefer to have liberty to act out his own ideas as to how a play should be produced; and if he is allowed

license in this respect, allowed to act upon such inspiration, he will readily show that he has a master mind.

The necessary training in art, oratory, and literature will be easy to him; but the monotony of life should be taken away from him as much as possible.

He must be shown the methods of obtaining an education without these methods appearing hard. He must be helped, rather than coerced or criticised. His mind is so sensitive to rebuke that it will not be easy for him to go along a straight line and in a prescribed way; in fact, some liberty must be given him for his energies and his inventive ideas. We can safely predict that he will write one of these days, and do so in a very intense and original way.

Very seldom have we found so much talent in one little personality, and it is a mistake to think that talent does not show itself—in the head—in an embryonic condition, even before a child has had a chance to show it. We find in him decided musical capacity and ability to recognize melodies, harmonies, and the fitness of one sound with another; and if he were to prepare himself for the opera instead of the stage, he would be able to link two talents together—that of music and the drama—for he has a peculiar manifestation of Tune, combined with Time and Constructiveness, which we find in some of the old masters. Mozart was also a precocious lad, and we should not be surprised if Webb were to show an inclination to write a play, an oratorio, or a piece that combined music with acting.

His quality of organization is above the average, and he has keen susceptibilities of mind and temper. A person will have to have great tact in managing a lad like this, so as to preserve his individuality and at the same time bring out his best characteristics. He has so much versatility of mind that it will be difficult for him to sit down to business and confine his attention to one line of thought. He will skip from one field of labor to another, just as a lamb skips from one part of the field to another, and like the little birds that fly about from bough to bough.

His mind is capable of concentration, for he has will-power and a personality that will show itself in his life and character; but he does like to feel that his work is finished, and that he can take up something else, and that love directs him all the time. He is more respectful than a great many lads of the present day; in fact, it is quite remarkable that he possesses so much veneration and esteem for those things that are above the average in independence and worth.

He will care more for character than mere reputation and will win his reputation through his character. So many heads of children of the present day are flat at the top; and we find that in their character they show a disregard for parental control and a want of respect for superiority. When we find this faculty large, we know that there has been some ancestry behind the life of the individual that accounts for it. We judge that there is some Anglo-Saxon ancestry, either English, Scotch, or Dutch in his veins, and it can be noticed.

He is fond of fun and humor, and it would be well for him to be kept a little boy as long as possible. He should encourage fun, mirthfulness, and jokes and read some funny stories, to keep active that organ of Mirthfulness, for it is the real medicine-chest of the mind, and it will help him to throw off many little disappointments that may come into his life. The lower part of his face is not equal to the width of his forehead, and he has got to set to work and broaden his chin and develop his cheeks by a moderate amount of daily exercise. He is not one who can take hard athletics, but he needs to gradually train his muscular system and nervous system to respond to the demands that will be made upon him by his brain.

It is not necessary to say that a lad of this temperament needs a good deal of sleep; and if he does not get it at night he must get it during the day, for the repose of lying down during the day will help him to throw off the natural mental excitement and stimulus of his brain.

He can do the work of six when he feels like it, and will often be inclined to go beyond his strength before he

knows it, for he will live upon his spirit, rather than upon his vitality. He has a great deal of grit and wiriness, which will help him through many days of fatigue.

He is a social lad and makes many friends wherever he goes, and is partic-

ularly fond of pets and animals. He ought to have some pets of his own that he can feed, look after, and train, and being with animal life would stimulate

his own vitality. It would be well for him to have a large Newfoundland dog, or a pony to ride, rather than a wheel, for the animal stimulus would be of great service to him.

He is particularly gifted in music and acting, and has so much natural talent



Photo by Rockwood.

MASTER WEBB RAUM.

1. Tune. 2. Time. 3. Weight. 4. Causality.

ularly fond of pets and animals. He ought to have some pets of his own that he can feed, look after, and train, and being with animal life would stimulate

that his boyishness, linked to his manliness, is captivating. His mother said that he had quite early shown ability to sing and act, and that the many little

peculiarities of his character, aside from his talents, had been singularly brought out.

REFRACTORY BOYS.

By MRS. M. E. R. ALGER,

ATTENDANCE OFFICER NEW YORK CITY
SCHOOLS, FORMER MANAGER OF THE
TRUANT SCHOOL.

Restless, mischievous, wild, disobedient boys; what shall we do with them? How can they be restrained and brought up to become honorable men? What a problem! How difficult, and yet how easy! This very day a man was summoned to the truant school, who said to me: "Mrs. Alger, what shall I do with my devil of a boy?" "He is not a devil," I replied, "he is only a boy, and a small one at that, and you are responsible for him in the law of God and man. What have you ever done to keep him from doing wrong?" And then came the same everlasting reply: "I have no time."

"It's time you should take care of your boy, keep him from evil associates, and guard him from harm," I added. Then came the story of the hardworked foreman returning after his day's labor, wearied in mind and body, to his tenement home. "I can't bother with the lad," was his excuse. "Where is the boy when you come home?" was my query. "In the street," he replied. "What does he do there?" I asked. "Skylark, peg stones, play ball, I suppose," was the answer.

"The boy should be with you," I declared; "his mother has gone, and a little interest on your part would save the lad, whilst if you let him go, he will surely turn out badly. Small boys associate with older boys, and the evil influence of the grown lad usually brings the younger boy in a police cell. You can put it down as an axiom, based upon an intimate knowledge of refractory youth, that truant boys are not criminals; but all criminals were once truants."

I appeal especially to the fathers of such 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 some one 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. The boy, aged eleven, whose father had called him a devil, had been in trouble at school, and had not only played truant from there but from his home as well, and I found him a long way from his home, sitting on a float used for drying fish-nets. He had been in bathing, and was half dressed. The water was very cold. The lad looked blue and unhappy. I knew him at once, and said: "Why, John, I am ashamed of you." "Oh!" said he, "nobody cares for me." "Your dear old grandmother cares," I replied (his mother had been dead two years). He began to cry. I said: "Well, I must take you to the truant school, and have you locked up. You won't see your grandmother or your father for a long time." He was fond of his grandmother, but she was too old and ill to be a comrade to him. I was obliged to summon the father to appear at the truant school to give his consent to the commitment. Then it was that he said: "What shall I do with my devil of a son?"

Fathers and mothers ask me this question every day: "What shall I do with my boys? My girls are all right."

This is a simple problem and easy to answer. Girls are naturally timid and dependent; they grow up by their mother's side, imitate the mother, and receive the greatest share of her attention. Boys are more restless and independent and need the most careful guidance. They must be kept busy and interested. Don't expect them to sit for any length of time; keep them busy; help them to go over their school work; tell them how you remember the hard work you had to do when you were at school, and how probably your teacher was not half as nice and good as theirs. Read the newspapers to them; discuss any interesting happening of the day, and note discussion, especially the news of the world's doings, in the daily papers. Send them to bed with the feeling that their father amounts to something in their young lives and is a true friend and companion."—*Good House-keeping*.

(To be continued.)

A NEW YEAR'S TRIBUTE TO PHRENOLOGY.*

TED'S PHRENOLOGICAL PROBLEM.
[At Nine and Twenty-five Years of Age.]

PART I.

BY MARGARET ISABEL COX.

'Tis New Year's Eve, and to my den
Comes Ted, with softened tread,
Lest he disturb my thoughts, but finds
A greeting here instead;
Comes with the old, old problem,
"why?"—
Old as is discontent.
Caressingly I welcome him,
And list to his lament.

I wish that I could draw like Jim,
And make, oh, lots of things—
The beautifullest pictures, and
Sing like our Jim. He sings
As if a bird was in his throat,
He does. And, Auntie, say,
He makes the violin just talk,
His teacher said to-day.

*[Suggested by Miss Jessie A. Fowler's lecture before the A. P. I. Class of 1901, on "Child Culture," which all parents should read, study, and then live out the thoughts therein.]

Our Jim he tells me what he reads—
You'd think he'd never quit
When he begins. He knows who's good
And who ain't good a bit.
The boys they mind him just as if
They had to; he's the chum
Of ev'ry girl—they love him, too,
But me they call a "bum."

Our Jim is good. Why, yesterday
He made me, oh, so 'shamed
For teasing poor old Mister Sires.
When Arthur Good was blamed
For taking Charlie Bradford's knife,
Jim said it wouldn't go,
And stood by Arthur 'gainst us all,
And proved it wasn't so.

Our Jim he makes 'most everything.
He makes me toys. He made
A crutch for Johnny Little's Pa.
How much was our Jim paid?
Why, Auntie! Not a penny; 'cause
John's Pa is poor, and Jim
He is a gentleman. I wish
I was as good as him.

Our Jim is good. I call him "Sis,"
And sometimes "Goody-Good";
But he can whip 'most any boy.
Why, yesterday he stood
Right up before that big Bill Nye
And dared him touch Tim Saul.
I wish you'd see him run a race,
And jump, and pitch a ball!

When Jim and me was little tots
I run away—got lost;
But Jim he found me, took me home
As easy. Why, he crossed
The streets and held my hand in his
Just like you, Auntie dear.
Somehow I ain't a bit afraid
When Brother Jim is near.

Our Jim writes pretty verses, too;
You bet he knows a lot.
Our Jim is stubborn when he thinks
He's right, and like as not
He'd make you think same as he does,
And see just as he sees.
He tips his hat and says "Yes, ma'm,"
And "Thank you, sir," and "Please."

Why can't I draw, and sing, and play,
And learn like him at school,
And not be bad 'most all the time?
Papa says I'm a fool.
But when he scolds me (how it hurts!
Worse than a whipping, too!)
Our Jim he looks so sorry, and
He kisses me like you.

He laughs at me if I get mad
When anything goes wrong,
And says it ain't no use to pout
And cry, but sing a song.

It seems I ain't no good at all;
 Nobody thinks I try
 'Cept you and Jim. Boo-hoo! boo-hoo!
 Why is it, Auntie, why?

The teacher says I am a dunce;
 Mamma says I am bad;
 Papa says I'm no good at all,
 And Dinah says she's glad
 When I'm asleep or out of doors.
 You say the best of men
 Were sometimes bad when little boys?
 Papa—was he bad then?

Why, Auntie, you are crying! What's
 The matter? Don't cry! There,
 I've kissed the tears away. Please don't!
 I truly, truly care.
 And I will try to be like Jim—
 Boo hoo, hoo! I don't see
 Just why the angels didn't bring
 A good boy 'stead of mel

PART II.

A New Year's Eve of long ago—
 It seems but yestertide;
 The mem'ry of that night a dream.
 The Father, Mother, died,
 And Jim and Ted both stood alone;
 Wealth took swift wings and fled.
 Jim sank beneath the burden, while
 The weaknesses of Ted
 Grew strangely into strongest strength.
 Poor Jim! Alas! the boy
 Who gave such brilliant promising
 For life became a toy
 To life's besetments, and the lad,
 The chum of boy and girl,
 Merged into manhood anchorless,
 And dissipation's whirl
 Made him its victim. He forsook
 The Muse, who loved him much,
 Thro' discontent, and left the height
 For vale. He lost his touch
 With men. His very friendship was
 A demon that led him
 Into forbidden paths. God rest
 The soul of our boy, Jim.

His Learning and his Art demeaned,
 His better Self forgot,
 Or else an awful memory
 Of sad, remorseful thought,
 The stalwart boy was but a wreck.
 The Good that in him was
 Of Brain, and Mind, and Heart—became
 An Evil. Why? Because
 The manful man knew not himself.
 Temptation found him weak,
 His mightiness a weight to drag
 Him downward. When I speak
 Of our dear Jim I breathe a prayer
 For other boys like him—

Loved, petted, spoiled, as was our boy,
 Our poor, misguided Jim.
 I breathe a prayer for those who give
 Parental birthright; may
 They seek the Truth, and, seeking, find
 Phrenology's pathway.

The years have passed. Alas! poor Jim,
 Whose youth-time promised well,
 Now sleeps in yonder church-yard. Ted?
 Shall I his story tell
 This New Year's Eve? Ted is a *Man*.
 The bad boy, Ted the fool,
 The one black sheep, no good at all—
 Our Ted, the dunce at school;
 Our Ted, misunderstood e'enmost
 By ev'ry one, a place
 He found at last, and proved to be
 No laggard in life's race.

You wish the problem solved? The
 "why"?

One night, so weak and tired
 Of life, his soul all bruised and hurt,
 He heard a man inspired.
 A city street, a singing throng,
 Our Ted, a crowded hall,
 A harbinger of tidings glad;
 Ted listened to it all.
 A revelation 'twas to him,
 A message most divine,
 And Ted a worshipper knelt at
 Phrenology's fair shrine.
 As if an angel-presence came
 Phrenology, and taught
 Our Ted how in the child or man
 A miracle is wrought
 Most wonderful, if we but will;
 And Ted, the block-head lad.
 The dullard boy, the wearied man,
 He heard the tidings glad.
 He listened, pondered and believed.
 Phrenology to-day
 Has no name honored more than his.
 When our Ted found the Way,
 Remembering his childhood days,
 Their sunless hours, he made
 A Temple to Phrenology,
 And at her altar laid
 His vow in consecration troth.
 He's called the Children's Friend;
 He thinks, and writes, and lives for them.
 This is my story's end.

HIS AUNTIE'S SOLILOQUY.

Not e'er is child the father of
 The man, the dull blockhead.
 The prophecy of hopeless dunce
 May be the sage instead,
 When guided by Phrenology.
 Her white wings ever touch
 The aged sire and little child
 Her kingdom is of such.

Under the Public Eye.

MRS. OLIVIA SANGER HALL.

It is not often that we find our ideal in any intellectual work, but when we are so fortunate we are anxious for

wide experience, both in filling a long programme, and also in teaching.

Her memory is remarkable; and when we say that she has given dramatic readings at the Brooklyn Institute, and has



MRS. OLIVIA SANGER HALL.

Dramatic Reader.

1. Human Nature. 2. Comparison, 3. The Perceptive Faculties. 4. Destructiveness. 5. Language. 6. The Social Faculties.

every one to have the opportunity to hear of that ideal.

Mrs. Olivia Sanger Hall is a lady of remarkable power in her work of Shakesperian readings, and her repertory includes dramatic, lyric, dialect, and humorous selections.

Mrs. Olivia Sanger Hall has had a

been engaged by Henry Leipziger to lecture in his course, our readers will realize that she had come in contact with various types of audiences and has spoken before thousands of people.

Her main object has been to bring out the true interpretation of character in the pieces selected; and in teaching, her

aim is to cultivate naturalness in her pupils.

She has a graceful and commanding presence, a pleasing personality, a thoroughly natural method of telling a story free from mannerism, and by long preparation, she is excellent in dialect pieces, while the more noble portions of her work are given with force and dramatic feeling, and pathos and fun are equally within her reach.

She is a straightforward, unaffected, natural reader, and an interpreter of the mental, vocal, and physical accompaniments of dramatic reading, which have brought her marked success.

Her programmes on seven Chautauqua platforms have delighted cultured and educated audiences, while before many New York clubs she has had the opportunity of giving many touches of her humorous and dramatic styles.

In dramatic art is it necessary to have a mental equipment that will give one the power to understand and readily read the elements of character.

In Mrs. Hall we find that Human Nature and Comparison, together with the perceptive intellect, are points that are particularly well developed. Any of our readers, in fact, will find, on looking at her portrait, that these organs are prominently developed. The first two faculties are located in the upper part and centre of the forehead, where the hair parts company with the forehead; while the perceptive qualities are located above and around the eye, and give to her mind the power to individualize and memorize her parts, as well as gesture, grace, and scientific accuracy to every action.

We also find that there is power which comes to her from the width of her head. This is very necessary to express dramatic feeling, which is not a mere sentiment, that can be idly expressed in passive tones, but one has to feel the impersonation of a strong tragic character.

Another point in her character manifests itself through her large Benevolence. This faculty is located just under the first curl of the hair, on the top of

the head, and it is through this faculty that Mrs. Hall is largely able to draw out the pathetic side of her character. There are some excellent reciters who confine themselves to one form of character-reading or recitation, but in Mrs. Hall we find the dramatic and the pathetic elements strongly alive; thus in a piece, entitled "Jamie," we find that both qualities are called out in this tale of real life.

Mrs. Hall has also a strong social nature, which warms up to her subject, and in "The Bonnie Brier Bush" her humor and pathos shake hands. Her power to imitate the dialects of different districts is remarkable. One would think she had lived with the Scotch or on a plantation for many years to catch the true brogue of her characters. Thus she is adapted to the study of languages and could excel admirably as a teacher of the same.

It is Conscientiousness, however, that gives a ruling influence to all her work, for she does not read for effect, but rather to be the real character she portrays.

The element of humor, which is so gratifying and taking with a large number of people in lyric and humorous pieces, is to be found on the outer corner of the upper forehead; thus she is at home and can do justice to the wit of Shakespeare or the Scotch dry humor.

It will also be seen that the organ of Language is largely developed, and it manifests itself in a full degree under the eye.

Verbal memory is located in the centre of the forehead, just above the range of the perceptive faculties, and gives to Mrs. Hall a remarkable power. It places her beyond a doubt as to the possibility of her losing a word, thus she has full scope to give free action to every part of her organization.

Thus it will be seen that the following faculties are the distinguishing points in her work: Human Nature, Comparison, The Perceptive Faculties, Destructiveness, Language, The Social Qualities, which manifest themselves in the lips and in the eyes and lower chin.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The first lecture of the season was given in the hall of the above Institute on Wednesday, December 4th. The programme consisted of instrumental and vocal pieces performed on the graphophone, kindly loaned by Mr. Koch for the occasion; recitations by Mrs. Olivia Sanger Hall, a lecture by Dr. C. O. Sahler, and some practical demonstrations of Phrenology by Miss Fowler.

Dr. C. F. McGuire occupied the chair, and made some very appropriate remarks on introducing Mrs. Hall and Dr. C. O. Sahler, of Kingston, N. Y., who lectured on the two great forces of the mind, namely, the "Will and Thought."

The lecturer said in part: "That man was made up of a body and mind, and that there are two important forces which manifest themselves in our lives and help in the forming of our characters, namely, Will and Thought."

"Electricity is found in all nature—in the sunset, in the blue orb of heaven, in every vibration of the earth—and the nearer we come to God the better we understand this electric force. We cannot see the mind act, neither do we see the wind blow, but we have a knowledge of these things by their results. Electricity is in the water, the rocks, minerals—such as gold—and we find the vibration very low in the latter. As we go up from the lower forms of nature to God we begin to see the tremendous importance of electricity; we then are able to grasp somewhat the elements of mind force. I will illustrate this by an example that came under my own notice. A lady came to me one day troubled with eczema, and I treated her with medicine, and in three or four weeks she was apparently cured. The next year she came just before the period when the eczema had appeared—two weeks before she was going to be married. She said that the symptoms of eczema had already appeared, and she was afraid that she would be laid up, as she was previously, for several weeks. Her work demanded her attention, and the thought of being married made her case more urgent. The doctor said, in his reply to her query as to whether he could prevent another sickness, 'If you will let me do just what I want to, and if you will carry out my suggestions, I will help you.' He gave her a treatment that morning, and the next day the eczema was much better. After seven calls she was cured, and was married from his house and went West. After a few years the doctor had a letter from her, saying that she had a return of eczema, and wanted

to know if he could help her. The letter was written twenty-four hours before he received it, but he immediately dictated a reply, which stated that she would begin to get better from the very time he dictated the letter, and that all would be well. She felt so ill, however, that she thought she must consult a physician right away, as she did not think she could wait the reply. She was sitting in the physician's office when Dr. Sahler was dictating the letter, and suddenly she felt that he was talking to her. Just then the physician whom she was consulting called her into his office. He told her she had very serious symptoms of eczema, and gave her some medicine, directed her what to eat, and told her to carry out his instructions very carefully. When she left the office she said to a friend: 'I shall not need to take any of this medicine, for I know that Dr. Sahler is helping me, and that I shall get well without.' From that time she heard the doctor say to her, 'All will be well'; and her skin began to peel, the inflammation went down, and she recovered. Dr. Sahler said that in his letter he told her that this time she would be permanently cured, and would not have a return of the disease. This case only illustrates many similar ones," the doctor said, "that proves there is something that travels. It is thought."

The doctor continued: "If man can send messages without wires and utilize the vibrations in the atmosphere and control them, is it not possible for God to make a machine so perfectly that messages can be sent any distance by thought? We are only on the threshold of understanding the manifestations of mind, will and the soul."

The doctor said: "We think the mind controls the body, and so it does; but there is something greater than the mind or the ego: that is, Christ in us, God in us. When man makes a pattern he has to put it in a mould to get a perfect impression. God builds a mould, and in it is incorporated the spirit that He gives it. We do not have to wait until we pass away from this world or existence before we become conscious of the spirit of God that is in us. It is with us all the time. We cannot see it with the mortal eye, but we know of its existence."

"We have this body and mind to work with; the body moves, and we have the mortal mind, which gives thought and is backed up by the spirit of God that dwelleth in us. The immortality that is in us is love, imagination, will and thought. A person is always conscious

of the touch of the Spirit. Paul was conscious of it when he became a changed man, and each of you will be equally aware of its presence when you realize its existence."

The doctor then said that "man can be just what he wills to be. Will is divine, and so near to God that it is impossible to train the will. We must simply realize the will power as being near to God, and then we can exercise it. Napoleon had this will power, and, as long as he was true to Josephine and treated her right, his star, as he called it, supported him; but as soon as he deserted her the star left him, and he failed in his work. Many people have the idea that it is necessary to have a mascot to secure success. Saul had a sign or warning of his future, which Samuel told him. Paul, going to Damascus, had the 'I will' in him, which all men need to allow the spiritual mind to have control over the mortal body.

"We have two avenues through which we operate: one is the active or thinking avenue, the other is the passive or mechanical one.

"We have also two sets of nerves: the voluntary and the involuntary. The voluntary controls the mortal mind; the involuntary is not under this control.

"The active or thinking avenue attends to all the work of life, but it is more easily deceived than the passive mind.

"We find that nearly all functional troubles come from fear; hence they can be cured if we can get hold of the active avenue and implant faith into the mind. We have, of course, to reason with this part of our nature, but through psychic power we can let the passive and obedient part of our nature serve to cure what the active avenue will only accept when controlled by faith. Many people are troubled with dyspepsia, or weak stomachs, but the mind very often makes the stomach weak. I have had many cases," the doctor said, "of this malady. God designed that man should have a good stomach. One man came to me who had had the contents of his stomach diagnosed, and who said he needed more hydrochloric acid, and, from a physician's standpoint, this was correct. When he wrote to ask me if I could help him, I was inclined to say 'Do not come,' as all the doctors he had consulted had given him up as an incurable case; but I told him to come if he would obey my instructions implicitly, and that in six weeks I thought I could cure him. The first thing he wanted to do when he came was to tell my wife that he could only eat certain foods, as his stomach was very weak. Overhearing his request to see Mrs. Sahler, I thought it was time to step in and commence treatment. I called the man into my office, and told him that he

was to have a good dinner when the time came, and that he would feel no inconvenience therefrom. I told him not to remonstrate with me, as he had come to follow my directions. He did as I suggested, and when I asked him if he had heard from his good square meal, he said 'No'; that it had agreed with him perfectly. He came to me with a woebegone face, but very soon I found a great change was taking place in his appearance. He did not look like the same man, and I found that his fear about his weak stomach had entirely disappeared, and,



DR. C. O. SAHLER.

when he left me, he was a cured man from dyspepsia.

At the close of the lecture Dr. McGuire said that Dr. Sahler was on the right track and was doing a great work.

Dr. Brandenburg was then called upon to say a few words, who said "That love, linked with wisdom, underlies life's suggestion." He remembered the time when he was in his phrenological consulting-room, when Dr. Sahler came in to be examined, and he prescribed for his wife with medicine. He has evidently got beyond that point now, as he does not need to use drugs. He was reminded of what his Sunday-school teacher told him when he was a boy, who said: "Now, Charles, never forget the importance of your Bible—and military tactics." To-day he linked something else with the Bible, and that was Phrenology. There is no greater statement than the one "God is love." By understanding how to use the will, love and knowledge both come to an individual. If you break a child's will, he

(Continued on page 33.)

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



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JANUARY, 1902.

"Phrenology is a practical guide to Parents and Teachers in the training of the young."

A GLAD NEW YEAR.

MARGARET ISABEL COX.

All ye who sit with me at life's banquet,
 Who break the bread and drink the cup
 of cheer
 In loving unison, I would not you forget
 In glad New Year.

All ye who walk with me upon life's
 strand
 In sweet companionship, who share my
 fear
 And faith, my doubt and prayer, I touch
 each hand
 In glad New Year.

All ye who dwell with me upon the
 height,
 And oftentimes in the vale; who, thro' the
 tear
 Of self-regret, look up and ask for light,
 A glad New Year.

All ye who know not Self yet think ye do,
 Who seek for Truth with blinded eyes
 or jeer,
 Phrenology bring Truth to each of you
 This glad New Year.

All subjects of Phrenology, the Queen—
 Phrenology's Disciples, far and near,
 Godspeed to you! May ye gold harvest glean
 This glad New Year!

THE NEW YEAR.

With the commencement of the present volume, the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL opens its sixty-fourth year of continued work in the cause of Phrenology. Many readers of the JOURNAL have conceded that it grows constantly better as an educator, and also as a means of

moulding the opinions of a continuously increasing clientèle. It acts as an awakener of the national conscience; and the variety of material that is sent to the office shows that persons are using their individuality in support of Phrenological ideas. We hope, in the coming year,

to show our readers that we are more alive to the wants of the public for further knowledge on scientific, political, theological, social, and educational discussions of the old subject.

The JOURNAL is read by thinking people, and it will continue to express their thoughts and publish sincere and accurate proofs of what the science is doing.

The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL has been read by millions of people, who have been elevated and benefited by its wise counsel, and consequently its future can be looked forward to with renewed interest and vigor.

It is at this season of the year that every man, woman, and child needs to take up some new resolution for the future; and by knowing definitely what that resolution should be, a great amount of time can be spared and energy can be conserved.

It is at this time of the year, too, when the day is short, and a person can fill it with work, when the evenings are long, and he has his "lighted rooms and books," as the author of "Dream Thoughts" remarked, that one needs a good Phrenological book to read.

Is Phrenology dead? So it is reported by its enemies, but this report has been sounded so many times that we have failed to believe it, just the same as the reports are constantly repeated that Miss Stone and her friend have been murdered, which keep their friends continually in a state of excitement.

One big gun after another, aided by many small arms, have been discharged against Phrenology, and every antagonist declares that he has killed it stone dead. Surely it must be dead now, for it has been killed more than fifty times since Dr. Gall first began to proclaim

his doctrines in Vienna. They and their science were fired at, and were made butts of ridicule in all their journeyings; particularly in England and Scotland. Drs. Gordon, Prichard, Rayet, Barclay, Philligon, Mr. Rennel, and Professor Rudolphi, of Germany, violently attacked the science and brought many accusations and objections against it, and boasted of having completely overthrown it. If they did not kill it, it was because they did not try hard enough; for intellect, wit, and sarcasm have all been exhausted against it. The objections that it is "worse than open infidelity"; "rank fatalism and materialism" have been hurled against it from first to last, and its advocates have been stigmatized all to no purpose. Those most able quarterlies, the Edinburgh and British Reviews, brought their all-powerful engines and batteries to bear against it, and, as they suppose, demolished it and silenced its advocates.

In America it has been killed and buried by Dr. Sewell, who ransacked the country for skulls, facts, and arguments against it, and secured many great men of the country to give their testimony against it, though they knew comparatively nothing about it, excepting what he had told them. Fearful that some electric breeze might fan it to life again, Dr. Reese classified it with the humbugs of New York and consigned it and its believers to eternal misery.

A Princeton professor in 1839 killed the science mathematically and consigned it scientifically to the tomb.

The Ladies' Repository, of Ohio, opened the contest and killed Phrenology again, although it admitted its truth.

Then Captain Prime brought his six-

teenth-century battery to bear against it, and although he claimed the victory, yet did not leave the field very honorably, nor until there was a "hole found in his memory."

Next a commander-in-chief, General Clark, of the "Methodist Quarterly," a veteran soldier, tried well and drilled in tactics and war, full of fight, made a presumptuous onset against one of its advocates, and so effectually used him up that his shadow even has been looked for in vain. But not satisfied with this victory, Lieutenant Peck, of the same regiment, full of burning zeal and unbounded hostility, came forth, single handed, and gave full vent to all his fury, and did not cease fighting until he had left a heavy curse upon all who believed on Phrenology, although many of them were among his intimate friends, and many more were most respectable men in society, holding important offices of trust and having the souls of men in their charge.

And last of all, but not least, a school-master of some note in the town where he lived, being particularly successful in his experiments in electricity, raised his battle-axe, threw his bomb-shells and lancets, fired his cannons and pop-guns, set off his rockets and squibs and brought all the anti-Phrenological war weapons, however rusty, with all the new ones he could collect from philosophy, history, and chemistry, to bear with one general rush against Phrenology and its followers, and such a lamentation resulted that could not be compared with the burning of Moscow or the carnage of Waterloo. This must have killed Phrenology—and how many more times it must be killed before it will die time will determine.

If it can be proved to have no founda-

tion in Nature, and not sustained in Philosophy, surely it would have been so proved by this time; and if anathemas, denunciations, and warnings would have kept the people from investigating its claims, their inquiries would long ago have ceased; but instead of investigation having ceased, it is greatly on the increase, and believers are multiplying daily, just as it is known and correctly understood.

Opposition only creates an interest and attracts attention, so that our opponents are wonderfully helping on the cause. For this we thank them; although they mean it for our hurt, yet it is to our good.

One of the great objections, and, in fact, the foundation of all objections, is its alleged, irreligious tendency; as though religion was actually endangered by this science! The old adage that "truth is mighty and will prevail" will apply to Phrenology as well as religion. If the religion of those who oppose Phrenology be true, then they have nothing to fear, for it will prevail. If Phrenology be true, also, they have nothing to fear, for true science and true morals will not clash; but if Phrenology has no foundation in nature, science, or philosophy, it will surely fail and come to naught of itself. Knowing, as I do, that Phrenology has its foundation in nature, and is, therefore, among its immutable laws, I have full confidence in its final triumph; and though all the popes, cardinals, bishops, ministers, and doctors, with their whole army, should issue their bulls, and pitch battle, Indian or guerilla style, and kill Phrenology a thousand times more, and scatter its skull bones to the four quarters of the earth, even there will it take root and grow like the green-bay tree. The more

it is persecuted, the brighter will it shine, and the more powerful its effects will be upon mankind.

Fight on, then, anti-lovers of scientific truth! ye blind leaders of the blind, fill your reviews, journals, advocates, and messengers, with red-hot objection-balls! fire whenever and wherever an opportunity presents itself; but so sure as the planets move in their orbits, that steam is a propelling agent, that news is conveyed on wires by electricity, that horseless vehicles have become a common commodity, that messages are sent without the old telegraph wires, that mind can have an influence over matter, and that magnetism is slowly, but surely being understood, so sure is it that Phrenology has its foundation in nature and will stand the contest; and long after the names of parties, sects in religion, and sectarian influence cease to exist will the principles of Phrenology stand forth in all their glory, as the basis of education, the true guide to mental development, the foundation of a correct systems of morals, and the hand-maid to true religion.

In our coming numbers we intend to take up the causes for differences for belief in religion, politics, education, and social ethics. Further, we intend to point out the reason why, in many cases, marriage has proved a failure; yet, under favorable circumstances, marriage is a blessing ordained in Heaven. Further, we intend to take up some popular or recognized books that prove the truthfulness of Phrenology, though they are not written for that purpose. We further intend to make our illustrations practical object-lessons of Phrenology; thus those who read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL may gather points of enlightenment as they study its pages.

The study of Mind will be taken up from the standpoint of brain and skull, while practical hints will be given on the Phrenological organs and the characteristics of the face.

We wish all our readers a bright and prosperous New Year, and if they will take Phrenology as a help, we believe that this wish will be consummated.

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.

“Natural Method of Healing, a New and Complete Guide to Health.” By F. E. Bilz. New York, International News Company. Price, \$8.00.

This is a work translated from the latest German edition, and contains upwards of 720 illustrations, numerous colored plates, and several colored models of the human body and its organs. The author is the founder and builder of the Bilz Sanatorium at Radebeul, Dresden, Germany. It is also published in Leipzig, London, and Paris.

The work is bound in two volumes, and contains an excellent portrait of the author and a view of the Sanatorium. It is a compendium of almost every ill or weakness that can be thought of, and if a person is away from the haunts of men, and where advice cannot be easily sought from a physician, the book should prove invaluable. It is also useful as a work of reference.

On pages 1,178 to 1,193 the subject of Phrenology is treated upon, and illustrated by Mr. M. Ullrich, Professor of Phrenology in Germany. We regret that the illustrations illustrating the Phrenological faculties are not located according to the latest authorities. We are glad, however, to see the subject introduced in a work on health, and believe that the whole work will be of immense value to the student.

The natural method of healing is a

subject which is receiving universal acceptance; thus such a book will be more and more in demand as nature is allowed to largely cure herself. Subjects such as "Curative Gymnastics," "Lung and Breathing Gymnastics," "Ventilation," "Massage," "Artificial Respiration," "Diseases of Women," "Swimming," "Mushrooms and Magnetism," and "Mixed Diet," "Hypnotism and Mental Suggestion," "Homeopathy," "The Kneipp Cure," are among the many interesting topics discussed.

"Evolution of the Individual." By Frank Newland Doud, M.D. Published by the Reynolds Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill. Price, \$1.

The "Evolution of the Individual." By Frank Newland Doud, M.D., Chicago. Price, \$1. Is a brief exposition of the natural laws of growth, and how to obtain mental and bodily freedom. In this busy workaday world men and women are filled with physical and mental unrest, and, as the Preface explains, they are suffering from an inexpressible and seemingly unexplainable willness. The human mind is groping for relief. It has revolted from the "pace that kills." Legislation has not effected a cure, nor afforded a panacea; but somewhere there is a remedy. Nature's laws have been in existence since the beginning of things. They are within the knowledge of any man or woman willing to obey them. To perceive and follow them out is but to remove from the eye of the mind the veil of prejudice, bias and ignorance. The Creator of all things never concealed the truth. The law of rest, of mental equipoise, of exerted will power, of mental as well as physical strength, is to be known through the mere willingness of any one to know. The truths offered in the following chapters are not a scientific dissertation upon certain well-known natural laws, nor a treatise, nor a thesis, but a few simple suggestions of how to most easily and quickly reach the truth by a knowledge of the law of spiritual and physical contents and growth. Human life is hungry for rest. The author offers the recipe for it. His chapter on "The Theory of Vibrations," "Child Growth and Contentment," "The Checking of Growth," "Every Day Problems," and "The Doctrine of Love" are some of the best in the book.

"The Well Dressed Woman." Every woman likes to be well dressed, and can do so. It is more a matter of taste than of cost. Mrs. Helen G. Ecob considers the matter in a practical way, and shows very plainly what should be done. Price, \$1.00.

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.*

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

630.—D. S., Napoleon, Ohio.—What a lovely photograph you have sent us. We are more than pleased with it, and we hope the original is as good as the picture. Of course, everyone has some faults to correct and some characteristics to alter. Yours will be along the line of showing too much sympathy and not knowing when to stop; thus, if you were married and settled down in life, you would find that your husband would think a little more of you than you think of yourself; and you must expect this, and be willing to let someone think for you occasionally. You have a very ardent nature, and are so carried away by your enthusiasm that you cannot easily put on the brake. You have a fine temperament for health; in fact, you ought not to know what sickness is. You would be clever as a teacher, as a manager of a home, either in one of your own or some public institution where children had to be cared for. You are musical, and carry with you a magnetic influence wherever you are.

631.—E. B., Fayetteville, Ark. You have a clear, keen intellect, one capable of doing executive work and well able to understand the routine of work and get rid of it. You have a good, practical intellect, and therefore can see the scientific side of everything, and should be employed where you will have plenty of exercise in the open air. You will not enjoy cooking so well as to be engaged where you can be out in the fresh air; thus you would find the care of poultry or work as a florist would suit you admirably. We think the latter would call out your artistic talent, your constructive ability, and your ingenuity in putting flowers together in various designs. Try, therefore, to get an education that will fit you to take any position as a florist; for, in the first place, you are adapted to study, and, in the second place, you could rise

to an important position as a florist. We do not favor school teaching so much as the florist's work or poultry farming, for we think that teaching would be rather confining, although you are not lacking in the intelligence that could succeed in this work. Your Order is well developed, and hence you can systematize your efforts with success.

632.—I. A., New York City.—Try to gain more confidence in yourself; cultivate more self-esteem; give yourself more liberty to act and think, and you will be far better, mentally and physically speaking. Your head appears large, and your brain is an active one, but we do not think it is sufficiently nourished, and hence we advise you to get more sleep, eat nourishing food in preference to knick-knacks, and be out in the open air as much as possible. You have energy, which is shown in the width of your head, but we do not think you are equal to go through all you want to do. You have a thirsty mind, and want to do a good deal of studying, and we think you will take great pleasure in both studying and teaching, if you were equal to it. Your imagination, sympathy, taste, and conscientious regard for the right are strong elements of your mind; hence you cannot very easily take hold of anything until you know the "ins" and "outs" of it, what it is for, etc. Try and get out into more company, and see what social intercourse with your friends will do for you; but sleep and fresh air are essentials.

633.—M. T. B., Rothsay, Minn.—The motive temperament marks your organization in a very distinct way, next to which comes the mental, which certainly should have fine opportunities of development. Your head is too large for you to use all at once, and there are powers which you have not got full control of. You will have to be content to grow slowly and live long in order to do yourself justice. Large heads do not develop early as a rule, and you must have patience with your own advancement. Your Causality is one of your leading intellectual characteristics, hence you cannot get full satisfaction out of what you do; still, you must persevere and improve as opportunity affords. Polish yourself up, spread your ideas, and you will be a benefactor to mankind. You have more ideas now than you know what to do with, and others could put them to work and reduce them to practice even more quickly than you can yourself. You sometimes get lost in your plans of work, and hardly know which to take up first. You must do a little studying on your own account aside from your present work, and you will eventually prove to be quite a book-worm or investigator.

634.—M. B., Carleton, Mich.—Your photographs show that you have a bright and intelligent character. You will make your mark in the world, and will always be digging out new ideas. You will never be behind the times. You will make a good business man, a clever lawyer, or will succeed in mechanical work where you can design, but you will not want to have too much indoor work to do, but will much prefer having to knock about and mix with men and see what is going on in the world. You are very spontaneous, and are quick to study men and things, and are able to form a correct judgment of materials. You are level-headed, and will get on in the world and people will take to you; but do not be in too great a hurry to form your opinions, for you need time to broaden out physically as well as mentally. You have a great deal of will power, and will accomplish all you set out to do if that is at all possible. If you can have a good education, by all means secure it, for as a lawyer you would succeed admirably and make much progress.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

P. L. C.—Ill.—You ask what we think of Prof. Caesar Lombroso's opinion of leading men? We think that he is very extravagant in his denunciations of the crowned heads of Europe, and we cannot see, even as a criminologist or craniologist, that he has any right to make such statements. It is stated that Lombroso examined the busts of the leading Europeans before a number of French surgeons, and came to his conclusions therefrom; but it is unfair to the busts to speak of the Czar of Russia as an innocent melancholy idiot, for he does not approach that character as we understand the word in English. Neither has King Edward VII. of Great Britain a head which indicates general degeneracy, incapacity to comprehend abstract concepts, and a mediocre mind. He is a man of practical common sense, and because Lombroso has applied his strong denunciation, it is not necessarily correct. We think he is greatly mistaken in using such language, and regret his having done so.

Dear Editor.—A Happy New Year to the editor of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. You perhaps do not realize fully the great work you are doing, directly and indirectly, and the helpful influence that goes out from your editorial sanctum. If space were allowed, the writer could tell you of many incidents

of proof. Suffice it to say that the composite opinion of your many readers is that the JOURNAL is growing better each year, and is a life necessity to all who think. Again, a happy New Year.

Reader.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

(Continued from page 26.)

may be worth nothing. The reason why some men are not successful is because their wills have become broken. We teach in the American Institute of Phrenology that the mind has a number of faculties, and we endeavor to explain to our students the phrenological, the physiological, and psychological powers of the mind. I wish to thank the doctor for his lecture, which I have thoroughly enjoyed.

Mrs. Olivia Sanger Hall then gave her concluding recitation, called "Jamie," which proved a very pathetic and appropriate piece.

Miss Fowler then examined the head of a lady, and showed why Phrenology was able to point out the exact bent of a person's mind. She had examined this lady previously, and had told her she ought to take up settlement work and engage in literary labor. The lady, she was told, was a secretary of an East End settlement mission, and was a co-editor of a mission journal, and had already published one book, with the astonishing title, "Souls in Pawn." Miss Fowler pointed out that large human nature, benevolence, firmness, and destructiveness, philoprogenitiveness, and the perceptive faculties enabled her to engage in such practical work.

A vote of thanks brought the meeting to a close, after Mr. Piercy had announced a Business Class for men and women on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock; that Mrs. Hall's portrait and sketch would be in the January number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and that the next lecture will be given on January 8th, the subject being "Is Marriage a Failure; or, The Talent of Love."

Mr. Edward Markham, the author of "The Man With the Hoe," will be present and read a selection from his poems.

Examinations bearing on the subject of the evening and the appropriate choice in mating will be given at the close by Miss Fowler.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

Many persons are not acquainted with the Correspondence School in connection with the American Institute of Phrenol-

ogy and the Fowler Institute. Students who find it inconvenient to leave their homes and desire to take a course in Phrenology can do so through the mail by applying to the secretaries of the above Institutes in New York and London. The course, taken in this way, enables a student to get a good ground-work of the science.

BUSINESS CLASS.

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 pleasureable.

THE MONTHLY LECTURES.

The second monthly lecture of the session will be held on Wednesday, January 8th, when several addresses will be given on the ever interesting subject, "Is Marriage a Failure; or The Talent of Love."

Edward Markham, the author of "The Man With the Hoe," has kindly promised to give selections from his poems.

Miss J. A. Fowler will give delineations of character at the close, and suggestions on selection of partners will be offered.

FOWLER INSTITUTE.

November Report—Received Dec. 4th.

On Wednesday, November 6th, we were favored with an excellent lecture by the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, of Ipswich, who took for his subject, "Faculties Necessary for Success in Life." The lecturer gave an exhaustive address on the faculties of continuity, self-esteem and hope; described their influence upon the character, and gave advice on the best methods for developing them. An interesting discussion was opened by the chairman,

Mr. W. J. Williamson, and others, and Mr. Wilkinson suitably replied. A public delineation by Mr. D. T. Elliott brought this profitable meeting to a close.

On Wednesday, November 20th, Mr. James Webb lectured before the members and students of the Institute upon "Modern Physiological Research." The subject was ably dealt with. Mr. Webb has written an article on this subject for the 1902 "Phrenological Annual." Mr. Webb was heartily thanked for his lecture.

Miss I. Todd, F.F.I., has been actively engaged during the month in phrenological work.

We are glad to hear that Mr. W. J. Corbett, F.F.I., of Glasgow, is kept busy in professional work, and using his best efforts for the advancement of phrenological knowledge.

LECTURES FOR THE SEASON.

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.

FIELD NOTES.

A. H. Welch is lecturing and giving examinations in Cleveland, Ohio.

E. W. Kilbourne is still giving examinations in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

H. W. Smith is lecturing and giving examinations at Twin Lakes, Minn.

C. S. Wales, class of 1901, is giving examinations and lectures at Henderson, Tenn.

Edwin Anthony is at Eureka, Ill., giving lectures and examinations.

A. Young, M.P.A., is now in Montreal, Canada.

John Wesley Brooks is in Canada giving examinations and lectures.

George Morris has been giving the people of Vermillion a rare treat.

C. A. Gates, Neillsville, Wis., is lecturing and giving examinations.

Edward J. Chalfant is still located in York, Pa.

M. P. Hammer is at New Sharon, Iowa.

J. Allen Young, class of 1901, is lecturing and giving examinations in Chicago, Ill.

John W. Jones, class of 1868, is located in Kokomo, Ind., giving examinations.

Alfred Ramey, class of 1901, is located in Tombstone, Ariz.

Julius Kuhn is located in Philadelphia, giving examinations.

Henry Cross, class of 1901, returned to Australia during the month of December. He will make a worthy disciple of Dr. Gall.

Mr. D. T. Elliot is examiner and lecturer at the Fowler Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, which is a centre which all phrenologist should make a point of visiting when they are in the metropolis.

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.

NOTE OF CONGRATULATION.

We heartily congratulate Mr. A. E. Prentice on his marriage to Miss Bear. Also Mr. F. Parker Wood, A.F.I., on his marriage to Miss Boyce. We believe they have wisely chosen their partners, and their knowledge of Phrenology will greatly assist them in making their companionships perfect.

PRIZES.

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.

NOTE OF OMISSION.

The excellent photographs of Robert M. Gignoux in the last issue of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL were taken by G. G. Rockwood, 1440 Broadway, who has also taken fine portraits of the late President McKinley, President Theodore Roosevelt, and Mayor Seth Low, which have appeared in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"**Health**"—New York—as its name indicates, is a journal full of useful ideas for the development of personal health. It is edited by Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., and its associate editor is M. L. Holbrook, M.D.

"**Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer**."—New York.—The Christmas number is particularly interesting from the fact that it is crowded with beautiful illustrations, and has an interesting amount of reading matter.

"**New Church Independent**"—Chicago, Ill.—a monthly review; treats on the Swedenborgian ideas, and it possesses at all times some beautiful ideas practically expressed. It should not be read exclusively by new church members. It has something for every one. One article, on "What Is Life," is conducive to benefit all its readers.

"**The Arena**"—New York—for December contains an article on "Evolution and Theology," by Walter Spence. It follows one on "Revolutions in Religious Thought During the Nineteenth Century," by B. O. Fowler. Both articles are thoroughly up to date.

"**Good Housekeeping**."—Springfield, Mass.—One article, on "The Apple," by Margaret Sutton Briscoe, and one on "A Bit of Christmas Talk," by Margaret E. Sangster, are thoroughly worth reading. Its menus for Christmas and New Years are particularly appropriate.

"**Ladies' Home Journal**"—Philadelphia, Pa.—for December has arranged a novel plan for supplying its subscribers' wants. Each month the readers of the magazine are asked to answer some question concerning the contents or conduct of the publication, and, in order to make it worth while to answer, cash prizes are given to those who write the best letters, be they praise or criticism. This idea gives the public a hand in the editing, as it finds out what is desired by its readers.

"**Bookman**"—New York—contains a fine illustrated article on "Boston in Fiction." The pictures of some of the latest writers and actors are given throughout the book.

"**Publishers' Weekly**," Christmas Number—New York—is a fine effort to bring before the public in pictorial form illustrations which grace the latest literature. Marie Peary, in fur costume, is an illustration of the "Snow Baby" by Josephine Peary, and is the cutest picture in the whole book.

"**California Christian Advocate**"—San Francisco—has as a frontispiece a picture of Bishop C. M. Galloway, D.D., LL.D., who is the eloquent Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who delivered the opening sermon of the Ecumenical Conference, London, September last. His portrait shows him to be a man of marked ability. The paper is improving in interest from month to month.

"**New York Observer**"—New York—does not intend to be outdone by other illustrated religious weeklies. In a recent

number it had the pictures of Rev. John Hall and the Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins, D.D. Its numbers are always up to date.

"Hospital"—London—has many interesting articles for nurses, and even for the laity.

"Amateur Sportsman."—New York.—So much time and thought are given to sport in this country this journal ought to be highly appreciated. Boating, camping out, moose and caribou hunting are ably described in this journal.

"Christian Work"—New York—contains an article by Charles H. Parkhurst on "The Man with a Message." Thomas H. Hall, D.D., writes an article on the "City and Saloon."

"The New Voice"—Chicago, Ill.—opens with a symposium on "An Irrefutable Document," namely, the canteen question, and includes pictures of Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, Major-General Oliver O. Howard, Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry, Brigadier-General Aaron S. Daggett, Brigadier-General Joseph Wheeler, Brigadier-General William Ludlow, Major-General William R. Shafter, and is keeping before the public the cause of temperance.

"Graphite" Jersey City, N. J.—is a four-sheet leaflet issued in the interest of Dixon's graphite productions, and for the purpose of establishing a better understanding in regard to the different forms of graphite and their respective uses. Its articles are short and to the point. One article is on "The Number of Words in a Lead Pencil," and the conclusion has been reached that out of seven inches we should get 100,800 words, which is really a very interesting calculation. It might be well for some of our little friends to calculate how many words they use to an inch, and they would find quite a big arithmetical sum to solve.

"The Literary News"—New York—contains criticisms of many new illustrated books. One is on "With 'Bobs' and Kruger." The "Boston Gazette" says: "That no book on the Boer war is likely to attract so much attention as the above-named one by Frederick J. Unger." Another book, called "Deborah," is issued by Fleming H. Revell & Co., and contains a fine portrait of Deborah herself. It is a book of irresistible power, written by James M. Ludlow.

"The Literary World."—Boston.—This is about the only monthly that is devoted to pure criticisms on literary efforts that is not illustrated yet succeeds in keeping up its popularity. Its articles are well written, and people pay attention to their comments. "Kim," Rudyard Kipling's new Book; "Lazarre," by Mary Hartwell Catherwood; "Winsome Womanhood,"

by Margaret Sangster, are finely described.

"Saturday Evening Post"—Philadelphia, Pa.—is again to the front in its literary productions.

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The following is a letter written to the editor of the "Daily News," London:

Sir: As an investigator of Phrenology for upwards of thirty years, I am pleased to see your very fair review of Dr. Hollander's "Mental Functions of the Brain." It will help towards putting Phrenology upon a right footing. You call attention to Dr. Hollander's remark that Phrenology has suffered from the ignorance of its practitioners. So it has; but it has suffered more from the virulent opposition and prejudice of medical men. It is hardly possible to find a single medical work published during the last thirty years which does not, when it pretends to deal with Phrenology, show an ignorance more profound than that of any Phrenologist I ever met with; and, as editor of "The Phrenological Magazine" for ten years, I came in contact with most of them. I should like to say here that Dr. Hollander's remark anent Phrenologists may be taken as meaning more than I believe he intended it should. There are hundreds of men, some of them

practicing Phrenologists, capable and well-bred men, who have done a great deal, both by writing and teaching, to keep the subject alive in the face of enormous prejudice. Some of them, too, have done work of no mean importance in the sphere of investigation. They have done perhaps all that it was possible for them to do under the circumstances. For so great has been the hostility to the science that no official aid towards investigation could be obtained in any direction. I myself on several occasions have written to Home Secretaries desiring permission to examine and take measurements of the heads of malefactors, and only on one occasion did I get so much as the courtesy of an answer. Of course it was a refusal. It is to be hoped that we may soon see the beginning of a better state of things. I should like to add here, what your reviewer has failed to note in his article, that every one of Dr. Hollander's upwards of eight hundred "cases" support and confirm the localizations of the Phrenologists. I am, yours faithfully,

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—
WAS ADAM AN
AMERICAN?

BRAINS, DRINK,
AND COMMERCE

CLASSIFICATION
OF THE
FACULTIES

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CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1902

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PAGE

I.	Was Adam an American? Illustrated	35
II.	Norman G. Buxton. Illustrated	38
III.	Classification and Adaptation of the Faculties and their Position as Corresponding with their Functions. Part I.	39
IV.	Brains, Drink and Commerce	41
V.	Dr. Cuyler at Eighty	42
VI.	Notes, Comments, Readings, etc. Donkeys' and Mules' Digestive Power. Classification of Men. The Persistence of Mental Powers. Youthful Promise and Performance. Possibility of Improving the Race. Tea and Coffee as a Cause of Insomnia. Dr. M. L. Holbrook	45-47
VII.	Digestion versus Fermentation. By Dr. E. P. Miller	47
VIII.	Phrenology and Cupid. Part I. By Margaret Isabel Cox	50
IX.	Child Culture. Eleanor Pickering. Illustrated	53
X.	General Washington. Illustrated	54
XI.	The Late Mrs. "Jennie June" Croly. Illustrated	56
XII.	Music Has Charms Which Soothe the Modern Mind. Illustrated	57
XIII.	Jan Kubelik	57
XIV.	Marguerite M. E. Fritsch	59
XV.	Reviews. "The Rights of Man"	60
XVI.	Editorials. Methodist Women. A Laok of Mirthfulness	61
XVII.	Library. To New Subscribers. Character Sketches from Photographs	63
XVIII.	Our Correspondents	64
XIX.	What Phrenologists are Doing	65
XX.	Field Notes	65
XXI.	The American Institute of Phrenology and the Fowler Institute, London	67

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VOL. 113—No. 2]

FEBRUARY, 1902

[WHOLE No. 758

Was Adam an American?

BY THE EDITOR.

The questions have been asked, "Was Adam an American, and was the Garden of Eden in the Klondyke?" It is no fantasy of the imagination, but a sober question, and about to be put to the proof by the discoveries of a scientific expedition. If not actually in the Klondyke, somewhere in the frozen North of this Continent Adam and Eve may have lived. Morris K. Jesup, the millionaire New York banker, president of the Museum of Natural History, is the backer of a unique expedition in search of the cradle of the human race. The explorers are further expected to prove that the first man, the father of mankind, was an American.

As we have already said, it is believed that the North American Indian is the primal type of man; that he spread over the rest of the world by crossing from North America to Siberia, instead of having been an Asiatic type that crossed from Siberia to North America. With the deep poetic significance of the idea that Adam was an American, science does not concern itself. It is in search of facts, not a

theme for epics; but poets will follow with an interest no less than that of scientists the work of three courageous savants who have risked their lives among glaciers and snow-fields in search of the Garden of Eden.

Mr. Buxton has just returned from a successful trip in Siberia. He travelled five thousand versts in Kamchatka and other semi-polar districts. He brought with him, in company with W. Joehelson and W. Bogaras, one hundred boxes of collections for the American Museum of Natural History, of New York city; duplicates will be given to the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. The explorers have thoroughly investigated many tribes during the past fourteen months.

Believing the red Indian was the primal type of man, an unique expedition was started for finding out all about the Indian tribes of the Arctic Zone.

The above-named explorers did excellent work in Alaska, and on his return Mr. Buxton demonstrated his great scientific knowledge, and his many Columbus friends recalled the

fact that he was a member of the famous McIlhenny scientific expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska. On his return from that country he brought many curious specimens met with on his travels. The immediate destination of two of the explorers will be Northeastern Siberia, the theory being held that primal man crossed the world from North America to Siberia, and these deductions had been drawn from investigations made by Dr. Boaz, Livingston Farrand, and Harlan J. Smith, who claimed, instead of the Asiatic people crossing to the American Continent, the migrations were from the new world to the old. The explorers are to separate at Vladivostock, Buxton travelling northward, where he expects to meet his comrades in 1902. Mr. Buxton confined his work mainly to the zoological field. He made a collection of birds and mammals in the region he explored, and also excavated for bones of the enormous animals which once inhabited northern Siberia. The Russian government placed every facility at the command of the explorers, who carried ample provisions with them.

In 1903 the three explorers are to meet in New York City, arrange their specimens, compile accounts of their scientific researches, and decide from a scientific stand-point whether the Garden of Eden was in the Klondyke.

The expedition has for its object the investigation of the tribes, past and present, on the coast of the North Pacific Ocean, beginning at the Amoor River in Asia and extending northward to Behring Sea, then southeastward along the American coast as far as the Columbia River.

Their explorations may upset all preconceived theories of the origin of man and the growth of civilization.

The Russian explorers above-named will study the native language, songs, costumes, and characteristics of every tribe which inhabits Northeastern Siberia; thousands of miles of this region being unknown to the scientific world, where explorers have never

penetrated, while Mr. Buxton, who is an American naturalist, will confine his work mainly to the zoological field.

Mr. Buxton won the right to be a member of the expedition by his work with the Smithsonian Expedition to Point Barrow in 1897 and 1898.

He is a graduate of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, class of '95, and is an observing and intelligent young man. His story of "Life in Alaska and the Hardships Encountered" is full of interest. From his trip in Alaska he brought home 1,500 birds, 5,000 eggs, 1,700 ethnological specimens, 900 mammals; a large collection of insects, plants, fishes, and marine invertebræ; and over 600 splendid negatives of photographs of native animals and Alaskan scenery, making 12,000 specimens, weighing eleven and a half tons, as a result of the trip in the far North. His lectures are illustrated by over one hundred views, selected from a series of six hundred; these views being all new, and many are of scenes and subjects that were never before caught by the camera. Arctic Alaska is a naturalist's paradise and a sportsman's dream.

NORMAN G. BUXTON, A.B.

It is a wonderful provision of nature that provides the world with such an endless variety of types of individuals. If all were alike, and we were all of the vital temperament, who would be our explorers? We should have none. One with the vital temperament cannot withstand the severity of the weather so well as one with a strong motive temperament; consequently, in all walks of life the Creator provides His leaders and arranges for His work to be carried on irrespective of the thought of man concerning his successor.

All our explorers have been men especially built for the purpose; thus Dr. Franklin, Peary, Nansen, and Baldwin, have been endowed with a special physique to withstand the intense cold of the north.

Norman G. Buxton is one of the youngest explorers who has accomplished herculean tasks in pursuit of scientific knowledge in northern lands. He is remarkably strong, tough, and enduring, though he has a high degree of quality which almost gives him the appearance of delicacy. His features are finely cut, yet they betoken the character that manifests itself in his brain. The nose and chin are both strong, indicating endurance, and they correspond with the organs of Firm-

explorer, for without it he would have to continually refer to his books or printed data for information.

LANGUAGE.

A large development of Language should help to make him an excellent speaker, and to talk as though he loved to recall the scenes through which he had passed. He is able to make everything so clear to others that they are ready to hear him again and again. He knows how to convey



NORMAN G. BUXTON, A.B.

ness and Destructiveness. Had he a weak chin his face would lack the dignity which it now possesses, and he would hardly be found carrying out the labors of an investigator in Arctic regions.

His forehead is high, which shows that he can go ahead and do his work without paying much attention to what others may have to say concerning it. His Locality is one of the remarkable characteristics of his perceptive mind; this enables him to remember places and landmarks, and when travelling he will be able to recollect a route that he has passed on a previous visit to the country, and will note the different changes that have taken place during his absence. His general memory of facts is excellent; he can remember incidents and experiences without any failure of accuracy, and could quote from memory a great many technicalities.

This is one of the essentials of an

a great deal of useful information concerning the subjects he has studied.

HUMAN NATURE.

One of the characteristics that marks a successful explorer is his large Human Nature, which enables him to read the characteristics of utter strangers with marked ability, and this is what Mr. Buxton is able to do. It does not matter whether he is describing character in some literary effort, or whether he is quickly making up his mind whether to engage a certain man as guide along an important track of country, or whether he is choosing his friends in a social way, he always does so with a thoroughness and far-sighted vision that shows him to be a man of singular intuitional ability.

ORDER.

As Order is the first law of nature so it is one of the prime factors of a

successful traveller. He must antedate his plans in a methodical manner, and arrange how he is to meet his appointments; how he is to further his plans by knowing beforehand what he intends to accomplish. An explorer who has no Order should either develop the faculty at once, or have some one engaged to be at his elbow who will supply this defect.

HEIGHT OF HEAD.

The Organ of Firmness is well developed, and this gives him great perseverance; great positiveness of character, when he knows he is right, and will-power. Hence he has pushed ahead of others through his strong determination.

Conscientiousness is another very strong factor in bringing about his success, for he does not allow himself to forget any duty or obligation. He is very exacting himself; hence makes an excellent master in regulating his campaign work. He does not shirk any disagreeable task upon another, and it is Conscientiousness that helps him to see his obligations, and fortifies himself to carry them out.

Benevolence makes him exceedingly sensitive, sympathetic, tender in regard to the feelings and wants of others, and it modifies any harshness that might express itself through his large Conscientiousness, Destructiveness, and Firmness.

MECHANICAL ABILITY.

A man nowadays should possess the ability to direct his hands by his brain. Poor indeed is the one who is not able to do this. Fortunately, Mr. Buxton has excellent mechanical ability, and is able to invent and show skill in using machinery in an emergency, or in working out thoughts in a literary effort, for Constructiveness does not act alone or without the aid of other faculties. It is often as important to a writer as to an inventor. What an all-

round man an explorer should be. He may be miles away from what we know at home as a mechanical workshop; therefore, he has not only to take his tools with him, but know how to use them if there is any break-down connected with sledges, boats, or canoes.

SUBLIMITY.

It is not every man who would choose the extremes of Iceland's weather. Without Sublimity he could not appreciate and enjoy nature under its various conditions. A man could not see the grandeur of a mountain-top, the magnificence of a sunset, the grand fall of water over a deep precipice, or lakes of ice, or miles of snow, without knowing what is beyond. Fortunately for those who stay at home, travellers have a large development of Sublimity, and glory in the appreciation of the natural beauty of scenery.

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RESUMÉ.

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Classification and Adaptation of the Faculties and their Position, as Corresponding with their Function.

PART I.

Every work of God is perfect — of man imperfect. Nor is it difficult to perceive at a glance whether a given thing is the workmanship of God or man, judgment being formed upon its internal structure alone. For whatever is divine in device or execution is absolutely perfect; whereas, whatever is human is improvable.

Pre-eminently is this true of whatever appertains to mind, because here the very perfection of Infinite Wisdom is manifest, and of finite contrivance palpable. If, therefore, Phrenology be true, appertaining as it does to mind, to attempt its scientific analysis, it will be found a perfect system of mental philosophy, complete in itself, and so palpably correspondent with nature as to carry conviction of its truth to every reflecting mind.

Moreover, whatever nature does, she effects by means of instruments, or what might be called tools; that is, for all her effects she has her causes. Consequently, if Phrenology be true, it will point out those instrumentalities by which various mental phenomena are attained, and in case it does this, it must embody the true science of mind.

This important subject will develop four points of phrenological fact and philosophy. First, the grouping of the organs, and their juxtaposition as facilitating their concert of action, showing that those designed to act most powerfully in concert are located nearest together, and also that those groups are placed in regions where they can perform their office to better advantage than if placed in any other part. And thus throughout universal nature we find every organ to occupy that particular position in which it can serve its office to better advantage than if located anywhere else. For example, all roots are found in the

ground, and could perform their office nowhere else, while the position of leaves and limbs enables them to act to better advantage than they could act anywhere else. Bark, the protector of trees, is on the outside, and the feet of all locomotive animals are just where those feet should be to perform their office. And thus of the fins and tail of fish, the eyes of all animals, the heart, muscles, bones, and everything. In case, therefore, Phrenology be true, we shall find all its organs to accord with this great arrangement of nature. In other words, we can see a philosophical fitness and adaptation between such organs and their offices. This law we shall apply, first, to groups of organs, and secondly, to individual organs.

Secondly, we shall give the exact analysis or adaptation of these respective faculties, and point out that great end in the animal or mental economy which they subserve, which will be found the most effectual of all means for obtaining a precise knowledge of the function of these faculties. To remember that to which a faculty is adapted, or its exact office in the mental economy, is to have both a general and specific idea of its nature, and what it does.

Thirdly, very many important moral inferences grow out of this analysis of the faculties, partly by pointing out the exact form in which they should be exercised to secure the highest amount of virtue and happiness, and partly by pointing out the origin and causes of vice.

Fourthly, this mode of discussing this subject will enable us to present to excellent advantage the general subject of the combinations of the faculties, as causing and accounting for mental phenomena. Yet this department will be rather incidental until

the other three shall have been completed, because it is based in them.

Everything in nature is self-classified. Thus, stones form one class; trees another; fish another; and birds, swine, tigers, monkeys, and human beings, each other classes. Nor does any individual, throughout all nature's works, stand alone; but everyone is grouped by its very nature into one or another class nearly like itself. Nor is any arrangement of nature more beneficial than this classification. Accordingly, since this classifying principle runs throughout universal nature, in case Phrenology forms a part of that nature, it must appertain equally to this science, and form no small part of it. And thus we find it does, though some of the faculties were discovered by one man in one nation and century, and others by other men in other nations and centuries; yet, on taking a general survey of them all, we find them self-classified into groups, all those bearing a general resemblance to each other being located together. Thus all the social faculties are located in a family circle in the lower portion of the head. The animal sentiments are found together at the sides of the head. The moral faculties are all in a cluster on the top of the head; while the intellectual faculties are in one solid body in the forehead, and their subdivisions occupy particular portions of their domain.

Moreover, the location of each of these groups corresponds beautifully with its respective office. Thus the social affections occupy the back and lower portion of the head, being thrust forward as little as possible, and covered by hair. And, accordingly, the feelings which they produce are brought forward in society less conspicuously than our other feelings. Thus we do not stand upon the corners of the streets to tell people how much we love our wives, children, and friends. In fact, the very proverb is that three spoil the company. In other words, we prefer to exercise our social faculties in the presence only of

those we love, because they experience a chill in the presence of those we do not love. In correspondence with this exclusive mode of exercising them, we find their organs placed below and behind the others, comparatively out of sight.

Again, as their organs are located in the posterior-inferior portion of the head, so their faculties occupy a like position in the mentality. To explain the law here involved. A given quantity of philosophical capability is more elevated in the scale of mentality than the same quantity of domestic love. That is, thousands of women have probably possessed as great an amount of social affection as Franklin or Bacon did of philosophical power; yet there is something in the grade or tone of intellectual character and philosophy which commends itself more to the inner comprehensions of mankind, and accordingly the social organs are below and behind the others. Or thus, proceeding from the soles of the feet to the crown of the head, at every inch of our ascending progress we find organs whose functions are more and still more important until we arrive at the crown of the head. True, feet are handy articles, and we cannot well do without them, yet we can live though they are destroyed. But the organs higher up in the body perform an office more vitally important to human existence, for we cannot live long without their action. Yet even they perform an office less essential to life than the heart and lungs—organs located at the top of the body proper, and performing the highest function of the life process—so essential that we cannot live an instant after their function ceases. But even they perform a less elevated office than the brain, which, located at the very top of the body, performs the highest function of all the mental. Man was not created mainly as a physical being, but as a mental and moral being. In other words, the brain performs that great function for which man, and, in fact, universal nature were created.

Brains, Drink and Commerce.

POWERFUL EVIDENCE; A STRONG WARNING.

Is the American workingman superior to the English and the German? The above question was answered in the affirmative, and the reasons were given in an article that appeared in papers in Belgium, France, and England, and was sent from this country for publication in Europe by M. Rudolph Meyhoffer, who came from Brussels as an international delegate to the Y. M. C. A. Jubilee in Boston last June. He stayed long enough to study industrial and educational conditions in the leading States, including the question of American trade supremacy.

England and other European countries have anxiously asked for the causes of the commercial supremacy of the United States. A recent number of the English edition of "The Review of Reviews" says: "'Cassell's Magazine' contains a number of short articles by some of the most prominent engineers and business-men of the United States upon the question of 'American Competition.' Most of the writers agree in saying that the American workman is the chief agent in enabling American manufacturers to take first place in the world. Walter MacFarland, of Pittsburg, gives one important reason for this. He says: 'It appears that the American workmen are much better time-keepers and far less given to dissipation than those in Great Britain.' One of the best firms of British shipbuilders recently stated that there is a loss of time amounting to nearly twenty per cent. due largely to drunkenness. If anything approaching these figures is true generally, there can be no surprise that (English) firms open to competition from well-managed American works should have a hard time. In inquiring as to the cause of this greater sobriety of the American, the fact appears that twenty years ago business

interests in the United States paid no attention to the effect of the beverage use of alcohol or of tobacco on working ability. About that time the now almost universal study of Physiology, which includes, with other laws of health, those which relate to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics began to be a legal requirement for all pupils in the public schools of this country."

During the last ten or fifteen years the children have been carrying from the schools to the home of the seventy-five millions of people of the United States the story of the evil nature and bad effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics. As a result of the diffusion of this knowledge the railroads of the United States now almost universally refuse employment to men who drink whether on or off duty.

Carroll D. Wright's Labor Bureau investigations show that more than seventy-five per cent. of the employers of skilled labor in the United States require total abstinence of their employees, and fifty per cent. of the employers of unskilled labor demand the same. These requirements, the cordial acquiescence in them by the employed, and the commercial supremacy which this knowledge helps to secure to the United States, have been promoted by the truth taught by the schools that alcoholic drinks injure working ability.

The different reception given by workmen to the employers' demand for abstinence where scientific temperance is not taught in the public schools is well illustrated in the following incident: The manager of the Borsig factory in Germany recently posted an order forbidding the workmen to bring into the factory beer or other spirituous liquors, or to drink the same during working hours. The

workmen, numbering over a thousand, held a meeting, and objected to this order. The next day they conspicuously carried in their beer. During the excitement caused by the order a pamphlet appeared by an old factory official who affirmed that the use of alcoholic drink was detrimental to the laborer's own interest. He referred to the cleverness and sobriety of the American workmen, which makes them able to do very exact and precise work, which, he says, is not possible in German industry because of the drinking habits of the laboring classes.

The American workman does not resent the employer's demand for abstinence, because he has learned, often from his child in public school, that alcohol not only dulls the brain, but weakens that nerve-control of muscle that is necessary to the precision essential for fine work.

The nomination for knighthood of Sir Hiram Maxim, the American-born inventor, for his work in England was one of the last official acts of Queen Victoria. In an article in the June number of "The World's Work," Sir Hiram furnishes direct testimony to the same point. While describing the results of the English unions, he says: "The English workman spends a great part of his earnings in beer, tobacco, and betting; he has no ambition." Of course not, for in dulling the brain, he dulls ambition. "The American workman," he says, "wishes to get on; he accomplishes a great deal more work in a day than any other workman in the world."

England is beginning to see the difference in results between occasional talks by temperance advocates to school children and the systematic graded public-school study of this topic required by law in the United States.

At a recent meeting in Birmingham addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the presiding officer, Edwin Smith, said: "We are being beaten in skill by America. She has been lavish

in spending money in educating the *brains* of her people while we have been lavish in poisoning them. If we spent per head on alcohol the same as America, our drink bill would be about sixty-six millions of pounds less than it is now. We cannot succeed commercially while we are handicapped in this way to the extent of forty-eight per cent. The great mass of the working people in this country are totally ignorant of the effect of drink." He said that England ought not to leave the education on this subject merely to the temperance societies, but that it should be undertaken by the State. Surely if the State must encourage the traffic for revenue, it should in fairness educate every child in government schools as to the nature and danger of alcohol and the benefits of total abstinence. He added in closing: "If the State will only educate the children against strong drink, England, commercially, may even yet be saved."

It has been wisely said that industrial supremacy belongs to that country which enjoys the cheapest material, the most improved machinery, and the most efficient labor."

As clear *brains* and steady nerves are needed for the preparation of both material and machinery, as well as for their use in production, that nation, other things being equal, whose *brains* are not dulled by alcohol and other narcotics will win in the world's competitions.

If, however, some so-called reformers of to-day are willing to legalize the opening of saloons on Sunday, we shall find that in a very short time that the commercial value of the American workman will deteriorate.

DR. CUYLER AT EIGHTY.

HIS STRONG NOTE OF WARNING.

The opinions of few men will have more weight than that of Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler against the opening of saloons on Sunday. He has

given fifty-nine years of his life to the advocacy of temperance principles, and consequently has had some experience in studying the question. He says: "A conflict is raging in this city of Greater New York which, as the sailors say of a storm, 'will blow harder before it blows less.' It concerns one of the fundamentals both of civic morality and spiritual religion. God's Book and God's Day are the two pillars on which Christianity rests; everything which tends to undermine the Sabbath undermines both church and commonwealth. God owns the one day in seven; to steal it is a robbery of our Heavenly Father. 'It was made for man,' not only for rest to his toiling body, but salvation for his immortal soul."

He gives six reasons why the opening of saloons should not be allowed on Sunday:

"(1) One argument is that Tammany Hall used the law for blackmailing purposes; but so it did the laws against gambling-houses and brothels; no one advocates a repeal of these last two mentioned statutes. Under the new reform administration blackmailing will not be permitted, so that the fear of "demoralizing" the police is groundless.

(2) During the late campaign prejudice was thought to be awakened as a "sumptuary" statute; it is nothing of the kind; it forbids no man to drink intoxicants; it only forbids their public sale on a certain day as it forbids a hundred other things on that day.

(3) A specious plea is made for the open saloon on the Sabbath "that it is the poor man's club-house"; and, because the "rich man" can go to the Union League Club and similar organizations on the Sabbath, an injustice is practised on the humbler laboring classes. There is no analogy between the case of an institution which is formed for social purposes and the saloon, which is opened on God's day for traffic in liquors. The fact that the laboring man is at leisure on that

day to haunt the saloon, and has his week's wages to spend from there, makes it especially dangerous; he squanders the money there which is needed for wife and children. Vastly more ought to be done to provide more and pleasant resorts for the poorer classes on the Sabbath; but one of the dealiest wrongs that can be done to them would be to legalize the grog-shop as their "Sunday Club House."

(4) During the late municipal campaign and in many of the daily papers the discussion has curiously turned on a particular nationality. It is agreed on all hands that the Irishman can buy his whisky and the Englishman his gin on Saturday, and guzzle them on Sunday at home if they choose, but the German must have his beer drawn fresh, or it is unpalatable; therefore, in order that all our Teutonic neighbors may be able to go and purchase their favorite beverage fresh it is right to desecrate God's day by opening wide the door of the saloons with all their terrible temptations to the people of all nationalities. No one but an idiot will suppose it is possible to limit the operations of open saloons to the single business of supplying fresh beer to their respectable German patrons. This would be rather a costly experiment.

(5) Some good people—I am sorry for both their judgment and their consciences—would compromise by opening the drink-shops for part of the Sabbath—say, after one or two o'clock—when the church services are over. Does the divine commandment cease its authority after one or two o'clock? Let all those who plead for opening the dram-shops for part of God's day go to London and witness the terrible scenes that I have seen there. The law closes all drinking resorts until six o'clock, and before that hour crowds gather at the doors of the "gin palaces"; and from that hour until midnight they are thronged with men and women too who keep up a horrible carnival of drunkenness and deviltry.

(6) I see no other honorable course for our new city administration to pursue but to deal with the Sunday-closing law on the statute-book. Compromise or cowardice will be fatal. The Legislature is not likely to repeal the law; they will not care to antagonize the consciences of all the Protestant churches, and especially of the vast Roman Catholic body. Staunch Protestant as I am, I cannot forget that my first public speech fifty-nine years



DR. CUYLER AT EIGHTY.

ago was in Glasgow City Hall alongside of that noble temperance philanthropist—Father Mathew. I have presided at a temperance gathering to honor Archbishop Ireland; and I rejoice at the recent stand taken by Archbishop Corrigan in New York. He recognizes the dangers which an open saloon on the Sabbath presents to multitudes of his people, especially to those of Irish lineage. In a recent address to his clergy he made the following manly utterance: "This coun-

try wants no Continental Sunday," said the Archbishop. "It is a matter beyond dispute that the decay of religion in Europe has coincided with and has been furthered by lax observation of the Sunday. . . . The great enemy of home is the saloon, and the greatest obstacle to spiritual contemplation is indulgence in intoxicating drink."

This vast city is—as my dear friend, Mr. Low, has declared—a composite of "various nationalities." But the Spaniard cannot bring here his bull-fights. The Mormon cannot bring here his polygamous household. The Parisian cannot bring here his Sunday horse-racing; and our worthy German citizen ought to understand that we must not legalize a tremendous desecration of God's day, and the opening of temptations to multitudes of young men, simply that he may have his lager-beer fresh "on draught" at his Sunday table.

Dr. Cuyler is a man of practical common-sense, of noble principles, of keen sympathies, and a man of wide moral outlook. His love of humanity has endeared him to not only his own countrymen, but to a large number of people abroad. We have had the privilege of meeting Dr. Cuyler on temperance platforms and at Woman's Suffrage meetings in England, and on one occasion he recalled to us Mr. Fowler's examination of his head many years ago. His lofty brow gives to his executive qualities a practical field for thought and work. He has always been in the vanguard of social, moral, and intellectual progress, and his last utterances have been those of keen discrimination in regard to the American people.



SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Notes, Comments, Readings, Etc.

BY DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

DONKEYS' AND MULES' DIGESTIVE POWER.

The abstemiousness of mules, and especially of donkeys, and their faculty of producing a sum of work which is very great, considering the quantity and quality of their food, are well-known facts. Looking for the cause of this physical superiority of donkeys and mules over horses of the same weight and subjected to the same feeding, it is natural to suppose that it is due to the greater digestive power of these homely animals. This belief has been clearly established by experiments made by Professor Sanson at the Agricultural School of Grignon, in France, in which he has subjected the digestive power of horses, donkeys, and mules to a comparative investigation. From his experiments he has deduced the following conclusions: (1) Mules have a digestive power notably higher than that of horses; they digest a stronger proportion of dry alimentary matter, and especially of crude proteine; (2) This superior digestive power of mules is transmitted to them by the donkey, who possesses it in a still higher degree; (3) The digestive superiority of mules compared with horses explains their superiority in labor; feeding being equal—they furnish more work, because they develop more energy from their food; (4) For the same quantity of proteine a mule furnishes, compared with the horse, an excess of work amounting to twelve per cent.; (5) It is therefore practical economy to substitute, wherever it is possible, the use

of mules for the use of horses in hard work, where speed is not required, but only patience and endurance.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEN.

Francis Galton, nephew of Darwin, has done some most valuable work in the study of human faculty. His work on "Hereditary Genius" is a classical work. Recently he gave a lecture before the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain on the improvement of the race through breeding. After speaking upon human variety and the distribution of types, giving a classification of each in 10,000 inhabitants of London, he speaks of the descent of qualities in a population. For the purpose of distinguishing he makes arbitrary standards, assuming M to represent mediocrity. Plus one degree is R; plus 2 degrees, S; plus 3, T; plus 4, U; and plus 5 and above, V. The descending scale he marked by small letters, r being minus 1; s, minus 2; t, minus 3; u, minus 4; and v, minus 5, and below. He then goes on to speak of the descent of qualities in a population. He says that in tracing the origin of the V class, which is highest in the classification, out of its 34 or 35 sons 6 come from V parentages, 10 from U, 10 from T, 5 from S, 3 from R, and none from any class below R. But the numbers of the contributing parentages have also to be taken into account. When this is done, the lower classes make their scores owing to their quantity and not to their

quality; for, while 35 V-class parents suffice to produce 6 sons of the V class, it takes 2,500 R-class fathers to produce 3 of them. Consequently, the richness in produce of V-class parentages is to that of the R class in an inverse ratio, or as 143 to 1. Similarly, the richness in produce of V-class children from parentages of the classes U, T, S, respectively, is as 3, $11\frac{1}{2}$, and 55 to 1. Moreover, nearly one-half of the produce of V-class parentages are V or U taken together, and nearly three-quarters of them are either V, U, or T. If, then, the desire is to increase the output of V-class offspring, by far the most profitable parents to work upon would be those of the V class, and in a threefold less degree those of the U class. When both parents are of the V class, the quality of parentages is greatly superior to those in which only one parent is a V. In that case the regression of the genetic centre goes twice as far back toward mediocrity, and the spread of the distribution among filials becomes nine-tenths of that among the parents, instead of being only three-quarters.

THE PERSISTENCE OF MENTAL POWERS.

In regard to the correlation between promise in youth and subsequent performance Mr. Galton continues: "No serious difficulty seems to stand in the way of classifying and giving satisfactory diplomas to youths of either sex, supposing there were a strong demand for it. But some real difficulty does lie in the question, Would such a classification be a trustworthy forecast of qualities in later life? The scheme of descent of qualities may hold good between the parents and the offspring at similar ages, but that is not the information we really want. It is the descent of qualities from men to men, not from youths to youths. The accidents that make or mar a career do not enter into the scope of this difficulty. It resides entirely in the fact that the

development does not cease at the time of youth, especially in the higher natures, but that faculties and capabilities which were then latent subsequently unfold and become prominent. Putting aside the effects of serious illness, which is often but not always a bar to development, I do not suppose there is any risk of retrogression in capacity before old age comes on. The mental powers that a youth possesses continue with him as a man; but other faculties and new dispositions may arise and alter the balance of his character. He may cease to be efficient in the way of which he gave promise, and he may perhaps become efficient in unexpected directions."

YOUTHFUL PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE.

On this point Mr. Galton says: "The correlation between youthful promise and performance in mature life has never been properly investigated. Its measurement presents no greater difficulty, so far as I can foresee, than in other problems which have been successfully attacked. It is one of those alluded to in the beginning of this lecture as bearing on race-improvement, and being on its own merits suitable for anthropological inquiry. Let me add that I think its neglect by the vast army of highly educated persons who are connected with the present huge system of competitive examinations to be gross and unpardonable. Neither schoolmasters, tutors, officials of the universities, nor of the State Department of Education, have ever to my knowledge taken any serious step to solve this important problem, though the value of the present elaborate system of examinations cannot be rightly estimated until it is solved. When the value of the correlation between youthful promise and adult performance shall have been determined, the figures given in the table of descent will have to be reconsidered."

POSSIBILITY OF IMPROVING THE RACE.

On this subject Dr. Galton says: "The possibility of improving the race of a nation depends on the power of increasing the productivity of the best stock. This is far more important than that of repressing the productivity of the worst. They both raise the average, the latter by reducing the undesirables, the former by increasing those who will become the lights of the nation. It is therefore all-important to prove that favor to selected individuals might so increase their productivity as to warrant the expenditure in money and care that would be necessitated. An enthusiasm to improve the race would probably express itself by granting diplomas to a select class of young men and women, by encouraging their intermarriages, by hastening the time of marriage of women of that high class, and by provision for rearing children healthily. The means that might be employed to compass these ends are dowries, especially for those to whom moderate sums are important, assured help in emergencies during the early years of married life, healthy homes, the pressure of public opinion, honors, and above all the introduction of motives of religious or quasi-religious character. Indeed, an enthusiasm to improve the race is so noble in its aim that it might well give rise to the sense of a religious obligation. In other lands there are abundant instances in which religious motives make early marriages a matter of custom, and continued celibacy to be regarded as a disgrace, if not a crime. The customs of the Hindoos, also of the Jews, especially in ancient times, bear this out. In all costly civilizations there is a tendency to shrink from marriage on prudential grounds. It would, however, be possible so to alter the conditions of life that the most prudent course for an V-class person should lie exactly opposite to its present direction, for he or she might find that

there were advantages and not disadvantages in early marriage, and that the most prudent course was to follow their natural instincts."

OUR EMOTIONS.

Emotions are both agreeable and healthful, and painful and unhealthful. For instance, the emotion of love is agreeable, of hate disagreeable. Yet even the emotion of love in excess may be painful. All our emotions should be kept under control. Some writer, whose name is not given, has written on this subject the following important truths. He, or she, says:

"Many women are not ashamed to confess that they are ruled by feeling. I can't help worrying. I can't help grieving. I can't help getting angry. I can't help being afraid. These are common utterances, and not one of them is true. Substitute 'won't' for 'can't' in each sentence, and the statements may be relied upon. For instance: A bundle of nerves went for a drive with a friend. All went pleasantly until the horse shied with some violence and began 'acting up.' Instantly the bundle clutched her friend's arm and screamed. He, being rather dazed at the sudden necessity of having to control two scared creatures, nevertheless checked his own fears, and said with sharp sternness to the woman, 'Stop!' and to the horse 'Go on!' Both obeyed. There was shame and hurt pride in the heart of one of them, but she was forever cured of the clutching and screaming habit. She discovered that after all she could help it. Self-control is practically as limitless as we choose to make it, and the weak will, like the weak muscle, is strengthened by exercise.

DIGESTION, VERSUS FERMENTATION.

BY DR. E. P. MILLER.

There are two kinds of so-called ferments which enter into the process of digestion, one of which is called unorganized ferment or enzyme, and the other organized ferment. The opera-

tions of these substances are just as different from each other, as night is from darkness, as good is from evil, as health from disease. One is the natural, healthful, life-giving process which the Creator designed to be employed in the digestion of foods and the other is the result of using a device of man that from first to last is a fermenting, putrefying health-and-life-destroying process, which has caused more suffering, disease, and death, than war, pestilence, and famine, combined. Dr. Chapman, in his Physiology, describes these two agents as follows:

"The unorganized ferments, enzymes, so far as their composition is understood, are nitrogenous substances resembling, in some respects, albuminous bodies. These bodies are elaborated within the cells of the glands producing them, and have the power even in very small quantities of decomposing or splitting other substances without entering into combination with them or their products. Among such enzymes may be mentioned the ptyalin of the saliva, the pepsin of the gastric juice, the steapsin of the pancreatic juice, etc., the uses of which in the digestion of food will be considered hereafter.

"Organized ferments, as distinguished from the unorganized or enzymes, are organized living beings, the putrefactive and fermentive processes that they give rise to, being phases in the life of such micro-organisms. An enzyme or unorganized ferment differs therefore from an organized one, in that its characteristic effect, such as converting starch into maltose by ptyalin, is effected after separation from the cells that produce it, whereas the fermentation of glucose by the organized ferment or yeast fungus (*saccharomyces cerevisiae*), resulting in the formation of carbon dioxide and alcohol, is a stage in the life history of that micro-organism."

The term ferment is not one that should be applied to the enzymes spoken of as "the unorganized ferments that are elaborated within the cells of the glands producing them," for they are not in reality ferments, but simply digestive agents provided to prepare the nutritive constituents of food for absorption and assimilation. They transform nutriment into living tissue, and thus support life and maintain health, while the work of the organized ferments is directly opposite, for they, by fermentation, destroy nutrition and change nutritive material or life-giving matter into putrefied or dead matter.

The enzyme, ptyalin, is one of the principal digestive agents in saliva, which is an alkaline solution that is absolutely essential for the perfect digestion of car-

bohydrates. The enzyme, pepsin, is the principal agent of the gastric juice, which contains an acid that is absolutely essential to the proper digestion of the nutritive materials called protein, such as albumen, gluten, casein, and all nitrogenous foods. The steapsin of the pancreatic juice, the bile secreted by the liver, and the juices of the intestines, are alkaline, and these fluids complete the digestion of carbohydrates and the emulsifying of the fats, thus completing the preparation of all the nutritive elements for absorption and assimilation.

Digestion is a vitalizing, while fermentation is a devitalizing process. The first supplies material for new organic structures; the second destroys organic structures and starts the débris on the way to the manure heap. One is a life-giving and health-preserving, the other a disease-producing and life-destroying process.

The organized ferment is an animal germ that lives and propagates by the consumption of sugar, combined with moisture and heat.

Yeast is the principal agent for producing fermentation. There are three forms or conditions in which it propagates; namely, yeast fermentation, acetic fermentation, and putrefactive fermentation. The yeast germ begins its destructive work and is carried into the stomach mainly by being incorporated into bread. This is done for the avowed purpose of making the bread light and more easily digested. In making bread, the cook dissolves a yeast cake in warm water, and as soon as the flour is stirred into the water, the yeast germs begin to devour the sugar in the flour and thus they propagate and multiply, until nearly all the sugar is consumed. These germs consume nearly one-fifth of the carbohydrates in the flour, by developing new germs, and by this process they multiply by millions, and in so doing generate alcohol and carbon dioxide, two deadly poisons. It is the carbon dioxide gas that makes the bread light. When the sugar in the flour is thus all used, unless the dough is moulded into loaves and baked, acetic or vinegar fermentation is set up, and this rapidly generates into putrefactive fermentation, which ends in the total destruction of all the protein as well as carbohydrates contained in the flour.

It is generally supposed that baking the bread kills the yeast germs, and that the gas and alcohol are thus evaporated. This may be true so far as the outside of the bread is concerned, but not for the inside, and the yeast germs contained therein are eaten and carried into the stomach, alimentary canal, and blood.

Starch and sugar are the main nutri-

tive constituents in the carbohydrates, and in the process of digestion they are converted first into maltose and galactose and later into glucose or fruit sugar before they are, or can be, assimilated. The most of the sugar consumed by the people of this country is cane sugar, of which we use annually an average of about sixty-eight pounds per capita. Cane sugar does not easily ferment, but it is never assimilated except it is changed into glucose or fruit sugar, which is readily fermented. When yeast germs are present, with heat and moisture, fermentation sets in and such fermentation is a prolific cause of dyspepsia or indigestion. Carbon dioxide (carbonic acid gas, as it is commonly called) and alcohol are both generated in the alimentary canal by yeast fermentation. In this way the blood soon becomes loaded with dead and living yeast germs, with carbon dioxide and alcohol and other impurities, and these impurities accumulate in the tissues, and thus the germs of all forms of acute and chronic disease are generated. The bowels become constipated and the effete and putrefying matters generated by fermentation, as well as other effete and waste matter, are not carried out of the body by defecation, but are thrown upon the kidneys, and thus diabetes and Bright's disease are developed; or they may be carried to the skin, and eczema and other skin eruptions appear; or they may be forced out in boils and carbuncles, or appear in cancer or other tumors; or they may be sent to the mucous surfaces, and nasal catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, tuberculosis, or pneumonia may be developed. Thus all forms of chronic and acute diseases may be engendered. By taking cold and checking the action of the skin, these impurities may clog the capillary vessels of some of the organs or tissues of the body and an acute and local inflammation or general fever be engendered.

Dr. J. H. Salisbury, one of the first and ablest chemists and microscopists in this country, in his work "Alimentation and Disease," says:

"Nearly all diseases that flesh is heir to aside from those produced by parasites, poisons, and injuries in general, are the terrible outcome of defective and unhealthy feeding."

In speaking of consumption, he says:

"During the first and second stage of consumption there is not necessarily any cough or expectoration, yet both of these are present in many cases from catarrh and bronchial irritation. The catarrh may have become established from continually taking cold, as persons living almost exclusively upon fermentable food are liable to do, on account of the alcoholic, vinegar, and carbonic acid

products constantly passing off through the air passages, which keeps the pores partially paralyzed, open, and enervated.

"The digestive organs in consumption may be aptly compared to an old vinegar barrel; and, like it, they require frequent and thorough washing out before any fermentable food can be taken in without fermenting.

"No one need hope to handle consumptives successfully by change of climate or by medicinal remedies. It is a disease arising from long-continued unhealthy alimentation, and can only be cured by the removal of its cause. This cause is fermenting food, and the products of this fermentation (carbonic acid gas, alcohol, yeast, and vinegar) are the more important factors in developing the peculiar pathological symptoms, conditions, and states in this complaint which is generally and erroneously believed to be incurable."

In speaking of chronic diarrhea, Dr. Salisbury says:

"The active fermentation and development of yeast plants and the resultant gaseous products in the alimentary canal act as an irritant poison and cathartic of a peculiar character."

Professor Atwater, the Government chemist at Washington, quotes from Sir Henry Thompson, a noted English physician and authority on this subject, as follows:

"I have come to the conclusion that more than half the diseases which embitter the middle and latter part of life are due to avoidable errors in diet, * * and that more mischief in the form of actual disease, of impaired vigor, and of shortened life, accrues to civilized man, * * * in England and throughout Central Europe, from erroneous habits of eating than from the habitual use of alcoholic drink, considerable as I know that evil to be."

Dr. John Butler, an eminent New York physician, says:

"A very little yeast introduced into the stomach already weak will suffice to start fermentation of food; and yeasty fermentation once started tends to perpetuate itself indefinitely. As a result of this fermentation, carbonic acid gas is set free, which not only paralyzes the healthy activities of the secreting glands of the stomach and intestinal canal, but, in consequence of its irritant action on the mucous membrane, a catarrhal condition arises, which besides keeping the parts in a state of sub-acute inflammation, allows the stomach, duodenum, and whole intestinal tract to be continually so filled with mucus that mechanically their functions are impeded so that every meal put into a stomach in this yeasty, slimy condition only further increases

the difficulty. More and more yeast is formed, which is absorbed into the blood; healthy nutrition becomes impossible, and that part of the body naturally the weakest or most overworked is the first to suffer; it may be the heart, lungs, brain, kidneys, or spinal chord."

HOW DISEASE GERMS ARE ORGANIZED.

As we have already stated, each tissue has its own special cell germ that takes out of the nutriment in the food that which is required for its growth and renewal; so also the yeast germs, being destructive to nutritive material, may develop a special disease germ for each tissue in the body, and still these germs may all belong to the same yeast family, although under the microscope they might present a somewhat different appearance.

A great many people in this world think that disease, pain, and death are sent upon the human family through some mysterious dispensation of Providence; but when they fully understand the science of life, they will discover that they bring these calamities upon them-

selves by direct violation of the laws of their own bodies.

Unleavened bread made from the entire wheat possesses all of the vital properties of the nutritive constituents of foods required by the tissues of the body; and, for all except little children, it is the very best balanced in nutritive material of any one food that man can eat. It has protein for muscles, brain, and nerves, fat and carbohydrates for animal heat and force and energy, and mineral matter for the bones and other tissues, and hence is the real staff of life. But yeast bread is contaminated with the germs of corruption and putrefaction before it enters the mouth, and these germs often multiply and increase in the stomach and alimentary canal, devouring and polluting the nutrition required by the tissues, dropping their dead carcasses all along their track, making a seed-bed for disease germs wherever they are, and death, sooner or later, claims the victim. This is a question of life or death, which, owing to the ignorance of the people, nearly always ends all too soon in the grave.—Kansas Farmer.

Phrenology and Cupid.

IN FOUR PARTS.

(I.) ST. VALENTINE.
(III.) THE EVEN SONG.

(II.) THE WEDDING CHIME.
(IV.) LOVE, LOVE SUBLIME.

BY MARGARET ISABEL COX.

PART I.

Phrenology and Love divine;
Dan Cupid and St. Valentine.

St. Valentine's Day chosen by the God
Of Love for mating hearts in wedded
bliss;
St. Valentine's Night and Cathedral
bells
Of St. Phrenology ring out their cheer
In merry chime to all, to those who
are
Disciples well beloved, who love her
too;
St. Valentine's Night and Cathedral
bells
Of St. Phrenology a welcome ring
To those who love her not, who know
her not.

St. Valentine's Night, earth snow-gar-
mented;
Cherubic white-winged boy whose tiny
hands
Hold bow and arrow, but not upward
cast,
All day most happy in the thought
that he
Brought happiness of Love to human
hearts,
All day most happy and content till
now.
He knows not why o'er him a darksome
pall

Of saddest thought low rests. He
wanders on
Not caring whither thro' the mazing
crowd,
Unheeding of the wistful glances from
The eyes of sire and grand-dame,
youth and maid.

The chime of bells in distance far he
hears,
And as he onward passes, lured by
them,
He hears a Voice and feels a Presence
near
That he sees not, for blinded are his
eyes.
He hears a Voice entrilling him with
joy
Strange and unspeakable. "Be not
afraid,
I am thy Friend, and come a Messen-
ger
From St. Phrenology's Cathedral-
shrine.
She knows of thee, misguided Boy,
and why
Thou art cast down upon this Day of
Love."

In awe and wonder Cupid makes reply,
With half-sad smile: "O, Presence,
wondrous, strange,
Do thou reveal why I am sad. I fain
Would know."

"O, Cupid Boy," the answer came,
"What tangled web thy ignorance has
wove
For hearts of men and for thyself as
well.
List to Love's song! Discordance or
a psalm?
Love's rich, red rose! Its fragrance
—is it thorned?
Turn not away from me, dear. Friend
I am.
Unbind thy pretty eyes and gaze upon
Thy handiwork. Behold for thine
own self
If it be good or ill. Yes, it is true
That two are wed, well-mated each to
each—
Sometimes without the guide Phre-
nology.

Yes, Cupid, it is true that thou hast
aimed
Quite well—sometimes; alas! 'tis too
oft-true
That thou hast left dread havoc in thy
train."

Then spake the Boy in low and mourn-
ful tone:

"Thy words are revelation unto me.
My promises have proved a mirage oft,
And lives I thought would merge with
even glow
Ere eventide sought out the parted
ways.
I see it all. How I have heard the plea
Of empty hearts for sweet affection
when
'Twas best for them affection were
denied.
How Friendship's fair white bloom I
have mistook
For Love's rose-colored loveliness so
sweet.
I grieve for all."

The Presence answered: "True,
Thou hast sad havoc played with
hearts and lives,
And it is best for thee thou knowest
it.
'Twas Love, aye Love, itself that
blinded thee,
For 'Pity is akin to Love,' we know."

The Boy upturned his tearful face,
and would
Have made reply. The Presence
kissed away
The tears with: "There, don't cry,
dear little Dan.
I would not hurt thee needlessly, but
is
It not best that we know our faults—
mistakes?"

"I see it all," cried he, "in vision
clear,
As if a talisman were given me
To view the future with the present-
past
Of those I've mated in the bonds of
Love.

I see the faded orange-wreath, and
 hear
 The curse of children on parental
 troth.
 O, if I might redeem the sad, sad
 past!"

Up spake the Presence: "I would not
 arraign
 Thee for thy faults like criminal be-
 fore
 The Justice-Bar. Sweet, elfish Boy,
 look up.
 Thou, little Dan, mayst still redeem
 dear Love.
 List to Cathedral chime! 'Tis calling
 thee.
 Come thou to St. Phrenology, and
 learn
 To read as on a scroll the Heart and
 Mind.
 Thou mayst learn, too, to teach dear
 Love to wait
 Tribunal of the Mind, the Soul, the
 Self,
 And quell the Heart's desire until it
 can
 Array itself in comely garb of Love."

Half-fearful and half-trusting Cupid
 reached
 Out tiny hand for guidance, asking if
 There might be his the balm of heal-
 ing, too,
 For hearts he blindly wounded. Came
 reply:
 "Aye, aye, and thou mayst bring the
 Prodigal
 Back to his plighted vow in penitence;
 Phrenology will place upon thy heart
 Her talismanic name, and she will
 place
 Her seal upon thy forehead — thou
 shalt know
 Her ev'ry wish, and they will be thine
 own."

"O, Presence Strange," the Boy's
 voice is a prayer,
 "I pray thee take me to her. I would
 learn
 Of her, and would her humble subject
 be.

I pray thee, take me to her, Presence
 Strange."

And sweet as chime of bells the an-
 swer came.
 Again the Presence touched his brow
 in fond
 Caressing Love; and, lo, Dan Cupid
 saw
 As ne'er before a visioned Loveliness.
 For St. Phrenology before him stood;
 Presence 'rayed in garments white of
 Truth,
 The wand of Truth within her fair
 right hand,
 Upon her crown emblazoned: "Know
 Thyself."
 As one entranced he listened unto her.

"I am Phrenology, dear little Dan,
 In yon Cathedral is my dwelling-
 place.
 This very Night of dear St. Valentine
 Two will be wed who my Disciples are.
 Womana, fair and sweet to look upon,
 And Manus, comely in his manful
 strength,
 This very Night of dear St. Valentine
 These two will plight their sacred
 marriage vow
 And will receive my benison. Long
 since
 I chose them for each other, set apart.
 Come thou and learn the lesson of the
 hour—
 List, list, the bells are chiming 'Come,
 O come!'
 List to their call!"

The little Penitent
 Across Cathedral threshold passes
 with
 Dear St. Phrenology and up the aisle
 To altar-shrine. Here he finds place
 half-hid
 In floral bower. While the organ fills
 The great Cathedral with the lullaby
 Of Love's content and with the pæan-
 prayer,
 Love's aspiration high, Dan Cupid
 kneels,
 Devotional desire enthralling him
 To be Disciple of Phrenology.

Fair Tuna's minstrel-soul, in unison
With Knowledge, Life, and Love, en-
trances him.

While he beholds at sacred altar-place
Phrenology, her countenance aglow
With light of Love, and sees Womana
pass

With Manus 'cross Cathedral thresh-
old, while

He peers from 'tween the altar blooms
into

The happy faces of the wedding-
guests,

And shyly passes closer, closer still,

To St. Phrenology, in silent vow,
He pledges to redeem the past mis-
takes—

To make the watchword, "Know Thy-
self," his own.

And voice of great Cathedral organ
sweeps

Adown the aisles and up to floralled
dome—

Phrenology's grand wedding-march,
attuned

To hearts that Know and Love, that
Love and Know.



"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.

PHRENOLOGY IN CHILDHOOD.

No. 563.—If parents would only have their children's character delineated when young—say at five years of age—they and the children would be spared a great deal of unnecessary discomfiture and disappointment. Many wait until the character is partially formed, and then think they can bend the twig of life into any shape they like.

Our experience has been so varied in regard to children that we yearn to spare anxious fathers and mothers from the sufferings of mind that we know they must pass through if their children are not properly trained, guided, and developed in youth. One cannot begin too soon to carry out the discipline that is intended to be adopted later in life. It is of no use to give a direction to a child and then not see

that it is carried out; this is worse treatment for the child than as if he were allowed his own bent of mind.

We would therefore urge upon parents the wisest course in life, namely, to try to understand the child from the commencement of its existence.

Little Eleanor has a happy disposition, and looks as though she had just finished doing up her last Christmas present for her tree. She is a child upon whom the sun has been allowed to shine, and we trust that she will always be encouraged to see the bright side of life.

She has a wide-awake mind, an active brain, a lively organization, a nervous and easily excited temperament, and a thoughtful, idealistic character. Her head as well as her face indicates a fun-loving disposition. She must be encouraged to look on the bright side of everything pertaining to her work,

and she will never lose the charm of her nature, but will be a blessing to all around her.

Some children pick up knowledge very easily; she is one of this kind, and is on the move all the time. It is hard to repress her spirits or her energies. Older people are a delight to her because she is able to gain from them special knowledge and information. She has a healthy organization and a nervous, sanguine temperament, which

She is a born grammarian, and will know the proper use of language, and should be developed along the lines previously suggested. It will be quite easy for her to imitate others, and if her mother needs someone to help her in the drawing-room to entertain her guests, she will be just the one to help her do it. She should be taught to sing and to look upon music as a special gift, and allowed to practice rather than compelled to; then she will feel what a lovely thing it is to have the privilege of studying music.



NO. 563.—ELEANOR PICKERING,
LANCASTER, O.

Age, three years; weight thirty-one pounds; circumference of head nineteen and a half; height of head thirteen inches; length of head fourteen inches.

inclines her to go heart and soul into everything that she undertakes to do. She is friendly and hospitable, and is a lovely little companion. The natural trend of her mind will show itself in teaching, writing, and poetry. All her ingenious and artistic qualities will show themselves in a dual direction; first, in arranging and working out her plans with taste and elegance; and, secondly, in adapting herself to express her ideas with all the beauty and appropriateness of a skilled writer.

General Washington.

FOR OUR YOUNG READERS.

This month we celebrate General Washington's birthday, and as we have repeatedly been asked to publish a sketch of him that the present generation might know him more intimately and emulate his characteristics, we have consented to do so. With regard to the immortal Washington, the distinguished element of his greatness consisted in the uniformity of his qualities, and the universal strength of nearly all his elements of character.

The physiologies of most distinguished men are more or less deformed with extremes, either of prominence or sharpness, or with equal deficiencies. Washington's physiology evinces neither. No one feature of his face predominating, yet all were strongly marked; thus his nose is large, but not too large, and as to his chin, eyebrows, cheek-bones, face, and forehead, greatness distinguished them all.

His temperament was powerful and equally balanced. He was over six feet in height, and broad in proportion to his stature; yet if his height had been less his great breadth would have rendered him too stout-built for good looks, or if he had been less broad his great height would have rendered him spindling, whereas he was neither.

The prominence of his features indicates a most powerful system. Such an organization could put forth unusual effort without tiring.

HIS PHRENOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

This same condition of balance conjoined with the highest degree of strength appertained equally to his Phrenology. His forehead was large, but evenly developed. To the highest order of Perceptive intellect was added a large development of Reflective capacity. In a bust of him taken from life by Brower, the Reflectives appear even more conspicuous than in any of his engravings, and stand out in very distinct relief. His head too was very high; yet not too high for its breadth, nor too broad for its height, to attain the same admirable proportion.

His individual phrenological organs also manifested in this same degree great power with balance and harmony of action. A temperament like his is uniformly found to possess a most extraordinary development of Firmness, together with large Self-Esteem and Combaticiveness and the combined qualities of courage and caution give unconquerable will and the highest order of magnanimity. To all the sternness and dignity caused by Self-Esteem and Firmness he added the affability conferred by large Approbativeness, Benevolence, and Ideality; and that he possessed these phrenological developments is evinced, in part, by the accompanying portrait.

THE SOCIAL FACULTIES.

He had a high development of all the social qualities, and that he possessed the respective organs in a corresponding degree is a matter of history, as evinced by his power to obtain friendship and co-operation of his countrymen, and by the strength of his attachment as a husband and his complete devotedness to his mother, to whom he yielded the most implicit obedience, and for whom he manifest-

ed great filial affection, even after his country had repeatedly crowned him with laurels of the highest distinction.

ELEMENTS OF CONTROL AND COURAGE.

That his Caution was equal to his heroic courage is also a matter of history, and that both Combaticiveness and Cautiousness are about equal in size and activity is seen in his bust, and to the combination of these two elements America owed the final triumph of her arms over fearful odds. His Secretiveness and Acquisitiveness were large; the former of which he evinced in a great variety of ways, and the latter in his rigid economy both in public and private life.

Ideality is seen to be large in the engraving, and in accordance with this development he was polite in his manners, showed good taste as well as system in all things, and was never known to commit a breach of propriety. He had large Human Nature and Agreeableness, and the extent in which he manifested these elements has rarely been equalled.

THE PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES.

Form, too, is very large and Size most extravagant, as seen by that shade in the likeness over the eye, internally, and his mode of marshalling his forces in general military character exemplified these mental elements in a corresponding degree of power. No man ever disposed of soldiery to better effect. No man ever evinced a larger development of Order and Locality, which confer that power.

CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

Let our young readers remember George Washington as being a man who venerated and obeyed his mother; one who was courageous, firm, and discreet; and one who was economical in the spending of money, orderly in his habits, and punctual in his engagements.

Men and Women of Note.

THE LATE MRS. "JENNIE JUNE" CROLY.

Some of the Thoughts Expressed at the Memorial Meeting, January 4th.

"The necessity of the times has always produced a leader. The Revolution had its General Washington, the Civil War its Lincoln, while the



THE LATE MRS. CROLY.

Woman's Revolution has had its Jennie June."—These were the appropriate remarks of the president of Sorosis, Mrs. Dennison.

Perhaps no woman on this side of the Atlantic has stirred so many of her own sex to work in club life as has Mrs. Croly, and, although she has stepped into a larger life, she has left her work behind her to be her best monument. She lived long enough to see many of her efforts or ambitions succeed. Sorosis was her first great

care, but the Woman's Press Club, and, later, the General Federation of Women's Clubs were very close to her heart and interests. She was "first, last, and always a newspaper woman," and was encouraged by her husband to engage in this work. Mrs. Croly was mentally adapted to the launching of new ideas connected with woman's work, and from her emanated the enthusiasm, the cheerful spirit, the liberal service that will make her remembered as long as there is a woman's club in existence.

She has "lived to live forever," as Mrs. Wilbour expressed it. She has extended from time to time social hospitality for the benefit of her work. Her house was always open to the cause she had at heart, and she certainly loved club work with a royal enthusiasm.

"As a woman among women," said the Rev. Phebe Hanaford, "she was persevering and fearless." It must be remembered that she commenced her club work at a time when there were but few women journalists, and when women did not bind themselves together for intellectual culture. Her life was full of loyalty, love, patriotism, and that broader sympathy that unites women of all nationalities and creeds together. As Mrs. Zabriskie expressed it: "She was just as lovely at the end of her life as she was at the beginning. The key to her power—the secret that unlocked the hearts of others—was her power to realize the good in every human being. She always presented the 'speck side down.'"

One of the most beautiful bits of her work was her effort to create a Federation of Women, in which the interests of women of all countries would be united; and happy was she at the last General Council of Women held in London, when she saw the grand advancement that had been made in the cause of womanhood through her earlier efforts. The ce-

menting influence of her character, which manifested itself through her large Conscientiousness and patriotic spirit, has enabled her through her English birth to come to a better understanding of the character of both American and English women, and her one long desire has been to see and use the best characteristics in everyone.

"Her sweet disposition as a child showed itself when she was sent by her father to quell a mob outside his house dressed in her little white frock," said Mrs. Griffin, who is the president of the Society of American Women in London; who also said that she felt that "Mrs. Croly was more of an influence than a power, and was a link between the old world and the new—teaching English and American women to understand each other better."

Her large Benevolence was another characteristic of her devotedness to others. Mrs. Alden beautifully expressed this phase of her character when she said of her: "There was no bitterness in any word she ever wrote

or spoke, and the women of America owe her so deep a debt of gratitude that no one will be able to estimate her influence. Her sweetness of temper enabled us all to love her for herself, and she has proved to be one of the benefactors of the world."

In one of her last conversations with the president of Sorosis she unwittingly left a message to all women showing her large Spirituality and absolute faith through the divine will that "there would always exist a Woman's Federation—for it is written," she said, "in the book of destiny."

Mrs. Mary Riley Smith wrote an original poem, one stanza of which was as follows:

"Then back to our separate places,
A little more lonely we creep,
With a little more care on our faces,
The wrinkles a little more deep,
And we stagger—Oh, God! how
we stagger!
As we lift the old load to our back
A little more heavy to carry
For want of the comrade we lack."

May we all follow her example in unselfishness.

MUSIC HAS CHARMS WHICH SOOTHE THE MODERN MIND.



THE VIOLIN OF JAN KUBELIK.

As genius is not alone possessed by one sex, we give the portraits of Jan Kubelik and Marguerite M. E. Fritsch. The world has been at the feet of the former, who is a young man of twenty-one years of age, who has suddenly appeared before New York audiences, and who is now under the management of Daniel Frohman to play to the tune of \$100,000.

His head measures $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches,

which is a good proportion for the length and height. His hands are strong and brown, and he wears a silver ring of coiled serpents that seem to whisper their cunning to his fingers as he plays.

HIS FATHER.

Of his father, who is a Bohemian vegetable gardener, the young man said: "He can play all instruments;

he cared for music from his boyhood, but they would not let him play. He was set to plough, and hoe, and prune.

wish for what he wished must have been in my heart; then he taught me what he knew of the dances of the



JAN KUBELIK THE VIOLINIST.

(1) A Broad Brow. (2) Large Tune. (3) Ideality. (4) Memory.

In America the boys follow what life they like. He had to be a gardener, but when I was five years old all the

guitar, the songs of the mandolin, the dreams of the violin, and I came to care from the time I was five years old

as he cared for music." He also tells how poor they were, that the instruments his father had were very old, and one day the violin on which he had played fell to pieces. He says "he shall never forget that. He was wild with grief, for there was no money to buy another. My father actually wept." It was then that the boy made the cigar-box violin from the broken strings of the dead instrument and a bit of cedar cut from an old cigar-box; he built another as skillfully as his father drew flowers from the sand. Eight years ago he went to Prague to study, and in a little time knew more than his master. The boy then studied with Seveik, and at last he appeared in the Philharmonic Hall in Prague, and played the Paganini Concerto until Prague went wild. It was in Vienna, however, where he made his formal debüt, and after that appeared in Paris, Milan, Nice, and Rome. In the latter place he played before the Pope, who told him that he had heard that the soul of Paganini was new-born. He decorated the boy with the order of Saint Gregory, which is very seldom bestowed. In Vienna the Archduchess Theresa sat in her box while he played eight encores, and afterward sent him a scarf-pin made of her crest in diamonds.

But what should be particularly interesting to American boys is the advice he has given them. He said: "I should like to tell them how to succeed. They must learn to wish," said this young Solomon, "until they know how to wish and wish. Until their whole soul is one wish they can never be what they would be. A wish that hurts and hurts—that is the wish that comes true! And the whole world and poverty, and no friends and ill-health, cannot stop it. If they wish, they will work—wishing and working will make the world right over for them. The boy who would like to succeed, he cannot succeed; but the boy who wishes to succeed till he cannot eat or sleep, or do anything but work for wishing—he has success."

A WONDERFUL BROW.

Kubelik has a wonderfully broad brow, which accompanies a good instrumentalist; but he has more than this—he has the mind of an artist. Along in the region of the faculties of Ideality, Sublimity, Spirituality, Be-



MARGUERITE M. E. FRITSCH.

(1) Vital Temperament. (2) Large Tone and Weight.
(3) Crassity.

nevolence, and Comparison he finds his ideal musical tones. When he says he believes sometimes that music

belongs to the open air—to the night and the moon-rise and the rising wind—he shows that violin-playing is more than a mechanical art; it is a triumph of the whole soul, the whole character filled with pathos, originality, and fervor.

Tune and Time, which fill out the lower arch of the eye about half an inch from the eyebrow backward, indicates the activity of the brain-cells in this location.

MARGUERITE M. E. FRITSCH.

Genius has left its stamp upon another individual, who, though not so well known to the world as a performer, yet is a rising star, and will one day surprise New York with her eloquence on the violin. Her power is varied, her scope is marvellous, and her touch is a revelation of the genius that is behind it.

Her portrait, as well as the one of Kubelik indicates the touch of the vital temperament combined with the mental, which adds much to the light and shade of her composition. Color is what is so much needed in the technique of a violinist. This she has in a full degree. She is the same age as Kubelik, and weighs 140 pounds. Her head measures 21 inches in circumference, by 14½ inches in height, by 14 inches in length. Her ancestry is

unique. Her father was a German, and was an exceedingly clever linguist and inventor. Her mother is an American, whose father was the celebrated General Jean Baptiste Kleber, aide-de-camp to Napoleon; but her paternal grandfather is a celebrated Russian violinist. Through her father, mother, and grandparents she has inherited the impetus and genius of the German, American, English, French, and Russian.

Her brain is a very active one, and she shows exceptional powers of mind through her large Sublimity, Causality, Destructiveness, Combativeness, Approbateness, Conscientiousness, Comparison, Human Nature, Ideality, Benevolence, and the Perceptive faculties, including Time and Tune.

Her emotional nature is easily stirred when she takes hold of a violin, and her mother, who is an excellent concert-player, encourages her daughter in her wonderful talent. Besides being a fine teacher of music, and having exceptional powers of technique in execution, Miss Fritsch has a talent for the drama, which she could so cultivate as to make herself a first-class actress.

Some people would be glad to have but one of her gifts, but she has been fortunate in receiving more than her share, and we trust that she will make (as we believe she will) a full return.

REVIEWS.

"The Rights of Man," by Lyman Abbott. Price, \$1.00. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., New York.

Lyman Abbott is just the man we would expect to find writing upon a subject of this nature. The volume is an interesting compilation of lectures delivered last winter before the Lowell Institute of Boston. In dedicating it he says: "To Augustus Lowell, at once a Conservative and a Liberal."

He says "we have two kinds of right to property. The first is absolute—the right of every man to himself, and therefore to the product of his labor. . . . The other is social, legal, artificial, dependent upon the arrangements which society has been pleased to make. All rights to land . . . and to the great forces of nature are of the latter kind." We would be inclined to think that the

one rested upon or was connected with the other, but this logical mind makes a rigid distinction.

Lecture III. is on "Political Rights." Lecture IV. is on "Industrial Rights," in which he gives many of the conclusions of Henry George and Thomas G. Shearman, with whom he largely agrees. He says, "The right of every man to work and the right of every man to the product of his work are fundamental rights." Dr. Abbott, however, goes still farther and deeper in pointing out with a fine distinction the difference between natural political and natural industrial rights.

The rights of man with regard to his cerebral power, with regard further to his rights to health and his duty to himself, are the first essentials that a man should consider, in our opinion at any rate.

THE
Phrenological Journal
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

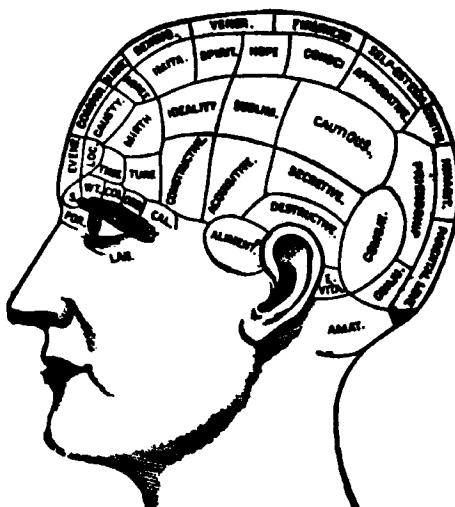
(1888)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)

NEW YORK AND LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1902.



"Phrenology will be the true Philosophy of the Future."

METHODIST WOMEN.

HEREAFTER THEY WILL BE ADMITTED
TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The long struggle for official recognition in the conferences by women of the Methodist Church is ended at last, and the women have won. The statement was made in December, at No. 150 Fifth Avenue, by Dr. Stephen L. Baldwin, recording secretary of the Mission Society of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, that the returns from the conferences are so far in that it is certain the new constitution is adopted.

The new constitution was submitted at the General Conference of the Church held in Chicago in 1900, approved by it, and referred for decision to the conferences throughout the world. The principal changes are that it gives women the right to sit as delegates in the General Confer-

ence; it gives laymen's electoral meetings authority to vote on constitutional questions, and it changes the vote necessary in the General Conference to amend the constitution from three-fourths to two-thirds.

Dr. Baldwin said to the "Tribune" reporter: "The subject of admitting women as delegates was first agitated at the General Conference held in New York in 1888. The increasing activity and important position of women in church work had led to the selection of women as delegates by five conferences, and when they appeared to take their seats a long discussion began. It was resolved finally that they should not be recognized as delegates. A proposal to change the constitution in order to make them eligible was considered by the different conferences and defeated.

"At the General Conference in 1896 six were elected, but two with-

drew. Another long discussion took place, and it was decided that the women might take their seats 'with title in dispute.' The four declined to accept this condition, and withdrew.

"The question was submitted again to the Church, but, although a large majority of the ministers voted in favor of admitting women on equal terms, it was defeated because the required three-fourths' vote in favor was not obtained. Every year, however, the sentiment in favor of the proposed innovation grew, and last year the General Conference accepted the new constitution, which contained the desired clause. The various sectional conferences have all been heard from, except a few in foreign fields, and more than the required three-quarters vote is assured.

"This settles the matter satisfactorily, and there is no doubt that women delegates will often take part in the conferences in future."

This is certainly a step in the right direction.

A LACK OF MIRTHFULNESS.

There are strange freaks of nature, but some of them can be explained by the aid of Phrenology. There is a girl in Philadelphia who is twenty years old, it is said, who has never been known to laugh. Jokes have no effect on her, and tickling makes her cry.

This is certainly a curious case which is puzzling the doctors of Philadelphia. Her cheeks are plump, yet they have never dimpled with laughter; never has her voice shown the faintest taste of amusement. As this fact is becoming known she is being regarded as a wonder. Although we

have not seen this individual case, yet, judging from others whom we have seen who seldom—if ever—laugh, we judge that she is lacking in Mirthfulness and Youthfulness.

This is not a case of age where the life has been sobered down by disease and disappointment, but she is described as a young, healthy, and rational-minded lady who regards life as no such grim and melancholy affair as her own sober visage might imply; on the contrary, she speaks of the world as a merry place, and that few people have been more amused by its pleasantries than herself. She evidently does not see the necessity to smile or laugh. She says she can appreciate funny things without going into contortions.

Nothing but a certain lack of development of certain brain-cells could account for her resisting all the tests of Philadelphia humorists who have told their funniest jokes in her presence, or of clowns from the circus who have been brought to perform their antics before her. Her relatives and friends have done their utmost to squeeze a smile out of her. Finally, the doctors who have patiently studied her case have declared that the girl does not smile because she cannot; that her risible faculty is undeveloped, and probably always will remain so. She has tried to laugh, but has failed to do so. Her father began when she was a baby to try to make her laugh by poking his finger in her ribs; her mother danced her on her knee briskly; her uncles pretended to be wild animals, and crawled about on their hands and knees roaring. She, it is said, enjoyed these pranks, but never laughed. She likes to read funny books, and has a copy of "Joe Miller's Joke Book." She always reads the

jokes in the newspapers and weeklies; she likes to read Mark Twain and Artemus Ward, and goes to the theatre, where she has seen a lot of funny people, but she does not feel inclined to laugh.

At last it was decided that she must be a case for the doctors; the latter thought before examining her that she was mentally weak, or that she lacked the sense of humor, or that she suffered from a paralysis of the facial muscles; they found, however, that none of these things were true, but that, although she is normally healthy and normally intelligent, she is as hopelessly devoid of the risible faculty, (Mirthfulness) of the gift of laughter, as are the lower animals. The case has created a profound sensation among physicians because it is unique. Medical science has no other record, it is said, of a perfectly sane and perfectly healthy human being who has never laughed.

LIBRARY.

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

"The Care of the Baby." By Marianna Wheeler. Published by Harper & Bros., New York. The writer is superintendent of the New York Babies' Hospital, and has had a long experience in the treatment of little children.

She has given many helpful hints for mothers, and every page of her book evinces a tender sympathy with mothers in the perplexing problems which they are sure to meet.

The author begins with the first minutes of the baby's life, and, with a care-

ful attention to detail for which many a young mother will be grateful, follows the inevitable childhood experiences through the first year or two.

Under the head of "Sleep and Amusement" many valuable hints are given. To force the development of the brain faster than the other members is declared to be neither right nor safe. "Better," it is stated, "allow the baby to take its amusement and mental development into his own hands, at least for a while; he will not go beyond his powers of endurance, and the progress will be slow and sure as the child grows older."

Parents are counselled to let the baby find out wonders for himself, and not to keep forcing different objects upon him. He may be taken into another room and allowed to look about or may sit at the window, may be given a soft ball of bright color, a rubber toy or a bright picture or two, but numberless toys of endless variety will tire him.

In the chapter headed "Emergencies" there are treated such subjects as croup, colic, earache, nose-bleed, the swallowing of foreign substances, burns, hiccoughs, etc., and many helpful hints are given.

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.*

CHARACTER SKETCHES FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

635. S. M., Western Iowa.—This lady shows refinement, and a practical understanding of matters and things in general; she is very thoughtful, and will never be governed by passion or impulse. She would make a first-rate matron of a home or hospital for children, where she had to use cool judgment, with a strong love for the young. She is thoroughly sensible, and is not one who will be easily carried away by fashion or style, and will live within rather than beyond her income. She is economical, saving, and inclined to look out for a rainy day. Her husband can rely on her in always having a little money put away for the day of need. She is thrifty and industrious.

She is not quick, will not be impatient, and must have time to do her work properly. We wish there were more of her stamp to-day.

636.—F. H. M., Bethlehem, Pa.—This photograph indicates this person has superior quality of organization; hence, he cannot stoop to do the hard and rough work of life so well as that which is refining in its influence. He had better seek a position where he will come in contact with men, and have a beneficial influence over them. He takes an intellectual outlook of everything, and his Causality, which is large, will not allow him to do a thing that his reason cannot justify as being right. He must see many things that annoy him because all men are not influenced by the same code of morality, and, even when some people are conscious of the right, they prefer to follow the opposite course. He is not lacking in energy, but he will not waste his efforts, and will plan out ahead what he wants to accomplish. A little more cheek would not come amiss to him; he must not let other people impose upon his rights. He has ingenuity, and can use his mechanical, thoughtful, and organizing mind to a good account.

637.—J. W., Chinook, Wash.—The photograph of this gentleman indicates a stronger mental than vital temperament. His cheeks are not filled out as they would be if he had more vitality; he must therefore try to put on more flesh, more muscle, and increase his arterial blood. The top of his head is about evenly developed in regard to Firmness, Veneration, and Benevolence; in fact, we believe they are all the same size, which would be six in the scale from one to seven. The photograph is so very small that it is difficult to say more on this point, but this is our conclusion after using a magnifying-glass. His Ideality and Sublimity are both strongly developed, which give him a critical mind, and one that is open to receive many new ideas. He is also very critical, and his forte will be to see the discrepancies, errors, mistakes, and differences that exist in the work of others as well as in his own. He is highly susceptible and very thoughtful.

638.—M. H., Hot Springs, Ark.—We think the sender of this photograph has got into his right groove. He is where he can do some good in the world; he is always happy when he is making others so. His strong moral nature is what gives him his pull, his influence among men, and his desire to work in progressive ways. His analytical ability is very marked. He would have made an excellent expert along special lines of medical investigation. He will not be averse to new ideas, and will always be urging others on to a fuller realization of the truth.

He will study nature, and will be a friend to humanity. His spirit is a good wearing one, and will last him for many years yet. He knows how to organize, give advice, and take the lead when asked to do so. His Language is always to the point, but he will not err by saying more than he is obliged.

Harold Robinson (England) possesses an aspiring mind, refined tastes, and a vivid imagination; he should endeavor to be more practical, observant, and take a lively interest in his surroundings and not live too much within himself. He is strongly sympathetic, resolute, and steadfast in purpose, and has more mental than physical activity. He is ingenious and artistic in his tastes, and will be best satisfied if his artistic talent and constructive abilities can be fully employed. His memory for details is weak. He is more thoughtful than keen or quick in perception. He has musical ability, is sensitive to praise, and ambitious to excel. He should not neglect physical exercise.

Thomas Abbott (England) is a very bright, healthy child, and is well built mentally and physically, and is capable of doing well at schoolwork. He is remarkably active, energetic, and lively. He will not readily yield to his companions. He will aim high and want to assume responsibility when older. He is quick to see the funny side of things and very apt in discriminating and making comparisons. His large Caution will steady his character. This is a promising boy, with excellent mental tools; give him the best education you can afford, and the opportunity of studying chemistry; scientific subjects will greatly interest him.

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.

H. C.—Brooklyn, N. Y.—We think that you will be glad to hear that there is to be very shortly a Guild of St. Cecilia in New York City, which will have attached to it a telephonic communication between some of the concert-halls and the hospitals of New York. A well-known soprano, Miss Eva Vescelius, is the organizer of this society, which is to be a branch of the International Sunshine Society. Several doctors approve of the movement. It is similar to one that was

organized some time ago in London, Eng. We have advocated the influence of music in soothing fevers and curing insomnia for many years. When we hear more about this matter, we will let you know; but, recollect, we do not answer correspondents unless they entrust with us their full names and present address.

J. McA.—Ronkonkoma, L. I.—We hope that you have benefited by your stay at the above address. The exercise in the open air must have been highly beneficial, we have no doubt.

H. E.—Boston, Mass.—We are grateful to you for your kind letter expressing your appreciation of our method of localizing the faculties by the diagrams in the JOURNAL. We have done this off and on for some time past. It is not always possible for us to carry out this idea in every cut we present, for some are borrowed or belong to the owners themselves; and, when they use them for other purposes, they do not care to have them marked with our figures. Have you ever made inquiry for the JOURNAL at the "Old Corner Bookstore," where you say you would like to see the JOURNAL on sale? We think if you will repeatedly ask for it there, they will think it important enough to have it ready for you.

J. P.—Alabama.—We gave a description of Marconi's character in the February number of last year, and his picture also appeared in the Annual of 1901. He is an exceedingly practical and clever young man, and we hope and believe that his efforts will be crowned with success. His ability lies in his large Constructiveness, Ideality, Spirituality, Intuition, and Form, Size, Weight, and Order. Cultivate these in yourself, and see if you cannot bring out something new which will astonish the world.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

LECTURES AT THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

February 5th, Lecturer, Mr. George Wilkins.

February 19th, Lecturer, Mr. K. Dimsdale Stocker.

March 5th, Lecturer, Mr. C. P. Stanley.

March 19th, Lecturer, Mr. W. J. Williamson.

April 2d, Lecturer, Mr. J. B. Eland.

April 16th, Lecturer, Miss S. Dexter.

May 7th, Annual Meeting.

On Wednesday, December 18th, Miss L. Hendin read a capital paper on "Intuitive and Scientific Character-Reading," which was appreciated by an attentive

audience. Miss Hendin ably replied to various questions raised, and was heartily thanked for her paper. A delineation by Mr. Elliott, and thanks to the chairman, Mr. Williamson, brought an interesting meeting to a close.

During the month Mr. D. T. Elliott has lectured and attended bazaars at Harlesden and Forest Gate.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. Owen H. Williams is busily engaged in Phrenological work in Washington, D. C. We hope the good wishes he sends to us will be realized and will be multiplied tenfold in his own case.

Mr. George Morris is at present at Canton, S. Dak. We congratulate him on the celebration of his jubilee, and record the fact that more than half that time has been devoted to the Phrenological lecture field. We rejoice that he likes the work better than ever. He has attended the American Institute three different years.

Mr. D. B. Shantz, Buffalo, N. Y., has been a reader of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for many years, and has, I am glad to learn, received much benefit and instruction, both in the art of living healthfully and the way of learning to make much more use of one's mental faculties, as applying them to daily life and business efforts. As a tribute of encouragement Mr. Shantz has sent \$1.50 for his subscription.

Mr. D. J. Connelly, Providence, R. I.—We are glad to know that you appreciate our efforts in the Phrenological line through the JOURNAL.

Mr. E. Lemaster, Balckon, Mo., says "I think that the JOURNAL is quite interesting, and as I read on the subject of Phrenology I realize that it is a science of advanced study in character. A person who studies the subject instinctively takes note of the characteristics of those with whom he comes in contact and gets the meaning of the various expressions and cranial dimensions. The study invites observation." You are fortunate in having found this out.

Madam A. M. Rutter, Atlantic City.—We are glad you have increased facilities in your offices, and trust that the new year will prove bright and prosperous.

Mr. W. A. Williams, Swansea, South Wales, writes that he is now settled in Swansea from October to June, and from June to October he spends at Aberystwyth, the most popular of the Welsh pleasure and holiday resorts. During the winter months he lectures in and around Swansea. He recently gave three lectures, two at The Albert Hall, and had very full audiences. The subjects were, (1) "The Moral Aspect of Socialism," (2) "Self-Culture," (3) "Education." Since settling in Swansea, Mr. Williams has in-

creased the sale of Phrenological literature. He mentions several old Aberavon friends who have left for other parts of the country who were once members of the Aberavon Society when we visited South Wales. The Rev. Mr. Dyke, who was president, is now in Salop; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and family are still in Aberavon. We wish to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Williams on the birth of their Phrenological baby — Phrenological, because she is not only a very fine child, but she is the result of design and excellent pre-natal influences and conditions. She has been named after Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells. We are glad to know that a diary was kept of her mother's condition prior to the child's birth, and a diary is kept of her daily development. This is what every parent should do. But how few out of the thousands of mothers take the trouble to do so.

Mr. Williams says his thoughts frequently revert to the helpful years 1892 to 1895, inclusive, when he studied at the Fowler Institute.

Miss M. Baslette, Forty Fort, says: "I have always prized the JOURNAL highly. I consider Phrenology a grand system of mental philosophy and am always glad to see people interested in it."

Mr. G. T. Shore, Richmond.—We cannot get along without your help. So do not get your hands too full of other things to crowd out the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Miss Margaret M. Curley, well known in club and social circles in this city, has arrived from Europe. Miss Curley, who is a successful reader, went to Washington at the time Mme. Bernhardt was playing there last year, and was heard and engaged by the great artist for her company in Paris. She is a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology.

James H. Tooker, a Phrenologist of some renown, who had during his time examined the heads of many illustrious statesmen in Middletown, N. Y., died on Sunday at the age of 84 years. He was known as the Sage of Wawanda, and he also had the reputation of champion speller of Orange County. Among his children surviving is Charles W. Tooker.

FROM DR. D. M. KING.

We regret that you have not been able to lecture on Phrenology because of the sickness of your brother, and trust that as he improves you will be in the field again. We note what you say about the subject of Phrenology: "I consider Phrenology the basis of all true mental sciences; it is so easy to demonstrate. I began with my study in Phrenology when I was only ten years old. I hope and pray that the Institute may be perpetuated."

A SURPRISE FOR MISS FOWLER.

The first session of the Phrenological Business Class ended on Friday evening, December 20th, with a very pleasant surprise for Miss Jessie A. Fowler. Some of us are of the American Institute Class of 1901, and availed ourselves of the great opportunity of this further study of Practical Phrenology. In the name of both classes, and as a token of appreciation of her work, Miss Fowler was presented at the close of her lecture with a beautifully wrought-gold pin (fac-simile of the Institute pin) set with a diamond and two amethysts.

To my classmate, Margaret Isabel Cox, was given the honor of presentation in which, in a few fitting words, she bore to Miss Fowler the good wishes of the Christmastide, closing with:

"You have been to us friend, counselor, and instructor. We love you for your kindly sisterly helpfulness. Never have we come to you tired and discouraged but you have filled our need out of the fulness of your own heart. We esteem you as our teacher, for your scholarly attainments, for your wise guidance and patient instruction. And so in slight token of our appreciation, as a representative of the Institute Class and the Business Class, it is my honor and pleasure to present you with this little token, this golden emblem of the Science so dear to your heart, and which you have brought very near to us."

Miss Fowler was so much taken by surprise that she said she was not prepared to reply to such an unexpected gift. She said she did not need to be reminded of their appreciation of her efforts to increase their knowledge; that they always showed proof of this in their attention and hard work. She thanked them for the thought that prompted the gift, and she would wear the badge as an ever-present remembrance of their interest, and, she trusted, beneficial meetings they had had together.

The diamond, through the many colors it shot forth, illustrated the many shades of disposition that constituted the characters of the givers.

Several enrolled their names for the second Phrenological Business Class, valuing the opportunity of continuing their study under Miss Fowler's instructions, which can only be fully appreciated by those who have been fortunate enough to receive her knowledge and wisdom. We wish long life to the American Institute of Phrenology, and hope it may some time realize the good it has done, not only to those who have been directly benefited by it, but to those who have been indirectly benefited; and as a result, to all humanity.

FREDERICK KOCH.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The second lecture of the season was given in the hall of the above Institute on Wednesday, January 8th, and, considering the worst blizzard of the season had been raging all day up to five o'clock, there was a goodly number present. Dr. C. F. McGuire, of Brooklyn, presided and introduced the subject of the evening, which was upon the interesting topic, "Is Marriage a Failure?" He said in part that the philosophy of marriage was an intensely interesting one, so much so that there was a great deal of discussion concerning it. It was thought to be of so much importance by the Episcopal Conference held in San Francisco last year that considerable time was given to the consideration of marriage and divorce.

The doctor said: "We do not come to any definite results by these discussions, because the question is not properly understood. People do not go back to the fundamental principles that underlie it. There is a story told," said the doctor of an Irishman, "who was asked by a friend why he did not get on better with his wife. Pat replied, 'We are both of one mind; she wants to be master, and so do I.' Here was an instance of where there was too much Firmness and Self-Esteem in the same family, and therefore there was not sufficient cementing geniality. Phrenology is the only science that elucidates the question of 'why people do not agree when married, and how persons can marry the right ones.'

"Amativeness," said the Chairman, "alone is the great organizing power of love between persons of the opposite sex, but we do not wish to be led by Amativeness, as there are other higher senses that should control this faculty. Woman's sphere is to take and mould the child, and organize the home; there is no better sphere for women to take. A person said to the doctor the other day that men and women are alike, 'but as a physician,' he said, 'I know they are not.' Lombroso has said that 'the feminine-criminal type approaches that of man'; Bobby Burns was essentially like his father, but his father was like his mother, and inherited her characteristics; the combined inheritance of father and grandmother was noticeable in Robert Burns.

"It is my belief," said the doctor, "that woman's sphere is different from a man's, and was designed to be so. In support of this theory I was up the country discussing Phrenology the other day, when I found a married couple staying at the hotel who both possessed large

Hope and small Cautiousness; I asked them if I might examine their heads; they acquiesced, and in the examination I told them that they were both over-speculative, and that I feared, with their Acquisitiveness, Hope, and small Cautiousness, that they would be inclined to lose property through speculation and work on too extensive plans; they were very much surprised at my remarks, and told me that they had over-specified, had wasted their property, but did not know how to account for it from any scientific stand-point.

"I met another gentleman and his wife, and the former told me that he had a tendency to suicide and despondency when he was married, but his wife was buoyant and was a stay to her husband's tendency, and the result was satisfactory to both.

"Woman should make man less animal through her Conscientiousness, Cautiousness, and Intellectuality. Men, as a rule, lack Caution, while women are a moral stay to the family. The Christian religion has elevated woman to her proper sphere, but among races where woman is not looked upon as being the equal of man marriage is not a success. The power of suggestion was a very strong factor in bringing about an ideal state of happiness, and wherever pictures are used as ideals, such as the picture of Lincoln or Raphael's Madonna, the world is made better by it. On the same principle woman should be the ideal of man. In the olden days women were sold as chattels, and very little respect was given to her. Woman must not allow Christianity to die out. Phrenology teaches that a woman's brain is more idealistic and artistic in its tendencies than man's, and if persons would study Phrenology more, so as to secure the right combination of the qualities, we should hear less about *Marriage being a Failure*.

"Now that women are competing with men in business and professional life, the spirit of chivalry is less regarded; and, when chivalry dies out, what will become of the future of the child? Woman is respected because she is virtuous; men treat men aggressively, but women should not contend by force. Mohammedan women and the women of the East are like slaves to their husbands because the Koran teaches them to be so. Some people will believe anything they are taught, even that 'the moon is made of green cheese.' It is the early power and impressions made on a child that are so influential, and these are made largely by the mother. There has been a case in Brooklyn lately of a woman who was very anxious to marry an ex-convict; this is not always a wise experiment for women to try, although their refining in-

fluences over men may change their entire lives.

"Speaking largely, the question is a religious one, and if Phrenology were more thoroughly understood Marriage would not be a Failure."

The Chairman then called upon Miss Fowler to give her side of the question, who commenced by saying "It is well to consider such a subject as they had before them in a thoroughly scientific way."

As Mr. Edwin Markham here made his appearance, she waived her other remarks to allow the Chairman to introduce the distinguished poet. This he did in a few appropriate words, saying "that Mr. Markham in his much-discussed poem, 'The Man with the Hoe,' had endeavored to settle the matter of capital and labor which even Mr. Schwab found difficult to do by arbitration. Mr. Markham's principle has always been a noble one, and expresses justice on Christian principles concerning man's labor.

Before making his selections Mr. Markham said in part "that he was glad to be present that evening because it brought back to him memories of his mother's teachings in his childhood. His mother was very much interested in the subject of Phrenology, and I received," said the poet, "a high-school or university education in this science. My mother possessed the Cromwell determination of mind; she did not let go a subject in which she was interested. My first selection will be upon 'Kiko,' my three-year-old boy. You may think I express the enthusiasm of a father, but it is all true." This the audience approved at the close of the piece, which was a very sweet appreciation of the child.

The next selection was "The Witness of the Dust," in explanation of which the writer of it said: "Man finds he has to struggle with two powers, the power of selfishness and the power of unselfishness, and through these two powers comes the downfall of the ages. The golden rule should be the aspiration to which man should live up. All things selfish perish." "The Witness of the Dust" proved a vigorous and earnest appeal. The next selection was "The Suicide." Mr. Markham in explanation of this piece said: "This subject was suggested by thoughts on life here and hereafter. He said, when asked about the future life, he could not say very much, but thought it must come as a revelation to each person. When asked one day the plain question, 'Where the

future world was?' he answered by asking another, namely, 'Tell me where this world is? If you cannot answer my question, how can you expect me to answer you?' The gentleman is still trying to solve my problem, so I have not been obliged to answer his.

At the close of the readings, which were thoroughly appreciated by all present, Miss Fowler said it was time to consider the practical side of the subject, but would leave her remarks on the topic of the evening for another occasion. She then delineated Mr. Markham's character, a report of which will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL, and the name of a lady from Brooklyn was passed up to the platform as a suitable candidate. The lady was then called upon, and at the close of the delineation Mr. Vanderbilt, as well as the lady herself, corroborated the truthful remarks that had been made upon her character.

THE MONTHLY LECTURES IN NEW YORK.

The third monthly lecture of the session will be held Wednesday, February 5th, when Mr. Charles Brodie Patterson, editor of "Mind," will lecture on "The Influence of Suggestion on the Mental Faculties." All who have heard Mr. Patterson on previous occasions will, we are sure, be anxious to hear him again, and those who have not had that pleasure will not allow anything to stand in their way of hearing him on the 5th. If all who live in the city would make the same effort to be present as those members who live at considerable distance our staff of lecturers would be continually encouraged.

PRIZES.

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.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco.—for January contains an article on "The Philosophy of Physiognomy and Expression." It is illustrated, and explains the secretive and penetrating look as compared with innocence, faith, and simplicity, and lack of intellect. Mr. Haddock continues his article on his European trip; this month he is with the Brontës, in Yorkshire; they are always interesting.

"Human Faculty"—Chicago—is an exponent of human character and of interest to parents, students, and educators. Approbativeness and Love of Fame are illustrated in the current number.

"The Journal of Hygieio-Therapy and Antivaccination."—Kokomo, Ind.—Published in connection with Dr. Gifford's Sanatorium. It is a journal devoted to health, hygiene, and Phrenology, and

always contains some interesting articles.

"The Popular Phrenologist"—London, Eng.—contains a sketch of Mr. D. T. Elliott, examiner of the Fowler Institute, and Kubelik, the violinist. Both sketches are well written by Mr. Severn.

"The Sunday Commercial"—Vincennes, Ind.—is a paper that is filling quite an important position in this State; it has illustrations of all kinds, some being of the Exhibition at Charleston, which was formerly opened by Senator Depew. It is favorable to Phrenology.

"Waterloo Observer"—New York—supplies a want in this neighborhood, and is finely edited. It contains local news as well as information of a national character.

"Good Housekeeping"—Springfield, Mass.—with its new cover contains a list of articles that is interesting for the New Year. The new department is entitled "Good Living on a Small Outlay."

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia.—In this excellent magazine Mr. Bok, the prince of editors, writes a remarkable editorial, "For the People by the People," which is sure to breed some sound thinking. One article is on "The Bigness of Phillips Brooks." It is a little story which shows how the great bishop's heart towered even above his head.

"The 'New' Lippincott's Magazine"—Philadelphia—contains for January a story by John Luther Long, entitled "Naughty Nan"; also an article on the "Music of Shakespeare's Time," by Sidney Lanier.

"The Delineator"—New York—is beautiful in its colored plates and its exquisite designs. Its journalistic matter is always interesting.

"The American Mother"—Ann Arbor, Mich.—is always interesting to mothers; it contains a Sunshine Department of the International Sunshine Society. One very valuable department we consider is "Of Interest to Fathers," as fathers should know more about their children than they do.

"Physical Culture"—New York—contains an article on the "Remarkable Change in Free Rheumatic Patient," and pictures are given of the lady when she entered the Home in March and as she left it recently. All the wrinkles and the anxious expression of the face have disappeared. Her face, neck, and lungs are plump compared with what they were months ago.

"The Homiletic Review," an international monthly magazine of religious thought.—New York and London.—It is a *multum in parvo*. It is a consensus of thought from our pulpits, and is really a gem.

"The Vaccination Inquirer and Health Review."—London, Eng.—Persons who are anxious to know the latest opinions on this subject should certainly apply to the National Antivaccination League, 50 Parliament Street, London, Eng., and they will be able to obtain all the information they want.

"The Prairie Farmer"—Chicago—is a paper of interest to agriculturists and live-stock breeders; it contains a page for the household, and contains many valuable articles.

"The Modern Farmer and Busy Bee"—St. Joseph, Mo.—is a friend of advanced agriculture and happy homes. Portraits of the Missouri Exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition are given.

"The Woman's Exponent"—Utah—is a wide-awake little paper and contains much information concerning women's work.

"The Concert-Goer"—New York—contains a picture of Mary Louise Clary, the famous contralto. She is a *prima donna* of wonderful power, and possesses a beautifully clear and sympathetic voice.

"The American Medical Journal."—St. Louis, Mo.—Its articles on neuritis, by Dr. Huntley, and cerebral-spinal meningitis, by E. H. Kasey, are interesting contributions.

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"The New Voice."—Chicago.—As its name indicates, and as its frontispiece illustrates, by the head of an owl and the leaves of the oak, it calls attention in a decided way to the increasing of the liquor traffic. Something is necessary to arouse the public conscience in the mat-

ter of the Lord's Day and the German beer which, we are glad to say, Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler has brought out some cogent proofs of the mischief that the liquor traffic is doing on Sunday.

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Features of This Number

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TRAIT OF REV.
S. T. WILLIS, PH.D.

THE INTUITIONAL,
ANALYTICAL AND
SYNTHETICAL
METHODS OF
READING
CHARACTER

HOW TO STUDY
CHARACTER
BY THE SKULL
AND BRAIN

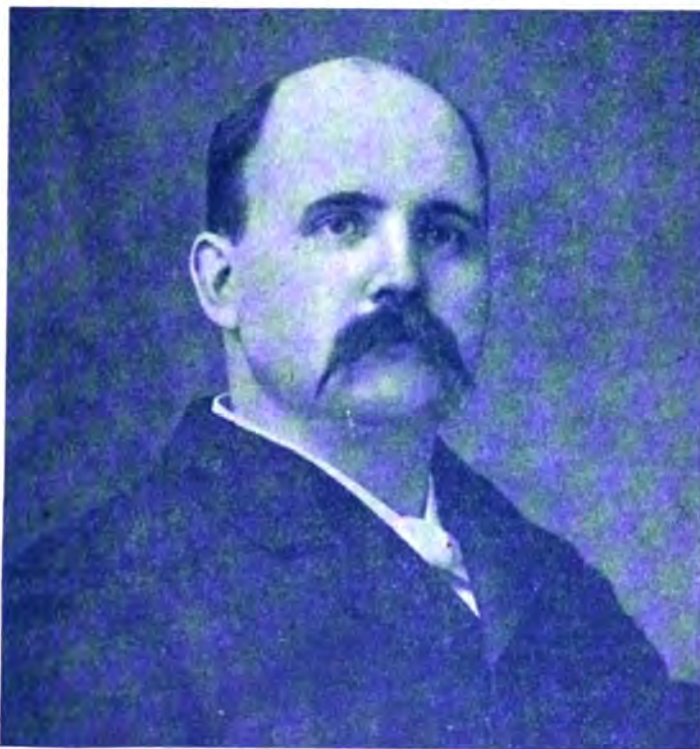
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MARCH, 1902



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CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1902

<i>Contents of this Journal copyrighted. Articles must not be reprinted without permission.</i>		PAGE
I.	Rev. S. T. Willis. A Phrenograph. By the Editor. Illustrated	69
II.	How to Study Character through the Brain and Skull. Illustrated. With portraits of Bishop Henry B. Whipple and the late Rev. G. T. Purves, D.D.	71
III.	Character Reading Methods. By Benjamin Short	75
IV.	Classification and Adaptation of the Faculties. Part II.	77
V.	In the People's Eye. Right Hon. the Earl of Crewe (illustrated) by D. T. Elliott, of London. Madame Sarah Grand (illustrated) by J. A. Fowler	79
VI.	Hygienic Notes and Comments. By Dr. M. L. Holbrook. Fatigue; Alcohol and the Judgment; Change for the Better; No Standing Army; A Man is as old as his Arteries; Immunity to Tuberculosis; The Coming Man; Studying Moles	83
VII.	The Physician and the School. By Dr. A. L. Wood	86
VIII.	Child Culture. Clarence Varian and Jessie Heamel (illustrated) by Uncle Joe. Refractory Boys. by Mrs. M. E. R. Alger	88
IX.	The Wedding Chime—Part II. By Margaret Isabel Cox	91
X.	The American Institute of Phrenology	93-96-100
XI.	Editorials. How to Succeed. Obedience and Respect. The American Institute of Phrenology. The Evil Effects of Cigarette Smoking. How Phrenology is Understood by the Press	95-97
XII.	Reviews	97
XIII.	To New Subscribers. Character Sketches from Photographs	97
XIV.	Our Correspondents	99
XV.	Fowler Institute Report, Field Notes, Etc.	101
XVI.	Marconi and the Phrenologists. Mere Man's Characteristics	102

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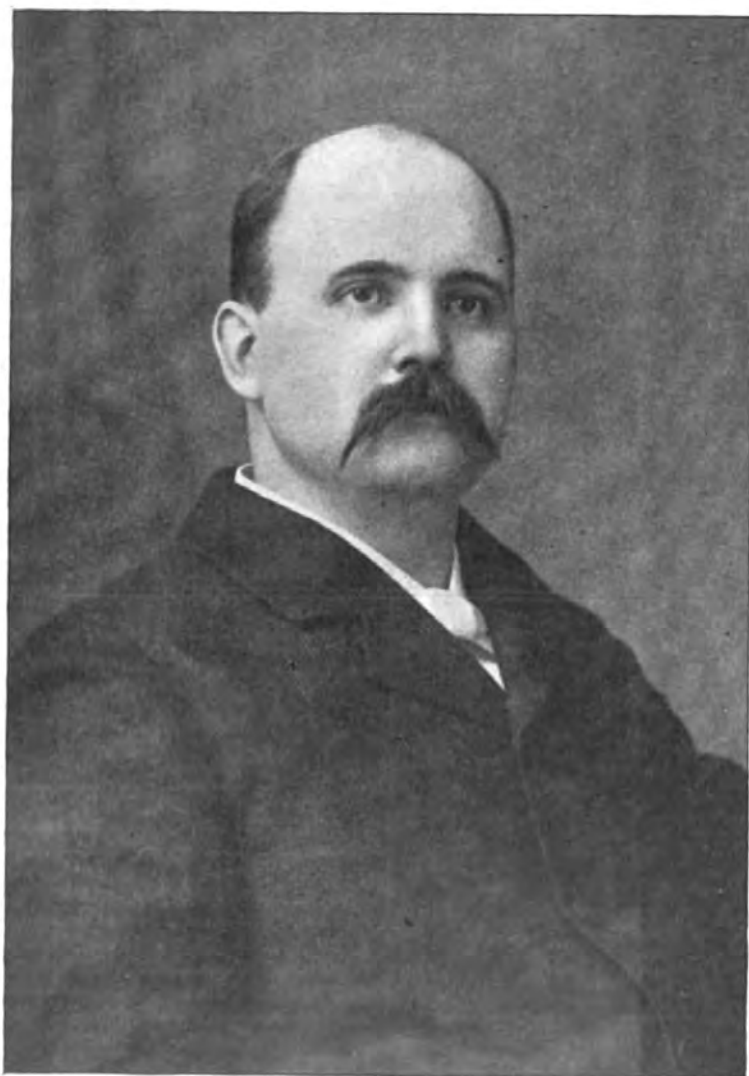
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VOL. 113—No. 3]

MARCH, 1902

[WHOLE No. 759

Rev. S. T. Willis.

A PHRENOGRAPH.

BY THE EDITOR.

In the personality of the Rev. S. T. Willis we find a man who possesses exceptional quality of organization, and who unites with it the Vital-Mental Temperament. As Tennyson and Browning were distinct types, and showed such diversity in aim and method, so in Bishop Whipple, Dr. Parkhurst, and Rev. S. T. Willis we see three distinct types of ministers—men who have always shown an original way of explaining their ideas.

Where the Vital-Mental Temperament predominates we expect to find ease of manner, eloquence in the use of language, personal magnetism, and but little friction. Men of this calibre generally let their brains do their work for them; and in the case of Mr. Willis, he is able, we judge, to win many around him through his strong social nature and intellectual understanding of men.

HIS SYMPATHIES.

It is easy to see in such an excellent portrait (kindly lent us by Dr. Willis)

that the anterior and superior parts of his head are more strongly represented than his basilar faculties; hence, he is a friend to the masses and the community around him. Some people are quite benevolent and philanthropic in a selfish way, but only give as they receive in return. In this character we find the spontaneous desire to benefit humanity in whatever way presents itself as the best. As a little fellow at school he must have been on the watch-tower to find out the wants of his playmates; he would help them across a busy thoroughfare instead of rushing to the play-ground to have a game of marbles.

He possesses an excellent physique, a healthy organization, and one to scatter sunshine and pure thoughts wherever he goes. He knows how to win people on a committee to his way of thinking; not by coercion, but by tact, sympathy, and quiet persistence; in fact, one of the strongest traits that he possesses is his keen insight into character and ability to understand the people with whom he works.

HIS INHERITANCE.

He must always have been on good terms with his mother, and inherited much of her geniality of character, devotion to home and social ties; while from his father he has probably inherited his force of intellect and organizing ability, command of language, his will-power, determination of mind, and independent spirit. Some men are able to wield immense influence over others on boards of work, as trustees or guardians. We see in Mr. Willis a man of this stamp, and the more responsibility of this nature he has to carry, the better he will like it, and the more he will succeed in building up his church.

HIS MORAL QUALITIES.

His moral brain is particularly active, and he must at a very early age have felt a strong desire to teach and preach. His Spirituality opens up to him many beautiful interpretations of life. He must feel that he is up on the mountain-top, like Moses of old, communing alone with God. He must receive a great deal of divine help. Veneration is particularly active in the sense that gives power to adore, praise, and regard superiority. His ideals are high; he never put himself on a par as a lad with those who were his teachers or instructors, as many American lads do to-day; at the same time, he is independent in thought, and is capable of taking responsibilities upon himself, and is able to guide, lead, and control executive work in many important church organizations.

PRACTICAL USE OF ENERGY.

Some people waste their energy, and are boastful about what they are going to do. The subject of this sketch knows how to conserve his mental and physical force, and works without friction by making his plans ahead. His ingenuity is particularly helpful to him, for he is able to work out many

ideas with regard to subjects upon which he writes or speaks. He is an engineer in more senses than one, for his Constructiveness works largely with his Causality. Some men are entirely engrossed with this world's appetites and desires, and can think of nothing else but how much money they are going to make out of a certain deal. Mr. Willis does not allow his mind to dwell on physical and material objects all the time, but has ideas and impressions which come to him from immaterial surroundings. His head is too high and broad in its moral region to allow of such a thing.

HIS INTELLECT.

Intellectually he is a born critic, and is capable of understanding the working out of many beautiful ideas. In his speeches he uses metaphors, illustrations, and comparisons, and in fact brings subjects right home to people when he wishes to influence them. He enjoys listening to speakers who are illustrative in their remarks, and as a speaker himself he warms up to his subject when he has examined his audience, and is able to adapt his ideas to the people who are before him; thus, in literature, oratory, or debate, and in journalistic work he will largely show his analytical mind.

LIBERALITY.

Mr. Carnegie says he does not want to die a rich man. Rev. S. T. Willis would shake hands with him in this idea, for he is not disposed to hoard and lay up treasures in this world if they can be of any service to others; his greatest pleasure in life will be to make others happy. His friends can safely trust their riches to him to dispose of, for he will find channels through which he can do good. He will make an excellent trustee or guardian; in fact, he is more disposed to look after the interests of others than his own.

Taking him all in all, the quality of

his organization fits him to do special mental work. He has a good hold on life which, if necessity demands, will help him through many an emergency.

The following biographical sketch of Mr. Willis has been prepared and forwarded to us by Mr. M. C. Tiers:

Mr. S. T. Willis was born in Anderson County, Ky., July 16, 1864. He was brought up on his father's farm, and taught in the public schools in his home county two years. In 1881 he made a public profession of the Christian faith, and so became identified with the people known as The Disciples, the communion with which the late President Garfield was identified. He soon entered the College of the Bible in Kentucky University, where he spent two years. He then served as pastor successively at Bowling Green, Ky.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; and Knoxville, Tenn. In 1888 he went to Milligan College to study and teach, preaching meanwhile for churches in the vicinity. January 1, 1889, he was married to Miss Mary C. Madden, of Knoxville. A little later he received a call to the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street Church, New York City, and entered upon the work October 1, 1889. He is therefore now in the thirteenth year of this service. During the earlier years of this pastorate he continued his studies, taking eighteen months' work by correspondence in the department of Hebrew under Professor W. R. Harper, then of Yale,

but now president of Chicago University, and completed the second year's work under Professor Batten in the Chautauqua Summer School. In 1891 he entered the middle class in Union Theological Seminary, graduating in May, 1893. He also took five years' post-graduate in the University of New York, doing two years' work in Comparative Religion and three in Philosophy. He has also stood the final examination required for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He is a frequent contributor to the popular high-class magazines and journals of New York, besides having been for the past ten years the special New York correspondent of the "Christian Evangelist," of St. Louis. He has also for the past five years been on the staff of lecturers in employ of the Board of Education of New York, having delivered an average of twenty-five lectures each winter, the range of his subjects embracing Travel, Biography, History, and Art.

Mr. Willis has just commenced a series of articles in the "Christian Standard," Cincinnati, and becomes a weekly correspondent.

With all these extra demands on his resources, the church, which was small and weak in the beginning of his work, has steadily increased in numbers and influence, and in addition to its home work supports a Sunday-school mission in a chapel a mile away. Its two Sunday-schools are large and flourishing.

How to Study the Mind THROUGH THE BRAIN AND SKULL.

The function of the faculty of Veneration, as the early Phrenologists have explained, is to produce the sentiment of respect in general or an emotion of profound and reverential regard on perceiving an object at once great and good. It is the source of natural religion and of that tendency

to worship a superior power which manifests itself in almost every tribe of men yet discovered. It takes different forms, of course, and produces the mere emotion for something to venerate rather than dictates the object to which adoration should be directed; therefore, if no revelation has reached

the individual, and if the understanding be extremely limited, a person may worship wood and stone, flesh and blood, the sun, moon, and stars, or an all-presiding spirit.

It is better for a person to have some object upon which to devote a reverential feeling than to grow up without any.

UNENLIGHTENED.

When unenlightened this faculty may lead to many forms of absurdity, bigotry, cant, and blind profession. Those who have a poor intellect are not so elevated in their thoughts of a future life nor in their reverential feelings; hence, the Ethiopians, the American Indians, and many of the Malayan tribes and some of the Hindoos have a very poor estimate of intellectual reverential adoration for a Deity compared with Europeans, and many of their superstitions are more gross. Socrates, as a man, did not believe in the popular religious errors of the Greeks, and he possessed fine intellectual capacity and a high, broad forehead; and, owing to his fearlessness, his reproof of evil-doing and his wisdom, he called down on his head the bitter hatred of ruling Athenians.

The Chinese as well as the Negroes are superstitious, and are governed largely by their preconceived ideas of justice, equity, and reverence. The organ was large in Robert Bruce, who was keenly alive to religious feelings, and ordered his heart to be carried to the Holy Land because he had not been able to fulfil a vow to visit it in person. The Boers of South Africa are strictly religious, but their religion is largely the result of training and hereditary influences. It has been objected that if the organ of Veneration exists revelation is unnecessary, but Dr. Gall has well answered that the proposition ought to be exactly reversed; for, unless a natural capacity of feeling religious emotion has been previously bestowed, revelation would have been as unavailing to man as it would be to the lower animals; while

if a mere general sentiment of devotion or an instructive but blind tendency to worship, which Veneration truly gives, was given, nothing was more reasonable than instruction as to how it ought to be directed and used. Dr. Gall observes further that the existence of the organ is an indirect proof of the existence of God.

Destructiveness is implanted in the mind, and it yields energy, force, spirit, and pluck; Friendship and Philoprogenitiveness are given to every man, and friends and children are provided as objects on whom they may be exercised. Benevolence is conferred on us, and the poor and unhappy on whom it may shed its soft influence are everywhere present with us. In like manner the instinctive tendency to worship is implanted in the mind, and conformably to these analogies of nature we may reasonably infer that God exists, whom we may adore. As, however, Veneration has likewise objects on earth, this argument cannot be regarded as conclusive.

DEGREES OF DEVELOPMENT.

This faculty of Veneration is possessed by all men, but in different degrees of development by different people; and, on the principle that the natural power of expressing an emotion bears a proportion, other things being equal, to the size of its organ, every sane individual will be naturally capable of joining in religious worship, but the glow of devotional feeling experienced by each will be greater or less in intensity according to the development of this part of the brain. The difference in the strength of the emotion is certain, independently of Phrenology; so that this science only reveals the relation between its intensity and the size of the organ.

EXAMPLES.

Dr. Gall mentions that as examples of this organ we find that the configuration of head has been given by the ancient artists to their high priests.

It is large in the portrait of Constantine, Marcus Aurelius, St. Ambrose, Charles I. of England, and Malebranche and Calvin. In the portrait of St. John in the last supper, this faculty and Benevolence are represented as being very large. It is also greatly developed in philosophers and poets who are distinguished for piety, as in Newton and Milton; while it is flat in the head of Spinoza, who professed atheism. The same configuration is

divine head been invented, or may we presume that it is a faithful copy of the original?" "It is possible," says he, "that the artists may have imitated the heads of the most virtuous and benevolent men whom they could find, and hence drawn the character of the head of Christ." In this case the observation of the artist coincides with that of Dr. Gall. He considers that the general type at least of the head of Christ has been transmitted to us.



BISHOP HENRY B. WHIPPLE.

EPISCOPALIAN—VENERATION LARGE.

found in the heads of Christ drawn by Raphael; in these, the parts behind the ear, or the organs common to man and the lower animals, are small; whereas the organs situated in the forehead and in the coronal region connected with the intellect and the moral sentiments are very large. This organization indicates great intellectual penetration with exalted Benevolence and Veneration. Dr. Gall puts the question, "Has this form of

St. Luke was a painter, and it is more than likely that he preserved the features of the Master. It is certain that this form of the head of Christ is of a very high antiquity. It is found in the most ancient pictures and specimens of mosaic work. The Gnostics of the second century possessed images of Christ and St. Paul, hence Dr. Gall concludes that neither Raphael nor any other artist has invented this admirable configuration.

THE METAPHYSICIANS.

We do not find that the Metaphysicians treat of this faculty as a separate entity nor an original emotion. They trace the belief in God to the reason and understanding. We perceive order, beauty, harmony, power, wisdom, and goodness in the works of creation, and infer from these qualities that a supreme creating and directing mind exists. In this view the Phrenologists concur; the understanding, however, only perceives facts and draws inferences, but does not feel emotions; and therefore, after this deduction was experienced, no tendency to adore the God whom it had discovered existed. Now, in point of fact, the tendency to worship is a stronger principle than the understanding itself; for the most ignorant and stupid people are prone to venerate while their intellects are incapable of directing them as an object worthy of their homage.

THE VARIOUS DEGREES OF VENERATION.

As Developed in Ministers of Different Denominations.

A EPISCOPAL MINISTER.

This body of men generally possess a Mental Temperament, very large Veneration, Conscientiousness, Ideality, Tune, Form and Order, and the upper part of Self-Esteem, giving dignity of bearing. Examples: Bishop Potter, Archdeacon Farrar, Bishop Henry B. Whipple, Canon Wilberforce, Dean Stanley, Dr. Greer.

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER

Generally possesses a Motive - Mental Temperament, large Perceptive faculties, Conscientiousness, very large Veneration, large Firmness, Cautiousness, Self-Esteem and full Hope, Spirituality, and Benevolence. Examples: Dr. Vandyke, Dr. Pearson, the late Rev. George T. Purves, D.D.

A METHODIST-EPISCOPAL AND WESLEYAN MINISTER

Generally possesses a Vital - Mental Temperament, large Benevolence, Sublimity, Hope, the Social qualities, a full development of Veneration, small Continuity, and Inhabitiveness. Examples: Rev. John Wesley, Rev. John Whitefield, Rev. Mark Guy Pearce, Rev. Peter Mackenzie, Rev. Ossian Davis, Rev. Hugh Price Hughes,



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Rev. Christmas Evans, Bishop Hawkins, Rev. Dr. Day, Chancellor of Syracuse University; Rev. Dr. E. S. Tipple, and Bishop Thomas Bowman, LL.D.

A BAPTIST MINISTER

Generally possesses a Motive - Vital Temperament, large Firmness, Self-Esteem, Conscientiousness, Veneration, and a full development of the Social faculties; large Perceptive faculties, including Individuality and Order. Examples: Rev. Charles Spurgeon, Rev. James Baillie, Rev. T. D. McArthur, Rev. J. L. Campbell, Rev. William T. Bitting.

A CONGREGATIONAL MINISTER

Generally possesses a Harmonious Temperament, large Benevolence, Spirituality, Hope, Conscientiousness, Causality, Comparison, Human Nature, and a full development of Veneration and the Social faculties. Examples: Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Joseph Parker, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Dr. Amory H. Bradford, Rev. Dwight Hillis, Rev. Guinness Rogers, Rev. Phebe Hanaford.

A UNITARIAN MINISTER

Generally possesses a Mental Temperament, large Causality, Language, Comparison, Human Nature, Ideality, Conscientiousness and Benevolence, and a full development of Veneration and the Executive faculties. Examples: Rev. Stopford Brooke, Rev. Moncure D. Conway, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell.

A SALVATION ARMY GENERAL AND CAPTAIN

Generally possesses a Motive Temperament, large Benevolence, Sublimity, the Perceptive faculties, Hope, Inhabitativeness, Constructiveness, Combativeness, Tune, Language, Friendship, and Acquisitiveness. Examples: General Booth and his sons, Mrs. Ballington Booth.

A UNIVERSALIST MINISTER

Generally possesses a Mental - Vital Temperament, large Benevolence, Hope, Conscientiousness, a full development of Firmness, Combativeness, and Sublimity. Example: The Rev. Dr. Eaton.

A SWEDENBORGIAN MINISTER

Generally possesses a Mental Temperament, large Language, Comparison, and Veneration. Examples: Rev. Dr. Seward, Rev. Dr. Roeder, Rev. — Agar.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST

Generally possesses a Vital Temperament, though in notable Popes and Cardinals there is a predominance of the Mental Temperament, large Veneration, Ideality, Color, the Perceptive faculties, a full development of Self-Esteem, Sublimity, and Causality. Examples: The Pope, Cardinal Newman, Cardinal Manning, Cardinal Corrigan.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

Generally possess large Benevolence, Conscientiousness, Veneration, Hope, and Spirituality. Examples: Rev. S. T. Willis, Rev. Mr. Philputt, and Rev. Dr. Frederick Power.

Character Reading Methods.

THE INTUITIONAL, THE ANALYTICAL, AND SYNTHETICAL METHODS.

BY BENJAMIN SHORT, OF LONDON.

Phrenological analysis is that method of character-study which can be taught as a science and an art. The synthetical method, on the other hand, is mathematical, logical, philosophic. The former reduces the character to its separate elements, measures the size of each organ, estimates the power of distinct faculties. The latter connects and combines, and is constructive in method. It comprehends the modifying in-

fluence of one power upon another, and of combination of powers, temperaments, phrenological organs, and mental faculties.

Unlike the above, intuitive discernment of character may be cultivated, but cannot be taught nor imparted. Its impressions, from whatever source derived, are rapidly crystallized and reproduced in conscious unity. The hereditary possession of the intuitive

faculty predisposes to the study of character, imparts insight into nature, and is a highly essential endowment in the Phrenologist and Physiognomist.

As the student of musical harmony begins his studies by a course of harmony analysis exercises, learns the value of key relationship, reduces chords to their elements, studies modulations, cadences, dissonants, their preparation and resolution, etc., as a preparatory education, before attempting the more advanced and difficult study of constructive harmony and musical composition, so the student of Phrenology, in his initiatory studies, learns the names and definitions of the separate organs and faculties, next their locality, function and characteristics, and further how accurately to measure the size and estimate the power of each organ and temperament. This analytical and elementary phase of character-study is highly important, forming, as it does, the objective basis of future studies and further progress. But the student should remember that this is simply the rudiments of the system, merely the phrenological alphabet of character language. Yet strange to say, some character-readers appear never to make much progress beyond this elementary stage. Being naturally endowed with prominent perceptive powers they readily acquire this elementary knowledge, may be apt in measuring heads, naming and numbering organs, and even in marking charts, but who, lacking study and experience, or minus the reasoning, the intuitive, the inductive and prophetic faculties, are incapable of grasping the character in its entirety and of fully comprehending the relations and combined qualities as a composite whole, and failing here are unable to accurately estimate the potentialities, the collective tendencies and the manifold modifying influences so indispensable in prognostic character-reading.

The Phrenologist who, through lack of industry or capacity, proceeds no further than the rudiments of the science, and whose delineations are noth-

ing better than the spelling over and over of the phrenological alphabet of character signs, can derive little pleasure himself or afford much satisfaction to others.

The child who has mastered the alphabet, next proceeds to the spelling of words; at this stage he is mostly to do with the value of specific signs and sounds, but, proficient here, he does not go on ever spelling words. He eventually grasps words in their entirety, then sentences, and succession of sentences, and what is of higher import, he at length comprehends the ideas, principles, arguments, and mind of the author. In like manner, the competent Phrenologist is not satisfied to be simply master of the art of measuring craniums and of accurately estimating the size and locality of organs. He will proceed to the more difficult deductive and philosophic process of constructive Phrenology.

The intuitional method or act of reading character is neither directly allied to the analytical method on the one hand, nor to the synthetical process on the other. The intuitionist knows directly. He does not wait to consider causes, nor to analyze mental processes or motions. His findings come like flashes of light. It matters not to him whether the cause be hereditary, organic, habitual, educational or natural. He sees, and hears, and feels, and knows without considering how or why and wherefore. The examination of reasons, the enquiry into causes are purely intellectual and inductive, and not intuitional processes. In its highest and furthest reaches the delicate findings and subtle processes of the intuitional faculty appear to be psychological in character; its rapidity, accuracy, and directness spiritual in quality. But what is most extraordinary when viewed simply from an intellectual standpoint are the slenderness of material as compared with the greatness of results, and the delicacy of links whereby the intuitional faculty attains its ends. A momentary glance of the eye, a passing expression of the coun-

tenance may speak volumes. The tone of voice, its pitch, quality, modulation, expression, intonation will reveal to the intuitions pathos, severity, sympathy, love, hate, devotion, cruelty, refinement, strength, purity, passion, culture, discipline, self-control. It would thus appear that though the intuitive faculty is psychological and spiritual in its essential character and modes of action, it has also an objective and qualitative substratum by which it is allied to sense-perception, as touch, sound, color, form.

In this connection let it be noted that the manifold type of character supplied by Phrenology in its constructive form affords a splendid field for the play of the intuitions, for inductive and deductive reasoning, as well as for character analysis, with the advantage that an agreement in this threefold process can leave no manner of doubt as to the correctness of the conclusions arrived at. Connected with this method are the additional advantages that the charac-

ters described will be ever truly characteristic, will be an accurate presentment of the individual character. The identity preserved, the delineation will be life-like, soulful, easy of recognition.

Unlike the amateur Phrenologist who has proceeded no farther than the rudimentary stage, and whose reasonings amount to nothing better than a piecemeal sort of mental dissection, the character-reader who has mastered the threefold method outlined above will at once comprehend the mind and character as a unity and in its entirety, as also in its integral parts, its specific and component powers. He will discover the ruling motive, the main drift and current of mental forces; the channels along which the mind will move with greatest ease and efficiency. He will be able to sum up totals, predict conduct, consequences, successes, with wondrous accuracy. His delineations will thus be helpful as a prophecy of future good, as a guide to conduct, and as an instrument of education.

Classification and Adaptation of the Faculties and their Position, as Corresponding with their Function.

PART II.

Again, the phrenological organs follow this same law of being located upward in proportion to the elevation of their function, of which those social faculties already given furnish an illustration. The animal propensities still further illustrate this law. Two men possessing a given quantity, the one of animality, the other of intellectuality and morality, every human being instinctively bestows a higher meed of honor upon the latter than the former, because there is something in the nature of moral and intellectual excellence superior to animal capabilities. Accordingly, these animal organs occupy a lower portion of the brain.

They are also situated directly around that foramen magnum, or that great opening in the lower portion of the skull, through which the spinal marrow passes in its ascent to the brain.

All the nerves, moreover, which ramify upon and throughout every portion of the body, originate in this same base of the brain. Accordingly these animal organs, which serve these various animal ends and wants of our being, are located directly in that part of the brain in which these nerves which serve the body originate, so that the intercourse between these animal organs and the body is far more intimate than between the moral

and intellectual organs and the body, which is exactly what the animal economy requires. Is there not, therefore, a peculiar beauty and fitness in this location of the animal group? And are they not also peculiarly adapted to carry forward the animal instincts?

Advancing to the organs in the crown of the head, or the aspiring, self-elevating, and ennobling group, we find them located higher up, and their function is correspondingly more elevated. Yet they are inferior to those of the moral affections, which occupy the very top of the head, just as the moral excellences embody the highest value and virtue belonging to human nature. All mankind are compelled, by a law of mind, to place a higher estimate upon elevated morals than even upon talents; and more upon the two combined than upon any other manifestation of human nature. It is the good, the honest, the truly excellent and religious, that extort from all mankind the highest eulogium and respect. As God is above all, so this element in man which allies him with the infinite Father of all, and enables him to exercise the divine virtues, are correspondingly superior to any of his other elements. And accordingly their organs occupy the highest portion of the human head—namely, its top. What position could correspond as perfectly with their nature as this? And is there no proof in this that Phrenology is true to nature, and a part of that nature?

The perfecting group—Constructiveness, Ideality, Imitation, and the like—occupy an intermediate position between the animal and intellectual, and enable the animal thus to secure aid from the intellect to carry forward their wants. Thus, in building, a high order of intellectuality is requisite, and hence this constructive element borders upon the intellectual organs. Mechanism also subserves animal ends—such as securing food and warmth, houses, and very many other purely animal ends; and accordingly is locat-

ed by the side of the animal organs. This location of Constructiveness between animality and intellectuality is a feature of phrenological beauty almost sufficient of itself to guarantee the divinity of the science.

The intellectuals, too, are placed exactly where they should be to carry out their respective ends. Thus their character is to guide both the animal and moral faculties in the right exercise of their respective functions. They are to the man what the pilot is to the ship, and accordingly their position is just where the leader and pilot should be—in front of all, and to a great extent above all.

The various subdivisions of the intellectual organs also conform to this law of location as adapted to function. That is, the perceptive faculties bring man in conjunction with matter, and enable him to take cognizance of the qualities of that matter. Suppose a person to have taste, sight, smell, and hearing, all equally good, and suppose he wished to ascertain all the qualities of a given physical object—such as its existence, shape, size, position, density, arrangement, and color—he would use his eyes mainly in their ascertainment instead of any of his other senses. And accordingly those organs which give him a knowledge of the qualities of physical objects are located around the eyes, by means of which he communicates with the external world; so that these organs are related to the eyes in the most intimate manner possible, just as their functions are perfectly inter-related.

The reflectives, again, occupy the upper portion of the forehead. That power of thought is higher in the mental grade than power of memory is perfectly obvious. And accordingly the thought-manufacturing organs are located in the top of the forehead, while the memorizing organs occupy a place below them. These reflectives are also located between the perceptives below, which enables him to reason upon physical objects, and the moral above, so he can reason upon

man's higher conditions and relations—or exactly where these reflective powers can subserve the various ends of their creation to far better advantage than if placed in any other portion of the head.

And now, philosophical reader, study

the philosophy involved in this subject. Apply your mind to it, and the further you proceed the more philosophical beauty and adaptation will you discover, besides all the profits that such study will bring to your mind

In the People's Eye.

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CREWE.

By D. T. ELLIOTT.

The Earl of Crewe is better known as the son-in-law of Lord Roseberry than as the son of the late Lord Houghton,

roy of Ireland from 1892 to 1895. As Lord Houghton, Lord Crewe was assistant private secretary to Lord Granville



THE EARL OF CREWE.

the "Mr. Vavasour" of Lord Beaconsfield's "Tancred." He was born in 1858, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; was Vice-

during his term at the Foreign Office, and was appointed lord-in-waiting to Queen Victoria. He is a Liberal in politics, a sportsman, and a writer of

verses. This gift he has inherited from his illustrious father, but there is no evidence that he will attain to the same degree of eminence as a poet or writer of fiction, although his tastes are certainly literary and of a high order. He has a creative mind, an active imagination and an impressionable nature. As a writer he will appeal more to the intellectual classes than to the "man in the street." He is not strongly practical, nor capable of giving a sustained interest in the general business affairs of life. His large brain is not sufficiently developed at the base to give a wide-awake interest in mundane affairs, hence his abilities as a statesman are not of a high order, neither is there a strong development of those mental faculties which give aggressiveness, executive power, push, or practicability of mind. His force of character lies in his moral courage, caution, thoughtfulness, strong sympathies, and intuitive perception of motives. Notwithstanding his candour and straightforward manner of address, he must be intimately known to be fully appreciated. Apart from his aristocratic associations and mannerisms, his sensitiveness and innate reserve will not permit him to allow too much social latitude; yet among his intimate personal friends he will manifest strong social qualities, a distinct individuality, and a warm-hearted disposition. He has more self-reliance than self-assurance, and more independence than assertiveness. He is characterized by stability, decisiveness of purpose, and with a dignified resoluteness to pursue his object without counting upon the praise, criticism, or commendation of the public. His strong sympathies will give him a lively interest in works of philanthropy and progressive measures that have for their object the amelioration and social advancement of the industrial classes of the nation; his sympathies are not narrow, nor warped by his judgment. He can think deeply and clearly and show ability in dealing with complex social problems; such mental exercises will afford him pleasure, and his judg-

ment upon the same will be reliable, for it will manifest painstaking care. He is not hasty or rash in forming an opinion: his active Causality will probe to the bottom of things, and interest itself in studying cause and its effects.

His originality, keen critical powers and fertile imagination give him literary ability of a poetical order; he is particular and chaste in the expression of his thoughts, but his preciseness will frequently spoil its effect; he needs to encourage more spontaneity, to give mental freedom and robustness to his literary efforts. He has a high-toned organization and the mental qualification necessary for an important place in the council chamber of the nation. He is very precise and particular in his tastes, systematic and methodical in all his arrangements, in fact, will be considered too fastidious to be easily approached.

He has a capital memory, good conversational ability, and is quick to weigh up the motives and characteristics of his friends. Musical and artistic ability are marked features in his character. His strong athletic physique will incline him to take an active part in physical exercises, and when his surroundings are favorable he will show much geniality and witticism. A popular writer has said: "Everything about him, from the crown of his immaculate head to the soles of his incomparable boots, is irreproachable. I never heard of him saying a foolish thing, or doing an unwise one; his manners are good, his intentions excellent; and yet he is not particularly popular, perhaps because too much perfection has a knack of leaving the world unconvinced."

MADAM SARAH GRAND.

By J. A. FOWLER.

American audiences have been treated during the last six months to Major Pond's last celebrated lecturer; the selection this time having

fallen upon the famous author of the "Heavenly Twins," who chose for her subject

"MERE MAN."

She says when you meet a man who describes himself as a "Mere Man," you would always do well to ask what he was, for, since man first

men are a match for a designing woman. Women are further advanced morally than men, more ready to respond to ennobling influences, and when those influences are absent from their minds they suffer. Men are educated to be public-spirited, but not in the matter of marriage, and this is a mistake; but at a crisis in life one



MADAME SARAH GRAND.

swung himself upon the bough in the forest primeval and stood upon his two legs, he has never assumed that position for nothing. The kindnesses of men are oftener the outcome of their own satisfaction than their desire to please. Men are useful, and they make excellent comrades. One of the most delightful persons I ever met was an old gentleman who, early in life, had sworn off finding fault with the weather. The truth is that few

turns in vain to woman; she has nothing to offer but hat-pins.

When a woman is blessed with a good father she is rich; when with a good husband as well as a good father she is apt to grow selfish, for she must feel that everything that is best in life was created for her sole benefit.

Madame Sarah Grand is one of the most womanly women to be found, and has the courage of her convictions. She has expressed her views on many

subjects in a clear and decided way amidst the many tumultuous voices of the day, and has awakened interest all over the English-speaking globe by her creations.

Madame Grand is five feet four and a half inches in height, and is exceedingly graceful; she possesses a low, sympathetic voice, and a wonderful smile; she has brown hair that hangs in soft curls about her head, and when one has the opportunity of conversing with her in her private sanctum one realizes the grandeur and nobility of her character as few will ever be able to understand when they see her with her hat on, or on a public platform.

In 1895 we were given the special privilege of an interview with her in her cosy flat in Kensington, London, and later at the dinner of the "Pilgrim Mothers," in New York City, we again renewed our acquaintance with this well-known lady. Some of our observations of her head and character may prove to be of interest to those who have had the pleasure of reading her books and of hearing her lecture.

Her Organization indicates great refinement, length of fibre, depth of intellect, great individuality and originality of mind.

The height of head shows unusual sympathy and strength of character, which is also full of light and shade; for, joined to a full degree of Imagination, she has the practical observing talent, which is noticeable in the fullness above and around the eyes.

Her sense of criticism and her ability to dissect thought and analyze subjects are remarkable characteristics. She must early have formed the habit of close scrutiny and investigation, especially in the reality of life.

FOREHEAD, AND WHAT IT MEANS.

Her forehead is high and well filled out. She is able to catch the spring of human character and conduct, and is quickly in touch with the inner workings of the mind she happens to be studying.

She possesses a liberal endowment of personal magnetism, and throws as much enthusiasm into the work of the poor as into a West End fête.

The drama of life is particularly interesting to her, especially her way of looking at it, for her Intuition and Comparison are actively developed. She always sees the star of hope beyond the chimney-pots, and looks far out into the horizon of the future. She hates shams in artificial life, and her aims are to simplify and beautify life.

She is a strong advocate of equal morality for men and women. She believes in thoroughness and accuracy in work; and, though not very orthodox and conventional, yet she likes to see sincerity expressed by others in whatever they believe, and she is careful to show the same spirit herself.

She has a nervous *finesse* that enables her to rise to any special occasion, and will manifest enthusiasm in a marked degree.

Her self-controlling power is also great, and, when most excited, she will still be able to keep from showing it by an effort of will and calm exterior.

THE OUTLINE OF HER HEAD.

To the student of Phrenology the outline of the head over the top and back is a characteristic one, and truly feminine in type. The sentiment of kindness, sympathy, and tenderness is very marked. The cry of a child in the street, or the sufferings of a bird, awaken responsive thoughts in her mind, and a desire to alleviate the distressed one without showing useless sentiment or tears. A distinct regard for honesty is indicated in her head—she loves the right to prevail and the wrong to be defeated, and it is through her large Conscientiousness that she would be induced to take sides in a moral battle. She is not proud or haughty in spirit, but dignity and independence are so fully represented that she is prepared to do many things herself rather than ask help from others.

Her ambition forms an active part of her character, and is derived from her active Approbativeness, and her artistic and literary faculties; hence, her ideas have the style of an artist about them. Her ambition also shows itself in the arrangement of a home, in appropriate dress, in literature; everything, in fact, she undertakes will have a stamp of individuality and expressiveness peculiarly her own.

She has a deep sense of the incon-

gruous, hence her appreciation for wit, humor, and sarcasm enlivens many serious thoughts.

Her social instincts are not platonic, yet are not strongly expressed on the surface. In such a presence one could not help but feel a strong sense that hers was a life that had touched many sad as well as bright experiences. She impresses one with her depth of logical reasoning on social, moral, and intellectual subjects.

Hygienic Notes, Comments, Readings, Etc.

BY DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

FATIGUE.

A certain amount of it is imperative, even in school children, if not healthful. The work of the world would stop if men stopped getting tired. It is fatigue in excess, the fatigue that terminates so often in nervous breakdown and in insanity, against which these psychiatrists would have the parents and teachers, and those who stand over the teacher, guard. For the pupils, fatigue finds its counterpart in the teachers, and the ablest teachers, as the cleverest scholars, lose more energy than the less clever.

ALCOHOL AND THE JUDGMENT.

Julia Coleman, one of the most earnest workers in the temperance reform movement, never takes any half-way ground when writing on her favorite subject, as the following will show:

"Many years ago, a mother whose son had become a drunkard, came to me for help. I remarked, 'I suppose there are no temptations in the home.' She, hesitatingly, said, 'Well, I am obliged to take ale with my breakfast, it is a physician's prescription.' I endeavored to show her that the ale did her no good, but she interrupted me by

saying, 'It is of no use trying to prove any such thing; I know it does me good; I can tell by my feelings.' What did she feel with? Her nerves of course, but she did not realize this and that no one who takes an appreciable amount of alcohol is able to know its effects from his feelings. That is the difficulty with the small-dose drinkers of all sorts, and it will remain so, even with our temperance workers until they realize that they too are quite unable to judge of this matter by their feelings when they have poisoned their nerves with alcohol.

"There are workers of undoubted integrity in our ranks to-day, who will honestly tell you that when they did partake of it in a small way, they never perceived that it did them any injury; and looking at you with the most candid conviction in their eyes, they expect you to believe that it really did them no harm. And yet the truth is, as science tells us, that this violent poison cannot be taken, even in small doses, without physical injury to the nerves, though the partaker may not know it. We ought to be so well convinced of this, as to be able to say to the moderate drinker under all circumstances, after you have taken your dose, you are in no condition to judge what it has done to you. This takes all the force from his argument, and we can easily see the advantage which

such a position would give us. Most of us will require a more thorough study of the whole scientific question before we are able to use this argument effectively. How many of us feel strong enough to say to the moderate drinker, you do not know what it does to you; after you have taken it you are in no condition to judge? I fear that very few of us are able to bring scientific proof to show him that he cannot judge of its effects by his feelings. But such proof is the only thing that will utterly stultify him and take away the ground upon which he stands.

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

It would cause a great scandal if the students of our great universities were to have drinking bouts, but in the eighteenth century, Oxford, England's great university, was given to hard drinking. The vice was not confined to grade or age, the Don being carried to bed as often as the servitor. Dr. Grabe, the great theologian's, "way of writing was to have a bottle of ale, brandy or wine stand by him and every three or four lines of his writing he would drink thereof." The Fellows of St. John's "valued themselves for having the best single and double college ale in the university." Hearne does not scruple to call the Fellows of University College debauchees. Their senior fellow passed by the significant name of "Jolly Ward." Lord Eldon has recorded in his anecdote book how he saw a Doctor of Divinity striving to make his way to Brasenose through Radcliffe Square; "he had reached the library, a rotunda then without railings, and unable to support himself except by keeping one hand upon the building, he continued walking round and round" till rescued by a friend. A fondness for drink was no new feature in the character of an Oxford Don, having been noted by the Spanish ambassador in the time of James I. But the dons of the eighteenth century far exceeded their predecessors

in the regularity as well as depth of their potations. The immense punch-bowl which Sir Watkin Wynn bequeathed to Jesus College was the most fitting gift for the time. "I did not leave off drinking wine because I could not bear it," said Dr. Johnson. "I have drunk off three bottles of port without being the worse of it. University College has witnessed this." "Oxford," wrote Andrew Crosse to his mother at the very beginning of the nineteenth century, "is a perfect hell upon earth. What chance is there for an unfortunate lad just come from school, with no one to watch and care for him—no guide? I often saw my tutor carried off perfectly intoxicated."

NO STANDING ARMY.

Of course we live in no Utopia. Our life is surrounded with wrong and crime. Justice must be powerful and armed, with many men at its call. But crime and wrong-doing among men and among nations as well are not the acts of those wholly and deliberately criminal. The presence of a comparatively small amount of force and the certainty of punishment have a wonderful and far-reaching restraining power. I believe the day is near at hand when we can entirely abandon the standing army and all its evils, of which drunkenness and demoralization of the standards of citizenship are but part. The example of a great nation like the United States, without a standing army, would be of enormous value for peace.

Benjamin Franklin said there never could be a good war or a bad peace. There never can be a good war in any other sense than when the power of a country is exercised to subdue international disorder or resist an attack or an outbreak of crime, under circumstances like those when an officer of the law in one of our peaceful communities is called upon to act.

Rockwood Hoar.

Worcester, Mass.

"A MAN IS AS OLD AS HIS ARTERIES."

Please remember this, for it is very important, "A man is as old as his arteries." What makes our arteries old? Young, healthy blood-vessels are very elastic and allow the blood to circulate freely through them. In old age they become hard and unyielding, their capacity is diminished, and the blood stream becomes smaller and moves with less rapidity. These changes are caused by the deposit within the walls of the blood-vessels of fibrinous and gelatinous substances, and of lime and other earthy compounds contained in the water taken into the system in food and drink. This deposit is liable to take place in the dense structures of any of the joints, in the tendons and muscles; in short, wherever the blood circulates, which, of course, is in every organ and tissue of the body, in the heart, the lungs, the digestive organs, the various organs of secretion and excretion, the brain and nervous system, etc., producing various diseased conditions, impairing the action of one and all, and hastening the time when the human machine will cease to act and the spirit take its departure.

Dr. A. L. Wood.

IMMUNITY TO TUBERCULOSIS.

Immunity to tuberculosis is always relative. It is so in two ways: 1. Relative to the strength and health, *i.e.*, the resistant state of the individual; 2. relative to the amount and quality of the infecting material. The protecting skin of the body and normal linings to reachable cavities is a great aid to immunity and an opponent to susceptibility. So in perfect health, whether in infancy or in age, we are practically immune and insusceptible to tuberculosis. This is an important point to admit. It is the condition in Nature that we ought to enjoy.

This is the state of practical freedom from tuberculosis possessed by all

wild animals living out in the open. A state of freedom once enjoyed by the wild Indians, now, however, unknown to them when civilized; an immunity even now retained by cattle living in a *natural* wild state on the western plains, but lost by the same cattle when packed in four- by seven-foot stalls in practically (though not actually) underground stables, in an even worse condition as to ventilation than that of a crowded modern sleeping-car.

Dr. Chas. Dennison.

THE COMING MAN.

H. G. Wells has recently given a lecture before the learned men of the Royal Institution of London in which he tries to give us some hints as to the man of the not distant future. This is his picture:

"That man is not final is a great and disturbing fact in scientific discovery in the future, and the question, What is to come after him? is the most persistently fascinating, insoluble question in the world. But for the near future some few general statements have grown almost certain. Two years ago it was an irresponsible suggestion, but now it was the commonplace of Cabinet Ministers, that our dense populations were in the opening phase of a process of change.

"Secondly, it was inevitable that the mass of the white population of the world would be forced in some way up the scale of efficiency within two or three decades. Thirdly, reasons had been collected showing that in the comparative near future humanity would be definitely and consciously organizing itself into a great world state and *purge itself of much that is mean and bestial and dreary in this world.*"

The lecturer asked, "Why should things cease at man? No creatures lived under changing conditions without undergoing changes. Human society," he said, "was never static and would presently cease in its attempt to

be static." Mr. Wells said emphatically:

"We are at the beginning of the greatest change that humanity has ever undergone. There will be no shock as there is no shock at a cloudy daybreak. We are creatures of twilight, but out of our minds and the lineage of our minds will spring minds that will reach forward fearlessly. A day will come—one day in the unending succession of days—when the beings now latent in our thoughts, hidden in our loins, shall stand on this earth as one stands on a footstool, and they shall laugh and reach out their hands among the stars."

STUDYING MOLES.

Professor W. B. Scott, who has made a specialty of the insectivora, of which the mole is one, says its forelimbs have been entirely transformed for the purposes of subterranean life. They live exclusively under ground, coming only occasionally above the surface, and then by accident rather than by design.

Moles build very complicated nests, with many spiral turns. These spiral

nests have numerous tunnels running off in various directions.

The moles, like the other insectivora, are truly frightful in their greediness, wherein consists their great economic usefulness to man in the quantities of vermin they destroy in the soil. The spoiling of a lawn is a very small trifle in comparison with such service.

The mole's forelimb is enormously muscular for digging, in which it works with front paws turned edgewise toward the sun and palms outward, working from the median line toward either side.

The mole's entire body is so shaped that it easily works forward in the burrow. Its nose is pointed and shaped very much like a hoof. He works out from amidships and tapers off behind so as to offer a minimum of resistance, and to his exquisitely soft fur the soil does not stick, so that the mole while at work in making his burrow is always perfectly clean.

The European mole is much more completely adapted to a subterranean life than the American. Other moles are found on the coast of Japan; also in California, while the star-nosed moles are very peculiar.

The Physician and the Public Schools.*

BY DR. A. L. WOOD OF BROOKLYN.

I think more can be done to further the objects of the Hundred Year Club through the public-school system than in any other direction. It is hard to teach old dogs new tricks, but the young dog learns easily and remembers what he learns. So it is with the human animal. The old, as a rule, learn new truths with difficulty, for they have the prejudices of a life-time to overcome, while the plastic mind of youth readily assimilates new ideas, and is far more easily molded and fashioned by them, and usually retains their impress through life. The hope of the future rests with and depends upon the children of the present, and it

is education that must do the work of making them the strong, healthy, active, energetic, useful and long-lived men and women which they are capable of becoming under a proper system of training and education. I do not mean the education of reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar, etc.—that is already provided for, and, important and necessary as it is, it is not as important to the future welfare of the race as a thorough knowledge of the structure, uses, care and development of the different organs and parts of the most wonderful piece of machinery in existence—the human body. In the words of the poet:

* Read before "The Hundred Year Club."

"Know thyself, presume not God to scan.
The greatest study of mankind is man."

The time to study man is in childhood, the place is the public school.

The body of the child should be trained, strengthened and developed to the highest degree, and all defects remedied. Not only this, but he should be taught how to take care of his body, to preserve it free from pain and disease throughout a long, active and useful life. He should be taught the necessity of pure air at all times, and be provided with it, and shown how to breathe aright, an art that few people properly understand. If the breath is not the life, it certainly is a very important part of it. The more we breathe the more we live, the better we live, and the longer we live.

He should be taught the vital importance of the use of pure water and plenty of it, and should be provided with the purest distilled water to drink instead of the impure, disease-generating city water.

He should be taught how to eat, what to eat, when to eat, etc., to make the body and brain strong, healthy and enduring.

He should be taught the value and importance of physical purity and cleanliness, and be provided with, and required to properly and regularly use, the means for securing it.

In short, he should be given thorough and practical instruction in all the laws of health and life.

How can all this be accomplished? Very easily and inexpensively compared with the immense good which would be accomplished by it. If this were done, the utility of the present public-school system would be more than doubled, and the health, usefulness, efficiency and length of life of the next generation most wonderfully increased.

Each public-school building should be provided with a system of heating and ventilation which would give every pupil plenty of pure air at the proper temperature and without injurious draughts, with a liberal supply of pure

distilled water for drinking, with a completely appointed gymnasium for the thorough physical training and development of every pupil, and, in connection with the gymnasium, a plain but practical and efficient Turkish and Russian bath as embodying the perfection of bathing for cleanliness and health.

To render this plan effective each public school must have a specially qualified medical director of general sanitation, physiology, hygiene and physical culture, with whatever assistants may be necessary. The physician employed as medical director should be a man or woman of the highest ability and attainments, not as a dispenser of pills and powders, but as a teacher and trainer of the young in everything that makes a stronger, healthier and more perfect manhood and womanhood. Every child, when it enters school, should be subjected to the most thorough and searching physical examination by the examining physician, who should be one who, by special training and large experience in this particular field, is fully qualified to detect any and all imperfections in either the structure or function of all parts of the body. He should be provided with all the necessary scientific appliances for making such examinations and with the apparatus necessary to correct the deficiencies when found.

I boldly assert that there is not a single child who has attended the public schools three years or more who has not some physical defect which could be easily remedied, or some local or general weakness which could be strengthened, and *all* could be greatly improved in health, strength and activity of body and mind by pursuing such a course as I have faintly outlined. Not only this, but their mental accomplishments in a given time would far transcend what they are at present.

If the Hundred Year Club can succeed in accomplishing this one object, and I believe it can do it in time, it will have proved the warrant of its existence a thousand times over.



"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.

564.—Master Clarence Varian.—Peekskill, N. Y.—Children vary as greatly in constitutional vigor and strength of character as adults, and although some may be tempted to think that all child life is pretty much alike, yet those who are devoting the most time to the study of individual powers realize that all cannot be treated the same, nor trained alike.

We know of one child who was placed two classes ahead of her age because of her height. The girls she worked with were older than herself, and had received the regular, steady grounding of school work. This girl was clipped of two classes, and she said she never knew what it was to have a day at school without a headache. It was a mistake to place her in school according to her height rather than her mental capacities, for she suffered very seriously in consequence.

Master Clarence, who is twelve years old, has a full-sized head of twenty-one and a half inches, and is possessed of a very fine quality of organization. He is exceptionally bright, clear-headed and intellectual in his trend of thought, and will not need so much discipline or grounding as some boys do, because he will receive ideas more spontaneously and be able to retain his knowledge in a remarkable way. Causality is one of the leading points of his character, and it will give him a remarkable understanding of his studies and of business life generally.

He is old for his age, and will show an intelligence far in advance of the

average boy at twelve years of age. This is partly owing to the fact that his brain power has not yet been held in check by the advances of physical growth, which often stunt the expression of intellectuality at twelve to



CLARENCE VARIAN.

Height, 4 ft. 11 in., circumference of head, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., height of head, 13 in., back of ear, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., front of ear, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

No. 1, Causality. 2, Comparison. 3, Eventuality. 4, Constructiveness. 5, Firmness.

fourteen years of age, even after a lad has shown considerable expertness in study at ten.

When he is fourteen he must be allowed a little extra time for physical exercise and the stress and strain of mental work. It is at this period that

many teachers fail to understand their pupils, and call them stupid and lazy, when in reality they have reached the period of special physical growth which demands a certain relaxation from hard mental toil.

This lad is not lacking in energy, ingenuity, inventive talent or mathematical skill. He had better devote himself particularly to the latter study, as it will help him so much in his mental calculations, his plans of work and his ability to oversee men. He will be a financier, and will know how to invest money and property. He will be able to take responsibilities upon himself and regulate some large concern, for he has strong will-power, large Cautiousness, or foresight, and an evenly developed temperamental condition.

He will quickly make friends, will know how to make the most of circumstances, and will work up a business, say, the advertisement, where he will be called upon to present things in a new light, with taste and refinement. His literary and artistic qualities will very early show themselves, and if they are combined they should serve him in a very practical way. Thus he can devote himself to art, literature, design, and civil engineering.

565.—*Jessie Heamel.* — Montclair, N. J.—Girls as well as boys should be taught to earn their own living, so that they may be thoroughly prepared in life to fill an independent position if circumstances should make this necessary. No one knows at what period in life he or she may be called upon to compete with others in the actual bread-winning community.

We are glad that in the case of this little girl that her organization shows ample evidence that she has all the necessary energetic qualities to enable her to take an active part in life. Her Temperament at present is largely of the Vital-Mental order, but the Motive and muscular elements are not wanting; consequently, she will probably develop her strength of constitution as she grows older. She is a wide-awake

child, and has business qualities which will enable her to understand how to buy in stock, sell off goods, and appeal to her customers. Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, and Destructiveness are all largely developed, and are seen in their location around and above the ear. The width of her head gives her remarkable energy and force of mind, which will help her to keep abreast of



JESSIE HEAMEL.

Age, two years and four months. Weight, thirty-three and a half pounds. Circumference of head, nineteen and seven-eighths inches. Height, from ear to ear over top, thirteen and a half, length from root of nose to occiput, twelve inches, height, thirty-six inches.

No. 1, Acquisitiveness. 2, Secretiveness. 3, Destructiveness. 4, Eventuality. 5, Color.

the times and show her how to make the best use of her talents.

She has a domestic nature, will be very loving and affectionate, and will make many friends wherever she goes. She is a child who needs to be properly understood and not spoiled. Eventuality is large, so is Color, which will enable her to select shades and hues without a pattern before her. She will be able to carry in her mind's eye the color of the thing that she wants to match. This child must be kept busy.

Interesting work must be planned for her, so that she can enjoy using her powers without feeling the irksomeness of hard work. She must be fed upon nitrogenous rather than carbonaceous foods, and must be allowed a free amount of exercise, so that her muscular system will have a full and free chance to develop.

She is a child who will develop into a woman who will possess personal influence, and, therefore, her disposition must be carefully trained while she is young. She must be taught to understand domestic science. We believe what a recent teacher in Germany has expressed, namely, that a girl should be trained to domestic duties before being allowed to go to college. The same professor asserts that girls deteriorate in womanly qualities when they devote themselves fully to study.

This child is so favorably developed now that it will be a sin on the part of the parents if they neglect to train her in the proper way.

REFRACTORY BOYS.

By MRS. M. E. R. ALGER.

(Continued from page 21.)

Just here I may say I know a policeman's widow who puts on the boxing-gloves with her three boys, the oldest only thirteen, for a few minutes just before they go to bed. I said to these boys: "I think your mother must be very nice." They replied: "She's bully, you bet!" Of how many fathers could the same be said? Such boys are safe. They do not care to go forth, seeking company in the street in the evening. This is the fatal time of day, when the older lads, who have been working and are at leisure, influence the younger boys. A rich man who had no time to give to his noisy boy, to get rid of him in the evening, would give him a quarter to go out of the house for an hour or so. Older boys, without what they call "the stuff," waited for the fortunate one, who would take them to the candy-

store or ice-cream saloon and treat the whole gang, which made him a hero in their eyes. Naturally, after a few nights, the gang increased in number. The quarter was not enough to go around, and his father being well known in the neighborhood, the boy began to run up bills in his father's name. One night the older lads dared him to stay away from his home all night, which he did for one whole day and over night besides. The mother, in great distress, sent for me and begged me to find her boy. Through one of the older boys of the gang whom I knew, I located him at once. He was in the hallway of another boy's house, afraid for his life. He had never done such a thing before, and looked very unhappy. I said: "Tom, what a sight you are! What a wicked boy!" "No, Mrs. Alger," he replied, "I am not wicked; I am just bad, and I have been on the 'bum,' and now I am afraid to go home. Father will put me away," meaning some institution. I asked him if he wasn't sorry at leaving his home and making his mother so unhappy. He answered he was, but he guessed his father didn't care, except about the bills. So I took him home, and there his mother was found on the verge of insanity with anxiety. As he walked along with me, so ashamed, he said: "Will people think I am arrested, Mrs. Alger?" I told him, "No, for I shall not take hold of you, allowing you to walk beside me as if you were a friend." Usually, to shame truants, I take them by the wrist, or sleeve, sometimes by the collar, until I reach their home or school.

A few words from me to the father of this boy proved to him that all the trouble came from his lack of interest in the child, and his being allowed to run wild in the streets at night. It is far better, in my opinion, for a boy to be too familiar with his father than to be afraid of him. I would very much rather hear a boy call his father "dad," than to be always "at attention" and say "sir" to him in reply to every question. The father of three boys, all

sturdy, restless fellows, said to me: "My boys set me crazy, they are so wild and noisy. I did not act so when I was a youth." I found that he had a dear old grandmother who listened to his

trials and told him stories in the evening, and I find in all such cases there was someone older, a big sister, grandmother, grandfather, or someone, who was the comrade.—Good Housekeeping.

The Wedding Chime. Part II.

BY MARGARET ISABEL COX.

Phrenology—a Love for Life;
A Youth and Maiden; Husband, Wife.

St. Valentine Night and Cathedral bells
Of St. Phrenology peal wedding chime
Attuned to joyous consonance of Love.
St. Valentine Night and within the Fane
Of St. Phrenology a Youth and Maid
Will plight their troth, their love—allegiance troth,
Before the shrine of her they both revere,
Their Patron, Guide, their Teacher and
their Friend.

Throughout this Day of Love has been
enwrought
Within Cathedral of Phrenology
A miracle of wondrous beauty fair.
The gilded chancel glows with brightest
blooms;
From dome and wall, from portal light
to shrine,
Reach festooned garlands e'en to touch
of hand
That wedding guests in passing to and
fro
May cull from them a floral memory
Of this glad hour, resplendent in the joy
And happiness it brings to Manus and
Womana, aye, to St. Phrenology.

From each domain of St. Phrenology
Come wedding guests, and to the chime
of bells
They cross the threshold and find place
within.
They come, they come, they come from
near and far;
From Socialia-Domestic
And from Self-Sentimentia, nearby;
Asperico and Self-Propensium,
Reasona and Observa; all the World
O'er which dear St. Phrenology holds
sway
Has wedding greetings for the Youth and
Maid.

Constructivus and Imitatia
(The mimic and the art-creator of
All feeling and all thought in word and
act)

Behold their own skilled handiwork enriched
By touch of Idealita and of
Sublimus. They, too, see their loving
skill
In miracle of coroneted dome,
In tassellated wall and sculptured shrine,
In tiny niche and mighty pillar, and
In pictured window of the star-lit Fane.
They all have done the will of her they
love,
Phrenology. The dutiful and fair
Handmaidens loyal, true, Form, Size,
Weight, and
The faithful stewards Order, Color, with
Wise Calculatus, each has carried out
Her wishes—aye, she speaks and, lo, 'tis
done.

They come, they come, they come from
near and far,
At bidding of Phrenology they come.
Localitus, the traveler, is here
And Individualia, his friend;
Inhabitavus from his fatherland
And home fireside, tho' loving each most
dear,
And with him is leal Continuata.
Good Master Witticus and Humor
(Whose surname Mirthfulness is cup of
cheer)
Great Alimentivus, convivial friend
(Whose thoughts abide in banquet-hall
the while)
And, too, Vitativus, the Doctor, Life.

Agreeabla has brought the little Youth
And winsome Blanda (pretty lad and
lass)
At wish of St. Phrenology who knew
Womana's love for little children and
That Manus would in them reflection find
Of the dear charm that jewel is in crown
Of her sweet womanhood. Languagia
Cannot refrain a whispered word-caress
For each of them, until the gleeful laugh
Of Youth rings out like rippling water-
fall,

Hushed by the chiding smile of his old friend,
 Philoprogenitivus. Arm-enlinked
 With trusted Frienda, upon whom he leans,
 He listens Cautia's foreboding fear—
 What of great ill may come to Manus and
 Womana. But the wise Secretivus,
 The diplomat, he speaks the rightful word
 And, lo, her face is lit with hopeful smile.

Eventualita a story tells
 In quiet tone, while guests assembling are,
 The old, old story, old yet new of Love,
 The love of Manus and Womana; how
 Comparisona and Causalitus
 (Who present are) were friends and counsellors
 In Court of Love—Causalitus the judge,
 Comparisona, thoughtful advocate.

Human Natura acquiescence gives,
 Relating how when Manus was a lad,
 Womana lassie fair, Phrenology
 E'en then had placed her name upon the brow
 Of each, and writ "affinity" upon
 Their hearts and minds; and how that
 one glad day
 She touched each heart and set it love
 athrill
 And ope'd each mind to know its other
 Self;
 How they have learned of St. Phrenology,
 The lovely Handmaid of Religion; how
 They are Disciples and Apostles, too.

Resplendent joy binds heart to heart,
 aye, e'en
 Acquisitivus, miser oft misnamed,
 And kindly-faced Benevolentia;
 Acquisitivus, miser oft misnamed,
 Who fills his coffers with the yellow gold,
 Who treasures up the thought of seer
 and sage;
 Benevolentia, the gentle, kind,
 Whose fair white hand once smoothed
 Womana's brow
 When ill and fever-tossed she lay, when
 'lone
 She stood, a little, friendless, orphan
 child.

With Approbatia, the affable.
 To whom a smile or word of praise is
 joy,
 To whom a frown is grief and hurtful
 pain,
 Is noble Self-Esteemus, dignified,
 And near them Firmus, Conscientia.
 Above the Font of Absolution hang
 The two-edged sword of Justice and the
 rod

And staff of Conscientia, the true.
 Beside her, Firmus, upon whose brow
 rests
 The peaceful calmness of a master-will,
 Upon his lips the smile of will's content,
 Within his heart content and happiness.

Combatus, the defender, resolute,
 Of right 'gainst might (upon his face the
 scar
 Of battle) enters with Destructivus
 (A victor ever in life's striving he).
 They find an absolution at the Font
 (Lest they have erred unknowingly, may-
 hap)
 And then pass on most reverentially
 To where Hope touches hands with
 Spiritus
 And stars the altar with coronal light
 Of promised prophecy for Youth and
 Maid,
 Where Veneratia with star-eyed Hope
 And Spiritus await with trinity
 Of vision, trust and prayer for the twain.

List! St. Phrenology's grand wedding
 march!
 While Timus measures out the rosary
 Of bright-winged moments to the organ
 song
 Across Cathedral threshold Marriagus
 And Constance glide, and strew the Tem-
 ple aisle
 With fragrant blooms for feet of Manus
 and
 Womana as they pass to sacred shrine
 For benison of St. Phrenology.

List! St. Phrenology's grand wedding
 march!
 The while it fills the great Cathedral
 Fane
 With wondrous symphony of Love and
 Life and Love,
 Now rising with rich swell of joy, and
 now
 As if a whispered lullaby of peace,
 Comes Manus, manful in his stalwart
 strength
 And comely beauty, step in rhythmic time
 To throb of loyal heart, in true accord
 With her he chose his own, his helpmeet,
 wife,
 While wondering Womana's choice of
 him;
 And comes Womana, fair to look upon,
 Her face aglow with light of happiness
 Enlit from altar of her love for him,
 Her eyes downcast save when to his up-
 turned
 In silent answer to his loving smile;
 Womana, luring not by face or grace
 But by the sweeter charm of womanhood
 That brings a thought of mother, love,
 and home,
 The sweeter charm that wins uncon-
 sciously,
 That lingers as a Presence afterglow.

To be continued.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The monthly lecture for February was given on Wednesday evening at 8 P. M., February 5th, when the programme consisted of vocal numbers given by Charles Arthur Bradley, the choir soloist. A lecture by Charles Brodie Patterson, editor of "Mind," on "The Influence of Suggestion on the Mental Faculties," and some practical demonstrations of Phrenology by Miss Fowler.

In the absence of the chairman, Miss Fowler introduced Master Arthur Bradley, who sang very sweetly (a) "Who'll Buy My Lavender?" (b) "You and I." These songs were so thoroughly appreciated that he responded to an encore with the grace of an accomplished scholar and the instincts of a true little gentleman of eleven years.

In announcing Mr. Patterson's subject for the evening's lecture, Miss Fowler said the subject was so broad and comprehensive that she knew they could only get in the time at their disposal a taste of what this great teacher of the New Thought doctrine had to tell them. She was glad to say that Mr. Patterson was conscious of how the faculties of the mind could be improved and benefited by Mental Suggestion, and in the marvelous work that he was accomplishing through his lectures, writings and healing, it was remarkable how much he was able to accomplish.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Patterson said: "There was a right and a wrong use of Suggestion. We do not understand how far Suggestion goes in life; we do not think enough about it, but in every conceivable way the mind is being acted upon. No one can come into contact with any other person without creating an influence. We need to keep our minds on the right Suggestion, and avoid unhealthy ones. We talk about catching diseases; we think that disease is a physical aspect. I know of a man, said the lecturer, going two blocks away from where there was a contagious disease so as not to give his children any of the contagion, but that very man's children were always having one or other of the diseases he feared.

Some people took contagious diseases through fear, while others could take patients in their arms who had Asiatic Cholera and yet never suffer themselves. Our minds are open to receive good thoughts as well as bad ones. We are all related to each other. Men may go into the mountains and hide themselves in the caves, but they do not separate themselves from others in thought, even although they are out of sight. Just as

a man's thoughts are so is he connected or related to others. We see some successful and some unsuccessful men in the world; both may be equally clever, but not equally able to use the knowledge they possess. Here is where suggestion comes to one's aid. The successful man is a positive man; all his ideas are clear; he has faith in others and people begin to have faith in him, but a man with talents, if he does not use them, may not be successful if he does not use



CHARLES BRODIE PATTERSON.

them simply because he has knowledge. The accumulation of knowledge does not make a man wise. The man who uses the knowledge he has is more successful than he who knows even more. It is the practical use of ideas that helps a man to be successful.

A man must present his body in a perfectly healthy condition. This is very largely done by suggestion. Whatever we want in life we must use the right suggestion to accomplish. This is not an individual power, but a universal one, and only as we use this force do we become strong. One wants to be prosperous in one way, and another in just the opposite direction. The best way for such people is to think success. We relate such thoughts to others and bring about success. If a person wants to be well, it is thinking health that helps him

to be healthy. As the great Nazarene has said "Whatsoever a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

Every outer thing is a revelation of the inner life. You must think of a subject as coming from your inner consciousness. If you have the right idea, you will experience (sooner or later) what you have in your outer life what you have in your inner life. We may attract something that we do not want, or even attract the very things to ourselves that we are wishing or thinking for others. It is on this account that we must cultivate purity of thought. While we are giving out ideas we are receiving countless other influences. Broadly speaking, we can be what we will be, although such willing or such suggestions do not bring about the desired result all at once. We must have patience to work out the desired end. What we are willing for others we are willing the same for ourselves. Ultimately, our thoughts will come back to ourselves. Anything that is not good for another is not good for ourselves, so our good thoughts for others will react upon ourselves.

We are not altogether biassed by our environments; we can steal ourselves away from them or away from their influence by Suggestion. How contagious Suggestion becomes! The patent-medicine man knows this. He says in his advertisements he can cure a long list of ailments. A person who reads his advertisement thinks, before he has finished the list that he has a pain in a certain part of his body, and goes and buys a bottle, and this faith in many people makes the patent-medicine man rich.

In 1876, in the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, the merchants who were exhibiting there decided to issue business cards. Numbers of people made collections of these cards. The suggestion became so universal that two years afterwards children made collections of business cards, and actually went into business stores to add to their collection. Thirty persons of all ages have been known to go into one store in a single day while the craze was at its height. The 14-15 puzzle became such a craze that by-and-by every one had to have it.

I was once in an institution for the sick, and a lady was there who had a very strong positive character; she was in the habit of drinking a considerable amount of milk every day, but she did

not say anything about drinking it to others; but I noticed that in two weeks, ten or twelve gallons of milk had to be purchased for the other patients. A week after she left, however, ten per cent. stopped drinking milk, and in three weeks very few were taking it. The influence of the positive mind had been removed. People do not think enough for themselves. People become Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, etc., because their parents were before them. They too often allow their ministers and doctors to do their thinking for them instead of doing a little on their own account.

If we allow our hands to become idle the power goes out of them, so as we use our faculties our faculties become strong; this is the only way our faculties grow; we must grow from within outwardly, from the centre to the circumference. We can grow just as we want to grow. The law of evolution is going on in our lives, and we can get the result of evolution much quicker by "The Modern Thought" and by understanding ourselves and the laws of life than by the old methods. Whatever you are thinking about tends to unite you to others of similar thought, and calls into existence kindness and goodness, and produces the same in others. You must do something more, however, than think; you must feel as well as think. Thinking and feeling will help you to be strong and Suggestion will help your thought to be true.

At the close of his remarks the lecturer invited a discussion on the subject. Mr. Sweeney said he would like to show how his ideas coincided with the lecturer's. He said that whenever he had a project in mind, he always thought it out definitely beforehand, and felt whether or no it was going to be successful or not, but he rarely said anything to anyone until the plan had been worked out. The lecturer, in replying, said that was the best way to do. We talk too much about our plans. We must think a thing out clearly first, and get those who have a similar thought, and then tell them and have faith in them. You may influence three persons to believe in you, and through them you may receive a large following. Mohammed began with three believers, and was able to convert a nation to his way of belief.

Continued on page 100.

THE Phrenological Journal AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

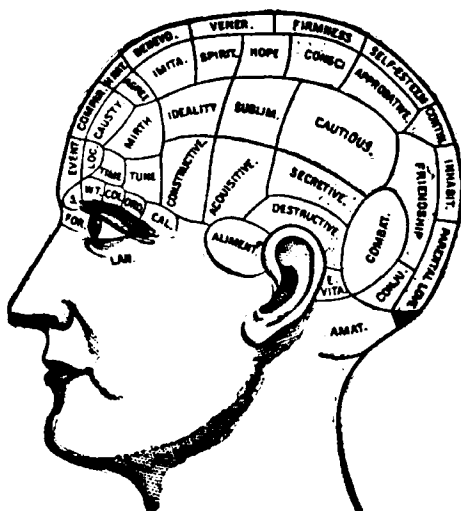
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(1880)

NEW YORK AND LONDON, MARCH, 1902.



"Phrenology points out characteristics more clearly than any other Science."

HOW TO SUCCEED.

Young Kubelik, the modern Paganini, who learned to play on a cigar-box violin, has taught the world some wonderful lessons during the past month.

He has truly said that sometimes music belongs to the open air, to the night and the moonrise, and the rising wind; that no one can triumph in art until his whole soul is devoted to the purpose. He cleverly said, "I should like to give the American boys some advice on how to succeed. First, they must learn to wish. Until they know how to wish, and wish till their whole soul is one wish, they can never be what they would be. A wish that hurts and hurts—that is the wish that comes true. And the whole world and poverty and friends and ill health cannot stop it. If they *wish*, they will work. Wishing and working will make the world right

over for them. The boy who would like to succeed, he cannot succeed; but the boy who wishes to succeed till he cannot eat or sleep or do anything but work for wishing, he has success!"

What a philosopher Kubelik is! He has expressed volumes in these few sentences.

If a person has not the wish, then he has no will; and if he has no will, he has no power within himself to carry out his designs or plans.

OBEDIENCE AND RESPECT.

In a recent meeting of "The Study of Life" Club, the remark was made, that "Children should be taught obedience and reverence." We think the club has struck the key-note of family life. These are the two elements that are so noticeably lacking in "young America" to-day, and the advice, coming from an earnest body of

women, will, we hope, have a definite amount of influence. We liked the ring of this sentiment so much better than one that appeared in a popular paper not long ago; namely, "Teach your boys independence." It is this terribly independent spirit that to-day makes a boy think he is as good as his father; that makes him break away from control; that inclines him to defy his teacher. Independence, when modified by obedience and reverence, is an excellent characteristic to possess; but without these attributes the language used by boys is too often of a defying nature that, when the boy has grown to manhood, defies law and order, disregards rules and regulations, and brings about disaster. More reverence would increase respect for life and property. Carelessness grows out of want of reverence and disobedience. The use of dynamite, when carefully handled, is a powerful weapon; but when under exposure and neglect, it is the destroyer of both life and property. The rush of the times, the love of money, and the desire to cheapen labor—or making haste to be rich—all tend to lessen reverence, and place a premium on all that is precious and sacred in life.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Now is a suitable time to begin to make future plans and arrangements to take the Autumn Course at the American Institute of Phrenology. A number of people have already done so. We shall be glad to hear from those who have been waiting for years to attend, but who up to the present have been prevented.

THE EVIL EFFECTS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING.

In a recent popular evening paper, we find the following in an editorial under the heading, "Cut the Cigarettes":

"The American Tobacco Trust is making a desperate effort, to force its cigarettes upon the English market.

"The mere money the cigarette habit costs absorbs all an ordinary boy's savings. It amounts to enough, if it were put out at interest, to start him in a trade or profession at twenty-one.

"And that is the smallest part of the evil. The cigarette fumes sap the brain at its most impressionable stage. They make the mind soft and flabby. They destroy the will. They weaken the health. They make their victim nerveless, feeble, unfit to fight his way through the world.

"Boys who want to be men will steer clear of a habit that wilts the elements of manliness before they have time to grow." E. P. M.

HOW PHRENOLOGY IS UNDERSTOOD BY THE PRESS.

In a recent article published in the "Gaulois" of Dr. Luigi Lapponi, the Pope's physician, he states in a very interesting way the present condition of the health and brain activity of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII. He states that "both physically and mentally Leo XIII. is in the enjoyment of a most envious old age—ninety-one. He is free from the ailments and infirmities which usually torment persons of his advanced age. His organism is perfectly healthy and has maintained all the normal and regular functions."

"His case is indeed almost excep-

tional in the history of human longevity. Scarcely a day passes but what he astonishes me by the lucidity of his mind, the prodigious accuracy of his memory and the penetration of his judgment. He recollects the names and the faces of the numerous persons whom he receives at the Vatican.

"Moreover, contrary to the usual phenomenon shown by very aged persons, the Pope not only recollects things that happened in his youth, but also remembers with accuracy and exactness of detail the most recent events and incidents. Nothing seems to elude his vigilant perception in regard to men and events. In short, the brain performs all its functions admirably."

In an excellent portrait of His Holiness it is to be seen that his head, particularly his forehead, indicates the development and activity of large Eventuality, Individuality and Comparison, which help him to retain his astounding memory of persons, names, faces and the dates of events. How much the world would be a gainer if it took Phrenology into its confidence is shown by this little article.

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 Light of Reason," by James Allen, London, Eng. This little periodical is brought out by The Savoy Publishing Company, No. 1 Savoy Steps, Strand, London, Eng., and has for its object many of the new ideas of the present day of Self Reform, Progression, Thought concerning mind and body, The True Life, Gems of Truth, The Christ Life, and

similar subjects. It is to be brought out monthly, and it hopes to fill a niche in the world of reform. The editor, Mr. Allen, asks for matter to be sent to his address, Elm Croft, Bath, Eng. We have before us two copies, the January and February numbers, and we believe that the magazine is calculated to have considerable circulation among intelligent people. Price, \$1 or 4s. per annum.

"The Union Messenger" is an educational magazine of Culture and Philanthropy, edited by John J. Klein, of Mina, Pa. It is a magazine that will introduce a fine selection of modern thought.

"Dominion and Power."—"Studies in Spiritual Science," by Charles Brodie Patterson, author of "Seeking the Kingdom," "Beyond the Clouds," "The Library of Health," "New Thought Essays," "The Will to be Well," and editor of "The Arena" and "Mind," published in New York by The Alliance Publishing Company, Windsor Arcade, Fifth Avenue. Anyone who has had an opportunity of reading the writings and studying the result of Charles Brodie Patterson's work will, we are sure, embrace the opportunity of examining closely his last and most powerful thought on the subject of "Mind Culture," "Character Building," and "Mental Growth." He goes to the bottom of every truth; is not a surface seeker or speaker; hence, succeeds in exerting a powerful influence for good. He explains very concisely in his present work the various planes of mental thought and understands the tree of knowledge, the purpose of life, the object of prayer, and takes up such subjects as "The Conservation of Force," the "Rights of Children," "Psychic Development," "Living the Soul Life," "The Equality of the Sexes," and "The Power that comes to one from a Deep Knowledge and a Clear Understanding of Ourselves." In reading through this interesting book of over 200 pages we feel sure that nothing has come from his pen with more unction, power, or influence than the one before us. We predict for it a wide and ready sale.

We shall be glad to receive orders for the above-named book when our readers are sending for other publications.

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.

639.—A. F. S., Chicago.—The motive temperament predominates in this gentleman, and consequently he is active, energetic, and wide-awake. He has a very keen mind, is quite scientific, and disposed to look at things in a practical way. He should enjoy scientific study or the intellectual side of business. If he were selling goods he would take as much interest in doing so successfully as though he were teaching anyone a scientific fact or explaining a mathematical problem. His chin indicates a strong rather than a quick pulse. He is not excitable nor impulsive, but is quite intense and enthusiastic. He is firm and persevering, and should use his determination of mind in overcoming obstacles and in applying his attention to a line of work that requires strength of character and intuitive insight and a sympathetic understanding of others.

640.—R. P., New Berlin, O.—The world cannot go too fast for the subject whose portrait we have now before us. He takes pleasure in a driving business, trade, or profession that requires hustle. He is a first-rate observer, and will not let anyone else beat him in what he sees, observes, or takes into account. His features are strongly represented, especially his nose, which corresponds with his mental executive power. His method, sense of Order, and system help him to evolve ideas in a thoroughly practical and up-to-date fashion. He will make a good buyer of stock, and will make no mistakes; in fact, persons can take his judgment on the material that he handles. He is quick to take a hint, and hates a long-drawn-out explanation that fails to touch him as does a short and concise order. His eye is keen and goes right through one, or through any material when he is looking at it. He will make money fast, and if he marries a prudent, economical wife, he will be able to lay up riches.

Margaret Lumsden, London.—This child has an active mind, and will be quick to notice all that is going on around her; it will not be difficult for her to learn her lessons, but do not expect her to become clever in music. When older she will want to be a teacher and assume responsibilities. She is motherly in her attachments to pets, and is very generous toward her playmates. Her tastes are artistic; her disposition very

buoyant and genial. She should be educated for a teacher.

Elizabeth Lumsden, London.—This is a very healthy child, full of fun, energy and vivacity. She can take her own part well and manifest a decided front when opposed. She will be thoughtful, self-reliant, cautious, and very conscientious. Her excellent memory will enable her to learn easily. She will do best in life where she can exercise her constructive and designing abilities. She has an inquiring mind, a firm will, an independent spirit, and a cheerful, hopeful disposition.

Emily Lumsden, London.—The baby is very sensitive and diffident. She has a large brain, and will compete favorably with her sisters as she gets older. She will not readily forget what she has seen, her memory is remarkably good, and she will early learn to talk. She will ask many questions and show more than ordinary inquisitiveness. She has musical ability. These children are well equipped with mental tools. Give them the best education you can afford and see that they have sufficient physical exercise.

Norman Darwen, London.—This child possesses an active temperament and a lively disposition; he takes a lively interest in his surroundings, will manifest an inquiring mind and a keen sense of humor. He readily notices details, and has a capital memory of what he has seen and heard. He will be apt in making comparisons, and be quick in discriminating between one thing and another. He has inherited a large moral brain, and when more advanced in life he will want to take a prominent part in public work. He is very active, energetic, and should be coaxed and not driven, and taught to complete what he attempts to do. He will acquire knowledge very easily and show excellent constructive ability when more matured.

M. Packer Ludlow, London.—Has a highly refined and sensitive organization; is very reliable and steadfast in character, and will earnestly feel the force of moral obligations. He is refined in his tastes, pleasures, and aspirations, and is known among his friends for his strong sympathies, interest in philanthropic work and moral integrity. He is best adapted for intellectual pursuits, but should be careful to combine physical with mental exercises. He is by no means harsh, nor severe, and has more moral than physical courage. With such an active mentality he must learn to work within the limits of his strength, and exercise more frequently his powers of concentration.

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.

Daniel H. Chase, Middletown, Conn.—Your handwriting is a pleasure to read; it is wonderful for a person who is eighty-eight years old. You say, "the new year, 1902, is now a babe only nine hours old." We thank you for your good wishes when you say that you "trust 1902 may prove to be freighted with blessings to you and to all who bless the world with knowledge of the most truthful, useful system of mental science known to man—Phrenology."

"Spurzheim arrived and lectured in Boston in 1832, and drew my attention, as well as that of O. S. and L. A. Fowler, to Phrenology. We tested it fully and found it true, useful and attractive.

"It has been to me of far more practical service than either astronomy, mineralogy, geology, logic, rhetoric, or even chemistry; it has solved for me numberless knotty problems in human nature and even in creeds regarding man's nature and destiny; yet, some intelligent people still reject Phrenology as fostering materialism. Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Mann, Nelson Sizer, and the Fowler family had no such fear, but taught it zealously. I am deeply grateful for the labors and discoveries.

"May you be blessed in your efforts to learn more accurately the functions of every portion of the brain, for the founders of Phrenology could not learn all in their one brief lifetime."

L. T., Wisconsin.—You ask us if it is possible to delineate character from photographs as accurately as from the individual subject. We reply to your query by quoting a letter we have received from a gentleman who recently had a Phrenological examination from his photographs. He says: "I am well pleased with the delineation you have sent me; no person living without a science of Phrenology could have given so accurate a delineation of me as you have done; you told me some things that I would not have thought you could have told by a personal examination. Your delineation from my photographs is all that it is claimed to be."

If you will forward your photographs and let us do our best for you, you will then see what can be done in this department of our work.

L. S. H., Medford, Ore.—"Some time ago I received my delineation and was well pleased with it. I would like a catalogue of books on Phrenology and a copy of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. While I was interested in Phrenology before, your examination made me want to know more about it." We are glad to know that you are interested more fully in the subject and that your delineation has been a spur to you to study the subject for yourself.

W. B. I., Abingdon, Va.—As your questions are concerning school-books for your children, we are going to ask our readers if they can suggest any books that will be interesting and profitable to them. You say you have just finished reading our article in the "Herald of Light," "Why I am not Like You," and that, as you are a mother of five boys whose dispositions are all different, you are anxious to know what to do with them. The oldest is fourteen and is not able to study a great deal, but attended our public school for a short time. His physical infirmities prevent a vigorous mental action. He is observant and inclined to be inventive, draws with some ease and has taste. There is little opportunity here for development along that line. Can you suggest a simple book that would interest him in mechanical drawing?

The above calls for knowledge along this line from our readers. Can anyone suggest the right kind of book?

"The next son, nearly thirteen years," the mother says, "has also taken advantage of the public school term, but he does not care or grasp arithmetic or grammar, yet he is not to be surpassed in history or geography. His teacher assures me that he grasps the facts of physical geography with wonderful facility; and, having completed this work, I wish to advance him along this line. Please suggest some interesting work on elementary physics."

Will our readers reply to this question also?

A. S. T., La Harpe, Ill.—In answer to your query as to what kind of developments should a person have who delivers ice from house to house, we must say that such a person should have a strong Motive Temperament with a large development of Weight, Size, and Form, so that he will be able to cut the ice the weight that is required. With practice and a large development of these faculties a man can do this satisfactorily in a very short time.

S. A. W., Baltimore, Md.—Your observation is correct with regard to combative defence. The book you want on the subject of physiognomy is probably

"Wells's New Physiognomy" or "Face Indicative."

T. V. W., Chickasha, I. T.—We thank you heartily for the photographs. We intend to use them very shortly. We will return them when we have finished with them.

E. G. S., Livermore, Cal.—We are glad you are on the line of keen observation concerning the location of certain faculties. We would like you to observe very carefully and report to us again concerning the part you consider presides over the organ of Rhyme. All evidence must be kept together so that we may sift it to the bottom.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Continued from page 94.

A lady asked if the same effect acted upon criminals? The lecturer replied that it was so to a certain extent, but that their minds were not, as a rule, so well balanced. Another lady asked if two minds of equal strength and positiveness could work together? The lecturer said that two persons equally positive could still interchange thought and give out as well as receive a great deal of good.

The light in your mind will shut out evil thoughts, and thus you can prevent an evil thought from doing you harm. Silent treatment is often more effective than any other. Thus, when you are asleep, the influence, though passive and gentle, is still powerful. The lecturer said: I used to have dreams and nightmares, and it came to me that it was not necessary, and I cured myself entirely of them. One must relax on going to sleep and let go of the force that is in one and then let the present things that exist float into one's sleep; such sleep will be restful. This is not done by two or three efforts, but by continued experience. You must relate your mind to the restful part of the world. Sleeping time is the most effective period for good results; a patient is then in a negative condition. A question was then asked on this subject.

Mr. Williams asked, How can one get immunity from disease in this way? The lecturer replied, through thinking and feeling that you are not going to take disease. Doctors, as a rule, do not take contagious disease, especially the strong and positive ones.

Mr. Blauvelt then asked, If that is the case, then it is not all mind, but partly bodily influence and strength that helps Suggestion? The lecturer answered, there are four conditions that help in

this work. When a person gets angry it is a mental action first, but secondly, a physical condition when the blood becomes heated.

The mind is the special seat of influence, and you cannot get results without the greater containing the lesser.

At the close, Miss Fowler asked the lecturer to take a chair she had in readiness, for she wanted to explain a few of his salient points of his character, which so thoroughly harmonized with the truth of Phrenology. She pointed out the fact that he had a good hold on life, and that a healthy body helped to increase the activity and health of a large and vigorous brain. She indicated that Intuition was a large and stimulative quality, and this helped him to understand the minute relationship of one characteristic to another; that his large Benevolence opened out to him a broad vista of thought, and prevented him from narrowing down his conception of things to a small pivot. His moral brain indicated large Conscientiousness and Firmness, while his Causality, Comparison, Constructiveness and Ideality gave him a unique power in expressing his ideas and in moderating his force of character, so that he was able to accomplish a vast amount of work.

Other remarks were made, but space will not allow our enlarging on them at this time. We refer our readers to the May number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1900, where a full delineation of Mr. Patterson will be found. Miss Fowler then invited any one from the audience to come up on the platform, and a gentleman who was somewhat of a contrast to Mr. Patterson came forward. He had a large head in the anterior portion and possessed a fine quality of Organization. Miss Fowler said this man is born to rule; he will make a poor servant but an excellent master. He has capacity to weave out many new and ingenious ideas, and will be very firm, positive and independent in carrying them out. At the close of the examination the gentleman said that he had run away from home when he was sixteen years of age, and had been in business for himself the greater part of his life, and had been a very successful man. It was learned afterwards that he became a convert to Phrenology that evening.

Mr. Piercy stated that the next meeting would be on March 5th, when they would have a lecture from Robert Watkins, M.D., who would lecture on "The Importance of Health and How Diseases can be Determined by the Blood," illustrated by lime-light views.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Patterson and a reference to his new book, "Dominion and Power" [on sale at the Institute] brought the meeting to a close.



THE MONTHLY LECTURES.

The fourth montly lecture of the session will be held on Wednesday, March 5th, when Dr. Robert Watkins will lecture on "Health, and How Disease Influences the Blood," illustrated by lime-light views of the blood in different conditions. These specimens have all been made by the doctor, and they throw much light on this special subject.

Practical delineations of character will be given at the close by Miss J. A. Fowler.

FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT.

The first meeting of the new year was held on January 15th. Mr. George Wilkins, F.F.P.I., occupied the chair. There was a good attendance of members and friends present to hear Mr. Elliott lecture on "Phrenology and Temperance." The lecturer took a very broad view of the subject, and advocated temperance in diet, mental and physical exercises, religious, and political thought, and showed the advantages of self-government and an harmonious mental development. An interesting discussion followed, and a practical demonstration of Phrenology was given. Votes of thanks to the chairman and lecturer brought the meeting to a close.

On January 4th, Mr. D. T. Elliott attended the City of London College annual conversazione, and gave two addresses on Phrenology and several public delineations.

On January 10th, Mr. Elliott paid his annual visit to the Leyton Phrenological Society and gave a lecture on "Practical Phrenology." This thriving society is doing excellent work under the supervision of Mr. James Webb.

FOWLER INSTITUTE LECTURES FOR THE SEASON.

1902.—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.

PRIZES.

The report on the prize offers is as follows: The competitions which were expected for the Phrenological Story have not yet been received. We will therefore hold over the prize until June 1st.

The prize of \$2 or 8s. was offered for the best set of suggestions concerning the JOURNAL. This prize has been awarded to Mr. M. Tope, of Bowerston, O., who

has forwarded us a very good set of twelve, some of which we hope to make use of in future numbers.

The prize of \$5, offered for eighteen subscriptions to the JOURNAL, has been awarded to Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, who has sent us fourteen names and addresses of new subscribers. This we consider worthy of the reward we offered, and we have pleasure in announcing that the judges have so decided.

FIELD NOTES.

Joseph H. Thomas, Class of 1889, is located at Navarre, O.

Paul B. Kington, F.A.I.P., is giving lectures and examinations in Buffalo, where he has an office.

Professor G. Cozens has just given his ninth series of lectures in Winnipeg, Manitoba, and is now lecturing at Crookston, Minn.; will then make other towns in the northern part of that State.

"I am pleased in the way you are now illustrating your Phrenological subjects in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

"J. H. T., Navarre, O."

"I received your circular to old subscribers a short time ago, and I determined to write you a few lines. I sent to your office more than fifty years ago and procured a model head, and soon learned the location of the organs. From that time to now I have been a reader, a believer, and an advocate to the principles of Phrenology and Physiology, and have lectured quite a few times on that subject. I have received more pleasure through my knowledge of that subject than all of the rest of my studies, and if I was going to start anew in life I would grasp the science of Phrenology and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL by the hand and try to keep pace with them.

"L. S., Moscow, Vt."

"I would not take thousands of dollars for the knowledge obtained at the American Institute of Phrenology.

"V. G. Spencer,

"Class 1890, Walker, Ia."

"It has been my pleasure to read some of your works with profit.

"F. L., Fremont, Utah."

"I have just received the 'Annual' for 1902, and am very much pleased with it.

"C. J. F.,

"Pelican Rapids, Minn."

MARCONI AND THE PHRENOLOGISTS. A SEVERE TEST OF THE SCIENCE.

Mr. Rockwood gives an interesting little incident that occurred recently in connection with the portrait of Marconi, the inventor of the wireless telegraph.

Mr. Rockwood was making an address to the graduating class of the Phrenological Institute, and, while he is a strong believer in the science, he thought he would make a rather severe test of the powers of Miss J. A. Fowler, the President of the Phrenological Institute. Miss Fowler is unquestionably the ablest exponent of this science living. She is the daughter of L. H. Fowler, who organized the famous house of Fowler & Wells many years ago, and probably has had more experience with representative men and women of Great Britain, Australia, and America than any other living exponent of the science. Mr. Rockwood knew that Miss Fowler had never seen a photograph of Marconi, so, in a very serious manner, he introduced the picture as "an illustration of the poetic temperament," saying, "The delicate structure of this brain, this handsome, effeminate face, which almost belongs to a woman, we would expect at once to write in delicate forms of poetic beauty." Having dwelt at some length in the vein, he turned to Miss Fowler, who was on the stage, and said: "I have no doubt but what Miss Fowler will endorse my estimate of this very comely, refined, and intellectual personality." Miss Fowler closely examined the picture for a moment, and, looking up to Mr. Rockwood, said with great seriousness that she was very sorry to disagree very positively with the diagnosis that Mr. Rockwood had made of the face presented to the class. That, while Ideality very largely dominated the brain, it was without question a very practical one; that this man, if he should once direct his energies in the line of invention, and the object to be attained were at all possible, he would be sure to accomplish it. It might be, according to Mr. Rockwood's suggestion, that this was a poet, but if so, it was a misdirection of energies and powers which were intended for more practical purposes. At the conclusion of her remarks Mr. Rockwood turned to the audience and said: "This was a little pleasantry on my part to test that which has always been to me an almost exact science. The picture, instead of being that of a poet, as I have intimated, is

that of Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy."

MERE MAN'S CHARACTERISTICS.

Dainty feminine laughter and applause were reinforced by the deeper notes of masculine appreciation at Sarah Grand's lecture on "Mere Man," given recently at the Lyceum Theatre—her first in New York.

The audience was large, and alert to catch the many witticisms that were mingled with the more serious matter. Mme. Grand began in a humorous vein, saying that she was not responsible for the designation "mere man" as applied to the stronger sex. There was a strong presumption, she said, that he had so dubbed himself when in one of his many moods, and probably wanted something that a humble attitude might win the sooner. She intimated that such is not his usual attitude, saying:

"He calls himself, enthusiastically, a miserable sinner while at church, but if you should put it that way outside he would go to law about it. Woman has been called a complex being, but man is quite as complex; and when he is spoken of as a brute and also as the crown of things, it is quite correct, since he is both at once."

Mme. Grand said that she would consider mere man from four points of view: The worst of him, the best of him, his origin, and his destiny; "getting the worst over first."

"The saddest thing about him is his capacity for doing the wrong thing when seeking happiness," was one of her statements, to support which she offered examples in his long denial of opportunity for progress to woman, "on whom he is dependent from the cradle to the grave."

Hearty applause greeted many of her epigrammatical sentences, especially when she said that "to have had a good father is to be born an heiress, and to have a good husband is to secure the best prize of life. If a woman has had a good father she is sure always that there are other good men; and if she has a good husband she may almost be pardoned for forgetting that other women may need help and strengthening."

For his origin she referred to science, and for his destiny compared paleolithic man to modern man, asserting that there will be as vast a difference between the race of to-day and that that is to be developed.



FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Review of Reviews"—New York—is an epitome of the news of the day concerning all parts of the world. Its price is twenty-five cents.

"Good Housekeeping"—The Phelps Publishing Co., Springfield, Mass.—has always a list of good articles for its readers. Its price is \$1 a year.

"The Concert-Goer"—New York—is valuable for its musical notes. It contains weekly a portrait of some celebrated artist. Its price is five cents a copy.

"The Ladies' Home Journal"—Philadelphia—is a wonderful medium for new ideas suitable for the home. Every family should have a copy.

"The Family Doctor"—London, Eng.—keeps up its popularity. Its matter is carefully selected. The paper is a wonderful weekly penny's worth.

"The Literary Digest."—New York.—As a wonderful compendium of religious, scientific, and intellectual thought this monthly holds its own.

The "Georgia Eclectic Medical Journal"—Atlanta, Ga.—contains original communications and editorial items which are of value to the medical profession as well as of interest to their lay brothers.

"The Hahnemannian Advocate"—Chicago—is an interesting homœopathic monthly magazine. Its advice and hints on materia medica are always well worth reading. "Success with Malaria" is a subject considered in a recent issue.

"The Christian Work"—New York—costs \$3 a year. It is alive with interest for the home, family, pulpit, and school. The illustrations of a recent number were of India, and certainly excellent. It contains good Sunday reading.

"The Literary News"—New York—price \$1, is an illustrated monthly of current literature, and always full of interesting tit-bits.

"Nature Cure"—New York—\$1 monthly, is calling the attention of the public to those methods of life that are natural and healthful.

"The St. Louis Globe Democrat"—St. Louis, Mo.—has always some interesting articles in it that attract the eye as well as the common-sense of the reader.

"The Kneipp Water Cure"—New York—is an exponent of Father Kneipp's idea of health. It is adapted to all natures.

"Practical Psychology"—Boston—is an able exponent of practical psychology. Its price is ten cents a copy.

"The American Mother"—Ann Arbor, Mich.—contains excellent hints on the education of children and is doing a good work.

"The Vegetarian"—Chicago and Philadelphia—contains an article by Branwell Booth on "Why I Abstain from Eating Flesh," and will be read with interest by all flesh-abstaining people. It is calculated to do much good in other circles.

"Naturopath"—New York—contains an excellent portrait of Father Kneipp, and brings items of health before its readers in an interesting way.

"Psychic and Occult Views and Reviews"—Toledo, O.—is a compend of current thought in psychic and occult fields, and has original and contributed articles of interest to all modern thinkers.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Cal.—contains an article on "Mirth versus Melancholy" by the editor, Allan Had-dock; also thoughts on health by C. P. Holt, and is an interesting five-cent publication.

"Good Health"—Battle Creek, Mich.—Edited by J. H. Kellogg, M.D. Is beautifully illustrated, is published on excellent paper, and its reading matter is exceedingly valuable.

"The Daily Standard Union"—Brooklyn, N. Y.—is a paper that contains not only the news of the day, but good book reviews and takes up the important question of education, rather than make so much out of sensational items, divorces, prize-fights, etc.

We also wish to acknowledge "Lippincott's Magazine," "The Saturday Evening Post," "The Christian Advocate," "The Homiletic Review," "The Journal of Education," "The School Journal," "The New Voice," "Vaccination," "The Living Age," "The Bookman," "The Club-Woman," "The Union Messenger," "Education," "The Sunday Commercial," "The Human Faculty," "The Popular Phrenologist," "The American Medical Journal," "The School Physiology Journal," "The Mother's Journal," "Health," "Popular Science News," and "Power."

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

The China Bust, by L. N. Fowler, giving the locations and subdivisions of the organs burnt in, is the most beautiful work of art and most valuable to students as a key to their further study in Phrenology. Price, \$5. Express collect.

"The New Psychology; or, The Secret of Success." Being Practical Instructions How to Develop and Employ Thought-Power. By "D. C. K." Price, \$2.

This volume contains full instructions how to develop and use thought-power so as to become healthy, happy, and prosperous, by obtaining mastery over self and influence over others.

It consists of clearly expressed and easily understood lessons in the New Psychology. These lessons are not theoretical, but thoroughly practical.

"Practical Psychology; or, How to be Happy." By Richard Harte.

It is an exceedingly able and interesting statement of the scientific facts and philosophical theories on which the New Psychology is based. Price, 25 cents, postpaid.

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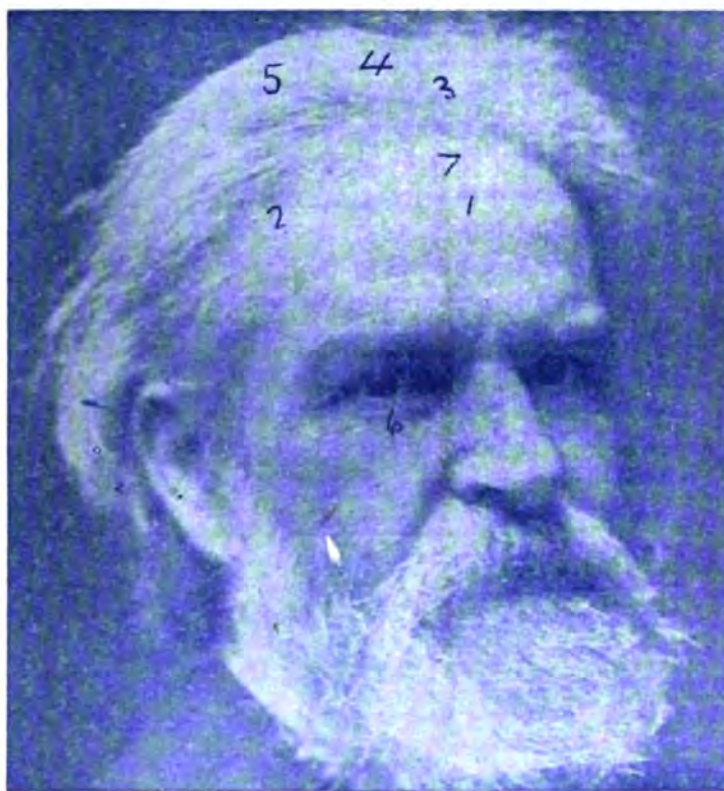
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CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1902

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I. Mr. Edwin Markham. A Phrenograph. By the Editor. Illustrated	- - 108
II. New Era in Medicine. Illustrated, with portrait of Prof. Virchow	- - 104
III. How to Study the Mind Through Brain and Skull. Illustrated with portraits of Prof. Blackie and Signor Marconi. The Organ of Language	- - 109
IV. Under the Public Eye. Prince Henry of Prussia, illustrated, Miss Alice Roosevelt. By the Editor. Mr. T. Gibson Bowles, M.P., of London, illustrated. By D. T. Elliott. Pope Leo XIII., illustrated, and Prof. J. M. Fitzgerald, illustrated. By J. A. Fowler	- - 112
V. Science of Health. Hygienic Note, Comments, Readings, Etc. By Dr. M. L. Holbrook. Unhealthy Emotions. Curious Mental Experiences. Secrets of Physical Culture. Postpone a Great Navy.	- - 119
VI. Food of Man. By Dr. E. P. Miller	- - 122
VII. Child Culture. William Ruxton. Illustrated	- - 124
VIII. Wedding Chimes—Part II. By Margaret Isabel Cox	- - 126
IX. A Phrenological Reminiscence. How Married Life was Made Over. By Sarah M. Biddell	- - 127, 136
X. Editorials. "Hands Meet Across the Sea." The First President of Cuba. Miss Stone's Release. The Boer War. The West Indies. Sleep	- - 129
XI. The Reviews. Illustrated	- - 131
XII. To New Subscribers	- - 132
XIII. Our Correspondents	- - 134
XIV. The American Institute of Phrenology and Field Notes	- - 134
XV. The Fowler Institute Report	- - 135

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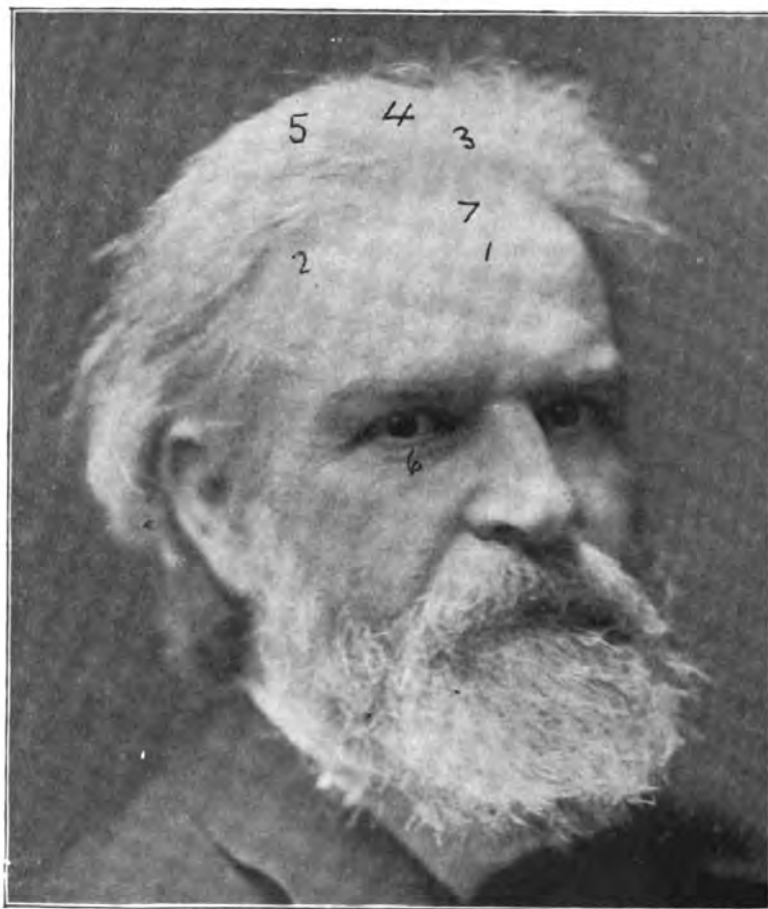
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VOL. 113—No. 4]

APRIL, 1902

[WHOLE No. 760

Mr. Edwin Markham,

THE AUTHOR OF "THE MAN WITH THE HOE" AND OTHER POEMS.

A PHRENOGRAPH FROM PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

BY THE EDITOR.

Although there are forty-three faculties, yet they are so distributed in point of cultivation and development that we have a charming diversity of talent and ability.

In the fine portrait of the man who graces this article we find a striking life-like representation of a recent guest at The American Institute of Phrenology. On this occasion some of the salient points of his character were explained, as follows:

It is interesting to find a character or individual who uses all parts of his brain and does not starve any region. It was so ordained by nature that we should make use of all our faculties, but few people succeed in so doing.

In Edwin Markham we find English stock predominates, as well as exceptional Quality of Organization. His mother is strongly represented in his temperamental conditions. The Vital Temperament manifests itself through his fulness and compactness of form and features, while the Mental Temperament is seen in his high forehead

and active, intelligent lobe. He is a man who knows how to properly enjoy life; not by giving way to the appetites of the basilar brain, but by knowing how to breathe, how to eat, how to sleep, how to think, how to exercise, and how to keep well. Some men with splendid organizations to start with, abuse them by taking undue advantage of their strength and health.

Mr. Markham is the picture of health, and, although under fifty years of age, one might be inclined to think that his white locks indicated that he had lived a greater number of years. His weight is 190 pounds, which corresponds with his size of head, which is above the average, both in circumference and height.

Of the principal characteristics that should be mentioned in passing are:

THE MORAL BRAIN.

His Moral Brain shows a strong development of Conscientiousness, of regard for duty and obligation to others;

while his Benevolence is a very strong link between him and the rest of humanity. His life breathes the atmosphere of sympathy, and he realizes very keenly the wants of others. This faculty is largely stimulated by Friendship; thus, he does not forget his friends, and is very mindful of those whom he has met away from home.

VENERATION.

His Veneration is also large; hence, he respects superiority wherever he finds it, but he does not idolize a man because he is in a high position nor because he has money. He is capable of doing his own preaching in a church of his own making; in fact, he prefers to write his own sermons and deliver them himself, even if he has no one for an audience but himself. He is a law to himself, and does not feel the need to go to "The Little Church Around the Corner" to hear someone else preach. He has very little regard for forms and ceremonies, creeds and doctrines, but is very sincere in carrying out truth and principle, equity and justice, duty to his fellow-men, and consistency of conduct.

SPIRITUALITY.

His Spirituality gives him a look beyond the clouds. If the day were very dark and foggy he would realize that there was sunshine somewhere, and his imagination helps him very often through a dark and lonely passage in life. It also gives him inspiration to think, act, and write in an original way. He is not narrowed down to conservative views or ways of thought, but is broad in his belief of Christian principles and Christian truths.

LANGUAGE.

His Language is large, and is more a means of communicating ideas than of talking for its own sake. Ideality works with his Language, and gives

him perfect command over it. When he becomes infused with a subject, his Language is easy, fluent, and graceful, but he does not use Language, as some do, simply to take up time for small-talk or to express a commonplace saying.

ORDER.

His sense of Order shows itself in a distinct and original way. He is methodical in his work, careful in his arrangements, systematic in planning out any literary composition, but in little things, with his small Continuity, he does not use the organ so much. He knows where things are if people will let them remain where he has put them, for his Locality helps him to locate every important thing he possesses.

TUNE.

His organ of Tune manifests itself through a keen appreciation for music. There is a charm about it that feeds his Ideality, Spirituality, and Moral qualities. There is something in music that assists him in his writings; it is that indefinite sense of harmony and beauty that is so helpful.

Calculation is only developed in an average degree, and his powers to compute figures comes to him more through his conscientious sense of duty and necessity than from any real love of the work. He is accurate in computing figures, but he wishes that the world had been based upon some other theory than the laws of mathematics, so that we could have an easier time of it. His Calculation works very largely with his Acquisitiveness, and when he owes a bill he does not forget it, but he shows a good deal more of the saving propensity than he does of acquiring wealth. He hates to see anything wasted or thrown away, and this would be the fact if he were a millionaire, but he will always know how to dispense or circulate whatever wealth he possesses with wisdom, truth, and sympathy.

TACT.

He has more tact than cunning; more of the ability to understand the principle of policy and reserve than the desire to do underhand work; in fact, his reserve mainly shows itself when he is holding the confidence of others; for if he has a good thing to tell others he wants to share it with them. He is, however, generally a master of himself, and knows when to give license to his sympathies and when to keep his own counsel and that of his friends.

SOCIAL BRAIN.

His Social Brain is strongly represented; in fact, we judge he was the pet of his mother, and she has developed the home instincts in him. As a father he knows how to educate, train, and guide children, and will show his Philoprogenitiveness very strongly in his own family. He is a man whom the boys will all like to cluster around for a story; in fact, he reminds us a good deal of Longfellow, who was also so fond of children.

He was born in Oregon. His parents were natives of New York, while his grandparents were of English extraction.

It is a privilege to know such a man, for he is one of nature's true examples of manhood, whose life one can study with profit. To breathe his intellectual atmosphere is not only a pleasure, but a profitable pastime as well.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES OF EDWIN MARKHAM.

Mr. Edwin Markham, poet and educator, was born in Oregon City, Ore., April 23, 1852. He was the son of Samuel and Elizabeth Winchell-Markham. His ancestry on both sides is of the oldest Colonial stock in Pennsylvania and New England.

By the paternal line he descends from the first cousin of William Penn.

The Winchells are of ancient and distinguished lineage, deriving descent from Robert Winchelsea, made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1293. The line is Welsh or

English in origin, and is represented on the Continent by the names Winkel and Wünschel.

Having espoused the cause of Puritan dissenters early in the seventeenth century, the family suffered persecution in England, some representatives, accordingly, taking refuge in England, and others in Holland and America.

Deriving descent from such distinguished ancestry, many of whom had been noted as legislators, preachers, scientists, and in other learned professions, and passing his early years in primitive surroundings of pioneer life, Edwin Markham—for so he is best known to the world of letters—early manifested the vigor and originality of thought which have characterized his entire career. He was the youngest son of pioneer parents, who, shortly before his birth, had crossed the plains from Michigan. Having lost the care of his father before reaching his fifth year, he settled with his mother and brothers in a wild and beautiful valley in central California, where he grew to young manhood, inured to every kind of labor required on a Western cattle-ranch, and depending for education on the rude country schools and his own ceaseless reading. For companionship the young poet depended almost wholly on an elder brother, who was deaf and dumb, and on his mother, a stern and silent woman of strong character and great originality. His reading was largely poetry, Homer and Byron being his first masters, and his thoughts soon sought expression in verse. One of his earliest attempts in this direction was a Byronesque fragment, "A Dream of Chaos," which displayed poetic feeling and insight, and, with this beginning, he has constantly added to his reputation, until he now ranks high among the popular and effective poets of America.

In 1871 Mr. Markham entered the State Normal School at San José, making his way on money he had earned, and then pursued the classical course at Christian College, Santa Rosa, Cal. After leaving college he read law for a time, but he never practised at the bar. As superintendent and principal of schools at various places for many years, he has rendered important services in the educational progress of California. In 1899 he was head-master of the Tompkins Observatory School, Oakland, connected with the University of California, where he had been engaged for a number of years in a work which is highly significant to the interests of academic education.

Professor Markham's library is acknowledged one of the largest and best chosen in California, and is especially excellent in the department of philosophy and literary criticism.

His own contributions to literature are chiefly poetical, and his work has been described as the most significant yet produced west of the Rocky Mountains. He has contributed to many of the leading American magazines, and enjoys high favor with the critics. Edmund Clarence Stedman has described his verse as "truly and exquisitely poetical," but, added to its delicate lyric beauty, it may be said to possess a deep spiritual significance and a burden of daring and radical thought. He gravitates in philosophy toward Plato and Hegel; in religion, toward Swedenborg and the seers; in sociology, toward Ruskin and Mazzini. His genius has been well described as "Hebraic and religious, rather than Hellenic and sensuous." He has written on sociological questions, taking the stand of applied Christianity in regard to the political and social conscience, as shown in a baccalaureate address recently delivered at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. For years he has been at work upon a lyrical epic, designed to be his masterpiece and to embody his

ripest thought upon man and his destiny here and hereafter. He has gathered his fugitive poems into two volumes, "The Man with the Hoe, and other Poems," and "Lincoln, and other Poems." Perhaps the most remarkable event in Mr. Markham's literary career was the publication of his "Man with the Hoe," a poem inspired by Jean François Millet's great painting with that title. This excited enthusiastic comment in the American press, and brought the author many letters from critics and admirers in Europe and America. It is generally conceded to be one of the greatest productions of the last quarter of a century, ranking with Kipling's "Recessional." A recent critic says of Mr. Markham's verse: "One of its distinctive features is its breadth of range. This gives it greatness—a greatness unknown to the singers of the flowery way. He breaks open the secret of the poppy; he feels the pain in the bent back of labor; he goes down to the dim places of the dead; he reaches in heart-warm prayer to the Father of Life."

The New Era in Medicine.

Professor Virchow, who, toward the close of last year passed his eighty-eighth milestone, is still hearty and hale. Nearly sixty years have passed since Virchow, as a young man, was sent on a government mission to study the typhus epidemic in Upper Silesia, and produced a report which gave immediate proof that Virchow could see, infer and expound; for Virchow is not only a man of science, but a man of letters, and will go down to posterity with Von Humboldt and Darwin; but for the present moment it is his scientific researches and the wonderful pathological museum he has gathered and arranged which attract the eyes of the famous men of research.

Virchow's length of days has procured him one distinction which the man of research seldom enjoys. To many, it happens to die in their first flush of fame; more find their fame discounted by later discoverers; Professor Virchow has passed the third period, and having passed through credit and reproach, finds himself an octogenarian in the very fore-front rank of scientific discovery. Professor

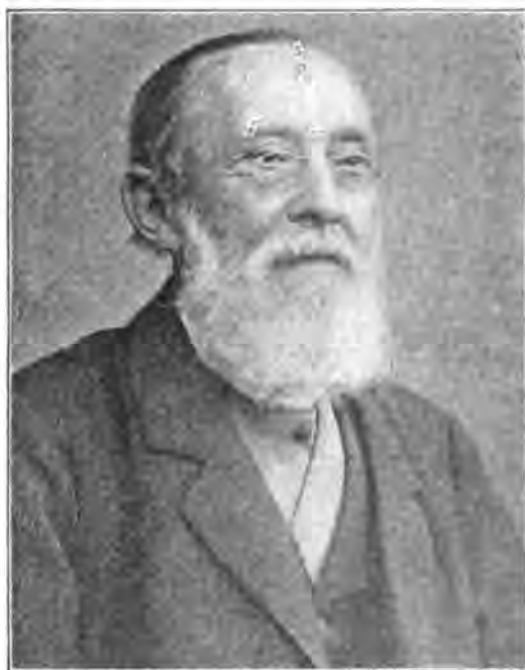
Virchow presents a clear proof of Phrenology; his features, physique, and cerebral qualities are of that quality and stuff that octogenarians are made of. He has great tenacity and hold on life, which is noticeable in all of these particulars. He has no adipose tissue to get in the way, or to clog his system, or impair his circulation. All of nature's functions work easily, and consequently he is able to keep up that activity of digestion, circulation and breathing power that has enabled him to vitalize his system and bring health to his organization.

He looks a pioneer in every feature of his face. The broad bridge to the nose is never found on the face of the consumptive; the firm cheeks and jaw are indicative of the Motive Temperament which gives hardness and endurance; while the lower lobe of the ear as well as the length of the ear show longevity, healthiness and vital stamina. The breadth of his nostrils, too, is a very great help in his process of breathing and his power to vitalize his system.

The qualities of his organization are

interesting to examine and show the secret of his wonderful researches. Not only has he a large development of Order and Individuality, Form and Size, but also a very large development and a very active manifestation of Causality, Comparison and Human Nature. He combines the elements that Darwin possessed with those that are noticeable in Herbert Spencer. The power, then, to judge of chemical changes or the influence of bacteria are quickly recognized by such an intellect,

related to the organo-therapeutics theory. A serum, he says, similar to the liquid obtainable from bacteria can be extracted from living organs. The vaccine theory is also closely interwoven with the serum theory. He is a man who can give undivided attention to his work. He plods and is a patient investigator. He goes to nature to prove his theories; thus his pathology he has called cellular pathology, which is based on the fact that not only pathological life but physiological life, and



PROFESSOR VIRCHOW.

nor is he adverse to anything new; instead, his mind is open to all the broader claims of thought upon the so-called organo-therapeutics. His theory that the parenchymic juices and preparations containing them have a specific effect on the organs of the human body, and not only upon such in which analogous juices are produced, but on others as well.

He is no superficial student; he goes to the bottom of everything that he considers; he therefore considers that the serum-therapeutic theory is closely

that in a pre-eminent degree, are dependent upon themselves, and are, in fact, nothing but cellular activity.

He is not a man who takes things for granted, but digs down deep into the ocean of knowledge and brings up treasures which only the true scientific diver can distinguish; but by his persistence he is able to crown his labors with good results and thus give to the world what they have been unable to see for themselves. He holds that there is no extra-cellular life, and for the same reason he does not recognize inter-

cellular substances as organic; thus, tissues containing much inter-cellular substances, such as ligaments, etc., possess little vitality, which fact sometimes renders it exceedingly difficult to decide whether they are living or dead. "Inter-cellular substances are dead as stones and minerals are dead," says this pathologist; "life was ever alien to them." His analytical mind is very strongly accentuated as we see marked with the figure 2 in the portrait. It is this power that has largely entered into his comparative work, and has enabled him to dissect or separate one theory from another. Comparison is the organ that gives to the mind its wonderful scrutiny of details and marks the man out as a specialist; while just above the organ of Comparison is the faculty called Benevolence. Some might say, what has this to do with the work of a man who is given to scientific research? A great deal, we reply; for it enables him to take a broad and comprehensive view of his subject and enables him to get into immediate touch with his surroundings. What applies to inter-cellular substances, he says, also applies to the nervous system, for we now discriminate between interstitial tissues and nervous tissues in the central organs.

When Professor Virchow proclaimed the theory that the nerve ganglia were such an interstitial and not nervous tissue he was violently opposed by well-known scientists; but, said he, everybody knows differently to-day, and only the ganglia cells and their dependent nerves are now considered as specifically nervous parts; they are seats of nerve unconscious and psychic action.

Every part of the brain helps every other part; thus, Benevolence and Conscientiousness, which are large in Professor Virchow, are needed in every honest, scientific observer, and the Moral brain throws out its sympathy into the domain of the intellect. We find in the portrait before us no lack of

development along the top and top side head in its posterior region; therefore, we know that whatever researches such a man gives to the world, he gives as an honest interpretation of his own individual opinion.

One faculty that is particularly helpful to a scientist is Cautiousness; it prevents him from taking a premature view of his subject, and makes him willing to lodge a doubt as to the accuracy of the investigation. In the lateral-postero region of Professor Virchow's head we find quite a distinct development of this faculty; thus, we should expect to find that after he had come to any decision on a pathological point of inquiry he would go over the ground and test every theory with mathematical precision. What do we find as an actual fact? He says: "As far back as the Middle Ages it was customary to divide the constituent parts of the animal as well as the human body into homogeneous and heterogeneous parts. If the meaning attached to this terminology is not exactly as that accepted to-day, it was still sufficiently accurate; it was a recognition of the fact that similar tissues could be produced under divers circumstances, on which was based the possibility of an explanation that various diseases manifested themselves in the same form in the most widely different organs, while others appeared in certain specific organs only. Working on this as a basis, Bichat over a century ago reared his general anatomy as a superstructure, with an attempt at studying special pathology on this foundation. He died too young to complete the gigantic undertaking, and, says Virchow, with keen discrimination: "A more minute and intimate acquaintance, made possible only by the microscope and the history of evolution, was requisite to this end. It produced the tissue theory, which was the herald of a New Year that in less than a century opened new, undreamed of vistas for pathology and therapeutics."

How to Study the Mind THROUGH THE BRAIN AND SKULL.

THE ORGAN OF LANGUAGE.

The discovery of all sciences must have a beginning. This is equally true of the science of Phrenology, which, we may say, took its start in the organ of Language. It has been called the

terward he observed that his school-fellows so gifted possessed prominent eyes, and recollected that his rivals in the first school he went to had been distinguished by the same peculiarity. Again, when he entered the university at Vienna, he directed his attention



PROFESSOR BLACKIE, OF EDINBURGH—LANGUAGE LARGE.

speech-centre in the present day, and has been investigated with more than ordinary interest.

ITS DISCOVERY.

Dr. Gall found that some scholars in his class had often great difficulty in expressing their ideas, while others were wonderfully capable of illustrating their exercises orally. Some years af-

from the first to the students whose eyes were of this description, and found that they all excelled in speech-making and giving correct recitations, though not all of them were distinguished in general talent. He called the attention of other students in the class to this fact. He was not at that time prepared to give any conclusive proof why there was a connection between talent of this kind and its ex-

ternal side. He could not help thinking that there was a coincidence of the two circumstances so entirely accidental.

From this time onward and after much reflection he conceived that, if memory for words were indicated by an external sign, the same might be the case with other intellectual powers, and, after all, individuals distin-

less forward, downward or outward, according to the size of the combination.

LOCATION.

In the posterior and transverse part of the orbital plate, and in the third frontal convolution, we therefore find the modern speech-centre, which localization has been subjected to fur-



Photo by Rockwood.

SIG. MARCONI—LANGUAGE SMALL.

guished for any remarkable faculty became the objects of his attention.

A LARGE DEVELOPMENT.

A large development of this organ is indicated by the prominence of the eyes—this appearance being produced by convolutions of the brain situated in the posterior and transverse part of the upper orbital plate, pressing the latter, and with it the eyes, more or

ther proof by Dr. M. Bouillaud, of Paris, as early in the century as 1825, who brought forward further pathological light upon the subject. Dr. Broca in 1861 considered the proof sufficiently clear to establish the speech-centre in the lower left frontal convolution, and universal recognition was then given to it.

Dr. Ferrier says 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 of the brain that total inability to speak is the result.

EXAMPLES.

In Professor Blackie, of Edinburgh, we have a striking example of the development of Language. The fulness under the eye cannot be set down to disease or old age, for Professor Blackie was known for his profound ability to use the English language in his lectures, and was eloquent in the use of words to express his meaning.

FURTHER PROOF.

When passing through the Cancer Hospital in London many years ago with an eminent doctor who was then a student in this hospital, we passed through one ward of incurables, and we pointed out to the doctor a case that we thought would illustrate what we were looking for, namely, the organ of Language. When we came up to the bedside of the patient she began talking about her home and how soon she hoped to be in it again; her pets, flowers, children, and husband, and drew a mental picture of her home surroundings. So freely did she entertain us that we forgot that there were other interesting cases in the ward for five or ten minutes. On leaving her bedside we pointed out to the doctor that there was a striking proof of ability to use Language and an ample facial expression of the faculty. The doctor willingly listened, but queried that it might possibly be the result of disease. Let us go to other bedsides, we remarked. As we passed along the neatly arranged cots, we found that the other patients simply replied in monosyllables as to their diet or medicine and never made personal allusions as had the first one.

None of these patients had anything like the development of Language expressed under the eye as we found in No. 1. The doctor was, therefore, ready to waive his objection of disease; consequently he has made numerous other investigations, with satisfactory results.

WHEN SMALL.

When the organ is small there is a want of command of expression and a consequent poverty of style, both in writing and in speaking. If the intellectual powers are very acute and the Language not so fully developed, a person will express ideas with great rapidity without enlarging on any particular one. Individuality, Eventuality, Time, Comparison, and Imitation greatly assist this faculty when applied to the acquisition of foreign languages and grammar. Marconi and Edison have a small development of Language, but are giants as workers.

Sir Walter Scott is an example of one who possessed this quality, and it is said that he never forgot anything which he had ever heard, read, or seen.

THE DIVISION.

Dr. Gall was disposed to divide the faculty into two: one he named *Sens des mots, sens des noms*, and the other *Sens du langage de parole*. The latter he attributes to the talent for philology and for acquiring the spirit of languages; the former he describes as giving the talent for learning and recollecting words, and persons possessing it large can recite long passages by heart. In the modern Phrenological bust (china) this division is recognized as follows: The inner portion of the eye gives verbal memory, the outer portion verbal expression. This union of the two organs, according to Gall, was admitted by Spurzheim and Combe, as well as by the Fowler brothers.

Under the Public Eye.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA, THE KAISER'S BROTHER.

America has been stirred during the past month by the public demonstrations accorded to Germany's representative, namely, Prince Henry of Prussia. Everyone who is a student of character will probably have made up his mind upon the salient characteristics of his Imperial Highness, and those who are the best interpreters of character will realize that he is a man of sterling qualities—German, of course, to the backbone.

His portraits show him to be a man of practical intellect, great common-sense, coolness of judgment, and intuitive insight into character. He is energetic, and has wonderful control over the activities of his mind and body. His head indicates that he is domesticated, scientific, and a capable naval officer.



PRINCE HENRY.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

The attention of the Western world has been of late largely centered upon one young lady, who in January made

her entry into society. She has been honored, and has in return graced many a public function by her charming manner and her keen intelligence. Her front-view portrait indicates a well-developed forehead, clear-cut features, a capacity to study and clearly comprehend what she reads, what she sees, and what she hears. The faculties of Causality, Comparison, Human Nature, Imitation, Eventuality are all strongly accentuated, and it is not strange to find that she is an excellent student of languages, and, as time goes on, she will develop a taste for literature and capacity to write.



MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

MR. T. GIBSON BOWLES, M.P., OF LONDON.

Mr. T. Gibson Bowles, M.P., has represented King's Lynn in the House of Commons since 1891, in the Conservative interest. It is difficult to think of him as an ardent Tory of the old school, for he appears more closely in touch with the democratic and modern section of British Toryism. He is best

described as a political free-lance and an independent thinker, with original ideas of what is required of a Parliamentary representative.

He is deservedly popular with all sections of the House, his ready wit and happy presentation of his opinions being eagerly listened to with appreciation and attention. Viewing the Honorable Member phrenologically, we observe there is more breadth than height to his head, and we should expect him to favor democratic political opinions rather than adhere closely to the opinions of his forefathers.

We advance the opinion that his connection with the great Conservative party is the result of environment and early training, and that he can only obey the party whip on broad issues which are commendable to his judgment. He is the type of man that cannot slavishly follow the stream of public opinions. He will strike out on new lines of his own invention, and take an independent view of all subjects brought within his notice.

His versatile mind is capable of giving attention to many things without becoming confused, and his ready mental alertness will promptly detect the weak link in the chain of an argument.

The force of his intellect lies in his analytical and perceptive powers, and these give him keen discrimination, critical acumen, and a wide-awake interest in current phases of thought, with ability to notice the incongruities and apparent want of compactness and logic in the arguments of his opponents.

In debate he is a "hard hitter," unaccompanied with any harshness or bitterness of feeling: his strong indignations are always toned down by the warmth and geniality of his disposition. He is a man with a strong personality, with much shrewdness, forethought, and diplomacy.

His active cautiousness gives him a judicious regard for his general well-being where his interests are concerned, rather than apprehensiveness or nervous fear. The mental and mo-

tive Temperament are strongly in evidence, hence he is remarkable for his energies, activity, mental aggressiveness, and perseverance in overcoming obstacles. He has a powerful brain, a creative mind, with strongly idealistic tendencies; he requires plenty of elbow room in life, freedom of thought and action, and has a positive dislike to restraint or the undue interference of friends.

He is by no means narrow or contracted in his views of general subjects; neither is he a man with strong preju-



MR. T. GIBSON BOWLES.

dices. His broad, comprehensive mind enlarges his intellectual outlook, and increases his capability to deal with complicated subjects. He will frequently manifest flashes of brilliancy when exercising his descriptive powers in debate or public platform work, and these will be enhanced by drawing upon his large fund of humor, and in giving play to his active imagination, but, in doing so, he is not apt to overlook the practical bearings of his subjects, and he will give sufficient attention to details.

His capacity for thought, writing, and talking is above the average, and

he could excel in descriptive writing. He deals with facts as well as principles. His sharp perceptive intellect readily accumulates knowledge and information, and stores it for future use, hence he has a good command of knowledge, and can quickly call up a fact or principle to support his arguments.

His language is choice and well chosen; his large Ideality and sublimity play an important part in his character, and particularly in combination with language. He will make many friends and few enemies in life. He has more regard for the minority than for the majority, and he will not go out of his way to court praise or popu-

He is self-reliant without being egotistical, and resolute without being stubborn. He is capable of playing many parts in the drama of life, and will always gain the esteem of his contemporaries for his genuineness, and be admired for the playfulness of his wit.

BY D. T. ELLIOTT.

POPE LEO XIII.

In the last issue of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, in a short editorial, reference was made to the health and brain-activity of Pope Leo XIII. He has since then attained to his ninety-second birthday, with wonderful preservation of health. If he is spared



POPE LEO XIII.

larity. His frankness and straightforward manner of expressing his opinions will frequently cause him to be misunderstood, but it is quite natural for him to act spontaneously and to say what he means with candor and, at times, with abruptness; but there is no doubt as to his genuineness and strong, conscientious sense of duty and justice.

during the year 1903, he will see in that eventful period his silver jubilee as pope, his golden jubilee as cardinal, his diamond jubilee as bishop—a combination of anniversaries which, thus far, is unparalleled, and unique in the history of the Church. In Leo XIII. we have an example of a man who has learned the important lesson of conserving his energy. This is what ev-

ery Englishman, American, German, Frenchman, and Spaniard should endeavor to do. It will be noticed that his head is high in the forehead, that he is a philosopher as well as a pope.

class of men an excellent illustration is afforded by the personality of J. M. Fitzgerald. There is a growing tendency of the age to study human development in its various phases, and a



PROFESSOR J. M. FITZGERALD.

No. 1, Causality; 2, Comparison; 3, Human Nature; 4, Locality; 5, Ideality; 6, Constructiveness; 7, Order.

PROFESSOR J. M. FITZGERALD, OF CHICAGO.

One of the common errors in judging of human character is to suppose that a Phrenologist has not studied Anatomy, Physiology, Heredity, and other similar subjects, but that he comes to his conclusions from simply an intuitive stand-point. The truth is, that there is no more diligent student of the above subjects than the one who is a thoroughly conscientious, practising Phrenologist. Of this intelligent

glance at the portrait of this gentleman indicates that he is a man of superior ability, with a fine quality of organization to accompany his mental activity.

A FEW MEASUREMENTS.

His weight is 138 pounds, which is hardly equal to the demand made upon it by his brain, as the circumference of his head is twenty-three inches in circumference. The measurement from ear to ear, over the top of the head, is fifteen and one-half inches; from In-

dividuality to the occipital protuberance is fifteen inches; from the opening of the ear over Benevolence to the opposite side of the head, fifteen inches; and from ear to ear over Approbativeness and Self-esteem, fifteen inches. These were the measurements in 1897, when the photograph was taken. At present there is an increased development of Human Nature, Self-esteem, and Language, and an accumulation of Chicago hustle and energy.

THE PHYSIOGNOMY.

The long aquiline Grecian nose indicates quality and taste, harmony and appropriateness of style in whatever mental work he accomplishes. The eyes indicate intensity, fervor, and earnestness. The deep dimple in the chin, like the late William McKinley's, shows a deep interest in humanity and a desire to gather the interests of others, not in a selfish way, but rather in a public-spirited one.

THE BROW.

The brow is a strong indication of scientific power of research and an inclination to gather data and information from every possible source. The arc is well maintained to the outer angle, therefore we should expect to find the work done by this gentleman to have the stamp of accuracy upon it, and to be combined with a method that would make it usable.

When a mind is gifted in the accumulation of phenomena along scientific lines it will sometimes take up the work of zoology, sometimes botany, will often be interested in mineralogy, and, at other times, to the furtherance of medical science, mental peculiarities, criminal tendencies, and abnormal developments.

RESEARCH WORK.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a man who is particularly fitted to take up research work. He has been well educated and fitted to become a specialist, and several mental qualities have been largely called into action in special abnormal

cases of mind-development. It has been his good-fortune, we may say, to have the opportunity to be called upon as an expert to examine cases of intense interests in Chicago, where a visit to the courts, prisons, and reformatories has been made by him to satisfy public curiosity as well as to further valuable evidence in cases pertaining to peculiar characteristics.

One of the last expert calls made upon him has been ably carried out in the case of Max Ferer, who is a lad of eleven years old, and he confesses to have started thirteen fires, because, as he says, he was seized with an uncontrollable impulse to excitement. He loves to see and hear the rushing fire-engines, the firemen, and the flame. Mr. Fitzgerald has handled this case with marked ability, and has shown that the diameter of his head over the ears, where the organ of Destructiveness is located, is six and one-half inches; the diameter, an inch above, passing over the organ of Secretiveness, or Cunning, is six and one-half inches, while the diameter passing through the organ of Cautiousness, an inch above, is five and three-quarter inches. The normal measurement for the diameter of the base of the head for a child is five and one-quarter to five and one-half inches, but its present development shows a width equal to that of Daniel Webster. In this case Mr. Fitzgerald's keenly developed organ of Human Nature, as well as his large Causality and Comparison, were called into play. A person may be able to observe a thing as it exists, but may not have the capacity to analyze its comparative value.

The subject of our present sketch shows that he has marked ability in pointing out all the various lines of discrepancy that are noticeable in a boy of this character. We give it as a typical case, although there are many others which he has been called to examine with equal success. He is not a man who will take evidence by hearsay, but will always prefer to examine into a thing for himself independently of what others think or say.

The top of his head indicates that he has what we call the psychic power to understand occult subjects, but his scientific abilities will not allow these to run away with him, and, consequently, he is an investigator who places principle before any effect that he might wish to give through subtler influences.

SUSTAINING POWER.

Wiriness of organization is one of the characteristics of Mr. Fitzgerald. Were this not the case he would exhaust himself prematurely, and have but little sustaining power. Fortunately, he has recuperative ability so that he can overcome fatigue in a remarkably short space of time. He has breadth from ear to ear, but not of that nature that is wearing, as is the case with some individuals who are torn to pieces by their great restlessness of mind. He uses his executive ability with his Causality; hence, by planning his work ahead, he is able to conserve his strength and do more in a given time than many who make a great deal more demonstration over their work, and who consume their propelling power.

COMPARISONS.

D. L. Moody was a man who had immense energy and great executive ability. Lord Salisbury is a man of commanding presence and great force of character. Neither of these men, however, has used his energy in the same way as the gentleman whose portrait or character we are now discussing, for both gentlemen have shown a predominance of the Vital Temperament, while Mr. Fitzgerald has a predominance of the Mental Temperament of brain over bodily power. It is fortunate for him that he has so large a degree of toughness of organization, in order to enable him to keep up an equilibrium of strength.

WHAT HIS MORAL BRAIN SAYS.

His moral brain indicates that his religious views are broad, and guided

largely by his Conscientiousness and Benevolence, which give him keen sympathies for the wants of others, as well as a conscientious regard for the principles of right and duty. It would be hard for him to refuse a charitable request, yet he will, on the whole, consider the justice of the case, as well as allow his sympathies to be influenced.

He is a man who will take up the progressive ideas of the century, and will not be backward in sifting all unnecessary chaff from the new ideas that spring up, and will link them to the best of the moral and religious views of the past. He is a man who is capable of receiving no small amount of culture and refinement. He is not content with things as they are, and will ever be striving to make improvements upon whatever he does, so as to make it as perfect as possible.

BREADTH OF THE TEMPLES.

It will be noticeable how marked is the breadth of his head across the temples, indicating large Ideality, which amounts to almost a reverence for the refined in art, beauty in nature, and eloquence in public speaking. This breadth is more noticeable, perhaps, because he is not so broad in the organ of Acquisitiveness, and hence the contrast is more striking. The outer angle of the forehead in the organ of Mirthfulness shows that he can appreciate humor, wit, and repartee. Imitation, too, is largely developed, and, although not a copyist of other men, he can adapt himself to a large number of people.

HIS FOREHEAD.

Human Nature, Comparison, Causality, and Locality are all specially developed, and give fulness to the forehead.

TO WHAT ADAPTED.

As a teacher, his Causality will explain ideas in a remarkably lucid manner. As a Phrenologist, his Human Nature and perceptive faculties are amply developed, and favor his giving

a concise, intuitive, and accurate description of character. As a public speaker, his Sublimity, Ideality, and Conscientiousness will inspire his Language to tell things in a terse and interesting manner. He is a man of great promise, and ought to be able to do a vast amount of good in the world, for his aims are high and his ability particularly well marked; hence he is adapted to the calling or profession that he has chosen.

HIS WORK.

Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald was born in Springfield, Ill., and was educated at

Valparaiso, Ind., after which period he went to Chicago. Since 1892 he has made Phrenology a close study, and whenever he has seen a young man engaged in the wrong work he has stimulated his ambition and directed his intellect to the pursuit for which he thought Nature had intended him. He is now busily engaged in teaching, examining, and lecturing. On March 16th he gave a lecture on "The Temperaments, from a Phrenologic View-Point" before the Chicago Society of Anthropology, and on March 5th he lectured before the Chicago Optical Society on "Phrenology: With Practical Demonstrations."



Hygienic Notes, Comments, Readings, Etc.

BY DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

UNHEALTHY EMOTIONS.

"There is no thing we cannot overcome;
Say not thy evil instinct is inherited,
Or that some trait inborn makes thy
whole life forlorn,
And calls down punishment that is
not merited.

"Back of thy parents and grandparents
lies
The Great Eternal Will! That, too, is
thine
Inheritance—strong, beautiful, di-
vine,
Sure lever of success for one who tries."

own power until those who are stronger than ourselves command us, or those who are weaker than we are appeal to us. In fighting our own disease as in fighting our own poverty or our own ignorance, we must endure hardness like good soldiers, and waste no time in hysterical fancies as to what we think we can't do.

"It is impossible to define the exact extent to which the mind affects the

body. Faith, imagination, hope, and joy are all wonder workers in the delicate physical frame. The spiritual sunshine that surrounds those who habitually look on the bright side of things, the serenity that belongs to the contented mind, the constant pleasure of loving and being loved—these have a distinct therapeutic value difficult to over-estimate.

"When evening brings a headache or a feeling of excessive weariness, it is well to look back over the mental geography of the day and consider the emotions that brought about this regrettable result. At five you woke with a sad feeling. Not that there was anything to be sad about, but it's a little habit of yours to be sad when you first wake. At six you were vexed because the fire did not burn as it should. At seven you were anxious because it was beginning to rain, and Teddy had gone to market without his rubber coat. At eight you were annoyed with Polly for

chipping that china plate. At nine you were cast down because your rubbers had sprung a leak, and you hate to spend the money to buy a new pair. At ten you were 'on pins and needles' because a neighbor ran in and took up your time when she might have known you were so busy you didn't know which way to turn. At eleven the smell of burned beans penetrated to the attic where you were renovating a mattress, and much agitation was the result. At twelve you could scarcely keep the tears back on account of a heartless allusion to the beans. At one the mud was tracked on the clean floor; at two the baby bothered you; at three a letter came with bad news for you to worry about; at four you suddenly discovered that your twelve-year-old daughter was growing dreadfully round-shouldered and abominably pert. At five your head began to ache in good earnest.

"Twelve hours of unhappy emotions, all hurtful to health."

The worst form of malignant feeling is cold and deliberate delight in cruelty; all too frequent, especially in the young. The torturing of animals, of weak and defenseless human beings, is the spontaneous outflow of the perennial fountain of malevolence. This has to be checked, if need be, at the expense of considerable severity. The inflictions practised on those that are able to re-criminate, generally find their own remedy; and the discipline of consequences is as effectual as any. By having to fight our equals, we are taught to regulate our wrathful and cruel propensities.

CURIOUS MENTAL EXPERIENCE.

As an investigator of psychic phenomena I often come across strange mental experiences. Most of these I send to the London Society for Psychic Research. Here is one which I will give to the readers of the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*. It is an experience by Mr. Taylor. He says:

"In 1849 I was keeping Odd Fellows Hall in Paterson, N.J., in the back of

which was a large room with tables for playing games. I left it between one and two o'clock A.M., and went to my house, about one-eighth of a mile distant. I went up to my bedroom, where my wife was asleep, as I thought, took off my coat and vest, when a voice said distinctly, 'Go back to the saloon.' I said to my wife, 'What did you say?' She replied, 'I didn't speak.' I said, 'Didn't you say go back to the saloon?' She answered, 'I did not.' I continued to undress and passed to the mantel-piece to look at the clock. As I turned to go to bed the same voice repeated, 'Go back to the saloon.' I began to dress myself, and my wife asked, 'Where are you going?' I replied, 'I am going to the saloon.' She laughingly said, 'Don't be foolish.' I replied, 'I am going to see what it means.' I dressed and went to the saloon, and as I opened the door a volume of smoke poured out so dense that I dropped on my hands and knees and crawled through the various rooms, but found no fire until I opened the door of the back room, where was a blaze about four feet high, which had started from a box in which sawdust was placed. A lighted cigar had probably been thrown into it. I had never surmised that a fire could be thus started, and I did not recognize the voice which I heard. I have often repeated this account, and a few aged people now living in Paterson may probably remember the occurrence."

Alex. Taylor.

It does not follow from this that a spirit had anything to do with the impulse to return to the saloon. As we study personality, we find it largely extended beyond what it seems to be by the streams of consciousness with which we are familiar. There is, it is now certain, another stream of consciousness below the surface, which is known as subliminal—this stream is made up of impressions which sink below the first stream, which only concerns itself with what is of practical importance at the moment. In this case the sublimi-

nal stream knew about the fire, had, perhaps, observed unconsciously the smoking cigar in the box of sawdust, and when Mr. Taylor was quiet had come to the surface and appeared as a voice and a command to return to the saloon. These subliminal warnings are often very remarkable and are being studied by the Society of Psychical Research with interesting results. If any of my readers have had experiences of this or any similar nature I should be glad to have them. They add to our knowledge of human nature and should always be noted at the time, and all corroborative evidence of their accuracy preserved, with dates and circumstances.

SECRETS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Sandow, who is one of the strongest men in the world, thus gives the story of his own career:

"When I went to Italy," says he, "my eyes were opened. The Greek and Roman statues I saw inspired me at once with envy and admiration. I became morally and mentally awakened. Standing before the statue of Hercules, I said to my father, 'Why is it there are not more men built like Hercules in these days?' 'For the reason that in those old times,' answered my father, 'it was a case of the survival of the strongest. If a man had not a great physique or did not take good care of it, he naturally fell prey to the stronger man. To-day civilization and its laws take the part of the weak against the strong, consequently there is not the same incentive to physical culture.' That set me thinking.

"I resolved to lift from myself the stigma of weakness, for I somehow felt that even in our time the weak man is despised. I resolved to make the most of my poor physical condition, and went at the labor with energy."

That any man may do what Sandow has done is a firm belief of this modern Hercules. Continuing, he adds:

"It is the mind—all a matter of the

mind. The muscles really have a secondary place. If you lift a pair of dumb-bells a hundred times with your attention fixed on some object away over in Kamtchatka, it will do you very little good. If, however, you concentrate your mind upon a single muscle or set of muscles for three minutes each day, 'Do thus and so,' and they respond, there will be immediate development.

"Physical culture is mental first, physical afterward. The whole secret of my system lies in the knowledge of human anatomy—in knowing just where one is weak, and going straight to work bringing that particular part up to the standard of one's best feature, for there is a best feature in every man, as there is also a worst. And yet, as a chain is as strong only as its weakest link, so is the body strong only as its weakest member. The secret is to 'know thyself,' as Pope says, and knowing one's weakness, to concentrate the mind and energies upon that weakness with a view to correcting it."

Speaking of mechanical appliances, Sandow says:

"I approve of everything that aids the mind in its dominion over the body. But if a man thinks that two dollars will buy an apparatus that will make him strong he will be disappointed. There is nothing that will make a man strong save his own concentration of thought. Would you give a man a dictionary and ask him to write a 'Recessional,' simply because the dictionary contains all the words in Kipling's masterpiece? Mechanical appliances properly used may develop some weakness of the body, but without a knowledge of that weakness, and certainly without severe concentration and effort to correct it, it is nonsense to resort to mechanisms. They that make muscle, but what is muscle without intelligence behind it? The first thing the would-be athlete discovers is that through ignorance he has piled up muscle where it is absolutely useless, hard when relaxed, and he becomes muscle bound. The test of muscle is that when relaxed

it is as soft as a babe's, and when contracted, hard as steel. It is only intelligence that can do that. No mere mechanical appliance alone will ever achieve it."

He concludes: "The man who would keep well must accustom himself to daily cold sponges. There is nothing more invigorating. It will create a proper appetite, not a false one. I eat little and often. It is folly to attempt to live on two meals a day, for one is sure to over-eat, the great trouble with Americans. Our lunch system is atrocious. It produces dyspeptics and makes men prematurely old. To eat six times a day and little each time is better than one overwhelming meal."

POSTPONE A GREAT NAVY.

Edward Everett Hale makes the following statement in the "Christian Register" regarding the spending of \$100,000,000 the coming year on an increase of our navy:

"Since the war a distinguished admiral said to me, that of all the weapons of offence used in the navy in 1865, at the end of the Rebellion, not one was in use in the navy in 1898. He added, 'unless you choose to call an officer's sword a weapon of offence,' which it certainly is not. Now what is true of the weapons of offence of 1865 is true of the weapons of offence of 1902, only more so. Of course, really nothing could be truer than what is true. But it is as nearly certain as anything in human life can be that all the weapons of offence which will be made this year will be utterly useless thirty-five years hence. This is not true when we speak of public buildings or of hospitals or of colleges, or of highroads or of railways. We appropriate large sums of money for them, we even borrow money for them, with the certainty that the work accomplished will be more and more admirable and useful.

"Now, among other things which we know, one is that invention is steadily going forward, and that a gun

made in July, 1903, will be a better gun than a gun made in July, 1902. The problem before us, then, is, 'Given the present condition of the world and given the desire of all men for universal peace, can we not postpone the appropriation of one hundred million dollars for the increase and better armament of the navy?' This question is to be answered in view of the fact, which will be conceded by everybody who is well informed, that everything which we spend in this line will be useless thirty-five years hence, as most of the men and women of the generation will be.

"To this question the people who make ships and who make guns and who make powder and shot will say, as the hedgehog said, that it will not do to wait. But the average Yankee, who looks forward with a good deal of confidence, and especially one who has a good deal of confidence in commerce and the men of commerce—he says there is no present prospect of fighting. On the other hand, the chances are nine to one that America will be engaged in no wars in the next ten years. The chances are nine hundred and ninety-nine to one that she ought to be engaged in no wars in the next hundred years. And the average Yankee says: 'It is true that we have got a hundred million dollars which we do not know what to do with. In fact, we have not got room enough for it in the treasury vaults. Still, though it is a bad thing to have money lying about loose, money can be used for other purposes than the building of what is going to be old junk thirty-five years hence.'

"If the Secretary of the Treasury agrees to turn over to me the interest for the next twelve months of the hundred million dollars, I will expend it in the endowment of Hampton, Tuskegee, and other industrial schools, open to all races and colors, with no condition but that the pupils shall not be taught Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, or any other forms of archæology. Æsop's 'Fables' may go with the rest.

"Edward E. Hale."

Food of Man.

BY DR. E. P. MILLER.

Food is a subject of first importance to every human being, and it has been such from the creation of man to the present time. Life cannot long be maintained on this planet without food.

The question as to what is man's natural food, as to what varieties of food are best suited to develop him physically, intellectually and morally, has not yet been satisfactorily settled.

Man derives a knowledge of himself, of his relations to his fellow-men and to his Creator from two sources: From revelation and from nature. If these are properly interpreted and correctly understood, they will be found in harmony with each other.

Let me present you a few quotations from Revelation, to see how they harmonize with the vegetarian's theories of food.

In the first chapter of Genesis we learn that the first products the earth brought forth after dry land appeared was "grass" and the herb yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit whose seed was in itself after his kind, and "God saw that it was good." And the evening and the morning were the third day.

On the sixth day God said: "Let us make man in our image and after our likeness," etc., and so God created man in His own image; in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them.

And God said: "Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of the earth, and every tree in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat."

It will be noticed that in the eleventh and twelfth verses of the first chapter of Genesis it reads: "The herb yielding seed after his kind and the fruit trees yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself upon the earth."

Here are two classes of food spoken

of; first, the herbs yielding seed after his kind, which embraces the cereals that grow in the fields and the leguminous plants that grow in the gardens. Second, the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself upon the earth. This class includes fruits and nuts of all kinds, grapes and berries of different varieties that grow in orchards, vineyards, gardens and forests. In these two classes are provided the different kinds of food designed for the primitive pair placed upon the earth and their descendants. In the first are largely hydrocarbons, or heat-producing foods; among the second are found nitrogenous or tissue-forming foods.

There was no command or even permission here given for man to use animal products in any form as food; neither was there any restriction placed upon the different varieties of vegetable food thus created.

In the second chapter of Genesis it is stated: "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." Whether this statement refers to the man created in the first chapter of Genesis, or to one formed later that was more highly organized, with intellect and moral faculties so developed that he had power to think and act for himself, is a question about which there may be differences of opinion.

The record says: "And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and there he put the man he had formed."

"And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food. The tree of life also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of knowledge of good and evil."

"And the Lord God took the man and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it."

"And the Lord God commanded the man, saying: 'Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat, but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil thou shalt not eat of it, for in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.'"

It seems that this man, who had become a living soul, had power within himself to eat or not to eat, as commanded by his Creator, and that by eating things not designed for food he obtained a knowledge of good and evil. The question might be asked, has not all the knowledge of evil which the human race has experienced come from eatings things that are not good for food?

The foods provided in the garden of Eden were those that grow upon trees, as trees only are mentioned as being planted in the garden of Eden. And as Adam seems to have been a higher type of manhood than the first pair created, was not food provided for him of a higher quality and better suited to his intellectual and moral development? Hence his food consisted almost entirely of fruits and nuts.

Animal food in all its forms undoubtedly carries into the blood different elements from those obtained from fruits, grains and vegetables. The changes in the physiological and chemical properties of the blood by eating things not designed for food may be both the primary and secondary cause of evil. We are told that "the life of all flesh is the blood thereof." We know that when the blood leaves the body life becomes extinct, and when life becomes extinct and red globules of the blood are not found in the body. By eating animal products elements are taken into the blood which derange its quality. The natural function which that blood was designed to perform in the human system is not secured and disorder and inharmony in the living process are engendered. Disease in all its forms and premature death may be thus brought upon the human family. It is believed that nearly all diseases come from impure

blood or from stagnation in its circulation. The impurities thus introduced into the blood cause stagnation in the capillary vessels, where the vital processes go on.

Phrenology locates man's moral and intellectual faculties in the top and front stories of the cranium, while the appetites and passions and the animal propensities are located in the front and back basement of the skull. Amativeness or sexual love is located in the cerebellum. Almost everything taken into the human system absorbed into the blood has more or less influence upon man's moral and intellectual faculties. We know that alcoholic stimulants in all their forms tend to blunt the moral sensibilities and to stimulate the passions. Do not unwholesome foods exhibit a similar influence?

A very large proportion of the crimes committed in this world are by those who have taken into their blood alcoholic stimulants and food that depraves the quality of the blood. They take the exciting germs of evil and crime into their bodies with their food and drink. It is almost impossible to bring up children and allow them to eat promiscuously and freely of animal food, with condiments and stimulants, without their becoming sexually, if not morally, depraved. Our jails, prisons, pauper houses, hospitals and lunatic asylums are largely filled with persons who have either inherited or acquired bad blood, whose passions have been excited by alcoholic stimulants and by eating animal and other unnatural products as food.

Man lives in his brain, and the vital processes are largely carried on through the influence of the brain and nervous system. His power over his own life and health is far greater than it is generally supposed to be. The nearer we live in accordance with the laws of our being and the more closely we conform to natural law as to food, the more natural will the functions of the organs of the body and the brain be carried on, and the moral and mental status of man be thus elevated.



"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. 566.—William Ruxton, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Children who are developed early in life find some difficulty in passing through their early years without some drawbacks, and need to advance slowly, or, they say in Germany, *Eile mit Weile*—Hasten slowly. We mean by that that they should not develop faster than their health will allow.

The question of the influence of muscle upon mental power should be studied by the parents of all precocious children. We can take a lesson of the contour of the body from the ancient Greeks and Romans, with whom it was a part of the regular school routine. It was not confined to the athletes of the day alone, but orators, philosophers, and statesmen strengthened both mind and muscle by indulging in abundant exercises.

This lad has a head measurement of twenty-two and one-half inches in circumference—which is a full size for man's head—with fifteen inches in height—which is the measurement for a twenty-three-inch head in circumference—and fourteen and one-half inches in length. He carries a bodily weight of eighty-two pounds, and is twelve years of age. According to our regulation scale of comparative weights and sizes, we recognize that 100 pounds is not too much for a person who has a nineteen-inch circumference of head. This lad's height is four feet eleven inches, which calls for a weight of about 103 pounds and an age of fifteen; thus it will be recognized

that we have before us a very precious cargo, and were it not that the lad has a fine quality of organization, large Vitativeness, large and healthy ears, and a capital nose for taking in deep, long breaths, he would be much more poorly off than he is. These redeeming points help to level up the inadequacies of his stature and weight. His brain will have to stop growing for a while, until he has had time to pick up in other respects. If he were our lad we would help him to understand the importance of muscle growth, of deep breathing, of keeping his feet perfectly warm and his head cool, and of teaching him the benefit of certain kinds of food. His mental wings have got to be clipped in some way, and they must be shortened by giving him all the sleep he can get by encouraging him to go to bed as early as the birds, and in doing very little reading or studying after six o'clock until after he is fifteen years of age, and of living on a farm six months of the year.

We would give him a box of tools, and let him use these in making and constructing natty little things which his ingenuity will dictate. We would encourage his using a pencil, and, first of all, suggest that he copy some ships, engines, and mechanical apparatus, and gradually explain to him the use of the various kinds of designs that he had drawn. We would then ask him if he could find any new use for his articles or materials, and shape his mind, by suggestion, to think how different materials could be substituted for those

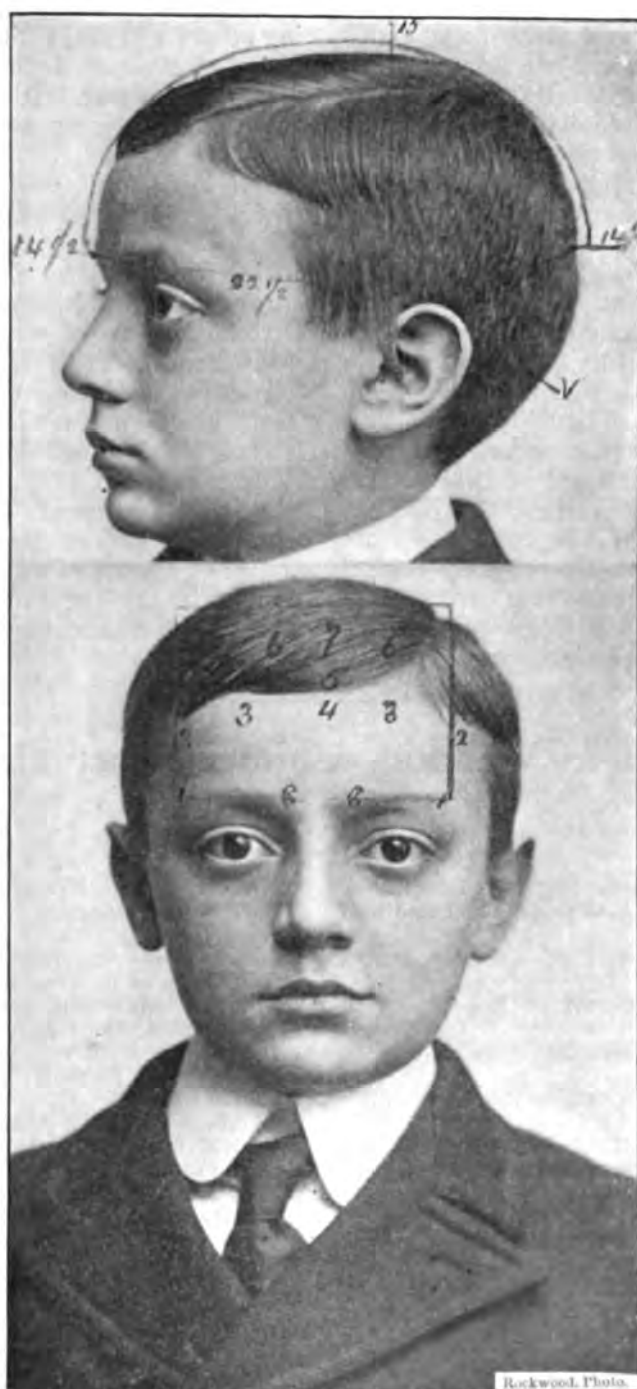


FIG. 566.—WILLIAM RUXTON, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Fig. I. Circumference of head, $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height of head, 15 inches; length of head, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight, 82 pounds; height, 4 feet 11 inches; V. Vitativeness.

Fig. II. The Square contains the Organs of: Order (1), Constructiveness (2), Causality (3), Comparison (4), Human Nature (5), Imitation (6), Benevolence (7), Form (8).

now in use. He should excel in drawing, designing, and mechanical architecture; and, when we compare his picture with that of Marconi, we find that there is a similarity of development in the upper temporal region—exceptional, in fact, for one so young. He will not be adapted to heavy work, but in the line of electricity he should have marvelous capacity. He will show more interest and talent for writing or literature than speaking or oratory. He is not wanting in the perceptive faculties, and his seriousness of mind, owing to his large Cautiousness, makes him appear more like a young man of twenty-five than a lad of twelve. He will deal in large things; thus the enterprises of J. P. Morgan will be more to his liking than a “one-horse team” affair. He has reasoning capacity beyond his years, and his disposition to think, plan, investigate new lines of

thought, and consider ways of benefiting others will make him a philanthropist like Peabody before he has completed his career. It will be noticed that he has a very evenly developed head for one that is so large, and his moral and social qualities will have their due influence over his character. We shall watch the growth of this child with great pleasure, and shall not be surprised to find him taking a leading part in the inventions of the day ten years hence. Truly it has been said, “That out of the mouths of babes hast Thou proclaimed wisdom,” and again, “The child is the father of the man.”

Here is a lad of promise, and one who is bound to make his mark in the world as an Edison, Marconi, or Tesla. He is not a boy who will be spoiled, and he has the evidences of a combination of the German and American nationalities.

The Wedding Chime. Part II.

BY MARGARET ISABEL COX.

(Continued from page 92.)

They stand at portal of Love's Happiness.
The organ song, the wedding chime and
e'en

The whispered wish of wedding guests
are hushed.

They stand at portal of Love's Happiness,

Constance and Marriagus nearby with
band

Of gold for each, an emblem wedding
gift,

Betokening that Loving-Oneness is
Like to Eternity in endlessness.

Womana fair and sweet to look upon
And Manus comely in his stalwart
strength,

Hand-clasped, in mind of one accord, they
stand;

Heart-bound and love-enthralled they
each behold

The other Self, while St. Phrenology
Uplifts her hand in benediction pledge,
Beside her Conjugalio who 'graved
The marriage vow and placed the scroll
within

Cathedral archives. Sacred wedding
troth!

The Oneness of the Mind and Heart and
Self

With Mind, and Heart, and Self! The
other Self!

Dear St. Phrenology uplifts her hand,
Repeating o'er in questioning the pledge
Of their Discipleship, their covenant,
Their Faith, their Knowledge of her
Truth, their Creed,
The “Know Thyself,” their Selfhood
lost in love.

And then she bids them pledge their
loyal love.

“Dear, I am thine and thou art mine.”
So low

Womana says the words that little Dan
(Who all this while has stood close, close
beside

Phrenology, his shyness ruled by wish
To learn of her) can scarce hear them,
but by

Her lovely face joy-beaming does he
know:

Then Manus, in tone that fills Temple
place,

“And I am thine and thou art mine, art
mine.”

Dear St. Phrenology in silence gives
A benediction-touch on brow of each
And Veneratio, who dwells so near

Divinity that ev'ry thought is prayer,
 Fair Veneratia, swings censer gold
 (Heart-shaped, engraved with talismanic
 name
 That keeps love loyal, leal and true) the
 rare

And fragrant incense wafting benison
 To Manus and Womana, Youth and Maid.

The love-created lullaby of Love
 Now swells into a psalm-psalm of life.
 The wedding bells now chime with organ
 song

And Tuna's voice wings prayer to altar
 shrine

Where it is cadenced by the low-sung
 chant

Of Marriagus and Constance. While the
 guests

In joy-response accord as if one voice,
 One loving voice, that "so may it all be,"
 Each wish a thought, each thought a gol-
 den link

That binds more close the Maiden and
 the Youth,

E'en as the blessing of the Man of God
 Shall bind these two within this hour
 and make

Them Husband, Wife, in sight of God
 and Man.

List! St. Phrenology's grand "March of
 Life,"

Of Love and Life, for Life is only Love,
 And to its measured time does Manus
 turn

With sweet Womana from the altar-
 shrine,

Upon them resting the bright benison
 Of St. Phrenology, and with the love
 And lingering wishes of each wedding
 guest.

Womana fair and Manus comely pass
 From Fane of St. Phrenology to Shrine
 Made holy by Jehovah's presence, there
 To give allegiance 'fore the Man of God,
 There by the man-writ vow to give their
 pledge,

To tell the World of their leal loyal Love,
 There to receive God's benediction blest.

Womana fair and Manus comely pass
 Out to the World where Ill and Igno-
 rance

Wrest victory from Good and mighty
 Truth,

Where Love, sweet Love, weeps bitter
 tears oft-times

O'er the oppressive weaknesses of Man.
 But Manus and Womana know this truth:
 The mystery of Life is Self unknown,
 The mystery of Love is Self and Life,
 And the Interpreter of Life and Love,
 Of Life and Love and Self—Phrenology.

Poor little Dan! He ponders o'er and o'er
 What he has heard and seen; the Voice,
 and, too,

The Presence and his visioned sight, the
 chime,

Cathedral shrine and incense, wedding
 march,

And Tuna's song, the creed, allegiance-
 troth,

The chant responsive of the wedding
 guests,

The benison of St. Phrenology
 Upon Womana fair and Manus strong.

He turns at thrilling touch and he be-
 holds

The face benign of St. Phrenology.
 Alone in great Cathedral save for her
 Dear Presence is the little Penitent,
 His shy, sad smile bespeaking all his
 grief.

In reassuring tone she promises
 To be his Friend and bids him welcome
 to

The rites and knowledge of her sacred
 shrine.

"If thou wouldst fain discern the fair
 white bloom

Of Friendship from Love's fragrant, rich
 red rose,

If thou wouldst know the tinsel from
 Love's gold,

List to the oracle of Knowledge—Truth.
 Dwell thou, dear little Dan, with me and
 read

The lessons of the day from living scroll.
 List to the matin and the twilight
 prayer,

List to the creed of my Disciples here.
 If thou wouldst learn how Truth is Guide
 and Stay

Go with me to their homes, aye, to the
 home

Of Manus and Womana, love-built by
 The very wedding guests thou'st seen to-
 night.

Aye, little Dan, abide the years with me
 And to their golden wedding feast come
 thou.

Their Jubilee of Love, their Even Song."

A PHRENOLOGICAL REMINISCENCE. HOW MARRIED LIFE WAS MADE OVER.

BY SARA M. BIDDLE.

An old phrenological professor who
 used to visit at our house occasionally
 was considered the most interesting guest
 that we entertained; or, rather, he enter-

tained us in a most charming way with
 reminiscences of his lecturing days. It
 was our delight to listen to him, as well
 as his pleasure to talk, for he was a fine

conversationalist as well as lecturer. One warm summer afternoon we were gathered on the shady veranda, an expectant family group, with the professor in our midst. One of our number asked:

"You always believed in woman's rights, didn't you, professor?"

"Well, yes; I think always," he answered. "But I had to learn to believe in man's rights."

"Do tell us about it," spoke up several voices.

"It was in my early lecturing days," began the professor, with a far-away look in his eyes, as if the scene of some olden time were pictured in the distant haze of the horizon. "I was married to the loveliest woman in the world. She possessed an intelligent mind, the sweetest of tempers, was in perfect health, and had great faith in my ability; so, too, had I in those days. One of my lectures was on the subject of woman's rights, in which I had drawn my ideas of womankind from the guardian angel by my side, fancying that all women had common-sense and goodness of heart like her, and that men—the most of them—were worse creatures than myself, and my lecture was a more one-sided affair than would have been given in later years.

"On one of my lecturing tours I was boarding for a while in a private family, where I discovered a woman of the arbitrary species, whom I thought must have wondered at herself being made in the guise of a woman. Her husband, although possessing a finer organization, had a really stronger character, but was such a peace-loving man that, in his desire to have a quiet, tranquil home-life, he began his married years by being too yielding to his wife's despotic, arrogant nature, giving up his judgment to her every whim and notion, until, like a spoiled child, her domineering disposition got ahead of her reason, and she became a veritable home tyrant. Yet, when her temper wasn't on the rampage, she was generally genial and hospitable, so that my stay at their house was, on the whole, rather pleasant. But this sort of a woman, with a fashion of her own to discipline husband and children and all who came in contact with her so far as she could, was a new experience to me, and suggested ideas for a lecture on man's rights. And one morning, while occupied up-stairs writing on my new theme, I heard that woman's voice below in a rasping curtain-lecture to her husband. She could out-caudle Mrs. Caudle. I arose and banged my room door shut, as it had stood slightly ajar.

"Why in the world doesn't he knock her down? He doesn't understand how to treat a wife of that kind. I must teach him!" was my ejaculation, in some wrath, at the interruption to my fine flow of

fresh ideas that had received an inspiration from the woman's manner with her husband at breakfast that morning. I have large Combativeness, and my fists instinctively doubled up. I wished I could be that woman's husband for ten minutes so I could have the right to go down and settle her. I didn't believe in family interferences nor in curtain-lectures, not in theory; but I made up my mind to interfere with a vengeance, and give that man a curtain-lecture—equal to his wife's if I could. So I picked up my hat and walked down stairs with stately steps. Her lecture wasn't over yet, but my presence caused a momentary recess, and I imitated that woman's peremptory manner as I spoke authoritatively to her husband:

"Come, John, with me right away; I have a matter of business to attend, and need you."

"The poor fellow snatched up his hat, and we hurried out at the front door together. We walked rapidly along until we reached a quiet, unfrequented street and I had cooled down, while John had warmed up a little.

"What makes you stand it?" I asked, with some vehemence. We had come to be on familiar terms, and spoke freely to each other; but I had not before this ventured on so delicate a subject as his home-ruler.

"Oh, she doesn't mean half she says," he replied, rather sheepishly. "It seems to be the easiest way to have peace—just let her blow out until done. There comes a calm after the storm, and things seem cleared up."

"Cleared up! Oh, yes; the sky and atmosphere seem very clear after a cyclone, but disaster and ruin lie heaped around us. And that is the kind of a cyclone your wife is going to be if you don't cure her."

"Cure her? My wife looks to be in robust health."

"I mean cure her disposition. And didn't I hear of her going to the doctor for medicine for some of her aches or ailments? And that means bad blood from bad air and bad eating, which gives her irritable nerves. And you shouldn't stand it. Do you know that you are not treating your wife right? You have yielded to her imperious will in order to have peace, as you term it, and the more you have submitted the more intolerant she has become. Some women make the same mistakes with that kind of a man. You should have enough manliness and strength of character to do the right, whether it bring peace or war. If you had knowledge and fortitude to deal with her in the proper way, you would find yourselves well enough adapted to

Continued on page 136.

in his election the United States can well afford to rest content with the knowledge that the best interests of Cuba and the Cuban people, as well as the interests of the United States, will be carried into effect.

MISS STONE'S RELEASE.

It is a satisfaction to all who are interested in missionary work in Bulgaria and Turkey that Miss Stone and Mrs. Tsilka and her little baby have been released from captivity at last. The United States do not intend to let the matter drop simply with their release, but hope to make this matter an object-lesson to Bulgaria, and prevent similar occurrences again.

THE BOER WAR.

Whichever side an individual person may be inclined to take in regard to the Boer War, it must not be forgotten that Great Britain is fighting a war for the world, rather than, as some people are inclined to think, for purely selfish ends.

Captain E. T. Mahan, of the United States Navy, whose views on this class of subjects command attention on both sides of the Atlantic, recently said that, while fully recognizing the mistakes and deficiencies that have impressed the public mind, after tracing them to their deep sources in British nature and character, he thinks that the final effort of the whole contest will be in the development of power, both local and general, and considers that the war has strengthened materially the British Empire. The loss of prestige he seems to view as only transient and superficial, while he notes these obvious gains: Development of imperial purpose, strengthening of imperial

ties, broadening and confirming the basis of sea-power, increase of military efficiency, demonstrated capacity to send and to sustain 200,000 men on active service for two years 6,000 miles from home. He points out the peculiar conditions that set this war in a class by itself, and states his judgment of the whole case in these words: "I do not believe that the national prestige of Great Britain has sunk in foreign cabinets, however it may be reckoned in the streets and cafés of foreign cities."

THE WEST INDIES.

The possession of the Danish West Indies by America has now become an accomplished fact, after almost forty years of negotiations for that purpose. The sum paid, namely, \$5,000,000, is considerably less than the sum demanded thirty years ago. The terms of the present treaty are supposed to put the islands on the same basis as that occupied by Porto Rico and the Philippines. Commercially they are not valuable, their importance lying in their strategic uses as the key to the Caribbean. It is affirmed that the island of St. Thomas alone, as a coal-ing station, is worth the sum that has been paid.

SLEEP.

There is a society in Chicago that has just been started, the members of which believe that four hours' sleep is all that is necessary for an individual's health. It is quite interesting to read the account of what people are able to accomplish who have not to spend so many hours in bed as we have been led to suppose was necessary; but is it really possible for people to main-

tain their health and sleep but four hours during the night? The theories of Napoleon, Von Humbolt, and other great men are quoted as examples; but our experience has been that all men are not constituted alike, and that the work of some people requires more rest than that of others. We are not all like Napoleon.

Mr. Gall's theory is that sleep is made more agreeable by shortening the hours. Too much sleep, he declares, to be nothing more than a habit; he therefore is training his child, who is playful, robust, and well advanced in his studies, to accustom himself to a similar habit. His wife is also a firm believer in his theories; she is sprightly, her eyes are bright; she is interesting in conversation, and her neighbors say is always in a good humor. The hour for retiring for this family is two o'clock A.M. They rise at six o'clock, and Mr. Gall is always at his work at seven. When he returns home at night at six o'clock he generally spends an hour at the dinner-table. After dinner he generally entertains his friends with his wife, or they go to a theatre. They are rarely out later than twelve o'clock the period from then till two o'clock—their hour for retiring—they spend in reading.

This appears to us as being all very well for certain individuals, but we would refer our readers to what Richard Metcalfe says on the philosophy of sleep. He is a man who has given much thought to the subject, and therefore is capable of giving a considerable amount of good advice on the matter of sleep. We do not think that Anglo-Saxons who use their brains so actively can afford to do without

seven or eight hours' sleep; unless one sleeps out in the open air with the stars as a canopy, as we know one gentleman is in the habit of doing nine months during the year. This gentleman sleeps on a little straw on the hard earth; he states that four hours' sleep is enough for him, but that the rest of the night he is drinking in the sweets of nature and enjoying them. The earth itself is a very great help in strengthening his vitality. He believes, however, that when we sleep in beds we need more than four hours' rest.

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.

Mr. Markham's new volume of verse, "Lincoln, and other Poems." 12mo, pp. 125. Illustrated. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. Price, \$1.

The latest work of Mr. Markham is entitled "Lincoln, and other Poems." The one on Lincoln is taken from the poem read at the New York Republican Club's dinner, held on Lincoln's Birthday, 1900. It is dignified in its simplicity and conspicuous for its breadth of style, and unique in its fulness of thought. As we have elsewhere said, Mr. Markham early in life became a student of Homer.

Mr. Markham, like other poets, is a prophet and seer. He dwells upon visions of the ruin of past kingdoms, dead because they founded their greatness on self-desire, and on the far future in which democracy shall jar kingdoms to their ultimate stone of pride. When he strikes a blow at any doctrinal error he thunders forth his denunciations in words of decided emphasis. It is a pleasure to read his poems, because he breathes throughout his own innate convictions. His gift of language is full of beauty; thus he illustrates his writings with pathos and feel-

ing. There are times when his lyrics are filled with ideal music; for instance, when he wrote "The Humming-Bird":

His whole volume is well worth reading, and we bespeak for it a ready sale.

The new book is certainly a literary event by way of the high place he has taken among American poets since its publication. The book covers a variety of subjects. All the poems of this collection sound a more decided note of optimism than "The Man with the Hoe." It is interesting to note that Dr. Max Nordau has given us his opinion of this American poet. He says: "Edwin Markham is a great poet. I place him higher than Walt Whitman, as his form is more artistic and beautiful. There is sometimes a Miltonic ring in his verses and Swinburnian ring in his rhymes and rhythms."

There are some sixty poems in the volume, and each is finished with rare skill and poetic coloring.



From the painting by Jean François Millet

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

Of the comments that have been made upon Mr. Markham's poems, it is interesting to note that Joaquin Miller says, "It is virile, pathetic, profoundly suggestive."

Leo Tolstoi says, "I greatly admire the poetry of Edwin Markham."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox says of his poem "The Sower": "Edwin Markham is the poet of the century. 'The Sower' is even greater than 'The Man with the Hoe.'"

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.

641.—L. C. P.—Mansfield, Ark.—This is a vigorous, active, enthusiastic worker. He has considerable public spirit in him which should crop out in many ways and eventually help him to succeed in the study of law and politics. Law will give him an understanding of public life, and will be the stepping-stone toward lifting him into the political arena. He has strong ambitions, and will not stop at difficulties; will overcome impediments in his way, and will make headway in organizing and planning out business. He will meet people half-way, and there will be no half-and-half work done by him.

642.—G. M. K.—Uniontown, Kan.—The photographs of this lady indicate a wide-awake nature; hence, she will not want to live in "Sleepy Hollow," but will prefer to be where she can see what is going on and be seen by others. She has up-to-date ideas, is energetic, plodding and persevering in her work. She is full of fun, but does not care much for personal jokes. She knows how to explain things well, and as a teacher, writer, she will be able to give satisfaction. She is a good conversationalist, and will make an excellent hostess, for she will know how to entertain her guests and make them feel at home with her.

643.—Gail B.—Attica, Ind.—This little child is very sensitive, susceptible and cautious in her way of doing anything, and must be encouraged rather than criticized in her work. She is old for her age, and will adapt herself to old people. She is very thoughtful, and will prove a blessing to her family. She is not a selfish child, hence, will not want to have everything for herself, but will be willing to share what she has with others. One of her greatest pleasures will be to make others happy. She should be encouraged to do all she can for people in a sympathetic manner. She will make a good nurse, a fine physician, or an excellent teacher.

644.—H. J. B., South Fairfield, Mich.—The photograph of this young man indicates that he has a great many more ideas than he knows how to express, and people will not understand him, nor will they credit him with having as much ability as he actually possesses, because he will show a diffidence about expressing his ideas before others. He must be encouraged as much as possible to break the ice that is around him and keeping him from showing to his best. He is too reserved and must be gradually drawn out and helped to make the most of his mental abilities. He must get in love with some earnest work, such as engineering, design or the manufacture of some useful article. He has artistic tastes, and can use them to advantage, but his Secretiveness and reserve are too large to be beneficial to his character. He must try and benefit by these remarks and take his proper place in society.

645.—June and Frank Swanson, Cooleyton, Neb.—This child of five and one-half years is matured for her age. Her forehead is broad, and she is able to understand things which children of her age are not expected to understand. She acts like a little mother to her brother, three years old, and will eventually take quite a deep interest in the affairs of other children. She likes to be the mistress and superintend everything herself; although kind-hearted, will feel her own importance, and must be kept well employed, so as not to use her best qualities in a domineering way. She will take a good education, and will have a very capable mind to understand her studies, and will reach out for higher mental activities. She should be a teacher or a manager of business where she will have executive work to do.

646.—Frank S. has a remarkably high head, and has a strong will. He will be persevering in his efforts, but a little headstrong until he has become master of himself. He must be carefully trained, and not allowed to think that he is "the only pebble on the beach." It would be well to ask him to do a favor instead of ordering him to do things, for he may resent authority, while, if he feels that he is doing something for someone, he will be all the better pleased to carry out their suggestions. The two children should help one another in their lessons, and grow up to be excellent friends and devoted companions. They certainly have a strong combination of nationality, being a combination of the Swede, German, Dutch, Irish, and American. Some time they should have a full written delineation, for they are worthy of every care and attention. The boy could make a good professional man; in fact, will suc-

ceed better in some independent position than in an ordinary business where he has to confine himself. He would make an excellent physician.

647.—Wendall W. Lusk, McKeesport, Pa.—This child has a fine head on his shoulders, and it is lucky for him that he has good chest power and a fine physique. He will need, however, to be carefully guarded from cold, for he has the Vital Temperament joined to the Mental, which will intensify his circulation and raise his temperature too quickly at times. He must be kept warm around the throat and lungs, and evenly clad all over his body. His neck appears to be short, and he may be subject to croup and tonsillitis. He is healthy, however, for three years old. He will be a reader of men, without any doubt, for people will wonder how he will be able to manage to work out so many theories and plans in a remarkably short space of time. He is a born banker, financier, and mathematician, and many other things that are too numerous to mention here.

648.—Earl G. Lusk, McKeesport, Pa.—This child is lacking in perceptive ability, though very thoughtful and ingenious, and his parents will have to teach him to look where to step so that he need not stumble over things as he goes along. As he is only eighteen months old, they have an interesting study before them, and should keep a record of his every-day development. Fowler's book on "Mental Science" will give them hints how to proceed. His mother will never regret having made the effort to direct his mind aright, although she will have her hands full in doing so. He has a remarkably long head in the upper regions, from Causality to Continuity. He is a very bright child, and can be reasoned with, and will very quickly understand those who have his interests at heart. He should have a firm and judicious kind of management. He will not understand the directions of a person who is not kind and well-meaning, and will look in astonishment at anyone who is inclined to get impatient with him. He will try to do his best whenever he is asked to do a thing. Patience is the great panacea in his bringing-up, and he will prove to be an ingenious, original man, beloved and respected by his fellow-citizens.

J. C. H. Chelston, England, has a mental temperament, an inquiring mind, and a keen perceptive intellect. He is best adapted for a position requiring intellectual sharpness and attention to details. He is reliable, steadfast in purpose, respectful and refined in manners and tastes. He is quick in his movements, alive to all that is going on about him, apt in learning quickly, and fruitful in ideas and plans. He is governed by a

high sense of duty and justice, and naturally disposed to interest himself in all "good works." He will take an interest in many things, and is strongly desirous of a position of responsibility in life. We advise him to give his close attention to the science of Phrenology, for he possesses exceptional abilities for character-reading.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

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

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

E. F. B., Fitchburg, Mass.—Many thanks for your interesting communication. We wish that if you have Tafel's "Document," Part II., you would lend it to us, and also T. Willis's principal work, "Cerebri Anatomi," etc. We have seen previously a copy of Swedenborg's works on the brain, and have tried to find a sketch of Thomas Willis, but have failed. Anything that you can send us on the matter we shall be most happy to receive. In reference to your question, "Is not some sort of love at the basis of the action of each faculty? Order, for instance, is not a love for Order a basis for that action? Locality, is not a love to see new places and a love to travel a basis for that? Tune, a love for sweet sounds and a love for knowing how to make them? Indeed, we may say of all the intellectual lobes that the basis of each one is a love for the specific thing it was created to know. Is not this correct?" In reply, we would say that you are correct in your surmise that each faculty has its love for each particular thing for which it was created; so each faculty has its own peculiar memory, and each faculty has its own particular will, but nature has wisely provided us with a lobe that presides over the domestic propensities. Do not, therefore, think there is a contradiction in this and feel that all the loving part of one's nature is necessarily done with the faculties in the back of the head. Again, you will find in reply to your second question that animals have, to a certain extent, the faculties known to man, but you must examine the heads of animals in relation to the position of their bodies. For instance, an orang otang's forehead looks to be well developed and compares favorably with the human forehead until you compare it with the rest of the head and the position that it

holds in connection with the spine; then we find the head is not high. Write us again on the question. Your letter is most interesting, and we are glad to know you take an interest in the subject and have been interested in it since you were seventeen years old.

H. R. L., Huron, S. Dak.—You ask what is the proper location of the ears on the human head. The proper location of the ears of the coming man will be in the middle of the head; but at present the ears are situated about an inch behind the middle of the side-head. Sometimes, where the back-head is very fully developed, that proportion is not correct, for the ear comes, in that case, within an inch and a half of the corner of the eye. As a rule, the upper tip of the ear is on a level with the upper part of the eye. This answers your second question; but if the tip of the ear comes on a level with the ball of the eye, and the lower lobe of the ear is lower than the lobe of the ear, then the force of the brain will in nearly every case be found to be in the basilar region. This is illustrated in the position of criminal ears, and we find that Czolgosz is a good example in point. Ears, when set high, indicate less strength or executive power, and generally people show a mildness of disposition and a leniency of temper. When they are in the middle or even with the eyes they are moderate in their expression of temper and feelings; while when they are low they indicate generally a morbid and ungovernable disposition. In regard to your query concerning this question we would advise you to select the "New Physiognomy," by S. R. Wells, or "The Face Indicative," by A. T. Story, or "Mind in the Face," by W. MacDowell, or "Heads and Faces," by Nelson Sizer and H. S. Drayton, M.D.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

THE MONTHLY LECTURE.

The next lecture of the season will be held on Wednesday, April 2d, when the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, B.D., will lecture on "A Bachelor's Views on Married Life." Discussion at the close.

Phrenological delineations of character will be given by Jessie A. Fowler.

AN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE IN PHRENOLOGY.

A correspondence course of instruction in Phrenology has been in vogue for many years at the American Institute of Phrenology, New York, and the Fowler Institute, London.

This department of our work is now

offering superior advantages to absent pupils for acquiring a thorough home study of this subject. We are prepared to furnish absent pupils with unequalled facilities for learning the fundamental principles and successful application of Phrenology in delineating character, and we give them a working knowledge of this subject.

OUR METHOD OF TEACHING BY CORRESPONDENCE.

We furnish each pupil with forty plain, practical lessons, which we divide into four sections of ten lessons; each section can be taken separately, and they have the advantage of being a ready, reliable source of reference for the student at all times.

If taken before attending the autumn course, the student will find a fourfold advantage, and his progress will be greatly helped.

The pupil who properly masters this course can apply his knowledge to any case he may meet, and all intelligent men and women can readily learn to do effective and satisfactory work in business and schools. Practical advice can be given to business men, to children when commencing school, young men and women starting out in life, and moral perverts.

A BUSINESS COURSE.

Many men and women think, feel, and know that a few hints on Phrenology will go a long way in facilitating their work. To meet this want, a business class has been started, and meets on eight successive Monday evenings at the American Institute of Phrenology, 27 East Twenty-first Street. The fee for this class is \$5, including a text-book on Phrenology.

FIELD NOTES.

V. F. Cooper is now located in Horlonton, Mont., giving examinations.

B. F. Pratt is located at 231 Bank Street, Painesville, O.

Professor Taggart and William Hubbard are lecturing and giving examinations in Bad Axe, Mich.

C. A. Gates is located in Augusta, Wis.

A. H. Welch is located in Cleveland, O., lecturing and examining.

George Cozens is now in Climax, Minn., giving examinations and lectures.

L. C. Bateman is located in Auburn, Me.

P. Davis is giving examinations at Angus, Neb.

Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald lectured on March 5th before the Chicago Optical Society, on "Phrenology: With Demonstrations,"

and on March 15th before the Society of Anthropology, on "The Temperaments, from a Phrenological Stand-point."

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT.

Received March 3d.

On Wednesday, February 5th, a very able lecture was given by Mr. G. Wilkins, F.F.P.I., before the members of the Institute, on "Self-Regulation." The lecturer dealt very cleverly with the various combinations of mental faculties that give to the individual self-government and the full control of his impulses.

The lecturer said there can be no self-control without a belief in one's self and one's own ability to direct one's own course—a desire, in fact, to assume the responsibility of self-guidance, in spite of the necessity for a due self-humility in order to be teachable and capable of learning how to correct one's errors and rectify one's deficiencies.

In order to exercise self-regulation, either in minor matters or in the larger concerns of life, there must be nothing of dubiousness as to the value of one's own opinions and convictions, no hesitancy in assessing at a high value one's own capability to do efficiently what is intended to be done.

The self-doubter is at the mercy of every dogmatic, self-assertive, and aggressive personality that seeks to influence him, and no amount of superior ability avails to counteract the self-distrust; hence there can be no consistent self-control or independent conduct without the strong, self-reliant feeling which flows from a marked degree of what, phrenologically, is termed "Self-esteem."

The lecturer advocated the necessity of self-esteem as a regulative factor in the personality, because without it nothing great can be achieved, either in the range of the passive or active virtues. Self-esteem, directed by one's judgment, makes a strong, self-reliant character.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Wilkins for his instructive lecture.

On Wednesday, February 19th, a large attendance of members and friends were present to hear Mr. R. Dimsdale Stocker lecture on "Physiognomy." Mr. W. J. Williamson occupied the chair.

The lecturer dealt with his subject in a very practical manner, and gave black-board sketches of the various features of the face, showing their normal and abnormal peculiarities. The nose, eyes, ears, and mouth were fully criticised, and their proportion and want of symmetry were well drawn by the lecturer. Mr. Stocker delineated the characters of three gentlemen from the audience, and was congratulated upon his success. In thank-

ing the lecturer for his interesting address, he was invited to visit the Institute next session with a similar lecture.

During the month Mr. D. T. Elliott has visited Custom House and Mortlake in the interest of Phrenology.

A PHRENOLOGICAL REMINISCENCE.

Continued from page 128.

each other to get along quite harmoniously. You are naturally sympathetic and kind, and you must be masterful. You can command her respect, admiration, and loving ways if you allow me to direct you. My understanding of human nature shows me how to make your wife over into the kind of woman you would like to have her. Your mode of treatment would work admirably with an amiable, fine-grained woman, but your wife's coarser nature regards your gentleness as a weakness, rather than kindness of heart.

"John was a reasonable man, and listened favorably to my arguments, and together we planned to reform this wife of his. She could become a companionable, womanly woman, and he would show himself to be her truest friend, defender, mate, comrade, and with love enough to keep her responsive to his demonstrated affections. I had to urge his using some of the rigid discipline she had bestowed on him.

"Afterward I had a talk with the wife. She blamed me for putting mischief in her husband's head. But I only laughed, and said I would like to put similar mischief into her head. She had large Approbativeness, and I spoke in praise of her good qualities. I tried, like the Apostle Paul, to be all things to all men that I might save some. So I ingratiated myself into her favor. Then I held up the phrenological mirror before her until she saw herself as she really was, and the woman was much chagrined as she caught glimpses of the blemishes on her disposition and character. I gave her recipes for their removal, and told her how to make her husband over into a better looking man. I acknowledged that she had a good deal of power, and that, with knowledge and tact, could do great things for her husband. Let him think he was doing some of the ruling—a man likes to think so—and to control her own sensitiveness of temper; and the best way to have a model husband was to make herself so adorably sweet and attractive that her husband would delight in her presence, and couldn't help himself from being deeply in love with his own wife; that it was not so much what was done as how it was done, and what the eyes and tone

of voice expressed that made the mental atmosphere of the home; and what she makes the home is the real test of a woman's power and worth. I told her that it was weak and silly not to be strong enough to keep her temper down, and that it took power to be patient and gentle; and she could have power to become gracious and tender, and strong in full-lifed, radiant, tactful, womanly winsomeness. It takes a woman to have much sweetness and strength of spirit to keep the home sweet, cheery, wholesome, and good. I told her the story of a man who was driven insane by the perpetual wear on his brain of his wife's fussy tyranny, the irritating effect being more disastrous than some great sorrow or sudden calamity.

"When I came away I left them a few books on hygiene, home-culture, and child-training, and wished I had one for them on husband and wife-training. But I lectured them on that, and wondered how it would turn out.

"About ten years after, I passed that way again, and found John and his wife still living. A happier fireside than theirs I never set beside. The passing years had laid gentle hands on their faces, smoothing out the creases of discontent with each other, and tracing love-lines of beauty, for love is a fine beautifier. I told them how much handsomer they had grown. Their children, gentle-mannered and with harmonious development of mind and body, showed the influence of the right home atmosphere.

"John and his wife claimed that it was all my doings, this delightful home-life of theirs, and not only that, but John, in his more tranquil state of mind, could think more clearly and use sounder judgment in business, and had become financially successful. After that I tore up my written lectures on Woman's Rights and Man's Rights, and wrote a new lecture on Human Rights."

Then someone in our little circle remarked:

"It must be a source of comfort to you in your old days, professor, to know that you have helped so many people over the world into wiser ways of living and doing."

And the professor replied: "That is one of the blessed things about it—the joy that comes to one in later life. A thorough knowledge of Phrenology gives a lecturer on human science power to do great good among the people. In fact, it is a much-needed and widely useful missionary work to go among the people everywhere, showing them how to make the most of themselves, and the way to gain the highest happiness in their home-life, and the making of happy homes is the real business of life."

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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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 Saturday Evening Post"—Philadelphia—has an interesting article on the "Home College Course," by William R. Harper, the president of the University of Chicago, which is an article of considerable importance. "Concerning Men of Business" is another interesting article, by Charles B. Loomis, which takes up the subject, as the paper always does, in a fascinating manner. "Men and Women of the Hour" is another interesting article.

"The Ladies' Home Journal"—Philadelphia.—This paper has a new department, which was commenced in the March number, by Hamilton Mabie. Its illustrations are as beautiful as ever, which cannot fail to attract a large number of admiring friends.

"The Literary News"—New York.—Among its new books it mentions "The Mohawk Valley," published by G. P. Put-

nam's Sons; "Britain and the British Seas," published by Appleton. Both articles are illustrated, as well as other papers of interest.

"The Kindergarten Magazine"—Chicago—contains an article on "The First Journalist-Friend of the Kindergarten in America." It was Dr. M. L. Holbrook, over thirty years editor of the "Herald of Health," and now associate editor of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.** Many persons may not be aware of the keen interest taken by Dr. Holbrook in this matter.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco—contains an article by Professor Allen Haddock on "The Brain: Its Full Function," and "Why the Temperaments Should Be Better Understood." Both articles are of special interest to readers of Phrenology.

"The Book-keeper"—Detroit, Mich.—It always contains matter of importance, and the March number is no exception to the rule.

"Dog Fancier"—Battle Creek, Mich.—This magazine is a warm friend of our canine pets. It always contains some beautiful portraits of dogs.

"The Popular Phrenologist"—London—contains a character sketch of Hiram S. Maxim, by J. M. Severn.

"The Vegetarian"—Chicago.—The first article of this magazine is by G. H. Corsan, on "What Must a Man Do to Be Strong?" It gives some excellent hints to those who have never thought upon such subjects.

"The Chat"—New York—contains an article on "Character in Credit," by William A. Prendergast, and an article on "Why We Remember One Minute and Forget the Next," by J. A. Fowler. The magazine is assuming larger proportions, and is evidently taking its place among other magazines.

"Lippincott's Magazine"—Philadelphia—has always interesting ideas and complete stories in every number.

"The Psychic Occult Views and Reviews"—Toledo, O.—contains a consensus of thought on "Psychic Science" and

"Current Literature" and "New Thought Principles."

"Will Carleton's Magazine"—Brooklyn—is a journal for both sexes of all classes. For March it contains an excellent portrait of Prince Henry.

"The Journal of Hygeiotherapy"—Kokomo, Ind.—This magazine is edited by Dr. T. V. Gifford, and contains articles on "The Science of Life," on "Heredity," on "Anti-Vaccination," and on "Phrenology."

"The Gentlewoman" is increasing its interest for the home by broadening its scope.

"The Family Doctor"—London—has a valuable paper on "How Small-pox Spreads," by Dr. Priestly, Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Lambeth, London. This is an article which should be read by everyone just now, on account of the thoughtlessness exhibited by those who have been exposed to this disease.

"The Club Woman"—Boston—contains a report of the "General Federation of Women's Clubs," which association met last month in Washington. It has always some good articles on "Club Life."

"Woman's Tribune"—Washington—gives reports of the "National Council of Women" and the work it is doing. It is a wonderful four-leaved paper.

"The Literary Digest"—New York—contains an article on "Aptitude and the Shape of the Head." It is an article by Paul Combes, in "Cosmos," and contains some twenty-two shapes of heads, according to hat measurements.

"The Review of Reviews"—New York—for March 6th contains an article on "School Gardening in Boston Normal School," and other interesting contributions.

"The American Medical Journal"—St. Louis, Mo.—besides other medical articles of interest, contains one on "The Tales of Practice," by J. A. Duncan, M.D.

"The Hospital"—London—contains an article on "The Hospital: With Special Acts of Parliament," and an article on "Hospital Clinics and Medical Progress."

"Lippincott's Magazine"—Human Faculty—Chicago—contains an article on the "Financier," by Lundquist, and other interesting articles.

"The St. Louis Globe-Democrat"—St. Louis, Mo.—contains literary notes, and the picture of the Grand Duchess Olga, a sweet little girl who may one day rule Russia. The paper is an enterprising one, and considerable thought is given to its weekly editions.

"The Marvels of Our Bodily Dwelling." By Mary Wood-Allen. As a book for the young it has few rivals, if any. Price, \$1.10.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"A System of Phrenology," with an appendix containing testimonials in favor of the truth of Phrenology and of its utility in the classification and treatment of criminals. Illustrated with over 100 engravings. Cloth, \$1.25.

"The Constitution of Man." Considered in relation to external objects. The only authorized American edition. Illustrated with twenty engravings and full-page portrait of the author. Cloth, \$1.25.

"Lectures on Phrenology," including its application to the present and prospective condition of the United States. With notes, an introductory essay, and a historical sketch by Andrew Boardman, M.D. Thirty-five illustrations. Cloth, \$1.25.

"Moral Philosophy; or, The Duties of Man Considered in His Individual, Domestic, and Social Capacities." Reprinted from the Edinburgh edition, with the author's latest corrections. Cloth, \$1.25.

"Lectures on Man." A series of twenty-one lectures on Phrenology and physiology, delivered by Professor L. N. Fowler during his first tour in England (1860). By L. N. Fowler. Price, \$1.50.

"Physical Culture," founded on Delsartean principles, with lessons on exercising, walking, breathing, resting, sleeping, dress, etc., etc. Illustrated. By Carrie Le Favre. Price, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

"True Manhood." A special physiology for young men. By Mrs. E. R. Shepherd. Price, \$1.

"For Girls." A special physiology. Be a supplement to the study of general physiology. By Mrs. E. R. Shepherd. Eighteen illustrations. Price, cloth, \$1.

"Physical Culture, for Home and School." Scientific and practical. By Professor D. L. Dowd, with portrait of author and eighty illustrations, new and revised edition. Price, cloth, \$1.50.

"A Natural System of Elocution and Oratory." Founded on an analysis of the human constitution, considered in its three-fold nature—mental, physiological, and expressional. By Thomas Hyde and William Hyde. Illustrated. Extra cloth, \$2.

"Thoughts on Domestic Life; or, Marriage Vindicated, and Free-Love Exposed." Paper, 25 cents.

"Wedlock; or, The Right Relations of the Sexes." Disclosing the laws of conjugal selections and showing who may and who may not marry. Price, \$1.50.

Value of the rectal syringe is carefully explained in a pamphlet by Dr. H. S. Drayton, entitled "Therapeutic Use of Intestinal Lavage." Price, 30 cents.

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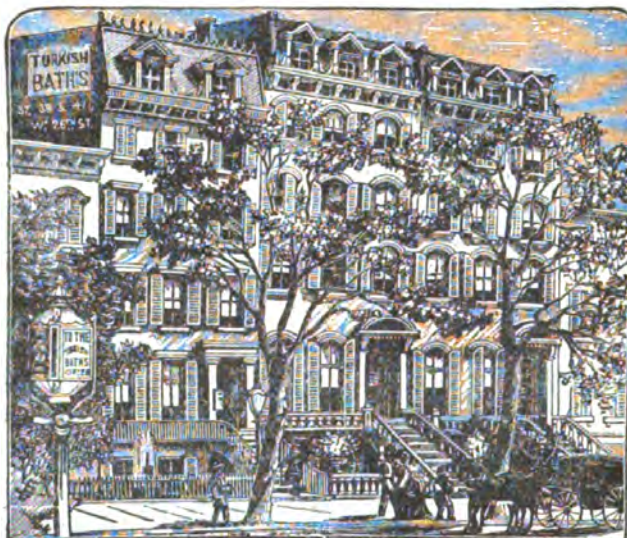
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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE

CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1902

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I.	Winston Spencer Churchill, Esq., M.P. A Character Sketch. By D. T. Elliott, London. Illustrated	135
II.	How to Study the Mind Through the Brain and Skull. The Organ of Benevolence. Illustrated. With portrait and photos of Thomas Dixon, Jr. Nos. I. and II. of Abnormal Skull; A Group of Philanthropists, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Henry Ward Beecher, John B. Gough, Frederick Douglas	136-141
III.	People of Note. The late Cecil Rhodes, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Ph.D. Illustrated	142-146
IV.	Longevity. By the Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D. Illustrated	147
V.	The Food of Man. No. II. By Dr. E. P. Miller	148
VI.	Science of Health. Hygienic Notes, etc. By Dr. M. L. Holbrook. Eating Habits of Some Monarchs; Insectivorous Animals; Success or Failure; Man's Endurance; Food and Work; Axioms of Human Love	150
VII.	Child Culture. By Uncle Joe. Illustrated	154
	Dr. E. B. W., and Grandchildren. A Baby Girl	156
	Come Let us Maying Go. By M. I. Cox	157
VIII.	The American Institute of Phrenology. Illustrated. Mr. Hyde	157-166
IX.	Editorials. (1) Phrenology an Aid to Professional and Business Men and Women. The Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D. May Song, Phrenology the Queen. By M. I. Cox	161
X.	Reviews. Illustrated with portrait of Thomas Dixon, Jr.	163
XI.	To New Subscribers	164
XII.	Correspondence	165
XIII.	Fowler Institute Report, London, and Field Notes	167
XIV.	Events of the Day	167

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MAY, 1902

[WHOLE No. 761

A Character Sketch of WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL, ESQ., M.P.

BY D. T. ELLIOTT, OF LONDON.

Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill represents the City of Oldham in the present Parliament, and bids fair to become one of England's prominent statesmen in the near future.

Notwithstanding his youth, he has already accomplished a large amount of work and gained considerable experience in the general affairs of state and military exigencies.

Educated at Harrow, he passed into Sandhurst in 1893, and passed out with honors in 1894; joined the 4th Hussars in 1895. In the following year he was in Cuba, and received the Order of Military Merit from Marshal Martinez Campos, and wrote letters to the "Daily Graphic."

In the last frontier war in India he started as the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Pioneer." He is an author of some repute; his latest work deals with South African matters. His experiences in that country will be fresh in the minds of our readers.

Mr. Churchill is the eldest son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and his mother is an American. Like his father

before him, he styles himself a Tory Democrat. On general political subjects he is an advanced thinker, and exhibits a good share of excitability and impetuosity in style and manners.

Mr. Spencer Churchill is an interesting study from the Phrenological standpoint. We observe his fine physique and well-nourished body; the harmonious balance between the sanguine and nervous temperament, also his remarkable recuperative power; and these in combination add strength and vigor to his mental manifestations and give the intellect smartness that is characteristic of him.

He is remarkably well matured for his years. This is the result of his splendid organization and self-confidence, rather than any outside influence, for he is a type of man that will make opportunities instead of waiting for them to turn up, and he will not be slow to seize advantages that will tell in his favor.

This acuteness and shrewdness is of considerable importance to him when in a tight corner; few men can wriggle out of a difficulty so easy as he can, and

it is equally easy for him to give an excellent reason for his methods and the particular line of thought he favors without committing himself; hence, it will be impossible for his opponents to successfully silence him by criticism, and equally impossible for his friends to elbow him on one side, for he is Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, and is in every way capable of maintaining his individuality and asserting himself before friend or foe.

He will aim after notoriety and popularity, and by his force of character and intellectual smartness will gain both. In justice to him we must add that he is perfectly sincere and conscientious in his methods, and not disposed to act from any sordid motive. He can always justify himself and put on a bold front when the occasion requires it. He is a man of intense feeling, sympathy, and enthusiasm, and is capable of infusing the same spirit in the minds of his hearers.

As an orator he will excel, for he is eloquent in the expression of his thoughts, fluent in speech, courageous in deliberating upon any unpopular subject, and equally independent of the opinions formed of his style, methods, and ideas.

His style is peculiarly his own, for he is no copyist. This unique individuality will be the means of bringing him to the front, and we are quite sure that eventually he will take his place among the leading statesmen of the country.

In disposition he is genial, bland, and sociable; self-reliant and thorough in accomplishing his purposes. However much he may doubt the opinions of his opponents he will never doubt himself or his own abilities. This self-assurance and the fact that he is his father's son have already brought him into prominence and placed his feet upon the first rung of the ladder of success.

To his credit he has made good use of early advantages; thoroughness and industry have characterized him as a student, with the result that all his mental powers are alive, fully observant, and quick to grasp the intricate bearings of any complex subject of national importance.

His general memory is well disciplined, and it is perfectly easy for him to relate what he has seen or experienced, and this he can do in a very lucid and descriptive manner. He has a large fund of humor and is remarkably quick at repartee.

He is fully capable of turning to a profitable advantage his various mental powers, and where his personal interests are concerned he will be very discreet. This trait will not always appear prominent in his character, but he certainly has more diplomacy than many will give him credit for. He is a man with broad sympathies, a hopeful nature, with fine susceptibilities and high ideals, and is best characterized by intellectual acuteness, critical acumen, with a strong personality.

How to Study the Mind THROUGH THE BRAIN AND SKULL.

THE ORGAN OF BENEVOLENCE.

"I expect to pass through this world but once;

Any good thing, therefore, that I can do,
Or any kindness I can show, to any fellow human being,

Let me do it now.

Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

DEFINITION.

Definition of the organ of Benevolence is Liberality, Sympathy, Kindness, Tenderness, Philanthropy, a desire to do good, to reform and improve mankind; and it shows an interest in progressive measures.

LOCATION.

The location of this faculty is just where we should expect to find it, namely, in the superior or first frontal convolution, beneath the posterior superior portion of the frontal bone, immediately before the large anterior fontanel,

the nostrils, and leaves deep lines by the side of it, also lines across the forehead.

LOCALIZED.

It was localized by Dr. Gall, and in German is called *Gutmüthigkeit*.



Photo by Rockwood.

THOMAS DIXON, JR.

Large Benevolence, Veneration, Firmness, Self-Esteem, and Individuality.

forward of Veneration, and in front of the union of the coronal suture with the sagittal.

DIVISION.

The organ has three parts or divisions. The posterior part gives sympathy; the middle part gives liberality; the anterior part gives philanthropy.

The physiognomical sign always accompanies breadth at the lower part of

WHEN LARGE.

The frontal bones rise with an arched appearance above the organ of Human Nature, as is indicated in the skull accompanying this article, and was also large in William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglas, Henry Ward Beecher, John B. Gough, and Thomas Dixon, Jr., author of "The Leopard's Spots."

WHEN SMALL.

When the organ is small the head is low and retreating, and there is not much fulness in the posterior part of the frontal bone.

IN COMBINATION.

When this faculty is combined with other faculties, as, for instance, with large Friendship and small Acquisitive-

modifies the action before the person has had time to carry into effect the threat. When the animal propensities are smaller, a person will literally overflow with kindness, sympathy, and practical goodness, and reluctantly cause others trouble. When a person has large reasoning faculties he will be broad and liberal in views and philanthropic in his ideas and engage in reformatory matters. When Friendship



ABNORMAL SKULL, NO. I.

1. Benevolence, large. 2. Causality, large. 3. Firmness, full. 4. Philoprogenitiveness, large. 5. Destructiveness, small. 6. Veneration. 7. Self-Esteem, small. 8. Continuity small. 9. Inhabitiveness.

ness, a person is very ready to help friends, and with large Hope is especially inclined to indorse and believe his friends. When Acquisitiveness is large, a person will give more sympathy and time than money. With large Veneration, and only a moderate degree of Acquisitiveness, will give freely to religious objects. When Combativeness and Destructiveness are large, a person is generally more severe in Language than in actual deeds, for Benevolence

and Parental Love are strongly developed, a person is pre-eminently qualified to take care of children or the aged; and if Hope, Human Nature, as well as Friendship and Philoprogenitiveness are well developed, a person will be fond of nursing and will succeed admirably in such a calling.

DR. GALL'S DISCOVERY OF BENEVOLENCE.

Dr. Gall was led to the discovery of this faculty by first calling it "Good-

ness of Heart," and had in his service a servant who possessed a sweetness of disposition which Dr. Gall had never seen equalled. His friends frequently said to him that he ought to examine the head of his servant Joseph in order to account for his superiority of conduct over other young men. One day, Dr. Gall was making a remark about the "Goodness of Heart" of his servant

that "he had in his eye three cases in which goodness of disposition was strongly marked," which led him to take casts of their heads. He placed them beside each other, and continued to examine them until he discovered a development common in the three. This he at last found, although the heads in other respects were differently formed. In the meantime he tried to



ABNORMAL SKULL, NO. II.

Photographed for the Phrenological Journal by Lloyd T. Williams.

Joseph, when the eldest daughter of a large family said to him: "Ah, our brother Charles is exactly like him. You must positively examine his head. I cannot tell you how good a child he is."

It was then that Dr. Gall began to suspect that what he had called "Goodness of Heart" is not an acquired but an innate quality of the mind. He says

find similar cases in families, schools, etc., that he might be in a condition to multiply and correct his observations. He extended his investigations to animals also, and collected so great a number of facts that there is no fundamental quality or faculty whose existence and organ are better established than those of Benevolence. Some persons have objected to the fact that nature has

planted a faculty of Benevolence and another of Destructiveness in the same mind; but as man is confessedly a union of various qualities it is not difficult to see that we need both faculties to do the work of life. Shakespeare has shown us in some of his characters that it is possible for a man to possess large Combativeness, Destructiveness, and Benevolence, and in real life we have had occasion to examine many heads which possessed the energy and force

veloped, and who have shown a marked variation in disposition. He saved two puppies of a litter of five and watched their dispositions with the closest attention. Even before their eyes were opened he remarked upon the great difference between them. One of them, when taken in the hand, testified that it was pleased, the other growled, whined, and struggled until it was put down. Scarcely were they fifteen days old when one indicated, by the motions of



A GROUP OF PHILANTHROPISTS.

William Lloyd Garrison, Henry Ward Beecher, John B. Gough, Frederick Douglas.

that have come from these faculties, while the organ of Benevolence has been also apparent in the same individual. Robert Burns was an example of this combination of faculties.

BENEVOLENCE IN ANIMALS.

It is a fascinating study to see how Benevolence manifests itself in animal life. Dr. Gall mentions several animals whose heads have been differently de-

veloped, and who have shown a marked variation in disposition. He saved two puppies of a litter of five and watched their dispositions with the closest attention. Even before their eyes were opened he remarked upon the great difference between them. One of them, when taken in the hand, testified that it was pleased, the other growled, whined, and struggled until it was put down. Scarcely were they fifteen days old when one indicated, by the motions of its tail, contentment and gentleness, not only toward other little dogs, but to persons who approached it. The other, on the contrary, never ceased to grumble and to bite everyone within its reach. Being aware of how much was attributed to education, Dr. Gall charged those who habitually approached these animals to bestow equal kindness on each. He himself took great pains to soften the disposition of the ill-natured one, but nothing could change his character. These two characteristics, name-

ly, of kindliness and ill-temper, showed themselves as long as the dogs lived; even the servants noticed a great difference in disposition in these animals, and the difference in the development of their heads was equally conspicuous, says Dr. Gall. Many other instances could be given regarding the active development of this faculty and the want of it in animals. Children are very differently developed in this faculty. In one, the disposition to give away toys is very noticeable, while in others we have noticed no disposition to part with any book or toy, especially those that were favorites.

The faculty is liable to disease, the same as with every other faculty.

In the case of the skull (the photos of which illustrate this article) it will be noticed that it is ill-shaped in form; that the anterior portion is particularly high, while the posterior region falls away considerably from the union of the coronal and sagittal.

The development of Benevolence amounts to a disease, and we believe that the individual was similarly organized as the philanthropist Goss, who gave away three fortunes, and would not think of himself.

The organ of Firmness was only moderately developed in the skull, consequently there was not sufficient decision in the character to overcome the great sympathetic bias that the mind possessed. The long posterior region, from the opening of the ear to the occipital spine, indicates a distinct love for children and a regard for their comfort and entertainment; but the person to whom this skull belonged possessed a character which could be easily imposed upon,

and, no doubt, bore the sufferings of others and carried unnecessary burdens. Disbelievers of the science will see at once the incongruities of a head with such unequal proportions, if they will take the pains to compare it with one that is low in the front and high in the crown; as heads differ in shape, so a difference of character manifests to correspond. Lord Bacon recognized the existence of Benevolence in one of his essays, where he says, "I think goodness, in this sense, the affecting of the wheel of men, which is what the Grecians call 'Philanthropia;' and the word 'humanity,' as it is used, is a little too light to express it. Goodness I call the habit, and goodness of nature the inclination. This, of all virtues and dignities of the mind, is the greatest, being the character of the divinity, and without it man is a busy, wretched, mischievous thing, no better than a kind of vermin. The inclination to goodness is imprinted deeply in the nature of man, insomuch that if it issue not toward man it will take unto other living creatures, as it is seen in the Turks, a cruel people, who nevertheless are kind to beasts, give alms to dogs and birds; in so much that—as Dusbechius reported—a Christian boy in Constantinople was nearly stoned for gagging, in a waggish mood, a long-billed fowl."

The front view of the photograph indicates the height of the faculty from the anterior portion. In this portrait it will be seen that the sides of the head slope considerably, while Benevolence rises like a tower of strength or a pinnacle above all the other surrounding faculties.

HEALTH MAXIMS.

Don't go to bed with cold feet.

Don't try to cool too quickly after violent exercise.

Don't neglect constipated bowels.

Don't sleep in the same under-garments you wear during the day.

People of Note.

CECIL RHODES, THE NAPOLEON OF AFRICA.

Cecil Rhodes, who was the uncrowned King of Africa, passed away before he saw his fond hopes realized. To deny that he was a power in the far East would be to say what was not true, for his influence spread from north to south, and east to west. He was hated by Kruger as a murderer, for he was believed to be the instigator of the Boer-British war. Had his plans been consummated as he formed them, the war would have been fought and won long ago. But he did not take everything into account, and even his last illness must have been a serious change of his plans. He did not plan to die, but to live. He has been truly called a "Colossus," both physically and mentally speaking. He was undeniably a schemer, and a very remarkable man.

Looking at his portrait as a boy, one could have predicted with safety that he would show an iron will, tremendous force of character, executive ability, immense ambition, an aggressive spirit, and organizing skill. He shows his practical foresight in his Will, for he left the largest portion of his property to the extension of educational ideas and the furtherance of Imperialism. His great ambition was to color the map of Africa red, and it has been truly said that no generation in modern times has produced a more conspicuous figure than the Conqueror and Dictator—Rhodes. How he would have rejoiced to have seen the country of his adoption under the rule and discipline of the country he worked for. One of the most remarkable things that can be said about Cecil Rhodes is that he always had a definite idea of what he wanted to do and of what he wished others to accomplish. His dreams were always of a large character. His ambition did not carry him to extremes in

personal matters. He was simple in his tastes, but his Approbativeness and Sublimity were so active that his schemes were always stupendous. Very early in life he began to show autocratic sway at home. He chose to do just what he wanted to, and was willing to take the penalty of his childish disobedience.

To show that Phrenology is rapidly taking hold of the public mind, through the public press, we quote a paragraph which recently appeared in a New York paper:

"His head was of appropriate size—appropriate to his intelligence—though set on a rather heavy neck. His forehead was high and broad, and his gray hair tumbled over it in a fashion perceptibly illustrative of the man's scorn for conventionality. His face was rather red, his nose large, his eyes blue—very blue—and his mouth non-committal."

"He had a great horror of old age," says the artist Mortimer Mompes. "We were both talking of growing old," he continued. "As I sat by this great man and heard him talk, I realized the horror he had of growing old. I thought of the work he had set himself to do; the pathos of the thing almost overpowered me, and I burst out with: 'Rhodes, you will never grow old; your mind is young and you are young; you must always be a boy.' Rhodes loved me for it, and kept repeating in his exultant way, 'I am a boy! I am a boy! Of course I shall never grow old!' He drew himself up,—this huge body of his, and said, 'I never felt younger!'"

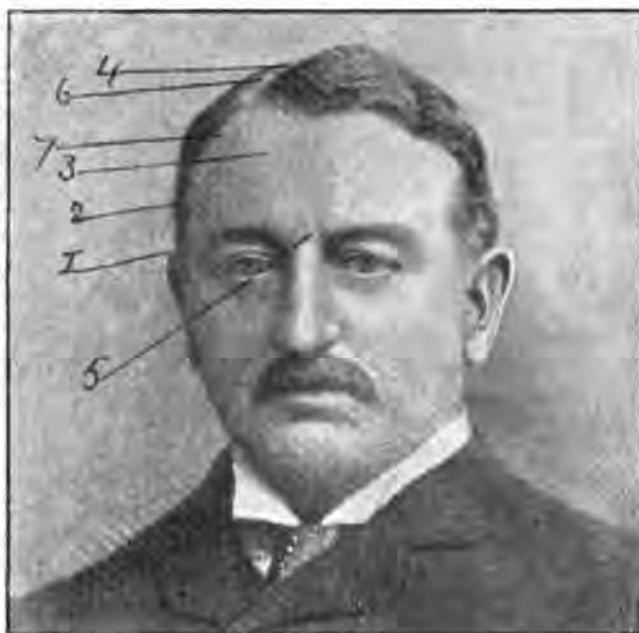
A story is told of him when he was a young man, just starting out with his dream of success. In his diamond mining, to carry out his schemes, he recognized that he needed rich and influential backers; so he paid a visit to the Rothschilds and laid his plans before them. They deliberated, as they knew

nothing of this enthusiast, but replied, "Come in a few days and we will give you our answer." "Sir," said the ambitious youth, "I will call upon you again in half an hour. If you have not then decided what to do, I shall go elsewhere." Whereupon they saw he was not to be trifled with, and Rhodes went back to Africa with the Rothschilds' financial backing.

He was masterful to the last degree, and was possessed of abilities of an unusual order. He was a many-sided

"What would you have done?" "I should have taken it," declared the Colossus, "and as many more roomfuls as they would have given me. It is of no use for us to have big ideas if we have not the money to carry them out."

Cecil Rhodes was not yet fifty years old. He was about six feet tall, and possessed broad and massive chest and shoulders, hence gave an impression of enormous weight and strength. He worked in a way that was peculiar to himself. While often giving the im-



THE LATE CECIL RHODES.

1) Breath of head and large Destructiveness; (2) Large Acquisitiveness; (3) Large Causality; (4) Immense Firmness; (5) Large Individuality; (6) Strong Ambition, or Large Approbativeness; (7) Large Sublimity.

genius and became a power in business and politics. He was doggedly persevering, of indomitable will, and had occasional outbursts of imperiousness of will.

A characteristic incident is told of General Gordon and Rhodes. Once General Gordon told Rhodes of the offer that had been made him by the Chinese government after the subjugation of the Tae Pings—it was nothing more than a roomful of gold.

"What did you do?" said Rhodes. "Refused it, of course," said Gordon.

pression that he was lazy and indolent, he nevertheless worked with tremendous persistency, and instead of being the easy-going merchant that he was sometimes taken for being, he was a giant to work, a self-made monarch, and, in fact, possessed a daring that will make him a figure in history, not only for his immense wealth (of \$20,000,000, more or less), but for the enterprises he engineered, and for the achievements that he carried through.

Mr. Rhodes was born July 5, 1853, in the small English town of Bishop

Stortford, Herts, England, being the fifth son of a clergyman, Rev. Francis William Rhodes. He was educated at home until he was eight years old, and then was sent to the little grammar school in his native place. He showed aptness in history, geography, French, religion, and the classics.

MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE, PH.D.

Heads are not all alike, and when we find that a woman resembles both father and mother we realize that she has a duality of power that gives her exceptional force of character. In the subject of our present sketch we find that Mrs. Boole takes after her father in her constitutional vigor, her large and active brain, her will-power and determination of mind, and her capacity to take responsibilities upon herself.

From her mother she has probably inherited her strong social nature, her broad sympathies, and her keen intuition. She is exceptionally capable in diagnosing character and in understanding the keynote of the people with whom she associates.

Physiologically speaking, she has a strong hold on life, and some of her family must have lived to a good old age; and debarring accident and the overtaxing of her strength, she can calculate on living out her full span of life, which will be above the average tenure.

She is able to recuperate readily when exhausted, and with a night's rest is ready to continue her mental activity. She is not one who will be easily overcome by impediments that may loom up in her horizon, for she marshals her forces in such a way as to enable her to overcome difficulties under which others would sink. The base of her brain gives her executive power, energy, grit, and a considerable amount of wiriness to cope with the plans of her intellect. She is scientific as well as shows a tendency to philosophize about a subject. We do

not often find that a person is both scientific and philosophical; for either a mind is engrossed with facts and unable to work out a philosophy, or else it is given to mental reflection and cares but little about details. Darwin and Herbert Spencer have shown two types of mind that vary almost as widely as the poles; each one had his particular bent of thought.

In Mrs. Boole we find a harmony of intellect that is capable of gathering



MRS. ELLA A. BOOLE.

facts and of putting them to practical use, and also the capacity to weave out the "Why" and the "Wherefore," the cause and effect, and the intellectual rhythm which comes from a philosophic and reasoning trend of mind. Her central faculties are also well developed, which indicate not only that she is a keen observer of men and things, but also that she is analytical, comparative, and capable of drawing a corollary between various lines of thought.

Her moral qualities are strongly accentuated, especially in giving her a keen sense of justice, integrity, and

power to show the equity of law. She would have made a fine lawyer and a splendid judge, for she is logical in her reasoning and is able to unite justice with mercy. Benevolence is a powerful stimulus in her character and gives her the capacity to do philanthropic work.

She has wonderful versatility of mind and is able to suit herself to many conditions and trying circumstances in life. She has strong administrative power and knows how to wield immense influence in a mixed audience; in fact, she would rather speak or preach to an audience composed of men and women rather than to those of only her own sex. Her mind is an expanding one. She takes a wide conception of ideas and truths, and is not narrowed down to a small point, nor is she inclined to consult only personal or selfish motives in the aims she has before her.

She has that kind of ambition that makes her anxious to succeed in whatever she undertakes to do, but she has less of the ambition that seeks to gain the appreciation or flattery of others. If she had a difficult or disagreeable matter to settle she would do so with more tact than ninety-nine persons out of a hundred would show.

She has more than an average degree of constructive ability, which would have manifested itself in engineering if she had been a boy rather than a girl. It should show itself in organizing ability and capacity to do, to say and to write out her ideas in a remarkably effective way. She hates to be under obligation to anyone and will not ask favors if she can possibly help it.

She has a keen sense of order and takes delight in seeing how nature is based upon a distinct plan of method and system; how the seasons follow each other in successive development; and in psychology she would be interested to watch the growth of a child's mind, and by the aid of Phrenology her Human Nature would have a

basis for her calculations. Her Order shows itself in all her mental work and enables her to get through a vast amount of it.

Her Language is largely developed and enables her to express through it the ready ideas that come to her mind, often on the spur of the moment, when carrying out an effective and important campaign. Wit and humor are the seasoning of her Language.

Thus, as a woman among women, she will be known for her conscientious scruples, her keen sympathies, her interest in the masses, her versatility of mind and capacity to do a great variety of work; for her administrative power to settle and arrange comprehensive lines of work; for her strong maternal spirit, and for her constancy of attachment. She could have excelled in the study of law, for she seems to have inherited peculiar power to look into, weigh, and consider the "pros" and "cons" of things. Secondly, as a public speaker, for she has a ready command of Language and the power to understand how to present her ideas to others. Thirdly, in some ingenious or constructive work where her capacity to use up material would be brought into play, especially when engineering a large campaign or convention, even if not in mechanical engineering. Fourthly, as a teacher, moral exponent, a lay-pastor or missionary; and fifthly, as a capable business woman.

F.

Mrs. Ella Alexander Boole was born in Van Wert, O., attended the graded schools, after which she entered the University of Wooster, being graduated in 1878. Her record in college was among the first in her class, and she was awarded the first prize in the Junior Oratorical Contest.

After teaching in the high school of her native town for five years, she was married to the Rev. William H. Boole, an honored member of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

She dates her interest in the temperance work to the time of the Crusade, when as a school girl she came in touch with that mighty movement.

Her platform work began in 1883, and she has given the best years of her life to the prosecution of religious and philanthropic work.

She has been an officer in the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union since 1885, having served as corresponding secretary, first vice-president, and secretary of the Young Woman's

Branch. She held the position of secretary of the Young Woman's Branch in the National W. C. T. U. for three years, but resigned upon being elected president of the State in 1898. This position she still holds.

As a member of the New York City Woman's Press Club, and chairman of the Woman's Anti-Vice Committee of New York City, she is well known among literary and philanthropic women, while her platform experience extends over half the nation.

LONGEVITY.

"THE DAYS OF OUR YEARS ARE THREE SCORE YEARS AND TEN."

BY THE REV. JOSEPH PARKER, D.D.

In a recent sermon, which Dr. Parker preached on his seventieth birthday, he said, in part: "The days of our years are three score years and ten (Psalms xc. 10), a mere handful, not worth talking about, coming and going and vanishing, and leaving hardly any trace on the memory, but many scars and wounds on the heart. I have wasted seventy years of life, wasted nearly all the days. I have had glimpses of better things, and made some efforts after them, but, taking them as a whole, I am ashamed of them, and wish, with some reservation, that I had never lived them. 'Would you live your life over again, if you could?' 'Not for ten thousand worlds and each world a diamond.' 'Has it been very disappointing and bitter?' 'Much more so, with exceptions, marked brilliant, emphatic, forever memorable. The roots and sources of new hymns and psalms and hallelujahs, greater than ever blown by the trumpet. But it is on the whole sad enough, mysterious.' 'Why is it so?' 'A little child dying before it has uttered its first word, and the old man sighing to be released, and God reigning over all.' They say God is Love; this is said by millions of grateful hearts and voices, and I gladly join that infinite chorus; still we sometimes feel

so sad that the thorn lives longer than the rose.

"There are three things that keep always before me and give me a measure of steadiness, and that keep me from suicide. I will tell you what they are, and they may be of help to you sometimes when your knees give way and you are reeling as if drunk, but not with wine. First, Life is short, yet long; second, Life needs help; third, The help of Jesus Christ.

"The first idea that comes to me in these moods is that life is short—yet so long. It is a contradiction in number; it is a paradox in reality. How short our life is!—A flash—then gone! How long, then, will this black-robed procession unwind itself and get around the road, and pass the corner, that we may not see it any more.

"What is your life?—seventy years. 'Nothing of the kind; this is quite a poet's mistake; my life three score years and ten? Oh, no, no.' What are you up to, about five? 'Well, not much. There may be five years struck off the seventy for many purposes of life. Now you are sixty-five. How much of your time do you spend in sleep? 'Why, I am told that from six to eight hours out of the twenty-four should be given to sleep.' Why, that is a third

of your lifetime. And what is the third of sixty-five, and deduct that from sixty-five. Why, the days of your years are getting down to about forty. And how many of those days and years will you spend in weariness and weakness under the doctor's care and the nurse's attention? And you think that business in a city is in great danger

score of three score years and ten, according to poetic license; where are you now? So this little quantity is encroached upon sometimes, turned to waste; and what time have we for the deeper thought concerning the deeper life? Well, we are so busy that we have abolished family devotion and exercises. Our fathers used to be given to



THE REV. JOSEPH PARKER, D.D.

(1) Circumference of head, 24 inches; (2) height, 16 inches; (3) Large Causality; (4) Large Comparison; (5) Large Sublimity; (6) Large Approbativeness.

because you are not there. What does that bring your life down to? It takes off some years. So it may; and then you have what you call your holidays and recreations—yes, when you are supposed not to be strenuously engaged in life, but to be recruiting and renewing and gathering up your strength for some further effort. How does your age stand now? You began with a

that sort of thing, but now—the train, the 'bus, and I am due in the city in an hour. How much is there for the really important and solid thinking that ought to form part of every life that means to end in something worthy of manhood? This is the first thought that gives me steadiness. Then life is so long. Oh, when will the reunion take place? Our greatness is in our

consciousness, its largeness, its intelligence, its sanctification; that is how we stand.

"Second.—Life needs help; the strongest man will say that, however rich a man is he cannot do without some other man. The weakest may help the strongest; it is a wonderful thing this, that we all need help, if not to-day, yet to-morrow. A child can open the gate for a horseman; a mouse may let a lion at liberty; and the very poorest creature can put a terrible check upon atheism. A man has ten thousand acres, and yet he feels sometimes as if the hug of a little child round his neck would be worth the whole thousand ten times over. The man cannot live upon acres; the man cannot live on balances at the bank; he does not despise any of them, but he puts them into their right place, and says,

" 'Oh, for the touch of a banished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still.' "

That is the second thought that comes to me, is that life needs help and true sympathy; just a hand to ease in an extremity.

"And the third thought is, the help of Jesus Christ, that no help can be given to man so gracious, so complete,

as the help that is given by the Son of God. On these three grounds I stand; millions stand on the same ground and praise the same Saviour. Jesus Christ says, 'Call upon me in the day of trouble. Nobody else will want to see you. Look upon Me; look in your diary and you will find the day of trouble is a disengaged day, a vacant line; others will come to you on all the other days; but call upon Me, and I will fill up that space for you.' Jesus Christ will go where no one else can go. I have seen the Saviour in sick chambers these sixty years of ministry. I have met Him again and again, as it were, by appointment of His own making, and I have seen Him in the sick chamber—no woman so gentle, no nurse so careful, no doctor so healing.

"The Saviour came into the room as the light came. Whoever knew the Son to thunder at the window and say, I want to come in? Never. Only the dying have seen Death. We think we have seen Death, but we have not. But how easy to die! It is the living that is the hard part, when such friends die, who has really died? We will say, with the great poet, that when such friends part 'tis the survivor dies."

See the editorial column.—ED. P. J.

The Food of Man. No. II.

(See page 123 for No. I.)

BY DR. E. P. MILLER.

A conspicuous example from Bible history exhibiting the value of simple food in developing strength of body, is that of Samson. The angel of the Lord appeared to the wife of Monoah and told her that she was to "bear a son," and he said unto her: "Therefore, beware, I pray you, and drink not wine nor strong drinks, nor eat any unclean things." Samson, the son born under these instructions, is regarded as the strongest man that ever lived. Neither a Sandow nor a Corbett could equal him in physical strength. He was able to "rend the strong young lion as he

would a kid;" he carried the gates of Gaza with their two posts on his shoulder to the top of a great hill. The strongest cords and ropes with which he was bound were broken as though they were tow burned by the fire. He slew a thousand Philistines single-handed, and he raised the temple from its foundation and destroyed thousands of the Philistines by the fall thereof.

Another noted example:

After Nebuchadnezzar had captured Joachim, King of Judea, he gave orders that "certain of the children of Israel and of the king's seed, and the

princes, children in whom there was no blemish, well-favored and skillful in all wisdom and cunning, in knowledge, and understanding science, and such as had ability in them, to stand in the king's palace, and whom they might teach the learning and the tongue of the Chaldeans.

"And the king appointed them daily provision of the king's meat and of the wine which he drank. So nourishing them three years, that at the end thereof they might stand before the king. Among the children of Judea thus chosen were Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah."

"But Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with a portion of the king's meat, nor with the wine which he drank; therefore he requested of the prince that he might not defile himself. As Daniel was in great favor and tender love with the prince, the prince said unto Daniel: 'I fear, my lord, the king, who has appointed your meat and your drink; for why should he see your faces worse liking than the children which are of your sort? Then shall ye make me endanger my head to the king.'"

"Then Daniel said to Melzar, whom the prince had set over Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael and Azariah: 'Prove thy servants, I beseech you, ten days; let them give us pulse to eat and water to drink. Then let our countenances be looked upon before you and the countenance of the people that eat of the portions of the king's meat, and as thou sees, deal with thy servants.'

"So he consented to them in this matter and proved them ten days. And at the end of the ten days their countenances were fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat of the portion of the king's meat.

"Then Melzar took away the portion of the king's meat and the wine which they should drink, and gave them pulse. They were thus fed for three years on pulse and water. (Pulse here means vegetarian food, leguminous plants, cereals, etc.)

"As for these four children, God

gave them knowledge and skill, in all learning and wisdom, and Daniel had understanding in all visions and dreams.

"Now at the end of the days that the king had said he would bring them in, then the prince of the eunuchs brought them in before Nebuchadnezzar.

"And the king communed with them, and among them all was found none like Daniel, Hananiah, Mischael and Azariah; therefore stood they before the king and in all matters of wisdom and understanding the king inquired of them he found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that he had in his realm."

Another example: The angel appeared unto Zachariah and told him that his wife Elizabeth was to bear a son. He said unto him: "His name shall be called John, and thou shalt have joy and gladness, and many shall rejoice at his birth. He shall be great in the sight of the Lord and shall drink neither wine nor strong drink, and he shall be filled with the Holy Ghost from his mother's womb."

These examples show that purity of life, great moral force, vigorous intellectual power, great physical strength and the beauty of body and soul are compatible with vegetarian living. Fruits, nuts and grains are not only the most healthful, but the most invigorating, both to mental, moral and physical conditions of man. All animals noted for muscular strength and endurance or used as beasts of burden are vegetarians.

There will be no slaughter-houses in the millennial age; there will be no meat-markets, no gilded saloons or tobacco stores in the New Jerusalem. John the Revelator, however, tells us what we shall see there:

"And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding from the throne of God in the Lamb. In the midst of the stream of it and on either side of the river was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruit, and yielded her fruit every month, and the leaves of the tree

were for the healing of the nation. And there shall be no more curse, but the throne of God and the Lamb shall be in it, and his servants shall serve him."

Butcher shops are no place to receive lessons on ethical culture or for improving the morals of the young. Ask a child which he prefers to visit, a meat market or a flower garden, and what will the answer be? Flowers, fruits, pictures, works of art, gardens, orchards, vineyards, groves, fields, waterfalls, lakes, rivers, ravines, mountains and valleys all have attraction for young folks.

The human family are fond of live animals, but not of dead ones. To establish health, to improve the morals, to increase happiness in this life, we must plant more orchards, cultivate greater varieties of fruits, nuts and leguminous plants. A soft peach, a mellow apple, or a ripe orange is far better as a stimulant to a torpid liver than pills and powders. To raise the standard of morality, to improve the race physically, intellectually and socially, let all abstain from alcoholic stimulants and unnatural food and eat more freely of fruits, nuts and grains at each and every meal.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Hygienic Notes, Comments, Readings, Etc.

By DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

EATING HABITS OF SOME MONARCHS.

The following information has been obtained for "The Vegetarian," and goes to show that many of our living monarchs are, if not vegetarians, in favor of the vegetarian diet and principles. The most beautiful, and certainly one of the most learned queens in Europe, the Queen of Portugal, is almost a vegetarian. A few months ago her Majesty was very indisposed, and, on consulting one of the court physicians, he said: "Your Majesty, as I have said over and over again, *must* eat more meat; this is absolutely essential if your Majesty wishes to get back your strength." A few weeks afterward the Queen, on seeing the same doctor, said very cheerfully: "Ah! You see, doctor, I am quite well and strong now; I never felt better in my life!" "Yes, your Majesty," replied the medico in a very convinced manner, "I knew the

cause of your weakness; I said you required more meat, if you remember?" "Yes," answered the Queen, very slyly, "you did. Since your advice I have given up eating meat altogether, doctor, and now you see the result!" The King of Sweden, who so recently visited our shores, gets through, perhaps, more work in the course of a day than any living monarch, and yet his Majesty scarcely ever touches meat or fish in any shape or form. A certain very powerful, but not very much loved Swedish nobleman said once to the King: "Why, your Majesty, I eat every day nearly half-a-pound of beef almost raw; there is nutriment in that!" His Majesty replied very quietly: "Ah! Count —! what a pity it is that I do not possess some territory where cannibalism prevails! You would make a splendid Governor of such a country!" The nobleman is still meditating.

The Princess of Wales is such a small meat eater that her Royal Highness

might practically be called a vegetarian. Quite recently the Princess visited a well-known vegetarian restaurant in London—visited it unrecognized—and apparently enjoyed a hearty meal. "Yes," replied her Royal Highness afterward to a friend, who enquired whether the food was palatable, "I had the most delicate food, served in the most delicate manner; it was all delicious. What I particularly noticed during the time I was in the room," went on the Princess, "was the remarkably bright, happy, intelligent appearance of all the vegetarian diners. I thought to myself: 'Who can doubt but that such a diet as this is delightful and refining? It stands to reason that it must be so!'"

In conclusion we might mention that the young Queen of Holland is so delighted with the vegetarian diet, and so sure of the good results following such a diet, that her Majesty has quite recently started a vegetarian club in Amsterdam, and on more than one occasion Queen Wilhelmina has earnestly advocated the vegetarian cause by writing articles to various papers—articles which have been favorably received.—the London "Vegetarian."

INSECTIVOROUS ANIMALS.

The insectivora are an order of simple animals low in type, small and ugly. The hedgehog is one of them, one of the largest. Bats and moles belong to the insectivora. According to Professor Scott, they are all of a low order of intelligence. They are dull and stupid, the smell being the only highly developed sense. The brain is of a low type.

In highly intelligent animals the brain is always large, especially that part called the cerebral hemisphere.

In intelligent animals the surface of the cerebral hemisphere is folded and convoluted, to increase the surface without increasing the necessity for blood.

The insectivora cannot be made agreeable pets, as can the dog, cat, and even seals, which have most extraordinary intelligence, and can be taught complicated tricks.

The hedgehog, in the dusk, will sometimes run almost into a man without noticing him; but instantly he gets a whiff of his odor, he will roll himself into a prickly ball not to be handled without gloves.

The insectivora have pointed snouts, with teeth sharp and cutting, because they are almost exclusively flesh eaters.

Insectivora (meaning insect-eaters) are exceedingly useful to farmers. They are almost all nocturnal animals, rarely to be seen in the daytime, a great many of them living underground. Moles are confined entirely to subterranean life. Others keep in burrows and holes and crevices of the rocks, coming out only at twilight. Others appear only in the dark night.

The prejudice against the insect-eaters is a serious mistake of man. There is no kind of animal beyond human ingenuity to keep in check; but many insects are inordinate plagues, the greatest enemies of our forests and fruit trees.

The small size and infinite multitude of insects, and the extraordinary rapidity with which they multiply, give them superiority of adaptation, which is simply beyond conception and control. It is the worst possible policy to make war upon the enemies of these pests.

The insectivora are the most efficient enemies of insect pests. They are absolutely harmless, except that the mole will disfigure the lawn by the tunnels he bores under it; and these are readily rolled smooth again.

Mole traps should be strictly forbidden by law, for moles live upon various insects injurious to vegetation.

The teeth of insectivora are sharp and pointed and so disposed that they keep each other sharp by wearing past each other, instead of coming in direct contact.

The insectivora do not masticate their prey—simply catching, killing, and swallowing it.

A mole will starve to death in a day or two if not fed. This greediness makes it a most valuable ally against insects.

The insectivora in many points resemble the lower and less differentiated members of a great many other groups.

The lowest members of the rodents, or gnawing animals, and the oldest forms of true flesh-eaters, or carnivora, come down to a plane almost indistinguishable from the insectivora.

The insectivora—with very few exceptions—have five toes on each foot. This is a permanent number, which is never exceeded, except in monstrosities. No matter what the number of toes in the existing representatives, as in the mole, which has only one, if you get his fossil history he always goes back to the five-toed animals.

SUCCESS OR FAILURE.

Many men in business or other careers who do not succeed so well as they think their talents entitle them to like to think that success is mainly a matter of accident, and that "luck" was against them. That one word "luck" is the whole philosophy of some men: it does not explain anything, but it does what is more pleasing to persons of their disposition—enables them to dispense with explanations. We may say in general that there is a fatal disposition in most men not to recognize facts, not to perceive that things are woven together in the iron bands of law, and that nothing stands wholly out of relation to any other thing. This is the tendency which it should be the chief object of education to combat. What we require to do is to build up in the mind, little by little, but with undeviating purpose, the belief that things hang together, and that the business of the intellect is to discover the laws or principles of their association. We should teach that there is order in the universe, which should and must—unless our lives are to be marred by failure—be responded to by a certain order in our thoughts. We should teach on every occasion, and with every possible variety of illustration, that nothing can be done

wisely or well that is not done upon system; that random words are vain; that random thoughts are vain; that no mental effort is worth anything that is not dominated by some clear purpose, and that does not connect itself with previously acquired knowledge.—Dr. Yeomans.

MAN'S ENDURANCE.

The power of man to endure is often very great. This is shown in his ability to ascend to great heights, as in balloon ascensions and mountain climbing. In going up in a balloon, there is no effort as in climbing, and this enables one to ascend higher, sometimes to six miles or over, but here the air is so rare he must have oxygen to breathe or he would collapse.

The highest point to which man has ever climbed is 23,393 feet. This is the height of Acongagua, the loftiest summit of the main cordillera of the Andes. The question to be now considered is whether he will ever be able to reach 29,000 feet. We live at the bottom of an ocean of air, and our bodies are specially adapted for life at low levels; consequently, when we are placed in unusual conditions, such as exist at great heights, we are affected in various ways. Respiration becomes difficult, the circulation of the blood is altered, the heart is fatigued, "mountain sickness" is experienced, lassitude and exhaustion follow.

In spite of all this, it is the opinion of all those who have given the subject careful consideration that the ascent of Mount Everest is possible. Signor Angelo Mosso, one of the greatest authorities on human physiology, has devoted years of research to the effects of high altitudes on the human frame. He says: "I am convinced that man may reach the summit of Everest without serious sufferings."

The reason, Signor Mosso tells us, why so few have attempted the ascent of the highest peaks on the face of the earth, is the conviction that man cannot

withstand the rarefied air of these altitudes. His own experiments and observations, however, give us the assurance that man will be able slowly to accustom himself to the diminished barometric pressure of the Himalayas. "If birds," he says, "fly to a height of 29,000 feet, man ought to be able to reach the same altitude at a low rate of progress."

An individual would have to be found who would acclimatize himself during a slow rate of progress, in order to reach the top in conditions of health and strength. His victualling arrangements must be generously, but prudently made, more especially as the last stages would have to be performed very slowly. Mountain expeditions have hitherto been proved to adopt too rapid a rate of ascent. The nervous system consequently has not time to accustom itself to the action of the rarefied air, nor the organisms to the cold; the fatigue of the ascent consumes the strength of the climber, and leaves him no time to regain it.

AXIOMS OF HUMAN LOVE.

Dr. Paolo Montegazza, a scholar of international reputation, has made an exhaustive study of the human emotions. Some of his conclusions, recorded in "The Physiology of Love," are as follows:

To say that in life we can love but once is to utter one of the greatest effronteries of which love is daily guilty.

To pretend that a prudent marriage generates love is the same as to sow pumpkins and wish them to produce melons.

To please a woman is a phrase that expresses the sum of a hundred virtues and a thousand artifices.

He who has loved and has been loved, even for a day, has no right to curse life.

To preserve the love of a man or a woman it is necessary, after having won it, to win it again every day.

One can love platonically for life, as

one can be a great man without having ever won a battle, invented a machine, or written a book; but in one case and the other humanity has the right to ask: "A quoi bon?"—What is the good of it?

It is our own fault if we are not loved. This dogma is eternal as the world, ancient as man, immutable as the laws which govern the physics of the universe.

The woman we love is always an angel; she is mother, sister, daughter, wife. The woman we do not love is only a female, even were she as beautiful as the Fornarina, as plastic as the Venus of Milo.

Waiting cures caprices and strengthens true love; waiting kills false loves and makes the true ones great and noble; to wait means to be sincere, prudent, good, holy.

To love for an hour is natural to every animal; to love for a day is natural to every man; to love for a lifetime belongs to a few men and to the angels; to love for a lifetime and one creature only is of the gods.

The Phrenologist will not disagree with much of the above, though he may add to it.

FOOD AND WORK.

Food and Work—or Food and Diet in their relation to Health and Work—together with several hundred receipts for wholesome foods and drink, M. L. Holbrook, M.D., is thus noticed by the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*:

"A very interesting book and full of valuable information with a leaning to vegetarianism. Every physician should learn the views of others in any branch of his profession, and there is very much of value in the suggestions of simple diet, given in that book. The receipts for the preparation of dietary articles are the best we have seen, and will be read with interest by other than medical men. We sincerely hope the book may have a large sale."



"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 AUNT DEBORAH.

566.—Dr. E. B. W., and grandchildren.—In some cases it is not possible to do a woman justice while she lives, because one is too near to the personality to realize all that she does, and so some people are honored more after they have passed away than while living. This can hardly be said in the present subject of our sketch, who was beloved by everyone who knew her, and she lived long enough to be appreciated by a wide circle of friends. Although she has now passed to another sphere of activity, yet she will ever remain in our memory, and through her example, her good works will continue for years to come.

The picture before us shows her to be in the company of her two grandchildren, whom she as dearly loved as her own two boys; in fact, she was never so happy as when she had children around her who needed her immediate help and attention.

As her head indicated, she was a true philanthropist in every sense of the word. Her motto seemed to be, "Forgetfulness of self and thoughtfulness of others." Her *well* of sympathy was ever full, and her whole life was devoted to doing good.

Her organ of Benevolence was remarkably developed. This was the keynote of her character. It unlocked the hearts of all who came to her. As a mother and grandmother she displayed a sweet and loving character.

The organ that was the inspiration of her life was Hope. Never was there a more cheerful person to be found. It

did not matter how hard the task, or difficult the way, she always had a solution for the most difficult problems, and her Benevolence and Hope, together with her moral courage, helped her miraculously in smoothing out all impediments in her way.

She was a true-born physician, and many were the ones who felt the magnetism of her medical advice. It did not matter to her the color or race, the age or sex of her patients. She was alike to all, faithful, true, earnest, helpful, and sympathetic. She had a natural gift for scientific work—scientific in the sense of being practical, far-sighted, intuitive, and accurate in her deductions. Thus where only a theoretical physician had charge of the case, and failed to find an accurate remedy, her practical common-sense judgment led her far ahead of the mere theorist. She had many accessories to being a skilful physician; for instance, her voice was musical and soothing; her manner was womanly and quiet. She knew the value of a mother's love and affection, therefore her place in the world will be an unfilled gap in many families.

Of the children she has at her side, we notice that the older one has a large head like herself, with a very fine and perceptible quality of organization. He resembles her, especially in the length and height of head, which give him great length of fibre and also capacity to keep up a superior amount of nerve-cells. For one so young there is remarkable thoughtfulness and anxiety displayed, and it would

not be surprising to find that he was always watchful of his grandmother's wants. He will always be attached to the aged as well as to the young and tender. His mind will reverence anything that needs his protection or his care. He is like his grandmother in his sympathies, his regard for others, and his inquiry into everything that will make him better ac-

his way of doing things; hence he could succeed in planning out work with tools and materials, and could direct his attention either in the channel of engineering or in using the surgeon's knife skilfully and in becoming a first-class physician. We think the largest share of his mental qualities would be used in the capacity of a physician were he to qualify himself for such work.



The GRANDMOTHER : (1) Large Benevolence ; (2) Hope ; (3) Human Nature ; (4) Perceptive Faculties ; (5) Causality.
The older child, GEORGE : (1) Causality ; (2) Conscientiousness ; (3) Constructiveness ; (4) Benevolence.
The younger, TODDY : (1) Destructiveness ; (2) Self-Esteem ; (3) Comparison.

quainted with the affairs of life. He is rather too sensitive, and will need time to develop and unfold his mind. If his teachers understand him they will take pains to explain to him all difficult subjects as he goes along in life, and not leave him to be in doubt as to their value and importance. He is intuitive, sympathetic, tender, and susceptible in mind, as well as quite mechanical in

The little one in grandma's arms has a different shaped head. He is a hustler, and everything will have to give way to his energy and force of character. He will be a leader among men, and people will recognize his superior capacity to organize work and oversee men. He is very full in the central part of his forehead, which makes him very critical and definite in his con-

clusions. He knows how to set people right when they are on the wrong track, and no one can deceive him, however much they may try, for he will be sharper and keener than the average lad, and will know how to make use of circumstances and turn them to a good account. He will have to use his Comparison in analytical work; and he would make a splendid specialist, like an oculist, analytical chemist, or one to take up research work. He does not take long to make up his mind, and hates to be with slow people, for he is thoroughly up-to-date in everything he does. He will be excellent in technical work, and few, if any, will pass him on the road, for he will know how to adapt himself to changing circumstances. The boys are well adapted to help one another, and we trust that they will never be far apart from each other. The little one will need to be occasionally held in check, while the older one will need to be encouraged and pushed ahead. We always enjoy presenting to our readers more than one generation, to show the importance of inherited tendencies, and in this picture we see that the executive ability of the grandmother is forcibly shown in the younger one, while her sympathetic and tender susceptibilities are registered very strongly in the older one. We shall watch with interest the development of these young minds. F.

A BABY GIRL.

It will perhaps be interesting to our readers to know that the following remarks were made of a baby whose parents have both died. She was about to be adopted when I saw her, but before this was done I was asked to examine her head.

She is eight months old, weighs about twelve pounds; is 30 inches long; circumference of head, 16 inches; height, 11½; length, 10½. I will reproduce the character as I wrote it.

A. M. H.—No. 564.—This little baby has several characteristics in its

favor which indicate a good hold on life and a vitality that will enable it to pull through a number of vicissitudes or trials of both a mental and a physical character. The organ of Vitativeness is large; hence, it will be able to throw out energy that will enable it to hold on to life, and endure many things under which others would give up and die. This quality shows itself to be largely developed just behind the ear, and all children—like Victor Hugo, who was very delicate as a child—who possess this development are able to throw off disease and pick up vitality as they grow in years.

This child has a full-sized head for its age both in circumference and height; in fact, it is quite remarkably developed in the following particulars:

(1) Cautiousness is very strongly marked, and she will be a far-sighted girl; she will look ahead and see beforehand what is likely to take place. She will be anxious and will worry too much over trifles, and will always be giving advice to others.

(2) A distinct mind of her own will show itself quite early which will enable her to make up her mind and keep to it, but her temper will be mellowed by her large Benevolence or Sympathy; thus, she can be influenced through her love-nature when she does not yield in any other way to the dictation of others.

(3) A strong sympathetic mind will characterize her that can be easily drawn out and appealed to. She evidently has come from a family where her parents were highly benevolent and thoughtful for others.

(4) Out of an active brain she will show more than ordinary energy for one of her build.

(5) Her forehead indicates that she has a very inquiring mind; she will ask many questions about what she sees and thinks, and will not be easily satisfied with any kind of an answer, but will persist in knowing all about a thing.

(6) A remarkable power to compare and analyze subjects, work, material,

studies, playthings, and pictures will characterize her. She will notice and point out the differences in people who are around her, and will remember by a connecting link or an association every incident in her history that impresses itself upon her mind.

(7) Large Human Nature will very quickly help her to make up her mind whom she likes or dislikes; in fact, she will be a good judge of character.

(8) She will show more than usual ingenuity and artistic ability, and should study art, design, and millinery. She must be encouraged to cultivate more Hope and buoyancy of mind; she must laugh off her troubles, and make light of them. She will appreciate fun, and this phase of her character should be encouraged.

(9) Versatility of mind will assist her to adapt herself to a variety of circumstances.

(10) She will manifest a very independent character, and will be able to

take responsibilities and carry them out in an efficient way.

(11) She will be very mindful of her duty to others, and will show a conscientious truthfulness concerning her work, life, and actions.

(12) A very social and affectionate nature will characterize her, and she will be friendly and companionable, and will be a little anchor wherever she takes up her abode.

(13) She will have a great deal to say, and if she is brought up by one who understands her, and by one who will bring out her affection through sympathy rather than through opposition she will prove a faithful and intelligent scholar and an affectionate and tractable child.

[This is a very important part of our work, and we wish more would avail themselves of practical hints on the disposition of children before they are adopted.—AUNT DEBORAH.]

COME, LET US MAYING GO.

Come, let us Maying go;
Come, you and I,
And find where flowers grow,
Where fair they lie
Close to Earth's mother-heart;
Let us forget,
From sordid things apart,
Life's care and fret.

Come, let us Maying go;
Come, seek the way
To pearly water flow—
It is May-day.
Let each be for the while
A little child,
And bask in Nature's smile,
By her beguiled.

Come, let us Maying go;
Come, take my hand;
Let us away, and lo
We'll find the Land
We knew in childhood time,
Of golden sheen,
Mayhap its joy and chime,
Mayhap its Queen.

Come, let us Maying go,
Returning not
Till is the evenglow,
The thorns forgot.
So near is Childhood-Land;
Let us away;
Come, come, take thou my hand;
It is Mayday.

BY MARGARET ISABEL COX.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Wednesday evening, April 2d, the fifth monthly lecture of the American Institute of Phrenology was held, when a large audience assembled to hear the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde give his lecture on "A Bachelor's Views of Married Life."

In his absence Dr. Charles Wesley Brandenburg, who was called to Phila-

delphia as a delegate of the Medical Congress, Miss Fowler introduced the lecturer. She spoke of the extensive experience that the Rev. Thomas Hyde had had, not only as a clergyman, but also as a teacher, lecturer, and writer of many works on theology, mental science, and oratory. She said that Mr. Hyde had

broadened out his sphere of usefulness beyond the prescribed limits of his profession.

In his opening remarks the Rev. Thomas Hyde said a minister often has to preach about things he has not experienced.

"A minister often preaches about heaven and hell, but how much did they actually know by experience of these places; while of the marriage condition, ministers saw the beginning, the middle, and the end of married life;" and one who has seen these various experiences is able to Phrenologically sum up the amount of happiness that has filled such lives.

Mr. Hyde said that he intended to take up the popular side of marriage and give



THE REV. THOMAS HYDE, B.D.

a few thoughts that might be of help to others who had not thought so much of the subject as he had. He said that married life often proved a very sad reality, especially when there was a great deal of loving attachment between the parties before marriage. Some people fail to understand how those who loved each other could take up stove-lids and various articles and throw them at each other, and even commit murder under the pressure of love. He said that Othello's character and experience was true to-day, that revenge, murder, and hatred existed in the minds of men and women, and Phrenology could account, in a large measure, why this was so. Phrenology tells you, said Mr. Hyde, why Amativeness and Conjugality, at the back of the head, lie close to Destructiveness (which gives hatred and a love of revenge), are so easily awakened when there is a great

regard for humanity and a special love for certain individuals. From the savage upwards we find that hatred, allured of passionate love, will often lead a person to express jealousy and malice. In ancient days, in uncivilized parts of the world, the carnal or passionate nature was uncontrolled by the moral sentiments; and even in our present day murders are committed through hatred because one person has become jealous of the love of another. Julius Cæsar, when he wished to return to Rome, realized that he would have to cross the Rubicon, but by doing so he knew he would be transformed and become a rebel and traitor. The people there wished to make him a great ruler, and he did not know what to do. So in life the Rubicon has become a great difficulty in marriage; in fact, a greater difficulty, and one more dangerous to cross than the Rubicon near Rome.

When the minister said that "Marriage is a state that brings happiness to few, and a great uncertainty to all," he was about right.

A little girl was once catechised by a priest and asked what marriage was. She replied that it was the state where souls enter to prepare themselves for a life in Purgatory.

"After married life begins, then fighting commences," said Mr. Hyde. "I do not have any quarrels because I do not have anyone to quarrel with. In looking over the statistics I find that there have been twenty-nine thousand more divorces in America within the last ten years than in the whole of Europe. This is a sad revelation if it is true. Unfortunately, people when they have been married about four months begin to fall out and quarrel. As a preacher my experience has led me to find that many men are exceedingly nervous, and many marry with fear and trembling; so nervous do some men become on approaching the altar that many ministers run the risk of becoming married themselves to the lady instead of the rightful man. Very often the gentleman speaks so low that the minister has to ask him to repeat his answers. Sometimes he will put the ring on the wrong hand, or present it to the minister instead of to the lady.

"One day I was obliged to repeat the question, 'Will you have this woman to be your lawful and wedded wife?' and the third time the man replied, 'Yes, I will take the chance.'

"In one part of Africa the ants are very large, and it was once a custom to test the courage of a would-be husband by gathering a bagful of ants and then making him thrust his hand into the bag of ants for a couple of hours. If he were

able to bear their sting, he was then prepared for marriage, so the story went.

"We often hear people talk against orthodoxy, but marriage is the oldest orthodox teaching that there is. For the matrimonial market we should prepare ourselves on bended knees. Why do so many remain unmarried? The little girl's version of married life as being the place where souls meet that they may prepare for Purgatory was not altogether a bad one. Men marry for money, power, and to see what it is like; but a large number of sensible people do not marry because they are not willing to run the risk and take the chance.

"To watch the antics of those who are courting one would think that there could not be any unhappiness. The reason why many remain single is the standard set up by many young ladies who desire to marry millionaires; while many young men do not care to pay for costly gowns and have a millinery store beside of them. It is the extravagance of young people that often prevents them from being married. There is also a good deal of bashfulness on the part of men in proposing. A celebrated professor was in love with Professor Black's daughter. One day when he called upon her he said he wished to ask her father something. 'I will call him, then,' said she. 'Do not trouble,' said the professor, 'I will write a message on a slip of paper and pin it to your back, and will ask you to take it to him for an answer.' The young lady appeared before her father and said, 'Edward wants to ask you something, papa; please look at my back, as he wants an answer.' The father wrote his reply under the question, 'You can have what you ask for, with the compliments of the author.' She innocently went back, and when the situation was explained both were made happy.

"Sometimes people know each other for a long while before they realize that they are fond of each other. One gentleman, who had known a lady for a number of years, asked her if he might call her by her first name. She replied, 'I would rather you would call me by your second.'

"Women will have to help men out, and begin to propose themselves, then there will be more marriages. All the various lines of work are being filled by women, and women are pushing the men out of work; therefore men will have to stay at home and do the housework while women go to business. Thus, I believe that women should have the power given to them to propose, as they will not have so much false delicacy about the matter; and, I say, let them begin immediately;

we ministers will then have something to do, for business is dull.

"A traveller once rang a door-bell to inquire his way. He rang several times and received no answer. Hearing voices at the back of the house, he went in that direction, and inquired, 'Who is the master of the house?' The man replied, 'That is what we are having a fight about, and we have not decided the question yet.' The scripture says that man and wife should be as one, but nowadays women object to that part of the marriage ceremony where they are asked to 'obey.' There is, however, a necessity for both to act as one, but many couples act as two. Married life is certainly a solemn duty. This is what a father told a girl who asked his consent to marry a certain gentleman. The girl replied, 'Yes, father, marriage is a solemn thing, but to be single all one's life is more solemn.'

"We should prepare for marriage and should not choose a wife because she has a bloom on her cheek, nor for sentimentality, nor for wealth, nor for costly pearls, birds to adorn her hat, and skins of animals to make her beautiful, fine clothes, or because she is well groomed, but for her mind, thought, and intellect. I would rather see a woman with flour and dough in her hands and a simple dress upon her back than one decked out in the height of fashion. I have wondered why women dress so extravagantly. It is certainly not to please the gentlemen, for men as a rule do not like to see such extremes of fashion; but I have come to see the reason for it—namely, to make other women jealous and to torment their other women friends.

"God saw that man was alone; man had no companion. God had created the birds of Paradise, and yet their songs fell on the hearts of men without any response. Then God created the animals—the elephant, snake, and horse—but these were not companions to men; no, not one to ravish his heart; then God took a rib and made woman to be a helpmate to man.

"This does away with the slavery of woman. When man comes home he wants to find a helpmate and companion. The Bible says, 'They twain shall be one.' There is something more than lust, for the Divine in everyone lasts long after passion begins to wane. I do not believe that the State has anything to do with marriage, although the State has undertaken to do everything. Think of being married by the State! and of the twenty-nine thousand more divorces in this country than in the whole of Europe during the past ten years. The State usurps the power of God's law. Do you

wonder why there are so many crimes, why so many women seek divorce to get alimony? The secret of it all is, that one should have a higher thought of marriage—as a helpmate.”

At the close of Mr. Hyde's address the chairman asked if there were any married men or women present who would say a few words concerning the happiness of married life, or who would like to ask a few questions of the lecturer on the topic of his address.

Mr. Doll made a few remarks, and said that he agreed with Mr. Hyde in the main points, but asked if he was not mistaken with regard to the increase of crime of late years. He said statistics went to prove that out of every 100,000 Roman Catholics there were 500 criminals; out of every 100,000 Christians there were 300 criminals; out of every 100,000 dissenters there were 150 criminals; while out of every 100,000 non-believers there were 5 criminals, which seemed to him to explain the reason that as people began to do their own thinking, and followed their own experience, there was less and less crime, and less criminals of petty offences. A man may be considered a criminal through unjust laws.

Mr. Hyde replied by saying that the gentleman had misunderstood his reference to crime, that he had only referred to that crime which bore upon married life, and not upon crime in general. He believed that divorces were too readily granted in this country; in fact, divorces were sought faster than we could marry people. The more we get away from superstition the better it will be. Divorces are harder to obtain in Europe than in this country, and he believed that people learn there how married life should be conducted in order that it may be happy.

Mr. Koch spoke a few helpful words on “The Brighter Side of Married Life.” Being a married man himself, he felt that he could speak from experience and that married life was being very nearly in heaven itself. Bachelors who have their views of married life do not know the bliss and happiness of a true marriage and of a home of their own. He believed that married life gave the tendency to culture and self-control; in fact, it led to wonderland, and if persons did not find the treasure it was because they did not try to find it.

Married life was the foundation of civilization, aside from attraction toward the opposite sex, which was prompted by Amativeness, and we also have a desire for friendship. When we follow our inclinations, feelings, and affection we often get into a position that is not to our best interest.

Friendship often prompts us to do what reason would not sanction. In the family, like the universe, nothing is lost. All our affections stay in the family, and if we regard our life partner as the other half of ourself then we understand the meaning of “to give is to receive.” Neither man nor woman is a unity or whole; although scientists tell us that man is a few pounds superior to woman, it does not alter the fact that both are half.

To a convention each society sends a delegate to represent the interest of the whole society. Man is destined by nature to be the delegate of the family outside the family. Woman is her own delegate. She has to represent her own interests, and therefore both should have equal rights and privileges. Outside of married life woman is man's equal. In the family man acknowledges woman to be superior, because he is willing to give his life in her defence and for her love.

Mr. Allen said he had listened to the excellent lecture with great pleasure. He thought that if people would better understand themselves before marriage that there would not be many unhappy marriages. He knew of a gentleman who had married a lady of some means, and had led her to suppose that he was able to support her in comfort; but instead of their having a honeymoon, as he had promised, he took her to a little place in the country where he expected her to do all her own work, make the bread and cook the dinner, and found that things were not as his mother used to make them. The consequence was that he joined the army and she went back to teaching, where she was able to earn a larger salary than he had ever been able to earn.

He believed that people should study relationship and the amount of salary that they both would have to live upon. He believed that the social condition of the country had something to do with the unhappiness of married life. Mr. Allen then, at some length, spoke upon the question of the Single Tax and questions propounded by Henry George. He said he thought ministers ought to do more to educate the masses on the subject of marriage. He would have liked to have heard something bearing on the other important sides of marriage, namely, the sex question and procreation, etc.

Mr. Hyde, in reply, humorously said the last speaker had evidently mistaken the subject of the lecture; that he had told them in the commencement that he was going to take up the popular side, and that he would need four hours to go deeply into the subject. If given a chance to do so, he would be willing to more fully exhaust the topic. He did not think

Continued on page 168.

THE Phrenological Journal

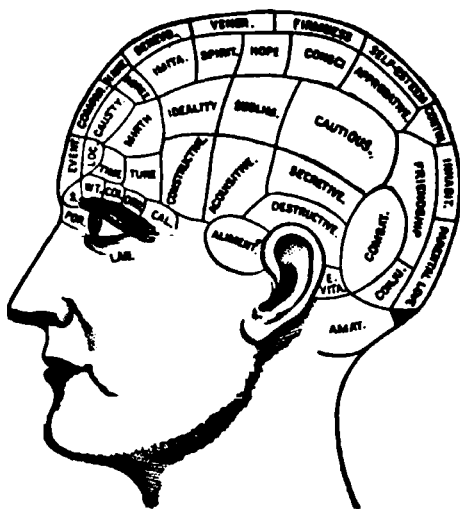
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

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(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, MAY, 1902.

"The Mind is the Reservoir for Preserving Health."

MAY SONG.

PHRENOLOGY, THE QUEEN.

Queen of the Sciences!
Phrenology, I sing
The songs thou givest me;
And if, perchance, I bring
Into a sunless life
And dark a sheen of gold,
It is thy halo-light;
If e'er my life enfold
Another life with good,
The good it comes from thee;
If I have mite to give,
'Tis gift thou givest me.

And if the song be dirge,
If gift of mine be ill,
If shade I give for sheen,
'Tis not thy royal will;
And so of thee I sing.
From height where I have trod,
From vale where I have walked
With Nature and with God,
I weave thee diadem.
Phrenology, thou art
Queen of the Sciences,
Of Brain, of Mind, of Heart.
BY MARGARET ISABEL COX.

PHRENOLOGY AN AID TO PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN.

Every day brings us evidences that Phrenology is being made of practical service to teachers and business men and women; and is this not to be expected in life? If Phrenology is true, it is needed by everyone. As inquiries are continually coming in concerning our method of teaching, it may be well

for us to state here that the subjects taken up in the course are as follows:

(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, or an explanation of the functions of the body; (4) The Principles of Anatomy which treat of the structure of the body; (5) The Principles of Physiognomy, the subject that accounts for the dif-

ferences in faces; (6) The Principles of Hygiene, or the subject of health and hints on how to obtain it; (7) The Principles of Heredity, or the subject that accounts for the legacies left by parents and how to avoid evil tendencies; (8) The Principles of Ethnology, which introduce us to our fellow men; (9) The Principles of Oratory, or the art of speaking correctly.

These subjects, it will be readily seen, form a liberal education to any one who has first had a grounding in an ordinary grammar and high school. A proper understanding of these subjects will be taken as a kind of post-graduate course, and beside that, anyone who intends to make a life study of Phrenology will find this course invaluable.

In order to make the previous topics more readily understood we will explain that the following division, or classification, has been arranged by the Trustees of the Institute. The temperaments are fully explained and made clear to the students. The objections to the science are fully discussed. All the proofs are brought to life, through which students will be well qualified to discuss the matter afterward in Young Men's Christian Associations or Literary and Debating Clubs. The old and the new methods of studying Phrenology, including the latest researches of scientists, and their harmony with Phrenology. The subject of Choice of Pursuits is entered into with spirit for practical results in examinations afterward. Advice and hints concerning the subject of marriage adaptation, which in itself is a subject that is worth paying the full fee to hear discussed. Psycho-Physiology is another branch, and an important one, for students to understand. Vari-

ous brain disorders are explained and accounted for in a way that many students have never had the opportunity of hearing discussed before. The brain is dissected, according to the method introduced by Gall and Spurzheim, as well as by the earlier method.* This one section is what many students of other colleges would be only too glad to hear and see. The art of studying Physiognomy, or instruction on how to read the faces of strangers, which is becoming more and more in vogue among all classes of people. Another important topic is Personal Hygiene, or Hints on Health, and how to obtain and keep it. The subject of Heredity is discussed at some length, and reasons given for the inheritance of tendencies of mind and the legacies left by parents, and how these can be averted and controlled. The principles of Ethnology, and how we can account for the differences among the large number of foreigners who dwell among us, and the principles of Oratory, or how to prepare for public speaking and improve one's voice for lecturing purposes. Our only regret is that we have to crowd so many interesting topics into so short a space of time, and we are looking forward to the period when we shall have an endowed institute, and where the course shall extend from two to three years. Will some of our friends who have means and do not know what to do with it kindly remember that a cause is waiting for their generosity, for it is a grand and noble one, and mankind will be the richer and the better prepared for the generous support of the public.

Next month we shall explain what our Post-Graduate course includes, and how our students can prepare for it.

THE REV. JOSEPH PARKER, D.D.

PASTOR OF THE CITY TEMPLE.

Dr. Joseph Parker is one of the most remarkable men of his age. He has a colossal head and a powerful framework. He is in his seventy-third year, having just celebrated his seventy-second birthday. He began very early to show his preaching capacity, and continues to preach three times a week to large congregations at the City Temple. He has lost little of his freshness and verve, and even daring, and on January 2d, reviving an earlier practice, he sent out from The City Temple "New Year Messages" to King Edward, President Roosevelt, and other notabilities. The one to the President, being so unique, we give in another column.

The English "Congregationalist" recently said of him, "He will be 'game' to the end—may it be long delayed."

He is a thorough believer in Phrenology, and once said to Professor L. N. Fowler, in Manchester, that if the latter could correctly examine a member of his family he would always be a believer in the science. Mr. Fowler was accordingly taken into the kitchen and introduced to the faithful cook of the family, and succeeded in delineating the character of this person's head, to the perfect wonderment and satisfaction of the Doctor. He has remained true to his word. In the early part of 1896 he visited our office in London, and, after the writer had examined his head, he remarked, "I thought there was but one Fowler alive who could examine a head correctly and delineate character, but I find I am mistaken."

His head is not only large in circumference but remarkably rich in quality

and tone power. It measures twenty-four inches in circumference and has a corresponding height. The width in the organ of Sublimity is phenomenal.

We made a remark about his wonderful power for organization, and explained that if he were laying out property he would do so with an eye to the concentration and the utility of property.

At the close of the examination he took out of his pocket a manuscript, for the reorganization of London, which he was taking to the office of a popular magazine, the editor of which had promised to publish. This was entirely unknown to the writer of these remarks, and it highly pleased and surprised the Doctor.

The massiveness of his head can only be appreciated by the one who puts his hands on his head.

We remarked that he had ideas enough for half a dozen people. "That is so," he exclaimed; "I wish I could give away a part of my brain and many of my ideas, for often I feel I have more than I can manage or use."

REVIEWS.

"The Leopard's Spots," a Romance of the White Man's Burden of 1865-1900. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. Illustrated by C. D. Williams. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., is a remarkable man, as his portrait immediately denotes. He commenced early in life to show his originality of mind and individuality of character. He won his first fame in his own State of North Carolina, and was elected to the State Legislature at the age of twenty, before he could vote. After a brief political career he followed his father's example and became a preacher, and as pastor of the People's Church in New York City attracted a larger number of hearers than any other preacher in America. He proved to be a very practical speaker, and before he gave up

preaching expressed his broad and liberal views of life and the future. He decided to retire to his beautiful Virginian home on the shore of Chesapeake Bay that he might devote more time to literary work.

Mr. Dixon, in his work, "The Leopard's Spots," has taken the theme of the South from the days of the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and the close of the Civil War to the days of the New South after the Spanish War. Among the characters of the novel are men he has known in real life and in fiction. Simon Legree, who killed "Uncle Tom" in the Red River country, and a negro from the Selby Plantation are leaders and politicians during the "Reign of Terror" of negro



THOMAS DIXON, JR.

dominion, "Carpet-Bag Government," and the "Ku-Klux Klan." Many strong men of the South, as well as General Grant and others, are either named or represented as actors in the story. Charles Gaston is the hero, who as a boy lived through the worst days of the South, and under whose régime the white man at last gains the upper hand. The author has depicted this splendid young man, who is at present Governor of South Carolina. As a lad he dreamed of the Governor's mansion. Sally Worth is the daughter of the old-fashioned South; General Daniel Worth was her father; the Rev. John Durham is the man who threw his life away.

It may prove that this is the great

novel of the white man's burden in America, but the author has not forgotten that men and women are won in strenuous times. Indeed, he has felt that then love runs a more interesting and exciting course than in the times of peace.

The interest of the book is retained to the very last, and it is sure to have a leading place among the impressive books of the year. It is dramatic in style, and while it is a romance it is also an historical revelation.

"The Architecture of the Brain." By William Fuller, M.D. Grand Rapids, Mich. Fuller Anatomical Company. Price, \$3.75.

This work is one of the most complete and valuable contributions that has been published in the modern times on the anatomy of the brain. There is a distinct place for such an excellent work, and we believe that it has only to be known to receive the first place among works on the brain. Every student of Phrenology, as well as every medical student, should not fail to have a copy. It is an indispensable accompaniment of the author's anatomical casts of the brain, which make plain localities of the different sections of the brain. Its descriptive text is second to none, and therefore the study of the brain is made clear and comprehensible.

The descriptions have been made from dissections by the author, and have been carefully verified by comparison of longitudinal and lateral dissections, and by sections, all of which agree in proving the correctness of the representation herein described. These books can be ordered through Fowler & 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 \$100. (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.

649.—B. Q., Cambria, Wyo.—This gentleman has a good head on his shoulders. He was born to do good work. He is ingenious and can bring out many new inventions, and knows how to despatch

work in a thoroughly capable manner. He is full of ideas and has more plans on his mind than he can carry out. He should study the technical, theoretical, and mathematical parts of machinery, and he will be wanted by more men than he can serve, and would make a good master machinist or inventor on his own part. He wants to perfect everything as he goes along, and sometimes he may put more time and money into his work than he gets paid for.

650.—O. G., Arlington, Ia.—The photographs indicate a very practical man, not one given to wild theories, but rather one capable of doing work by the eye. He is quick to see what is necessary to be accomplished in practical ways and does not waste time or money over what he cannot turn to a good account. He dislikes very much to see anything wasted. He will make a good organizer, and will know how to hustle, and set others to work. He should not be confined altogether to indoor work, for he will be better in health when he has some outdoor exercise and some active work to superintend.

651.—C. H. B., Rensselaer, Ind.—This lad has a want of circulation, and it is through this deficiency that he is troubled in other ways. He must do whatever he can to increase and quicken his circulation, and then he will be able to have more control over his mental and physical activities. He needs good nourishing food, but not a fat or stimulating diet. He needs a regular amount of outdoor exercise, so as to strengthen his nervous system and teach him to use his powers more available. Breadth of chest and a quickened circulation would help him materially in his studies and daily work. He is a finely disposed boy, and as he grows older he will greatly improve, both in health and mental activity. From the photos we judge that he could succeed in mechanical work of some kind, but he is not adapted to the hard, heavy, or coarse mechanical work. If he were to train himself to become an engineer he could succeed as an electrician or civil engineer better than as a practical engineer. He had better take up drawing as a stepping-stone to engineering or architectural work.

652.—E. E., Charlestown, Mass.—This child is a very lively customer. She will keep someone amused and interested all day long. In fact, she will not be put off or be left alone to amuse herself. She will want company, and will enjoy being with those who can appreciate her. She has an excellent memory, and can be trained to recollect almost anything she wants to recall. In fact, care should be taken to store her mind with those things

that will be thoroughly useful to her. She must not be forced as a child with her studies, for her brain is large and her neck is short, consequently she will need time to grow and develop before she takes up the routine of school study. Her playthings should be made of strong material, so that she will not injure them by using or handling them. She will not mean to be destructive, but it will take some time for her to learn that some materials perish readily. In her anxiety to examine into things she will often pull them apart. She should have plenty of work to amuse herself with, and then she will be happy all day long.

FROM ENGLAND.

J. H. Knight, Warwick, Eng., has a decidedly active temperament, a practical mind, and a determined, persevering character; he is characterized by energy, thoroughness, and caution; he is strongly sympathetic and will make more friends than enemies. He is a frank, sociable man, straightforward and considerate, with excellent planning and organizing ability; his versatile mind will cause him to be interested in many things, and he is so far alive to his surroundings that he will never be dull. He is prompt in perception, accurate in observation, and very intuitive; his inquiring mind will give him intellectual tastes and a strong desire for self-improvement and culture. He is well adapted for commercial or mechanical pursuits, and can well adapt himself to different kinds of work.

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. H., Brooklyn.—You say you have just heard a singer whose voice was both sweet and mellow, and both her high and low notes were beautiful; that you have read enough on the subject of Phrenology to know that disposition and mind to a great extent are causes in producing such a voice, but you cannot name the particular traits of character, but wish to know what we have to say on the subject. Ans.—There is much to be said on the character of voice, more than we can say here. Temperament distinguishes the differences in voices and Phrenology explains the difference in temperament.

If we divide the temperaments into three, namely,

The Mental, Motive, and Vital, and the voice into three,

The Soprano	Mezzo-Soprano	the Contralto
or	or	or
Tenor	Baritone	Bass

and the faculties into three, namely,

The Intellectual	the Mechanical	Social
and	and	and
Moral	Executive	Emotional

Thus the mental temperament is found in the soprano and tenor, the vital in the mezzo soprano and baritone, and the motive in the contralto and bass.

When, as you say, the high and low notes were both beautiful, then there was a combination of mental-vital or mental-motive temperament, and a harmony existed between the faculties that correspond with each.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Continued from page 162.

the question of the Single Tax or Henry George or the delicate questions of the relations between the sexes or child-bearing were appropriate to a mixed audience, but that he was frequently urging the practical understanding of marriage to his congregations. He wished the ladies would join in the discussion so that it would not be one-sided.

In drawing the meeting to a close and summarizing the remarks of the evening, Miss Fowler said she wished to thank Mr. Hyde for his excellent lecture, and thought that, for a bachelor, he had gone over the ground more thoroughly than some married men would have been willing to do. The reverend gentleman had won their esteem by his characteristic frankness and good humor; that he had given them a most entertaining evening. She would further like to say that she thought if women began to make proposals, where they were able to support themselves, the selections would often be more wisely made. She considered that an ounce of "prevention" was worth more than a pound of "cure," or, in other words, those who consulted adaptation and took Phrenological advice would be more happily mated than those who trusted to luck. She thought the study of each other's characters should begin before marriage, and then there would be fewer divorces. She did not wonder that there were more divorces in America than elsewhere so long as the laws were so lax on the marriage question. Out of

the 29,000 divorces a large number were granted to foreigners who flocked to this country to gain what their own countries would not grant. She said the great trouble in this country was the lack of parental control. If mothers only held the confidence of their daughters, and fathers took more interest in their sons, there would be fewer cases like Florence Burns. We must have more discipline in the home before our sons and daughters will be strengthened to act wisely for themselves.

Miss Fowler then examined four ladies and gentlemen from the audience, and gave them advice on marriage, besides delineating their characters. Mr. Piercy made some announcements relative to the Institute, the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and the removal of the Institute Quarters and the Fowler & Wells Co. to 24 East 22d Street, Thursday, May 1st, when the next meeting would be held in the form of a Reception.

FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT, LONDON.

On Wednesday, March 5th, a large number of members and friends assembled to hear a lecture by Mr. C. P. Stanley, of Leyton, upon "Psychology and Phrenology." Mr. Stanley, who is a teacher under the School Board, placed special emphasis upon the fact that Psychology was made a compulsory subject by the board, who insisted upon their teachers being thoroughly acquainted with the theories of the mind as set forth by Professor Sully and others.

The lecturer then, quoting largely from Professor Sully's handbook of psychology for teachers, showed how totally inadequate for all practical purposes were the theories there set forth.

He maintained that the exclusively introspective method of mental analysis was unscientific, and, starting from false hypotheses, led to incorrect conclusions; whereas in Phrenology, which he was continually testing, we had a definite, clear, true, and available guide to every variety of mental manifestation. The argument was followed with close interest by an attentive audience, and a short discussion followed, in which Messrs. Pritchard, Wilkins, Zyto, Overall, and Elliott took part. The proceedings closed by a hearty vote of thanks being accorded to the lecturer.

On Wednesday, March 19th, Mr. D. T. Elliott gave an interesting lecture on "Sketches of Representative Men," illustrated by several excellent photographs taken from a popular weekly journal, "The Candid Friend." The lecturer gave delineations of and made comparisons between the following men of note: Lord

Cromer, Lord Rosebury, Lord Roberts, Lord Charles Beresford, Major-General Bruce Hamilton, and Lord Curzon.

The students present highly appreciated the practical information given in the lecture. The meeting closed with thanks to the lecturer.

The following is the result of the January examination of students at the Fowle Institute, London:

Mrs. M. B. Adams, diploma.
Mr. H. Bosanquet, diploma.
Mr. D. C. Griffiths, certificate.
Mr. F. C. Jarvis, certificate.
Mr. W. H. Lindsay, certificate.
Miss A. Morley, certificate.
Mrs. Bosanquet, certificate.
Mrs. Lewis, certificate.

We heartily congratulate the above students on their success and trust they will make good use of their knowledge.

FIELD NOTES.

Miss Adena C. E. Minott has just returned to New York after spending seven months in the West Indies (Kingston, Jamaica), where she lectured in four of the most important cities. Her first lecture was upon "Phrenology and Hygiene," her second upon "How to Read Character," and her third was on "The Value and Use of Phrenology." The manner in which she dealt with the subject reflected great credit upon her. One gentleman who was examined publicly, said Jamaica should be proud of Miss Minott, who is a daughter of the soil. She also examined the Reverend Canon Kilburn and his grace the Archbishop of the West Indies. The latter had been examined by L. N. Fowler in London twenty years ago.

In her audiences were the Mayor of Jamaica, the Hon. Sydney Oliviar, the Hon. Farquarson, Crown Solicitor of the island. So much interest was created in Phrenology that Miss Minott was requested to hold a class. The class opened on the evening of October 5, 1901, and closed November 15th. Many interesting papers were read by the students. At the closing exercises the chairman was Mr. Henderson Davis, General Solicitor of the island. In Spanish Town the Rev. G. Sommers occupied the chair at the lecture given by Miss Minott. The audience was most enthusiastic with the evening's entertainment.

A PRACTICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

The following advertisement recently appeared in the New York papers:

"To competent bookkeeper successful manufacturing company offers splendid

opportunity to enter with capital of \$1,000; reliability and capacity required and to be proved by phrenology. Address Post office box 2,141."

It would be a good thing if more people would make the same test when engaging clerks.

We are requested to state that Mr. Fitzgerald, whose portrait and sketch appeared in the April number, has now increased his weight to 168 pounds by living according to phrenological principles.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The Pascal Institute held a successful reception and bazaar in the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria quite recently, when the afternoon and evening proved all too short for the work. Eight-



MISS PASCAL

teen hundred dollars was raised on behalf of the Institute. Fifty pounds of tea was "cabled over" by Sir Thomas Lipton, which was in great demand. There was an interesting contest over the most popular woman. The Pascal Institute table was draped with flags and attended by pupils of the school dressed in costume. One of the prettiest features of the occasion was the dancing of the minuet by the young people. An exquisitely constructed automobile stood in the centre of the hall and was the admiration of all present. The booth presided over by Miss Fowler, who gave scientific delineations of character for the benefit of the Institute, was largely patronized by young and old.

In the boxes were to be seen Mrs. Russell Sage, honorary chairman of the bazaar, Mrs. R. N. Disbrow, Mrs. C. E.

Sprague, Mrs. A. B. Darling, among others.

Everybody of club renown who could possibly attend was present, and really the sight was worth seeing. The doll named by Miss Alice Roosevelt was one of the chief centres of attraction, while the contest for a beautiful silken flag to be voted upon between Governor Odell and Mayor Low formed a rival attraction.

The Institute was organized three years ago for the purpose of giving free instruction in plain sewing and dressmaking to poor but worthy girls, who would thereby become self-supporting and useful members of society. The public has been asked to contribute to its support, and the response has been generous. Many philanthropists showing a personal inter-



MRS. BENJAMIN RAMSDELL.

est by creating a scholarship of \$60, and recommending a young girl in whom they were specially interested. The methods of instruction have proved so successful that the graduates of each year have been eagerly sought by leading dressmakers. Private classes have also been formed for young ladies who desired to share in the benefits of the Institute. Five classes opened this season have given great satisfaction.

A large and influential board of lady managers has now been formed, which we trust will enlarge the interest and increase the popularity of the Institute.

Mrs. Benjamin Ramsdell, wife of the celebrated physician, was largely instrumental in making the recent bazaar a thorough success. She is a woman of great executive ability, and possesses great personal magnetism, hence her work in public spheres have been noted for their success and popularity. As our portrait indicates, she is a lady of re-

markable grace and attractiveness, and we are glad to be able to state that she uses her God-given gifts for well deserving cases of philanthropy.

Mrs. Russell Sage, whose portrait appeared in the ——— number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 189., is also an ardent admirer of the work done at the Institute.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Hewitt, Mrs. C. P. Huntington, Miss Annie T. Morgan (daughter of J. P. Morgan), the Misses Potter, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. Hazen, Miss Paulding, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. H. O. Armour, and many others are interested in and working for the benefit of the Institute.

Miss Margaret Pascal is its indefatigable president, Mrs. A. H. Spencer, vice-president; Col. J. C. Long, treasurer; Mrs. Sophie B. Scheel, M.D., auditor.

The Institute should be visited and the work examined by all who are interested in such valuable and practical work. Address is 576 Lexington Avenue, corner of 51st Street, New York.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker's sermon at the City Temple yesterday was devoted to New Year's messages to King Edward, President Roosevelt, to Australia, Canada, and the Lord Mayor of London. Dr. Parker said King Edward was not the King of one church, of one sect, or of politicians, or of one knot of wire-pullers, but of the whole people.

At this point the congregation sang the national anthem. Upon the conclusion of the singing, Mr. Parker said:

"Great Britain and Ireland salute their young sister, America, and rejoice that this message needs no translation: 'Hail to the King-President, made King on the confidence and love of a united nation, a King whose crown glitters with diamonds of personal love, loyalty, and devotion.' We remember the tragic fate of the good man who went before you, whose memory we honor, whose example we imitate. May God keep you safe from assassins, and intrust you daily in an all-wise policy of beneficent statesmanship. You accepted the official responsibilities of a murdered man. Your heroic service will long be remembered gratefully and gratefully rewarded. God save the President of the United States."

NOTICE.

The next meeting of the American Institute of Phrenology will meet Thursday, May 1st. Friends and members are cordially invited. See Publishers' Notes.

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.

"**Woman's Tribune**"—Washington — is full of interesting news relating to woman's work. It is a veritable multum in parvo.

"**Human Nature**."—San Francisco. — The April number contains an illustrated article on the ear, also one on "Misdirected Energy" and "Balance Temperament." The articles are short and to the point, and prove to be valuable information.

"**The New Voice**"—Chicago—for Easter has an appropriate cover of new design. Its contents are always spirited and interesting.

"**The New York Observer**"—New York — has always something good in it for every member of the family, as well as for church members and business men.

"**St. Louis Globe-Democrat**"—St. Louis, Mo.—contains some really valuable hints

concerning the history of Mississippi and the surrounding country. Its illustrations show great taste.

"**Journal of Education**"—Boston — is always up to date and able to interest its readers.

"**The Philippine Edition of the San Francisco Bulletin**"—San Francisco—is a masterpiece in editorial work. It gives its readers much interesting information concerning the public schools, forestry, the harbor, the mining, and many other equally valuable subjects bearing on our new possessions.

"**The Medical Times**"—New York—has an article on "Diet," by Sir Henry Thompson, who is now at the age of eighty-two. He is an authority on dietetics and dyspepsia is unknown to him. What he says is worth reading. The paper is edited by Dr. Egbert Guernsey, whom, we are glad to say, has recovered from his recent indisposition.

"**Chat**"—New York—contains an article on "Facts," by J. A. Fowler, and many other interesting articles.

"**The Literary Digest**"—New York—among other things, contains an article on "Notable Books," with portraits of modern writers. Another article, "Can a Newspaper Man be an Honest Man?" illustrated with three modern editors. We think the question can be answered in the affirmative.

"**Mind**"—New York — is a magazine devoted to metaphysical subjects, and the copy for April contains a biographical sketch of Annie Rix Millitz and an article on "Immortal Youth" by the same lady. The subject, "Dominion and Power," is introduced by W. J. Colville, in his usual able style.

"**Freedom**."—Sea Breeze, Fla.—"Heat Waves and Thought Waves" is the subject of an article by Eugene Del Mar.

"**Psychic Occult Review and Reviews**."—Toledo, O.—This magazine is a résumé of occult and psychic phenomena. It contains a review of the metaphysical movement by Paul Tyner.

"**Lippincott's Magazine**" — Philadelphia, Pa.—keeps up its reputation for

short stories, which are always attractive and read for their varied interest.

"The Ladies' Home Journal."—Philadelphia, Pa.—The Easter number illustrated the return of spring in many realistic ways. It is a veritable wonderland of beauty from a periodical standpoint.

"The Saturday Evening Post"—Philadelphia, Pa.—is a popular magazine, containing stories of thrilling interest, and articles on business that are entertaining for the hustling millions. "Men and Women of the Hour" forms a pleasant and readable portion of the magazine.

"The Literary News"—New York—is illustrated with pictures of Mr. Jefferson at his easel, Elliott Flower, and Florence Brook Whitehouse.

"The Vegetarian Magazine"—Chicago, Ill.—has some very practical lessons on how we can eat and sustain ourselves without meat.

"The Churchman."—New York.—The Young People's Department is fortunate in having an article by Alice M. Guernsey, "The Esquimaux; or, Tapiakasacj's Chance." The women are shown cleaning seal-skins in one picture, while in another "The Games in the Ice Grotto" are depicted.

"The Theosophist"—Madras, India—is conducted by H. S. Olcott. "The Study of Mesmerism" is one of its leading articles.

"Health"—New York—a magazine devoted to home thoughts and physical culture, carries the portrait of Dr. M. L. Holbrook on its cover. "The Ethnic Factor in Consumption," by George Wilson, is an article of merit and should be read extensively by those who are troubled with this deplorable weakness. "Bag-Punching as an Art" is an article described by Champion H. S. Stark.

"The Georgia Eclectic Journal"—Atlanta, Ga.—opens with an article on "Croup," which is exceedingly valuable for mothers, as they cannot know too much about this terrible disease, as it comes so suddenly, and often in the night, when one is least prepared to have the proper preventatives at hand.

"Pacific Medical Journal."—San Francisco, Cal.—One of the original articles is on "The Heart of the Child." It is an exhaustive article of over ten pages.

"Human Faculty"—Chicago, Ill.—is a practical exposition of Phrenology and kindred subjects and ingenious and original exponent of many phases of character.

"Health and Home"—Calcutta—is what the paper indicates. It gives interesting articles on the "Care of One's Health," "Home Remedies," "Cookery," "Every Man his own Doctor."

REMOVAL.

It is our pleasing duty to announce on behalf of the Fowler & Wells Co. and the American Institute of Phrenology that they will remove on May 1st to a new and commodious building, 24 East 22d Street, New York.

It may be interesting to some of the uninitiated in the history of the company to know that it was established at Clinton Hall, Nassau Street, New York, in 1836; eighteen years later (April, 1854) removed to No. 308 Broadway, remaining there for eleven years (1865); then to No. 389 for ten years (1875); to 737 for five years; to 753 for seven years; and to 775 Broadway for five years—total, 56. In May, 1892, we removed to the four-story and basement brown-stone building, No. 27 East 21st Street. This house was remodelled, so that it furnished a book store, business offices, and examination department, also ample display of a large Cabinet of Anthropology and a lecture-room for the classes of the American Institute of Phrenology, incorporated in 1866.

In May, 1902, the company and the Institute removed to a new eight-story building, No. 24 East 22d Street, seven doors from Broadway, one short block from the Fifth Avenue Hotel and 23d Street, where there are modern conveniences, such as electric light, steam heat, and elevator service.

The Trustees of the Institute and the entire Board of Managers of the company cordially invite the friends of the Science of Human Nature to call upon them in their new home for mutual congratulations, May 1st, at 8 P.M.

During the past sixty-six years seven

removals have been made to follow the changing conditions of New York City.

PROGRAMME FOR MAY 1ST.

The sixth meeting of the season will be held on Thursday, May 1st, at 8 P. M.

The chair will be occupied by Dr. Julius King, who will introduce the new president of the Institute.

Dr. Carleton Simon (president One Hundred Year Club) will read a paper on "The Phenomena of Life."

Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Edward McSweeney, will speak on "The Nationalities that Come to our Shores."

Musical members will be Mr. G. G. Rockwood, who will sing (a) "The Yeoman's Wedding Song," (b) "John Anderson, My Joe." Miss Govers will sing (a) "Fiddle and I," by Marzial, with violin obligato by Mr. H. Vincent Upington; (b) "Rhoda in her Pagoda," selection from San Toy, accompanied by Miss Grace Upington. Miss Grace Upington, a pianoforte solo. Mr. H. Vincent Upington, a violin solo.

Other friends of the Institute will make a few remarks.

A few delineations of character will be given if time permits.

For further information or tickets apply to M. H. Piercy, Secretary, care of Fowler & Wells Co., 24 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. H. B. Mohler, of Dillsburg, graduate of '97, has been lecturing on Phrenology, and has given great satisfaction in his consultations.

Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald has recently lectured before the Chicago Optical Society on Phrenology, besides filling other calls to lecture.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"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.

"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.

"Facial Angle and Brain-development." —This in scale of mental make-up is an illustration of the rank of men and animals, 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.

"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. Crown 8vo, 150 pages. Price, \$1 post-paid.

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.

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"Books recently ordered from your house were promptly received.

"W. A. W., Meyersdale, Pa."

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. As the title indicates, it treats of subjects of universal interest.

"The Fallacies in 'Progress and Poverty,'" in Henry Dunning Macleod's "Economics," and in "Social Problems," with the Ethics of Protection and Free Trade, and the Industrial Problem considered *à priori*. By William Hanson. 12mo, 101 pp. Cloth, \$1.

"Philosophy of Mesmerism." Six lectures delivered in the Marlboro Chapel, Boston, by John Bovee Dods. 12mo, 82 pp. Paper, 50 cents.

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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.

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.

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The curriculum adopted in the Institute is the result of a 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 the professions.

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, or an explanation of the functions of the body; (4) The Principles of Anatomy which treat of the structure of the body; (5) The Principles of Physiognomy, the subject that accounts for the differences in faces; (7) The Principles of Hygiene, or the subject of health and hints on how to obtain it; (8) The Principles of Heredity, or the subject that accounts for the legacies left by parents and how to avoid evil tendencies; (9) The Principles of Ethnology, which introduce us to our fellow men; (10) The Principles of Oratory, or the art of speaking correctly.

The above classification of subjects includes: The Temperaments; Brain Dissection; the Objections and the Proofs of Phrenology; the Old and New Methods of Studying Phrenology; the Choice of Pursuits; Adaptation in Marriage; Psycho-Physiology; Brain Disorders; The History of Phrenology up to date; the Study of the Faces and National Characteristics, and the Practical Art of Examining the Head from Living Subjects, Skulls, Casts, etc.

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1. Take a private examination of character or one from photographs.
2. Register for the course of instruction.
3. Register for the test examination.
4. Register for the post-graduate course in psychology.
5. Become a member of the American Institute of Phrenology.
6. Make a wise selection of textbooks.

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Session opens Sept. 3, 1902

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AND REGISTER OF

Phrenological Practitioners

1902. PRICE 25 CENTS

Edited by JESSIE A. FOWLER and D. T. ELLIOTT

CONTENTS

Contains the following Articles by the Graduates of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY, Class of 1901:

- "The Motive Temperament" and "Comparison between William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt," by J. A. Fowler.
- "The Usefulness of Phrenology," Mrs. L. L. Plunkett.
- "Localization of Cerebral Functions," Julius Kuhn.
- "Why Should the Phrenologist Study Hygiene?" by C. S. Wales.
- "The Temple of Phrenology," by Margaret I. Cox.
- "How Phrenology Helps the Speaker," J. A. Young.
- "Phrenology and Its Bearing on the Church and Ministry," by Rev. Alfred Ramey.
- "Phrenology and Education," by E. E. Bellows.
- "Some Reasons Why People Do Not Believe in Phrenology," By I. L. Dunham.
- "Phrenology and Adaptability in Marriage," by Wm. E. Youngquist.
- "How Phrenology Helps the Student in Dramatic Reading," Miss L. M. Plunkett.
- "Hints to Students in the Field," by Henry Cross.

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CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1902

<i>Contents of this Journal copyrighted. Articles must not be reprinted without permission.</i>		PAGE
I. Earl Marshal of London, Duke of Norfolk. A Character Sketch. By D. T. Elliott, London. Illustrated	- - - - -	171
II. Mentally Deficient Children. By Miss Dexter	- - - - -	172
III. Co-Operation. By Dr. M. L. Holbrook	- - - - -	176
IV. People of Note. Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, Frank B. Stockton, Archbishop Corrigan, Admiral William T. Sampson, and Dr. David T. Butler. Illustrated. By J. A. Fowler	- - - - -	178
V. The Science of Health. Old Age; War Kills the Soul; Neuralgia Cured by Abstinence from Flesh Food; Possible Danger from Eating Eggs	- - - - -	181
VI. Child Culture. The Younger Members of the Royal Family. By D. T. Elliott. Illustrated	- - - - -	184
VII. The American Institute of Phrenology	- - - - -	186
VIII. Dedication of the American Institute of Phrenology. By M. I. Cox	- - - - -	190
IX. Some Characteristics of the People who Come to America. By Mr. Edward McSweeney. Illustrated	- - - - -	191
X. The Result of a Phrenological Lesson. A Story. By James A. C. Elliott	- - - - -	191
XI. Some Notes to Think About. Young at Ninety-nine. Alcohol and Thought. Influence of Nasal Characteristics on Dress. The Man of the Future	- - - - -	195
XII. Editorials. Injustice to Children. The American Institute of Phrenology. Dr. Henry Morton. The Modern Stomach	- - - - -	197
XIII. Reviews	- - - - -	-
XIV. To New Subscribers	- - - - -	201
XV. Our Correspondents	- - - - -	202
XVI. The Fowler Institute and Field Notes	- - - - -	208
XVII. Sense and Nonsense	- - - - -	208-204

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VOL. 113—No. 6]

JUNE, 1902

[WHOLE No. 762

Character Sketch of the Duke of Norfolk, EARL MARSHAL OF ENGLAND.

BY D. T. ELLIOTT.

All the important arrangements for the coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra are under the direct guidance of the Duke of Norfolk, he being Earl Marshal of England by hereditary right. This distinction has been enjoyed by his ancestors since the time of Edward IV.

The present duke descends from a very ancient English family—the Howards—a house which stands at the head of the English Catholic nobility, and was founded by Sir William Howard, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in the year 1308.

The present duke, like his ancestors, is a faithful member and a distinguished layman of the Roman Catholic Church, and is widely known for his benevolent acts on behalf of the various charities of that Church.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Duke of Norfolk is deservedly popular among the various sects and by his political confederates.

He is a substantial man of means, enormously wealthy, yet exceedingly

liberal in thought and sentiment. A glance at his physical build is sufficient to see that he descends from a good stock, having inherited a fine physique and excellent physical and mental qualities.

There are indications of careful living, and a freedom from those indulgences that deteriorate the functional organism of the human system.

There is a good base to the brain, giving recuperative power, a strong hold on life, and a strong respiratory system, which adequately supplies the system with oxygen; hence he will accomplish a great deal of work with very little friction.

He will enjoy all the blessings of life, and be almost a stranger to dyspepsia. His well-balanced organization inclines him to patience and self-control, and gives him uniformity of feeling and action. He is never in a hurry, nor erratic in giving an opinion. He moves steadily forward, and sees the climax of his plans from the beginning.

His active Cautiousness is not of the type that gives nervous anxiety, hesi-

tancy, or fear, but rather judicious forethought, prudence in action, and the disposition to make everything safe. He is a man of tact and diplomacy, very genial in speech, reserved in disposition, and shrewd in all matters of a business character. There is more breadth than length in the anterior region of the head, and here we have the secret of his planning and organizing capacity, and thoroughness in any work undertaken by him.

He possesses a quiet, steady, reflective, cogitative mind, is certainly unassuming in manner, and not unduly assertive nor aggressively persistent in having his own way.

He is peculiarly well adapted for committee work, in giving advice and supplying suggestions for extensive undertakings. His business capacity is unique, although there is an absence of that pushfulness which characterizes the ordinary commercial man. His tastes are artistic, constructive, and musical. From this combination he will manifest ingenuity, dexterity, and vividness of mental action, giving tone and expression to all the loftier elements of his mind. He will excel more in ordinary conversation than in platform oratory. He is one of the busy workers of the world, and not a mere entertainer. His ready adaptability will be quickly recognized by strangers, and, although he stands in the front rank of the

British aristocracy, he is by no means an autocrat in bearing toward his less privileged fellow-subjects.

He is more genial and sympathetic than social, for he will not care to waste his time in idle frivolity, or to devote too much of his energy in the unprofitable entertainments of the day. In all moral, religious, and intellectual phases of life he will be a warm supporter and a beneficent helper. The vital and sanguine temperament will give him a hopeful and buoyant disposition, yet he is safe in speculating, and free from impulsiveness in any direction.

His force of character will exhibit itself in his power to contrive, and in general carefulness and mental shrewdness rather than in intellectual brilliancy or literary power.

In statesmanship he will naturally incline toward conservatism. His religious training and environment will also lead in the same direction. He will make few errors in judgment, for he is not one to act rashly. All details are minutely observed by him, and his capable memory gives him full command of all his facts, which he can utilize advantageously. He is the man of the hour, with immense responsibility upon his shoulders. The success of the coronation arrangements will add fresh distinction upon the illustrious house which he so worthily represents as the present Duke of Norfolk.

Mentally Deficient Children

A PAPER READ AT THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, APRIL 16, 1902.

BY MISS S. DEXTER.

In treating on mentally deficient children I do not pretend to do more than introduce the subject to the notice of this society, thinking that it should be one of peculiar interest to all studying Phrenology. In 1892 the School Board for London, after due consideration, started special classes for the instruction of such children as, not being idiots or imbeciles, were sufficiently

hampered in their mental development as to be incapable of making progress when taught in the large classes of the ordinary Board schools.

The late General Moberley was the prime agitator and mover in starting this good work, and, after some search for a lady capable of undertaking the management and organization of the movement, which he realized would cer-

tainly be rapid and wide-reaching in its growth, gained the consent of Mrs. Burgwin, the able superintendent of the work, to undertake the onerous position. She, he believed, was peculiarly fitted for the post, and, as time has proved, just the very woman for the work.

In starting this movement in connection with the elementary schools England was much behind other countries. Denmark and Norway have for many years had special auxiliary classes for abnormal children attached to their elementary schools; and, in providing a sufficient number of public and private institutions for deficient children, England did not compare favorably with the United States, Germany, Switzerland, or Scandinavia. As to the great need for the movement there can be only one opinion among those who have the good of education, and of the nation, at heart.

Those who have to do with the large classes of our elementary schools know how utterly impossible it is for a teacher of sixty children to give necessary individual attention to a child too feebly blessed with brain-power to take in the lessons given to the class generally. The cases included among these poor children range from such as are only just short of idiots to such as have been too poorly nourished to allow of the physical brain acting its part as organ of the mind with any efficiency. Within this wide range rank very many varied instances of deficiency.

Among those known as congenital cases—that is, such as rank from birth—we may consider first the microcephalic. In such cases the head is particularly small, measuring only about seven-teen to nineteen inches in circumference, has usually a narrow, rapidly-receding forehead, and the character of the convolutions of the brain, on examination after death, have been found to be particularly simple, some of them being quite rudimentary in character.

The observing faculty is often fairly strong, and not infrequently the will-power, and is noted by Dr. Shuttleworth, who says: "There is a characteristic form, as well as size, of

microcephalic heads; such, for example, as a narrow, rapidly receding forehead, a somewhat pointed vertex, and a flat occiput."

Hydrocephalic cases are not infrequent, and the intelligence in such cases is varied, but it is only when active symptoms of the disease have subsided that educational measures are allowable. Dr. Shuttleworth tells us, with regard to this form of disease, that very different degrees of intelligence may exist in these children, and he tells us that a considerable amount of intelligence may subsist with a very watery brain, as in the case of a girl of eleven, peculiar, but only slightly imbecile, who continued to converse rationally till within an hour of her death, when it was found that her large, globular skull contained twenty ounces of fluid to thirty-six of cerebral matter.

A considerable number of mentally deficient cases are what are known as the "Mongol," owing to their resemblance to the Mongolian races. They are instances of what doctors would call essentially "unfinished children" at birth. Their heads are not necessarily small, but examination of the brain reveals its very great simplicity—very few multipolar cells, only large and coarse convolutions, and no secondary ones. Very many of these children come of consumptive parents, and are delicate and liable to consumption. Not seldom they are the last members of very large families. They are not good to look upon, their skin is usually coarse and scaly, their hair coarse, their noses flat, and many have sore eyes or fissured lips.

Exceedingly interesting cases are those known as "cretins." Medical science ascribes the defect in these cases to the lack or atrophy of the thyroid gland of the neck, and the treatment of this deficiency—by administering the essence of the thyroid glands of sheep in the form of tabloids—has accompanied the most marked success, which is rightly counted as one of the triumphs of modern science. The complaint takes the form of physical and

mental arrest, but, under treatment, both physical and mental development are most marked; indeed, it is truly wonderful to see the rapid awakening of such children.

This leads us to surmise that one, at least, of the functions of the thyroid gland is to give nourishment to the brain.

Other instances of mental deficiency are such as have developed after convulsions, fevers, etc. Such diseases are often accompanied by thickening of the membranes of the brain or of the skull, and consequent wasting of the brain substance.

In cases of constant epilepsy and consequent mental weakness, Dr. Shuttleworth tells us the true cause of the weakness may be found in the minute structure of the nervous tissue. There are also deficiencies attributed to accidents, falls or other injuries, shocks, and poisoning cases where the child has been subject to alcohol or narcotics, and the nutrition of the nervous matter has been checked, and, in addition, children afflicted with birth palsies and spasmodic movements of the hands.

To dwell upon these cases is most saddening, and, when one comes to read the family history of the parentage, one is simply appalled by the great number of the cases which might have been prevented. When visiting the schools, and when dealing with the children of the very poor, one realizes that not a few of these feeble children are such simply from neglect and sheer want of nourishment.

Some of them are born of parents too badly nourished themselves to produce any but puny, sickly offspring. Among some of the recognized causes for the production of mentally feeble children, we may notice: a consumptive ancestry, an epileptic neurotic ancestry, intemperance, vice, marriage of near relatives, maternal ill-health, or to shock or accident to the mother of the child. It is not, however, always easy to trace the causes, owing to the reticence of those connected with the children.

The special classes in connection with

elementary schools now provided in several of our large towns for the teaching of these poor children are organized so that each child may have a considerable amount of individual attention; consequently the classes vary in number, according to the difficult character of the cases, and should not exceed twenty-five in any case. In the London schools a historical family record is kept of each child, together with the doctor's report on the condition of the child when admitted, and the progress, or otherwise, at his half-yearly visits. It is often very difficult to get at the true family history. This is often a delicate point with the parents, but it is found that, as the parents find their children improving and get to know the teachers, they confide in them more and more, so that the family history becomes more detailed little by little. Then, in addition to this, each teacher keeps her own private diary of each of her charges, noting progress in different subjects, any particular tendencies, good or bad, and the general mental workings of each child. These diaries, one can readily see, may be the means of very great help and encouragement to the teachers, but will also be useful in finding occupations for the children when ready to help toward their own maintenance.

In teaching, one of the chief aims at first is that of training the senses, the organs which supply the natural stimulus to the mind. Generally, these need very much training and guiding; taste and smell, the two chiefly to do with the animal nature, being the only two which are at first at all active.

Continuity of purpose, attention, and physical and mental control are usually exceedingly deficient, from sheer inability of the nervous organism to perform its legitimate functions.

One has to forget the age of the children. Many of them, though several years of age, are, in mentality, pure babies, and need to be considered as such. In infancy the different faculties of the mind come into play successively; at birth the only faculty that makes any very prominent display is that of desire for food. Shortly afterward the powers

of perception make themselves evident, but the reasoning faculties—those of self-control, sense of duty, and responsibility—are of later appearance; and, in the cases of these mentally deficient children, they are often mere babes in development of brain-power, and thus mental faculty, and so have very little control. Thus, things which take their fancy, particularly such as gratify the appetite, or such as are bright and attractive, are often appropriated, just as in the case of many of the lower animals.

Such conduct should be treated as venial, but should be used as an occasion to arouse the higher moral perception and effort toward control. Knowing the racial tendencies of these children, one cannot be surprised that vicious tendencies are not at all infrequent among some of them, and such have to be very watchfully guarded.

The Board wisely judge that it would be decidedly false economy to try to obtain good mental results from half-starved children. Provision is, therefore, made for giving needy children a good meal soon after school hours begin, with, in many case, very beneficial physical and mental results. In the winter charitable societies do a very great deal of good in providing good, plain dinners for poor children, and many of them are very generous in supplying tickets to these special schools. Under such feeding children who are deficient largely by reason of ill-nourished bodies prove very hopeful and successful cases.

The morning is chiefly given up to the ordinary school curriculum known as "the three R's," while the afternoon is occupied with manual occupations of every description capable of training interest, attention, and manual dexterity. As one may judge, lessons must be presented with very great variety, much originality, and patience.

Music has a very great attraction for the majority of the children, and musical drill and plenty of singing are encouraged. Clay modelling, string work, basket work, the use of scissors, coloring, and drawing are among the occupations in vogue, and it is astonish-

ing how clever some of the children become with their hands after a course of teaching. Later on laundry work, cookery, and carpentering are taken, and it is found that these children, compared with those from the ordinary schools, take particular interest in their work.

Object lessons play a very important part in training the sense-organs and language. The aim of the classes is to have the children together as far as possible, as in a family circle. Things which could not possibly be admissible in a class of sixty are encouraged among these children. Spontaneous kindly assistance given from one to another—naturally leaving the seat to get some mechanical help when working a sum, talking when engaged in manual work, and all such natural activities, are encouraged rather than discountenanced.

In a word, the children are encouraged to act naturally, and in this way the teacher learns very much of the true characters of her children, and of their home lives and families.

The teacher has thus to allow the children a large amount of liberty, and yet train them in lessons of control by placing restrictions on them at given times. She has to be satisfied with doing a day's work and thinking very little of results. It is noticeable how easily they can be controlled by the eye. Usually they find very great difficulty in looking steadily into the teacher's eye. As a rule they do not show very much defiance, much assertion of individuality. They may show temper in a small way, but, generally, that can be easily overruled by the stronger personality of the teacher.

Laughing, uncontrollable giggling, is common among them, and one cannot help feeling glad that they can laugh as much as they do; and it is a great step toward control when the teacher can laugh with them, and, at a given sign, get them to stop.

It is strange how self-evident some of the faculties are in their working, and how noticeably the action of one strong faculty stands out. Approbativeness is often strong, and it is quite funny to observe how openly the child seeks its

gratification. It is well to afford praise freely when real effort has been made. It can be used to advantage much more freely than with normal children, for, as a rule, these deficient children are made aware of this deficiency by better blessed children. As a rule they know that it is from inferiority of ability that they are attending special classes, and, consequently, they need very much encouragement; and praise, which they feel to be their due, is a very great spur to them—gives them hope and brightens them considerably.

It is astonishing how susceptible they are to a word of commendation, to a good mark; and, when such is customary after real effort, the absence of the approving word is felt by the child as a just reproof. But, in giving this praise, the teacher has to be most careful to give it for effort put forth, not for the result attained; and she needs to be most observant, and in sympathy with the children individually. Many of them vary so much from day to day in health, in spirits, and thus in mental power, that the teacher has to be equally varied in passing judgment on results, and most careful in deciding whether the change is the child's misfortune or is from laziness.

My experience so far is that these

poor children are very willing, indeed, to try, but the mental power is such that attention is exceedingly poor, so that the teacher must be content to go over the same ground numberless times, prepared to do this day after day under new forms, not worrying as to results. These will come in time. Visitors to the schools, managers, and inspectors, often have a difficulty in seeing any advance whatever, for, in some of the worst cases, improvement may be so infinitesimal that only one who is in contact with the children daily can recognize it as such. But the teacher, getting to know the children so thoroughly, is conscious of awakening interest in some branch of the work, is delighted by new effort put forth, and she recognizes such as hopeful signs of future natural intelligence. It is this which arouses the keen interest of the teacher; it is this that makes the work so interesting.

I am afraid I have made my paper too long, or I could say much upon the success of the work, and also speak upon the need for some organized system for arranging homes for the worst cases, where, when school days are over, work could be carried on, and some, at least, of the expense of maintenance could be met by the work of their own hands as men and women.

Co-operation.

BY DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

The world has come to its present state in part through the association of men and women to accomplish that which individually they could not do. This has been one of the forces of evolution, and we see instances of it in the vegetable and animal world. Wild animals and even plants unconsciously associate together for their common good. What a man can do for himself better than when working with others, let him do alone. When that is attempted which requires the united effort of many it requires co-operation

with others. Homer gives a good illustration of the value of association in that great poem, the Iliad. When Grecian leaders, in despair over the results of the war against Hector and the Trojans, as a last resort decided to send a spy into the camp of the enemy and selected Diomed for this purpose, he addressed them thus:

"Nestor, my resolute spirit urges me
To explore the Trojan camp, that lies so near;
Yet, were another warrior by my side,
I should go forthwith with far surer hope,
And greater were my daring, for when two

Join in the same adventure, one perceives
Before the other how they ought to act ;
While one alone, however prompt, resolves
More tardily and with a weaker will."

Those who are familiar with the wonderful story will remember that Nestor was chosen to accompany Diomed on account of his valor, and the two went forth calmly and bravely in the darkness of night and performed heroic action.

Hector, on the other hand, at the same time was sending a spy into the Grecian camp. Dolon offered to go, and, hoping to reap large reward, preferred to go alone. When he met Diomed and Nestor on the way his spirit failed him, and after giving away all the secrets of the Trojan army he was beheaded. Had Dolon had a brave comrade to encourage and help him, the result might have been different. I have never seen anywhere a more graphic illustration of the benefits of association among men than this one. Homer puts into Diomed's mouth words which show that he had a remarkable knowledge of the workings of the human mind. Associated effort has in modern times taken on a new form, which we call co-operation, and in England it has made remarkable progress. Some of my English correspondents frequently send me accounts of its workings. One received relates to a co-operative town named Bolsover. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants and 250 houses arranged in rows, with a street railway for the transportation of freight and merchandise; also stores, shops, etc. In these stores the people obtain every necessity at cost, or, if not at actual cost, they share in the profits, which is practically the same. There are no places where liquor can be purchased.

The society employs a physician to care for the sick at moderate cost, but, better still, it has a hygienic society for looking after the hygiene of the town, so as to prevent, as far as possible, disease. There are other societies which are of a useful character for mutual help in case of illness or want, a co-operative club-house and a school.

The mines are the property of the company. Membership is limited to those who labor in the society or to members of other co-operative societies, and one imperative rule is that all members shall be abstainers from alcoholic drinks. This is practical prohibition for business purposes; without it the enterprise would fail.

It may be asked what are the objects of co-operation. They are as follows:

1. To secure the peace of industry as opposed to warlike competition, in which struggle for the mastery, hate, repugnance, resentment, strife, and dishonesty are uppermost. It is believed if people can be free from these time and health-destroying sentiments, they may get opportunity to learn how to live, an art as yet almost unknown.

2. Economy, by securing food and the necessities of life at a lower rate than when sold at a large profit for the benefit of a few. For instance, in some of the coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania the company owns all the stores, and the miners are obliged to buy the necessities of life of them at about twice the price they could be had elsewhere.

3. Equity, in which each one receives what he is entitled to and no more.

It is not the object of co-operation to disturb the rights of the rich, but to secure the same advantages to labor and to make laborers more independent.

There are many difficulties in the way of co-operation. The chief one at present is in securing competent managers, who when they see a dividend in sight will not take it for themselves, or those who will labor for the general interest as faithfully as for their own.

Co-operation in America has made slow progress, and this is perhaps well. We have not been ready for it. But this state of things cannot last much longer. What is needed now is some great organizer willing to devote his energies to establish it on a firm basis. I say great organizer, for the subject is so important that ordinary, untrained minds are not equal to it. They can help, but not lead.

It is to co-operation and not to socialism that we are to look for help in our present state. Co-operation is in a line with progress, with evolution; socialism is going backward to a more

primitive state. Nearly all primitive societies hold all things in common, or were socialists. Socialism leads to the morass rather than to the mountain of light and life.

People of Note.

REV. DR. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.—The death of this celebrated divine removes from our midst one of the most popular preachers in the United States. He was a dramatist and actor, as well as preacher, for his lively imagination drew the picture he wished to represent so clearly before his audience that no high-class actor could have portrayed the details of his magic utterances with more truthfulness and with better effect than the late Dr. Talmage.



REV. DR. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, THE EMINENT DIVINE.

Dr. Talmage held his own with other great preachers in Brooklyn, such as Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Storrs, and Dr. Cuyler, among others. He possessed a most vigorous mind, and was perhaps the most original preacher of his day. We have heard him preach a sermon on

a text which gave to his mind such a conception of the subject that he used his Comparison in every possible form. He seemed to exhaust the whole list of synonyms that would take another man weeks to hunt up and apply. His words came like a torrent of wonderful and beautiful expression, full of appropriateness and power, and it seemed, no matter how poor the subject, he was always able to give a grand interpretation of some divine principle which lay hidden, like a diamond under the earth, and it only required the peculiar vision of such a mind to forcibly illustrate and portray.

His Sublimity and Spirituality were ever alive to see the beauties of nature, while his Comparison enabled him to analyze and illustrate in a marvelous way the subject under debate. He was a most interesting lecturer, and his mental gifts were exceptionally bright. No one who does not know the effect or use of the above-named faculties can realize their power in aiding the speaker of his type. The New York "Commercial Advertiser" expresses exactly what we have so often thought regarding him; namely, "that he ransacked heaven and earth for his furious imagery!" Blazing suns and streaming banners, innumerable hosts and serges of the sea, thunder and lightning, the chaos of the creation, the blackness of darkness, lighted by the lurid flames of everlasting fire—all these things and an infinity of others were hurled together by Talmage in his more strenuous moments. Talk about color! What Ruskin said about Whistler might have been applied to Talmage: "He flung his paint-box in the public's face." But the public liked it, and never ceased to like it, and we must admit that, of its

kind, this oratory of his is admirable. He was gifted in pictorial power and wonderful descriptive language. He had free control over his humorous and pathetic elements of oratory, which was shown by his power to make people laugh and cry by turns. He was brilliant, and few men have preached to a larger audience, because the world was his congregation. The sermons of few men have been translated into more languages than those of Dr. Talmage. Along the more critical lines of his work, the "Outlook" and the "Independent," while admitting his gift as a preacher, qualify their remarks with regard to "the intellectual element in his sermons," which the "Outlook" considered "was not marked."

He was social, kindly, sympathetic, enthusiastic, and brilliant, and few men have attracted so wide a hearing in all denominations of the Church, without regard to creed, as Dr. Talmage.

FRANK R. STOCKTON, AUTHOR.—During the past month many gifted persons have received their call to higher and, we believe, advanced work by removal from this physical plane of existence.

Among the first was that of Frank R. Stockton, of Convent Station, N. J., the author of "Rudder Grange" and "Uncle Remus." He was a great lover of nature, and thoroughly enjoyed the wooded valleys, the rose gardens, the picturesque hills around his chosen home in New Jersey, in the neighborhood of Summit, Short Hills, and Basking Ridge, where historical scenes in the old Revolutionary War are remembered to-day with unabated enthusiasm. Horses were the author's great delight, and he was seldom without several in his stables. He was also seemingly fond of cattle. He supplied his barn with favorite cows, which answered to the names of Hannah, Hilda, Lorna Doone, and Marjorie Dau. The last name served for three generations of cows.

His head indicates that his mind was an active one. His intellect was clear and distinct. He compiled facts, and verified them from the best authorities,

and was a great reader of character. He used his Human Nature in understanding animal life as well as human character, and his character sketches were true to life in every instance. Had his physical organization been as strong as his mental capacity was bright he would have been harmoniously organized, and capable of extending his work



Photo by Hollinger & Co.

FRANK R. STOCKTON, AUTHOR.

for many years to come; but his nervous susceptibility was greater than his capacity to generate new vitality. In his work he expended more thought, energy, force, and intellectual fervor than he was perhaps aware of, and, like Louis Stevenson, fell a victim to an overwrought and over-sensitive nature. He wrote with ease and an individual charm peculiar to himself alone, in which his Ideality, Spirituality, and Benevolence were largely represented. His nature absorbed everything that was around him that was beautiful, and thus his works spoke to the intelligence of people in a peculiarly characteristic manner.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.—The Catholic Church has been called to mourn for one of her most popular Archbishops in the diocese of New York. He, like Cardinal Manning, Cardinal Newman, and Dr. McGlynn, will be greatly missed.

He inherited much of his mother's temperament, which was largely Vital,



ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN, OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

or sanguine, which gave that beautiful roundness and harmony of features, and prevented any angularity from being apparent. It is probable, also, that he inherited his large Sympathy and Language from his mother, together with his active development of Human Nature. He knew how to apply the doctrinal principles of his church with that geniality, pliability, and suavity that drew many converts to him and made but few enemies. He was liked by Protestants and Catholics alike. As the Mayor of New York has stated, few men will be more universally missed in public works of charity, without regard to creed, than Archbishop Corrigan. He was philanthropic to the last degree. Both his phrenological developments

and his will indicate this. He gave largely to charities while alive, and had the pleasure of seeing others benefited by his gifts. He left no large bank account, as was the case with Cecil Rhodes and other multi-millionaires, but he superintended his own charities, and saw where best he could relieve suffering. For this we admire his character and extoll his virtue for giving.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON.—The navy was not surprised at the death of Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, whose name has been so conspicuous in the history of the late war with Spain. His death has not been unanticipated for some time past, as it had been known that he has been suffering during the greater part of the past year.

He was born at Palmyra, Wayne County, N. Y., in 1840. Up to the time of the outbreak of war with Spain he was comparatively unknown outside of naval circles. He was appointed as naval cadet at Annapolis. His record at the Academy was good, and, when his class was graduated, about a year before the beginning of the Civil War, the name of William T. Sampson stood first on the list. In the Civil War he was a master on board the frigate *Potomac*, and soon after was promoted lieutenant, and detailed for service on the practice-ship *John Adams*, on the iron-clad *Patapsco*, in American waters, and on the frigate *Colorado*, the flag-ship of the European squadron.

Admiral Sampson first won fame and recognition on the old *Patapsco*, which formed part of the blockading squadron at Charleston in 1864. As the little boat entered the harbor bullets from the rifles rained upon her. Sampson's men fell all around him. He ordered them below, and faced the fire alone. Slowly and carefully the mine-destroyer went ahead on her hunt. Suddenly there was an ominous roar, columns of water were thrown in the air, and, mingled with the liquid streams, were the guns, turrets, and sheathing of the gallant boat. Of her crew twenty-five were saved by other boats from the fleet, and seventy-five found their graves in

Charleston Harbor. Sampson was blown 100 feet in the air, and fell in the water many feet away from where his boat went down. He was as calm when picked up as though he had been for a swim in the brooks of Wayne County, and was on deck ready for business on the following day.



Photo by Chickering.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM T. SAMPSON.

Captain Sampson's name became well known when he was appointed president of the Court of Inquiry, charged with

investigating the cause of the destruction of the *Maine*. Then he became commander of the North Atlantic Naval Station, and from that time forward and ever since he has been the subject of much attention.

He was a man of gentlemanly bearing, possessing full dignity which became his office, was collected, farsighted, and harmoniously organized.

DR. DAVID P. BUTLER.

The Boston "Transcript" contained early in the year an obituary notice of Dr. David P. Butler, who was exceedingly interested in Phrenology, and of whom Mrs. Crosby writes that he possessed a remarkably fine organization, and, at seventy-seven, the week before he passed away he said he felt as young as when he was twenty. "He has a singularly pure, sweet, and elevated character. It will be a pleasure to all who have known him to remember his great personal kindness, his generous spirit, his truthfulness, and rare simplicity. No one who has ever known him can fail to appreciate this. Men die, and others readily fill their places; but occasionally there comes a man with such a rare combination of high qualities that his place is never taken by another." Such, says Mrs. Crosby, was Dr. Butler. J. A. F.

Notes, Comments, Readings, Etc.

BY DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

OLD AGE.

Professor Jowett, the great master of Balliol College, had wise words to speak on the crucial topic of growing old. He wrote to a friend:

"The later years of life appear to me, from a certain point of view, to be the best. They are less disturbed by care and the world; we begin to understand

that things really never did matter so much as we supposed, and we are able to see them more in their true proportion, instead of being overwhelmed by them. We are more resigned to the will of God, neither afraid to depart nor over-anxious to stay. We cannot see into another life, but we believe, with an inextinguishable hope, that there is something still reserved for us."

It is worth while to remember his hints for old age, full, as they are, of a practical wisdom:

Beware of the coming on of age, for it will not be defied.

A man cannot become young by over-exerting himself.

A man of sixty should lead a quiet, open-air life.

He should collect the young about him.

He should set other men to work.

He ought, at sixty, to have acquired authority, rectitude, and freedom from personality.

He may truly think of the last years of life as being the best, and every year as better than the last, if he knows how to use it.

WAR KILLS THE SOUL.

Olive Schreiner, writing from South Africa, says:

"No man knows really what war is who is not brought face to face with it as we are. The battles on the battle-fields; the wounded dying alone, choked with blood and dust, the vultures flying over for their feasts—these are not pleasant things, but the actual physical suffering and horror of the battlefield, including that of the horses, is as absolutely nothing compared to the awful moral effect of war. It turns men and women into brutes; it returns society to the savage and the wild animal stage. When one reads of the French Revolution, of women sitting to knit while the heads rolled off, one accepted it as a fact because there was too much testimony to doubt it; but one did not realize it or understand how it could happen. Now I know; it is perfectly easy to understand. Being surrounded with continual bloodshed and slaughter kills the human soul, and leaves only the brute beast alive in all but rare and strong souls. If I had been told a year ago of all the horrors that have taken place in South Africa during the last six months under martial law, the burning of houses, the driving forth of

women and children homeless into the veldt, the paying of spies by gold to tempt men into plots and then shooting them, I would not have believed it. Now it is quite easy to understand. *This is war.* This sordid, mean, wild brute development is war, the thing we hear so often praised and commended and gloried in. I do not think it is fair to blame the English soldiers as something exceptionally brutal and mean. They are not so. It would be the same if any other army was concerned. It is simply *war.*"

NEURALGIA CURED BY ABSTINENCE FROM FLESH FOOD.

I feel constrained to make a few facts about it known to the public, for the benefit of any who, like myself, may be the victims of neuralgia. It was my fortune to meet, in a large public school where I teach, with a fellow sufferer, who confidently assured me that, if I would take his advice, I need not suffer so. It is well known to the entire staff and to the principals that I have been a martyr to neuralgia, and even the week preceding my abandonment of flesh food I was each day visited by the complaint. Doubtless to those not acquainted with the science of the subject it will appear a marvellous thing when I say that immediately I dropped the flesh diet the pain left me, and now for seven weeks I have not had a semblance of it, and I not only never felt so well in my life, but the most sceptical of my working companions and students, as well as my relatives, frequently comment that I "certainly look better in every way." My friend (to whom I am indebted for having made me acquainted with the subject) gave me a cutting some six months ago recommending the fruit breakfast, which I tried for four months, with the result that the neuralgic attacks were not so frequent nor so severe as previously. I was then told by my friend that I must be an out-and-out vegetarian before I should be free from the complaint. I then entirely

dropped flesh food. Recently a fellow-teacher was absent through ill-health, and I was asked to do his work in addition to my own, and I worked ten hours a day for two days, exclusive of meals, and I rejoice at this unsolicited opportunity of demonstrating my powers of endurance under the new régime, as it is such splendid evidence—if any further proof in my case were needed—of the sanity of the change I have made in my dietary of late. One other fact I must set forth: that, up to two months ago, I was rapidly becoming bald, but since I have been off the flesh meat my hair has commenced to grow, so much so that, when I complete my first twelve months, my wife wishes me to be photographed for the purpose of comparing with former photographs, and I shall then communicate something further to your readers of my experiences.—H. K. W., in "London Vegetarian."

POSSIBLE DANGER FROM EATING EGGS.

Occasionally a person is found who is habitually made ill by eating eggs, just as there are those who cannot eat strawberries or other foods without distress. Such cases are due to some personal idiosyncrasy, showing that in reality "one man's meat is sometimes another man's poison." A satisfactory explanation of such idiosyncrasy is lacking.

Overindulgence in eggs, as is the case with other foods, may induce indigestion or other bad effects. Furthermore, under certain conditions eggs may be the cause of illness by communicating some bacterial disease or some parasite. It is possible for an egg to become infected with micro-organisms, either before it is laid or after. The shell is

porous, and offers no greater resistance to micro-organisms which cause disease than it does to those who cause the egg to spoil or rot. When the infected egg is eaten raw the micro-organisms, if present, are communicated to man and may cause disease. If an egg remains in a dirty nest, defiled with the micro-organisms which cause typhoid fever, carried there on the hen's feet or feathers, it is not strange if some of these bacteria occasionally penetrate the shell and the egg thus becomes a possible source of infection. Perhaps one of the most common troubles due to bacterial infection of eggs is the more or less serious illness sometimes caused by eating those which are "stale." This often resembles ptomaine poisoning, which is caused, not by micro-organisms themselves, but by the poisonous products which they elaborate from materials on which they grow.

Occasionally the eggs of worms, etc., have been found inside hens' eggs, as indeed have grains, seeds, etc. Such bodies were doubtless accidentally occluded while the white and shell were being added to the yolk in the egg gland of the fowl.

Judged by the comparatively small number of cases of infection or poisoning due to eggs reported in medical literature, the danger of disease from this source is not very great. However, in view of its possibility, it is best to keep eggs as clean as possible and thus endeavor to prevent infection. Clean poultry houses, poultry runs, and nests are important, and eggs should always be stored and marketed under sanitary conditions. The subject of handling food in a cleanly manner is too seldom thought of, and what is said of eggs in this connection applies to many other foods with even more force.

C. F. Langworthy, Ph.D.





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

Child Culture.

THE YOUNGER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

This happy family group represents the children of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

As they are destined to play an important part in the future history of the British royal family a few remarks upon their phrenological build will not be out of place.

I. Prince Edward, the eldest son, stands in direct line to the crown of England, in succession to his grandfather, Edward VII., and to his father, the Prince of Wales.

He is a sturdy youth, with many fine English traits in his character, notably those of independence, self-reliance,



Photo by W. and D. Downey.

I. H.R.H. PRINCE EDWARD. II. PRINCE ALBERT. III. PRINCESS VICTORIA OF WALES.
IV. PRINCE HENRY.

doggedness of purpose, and judicious cautiousness. These are, however, finely tempered by his strong conscientiousness, diffidence, and unselfish proclivities. Harshness, severity, or contentiousness will not be very manifest in his character.

His sympathies and high aspirations will play the most important part in his treatment of others, and be the keynote of his popularity.

He is very deliberate, yet agile, prompt, and quick in his movements. He will readily grasp a subject presented to him, and manifest keen intelligence in utilizing his knowledge and in assimilating his facts.

His availability of mind is more apparent than profound reasoning capacity, yet he will show much thoughtfulness and attention to details for a boy of his years, with a strong inclination to gather information from a variety of sources. His ready adaptability and warm-hearted, genial disposition will render him very companionable and considerate toward his friends.

He certainly will prefer peace to warfare, and be very mindful of the interests of others.

His disposition to rule, govern, and hold tightly the reins of power will be more marked than any selfish, aggressive spirit. His high moral and conscientious sense of duty and justice augurs well for peace and contentment when he shall be called upon to wear the crown of England.

II. Prince Albert, the second son, is a typical young Englishman, with a broad head and a high crown. He is physically more robust, aggressive, and forceful than his brothers, and he will take a greater delight in outdoor sports, navigation, and military operations than in work of a purely mental character.

He is remarkably sharp, observant, and quick in acquiring knowledge, and he has a capital memory for relating what he has seen, entering into all details with a great amount of precision and accuracy.

Scientific subjects will interest him far more than those of a philosophical character. He wants to see, to hear, to look into the complex machinery of some wonderful invention, and to gather as many facts as possible about various things, including history and geographical landmarks, rather than to meditate on metaphysical problems.

His versatility gives him a lively disposition, a keen interest in his surroundings, restlessness, and the desire to accomplish much in a short time. He will always be busy; it would be too much to ask him to remain still for any length of time, for he is not built that way. He must be constantly engaged in some one thing or another.

As he advances in years he will manifest an energetic, resolute, determined character, a manly spirit, with a strong desire to be at the head of affairs and assume responsibility.

The good training that he will receive will check the autocratic tendencies of his nature. He will, however, show much self-reliance, dignity, and force of character.

He has inherited the sympathy and warm social elements which are so characteristic of the royal family, and he will be deservedly popular among British subjects for the distinctly English traits of character which he will exemplify in his exalted sphere.

III. Princess Victoria of Wales very strongly resembles her mother in temperament and cast of mind. She has the same happy, genial disposition that has made her mother so popular among the various classes of English people.

We can see, also, that she has inherited many of those beautiful traits of character that were exemplified in her maternal grandmother, the late Duchess of Teck.

The little princess has an active mentality, keen powers for observing minute objects, and a capital memory for all she sees and hears. Her warm sympathies and lively disposition will cause her to be very popular among her companions, and eventually accentuate her useful-

ness in society, and readiness to help forward any good work she may be called upon to assist.

She is very open, frank, and spontaneous in disposition. She is not too reticent nor evasive. Quickness, versatility of mind, and active energy will characterize her every movement.

She will show much intelligence and eagerness in asking questions, and will intuitively know if she is given an inaccurate answer.

Her impressions are very distinct, clear, and reliable. These at times will cause her to act without due thought; but she is thoughtful where the interests of others are concerned, and is too sensitive and unselfish to wound the feelings of others.

She has strong maternal instincts, and will be fond of her pets.

The princess bids fair to be very popular. As she advances in life her generosity, adaptability, and general liveliness will be leading features in her character.

IV. Prince Henry is the youngest son of H. R. H. His small and delicately cut features indicate a predominance of the mental temperament and considerable mental activity.

The literary and poetical faculties are well represented. He will be fond of his books, of art, music, and other things which will appeal to the æsthetic side of his nature.

He appears to resemble his paternal great-grandfather, the late Prince Consort, in temperament and type of mind. He will be more influenced through life by his moral and aspiring faculties than by his propensities, his tastes of aspiration being of a high order.

He has a very reflective mind, and will manifest an absorbing interest in literature and works of art, and in each department of these works he will show originality and much critical acumen.

He will make rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge, and, if left to his inclinations, will be apt to neglect physical exercises and out-door amusement for his books. He is a precocious child—one who will ask many questions and show a lively interest in his surroundings.

His sensitiveness and active cautiousness will make him shy and reserved in his actions. It is to his advantage that he possesses a keen sense of humor, and will be quickly attracted by anything of a mirthful character. This will check the more serious side of his nature, and improve the general disposition.

From the position of the ear there appears to be a good recuperative power, and his ailments will be more acute than chronic.

He has an interesting personality, a hopeful, buoyant mind. He will manifest a persistent determination in accomplishing his purposes, and be intuitively perceptive in his observations.

D. T. ELLIOTT.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On May 1st, the usual monthly meeting took the form of a reception to friends and members of the Institute in the new rooms, which everyone pronounced were a great improvement upon those the Institute had just left.

The programme included musical, vocal, and violin solos, which were kindly rendered by friends of the evening, and, although all of the Faculty were not able to be present, yet the evening was favored by the presence of Dr. King, who occupied the chair, in distinguished and inimitable way, Dr. McGuire, of Brooklyn, Dr. Miller and Dr. Brandenburg.

The limits of the Institute were not tested to the full, yet a large and interested audience was entertained for a couple of hours by various speakers and a musical programme.

There was first a vocal solo by Mr. George G. Rockwood, "My Old Kentucky Home," accompanied by Miss Vive Govers. Dr. King then gave an address in which he said, that that evening they were called upon to celebrate a double occasion, namely, the Inauguration of the new President of the Institute, and the Dedication of the New Rooms, which appeared to him to be admirably adapted

to the future needs of the Institute. He said in part: "We congratulate the Institute on this change. If we will look back for a minute in the history of the American Institute of Phrenology and of the Fowler & Wells Co., we shall find that since 1836, when the company was established in Clinton Hall, Nassau Street, it has moved seven times during its existence of sixty-six years. From Clinton Hall, 1836 to 1854, the removal was to 308 Broadway; from '54 to '65 to 389 Broadway; from '65 to '75 to 737 Broadway; from '75 to '80 to 753 Broadway; from '80 to '87 to 775 Broadway; from '87 to '92 to 27 East Twenty-first Street, and '92 brings us to the new eight-story building No. 24 East Twenty-second Street, seven doors from Broadway and about an equal number from Fourth Avenue.

"Twenty-second Street is one short block from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, and is remarkable for its business centre, and also for the erection of one of the most wonderful buildings in the world, it is a twenty story building, erected in the shape of a flat-iron. The rooms have the benefit of the electric light, and in the winter are warmed with steam-heat, and throughout the year the elevated service can be used to the first floor. The windows are high and large, which allow of much better light, and the cabinet and museum are seen to much better advantage.

"I now want to say a word on the President of the Institute. Dr. Brandenburg is a physician, and a practical medical man, and as such is a suitable choice for such an office. In the old times medical men used to say 'let me see your tongue,' now it is proper for a medical man to say, 'let me see your face and head,' for by these they can see and judge of the whole organization, so it is appropriate that a physician should be the President of the American Institute of Phrenology, and a man who understands Phrenology.

"We, therefore, heartily congratulate the Institute upon its selection, and we congratulate Dr. Brandenburg upon his new duties as President."

A piano-forte solo was then exquisitely rendered by Miss Grace Upington, namely, "Prelude," by Rachmaninoff, and a song by Miss Vive Govers called "Fiddle and I," Marzial, with violin obligato, by H. V. Upington.

Dr. Brandenburg was then asked to say a few words.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

"We have convened to-night in our regular session, according to the tenure of our charter from the Legislature of the State of New York. We are here to exchange mutual greeting, to renew our

former associations, to make new friends, and to take note of the progress which has been made in Phrenological knowledge.

"Such assemblings are always useful. The anatomy of the brain, which is wonderfully complex, was first rationally explored and understood by Dr. Gall, the greatest philosopher of the eighteenth century.

"The first successful investigation of the human brain's psychic functions was also made by him, and his doctrines were accepted and admired by the ablest scientists of Europe.

"No logical student of comparative cranial development has ever repudiated the Phrenological discoveries of Dr. Gall. The brain contains all the elements of humanity. The science and art of Phrenology requires from me no vindication or eulogy. It has borne testimony and evidence for itself. It has the world for its field and all mankind for its converts.

"In taking the office of President, which has been conferred upon me by the Board of Trustees of the American Institute of Phrenology, it becomes me to accept it with grateful acknowledgment. To occupy an office which has been so ably filled by others, is a reasonable object for any man's ambition.

"It has been said of the office holders of our Government that 'they never resign and seldom die.'

"In looking at the history of Phrenological politics of our own school I find this rule has applied to us. Our late President, Mrs. Wells, lived to be eighty-six, Mr. Nelson Sizer to be eighty-five, and in the usual tenure of life, I may be allowed to live thirty-five years longer.

"If this rule should continue my office holding may last for a very long time.

"Perhaps a 'Ways and Means Committee' may devise a plan to place our workers on the retired list, as they have done or are about to do in some of the colleges and incorporated industries.

"I believe those in all honorable walks of life, who have helped to make this old world of ours a better place to live in, should be, if necessary, retired and pensioned for time and service.

"When the majority of the people are guided by an education based on Phrenological science, 'Man's Inhumanity to Man'—avarice and hatred will be no more. At this epoch the faculties of Benevolence and Love will be the guiding star for all humanity.

"It is fitting in this connection to speak of those who in America have cheerfully given us valuable and innumerable contributions to the science. We point with pride to the names of Judge Amos Dean, Hon. Horace Greeley, Rev. Samuel Osgood, Oakley Hall, Dr.

Russell Trall, H. Dexter, Samuel R. Wells, and Nelson Sizer, the departed charter-members who by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1866, established the American Institute of Phrenology.

"Let glory forever rest upon their memories.

"Before this act to incorporate the American Institute, an eloquent clergyman, H. W. Beecher, who in 1833 learned from the works of Drs. Spurzheim and Comb, the truth about Phrenology, delivered an unsurpassed oration in its favor, and so continued his knowledge of the science as evidenced in his lectures and sermons.

"The Fowler Bros. from the same books gathered the golden truths and began the practical work.

"They burnish the chain of friendship and strengthen the bonds of fellowship, and by the rills of influence lead us toward the brotherhood of man.

Miss Govers then sang "Ave Marie" by Mascagni, with violin obligato by Mr. H. V. Uppington, which was highly appreciated.

The President then called upon Mr. Edward McSweeney, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration, who, though suffering from a severe cold, made a special effort to keep his promise to speak on "Some of the Nationalities that come to Our Shores." His address was a masterpiece of oratory, and was filled from beginning to end with much valuable information. He said that he hardly liked to speak before those who knew so much more about characteristics of our immigrant population than he did, especially from a scientific standpoint, but he would speak from his own experience, in connection with the racial changes that have been going on for many years. He said the situation in which he was placed that evening reminded him of the little story that was told of St. Peter, who, when a certain man called John Smith stood for admittance at the gate of heaven, asked if he had no other distinguishing title that would further introduce him. "Well," says the man, "I am the hero of the Johnstown Flood." "All right," says St. Peter, "we will let you in." For a while John Smith seemed to be at home, but one day St. Peter found that he was looking very disconsolate. When he asked what was the matter, Mr. Smith said, that a little man continually poked fun at his story about the Johnstown Flood, and made him very unhappy. "Oh," said St. Peter, "you need not be afraid of him, for he is Noah, and he knows all about floods." So in applying my remarks tonight, I feel that most of you know more about the characteristics of the people

who are coming to our shores through studying their craniums and characteristics than we have been able to study on Ellis Island.*

Mr. Rockwood then sang "The Yeoman's Wedding Song," which he rendered with his old fervor and crispness.

A violin solo was then given by Mr. Uppington, Miss Grace Uppington accompanying him on the piano.

Dr. King then called upon Dr. McGuire to say a few words. He spoke enthusiastically about the new president, who he said had been one of the most interesting lecturers of the Institute course. He said, "We have made a new departure in our work this evening by inaugurating our new President and dedicating our new home. The old building has memories which many of us will not be able to forget, but we are glad to see the Institute is not going behind the times, but has moved upward, and the future will be more interesting and blessed than in the past. Human Nature has still to be trained. We still want to know for what our children in the schools are adapted, and what they are going to do, whether they are to make money or produce ideas. He said he was reminded of an incident that was once adopted by a German, who placed on a table in a room a dollar, a Bible, and a bottle of whiskey, and told a child to make his own choice, thinking that if he took the dollar, he would become a banker, if he selected the Bible, he would become a minister, and if he took the whiskey, he would become a politician. Much to the German's surprise the child put the dollar in his pocket, for he reasoned it might be useful, and took the Bible too for reference, and drank the whiskey. Psychologists base their knowledge largely upon Physiology, and one hears a great deal about physiology in their books and speeches, but what one psychologist says another will deny. Phrenology is more scientific. Thomas Carlyle once said that preparation was necessary to educate a mind properly in any direction. He believed that Phrenology gives to Psychology a good foundation. We hear a good deal about the five senses in our schools, but the emotions, intellect, and propensities are not explained in our colleges. Phrenology shows how a man may make money in the early part of his life and take pleasure in using his Friendship and Benevolence the latter end of it, by giving away his wealth as Carnegie is doing. Phrenology also tells us why Armour could not stop work when the physician told him he could not live more than two years if he continued to work so hard.

* See page 191 for fuller account.

He took a trip abroad, but he found that the habit for continued labor was so strongly fixed that he could not give it up. Phrenology can be of use to the business man as well as to the teacher in our schools, and every effort must be made to bring this about."

Although the hour was late the Chairman said the meeting would not be complete unless they had a few words from their Vice-President and Secretary, consequently he then called upon Miss Fowler to say a few words.

She said they were gratified that evening to meet a number of old friends and quite a large number of new ones; that she trusted they would learn to like the new abode of the Institute and treat it or look upon it as a home for Phrenology. While congratulating Dr. Brandenburg on the office to which he was elected, and equally congratulating the Institute upon the election of their friends for many years past, she wished to refer to one thought that he had expressed, namely, that when the workers had been long in harness there was a possibility of pensioning them off on the retired list. She said that that was a happy idea, for she was ready to be pensioned off as an old worker any time. She said she thought that many new ideas had been expressed that evening, although Oliver Wendell Holmes had once said that not one in 500,000 people ever gave off a new idea. She would not keep them long, as the hour was late, but would like to refer to three appropriate similes that had occurred to her mind. One was of a lad who was walking through a beautiful wood, when, suddenly, he came to a sharp turn in the road and was faced by a deep precipice. At first he was staggered and did not know what to do, but when he had recovered his senses, he saw a sign-post with these words on it, "To the right for Cranial Avenue and Caput Road: to the left to the Valley of Failure." He waited a minute, as he was a stranger, never having been in that part before. He now saw for the first time an aged man resting under the sign-post. He got into conversation with him, and he advised him to turn to the right, which he did, and reached his proper destination. The lad is now sixty-six years old, having had an eventful and successful life through being able to make the most out of his mental abilities.

The second simile introduces us to a beautiful garden, where there are many special plants and flowers. A different gardener presides over each variety of flower, as only experts who are anxious to study thoroughly their special plant are admitted into the garden. Each flower and shrub thrives because it is thoroughly understood, it is nurtured,

and given the right kind of soil, and, therefore, specialists know exactly where to come for knowledge of each plant. The garden was started sixty-six years ago, and thousands of cuttings from the shrubs of the garden have been distributed throughout the country.

The third simile is a temple which contains forty-three columns. Each column has been erected with infinite care, for every block that has been laid in the erection of the temple was cut out of solid marble. The temple has taken sixty-six years to erect, but as a continual enlargement is necessary, other blocks and other columns will be required.

A query had arisen in her mind who would be willing to erect the others. "Phrenology," she said, "is a key which unlocks mysteries of life. It is a guide to the traveler, a star to the teacher, a friend to the homeless, and a positive help in the solution of problems which call for daily explanation."

She thanked the members and friends for the interest they had heretofore shown, and trusted in their new home they would find much that would add to their knowledge of life.

A vote of thanks was then proposed by Mr. Piercy to the Chairman and artists who had so ably added to the enjoyment of the evening, and the objects of the Institute were explained as follows:

The investigation and promulgation of Phrenology.

The study of Phrenology along scientific lines, which included the study of Anatomy and Physiology of the brain and skull.

The recognition of Phrenology as a system of mental and moral philosophy.

The application of Phrenology to the practical needs of all mankind.

The analysis of the mind in the delineation of individual character.

The examination of all normal and abnormal developments, either by bust, skull, or living manifestation of character.

Another object was to enrich the world with lecturers on Phrenology and kindred subjects.

Another advantage from joining the Institute is admission to the monthly meetings at which lectures and discussions were held on Phrenology and kindred subjects; a copy of the official organ of the Institute, in which a summary of the meetings is given; the use of the Circulating Library which contains a large number of works on Phrenology, Physiognomy, Physiology, and Health. The annual fee for this is \$2.50.

Booker Washington, Jacob Riis, Mrs. Dye, Mr. Blauvelt, among others, expressed and wrote regrets at being unable to be present.

DEDICATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

In memory of Brothers Two
Who dared for Truth, who only knew
Her wish for them, who sought her way
Thro' way of Doubt, we come to-day.
In mem'ry of the Sister brave
E'en as were they when Error gave
As meet reward Derision's scorn,
Strong in the faith of days unborn,
Whose white life filled with selfless deed
Is lived again by all who heed
The dear voice of Phrenology.

The Brave, the Strong, the Loving One,
Who lived and toiled in days ago!
O, trinity of courage and
Of strength and love! O, mem'ry grand
Of all the pioneers! The dead
Whose works do follow them! Who led
Thro' maze of Error to the plane
Of mighty Truth! This sacred Fane
Is built upon the corner-stone
Of their love-consecration. Lone
E'enmost they stood and so do we
Pay tribute to their memory.

Far out this Temple-Hall a light
Shines unto all men. Aye, more bright
And brighter still the years adown
It gleams e'en star-like as a crown
Above your path, above my way.
And so we come upon this day
And lovingly enliven each name
Upon the archives of Truth-fame.
We laurel the Immortal Gall,
Spurzheim, and Combe; we laurel all,
Fowler and Wells and Sizer; aye,
In memory we come to-day
And place among them lovingly
The Mother of Phrenology.

And Men shall tread this sacred Hall
And find in skull and bust, in all
The wisdom of the learned sage,
The oracles of ev'ry age.
And treasured truth. Each bust and
book,
Each imaged face on which we look
From wall and pedestal, for you
And me, has noblest lesson true.
Here is the wisdom of the years,
The sayings of the wise, the seers.
Rare, precious gold by Mind enwrought,
Rare precious legacies of thought.
The artist with ideal hand
Has painted fair the wondrous Land
Where dwells Phrenology, and, too,
The scientist in duller hue
Has pictured Man and Nature, God,
And as with a divining rod

Has found the gem, the precious gold.
Here pioneers in days of old
Made record for you and for me.
As they have given shall not we?

Methinks they look upon this scene
From heaven heights and see us glean
The harvest from the seed sown wide
By their hands ere the eventide.
If thou couldst speak, Immortal Gall,
If thou wert given voice to call
By name the one most dear to thee
For loving service 'twould be she
Whose life is consecrated to
The work her Father left; to do,
To think, to write, to speak, to live,
For others' good, her all to give.

Aye, here One ministers to Mind,
To good and ill of Humankind.
As if an open book she reads
The face divine and intercedes
Phrenology for human ill.
Her words they seem a "peace be still"
To troubled waters. She discerns
The very Self through Mind and learns
Self's strength and weaknesses, and
shows
How weaknesses are friends not foes.

To minister to Humankind,
To ill and good of Heart and Mind.
To ill of Body and of Soul,
To point to each Self highest goal;
Thy Father's mantle nobly worn,
Thy Father's burden nobly borne;
This is thy work, this is thy task.
For thee all good this hour we ask,
That life give of its good, its best.
Thy gift is blessed, be thou blest.

Come we from home, from busy mart,
From quietude and toil apart,
To bid God-speed, to dedicate
This Hall, this Home. We consecrate
It to thy service: may it be
Thy Temple Home, Phrenology.
Phrenology, here is thy shrine,
Dwell thou within. This Fane is thine
Its corner-stone long since was placed
By hands ancestral that have graced
Thy name with honor, pioneers
Who made the path in bygone years
Our feet now tread. Here is thy shrine,
Dwell thou within. All, all is thine.

And as we this hour dedicate
This Hall so do we consecrate
Ourselves our lives, our all to thee,
In leal allegiance vow to be
Apostles of thy truths.

MARGARET ISABEL COX.

Some Characteristics of the People who Come to America

BY MR. EDWARD MCSWEENEY.

Mr. McSweeney gave his impressions and traced in a very interesting way the progress of emigration since 1850, when we began to receive foreigners in large quantities, there were fifty per cent. of Irish and German extraction, and at that time they possessed great pluck and energy, but since 1880 we have had a marked change in the quality of the immigrants. Germany has improved her condition at home, and consequently has kept a number of those who would have rushed to our shores for work. He spoke of the Russians and Jews, the Bulgarians, the Hungarians, the Austrians, and Poles, and how they were distinguished from one another. Also the Syrians and the unfortunate Armenians, who are not producers but pedlers. Coming down to the present period Mr. McSweeney said that the great danger to the American national character lies not in the emigration from Southern Europe so much, as in that from China and Japan. Of these two he regards the Japanese as the more objectionable, saying it is a fact not generally understood that the Japanese are in some respects a more real and serious danger than the Chinese, for they have neither morals nor religion, and have had only fifty years of civilization. When Li Hung Chang was here he was asked what he thought of our form of government. His reply was, "Oh, we tried it 400 or 500 years ago, for 200 or 300 years, and found it would not answer, and gave it up, for it proved a failure." Mr. McSweeney said that the Chinese danger is to be met by continued

restriction of their immigration. They are unlike all other nations, in the fact that they cannot be assimilated. They are a migratory race, yet always preserving their individuality, and if not restricted they would come here in such numbers that the American people would be forced first into the position of a superior class, and finally overpowered. The Chinese, he said, are unchanging. They always absorb the other race when numbers are in their favor; even the Jews, the most strongly individual of all races that have mixed with others, are not exceptions, for colonies of Jews that fled to China to escape persecution were utterly lost and swallowed up by the pressure of the Chinese character. No other people on earth has been able to swamp the Jews' individuality. Moreover, the Chinese are a thoroughly honest race, and if the Japanese open a store they generally select a Chinaman as cashier. Other incidents were given which space will not allow us here to enlarge upon.

A number of questions were then asked Mr. McSweeney, concerning the daily averages of immigrants, to which he replied that there were between 80,000 and 90,000 on an average per month, or about 2,000 per day, or 500,000 per year, forty-five per cent. going West.

A hearty rising vote of thanks was then offered to Mr. McSweeney, and a wish expressed that he would again visit the Institute in the autumn and give us another interesting talk on the same question.

The Result of a Phrenological Lesson.

A STORY.

BY JAMES A. C. ELLIOTT, OF BRITISH HONDURAS.

SOWING WILD OATS.

As I sit to my desk, I see before me the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February which was placed there as usual by my daughter Amy, who usually reads it before I get home from my office. The portrait on the cover is a rather remarkable one. The face is very much like that of one whom I knew some years ago;

and ever remember with love and gratefulness.

Though I have never before attempted to write a story, and may never do so again, I feel like writing a short one, which I hope will prove interesting to those who are interested in one of the noblest, and most useful, sciences known to man—Phrenology.

Soon after I had completed my eigh-

teenth year I became the victim of bad company; and, in spite of my mother's gentle pleadings and my father's threats, I refused to separate myself from my companions. I looked forward eagerly to the time when I would be of age: the day of independence, as I called it. At last it came; and, like a prisoner to whom the iron doors were opened, I set out from my father's house. I need not describe the scene of my departure; as I am afraid it will, as it often does, bring the hot tears down my cheeks.

Being no more under my parents' control, I soon got with my companions into the chariot of the Devil, and was driving madly up the mount, Delusions!

We soon left America and went to Rome, and after a short stay embarked for England. We, the "jolly three"—for thus we called ourselves—went on board one of the finest English steamships, bound for Liverpool.

The most interesting of the many passengers was a girl of fifteen, who seemed to attract the attention of every one. She had long dark-red curls; a rather high and wide forehead; Grecian nose; large, dark, brown eyes; beautifully curved eyebrows; and a well-shaped mouth, with a somewhat round dimpled chin. She was accompanied by a tall square-shouldered gentleman with thick straight eyebrows; a square chin; and very firmly set lips; but whom otherwise she resembled. Him we knew to be her father.

One evening the young lady was sitting not many yards from us, surrounded by a number of interested listeners. My two companions were busily engaged in a game of cards, and, though I sat looking at them, my thoughts were not about the game. I was thinking of the girl's fascinating manner and popularity on board; for every one seemed to seek her company, and would sit and listen to her like a disciple at the feet of a great master. "With what can a girl so young interest the passengers, most of them many years her senior?" I asked myself, and resolved, whether welcomed or not, to join the company and hear something of the interesting discourse. As I rose to go a dreadful scream was heard, followed by the cry, "A hand over!" In a moment all was confusion.

After the unfortunate lady, saved from a watery grave, was brought on board and tranquillity reigned again in the heart of all, I turned to a young Indian sailor, who was one of the listeners to the girl's conversation.

"Would you be kind enough to tell me the name of the young lady to whom you were listening a few minutes ago?" I asked.

"Miss Hilda Bell, sir," he replied quickly.

"I suppose her subject was rather interesting?"

"Yis, sir, she spoke ov Phrinalagy, and tells anyone's character dats wants to know."

"Phrenology!" I exclaimed. "'Tis a pity for such a pretty creature to waste her time and talents on such nonsense."

"Beg your pardon, sir," said the young man, calmly; "it is not nonsense after all, she tells eberyting right, for she's a prutty sensible one. Did a Phrinalagest eber zamine you?"

"No!" I said; almost angry with the Indian for believing in Phrenology. "They are but smart guesses. Phrenology has been condemned by wise men; and only people like you, who have not enough brain to think for themselves, believe in it."

The dark eye of the Indian flashed, and he burst out fiercely, pronouncing his words quite correctly.

"I have as much brain as you, if not more. You know nothing about the science, yet you condemn it. I would not be so foolish as to say that you have not enough brain, but you do not think for yourself; you simply follow what others have said. I know a little about Phrenology; and allow me to tell you, sir, that it is all truth. Never you condemn that which you know nothing about. No one but a—fool does that."

He walked off abruptly, leaving me indignant and surprised at his plain sharp words. I was very careful in speaking to strangers after this. And I have found out since then, that many a person in a humble sphere is better informed than one may imagine.

The next day was Sunday. Soon after breakfast we learnt that, as usual, service would be conducted by the chaplain at eleven o'clock. At the time appointed we were all seated on the deck facing the Reverend gentleman who conducted the service. He had a tall commanding figure. His face was very much like that of the gentleman whose portrait appears on the February number of the JOURNAL; but he was more advanced in age, and had thick curly hair.

The most interesting part of the service to me was the sermon, which was delivered with great force. The text was taken from 2 Samuel i. 8. "Who art Thou?" of which he made two divisions:

1. The necessity of knowing those with whom we come in contact.
2. The importance of knowing one's self.

It was the most powerful sermon I ever heard; never before did a man reach so deep down into my heart and turn up my ignorance and sins; never before did I feel so miserably insignificant.

He spoke of Phrenology as a great blessing to man, and an aid to success.

It would be an injustice to that noble preacher if I try to write out his sermon as he delivered it. I will just write a few of his sentences that still linger in my memory.

"No two persons are exactly alike; and no two can be dealt with altogether alike and successfully." "To be successful we must know the persons with whom we mean to deal, and deal with them accordingly. This is the power which many lack, and, though they are ever so talented otherwise, they fail to gain success." "It is a strange fact that some men cannot answer the question, 'Who am I?'" "A man should have a correct estimation of himself." "There is a power in everyone which he can use for good or evil." He spoke of the greatness of the soul—necessity of a good life—influence—our relationship with God and Immortality.

That sermon set me thinking; and was the turning point of my life.

Deep in thoughts, and somewhat troubled, I appeared rather dull to my companions, who tried to rouse me in their own way.

"Why, Edward," they said, "you are not yourself. What can be the matter?"

I simply asked them to leave me alone for a short time, promising to tell them afterward.

On the Monday afternoon, as I sat alone looking at the sea and troubled with the thoughts of my sins, a heavy hand was laid on my shoulder.

"Are you in trouble?" asked a voice from behind.

I turned and looked up and saw the kind face of the chaplain, smiling as none other but he could.

"Rather troubled in mind," I replied, rising to my feet.

"Troubled! Can I help you in any way?" he asked kindly.

"Perhaps you can," I said, anxious to have a talk with him. "It is your sermon that makes me feel troubled."

"Have you been leading a reckless life?" he asked, looking directly into my eyes.

"I have, and wish to change my course. I prayed last night as I never prayed before, and I feel that God has heard, and will help me to live a better life. But I fail to understand," I continued, "how Phrenology can help in lifting the fallen as you said. I never believed in it, and have always thought that if it were true, it would contradict the Love and Justice of God. Why should a man be held responsible for his actions? Why should a thief, a murderer, a liar, or any sinner be despised and punished, if, as Phrenologists say, they were born with certain faculties that cause them to commit such crimes?"

"Remember," said the chaplain, "that

God has given to every person, in a greater or less degree, a power called the will; without which we would be like machines. There is will power sufficient in every one to cultivate or restrain almost any faculty that may be predominant or lacking. I do not profess to know much about this subject," he went on, "but I will endeavor to make it as plain as I possibly can, and prove to you that Phrenology is a true science, and that it does not contradict, but rather shows up the Love and Justice of God."

He sat down; and told me to do the same. But before he had time to begin a sailor came rushing up and said in excitement:

"Sir, the old gentleman is dying, and wants to see you."

"Perhaps I may be able to speak with you again," said the chaplain to me, as he rose to go. "But come with me," he continued, "and allow me to introduce you to my niece, who will convince you of the truth of Phrenology."

I followed; and he hastily introduced me to Miss Hilda Bell, who was seated in an easy-chair with a book in her hand. It was not often that that young lady was seen alone, and I thought it rather fortunate to be left in her company. I did not hesitate to introduce the subject.

A LESSON.

"I understand that you know something about Phrenology," I said to her after a few moments. "I am an unbeliever, and I want you to convince me of its truth."

She looked steadily into my eyes as if she saw something strange there.

"Convince you that Phrenology is true!" she said. "Will you be convinced?"

"I am seeking for truth," I replied, "and if Phrenology is true I will be too glad to be convinced."

"It is true," she said emphatically, "and to prove to you, I will tell you something about yourself. If I say anything that is not right, you will kindly correct me at once."

Then, by simply looking on my head and asking me to turn it in different positions, she said:

"You resemble your mother, and love her, and your sisters, if you have any, more than you do your father and brothers. You love company and are very liberal. You spend money rather freely, and on things that are not always useful. You carry out your intentions very promptly, and with force. You are somewhat quick tempered, but you soon get pleased again. You remember faces for a long time." And thus, in a rambling manner, she told me many things about myself which I knew were quite

true. Then, like one who had discovered something, she went on:

"But, Mr. Henderson, do you know that you have excellent gifts?" looking directly into my eyes; "but you are burying your talents in a napkin! You can make a very successful Physician. Your large Perceptive Faculties, Constructiveness, Combaticiveness, and Language; your full Destructiveness and powerful mind show that you would make a successful physician. There is, however, one faculty which you must develop; that is Cautiousness, which is only moderate."

"I hope the warning does not come too late, but you must be very careful in your choice of friends; for your large Adhesiveness, Benevolence, and Veneration, with your average Self-Esteem and moderate Cautiousness, may make you the victim of bad companions; and your almost small Acquisitiveness added will make you a prodigal."

I was so astonished at the girl's knowledge, and the truth of her words, that I could not but remain silent for some time. Then I saw how much right the good chaplain was. "Phrenology," I thought, "is a blessing to mankind, and does help in lifting up the fallen—the noblest work in which man can be engaged!"

"Miss Hilda," I said at last, "you have said nothing, as far as I know, but the truth; I must confess to you that I am already a prodigal."

"Then my advice comes too late!" she exclaimed.

"Late, but not too late," I replied. "Like the prodigal of old, I will go home again and be something—I will be a man."

"I am glad to hear you say that," she said, with a smile; "cultivate Cautiousness and Acquisitiveness, and be a physician."

Neither of us spoke for some time. She was apparently looking at the sea as it seemed to frolic in its glee. I thought of many things; things of her, and of myself, as I sat gazing at the sweet face of that smart girl.

"Mr. Henderson," she said at last, looking again into my eyes, "I advise you to study Phrenology as soon as possible. It is really a grand and interesting science. You will then know yourself better, and be able to develop any weak faculty, and be successful in life."

"If we were never to separate I would become your pupil, and humbly sit at your feet," I said.

"I don't think I am enough informed to be a teacher," she replied, with a smile; "besides I am afraid you would be a rather troublesome pupil."

Of course she was right.

"Where can I get books on the subject?" I asked after a pause.

"At Fowler & Wells, New York," she answered, quickly. "'The Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology,' by O. S. and L. N. Fowler, is a very good book to begin with, and the 'Phrenological Bust,' from the same house, will be a great help to you."

"I thank you," I said, after writing in my pocket book. At this point her father joined us, and a number of others after.

After that day, which seems still to me the most eventful in my life—a day that can never be forgotten—I was often in the company of Miss Hilda Bell.

Young as she was, I learnt from her truths of nature to which I was before ignorant. It was wonderful to see how she seemed to win the love and respect of every one on board. Her charms seemed to work like magic on every person with whom she came in contact; and all were sorry, when the journey came to an end, to part with so wise and helpful a companion. But I do not think there was anyone who had more, if as much, cause for sorrow than I. I felt as if I were parting with a dear old friend; and I am afraid my eyes glistened with tears when I shook her hand and said, "Good-by, Miss Hilda, we may never meet again, but I shall never forget you."

"We may meet," she said; smiling her sweet smile. And there was something in her manner that told me that she was—was sorry too.

A CHANGE.

Seven years pass away. I was not long settled down in a beautiful country place, in one of the Northern States, to practice medicine, when, one evening, I was hastily called to a young man who had met with an accident a few miles away.

When I reached the house the young man was lying on a sofa, surrounded by his relatives. He was suffering from delirium, and speaking wildly. I could not help being interested in some of the things he said.

"She said," he was saying, "I am not suitable, that I lack the faculties that the man who will suit her must have. I have some faculties too small, others too large. Confound Phrenology."

He broke off into something else, but soon returned to the subject which seemed uppermost in his mind.

"I do not suit her, and she does not suit me! What has Phrenology to do with love? I wish that foolish science had never existed, then I would be the happiest man in the world."

Phrenology had become very dear to me then. I had studied it and found it in every way very helpful. I may say that through it my life was changed from shameful failure to success.

"Ah! my friend," I said, almost aloud, "you will live to be convinced that what you now call a foolish science is one of the noblest known to man. But who can that lady be of whom he speaks?" I wondered, with a strange feeling of fear coming over me; "can it be possible." Here he broke out passionately, "Hilda! Oh, Hilda, how could you refuse me?"

I heard no more. "Hilda!" I thought, "could it be Hilda Bell, the girl to whom I owe so much, whose sweet face seemed to be ever present with me, inspiring me in my work? Has she come to America, and living in a neighboring town?"

Such were my thoughts as I did all in my power to restore that young man to perfect health again.

I resolved that if Hilda were in America to find her at any cost. So after making inquiries, I found that she was living in a town not very far away. I need not say that I found her, for do you remember she said, that I was very prompt in carrying out my intentions?

The bell rings for dinner, so I must cease writing. But before I do so let me say again, though I have said it perhaps more than once before, that Phrenology is a truly great science. To it I owe my reformation, my success, my happiness.

My two companions, who were my partners in evil, are both successful men: one a merchant, the other an editor; and they call Phrenology "the secret of success." The Indian sailor, who so boldly tried to defend the science, is a practical Phrenologist in his own native land; and a great blessing he is to his people.

The good old chaplain, who sent the first ray of light on the subject into my dark understanding, has gone to his reward. He had "fought a good fight" in his day; and it was the remembrance of him that has caused me to write this story.

And Hilda. Need I say anything about her work, the great good she has done not only to me, but to many others through her knowledge and practise of Phrenology? Even if I wanted to I cannot; for here she comes to take me to dinner—the wife, the mother, the queen of our home!

Some Notes to Think About.

YOUNG AT NINETY-FIVE.

MRS. DECKER ATTRIBUTES HER LONG LIFE AND GOOD HEALTH TO CHEERFULNESS AND INDUSTRY.

The residents of the North Shore of Staten Island "point with pride" to Mrs. Catherine Decker, the oldest of their number, as an example of the health-giving quality of the air.

Mrs. Decker is ninety-five years of age, and lived more than seventy years in one house—that to which she went as a bride. She remembers the first steamboat that left the island for New York, over seventy-five years ago. Before that time sailing "packets" were the only means of communication with the city. She has seen the transition from stage to horsecar and then to the trolley, but she retains all her faculties in remarkably good condition, and still is as deeply interested in the progress around her as she was a half-century ago.

Asked to what she attributes her long life and good health, Mrs. Decker's merry brown eyes take on an added merriment of expression as she answers: "To in-

dustry and cheerfulness; nothing else. I got up with the sun, went to bed as early as I could, did my own work, made my own little garden every year, and always was happy."

Mrs. Decker's children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren surround her in her old age and are looking forward hopefully to her 100th birthday, which her excellent health gives them reason to believe she will live to celebrate. If she does, "the whole North Shore will join in making it a real celebration for the dear old lady," say the neighbors.

ALCOHOL AND THOUGHT.

Physiological psychology is a very popular study at the present day. Some of the lessons it is teaching have a moral aspect. Dr. T. D. Crothers, speaking of the effects of alcohol on mental operations, points out that the rapidity of thought and time reactions may be accepted as a test showing the mental activities. "By the aid of a battery and clock-work marking parts of a second, the time can be measured from the moment the eye perceives an object to its

registration on a dial by the pressure of a button. This in hundredths or tenths of a second shows the time of the passage of thought." In health the time for the registration of sense-impressions is three-tenths of a second. "After the use of two ounces of spirits, eight-tenths of a second or more is required." Dr. Crothers, who is a professor of the Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System in a New York School of Medicine, and thus no mean authority, concludes that, contrary to the common impression, "the rapidity of thought and the time to express it is slowed up always after the use of alcohol." The old theory that whiskey gives wit appears to be thoroughly disproved by this and other facts.

INFLUENCE OF NASAL CHARACTERISTICS ON DRESS.

The nose should play a most important part in the cares of the toilet. Being a most expressive feature, the nose generally gives the key to the whole character. Even the style of a woman's dress should depend on the shape of her nose. If the nose is strongly characteristic the dress may be the same, particularly if the face and carriage indicate pride.

Alternation and diversity of tints, broken lines, piquant contrasts, trimming varied and impromptu, are becoming to a person with a slightly retroussé or irregular nose, an attractive face, and mischievous eyes. We have thus two extremes, "austerity and coquetry," and the medium would be quiet elegance.

To begin with the Roman nose, a woman who finds herself fitted out with this feature must never wear her bonnet small. In the house, plenty of hair. In the street, plenty of hat or bonnet. A small coiffure increases the apparent size of the nose. A large one reduces it. Here, then, she has the key to her whole toilet, as far as form is concerned. Color depends on other considerations; it is to be hoped that her nose is unobtrusive in that respect, for if it be red and Roman her case is a sorry one, so far as picturesqueness is concerned. With large headgear her shoulders must not be narrow, and thus the form of the dress as well as of the bonnet is decided. With a Greek nose a woman may wear anything she likes. She need not observe the severity that is necessary with the Roman nose, nor take heed of the small coquetties that go so well with the celestial organ, "tip-tilted like a flower," as our Laureate hath it. Elegance of attire suits best with the Greek nose, and the possessor's innate refinement will lead her to choose instinctively what is beautiful and suitable.

THE MAN OF THE FUTURE.

Some scientists have predicted that the man of the future will be a hairless, toothless, toeless biped, with a bulging brain and an inactive body.

Professor W. J. McGee, the well-known ethnologist, has a well-defined theory to the contrary, and declares that as far as his vision penetrates the future he foresees that man will always remain a man as we know him, but developed greatly along certain lines. Here are some of Professor McGee's bird's-eye views of the American man of the future:

"He will have a much better brain than ours. Future man will invent and create more things. His written and spoken language will be more economical. There will be a language in which there is a term merely to express each distinct idea. Man will talk and write as well as think more rapidly.

"Thought-saving machines will relieve future brainwork. Thought thus saved will be expended on other pursuits.

"The memory of the future will be one of greater range, but less acute as to useless detail. To-day we remember a hundred things to each one thing remembered by the savage, but of that one thing he can remember more details.

"The eye of the future man will have greater range of vision, but will be less acute. It will be less of a telescope and more of a panoramic camera.

"Future man will see colors not now perceptible to us—colors above the violet and below the red.

"The face of the future man will be much more expressive and more completely under control than the face of present man.

"The teeth and hair of future man will be superior to ours.

"Man will get rid of the housefly when he exterminates the horse; the flea, when he exterminates the dog and the cat; the plague germ, when the rat and mouse are seen no more on earth, and go on over an endless chain of extermination.

"Future man will be taller than we are. Man's average height to-day is much greater than it ever was before.

"Future man will also live longer. Before many generations ripe old age will not be reached before a century.

"The sex of the future race will be predeterminable. For a time the pendulum will swing backward and forward with a preponderance of one sex, then of the other. But eventually the pendulum will settle down and equilibrium will be reached."

The brain of the man of the future has certainly been well depicted.

The above paragraph has been forwarded by C. M. Montclair.

THE
Phrenological Journal

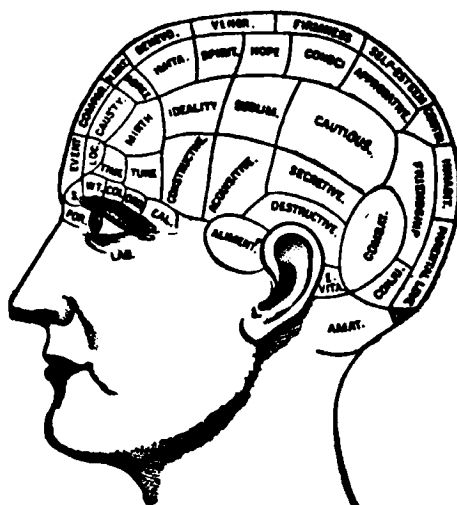
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

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NEW YORK AND LONDON, JUNE, 1902.

"The Practical use of Phrenology is now acknowledged by educationalists in all parts of the world."

JUNE.

I sing a song of June,
With gladful joy attune,
With wedding bells a-chime;
I sing of sweet June-time.

A song of June I sing,
And roses fair I bring
With fragrance full, replete,
June roses fair and sweet.

Sing thou the song with me;
June hath a joy for thee,
And roses for thy way;
Sing thou with me to-day.

M. J. C.

INJUSTICE TO CHILDREN.

There is a great injustice done to children through parents not considering their most important gifts. This has been proved recently, in the case of Malcolm Webster Ford, who was disinherited by his father, partly because he did not take up literature as a life-study. The lad preferred solving mathematical problems, doing mechanical work, and engaging in athletic exercise. His father's conduct toward him worked so upon his mind, it is thought, that he became temporarily insane, and

led to the disastrous result of the attack upon his brother, and, finally, in the taking of his own life. Had his father properly understood the tastes of this lad he would not have cut off his educational advantages in the subjects in which he was particularly interested, but would have encouraged him in his mathematical investigations, his mechanical discoveries, and his love for manly sports, which were just as important to the lad; in fact, more so than for him to bend his mind to literature when his heart was not in it. Two sons took up literature, and fol-

lowed their father's bent of mind, and for these he showed a preference, and left them well provided for in his will. When will the day dawn when individual talent will be more highly prized than the ambition of parents themselves for their children!

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

In our last number of the JOURNAL we explained a few of the advantages that will be found by students who wish to know the principles of the science of Phrenology, and the general advantages to be obtained thereby. We also indicated how these subjects will be taken up. We promised in the present issue to explain the post-graduate course, that students might prepare for it, especially those who have taken the regular course.

The post-graduate course commences at the close of the regular session, the end of October. It will discuss psychology, hypnotism, human magnetism, mental suggestion, and mental therapeutics.

For this course the institute has the able help of the following lecturers: Dr. C. W. Brandenburg, president; Dr. H. S. Drayton, A.M.; Dr. R. Osgood Mason, Dr. Charles O. Sahler, Mr. C. B. Patterson, Miss J. A. Fowler.

Students will find that this course appeals to and explains a particular department of occult subjects, and, as the growing demand has necessitated such a course, we find an increasing desire to take lectures on the above-named subjects.

We have, therefore, made special arrangements for these lectures to be given after a knowledge of Phrenology and physiognomy has been gained. We

recognize the benefit of this, for students who have made a good foundation through the principles of Phrenology are better able to appreciate the influence of the mind upon the body, as is to be found through hypnotism and mental suggestion.

This course will consist of ten lectures, and will occupy four days. The first lecture will be given on Saturday, October 25th, and continue Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of the following week.

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, the most convenient and desirable neighborhood of the American metropolis.

The general institute course is recommended to all classes of men and women, for it affords an unsurpassed opportunity for the study of human character and temperament from a scientific stand-point.

DR. HENRY MORTON, LATE PRESIDENT OF STEVENS INSTITUTE.

We regret to recall the death of Dr. Henry Morton, who was a conspicuous figure in the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken.

His life has been an eventful one. We recall the time when we had the opportunity of seeing President Morton at the institute during an exhibition of the work of the students some few years ago. We were not surprised to find that his head indicated breadth in the organs of Constructiveness and Ideality, as the account of his work given to us by the president of the *alumnæ* showed that he was an authority on chemistry and electricity.

In the photograph recently given of him in the "Tribune" many of our readers will have had an opportunity of seeing for themselves what a wonderfully broad head he possessed; and they will also notice the exceedingly fine quality of Organization that was there represented. Space will not here permit us to enlarge at length on the further character of Dr. Morton's work, but at some future time we hope to present a portrait of this gifted man.

THE MODERN STOMACH.

Americans are certainly the most ingenious people on the face of the globe; in fact, they are so ingenious that they are now contriving to shorten their hours for luncheon by having a business telephone placed in their favorite restaurant so that if any business needs to be transacted during their luncheon, a telephone message can be forwarded to them; this is the latest idea in minimizing time and depriving nature of her rest.

The New York "Evening Journal" recently said: "When an ocean steamer goes fast you may be sure, as you breathe the air on the deck and look at the rolling waves, that coal is burning up very rapidly in the furnaces below; and when a nation moves very rapidly on the road to success, passing others and ploughing ahead, that in the business furnaces of that nation human beings are being burned up rapidly."

"We are paying a big price for the speed of the national ship; we are sacrificing some of the best lives and ruining many constitutions in the coming generation. Our statesmen are old and gone by at sixty; our Goulds and our Vanderbilts are sacri-

ficed on the altar of American energy before sixty. Dyspepsia, paralysis, and other flames of the business furnace swallowed them up when their lives should be at their best. It may be necessary and worth while now, but will it be worth while before very long when we shall have enough of a lead in the race to settle down into a more sensible gait and begin living wisely instead of dying feverishly?"

These are kindly words of wisdom. America has had to gain her experience dearly; let us hope she will not continue to work at her present rate of speed with a disregard of her own physical starvation even at the loss of national success. These things also explain the national dyspepsia, the national baldness, and the national early death-rate among leading men, although we have a Hundred Year Club that is trying to teach the people better ways.

As experts on brain fag, we advise our readers and those who have their well-being at heart to think how they can preserve their brains so as to have the opportunity of using them in days of maturity instead of being obliged to shut down their lives just as they are entering upon the richness of their experience.

REVIEWS.

"THE ROYAL ROAD TO HEALTH; or, The Secret of Health Without Drugs." By Charles A. Tyrell, M.D., Professor of Hygiene, Editor of "Health." Published by Tyrell's Hygienic Institute, New York.

This work forms the nineteenth edition, and serves as a very interesting and practical work on the subject of the true nature of disease, and how to obtain health without drugs.

The present edition has been rewritten and the work improved considerably,

while the essential principles remain unchanged; it is therefore, thoroughly up to date in its opinions and suggestions, and can be taken as a text-book or guide to health. The book is divided into eight parts, each part being devoted to a special phase of the general subject, and making its subject matter adaptable to those who are looking for information on just what he has written. The first part is upon "Drugging Proved Unscientific." In this chapter he gives many medical opinions of British physicians, and the most important medical discoveries made by laymen.

Part II treats on the "True Nature of Disease," in which chapter he says "There is Only One Disease, but Many Modifications of It." He describes "Digestion and Assimilation," and the "Evil Effects of the Retention of Waste Matter."

Part III is on "Rational Hygienic Treatment," in which chapter he explains the "Action of Microbes."

Part IV explains "The Complete Process of Flushing the Colon, so That Even a Child Might Understand It."

Part V is a chapter devoted to "Practical Hygiene"; "Longevity, Man's Natural Heritage," and explains the "Care We Should Take of the Body, as to Its Absolute Cleanliness, and the function of Water in the Human Organism."

Part VI treats of "Exercise." In this chapter he explains "How Motion is Life," and how we can keep up life by motion.

Part VII is a valuable chapter on "The Diet Question," which explains the replacement of "Waste"; "Appetite and Hunger"; "The Evils of Gluttony"; "Vegetarianism, Versus Flesh Eating"; "When to Eat"; "The No-Breakfast Plan."

Part VIII is upon "Treatment of Disease" and explains "Complete Formulas of Treatment, with Dietary Rules for over Fifty different Diseases, including Consumption, Appendicitis, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Pneumonia, etc." In the Appendix is given instructions for Massage, "How to Use the Stomach Bath by Three different Methods, How to Improvise the Turkish Bath in Your Own Home, Without Apparatus, How to Use the Wet Sheet Pack, and How to Care for the Cascade."

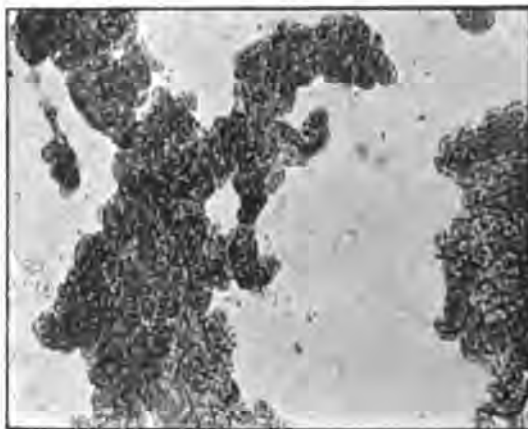
We predict for this new edition a rapid sale, for people have only to know its usefulness to secure a copy for a friend if not for themselves.

"DIAGNOSIS BY MEANS OF THE BLOOD." Illustrated by 154 photomicrographs of specimens of blood, as observed in general practice, showing products that are found in definite dis-

eases, by Robert Lincoln Watkins, M.D. Publishers, The Physician's Book Publishing Co., New York and London. Price, \$5.

This new work that has just been issued from the press is one that deserves a thorough examination by medical men, as well as their lay brothers. It has been carefully written by Dr. Watkins, who is an expert on the subject "Diagnosis by Means of the Blood." It is the first book on the subject that has been so copiously illustrated, and its many beautiful photographs that are to be found distributed throughout its pages are ample proof, if such were needed, that there are wonderful revelations to be found in the blood concerning disease.

We have not arrived at the present day of scientific enlightenment without recognizing the pathological importance of the blood, but there are few, even among our leading medical authorities, who can avail themselves of this valuable means of diagnosis, because the treatises on this subject have been few, and intended as reference works for the specialist, rather than as text-books for the practical physician.



PARALYSIS.

The book is written in a clear and practical style, it is printed on excellent paper, and the type is exceptionally readable; while the cuts are printed on special plate paper, which shows them up to great advantage.

It is a book that is up to date in every respect, as it even gives an examination of the late President McKinley's blood, and points to the lessons that show in the blood of the nature of the life of the individual. On Page 229, the writer states that "if the President, six months before, or even a month before his death, had had his blood-cells counted, a comparison of that condition with the one

at the time of his sickness, would have been of some value." The writer goes on to say "there will be a time when people will have their blood examined as regularly as they go to their dentist. If a photograph is taken, there is a definite record to which to look back."

There are chapters in the book on "The Method Adopted for Securing Fresh Blood for Examination," also chapters on "Moving Blood," "Healthy and Unhealthy Blood," and other chapters on various diseases, such as "Tuberculosis," "Syphilis," "Malaria," "Neurosis," while there are illustrations of "Blood in Rheumatism," "Crystals in Blood," and "Paralysis." The work is so unique in style and arrangement that we are sure it will prove of the utmost value to the laboratory, pathologist, the practical doctor and student of medicine.

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.

653.—M. W. G.—Booth, Ala.—This gentleman has a good Perceptive organization. He sees everything in the way of changes that occur in his neighborhood. Were he a farmer he would watch the signs of the times; were he a mechanic he would notice the differences in appliances that he had to use, and would remember the forms and outlines of every part of his machinery. He can work by the eye, and does not need to take out his tape measure to correct any variation in the length and breadth of any plank, beam, or screw he uses. He is not a particularly good talker, he probably leaves the talking for his wife to do. He was old for his age as a child, and will grow younger as he grows older. He appears to be fond of pets and animals, and knows how to understand and manage them. When he gets interested in his work, he does not want to give it up, and shows a good deal of perseverance and tenacity of mind. He can do a little of everything, in fact, he passes from one kind of work to another very quickly. He can

take up scientific work, make a good surveyor, builder, carpenter, or agriculturist.

654.—J. E. C.—Somerset, Pa.—We think that you could get along first rate with a year's preparatory work before entering college. If you have no decided drawing in any direction, and are not hampered in any way, we would advise you to take up practical engineering, as you have a mind that is well adapted to that work; it will be comparatively little trouble to you to understand the application of mechanics, practical mathematics, and chemistry, and you will feel thoroughly equipped for a settled life-work if you apply your mind to these studies and we feel sure you will come out all right. You can keep up your health by taking a regular amount of outdoor exercise, or by having some apparatus in your room, and every night or morning devote at least ten minutes to physical development. Your Order is large, and it gives you a sense of neatness and power to systematize your work.

655.—W. P.—Toronto.—This gentleman has a strong physiognomy, and he will be able to do comprehensive work. He has a heavy brow, and has a remarkably strong Perceptive intellect, and should be able to carry out research work of some kind or apply his attention to scientific survey, such as building, railroad construction, engineering, or as an accountant, who has to do more than sit behind his desk and keep the books. If he is an accountant he should be engaged in a large company where he would be called upon to examine the finances of various departments of work. He will not be satisfied with a sedentary occupation, and, therefore, he must not suppose that he can. He has quite an active, go-ahead, aggressive spirit, which will enable him in the long run to do the work of a master man.

656.—A. K.—Givin, Iowa.—The photograph before us indicates that the young man could succeed in taking a first-class education. He will be able to command a much better position if he keeps up his work from an educational standpoint. He has capacity to grasp ideas very quickly, and does not waste time or energy in the work that he accomplishes. In fact, he should be an expert and capable of superintending others and blocking out work on a large scale. He has excellent taste and knows how to regulate his affairs, his business, or profession, in a thoroughly systematic manner. He is a born critic, and is able to compare and analyze things in a marvellously short space of time. He appears to have a fine quality of organization, and has inherited this from his

mother. He could succeed in electrical engineering, and would turn out, in such work, a good many new ideas.

657.—O. W. P.—Bowerston, O.—The photograph of this gentleman indicates that he is a man of experience, that he has come into the world with a purpose before him, that he is capable of doing intellectual work, and that he will eventually take his place among his fellows as a leading man. He is quite original, and shows creative talent in whatever he undertakes to do, and is not satisfied unless he has a little more on hand to do than he is able to carry out. He has exceptional analytical powers, and is quick to notice changes, discrepancies, or errors that are made by persons or things, and were he in an editorial office, he would be capable of carrying out his ideas to perfection. In the study of law, he could succeed, especially in some branches of it. Thus, his Literary, Inventive, and Critical faculties should be called out in some special department of thought.

658.—A. D. H.—Tiffin, O.—The photographs indicate that this gentleman has fine mental abilities for a business. He is a man who can hustle and get through work. He is enterprising and interested in progressive matters. His forehead is high as well as broad, hence he takes a deep intellectual outlook into many subjects that bear upon technical work. He is organized to take hold of a large and progressive business, or with his large Comparison and Human Nature, and excellent memory of his experiences, he could succeed in the study of law, especially the real estate department, or commercial business law. He could straighten matters out for business firms, and in this way could unite his professional skill with his business qualities. He has a resourceful mind, and is always ready to do something new. He will be editing a paper one of these days, or writing up items of news that will prove to be quite interesting.

659.—"Bessie."—Montreal.—The photographs of this lady indicate that she has a very individual mind, which every one recognizes as they become acquainted with her. Her forehead is exceptionally high, and we are glad she does not attempt to hide it. The photographs show great critical powers, and were she to review a book, she would do so with exceptional penetration and depth of intellect. She would know what the author meant to say, as well as what he did say, and would be able to point out in a very clear way the whole moral of the book. She had better take up reviewing as a profession. Her Causality gives her a good deal of work to do, as well as considerable pleasure, for she finds out

everything that is taking place around her in such a way that others will be pleased with her work, and her inquiry into matters and things, shows her to be one capable of picking up a great deal of information. She will be interested in reading current literature. Her Ideality, Imitation, and Constructiveness, all give her artistic taste and capacity to enjoy doing ingenious work. She should be able to blend colors harmoniously, and on this account she could take up design or millinery work, and if she did not feel capable of working out designs in bonnets and hats for herself, she could, nevertheless, do this work for some one else. She has used her talents whether she needs to or not, and made them tell to advantage. With those she knows she expresses her mind freely and confidentially, but she is somewhat reserved to strangers.

The following will receive early replies: J. O. W., The Elms, Md.; J. W. P., North Creek, N. Y.; J. T. L., Gadstone, Ala.; L. F. M., Maynard, Ark.; D. M. F. Princeton N. J.; E. E., Chicago, Ill.; R. O., Anacortes, Wash.

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. E. C., Somerset, Pa.—In reply to your inquiries connected with the American Institute of Phrenology, we think that your talents are such that you could take the course with great profit to yourself as well as to others, and we trust that you will be able to make it convenient to commence your studies in September next. The object of the course is to give students a practical knowledge of Phrenology, and to enable them to understand how to continue their studies by themselves. A great deal of condensed knowledge and experience is given in the course, and, although we have heard many students say that they think they can prepare themselves in reading in this and other subjects, yet those who attend the course admit that they are greatly mistaken by that idea. As a rule few persons know how to sift the wheat from the chaff when reading a large number of books, and as a rule they become so choked with information that they fail to systematize their knowledge. On

this account, as well as to gain some practical knowledge of how to examine a head, we advise you to take our advice and let us assist you in making a study of the subject.

A. B., Rensselaer, sends her thanks for the suggestions we have made in the May JOURNAL concerning her son, but asks for a chapter on "Helpful Hints to Promote Circulation," and another one on "Deep Breathing," which would help her further with her son's physical development. Are there any readers of the JOURNAL who would like to send us a few hints for the benefit of this mother?

FOWLER INSTITUTE LECTURES, LONDON.

On April 2d Mr. J. B. Eland read an interesting paper on "Balance of Power," which will be published shortly.

On April 16th Miss Dexter read a paper on "Mentally Deficient Children." This excellent paper will be found in another column.

On May 7th the Annual Meeting was held, a full report of which will be given in our next issue.

FIELD NOTES.

John Wesley Brooks is in Brantford, Ontario, Canada.

H. J. Brown, Baltimore, Md.

John T. Miller is lecturing in Weston, Idaho.

George Markley is still located in Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. J. O'Brien is giving lectures and examinations in Trenton, Canada.

Owen H. Williams is now in Philadelphia, Pa., giving examinations.

Levi Hummel. We are glad to note that Mr. Levi Hummel, graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, is now lecturing in Berlin, Pa., and is going to continue his lectures in Snyder, Juniata, and Perry Counties, Pa. He sends his good wishes for success in the Institute's new rooms. We believe that Mr. Hummel's lectures give great satisfaction, as he knows how to present the subject of Phrenology in a scientific manner.

Rev. Alfred Ramey is settled in Tombstone, Arizona, where he is getting along first rate in every way. He is one of the happiest men we have met in our travels, and his happiness is the result of his constant endeavor to help others to lift their burdens. He scatters sunshine everywhere. He says: "We enjoy the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL in this

part, and I wish I could step in some day and see your new quarters."

During the months of April and May Miss Fowler gave several lectures in New York and the neighborhood on Phrenology, etc.

At the Hundred-Year Club she read a paper on "Conservation of Energy." At Kingston, N. Y., she spoke on "The Need of Personal Preparation for One's Life Study." At Albany, under the auspices of the Young Men's Club of the First M. E. Church, before a large and appreciative audience that filled it to its utmost capacity, she spoke of "The Practical Value of Phrenology," and gave many demonstrations of character reading at the close. She found here many old friends of the Science, who expressed themselves as such at the close of the lecture. At the Five Points Mission, New York City, she spoke upon "The House We Live In," and examined many of the children connected with the Settlement work. Miss Furry and Miss Robinson conduct the meetings from week to week, and brighten the lives of those who flock to the meetings.

On April 24th the first Provincial Council, Phrenological Congress, was held at Brighton, England. On Friday, April 25th, Mr. J. N. Severn gave his popular lecture on "Celebrities I Have Phrenologically Examined." Both evenings the public was highly instructed and entertained, and much interest was awakened.

The Rev. F. Wilkinson, of Ipswich, Chairman of the Council, presided.

The Congress is under the auspices of the British Phrenological Society. A number of representatives from other societies were present.

SENSE AND NONSENSE.

A physician writing to the N. Y. W., says:

"That Jerseyman who lives upon eight cents' worth of food per day may or may not be sufficiently fed. That depends upon circumstances.

"Food serves two purposes in the human economy, and only two. It repairs the expenditure of energy in work; it serves as fuel against cold. We need less food in summer than in winter, less when idle than when engaged in active muscular work.

"Yet we see every day men who sit at desks in warm offices, but who eat heartier meals than laborers out in the cold. They are digging their graves with their teeth.

PHYSICIAN.

"New York, Dec. 7."

ON READING FOR GIRLS.

Miss Katharine Lee Bates, professor of English literature at Wellesley College, writes in regard to reading for girls:

"The beginnings of English literature study should be made at home and in the nursery. Let the girl learn by heart poetry and prose, the best, and all she will. Keep the nickel magazines from her, but feed her young imagination with myths of Olympus and myths of Valhalla, Hans Christian Andersen, old ballads, Homer, the 'Faerie Queene,' the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' the 'Arabian Nights,' the 'Alhambra.' Let her know Roland, Sigurd, the Cid, Don Quixote, as she knows Miles Standish and Horatius. Let Beatrice be as real to her as Martha Washington. Read Scott with her, and Shakespeare; she will read Tennyson for herself. Save her, in those sensitive first years, from the cheap, the flimsy, the corrupt in books. Every hour spent in reading trash is not merely so much time wasted, but it is so much fineness blunted, so much dignity of mind debased."

NUMBER OF WORDS IN A LEAD PENCIL.

"I have been figuring on the possibilities of a lead pencil," said a young man who has a penchant for the statistical side of things, and you would really be surprised to know what a man can do with one lead pencil. How many words are there in a lead pencil? How many columns of newspaper matter? How many pages of a book of the average size? How many poems, essays, sermons and things of that sort may one find in the lead of an ordinary pencil? Really, these questions are not easily answered, but one may arrive at a reasonable approximation by doing a little sum in arithmetic.

"In the first place, the average pencil is seven inches long. The average diameter of the pencil used by men who write a great deal is one-twelfth of an inch. Considering the wood and lead, the point of a pencil measures about one-half of an inch, one-quarter of an inch representing the lead portion. Allowing for breaks and scratches, one-quarter of an inch of lead will write two columns of matter for the ordinary newspaper, assuming that the pencil is not of the extremely soft character. There are about 1,800 words in a full column of a newspaper of the average size. Two columns would repre-

sent 3,600 words. So we get this number of words out of one-quarter of an inch of lead. Out of an inch of lead we would get four times 3,600, or 14,400 words. Out of seven inches we would get 100,800 words. So far as the number of words is concerned we have in this result the possibilities of the lead pencil. Allowing 1,800 words to the column, this would mean 56 columns of solid matter, or an eight-page paper of seven columns."—"New Orleans Times-Democrat."

"Clara says you have given her the leading part in your amateur play." "That's where we fooled her. She leads with a feather duster and a few words, and then doesn't have another thing to do."

Father—"I think you'd better send that young man about his business. He does not seem to be very steady." Daughter—"Why, father, he calls every night but Saturday. He couldn't be much steadier than that!"

Doctor—"You've got a fever, sir." Patient—"Is it what you would call a 'high fever,' doctor?" Doctor—"Well, it is and it isn't. Five dollars, please." Patient—"H'm! Is the fever as high as the fee, would you say?"

"Are you anxious to reach the other shore?" asked the hearty passenger of the pale individual who was leaning over the side of the boat. "If we're nearer to that than the one we've left," was the guarded reply.

Mistress (severely)—"If such a thing occurs again, Norah, I shall have to get another servant." Norah—"I wish you would—there's enough work for two of us."

Bacon—"You know that fellow has got a picture of a former cook hung in his library." Egbert—"You don't mean it?" Bacon—"Yes, he calls it one of the old masters."

Monsieur de France—"You wind up ze clock to make him go?" English Tutor—"Exactly." Monsieur de France—"Zen what for you wind up the beezness to make him stop?"

Patience—"Do you know that young man is very tender-hearted?" Patrice—"Is that so?" "Yes; why, even when I sing I've known him to cry." "Well, perhaps he doesn't like to see anything murdered."



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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 article on Cecil Rhodes with a good portrait, by the editor. Another article on "Abolish Compulsory Vaccination," by C. P. Holt, and S. F. Meacham has an article on "Balanced Temperaments," besides other interesting articles on Diet, Food, and Disease.

"Good Housekeeping."—Springfield, Mass.—The April number is particularly bright and sunny, and has a beautiful Easter cover by Edward Penfield, the celebrated designer. A charming description of "Home Life in the Old Sunny South," by Bill Arp, the Georgian humorist, takes you immediately to that quarter of the globe.

"The Arena"—New York—contains an exhaustive article of Edward Markham, the author of "The Man with the Hoe."

"Education"—Boston—has a useful article on "The Help of Birds," by Nor-

man C. Schlichter. "Some Relations Between American Art and Life," is a notable article by Franklin B. Sawvel. This Journal is a monthly devoted to the Science, Art, Philosophy, and Literature of Education, and is therefore valuable from an educational standpoint.

"Quarterly Journal of Inebriety" for April opens with an article by T. D. Crothers, M.D., on "Clinical Treatment of Inebriety." In this as in all Dr. Crothers' writings, we have scientific data to go upon. "Alcoholism and Crime," is an article by Heinrich Stern, M.D., of New York, and it deals with a very important subject in a masterly way.

"Current History"—New York—contains an excellent portrait of Secretary Moddy, of Massachusetts. He succeeds John L. Long, the head of the Navy. We believe the selection will prove to be the right one. The Hon. John Morley's portrait, as well as General Wolseley are excellent. A short sketch on Torpedo boats, and a portrait of Alberto Santos-Dumont is an article of interest.

"Family Doctor"—London—has an interesting page for mothers. One article being "Putting the Baby to Sleep," which is in itself valuable, and should be read by all who have little children to care for. An article on "The American Girl Abroad," is a digest of what Frederick MacMonnies, the famous sculptor has said. He believes that an American girl may be trusted to take care of herself anywhere, and we believe he is about right.

"The Literary News"—New York—for May has some fine illustrations of new books that are now being read.

"The Book-keeper"—Detroit, Mich.—is a bright and interesting Journal, and is calculated to do a great deal of good in business circles.

"The Living Age"—Boston, Mass.—is a weekly magazine of contemporary literature and thought. The opening article is upon "America and the Alliance." Some of the best articles are from the "Fortnightly Review," "Nineteenth Century and After," "Cornhill Magazine."

"Good Health.—Battle Creek, Mich.—"The Psychology of Diet," by J. H. Kellogg, M.D., is the opening article and is excellent in its advice. The Journal always contains matter that will help persons to a better understanding of vegetarian diet.

"School Physiology Journal.—Boston, Mass.—Mary H. Hunt is the editor of this excellent magazine, and there are many articles on Physical Growth and Mental Development that are exceedingly useful.

"Everywhere."—Brooklyn, N. Y.—"The Passing of the Mother" is a new poem by Will Carleton. Some of Will Carleton's best work is given in this monthly. The Journal is a Multum in Parvo.

"The Pacific Medical Journal."—San Francisco, Cal.—An interesting article is given by O. V. Thayer, M.D., on "The Treatment of Cancer with the Sun's Rays." We believe there is something very practical in this treatment, and we trust that more who are suffering with this disease will experiment and let us know the result. The article mentions many cases that have been benefited in this way.

"Nature Cure"—New York—is devoted to the perfection of man by Natural and Rational Means. The subscription is \$1.00 per year.

"Mind."—New York.—"The Will to be Well," is an article by W. J. Colville, and should be read by all who doubt the possibility of the mind having power over the body.

"Health."—New York.—This magazine is devoted to Physical Culture and Hygiene. The former is conducted by Professor P. von Boeckmann. His article in the May issue is illustrated with diagram of his own muscular development. Alcot W. Stockwell takes up "The Milk Question," which is a valuable article, and tends to enforce what we have repeatedly suggested, namely, the beneficial heating of milk before drinking. Dr. M. L. Holbrook has an article on "Electricity and Light," "Personal Hygiene and What Hygiene Has Done," all of which contain valuable thoughts for the practical seeker.

"Literary Digest"—New York—has its usual epitome of scientific and political information. "Letters and Art," is the title of one interesting article which gives considerable information concerning the earnings of famous American authors. Another article on "Effect of the Steamship Trust on the Subsidy Enterprise" is accompanied by a fine portrait of John Pierpont Morgan.

"Metaphysical Magazine"—New York—is devoted to Science, Art, Literature, Philosophy, Metaphysics, and Psychic Phenomena, edited by L. E. Whipple.

One article is by Amelia Davis Parker, the title of which is "In the Soul's Sanctuary." It closes with the strengthening thought "Each sorrow nobly borne lifts us up to that higher light and knowledge—God."

"St. Louis Daily Globe-Democrat" has an article on "Effect of Music upon Animals," and "Edison on Flying Machines; thinks Mankind Should be Ashamed Because It Has Not Learned to Fly—Predicts Ultimate Success, but the Balloon Must Go."

"Chat."—New York.—"Will a Country Boy or a City Boy Have the Best Chance in Life," by J. A. Fowler; "How Hard Must I Work to Succeed," by Emilie Francis Bauer, are short but practical articles, and are typical of what the rest of the magazine contains.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

"The Practice of Water-Cure." With authenticated evidences of its efficacy and safety, containing a detailed account of the various processes used in the water-treatment, a sketch of the history and progress of the water-cure, well authenticated cases of cure, etc. By James Wilson, M.D., and James Manby Gully, M.D., practitioners at the water-cure establishment at Malvern, Eng. 144 pages. Price, 25 cents.

"The Philosophy of Water-Cure: the Development of the True Principles of Health and Longevity." By John Balbirnie, M.D., with the confessions and observations of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer. Price, paper, 25 cents.

"The Natural Cure: Consumption, Constipation, Bright's Disease, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, 'Colds' (Fevers), etc. How Sickness Originates, and How to Prevent it: A Health Manual for the People." By C. E. Page, M.D. 294 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.

"How to Feed the Baby, to Make It Healthy and Happy: with Health Hints." By C. E. Page, M.D. Sixth edition, revised. 168 pages. Price, cloth, 75 cents.

"Notes on Beauty, Vigor, and Development; or, How to Acquire Plumpness of Form, Strength of Limb, and Beauty of Complexion." With rules for diet and bathing, and a series of improved physical exercises. By William Milo, of London. Twenty-three illustrations. Price, 10 cents.

"Heredity: Responsibility in Parentage, or the Influences of Heredity." By the Rev. S. H. Platt. Price, 15 cents.

"How to Read Character in Handwriting; or, The Grammar of Graphol-

ogy," described and illustrated, by Henry Frith. Price, 50 cents.

"Water-Cure in Chronic Diseases." An exposition of the causes, progress, and termination of various chronic diseases of the digestive organs, lungs, nerves, limbs, and skin, and of their treatment by Water and other hygienic means. By James Manby Gully, M.D., F.R.S. 405 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.25.

"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, \$1.50.

"Practical Palmistry," a treatise on chirosophy, based upon actual experiences, by Henry Frith, is an illustrated book of over 100 pages. Price, 50 cents.

"Uncle Sam's Letters on Phrenology." Its brightness and life in description and illustration rarely found in this literature. Attractive; interesting. One of the best books for general reading. Price, 25 cents.

"An Essay on Man." By Alexander Pope. With illustrations and notes by S. R. Wells. 12mo, 53 pp. Boards, 25 cents.

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"The Causes of the Decay of Teeth." By C. S. Weeks, dentist. 12mo, 24 pp. Paper, 10 cents.

"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, \$1.25.

"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 teaching happiness will be secured, health will be preserved to whole generations of strong, pure, and happy beings. Price, \$1.25.

"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.

"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.

"The Model Potato." An exposition of the proper cultivation and mode of cooking. The result of twenty years' investigation and experiment. By John McLarin, M.D., edited, with annotations, by R. T. Trall, M.D. Paper, 30 cents. Contains new and somewhat radical ideas on this subject, worthy the attention of all.

"Man in Genesis and Geology; or, The Biblical Account of Man's Creation tested

by Scientific Theories of His Origin and Antiquity." By Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., LL.D. 149 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.

"How To Be Weather-Wise." A new view of our weather system. By Isaac P. Noyes. Price, 25 cents.

"The Fallacies in 'Progress and Poverty.'" In Henry Dunning Macleod's "Economics," and in "Social Problems," with the ethics of protection and free trade, and the industrial problem considered *à priori*. By William Hanson. 191 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.

"Consumption: Its Prevention and Cure by the Swedish Movement Cure." With directions for its home application. By David Wark, M.D. Price, 25 cents.

"How Six Girls Made Money. And, Occupations for Women." By Mrs. Marion Edmonds Roe. Price, 25 cents.

"Accidents and Emergencies." A guide containing directions for the treatment in bleeding, cuts, sprains, ruptures, dislocations, burns, and scalds, bites of mad dogs, choking, poisons, fits, sunstrokes, drowning, etc. By Alfred Smee, with notes and additions by R. T. Trall, M.D.

32 illustrations. New and revised edition. Price, paper, 25 cents.

"Vacation Time, With Hints on Summer Living." Illustrated, 15 cents. 7d.

"Human Magnetism: Its Nature, Physiology, and Psychology. Its uses, as a remedial agent, in Moral and Intellectual Improvement, etc. 12mo, 168 pp. Illustrated. Cloth, \$1.00. 4s., English. The chapters in this recently published work on Mental Impression, Mind Transference, and Phreno-Magnetism, are all of special interest to the student of Phrenology.

"Electrical Psychology." Philosophy of Electrical Psychology, in a course of twelve lectures. By John Bovee Dods. 12mo, 252 pp. Cloth, \$1.00.

"Expression: Its Anatomy and Philosophy." With the original notes and illustrations by the author, Sir Charles Bell, and additional notes and illustrations by Samuel R. Wells. 12mo, 200 pp., 77 illustrations. Cloth, \$1.00. 5s. This is a new edition of Sir Charles Bell's rare work, and is of special value to artists and students of facial expression.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Dedication	5	Effects of Mental Culture	88
Preface	6	Moral and Emotional Influences	99
Introduction	11	Social Conditions and Occupations	112
Structure of the Human Body	19	Effects of Climate and Locality	130
The Perfect Man and Woman	31	Direct Physical Culture	140
The Temperaments	44	Practical Hygiene	173
Laws of Human Configuration	54	Womanhood	201
Embryology	64	The Secret of Longevity	207
Childhood	76	The Arts of Beauty	221
External Indications of Figure		237	

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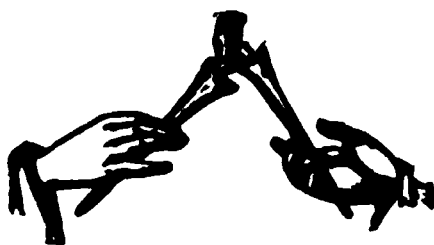
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ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Retrospection (Poem), by Margaret Isabel Cox.....	262
Regents' Open Sessions, The.....	292
Remembrance (Dr. M. L. Holbrook), by Margaret Isabel Cox.....	301
Royalty in Europe.....	244
Reminiscence of M. L. Holbrook, by Edwin Francis Bacon.....	314
Recipes.....	352

	PAGE
Science of Health, 218-252-282-350-356.....	218
Sandow's Advice on Health.....	218
Sense of Direction in Man.....	220
Success in Life.....	220
Summer Resorts, Sanitariums.....	232
Shepard's Sanitarium, Dr. C. O.....	232
Sahler's Sanitarium, Dr. C. O.....	232
Shall We Work and Live Without Talking? by F. G. Fairfield.....	276

	PAGE
Study of Bats.....	283
Skin Eruptions in Bright's Disease, by E. P. Miller, M.D.....	351
Spirituality, or the Psychic Brain Centre.....	363
Sleep, The Importance of.....	367
Small Size of Great Men.....	368
Salt and Cancer.....	386
Scientific Phrenology.....	403
Science of Bumps.....	406

	PAGE
Treatment of Bright's Disease, by Dr. E. P. Miller.....	318
True Nature of Sleep.....	351
Truth.....	351
Thanksgiving (Poem), by M. I. C.....	387
Temperamental Differences.....	396

	PAGE
Usefulness of Phrenology, by Julius Kuhn.....	344

	PAGE
Vitality of the Cat.....	252
Valedictory, The, by Robert W. Curtis.....	401

	PAGE
Will-power Versus Fate.....	214
Water Gap Sanitarium.....	232
What Phrenologists are Doing.....	235
What the Brains of One Man Have Done.....	239
Waiting for the Harvest (Poem), by M. I. C.....	263
What Made Shakespeare.....	272
Wizard of the Air, The.....	341

Illustrations.

	PAGE
Alfonso of Spain, King.....	246
Air-Ship Made by Santos Dumont.....	346
Anderson, Jesse S., Artist.....	375

	PAGE
Botha, General.....	251
Butler, Prof. N. M., President of Columbia University.....	243
Bortholm, Wm. J. Murderer.....	306
Bond, Sir Robert, of Newfoundland.....	307
Brain, Exterior of the.....	309
Brain in the Skull, The.....	309-310
Brain, The Convulsions of the.....	311
Baer, Mr. George.....	365
Booth, General William.....	386

	PAGE
Child Culture.....	222-256-323-354
Myrtle Harrison.....	222
Mary Slutz.....	257
Georgie Hopper.....	258
Thomas Sydney Kerfut.....	323
Little Miss Peary.....	355
Chamberlain, M.P., The Hon. Joseph.....	246
Carnegie, Andrew.....	261

	PAGE
De Wet, General Christian.....	250
Dumont, Santos.....	343

	PAGE
Edward VII., King.....	238

	PAGE
Gall, The Bust of Dr.....	207

	PAGE
Harrison, Myrtle.....	222
Herbert, Hon. Michael Henry, British Ambassador to Washington.....	231
Hopper, Georgie.....	258
Harte, Bret, Famous American Author and Poet.....	313
Hoyland, Mr. Samuel.....	317
Hyde, Rev. Thomas A.....	362

	PAGE
Jefferson, Joseph.....	379

	PAGE
Krugner, President.....	248
Kitchener, General.....	249
Kelvin, Lord, The Dean of Modern Science.....	272-275
Kerfut, Master Thomas Sydney, Chorister of Grace Church.....	323

	PAGE
Manning, The Bust of Mrs., Murderess.....	208
Muller, The Bust of, The German Murderer.....	208
Morgan, Mr. J. P.....	216
Milner, Lord.....	251
Mackay, The Late John W.....	279
Mitchell, Mr. John.....	365
Markham, Edwin.....	378

	PAGE
Noses.....	291

	PAGE
Pauncefoot, The Late Right Hon. Julian, of Preston, G. C. B.....	304
Peary, Commander Robert.....	349
Peary, Little Miss.....	365
Parkhurst, Dr.....	376

	PAGE
Roberts, General.....	249

	PAGE
Skulls.....	246-249
Smith, Brig. Gen. Jacob H.....	218
Sage, Mrs. Russell.....	237
Smith, Mr. A. Carey.....	240
Steyn, President.....	251
Slutz, Mary.....	257
Schurman, President J. G., of Cornell University.....	295
Seddon, Mr. R. J.....	347
Schenk, Dr. S. L.....	357

	PAGE
Thompson, Oscar, Murderer.....	308

	PAGE
Virchow, Professor.....	339

	PAGE
Webster, The Bust of Daniel.....	267
Wilhelmina of Holland, Queen.....	245
Washington, Booker T.....	377

	PAGE
Zola, The Late Emile.....	348

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

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CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1902

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I.	How to Study the Mind through the Brain and Skull. Illustrated with Broad Heads and Narrow Heads, High Heads and Low Heads, Imperfectly Balanced and Well Balanced Heads	205
II.	Balance of Power or How to Examine a Head. By Mr. Jos. B. Eland, of London	210
III.	Will-Power versus Fate. The Editor	214
IV.	How Do the Faculties Talk. By J. Cunningham Smith. Illustrated by portraits of Mr. J. P. Morgan and Brig.-Gen. Jacob B. Smith	218
V.	The Science of Health. By Dr. M. L. Holbrook. Sandow's Advice on Health; The Electron Theory; Farinaceous Soup Diet in Typhoid; Man's Perfection; Sense of Direction in Man; Food and Mind; Plato on Immortality	218
VI.	Child Culture. By Uncle Joe. Myrtle Harrison. Child Study	222
VII.	Phrenology and Cupid. By Margaret Isabel Cox. Part III.	224
VIII.	Conservation of Power. Invisible Spectacles. By Lisa Biddle	224
IX.	Facts and Fancies	228
X.	Editorials	229
XI.	Reviews	232
XII.	To New Subscribers	233
XIII.	Our Correspondents	235
XIV.	Field Notes and Fowler Institute	235
XV.	Current Events	236

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VOL. 114—No. 1]

JULY, 1902

[WHOLE No. 763

How to Study the Mind. THROUGH THE BRAIN AND SKULL.

BROAD HEADS AND NARROW HEADS.

The student of Phrenology is met on every side by a great diversity of talent in broad heads, narrow heads, high heads, and low heads, and the reader will at once recognize where that diversity of development manifests itself in the illustrations of this article. Of the few people in the world who believe that will power does everything, we find a larger percentage of people believe that ability and energy can be used in the best possible way when conserved in the right direction, and backed up with will power. For instance, a broad head takes a deeper interest in amassing property than a narrow one, while a narrow head does not show so much interest in acquiring wealth as it does in working for the work's sake, or for a philanthropic object.

SCIENCE FOR ITS OWN SAKE.

A prominent feature in Faraday's character was his absolute love of science for its own sake. He freely gave

his discoveries to the world when he could easily have built up a colossal fortune upon them. He once told his friend, Professor Tyndall, that at a certain period of his career he had definitely to ask himself whether he should make wealth or science the object of his life. He could not serve both masters, and was therefore compelled to choose between them. When preparing his well-known memoir of the great master, the professor called to mind this conversation, and asked leave to examine his accounts, and this is the conclusion the professor arrived at:

Taking the duration of his life into account, this son of a blacksmith and apprentice to a bookbinder had to decide between a fortune of £150,000 on the one side and his unendowed science on the other. He chose the latter, and died a poor man. But his was the glory of holding aloft among the nations the scientific name of England for a period of forty years.

In skull No. 1 we see an example of a person who has not fixed his mind on the accumulation of wealth, but rather devotes himself to scientific research for its own sake, irrespective

of what he is going to get out of it. He may be able to make a large fortune, because of his ability to produce something in the Arts, Sciences, or World of Thought, that will be appreciated by his fellows. While the person with large Acquisitiveness, through his devotion to the acquisition of property and wealth, will probably amass a large fortune and hoard every penny he gets. A broad head, when it is not

and to venture in assuming new responsibilities.

Mark Twain once said to a reporter of the 'St. Louis "Republic" that the finest gentleman he ever knew "was an old California miner who could barely write his own name. He was a forty-niner, and he and his partner had struck it rich in the early days. The old man had neither chick nor child, and he had worked hard all his



SKULL NO. I. A NARROW HEAD, AN ILLUSTRATION OF SMALL ACQUISITIVENESS.

SKULL NO. II. A BROAD HEAD, AN ILLUSTRATION OF LARGE ACQUISITIVENESS.

guided by the intellect or moral faculties, is liable to be self-centred, but when modified by the influence of Benevolence, Conscientiousness, and Causality, the accumulated wealth will be used for noble purposes. Cautiousness also plays a very important part in directing the action of the organ of Acquisitiveness in laying out or holding back the wealth that a person possesses. If a person has large Acquisitiveness and average Cautiousness, he will be ready to lay out his money in well-directed speculations, and will be open to take up new ideas

life, and when he did get his money he hardly knew what to do with it.

LARGE ACQUISITIVENESS AND BENEVOLENCE.

"He did not try to jump into society, or to push his way with the 'big fellows' there. He continued to live with the people whom he had associated with all his life, and many an act of kindness was done, many a wandering son and father saved, many a sorrowing woman's burden lightened and her home brightened by an unknown

donor whose identity with the old man was only known to a few.

"It was different with the partner. He had a wife and two daughters with social aspirations, and, after a whole lot of pushing and hauling and shoving, they landed in society. The expense was too much of a drain on the husband's purse, and he speculated, with the inevitable outcome. He lost his entire fortune, and then shot himself. Then it was that the true gentleness of the old man showed itself.

derstand ingenious plans of work, and will put them forth, but he may need someone else with more push and business tact to make the public aware of the usefulness of his invention. With the help of someone else he may do more with his ingenuity than he could possibly have done by himself.

Phrenology is of help, therefore, in selecting partners of those who will help them in their work. Each needs a counterpart rather than a man who is just like himself.



THE BUST OF DANIEL WEBSTER, NO. I.

THE BUST OF DR. GALL, NO. II.

The widow and her daughters had no one to turn to but him, and he did not disappoint them. He saved their home for them when everything else went under the hammer, and he maintained them in all the regal style to which they were accustomed, although he still lived in his old lodgings. He lived long enough to see both of the girls well married and the mother carefully settled for life. Then he died in a charity hospital in San Francisco. He had spent every penny he owned on the family of his partner."

A person, again, who has small Acquisitiveness, but large Constructiveness and Ideality, will be able to un-

HIGH HEADS AND LOW HEADS.

We see examples in Dr. Francois Joseph Gall and Daniel Webster, men who carried large and high heads, and when we compare them with the casts of Muller and Mrs. Manning, the murderess, we shall again see the different development of head as given in the illustrations before us.

THE BUST OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

In Daniel Webster, the "expounder of the Constitution," we find a man whose head was large, and his mind showed him to be a most comprehen-

sive thinker and an able debater. In intellect he was phenomenal. The bust shows him as he appeared in the glow of manly debate in the Senate. The cast was taken from his head five years before he died, when he was sixty-five years of age.

The cast shows hardly enough of the side-head to balance the development of the intellect and the social and moral powers. His head was high when compared with that of Mrs. Manning. The cast was taken by

brave pioneer in the realm of discovery. His head was massive, and, while broad in the region of Force and remarkably developed in the forehead, it was high in the organs of Firmness and Conscientiousness. A few great men have led and governed the world. In arts and arms, in law and letters, in religion and science, in mechanics and commerce, a few names stand only in the memory of reading men. If we estimate the just position of an advanced paper by the value of his dis-



THE BUST OF MRS. MANNING THE MURDERESS, NO. I.

THE BUST OF MULLER THE GERMAN MURDERER, NO. II.

Clark Mills in 1847, and, being the only one that was ever taken upon his head, is therefore regarded as a treasure. Though deficient in finance, his crowning ability showed itself in argument, debate, and oratory. His crowning effort in the Senate of the United States was his reply to Hayne, of South Carolina, which closes with the memorable words: "Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THE BUST OF DR. GALL.

Dr. Gall, the discoverer of Phrenology, was a philosopher, thinker, and

covery, or the elevated character of his work, Dr. Gall, the founder of Phrenology, should take a prominent rank, because the science of the human mind has to do with character and motive, talent, purpose, and aspiration with morality, intelligence, and affection. It is, therefore, a central subject, and is justly assigned a place at the foundation of power and happiness.

THE BUST OF MULLER, THE MURDERER.

When we compare the heads of the two gentlemen we have just mentioned

with Muller, a German, who was executed for murder in 1865, we see that the height of his head does not correspond or sufficiently balance the basilar qualities, and we would invite the attention of all students of Phrenology to the fact that it is not so much the size of one faculty that leads to the perpetration of a crime as it is to the want of balance caused by the lack of other faculties. There are people in the world who have as large a development of the basilar qualities as Muller possessed, but they have more

and showed that she was a social, mirthful, voluptuous sort of woman. She kept a drinking-hotel in a low and debased quarter of the city, and in a fit of jealousy and anger shot a man who was her paramour. By the aid of Phrenology, much has been done to save persons from their own inclinations. A knowledge of certain developments assists the person to put forth the necessary will power to change the character, but the will power must act upon definite ideals before it can have the desired effect. A Phrenologist can



IMPERFECTLY BALANCED SKULL, NO. I.

WELL BALANCED SKULL, NO. II.

development in the moral region to balance the basilar propensities. Muller needed to develop his top head to offset the inclinations and the force of the base.

He had a good intellect, but an extremely large development of Amativeness, Destructiveness, Combativeness, and Secretiveness.

THE BUST OF MRS. MANNING, THE MURDERESS.

In the bust of Mrs. Manning we see a large face and a low head. She was hung for murder in London in 1863,

point out what is deficient, and then the will power can be directed in the right direction. A gardener holds a hose in his hands and waters the seed that he wants to sprout and bring forth a good crop of vegetables. One might as well say that all that was necessary for the gardener was to possess and use the hose without looking to see to what direction the hose ought to point. A person cannot trust to simply the inclination of a boy's mind, for many want to go to sea when they are utterly unfitted for a seafaring life. Other lads grow up without any special desire or preference. In these cases

the father has to create an ambition for the son through studying his mental developments, so that the will may have a channel through which to act. If the father, therefore, reading his own son's character, or through the aid of a Phrenologist, is able to see which way the talents of his boy will show

to the best advantage, is he not thus saved a great deal of useless energy in the wrong direction?

We hope there are very few men like the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, who will leave their children to drift along, and refuse help from a phrenological source simply because of prejudice.

The Balance of Power; or, How to Examine a Head.*

BY JOS. B. ELAND, F. F. P. I.

Like the Jew of ancient story, Phrenology has suffered in the past by the independence of its character and by the hands of those who, not understanding its merits, have despised it, and endeavored to rob it of its most valuable adjunct, its good name; and Dr. Hollander, Samaritan like, has at a very opportune moment introduced it to a position of public care and attention.

Medical men have been the worst enemies of the science in the past, not by refutation of its axioms, but by the reflex action on the popular mind of a policy of silence and indifference of a body of men in whom the public place peculiar confidence.

Now that in the present century a well-qualified man in their own profession has met them upon their own ground and restated many of Dr. Gall's early demonstrations, and also recounted additional proofs from cases of the morbid manifestation of certain faculties connected with definite lesions in the brain, it is possible that they will adopt his suggestion to become physicians to the mind of man as well as to his body.

We do not know what the doctor means when he says "Phrenology will be a science only when all the different methods of research have proved it to be so, and not merely a single method of comparisons of heads."

Facts of animal and human physiology that have been thoroughly demonstrated by the inductive system of research, and which have been duly classified and recorded, form a science that does not necessarily require the adhesion of every medical tyro, or the application of his peculiar method to demonstrate it to be a science.

If the medical Mohammed will not go to the mountain, it is quite certain that the mountain will not go to Mohammed.

On the other hand, the professional Phrenologist and the careful amateur alike should be instigated by this new interest created in Phrenology to prove by his careful and accurate delineation its scientific nature and utility.

To do this, a great deal depends upon what he understands by a delineation, or a phrenological consultation. The writer deems the answer to be, "To ascertain the balance of power." This is putting it briefly, but it appears to be the "crux" of the whole matter. The common form of public delineation appears to inevitably lead to misunderstanding, both because of what is said about them as well as left unsaid.

At the same time it is only fair to state that the reasons of such generalized delineations is often because the delineator fails to detect any balance of power, one way or the other, for good or bad in the head. It is,

* A paper read at the Fowler Institute, April 2, 1902.

however, quite time that any inexperienced delineator ceased from such crude exhibitions even if only for public entertainment. One cannot but be struck with the brief summarizing of character as recorded by Doctors Gall and Spurzheim. The resultant effect of the balance of power became very apparent to them when they examined heads in prisons and asylums. It was the balance of power, whether good or ill, that brought the individual to his then condition.

The modern Phrenologist would do well to imitate the first pioneers of the science. He may not have the same opportunity of studying heads in prisons and asylums, but he has perhaps an even better opportunity of examining heads before they get there, and of advising his subjects of their balance of power for purposes of their occupations in life, or for choice of a livelihood.

To ascertain the balance of power in any given head accurately is a scientific feat. The demonstrator must be versed in all the necessary knowledge that comes from a study of the science itself, together with the science of Physiology and Anatomy, of Ethnology and Pathology; at any rate, so far as these bear upon the reading of mental conditions. When he has acquired this information he is only in possession of the A, B, C of the science.

The usefulness of tools consists in the application of them. Phrenology is peculiarly an applied science. The demonstrator finds his subject's mentality warped with emotions, feelings, and sentiments; woofed with intellectual and artistic design; strengthened by the virility of propensities, or perhaps flawed thereby; handicapped by the coarse threads of his cerebellum, or perhaps improved by their quality; possibly he finds him in danger of deterioration by the accident of circumstances, or influenced altogether by the quality ingrained in the material. Further on, to depart from this analogy, he finds a ground-swell in the temperament, and may also find a

chaotic conflict between the constituent organs of the mind, or a lack of size which in itself is indicative of utter incapacity either in part or whole; and, unless the demonstrator is able by his experience to apply his science to these or any other peculiar conditions, his subject may appear as "Darkest Africa," to Stanley.

In the first place, it is clear that much depends upon the demonstrator. Besides his knowledge of the science, he must himself have an aptitude for the work. He must have a good quality of organization which will impart tone to his delineations, and render him suitable for intercourse with all classes of society. Next, beyond his knowledge of his subject, he will be greatly improved by education, for education is equivalent to theoretical experience, and experience is a "*sine qua non*" of the profession.

Better than this, however, and more necessary is the actual experience derived from the practice of the art and science of mental delineation.

This is not a mere matter of the getting of confidence, but for sharpening the observation and maturing the judgment, and for developing a facility and perspicuity of expression; further than this, his organization must render him apt for his work. Quality, education, and experience will not make him "apt" at his work; in short, he himself requires a balance of power adapting him for the work. His faculty for reading human nature should be large, his observing lobe at any rate full, as also his reflective organs; and Comparison should be large. Language must be full, and his moral brain also fully developed, together with his better feelings.

These should be the mental qualifications of an average, not of an exceptional Phrenologist. If the quality pervading these faculties be poor, or the education lacking, adaptation might well be considered as lacking. The greater the improvement upon the before-mentioned qualifications, the better for all concerned. A Phrenol-

ogist cannot be too advantageously developed, for what higher calling can there be than that of guiding the human mind?

In the next place, how is the Phrenologist to arrive at the balance of power?

His subject before him, he intuitively sums up his quality of organization, and his experience tells him the size of brain. But what is more important than size of brain is size of inter-lobular development. To ascertain the latter he may derive assistance by placing one hand on the brow and the other on the occipital lobe, and noting the position of the auditus meatus, whether located about the centre of the distance between the two hands or not; and if not, which is apparently the longer lobe, the frontal or occipital; of course, allowing for the indications of the temporal lobe between. The latter perhaps being best gauged by the position of the coronal suture, which is not always an easy matter. By the preceding means he has arrived at the relative proportions of the intellectual faculties and the feelings of emotions. He may now proceed to check these by placing his hands on either side of the head above the ears, and noticing the comparison between the breadth of the head and the length just ascertained.

From this he gathers the force of the man's propensities and executive faculties. Next he will naturally seek for the height of the crown, particularly noticing the amount of development above the parietal eminence, which, besides impressing his mind with the measure of the man's moral faculties, furnishes him with the key to his individuality of character and self-control according as the development in this locality is upward and backward. He will also hardly fail to notice the prominence or otherwise of the parietal eminence, which, if well developed, acts largely as a brake upon his action. He will then judge of the width and height of the frontal lobe as compared with the length, and by

this time will have arrived at the relative proportions of the intellectual, selfish, social, and moral groups, together with the strength of what is called his selfish sentiments. This is the main survey.

He should now make a detailed examination of these respective groups of organs, as it is likely that he has already noticed variations even in particular groups, and he will particularly notice the effect of what may be called the more active organs such as Self-Esteem, Combativeness, Destructiveness, Acquisitiveness, and Constructiveness; the sharpness of the observing faculties, and the balance between them and the reflectives; or perhaps the preponderance of the reflective and imaginative faculties over the observing organs. He will now summarize in his mind the leading lobe, or group of organs; the controlling organ or organs of that group; the deficiency of counter-balance in other groups; or the collateral support afforded by other groups, or by particular organs which exercise much activity in the man's conduct. And he will now be able to judge the balance of power and its direction; for the above summary will not necessarily describe that balance, but the experience of the Phrenologist will tell him which of the other organs in the head will affect that balance either for good or bad, and what the effect of the temperament will be.

Finally, what do we mean by the balance of power? By the balance of power we may understand the effective force and direction of activity of a man's mental organization, after allowing for the counter-balance of the various groups of organs and the interaction of particular developments. This may appear a cumbrous definition, but it is difficult to put into words what is otherwise readily understood by the shorter term.

This balance will often be found on the wrong side, to use a commercial expression, which exactly, however, describes a frequent mental condition; as, for instance, when the parietal or

temporal lobes are sufficiently balanced by the intellectual lobe, and some mania or animal lust assumes the balance of power.

We may describe this balance as one of liabilities over assets, and which under all circumstances is a very unsatisfactory state of things. It is more difficult to describe the balance existing in, say, a small brain of quite even development and of average quality, a brain imparting a tame and colorless character and ability. This also can only be described as a balance on the wrong side, or as one lacking in availability; but if you add to this example the circumstances of wealth, you may possibly transform the balance to the other side, and the balance of power may become one of Philanthropy.

We say "may" because it may also become one of insane prodigality. It would clearly be a Phrenologist's duty in a case of this sort to point out to the subject the lack of a prevailing quality of mind, and to advise him to a good use of his money by the assistance of trustworthy friends and the cultivation of more self-assurance and determination for that particular purpose.

Then we may instance a similar small development of brain combined with the circumstances of education. It is clear again that man's assets are improved by his education, and his personal appearance and dignity may secure for him a position behind a counter that would be denied to the man without the extra education.

Good quality combined with education, in spite, say, of a small brain of twenty inches or so, would perhaps range the balance on the right side, and prove an effective balance.

The writer had under notice a short time ago the case of a young girl who was qualifying for the profession of a teacher, in whom the vital temperament was so strong that, though she could readily acquire and retain knowledge, yet she was deemed unfit by the various heads under whom she had worked to continue in the work.

She was very fond of children and had aptitude as regards teaching, but the balance of power seemed to lie in her temperament, and which in her case unfitted her for prolonged confinement indoors, particularly under such circumstances as teaching.

Dr. Hollander records in his recent book the case of a criminal of carnivorous breadth of head and short occipital lobe, indicating a man of passionate character and weak social feelings, the balance of power thus resting with the propensities.

Here we have a lack of the human instincts of sociability and home ties, which in themselves are frequently sufficient to counterbalance the mere propensities.

An improved type of brain is one that was often referred to by Miss Fowler, in her lectures and delineations at the Fowler Institute, as an available brain—a type of brain nicely balanced, but with large or full perceptive organs, sufficiently crowned with Causality to effectively utilize the knowledge so gained, and backed up with full size and quality.

The particular feature of such a brain is the fact of freedom from prejudicial development in other lobes, which allows of a play of the perceptive faculties, rendering the individual quick to see, to understand, and to make up his mind. The balance of power here might rightly be called one of availability. Some brains of good size and quality, and otherwise similar build to the preceding, are handicapped by a large development of Caution and perhaps a small development of Self-Esteem, so that their main qualities are not quickly available, and the balance of power becomes fairly equalized, and leaves no particular dividend for investment.

Many heads, fortunately, are possessed of useful balances which may be regarded as ready cash, consisting of marked artistic ability or musical genius, or the development may be of the commoner quality of large Constructive ability allied to good per-

ceptives and reflectives, which are calculated to make the most advantage of the balance of power. If the reflectives are larger than the perceptives, and supported with strong imagination, the constructive faculty and balance will probably lend itself to journalism, literature, or some profession.

In female heads, however, the balance of power will often lie in the homing instincts, supported by a prudent brain and enlightened and ideal tastes.

But these examples are all generalizations, and it by no means follows that the balance of power will always stand out in definable shape. A balance of power may or may not be supported with moral character. It may not be adequately supported by strength of character, or aggressive executeness sufficient to advertise it. On the other hand, you will sometimes find determination and self-assurance, unlinked with any practical ability, without marked intellectual recourse;

and the balance, if not fictitious, is certainly no more than what we may call a paper one.

In conclusion, there is one balance of power that we often find, and which, because of its importance, should not be overlooked here, and that is the balance of health. In most cases of any average mental ability, or normal development, this balance at any rate brings good spirits and enjoyment. It is the first requisite of permanent success, and such a subject bears within him the possibility of development that will make it worth his while to make up his mind to follow up some particular pursuit, either of commercial utility and value, or of some distinct interest to himself and advantage to his immediate circle. The faculty of Firmness in such a subject may often be encouraged to redeem, by persistent endeavor and by the stimulating of ambition, what would otherwise be a fruitless life, and enable the subject to reap at any rate a good cash balance, if not a balance of mental power.

Will-Power Versus Fate.

A correspondent recently wrote to the "New York Journal" asking, "Have you any confidence in Phrenology, Palmistry, and Astrology, as determining what work a young man is best adapted to do? Your opinion in the matter would greatly interest me."

The answer showed how little knowledge of Phrenology was possessed by the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory, who replied to the correspondent, and was as follows:

"Young man, do you know your Shakespeare? If you do, you will readily recall in this connection the little speech from Edmund in the play of 'Lear.' Says that wide-awake character: 'This is the excellent foppery of the world! that, when we are sick in fortune we make guilty of disasters, the sun, moon, and stars, as if we

were villains by necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and treachers by spherical predominance; drunkards, liars, and adulterers by an enforced obedience to planetary influence; and all that we are evil in by a divine thrashing on. An admirable evasion of wicked man to lay his disposition to the charge of a star!'" The writer goes on to say: "Doesn't that strike you as being pretty good sense? It so impresses me, at any rate. But turn to your Shakespeare once more, young man, to hear what is said in the play of 'Othello' by that very bad but very wise fellow Iago. Says Iago to the discouraged Roderigo: "'Tis in ourselves that we are thus or thus. Our bodies are gardens, to the which our wills are the gardeners, so that if we will plant nettles or sow let-

tuce, set hyssop and weed up thyme; supply it with one gender of herbs or distract it with many, either to have it sterile with idleness or manured with industry. Why, the power and incorrigible authority of this lies in our Wills!

"Putting these two speeches together—the one from Edmund and the one from Iago—and you have from the greatest intellect ever on this planet the answer you ask for in your letter."

If, according to this advice, we should will to do wrong, commit nuisances, disobey law, equity, and justice, without directing our wills into proper channels. What is the result? The will is a mighty force—like electricity, like fire, like water—we grant, but a scientific knowledge of how to direct electricitcy, fire, and water is as necessary as a knowledge of how to direct the ambition, the energy, and will, and Phrenology gives that knowledge.

The writer goes on to say: "The various sciences and philosophies, which would make automatons of men and women, were, in the opinion of Shakespeare, but 'the excellent foppery of the world.' The greatest force in this world, so far as we know the world, is the human will, and this will, instead of being determined, determines all things. It is mightier than chemism, than gravity, than the tides of ocean, than the lightnings of heaven, and all these cosmic giants are made to serve it as its willing slaves.

"Therefore, young man, fix your mark in life, turn your face toward it, set your will-power to work, and you will reach the goal. I don't know you, but if you have good sense and plenty of wit, you will win."

We would like to say just here what utter foolishness it is to advise a young man with plenty of energy and grit to work away at anything which pleases his fancy because his will-power will make him succeed. Will-power will do a good many things, especially where one is working in the right direction, but it is a sheer loss of good material

to expect a man to succeed equally well at the piano, at the architect's table, in the law office, or in the sick-room prescribing for the many ills to which flesh is heir.

However, not discouraged with his advice, the writer goes on to say: "Don't fool away your time trying to find out what is determined for you by Phrenology, Palmistry, or Astrology, but pitch in and determine something for yourself, and stick to it."

The writer goes on to illustrate his remarks by citing Cecil Rhodes as an example of his theory, and said: "All the stars that twinkle in the firmament would have been powerless to balk that imperial will; all the creases in all the hands, and all the bumps and sinks on all the heads, would have been counted for nothing against that unconquerable spirit; and so, young man, you must learn that it is not Palmistry, but pluck; not Phrenology, but perseverance; not Astrology, but assurance that determines things in this world. You may depend upon it, and govern yourself accordingly. Never mind about the star that happens to be in the ascendant when you were born; no matter, either, about the lines in your palms, or the outline of your head. If you have only got the right kind of stuff inside of your head, and the right sort of ambition, nothing can stop you."

THE RIGHT KIND OF STUFF INSIDE YOUR HEAD.

Our reverend gentleman has spoiled his argument by his last paragraph, for it all depends upon "the right sort of stuff inside of your head, and the right sort of ambition," that makes you succeed in life; and this is where the aid of Phrenology helps a young man or young woman in using his or her will to advantage. Phrenology does not make the will, nor the ambition; it does not create talent—it only helps to set the hands of the clock according to the time of day. We wonder if the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory has not met a num-

ber of his fellow-men who are misfits in society because they have used their talents in the wrong direction. Such men have not lacked will-power, but they have been working at the wrong

business, and their will-power has not enabled them to set their clocks right.

When will the world learn to see things as they are rather than to see things from an artificial stand-point?

By THE EDITOR.

How do the Faculties Talk?

SUBLIMITY.

England claims that the sun never sets on her possessions. Soon we shall be able to say the same of Mr. John Pierpont Morgan's possessions, investments, and combinations. Sublimity is very actively developed in Mr. Morgan's head, as in all large investors

ness, Self-Esteem, Combativeness all help, but Sublimity sets the ball rolling, starts the commercial tune, and finances the enterprise.

FIRMNESS.

The right development of Firmness is helpful to all the faculties. In the



MR. J. P. MORGAN.

Photo by Pach.

who strike out for extensive control of immense corporations. It will be noticed that whatever Mr. Morgan does, is done on a large scale. Firm-

"Connecticut School Journal" two fine illustrations of perseverance are given as follows:

1. When Marshall P. Wilder visited

the home of Henry Ward Beecher in Brooklyn, he was refused admittance six times. The seventh, Mrs. Beecher herself answered the bell. When she asked the small man what he wanted, he said: "I want to see Mr. Beecher, and I'm going to keep on coming until I find him." This remark was the "Open Sesame" to an interview.

2. Read the story of Kossuth's learning the English language:

"In a deep and dark dungeon within the old castle of Buda, he was let down to pass the lonely years. Amid the noisome, unwholesome vapors exhaled from its cavernous depths other state prisoners had surrendered existence deemed dangerous to the government; and tyrants hoped that the same silent homicide would now add another victim to its list of murdered freemen. Poison or assassination might have been used, as in centuries before, to despatch the Hungarian, but the pestilential air of a dungeon was often as efficacious, and less revolting to the refined cruelty of modern times. Solitary cells and slow disease have been substituted for the more merciful chalice and poniard. Kossuth understood his danger and felt his privations, but his great heart was strong. Like Lafayette at Olmutz, suffering under pressure of the same arm, he uttered no repining, and suppressed emotions which might permit his captors to triumph in his sufferings. Thank God! his mind was yet free. With manly earnestness he petitioned to be supplied with books. For twelve cheerless months his prayer was unheard. In his own words, since:

"The first year they gave me nothing to read, and nothing to write with; in the second, they came and told me it would be granted to me to read something, but that I must not make my choice of any political books, but only an indifferent one. I pondered a little, and knowing that the knowledge of languages was the key to science, I concluded that perhaps it might be useful to get some knowledge of the English language, so I told them that I would

name some books which would not partake in the remotest way with politics—I asked them for an English grammar, Shakespeare, and Walker's Dictionary. The books were given, and I sat down without knowing a single word, and began to read the 'Tempest,' the first play of Shakespeare, and worked for a fortnight to get through the first page. I have a certain rule not to go on reading anything without perfectly understanding what I read; so I went on, and by and by became somewhat familiar with your language. Now I made that choice because I was forced not to choose a book of any political character. I chose books that had not the remotest connection with politics, but look what an instrument in the hands of Providence became my little knowledge of the English language which I was obliged to learn, because forbidden to meddle with politics.'

"So, while amid horrors that baffle description, he was preparing for his coming 'nameless' future—his glorious mission. A directing Providence, in permitting him to tread the dungeon floor, passed him through an ordeal which annealed and polished his immortality for its splendid part—'On life's broad field of battle.' In the long hours of solitary thought he discovered the steady light of those ultimate principles which are stars in the moral firmament. They shone down upon him the more clearly, as did Paradise to Milton, because of the surrounding gloom."

COMBATIVENESS.

The organ of Combativeness is very specially marked in the face of Brigadier-General Jacob H. Smith. He has the motive temperament, and angularity is marked in every part of his organization. There is no pliability, no "let up," no "give in," no yielding, to his nature. He is a personification of coldness, relentlessness, hardness, and severity amounting to cruelty. Combativeness is developed here, and

needs to be curbed as much as Acquisitiveness, or any other quality of the mind.



BRIG. GEN. JACOB H. SMITH, LARGE COMBATIVENESS.

A LESSON IN SELF-ESTEEM.

Self-Reliance.—Henry Ward Beecher used to tell this story of the way his teacher of mathematics taught him to depend upon himself:

"I was sent to the blackboard, and went, uncertain, full of whimpering.

"That lesson must be learned," said

my teacher, in a very quiet tone, but with a terrible intensity. All explanations and excuses he trod under foot with utter scornfulness. 'I want that problem; I don't want any reasons why you haven't it,' he would say.

"I did study it two hours.'

"That's nothing to me; I want the lesson. You need not study it at all, or you may study it ten hours, just to suit yourself. I want the lesson.'

"It was tough for a green boy; but it seasoned me. In less than a month I had the most intense sense of intellectual independence and courage to defend my recitations.

"One day his cold, calm voice fell upon me in the midst of a demonstration, "No!"

"I hesitated, then went back to the beginning, and on reaching the same point again, "No!" uttered in a tone of conviction, barred my progress.

"The next!' and I sat down in red confusion.

"He, too, was stopped with 'No!' but went right on, finished, and as he sat down was awarded with 'Very well.'

"Why,' whispered I, 'I recited it just as he did, and you said "No!"'

"Why didn't you say "Yes," and stick to it? It is not enough to know your lesson; you must know that you know it. You have learned nothing till you are sure. If all the world says "No," your business is to say "Yes," and prove it.'

J. CUNNINGHAM SMITH.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

SANDOW'S ADVICE ON HEALTH.

As regards sleep, it should be regular, if possible. The old saw about early to bed and early to rise is literally and absolutely true in practice.

Ten hours for youngsters and eight hours for adults is about right.

An apple or orange first thing after the morning tub is a very healthy habit, and is more generally practised than people think.

The cold tub every morning is now an essential in the life of every self-respecting man or woman. Regarding this I can only say that, to my mind, the morning bath is an absolute necessity, if health of mind and body is desired. But it should not be overdone. If you do not feel glowing and happy after your dip, cut down your time you are in the water, or take the chill off the water, until you feel no discomfort; but the reverse after your tub. In some cases, when the heart is weak, you may have to restrict it to a chest sponge, or a sponge down; but experience is the only criterion.

The morning exercise should be honest work. The whole mind should be bent upon each movement, and you should leave off warm, if not perspiring, and happily tired for the time being. A minute or so should elapse between the exercise and the cold bath, to let the heart get regular in action again. After the bath, rub down vigorously, and dress quickly.

I emphasize the point about exercise being honest, downright hard work, because that is what constitutes the distinction between systematic and recreative exercise. Of course this is for the sedentary.—“Sandow's Magazine.”

THE ELECTRON THEORY.

Professor Crookes, in an address before the Royal Society, on “Radical Activity and the Electron Theory,” said:

“Electrons are described as atoms of electricity—Lord Kelvin's satellites—disembodied discharges of electricity, which were possibly the basis of matter itself. Some rare metals, he said, had been recently discovered, such as radium, which possessed the property of emitting electrons at ordinary temperatures, and capable of producing light which would pass through opaque bodies. As instancing the tremendous energy of the electron, Professor Crookes said that the power latent in a gramme of electrons would be sufficient

to lift the British navy to the top of Ben Nevis. The lecturer here exhibited two very beautiful experiments with a diamond and a ruby, which he caused to glow with extraordinary radiance inside a vacuum tube while they were being ‘bombaraded with electrons.’ The electrons threw a shadow if allowed to fall upon an opaque substance; and, if the shadow were prolonged, a curious permanent effect would be produced upon glass, which would remain if the glass were melted and reblown. Electrons falling from a piece of metal carried away particles of the metal as well, and gold was easily volatilized in this manner, while platinum, if allowed to arrest the abnormal velocity of the electrons, would be raised to an extremely high degree of temperature.” In concluding, Professor Crookes said: “I think we have almost reached the stage where matter and force seem to merge into one another.”

FARINACEOUS SOUP DIET IN TYPHOID.

A. Siebert reports, in the “North-western Lancet,” results of his experiments in the treatment of 153 cases of typhoid fever, in which the diet consisted exclusively of barley, rice, lentil, or pea-soup, thoroughly boiled and strained. After the first few days the yolk of a fresh egg was added. The patient was given about two quarts of the soup in twenty-four hours. The good results of this dietary have been absence of delirium, clean tongue, disappearance of diarrhoea when present, and easy control of temperature.

MAN'S PERFECTION.

In the face of the magnificent story of evolution in the past, who will set limits to its future course? If the diviner order of which Aurelius and Jesus dreamed would be the cap and crown of things, what hinders us from actually anticipating it? Why not say, with

that most scientific of modern imaginative writers, George Eliot:

"I too rest in faith
That man's perfection is the crowning flower,
Toward which the urgent sap in life's great
tree
Is pressing,—seen in puny blossoms now,
But in the world's great morrows to expand
With broadest petal and with deepest glow."

And so I see a new faith rising in the hearts of men and organizing itself in human society. It will have the human interests, the practical sense, the sanity of Confucius, but in the service of the grand ideals of an Aurelius or a Jesus. It will, with Buddha, loosen the cords that bind men so tightly to the earth, and master all other loves than the love of right and the love of love; and yet it will seek to organize right and love in the daily work of the world, and no service to man shall be so material or so low that it may not also be holy. It will, with Socrates, inspire to all science, but the darling effort of science shall be to find out the way to those far and shining heights that shall be anew the object of the aspirations and worship of men, to ascertain the laws and true methods of advance. Under the stress of the new faith, wrought organically out of the present and the past, men will again look beyond themselves, will again be sanctified, will again feel a glow in the heart, and feel themselves happy in contributing ever so little to so divine a result.—Walter M. Salter.

SENSE OF DIRECTION IN MAN.

With regard to the question of the means by which animals find their way home from a long distance, a striking account in relation to man will be found in the English translation of the "Expedition to North Siberia," by Von Wrangel. He there describes the wonderful manner in which the natives kept a true course toward a particular spot while passing for a long distance through hummock ice, with incessant changes of direction, and with no guide in the heavens or on the frozen sea. He

states (but I quote only from memory of many years' standing) that he, an experienced surveyor and using a compass failed to do that which these savages easily effected. Yet no one will suppose that they possessed any special sense which is quite absent in us. We must bear in mind that neither a compass, nor the North star, nor any other such sign suffices to guide a man to a particular spot through an intricate country or through hummocky ice when many deviations from a straight course are inevitable, unless the deviations are allowed for, or a sort of "dead reckoning" is kept. All men are able to do this in a greater or less degree, and the natives of Siberia apparently to a wonderful extent, though probably in an unconscious manner. This is effected chiefly, no doubt, by eyesight, but partly, perhaps, by the sense of muscular movement, in the same manner as a man with his eyes blinded can proceed (and some men much better than others) for a short distance in a nearly straight line, or turn at right angles, or back again. The manner in which the sense of direction is sometimes suddenly disarranged in very old and feeble persons, and the feeling of strong distress which, as I know, has been experienced by persons when they have suddenly found out that they have been proceeding in a wholly unexpected and wrong direction, leads to the suspicion that some part of the brain is specialized for the function of direction. Whether animals may not possess the faculty of keeping a dead reckoning of their course in a much more perfect degree than can man, or whether this faculty may not come into play on the commencement of a journey when an animal is shut up in a basket, I will not attempt to discuss, as I have not sufficient data.—Charles Darwin.

FOOD AND MIND.

A horse can live and do a good deal of dull work on hay, but spirit and speed require grain. There is no self-supplied, perennial fountain within the

animal that enables him to expend more in the way of muscular power than he receives in the way of muscular stimulus and nourishment.

Food, in its quality and amount, up to the limit of healthful digestion, is set over against and exactly measures, under ordinary circumstances, the quality and amount of labor of which a horse is capable. So a cow can live on corn and corn-stalks; but it would not be reasonable to suppose that she would give any considerable amount of milk on so slender a diet. We do not expect rich milk in large quantities to be yielded by a cow that is not bountifully fed with the most nutritious food. The same fact attaches to land. We cannot get out of the land more than there is in it; and, having once exhausted it, we are obliged to put into, in fertilizers, all we wish to take from it in the form of vegetable growth. Wherever there is an outgo there must be an equal income, or exhaustion will be the inevitable consequence. The principle which these familiar facts so forcibly illustrate is a very important one in its connection with human life. We cannot get any more out of human life than we put into it. All civilization is an illustration of what can be accomplished by feeding the human mind. All barbaric and savage life is an illustration of mental and moral starvation. The differences among mankind are the results of difference in the nourishments on which their minds are fed. A "change of pasture makes fat calves," we are told, and anyone who has noticed the effect upon an active mind of its translation from one variety of social and moral influences to another will recognize the truth of the proverb. It is astonishing to see how little it takes to keep some people, and how very little such people become on their diet.—Dr. Holland.

PLATO ON IMMORTALITY.

The doctrine of a future life is as ancient as the past, but with primitive

men it was a very crude doctrine. Plato, some 500 years before Christ, seems to have had the most lofty conception of it, and it is thus expressed in Jowett's translation of "Phaedo," where he makes Socrates say:

"Those also who are remarkable for having led holy lives are released from this earthly prison [the first state of the dead] and go to their pure home which is above and dwell in the purer earth [the second state]; and those who have duly purified themselves with philosophy [wisdom and righteousness] live henceforth altogether without the body in mansions fairer far than these which may not be described, and of which the time would fail me to tell. . . . Therefore I say, let a man be of good cheer about his soul who has cast away the pleasures and ornaments of the body as alien to him, and rather hurtful in their effects, and has followed after the pleasures of knowledge in this life; who has adorned the soul in her own proper jewels, which are temperance and justice and courage and nobility and truth—in these arrayed she is ready to go on her journey to the world below when her time comes. . . .

"Then, Cebes, beyond question the soul is immortal and imperishable and our souls will truly exist in another world. . . . But then, O my friends, he said, if the soul is really immortal, what care should be taken of her, not only in respect of the portion of time which is called life, but of eternity! And, the danger of neglecting her from this point of view does indeed appear to be awful. If death had only been the end of all, the wicked would have had a good bargain in dying, for they would have been happily quit not only of their body, but of their own evil together with their souls. But now as the soul plainly appears to be immortal there is no release or salvation from evil except the attainment of the highest virtue and wisdom."



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

Child Culture.

BY UNCLE JOE,

Philanthropist and Thinker.

567.—Myrtle Harrison.—This little cherub is one of nature's own making. She has come into the world ready for almost any experience, and will be ready

old in her way of doing things, and will not be contented to settle down to old-fashioned methods. She will make any house lively wherever she is. In fact,



FIG. 567.—MYRTLE HARRISON.

Age, 12 months. Circumference of head, 18 inches. Complexion, medium.

to do her share of work and take upon herself responsibilities. She must be kept a little girl as long as possible, and allowed to develop slowly. Her tendency of mind leads her to ask a great many questions, and to see everything that is going on around her.

Her head is remarkably high, which will set her thinking. She will be quite

she is so easily impressed with new ideas that she will find it particularly difficult to satisfy her desires and wishes. She will be a liberal-hearted, broad-minded, philanthropist, and could be trained to become a first-class physician.

Her neck is rather short for the weight of her brain and the size of her head; therefore she must be encouraged

to grow up strong, and live in the open air as much as possible, and study more from nature than books for the first six years of her life.

We believe that she has inherited mental capacity from her father, and he must be a philanthropic teacher, lecturer, or professional man.

CHILD STUDY.

At the convention of the Dominion Educational Association, held in Ottawa last August, Mr. William Scott, principal of the Toronto Normal School, in a paper on "What Child Study has Done for Education," brought before the Association the following results:

1. Child study has freshened and heightened interest in children, and has inspired the teacher with a greater reverence for the little lives intrusted to her care.

2. It has shown that many so-called stupid children are suffering from growths in the nose or pharynx, causing them to hear imperfectly. These can be removed by a surgeon, and the child at once becomes normal.

3. It has shown that fine writing, small straight-hand drawing, the intricate work of some kindergartens, and the use of the fingers in carving in manual training with young children, are all contrary to the law written in their nerve-centres.

4. It has shown that the strongest potential capacity in the child is that for action; that this capacity for action takes the direction of imitation, and hence everyone who comes within the ken of the child becomes his teacher.

5. It has shown that each organ has its nascent period, and that neglect at any stage of development is always expensive; that periods of interest correspond to the nascent periods of the motor organs; that the time of interest is the time of opportunity, and that

neglect of this opportunity results in irreparable damage.

6. It has supplied many useful lessons regarding fatigue, e.g., mental fatigue is sooner induced where work is distasteful; the body wearies quicker when the mind is tired, and the mind more quickly when the body is tired; hence, to secure the best results with the greatest economy of time and effort, pupils should work well when at work, and frequent periods of rest should be provided, etc.

7. It has demonstrated that formal physical exercise such as drill heightens rather than dispels mental fatigue.

8. It has shown that the time of physical growth is also the time of mental acquisition, and the old notion that rapidly growing children, if normal, should be removed from school has been thoroughly disproved.

9. It has shown that the period of adolescence is of supreme importance; that youths are now vulnerable to all kinds of temptations, and that genuine sympathy is necessary at this time to assist the youth into full manhood or womanhood.

10. It has shown what can be taught to a child, and that children are much more interested in what an object can do, and what it is good for, than in its visible aspects.

11. Because some children are eye-minded, some ear-minded, and others motor-minded, it is impossible to teach all in the same way.

12. It has shown that it is impossible to teach morality by mere word of mouth, and has given the quietus to those who think that what is in the intellect must necessarily be in the heart, and find expression for itself in the conduct.

[13. We would like to add that Child Study brings out a knowledge of the true talent of each child, and shows that No. 11 applies to mental faculties as well as to the senses.—ED. P. J.]



Phrenology and Cupid.

(Continued from April No.)

PART III.

THE EVEN SONG.

The Jubilee of Love, the Even Song,
The Golden Wedding of the Youth and
Maid,
The Man and Woman, Manus stalwart,
strong,
And sweet Womana, fair to look upon.

St. Valentine's Night and Cathedral
Chimes
Ring out a greeting to all near and far
In celebration of the Wedding Day,
The Golden Wedding Hour of Youth and
Maid
Who long ago gave troth of knowledge-
love
In the Cathedral of Phrenology.

St. Valentine's Night and Cathedral
Chimes
Ring out a greeting to the wedding
guests,
The friends of old who witnessed plight-
ed troth
Of Youth and Maid and gave their ben-
son.

Here St. Phrenology, the Guide, the
Friend,
In honor of these twain, Disciples leal,
(Apostles, too, have they been of her
truth)
Has welcome made, her ev'ry wish ful-
filled;
Has garlanded with her own hand the
dome
Whose myriad lights shine star-like thro'
rare blooms
O'er scene of beauteous festivity;
Has tassellated the Cathedral walls
With floral loveliness and hung thereon
The faces of her Most Beloved, aye,
Of her Immortals.

O'er the Marriage Shrine
A halo rests, a bright and flaming
light,—
Its circling gold the emblem of Love's
troth—
And 'neath it as in fire are writ the
names
Of Manus and Womana, who these years
Have lived as One, in golden happiness.
Margaret Isabel Cox.

(To be continued.)

THE CONSERVATION OF POWER.*

The forensic thought of the twentieth century is the conservation of power.

As we are living in a very practical age we look at things in a very different light from what we used to fifteen years ago. We might almost be called selfish for wanting to make use of every power that we possess to its utmost limits and capacity; but instead of selfishness being at the root of conservation of power, I think we can more correctly call it a practical desire to economize time, energy, psychic force, and physical strength.

If the Hundred Year Club were to choose a motto for its guidance, it certainly ought to select the following:

"The conservation of power is the means of lengthening everyone's life."

Success is obtained by means of conserving our power at the right moment and in the right way. The old maxim

that "Knowledge is power" greets us at every turn in the consideration of this subject, as follows:

(1) Knowledge of our innate mental capacity.

(2) Knowledge of our physical power and endurance.

(3) Knowledge of nature, and how she can be used to help man in all his modern inventions.

We conserve power, then, by knowledge. Formerly men walked to their places of business before carriages were in common use; then horse-power came into vogue; then we advanced so that steam superseded horse-power; and, lastly, electricity and compressed air have superseded or ore superseding steam. But the knowledge of electricity that is taught in our universities to-day was not known to a great extent in the days when

* Paper read before "The Hundred Year Club," March 11th.

our grandfathers trudged along the great highways or took days for a short journey in a stage-coach over rough country roads; and it is only through the enlightenment of knowledge that we have the questionable privilege to-day of being run down by an automobile in Broadway.

Fifty years ago women used the spinning-wheel to weave the wool to make their own garments and to knit their own stockings. Now the spinning-wheel is a curiosity, knitting by hand is almost an unknown art in modern society, and weaving by machinery has taken the place of knitted garments and hand-made materials.

HEALTH.

A knowledge of health is the great panacea for the right use of our talents, and I am glad to say that our knowledge in this direction has increased with every other line of study. Children are taught physiology in schools, and, where a half-century ago people had to be content with baths from a hand-basin, now every new tenant wants a perfectly fitted-up bath-room, with hot and cold water. Public baths are being erected in different parts of large cities, and the principles of health are being instilled into the minds of everyone.

MEDICINE.

Our ideas of medicine have largely changed, and now, instead of depending upon drugs to conserve our physical strength, we are told to use our will-power, and suggest to ourselves rational thoughts concerning health, and then we shall be able to maintain it. To be sure, in the olden days, the Greeks and Romans knew the benefit of the culture of the body, for it was with them a part of their regular school régime. It is related of Cicero that he once found himself a victim of dyspepsia, and, instead of consulting the physicians, he gave his attention to the gymnasium, and at the end of two years he emerged as strong and robust as ever.

DRESS.

The conservation of power is largely helped by the dress we wear. We should dress to suit our work, and not to suit Dame Fashion. The rainy-day skirt has superseded or is superseding the long, trailing dress, that gathered the microbes, the mud, and impurities of the street and office. Women are learning how to conserve their power by not wearing shoes that pinch or waist-bands that draw in a very important part of their organization.

EDUCATION.

We are conserving our power in study by teaching children to read by memory of sounds before they learn to spell or write. This method is adopted in the teaching of foreign languages as well as in our own.

DIET.

We are learning to conserve our power by eating those things that will build up and nourish and restore our wasted tissues, instead of catering to our appetites, and indulging in those foods and drinks which are simply pleasing to an artificial palate or taste. We are, in other words, learning what not to eat, which is as important a question to learn as what to eat. What is one man's meat is another man's poison, and so there are as many kinds of fads in eating as there are religious creeds. One man finds he can live on fruit and nuts, another on raw vegetables, and another on raw wheat and no bread. Nature has been so plentiful in her supply of natural food that surely we do not need to do much cooking in this advanced age, and the housewife can be grateful to our knowledge of dietetics to conserve strength.

EXERCISE.

Knowledge of out-door exercise and athletics helps us to-day to understand our needs from a physical stand-point, so that a girl as well as a boy has her athletic club and gymnasium, and is free to use her lung-power, breathe properly, and send her circulation down into her feet.

WEALTH.

The conservation of power is what every business man in Wall Street is trying to understand to-day, but with too many people it is used to amass wealth instead of to perfect the whole organization. Men die at sixty, when they should live to eighty and 100 years of age. They have not learned the concentration of thought. They try to do too many things, and strain their nerves and dissipate their strength, instead of doing the most important part of their work first. Napoleon said he "would make circumstances." Here is the key to power: to use its conditions as agents for our purposes, instead of endeavoring to accomplish two days' work in one by burning the candle at both ends. Women have not yet learned the key to conserve their energy, but, instead, they race from one club meeting to another. Club-life for women is excellent in its way, but when

it becomes a luxury, the vital energy is sapped and nervous prostration is the result. Prince Henry has learned why so many Americans need to annually take a trip abroad for rest and relaxation. The American woman has not learned yet how to relax. She has made herself positive to her conditions, in stead of sometimes allowing herself to become negative. The mind does not become focused, but wanders over too many subjects to allow of strength for attainment in any one direction. Edison and Marconi, Shakespeare and Bacon, Paderewski and Kubelik, Rubinstein and Chopin, have all learned the art of concentration of mind; and in science, art, business, and all professional pursuits the secret of success lies in concentration.

THE MIND.

Thus a knowledge of the mind and its faculties, the brain and its organs, the body and its functions serve as the conservation of power that we need most to consider. Oliver Wendell Holmes, with that charming blend of wit and scientific knowledge that gave the distinction to his writings, talked of the bulbous-headed fellows steaming as they write, and showed how to meet the demands of thought and imagination. "The brain," he said, "must have its full share of blood circulation, for when there is any great demand to be made upon the brain there must be no rival in the full liver or the actively digesting glands of the gastric mucous membrane. We must not eat heavily if we are soon to think hard. Either our ideas or our dinner will be neglected, and lie a sorry weight upon our head or our epigastrium. Enough fuel to sustain the fire of life is necessary for work, but to heap on the coal we only deaden the over-burdened flame." The great workers in any direction (but a purely physical one) have, for the most part, been abstemious men. Carlyle was justified in declaring a capacity for work to be the essence of genius, and a man can only become a genius by conserving

his power. Whatever great man's life is read, no matter how brilliant his natural gift, sooner or later he is found to have worked with unswerving constancy. Others as gifted have made no less a mark. It was in the will and the power to work that the genius asserted itself.

MENTAL POWERS.

A knowledge of our mental powers is necessary for the true conservation of our working-power. The proof of this is to be found every day in two ways: first, in the men who are working at the wrong thing, but might be working in the proper direction if they had only started right in life; the second proof is shown in those who are working in their correct sphere, and who are thoroughly enjoying the exercise of their abilities and natural talents. It is doubtful whether Raphael would have ever made a Shakespeare, or whether De Quincey could ever have made a Raphael. It is fortunate for some people that they are willing to fight their way through mountains of difficulties, and succeed in winning success at the work they like the best; but woe to the man who has to work against the grain through the stupidity of an ambitious parent, who wants to see his child working in a profession when he would do better as a mechanic, engineer, or inventor.

REPOSE.

We consider the most important fact for an American to remember in order to conserve power is to take a full share of sleep and rest. There is very little rest in New York City, and the citizens suffer in consequence. Eight hours' sleep should be procured by every adult, and ten hours by every child.

The conservation of power, we repeat, comes to us as a result of knowledge; knowledge comes to us as the result of effort, and effort comes to us as the result of concentration of mind, relaxation, and rest.

J. A. Fowler.

INVISIBLE SPECTACLES.

A PHRENOLOGICAL EXPERIENCE.

One morning two little girls were on their way to school when one of their school-mates came running almost breathless to overtake them.

"Irene and Ruth, why don't you wait?" she cried, as she came up with them.

The girls halted, and the elder, Irene, said:

"Why, Marion, what made you run so? We didn't see you, or we should have stopped and waited until you reached us."

Just then another school-girl came up and joined them, and the four walked slowly on together, while their tongues kept up a rapid chatter in school-girl fashion. But they seemed to have a new

and interesting subject to talk about this morning.

"O, Iradel, wasn't it splendid?" said Marion to the last comer as she joined them, "and to think that Irene and Ruth were too poky slow to come out last night to hear the lecture."

"But I thought we shouldn't care much for it, so we stayed at home to study our lessons," replied Irene.

"But you would have learned ever so much more at the lecture. And you don't know how much you missed."

"Well, what was it all about?" asked Irene.

"There was so much I can't tell you all. He is a Phrenologist, and he gave a fine lecture, illustrated with ever so many pictures. At the close of the lecture he had some gentlemen and ladies to come up on the platform, and he told such funny, true things about some of them that the audience just stamped and laughed and cheered, and it was splendid."

"What is a Phrenologist, any way?" asked Ruth.

"O, you dear little gosling," returned Iradel, "did you ever hear of the X-rays? Well, a Phrenologist is something like that; he has some way of looking into people, and he discovers lots of things that nobody else knows anything about. He can tell them about their health, but, what's better, he tells what is in their minds and what they are good for. He is a creature who looks at you and then knows a great deal more about you than you do about yourself. And, O, girls, the Phrenologist is coming to visit our school to-day; he said so, and let us ask him what we had best make of ourselves."

When they reached the school-house, one of the boys standing in the doorway called out:

"Hello, little Ruth, what made you miss the show last night? It was better than seeing the elephant."

"What was better than the elephant?" asked Ruth.

"The Phrenologist, of course," answered the boy.

This was a country-place where the large and small children attended school together. Ruth was a little girl ten years old and rather small for her age. She had never before heard of a Phrenologist, but she had gone to one show where there was an enormous elephant, and she thought if a Phrenologist was an animal anything like that and came to the school-house she would just sit very still in her seat close beside her older sister Irene.

Soon after school opened the Phrenologist came, and Ruth saw he was just a

man, after all their making so much fuss about him. Her eyes scanned him closely.

"A very nice man," was her mental comment, "he has gray eyes and his hair is a little gray, about like papa's."

Then she nudged her sister and whispered:

"Where is his X-ray that he sees people with?"

Sister Irene smiled and frowned. "Don't whisper, or the teacher will notice it. He doesn't have any, that isn't the way he sees people."

Then Ruth was puzzled and tried to study it out for herself. Soon the teacher handed him a book, and he put on a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles to look at it.

"That's it!" she almost exclaimed out loud, "a curious kind of spectacles, that's the way he looks into people."

At recess the children gathered around the Phrenologist, because he asked them to come and get acquainted with him. Ruth was a shy little girl and kept behind the others, although she tried to see and hear everything. Finally the Phrenologist reached out his arm and drew Ruth right up to him and seated her on his knee, and said:

"Here's a little girl that takes my fancy. She has a fine, harmonious organization. She is rather diffident and reticent, but thinks a great deal. She inclines to keep out of the way and gives up her rights too much; she needs to be encouraged and pushed forward, while her sister there would better be held back somewhat. This little girl is and always will be a favorite wherever she is well known. She will make friends wherever she is and keep them. Praise won't hurt her; she has less vanity than most women, and she needs to be more self-assertive. She has an affectionate, lovable disposition. She possesses much natural practical good sense and is a clear, sound reasoner, and can learn almost anything. She knows and can do more than people generally suppose. Her excellent quality of brain with its deep convolutions gives her more brain-power than one might suppose with a first glance at the size of her head. The temperaments are very evenly balanced; and, although there is a good deal of the vital, I advise her to think less and play out doors more. I venture to say that she has some problem perplexing her mind now. What is it, little one?"

Now Ruth was wondering how he could see that the convolutions of her brain were deep, and she wished she could get a pair of spectacles like that, and she replied to him in a confused way:

"I—I was thinking if I could get a pair of spectacles like yours——"

"Spectacles like mine! What would you do with them?"

"Look into people like you do," said Ruth confidently.

Then a shout of laughter from the school children gave the Phrenologist time to realize what she meant.

"You never saw or heard of a Phrenologist before, did you?"

"No, sir," answered Ruth.

The man put her gently off his knee, but kept his arm around her as she stood beside him, and said:

"I like this little girl because she is so entirely genuine; there never will be any sham in her nature. At the close of last night's lecture I announced that I expected to remain in this vicinity some months and would give a course of lessons on Phrenology and that the person having the best balanced head would be given a free ticket of admission to my lectures and course of lessons in Phrenology. I never have had as young a pupil as little Ruth, yet her fine head has won the premium, and she has intuition and clearness of intellect that will enable her to use to good purpose the phrenological spectacles that I intend to give her."

Then the school children gave a loud hurrah for the professor and another prolonged cheer for their favorite school-fellow. And Ruth was so delighted that she hardly knew how to thank her new friend for offering to give her the wonderful spectacles. She took good-naturedly all the children's jokes in reference to her phrenological spectacles. And as she afterwards attended regularly the lectures and lessons she soon understood the phrenological way of looking into people, and became so apt a pupil that in after years some declared that the professor had really given her a pair of spectacles with remarkable penetrating power, and there was no use for anybody to try to hide anything from her, for she could see right through people and know whatever was in their minds and hearts. When asked how she knew so much and why she did the right things, she would answer with a smile, saying it was on account of the invisible spectacles given her by Phrenology that gave her power to see things as they really were and not as they might appear to be.

Lisa Biddle.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

EIGHTY-ONE AND A FACTORY GIRL.

Miss Kate Miller, of Fredericksburg, Pa., is said to be the oldest "factory girl" in the United States. She has passed her eighty-first birthday, and is described as still vigorous and capable of doing as much work as women sixty years younger. She has seldom missed a day from work in the factory where she has been employed for more than twenty years.

NEVER TOO OLD TO MARRY.

Henry Eaton, aged eighty-eight, and a thrice-married woman, aged eighty-seven, entered the Kilburn registry office yesterday morning, and were made man and wife.

The aged and happy couple left for Reading for their honeymoon.

WOMEN AS STATION-MASTERS.

The head of the Riazan-Ural Railway, in Russia, recently asked the Minister of Communication to allow the women who have passed their examinations at the Railway School at Saratof to hold places as station masters, baggage inspectors, and telegraph superintendents. The reason assigned for the request was the scarcity of educated and trustworthy men. The permission was granted by the Minister.

POLLY'S PLAN.

"I can always work when I play."

Said Polly to Molly one day.

"But work all alone isn't fun.

So I thought of a plan not to shirk.

It's pretending to play when I work;

And, before I know it, it's done!"

—The Churchman.

Mother (in her daughter's boudoir)—I like that young man exceedingly. While he was in the parlor waiting for you I happened to go in, and surprised him reading the Bible. The silly boy looked dreadfully confused, just as if true piety was something to be ashamed of. I soon set his mind at rest on that point, and he seemed quite relieved.

The Young Man (at the club)—That girl is thirty years old. I saw it in their family Bible.—New York Weekly.

Husband—My dear, I want to ask you one favor before you go off on that long visit.

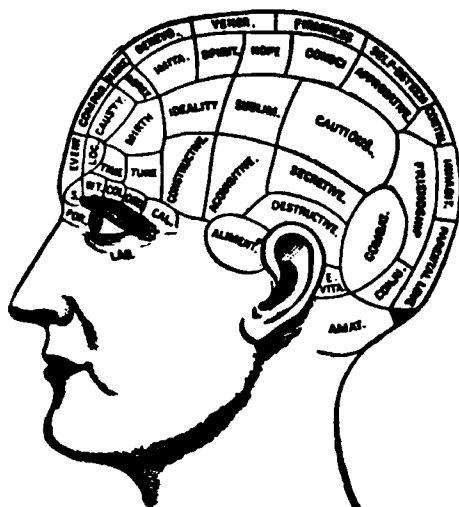
Wife—A thousand, my love. What is it?

Husband—Don't try to put the house in order before you leave.

Wife—It isn't hard work.

Husband—Perhaps not; but think of the expense of telegraphing to you every time I want to find anything.—Collier's Weekly.

THE
Phrenological Journal
 AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.
 (1838)
 INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine
 (1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JULY, 1902.

"Self-knowledge is necessary for success in Life."

FREEDOM.

(July 4, 1902.)

I bid thee, Soul, to reign
 And sceptre bear;
 Self, Life, is thy domain,
 Thy kingdom fair.
 Thy kingdom is the earth
 And all therein;
 Thy crown is thine own worth.
 I bid thee—*act*.

I bid thee, Soul, to cast
 Out all of fear;
 Heed not thy future, past.
 Not wisest seer
 Can tell more true than thou
 What thou shalt be;
 Thy future is thy *now*,
 Thy *will* to be.

I bid thee, Soul, be free;
 Slave be not thou;
 To life bend not the knee;
 Be free—and *now*.
 I bid thee, Soul, arise;
 Thy fetters break;
 I bid thee see the skies.
Awake! Awake!

M. I. C.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

In order to succeed in life one must give interest, spirit and enthusiasm, mind and strength. Success does not come by wishing for it. Push is the word that explains much of the wonderful achievements and triumphant progress of this present century, but

it is push along well-directed lines that brings success. The person who thinks that anybody can succeed along any line, if the person simply pushes ahead, finds out his mistake in the long run. Cities have been built, and the globe has been girdled with railroads, but the

work has been done by those who were equipped for the task. A person who is a specialist in piano-playing is not necessarily able to construct railroads or build cities. It is these fine differences of mental and physical adaptability that the American Institute of Phrenology points out to its students in the autumn course which commences in September. This is not the only reason why a course in Phrenology is recommended.

Everyone who can arrange to take his holiday during the months of September and October would do well to spend them in New York, and receive a training that will benefit him all his life.

People are beginning now to think where they will spend their vacations, and, as we know that many people cannot be away from business for an unlimited amount of time, we would therefore advise those who are able to secure the two months' holiday to take it in the above way, when the heat of the summer has waned a little and the climate is thoroughly enjoyable. It is the period of the year when New York looks at her best, and also when advantages of diet can be fully appreciated by those who are fruit and nut-eaters or vegetarians.

Our desire is to help all we can, for we know we are in a position to do so, and are surrounded by a fine museum of skulls, busts, etc., which has taken over sixty years to collect, and have the best authorized methods of instruction on the subject.

We wish our friends to make this announcement known to their associates, so that the young and the old may unite their interest in the study of mankind.

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 able to do all kinds of phrenological work equally well, and we are anxious to find out those who will excel in lecturing, making examinations, or in writing for the press.

For fuller particulars, write the secretary of the Institute.

THE NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Some surprise will no doubt be expressed on the appointment of the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert as successor to Lord Pauncefote as British Ambassador to Washington, especially as he is a comparatively young man to fill such an important diplomatic office; but, although Lord Pauncefote was well on in years, the world to-day is ready to welcome younger men to posts of honor. When we think of President Roosevelt as being the youngest President that America has ever seen in the White House, we should not perhaps wonder that the most important Ambassador's office should be filled by a man who is but forty-five years of age. Mr. Herbert began his official duties when he was twenty years old, just after completing his education, and has been, since that period, connected with some Court as Secretary.

In 1879 he was appointed attaché to the Embassy in Paris. In 1883 he was made second Secretary at Paris, and was transferred to Washington in 1888, where he acted as Chargé d'affaires for four months. He was pro-

moted to be Secretary of Legation in 1892, and the succeeding year was transferred to a like place at The Hague. There he remained until 1894, when he was transferred to Constantinople, and was Chargé d'affaires, in the absence of Sir Philip Currie, in the time of the Armenian massacres. For the skill he displayed in this emergency he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath. In 1897 he was made Secretary to the Embassy of Rome, and was transferred to his present post in August, 1898, when he was appointed a Minister Plenipotentiary in the diplomatic service. His appointment at Washington has been warmly received by the Administration, Mr. Herbert having been a personal friend of President Roosevelt when they were together in official capacity—one as a member of the Civil Service Commission, and the other Secretary of Legation. He was exceedingly popular in the best society during his official work in this country. At that time there were many important incidents which brought him into considerable prominence as a diplomatic representative. He has left a position as First Secretary of the Embassy of Paris with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary.

In 1888 he married Miss Lelia Wilson, a daughter of R. T. Wilson, and a sister to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. In few instances does the British Government employ an official of such high rank in the post of Secretary of Embassy, and we have no doubt in our minds but what his new responsibilities will be carried out with satisfaction to all connected with the administration at Washington.

His head indicates that he is a man

of exceptional discernment; that he is able to adjust himself to the needs of intellectual, technical, and shrewd, tactful work. He appears to have large Ideality, which, joined with his Language, will make him particularly diplomatic and wise in the carrying out of his official duties. He is, however,



HON. MICHAEL HENRY HERBERT, BRITISH
AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON.

more than a diplomat. He is an all-round kind of man, who could suit himself to social conditions as well as to legal and technical matters. We believe that he will prove himself a worthy successor to so prominent a man as Lord Pauncefote, although he has not the gray hair possessed by the former Dean of the diplomatic corps of Washington. Mr. Herbert is a highly intellectual man. His forehead is broad and high, and we believe that he will discern the needs of his country when called upon to use that skill that was so manifested by his predecessor.

Summer Resorts.

THE WATER GAP SANITARIUM.

Many persons are thinking where they will pass the summer, and look for a word from us on the matter.

We therefore have pleasure in mentioning The Water Gap Sanitarium, which is superintended by Dr. F. Wilson Hurd, and his daughter, Dr. Fanny Brown. The place is pleasantly situated in North Water Gap, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, a most lovely spot for a summer rest, where one can also get treatment by water, massage, oil rubbings, electricity, etc. The place is situated two miles from the noted Delaware Water Gap, and carriages meet specified trains.

Dr. C. O. Sahler's, Kingston, N. Y., is amongst the charming resorts.

DR. SHEPARD'S SANITARIUM.

Those persons who are confined to their business or profession during the summer months should take advantage of paying a visit to Dr. Shepard's Sanitarium in Brooklyn, where they will have the best of care given to them in the Turkish bath treatment, massage, etc. The place is finely located on Washington Heights, and is in a convenient vicinity for travellers to and from New York, or to the sea-side resorts in Long Island.

DR. JACKSON'S SANITARIUM, DANSVILLE.

For semi-invalids who can enjoy themselves in a large and beautifully appointed sanitarium, who desire some local treatment or certain baths, we

can confidently recommend Jackson's Sanitarium at Dansville. Many persons get run down, and need to be physically overhauled, and therefore such a place as the above-mentioned will prove a panacea in time of need.

DR. MILLER'S HOTEL.

People who cannot leave New York, and want a comfortable home-like hotel with the accompaniment of Turkish-bath treatment, cannot do better than spend a month with Dr. and Mrs. Miller, both of whom are graduates of hydropathic and hygienic treatment. Thus a person can be fed, housed, and cared for in the city of New York, and he can without any trouble take his Turkish bath, or whichever bath he likes, without wearying himself by travel. He is well cared for, and can secure an excellent home, even if he comes in as a stranger to the city and has not any friends to advise him.

DR. C. O. SAHLER'S SANITARIUM, KINGSTON, N. Y.

One of the pretty and most retired spots along the Hudson is Kingston, and in this place Dr. Sahler has his enlarged and convenient Sanitarium. Persons who are troubled with nervousness and other complaints have been highly benefited by his treatment in the past, and we believe that there are many who desire to learn his methods and take his treatment who will be glad to know of such a place near New York; but, as a matter of fact, he has had patients from all over the country, and therefore he is as well known to people a thousand miles away as he is to those who live in the vicinity.

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.

"Positive Prevention and Cure of Tuberculosis," by the Nature Cure Process. For both the Profession and Laity. Illustrated. By Aug. F. Reinhold, Ph.D., M.D. Published by A. F. Reinhold, New York.

The author of this book says that there is primarily but one ailment that exists, consisting in abnormal material; from its particular location diverse symptoms arise and are designated by different terms. Cleansing processes must be competent to cure and forestall any sickness. The methods described in this volume have proved an absolute panacea for all forms of disease, such as blindness, cancer, diabetes, Bright's disease, syphilis, insanity, epilepsy, etc.

The book is divided into seven parts. The First Part is devoted to "Physiology" and includes Digestion, Excretions, the Nervous System, etc.

The Second Part treats of "The Nature of Disease."

The Third Part contains chapters on "Diagnosis," which explain many characteristics of health and disease.

The Fourth Part contains chapters on "How Health is Lost." Under this head we find many matters discussed, which are interesting to those who are working beyond their strength without knowing it.

The Fifth Part explains "The Prevention of Disease" or Preservation of Health. We here begin from the commencement, and find out three principal rules for preserving health, and start with an explanation of the Feeding of Infants.

The Sixth Part contains chapters on "Restoration of Health by Natural Methods." Those persons who have lost their health and want to know how to regain it will find ample suggestions in this department. Massage, Physical Exercise, and Gymnastic Movements are treated upon in a practical way.

The Seventh Part shows the "Futile Attempts at Restoration of Health by the Methods in Vogue." Stimulants and

Tonics, Alcohol, Hot Drinks, Beef Tea, Grape Cure, Various Kinds of Baths, are discussed here.

On page 405 the various kinds of Temperaments are discussed, and the change of Occupation and of Climate necessary for this condition of the organization.

References are made to the works of Dr. Allison, L.R.C.P., Austin Flint, M.D., Edward B. Foote, Kirke, Kneipp, R. T. Trall, and others.

The work contains 465 pages, and it is printed in a large, readable type, so that it can be taken up and read easily by everyone interested in these matters; and who is not, in these days of hurry and bustle, when so much time is given to the accumulation and the amassing of wealth? Everyone finds the necessity of having good health in order to continue their work, consequently a book of this nature is of value to everyone.

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.

CHARACTER SKETCHES.

660.—J. W. P., North Creek, N. Y.—The photograph of this gentleman indicates that he was an exemplary man. He always set a good example to others, and was able to practice what he preached. He was a man who lived by works as well as faith, not one of those creatures who are always good in theory and poor in practice. He was strict in carrying out his ideas of duty and responsibility, and expected, though he did not always receive, the same treatment that he gave. He was a man singularly free from conditions of mind that were objectionable. He had not so much to overcome in the flesh as many, and therefore was nearer heaven through his experiences in this life than we could say of fifty per cent. of those who walk the streets to-day. His basilar qualities were under the direct control of his moral and intellectual faculties.

661.—J. O. W., The Elms, Md.—This lady's photograph shows great reserve of

mind, so much so that she must suffer terribly from her experiences. She is naturally inclined to be on her guard, to be cautious, anxious, and secretive. Her head is broad above the ears, and she must try and overcome the influence of this tendency by opening out her mind and seeking those circumstances and surroundings that will enable her to come out of herself. Sometimes experiences draw out certain faculties, and we must try and get counterbalancing ones to prevent too high a tension on the ones thus called into activity. She has a keen intellectual type of mind, and thinks, plans, and originates ideas quite freely. She has evidently come from that kind of stock where there was a good deal of organizing work carried out. There is great intensity to her mind, and she is organized on too high a key to live an easy, careless life.

662.—E. E., Chicago, Ill.—This young man is amply endowed with mental calibre to succeed in professional work, and he has a philanthropic tendency of mind. His forehead is exceedingly well developed, consequently he will not be satisfied unless he works out many theories for himself. He has a very inquiring mind, and his Causality will help him to succeed in probing subjects to their ultimatum. He has a lofty head, and his entire character manifests a thoroughly capable mind to understand intricate subjects. He could take up the study of medicine with marked success, and will probably do so if he follows the bent of his mind. He will not be content until he has worked many things out for himself, and will travel along unbeaten tracks, and will work in new fields of discovery.

663.—B. L., Gadsden, Ala.—This lad should be kept back rather than pressed forward with his studies, for his Mental Temperament has taken a start very early in his life, and his physical strength needs to be cared for and developed that it may have a proper influence over his character and give him strength to develop his superior mentality. He should be given a regular course in gymnastics graded to his strength, and should be taught very largely from an objective standpoint. The theory in his studies should be well interlarded with stories and the practical side of the study, so that he may not get worn out. He can be saved a great deal of hard study if he is helped over the difficult points of his education to start with. He will think more than he will talk, and it is of vital importance for him to cultivate his Perceptive faculties. He is a fine lad, and will make a distinguished name for himself in a professional career, if he is properly handled. Some day he must

have a full delineation of character that he may be able to understand himself thoroughly, the sooner the better.

664.—L. F. M., Maynard, Ark.—You have a pretty strong development of the Perceptive faculties, and hence will succeed in practical and scientific work, rather than in mental philosophy or abstract mathematics. You live in the present with an eye on the future, while some men live in the future and let the present take care of itself; that is not the proper way to manage affairs, for if we become too theoretical we lose our control over ourselves and get lost in our theories, and often become unbalanced. You are a scientific investigator, and therefore cannot very well spend much time on useless subjects. Your studies and your reading all point to accurate investigations. You hate to do business with the man who has any guesswork to do, or who is not certain of his facts, and who does not draw correct conclusions. Your advice can generally be followed because you look ahead and see what is going to take place. Your speculations generally turn out as you anticipate. Your brow is remarkably full in development. It helps you to calculate and reckon up profit and loss on everything that interests you. If you take up finance and go into banking, you should become an expert in the work and examine the investments of large trust companies, and in this way branch out and enlarge your sphere of usefulness.

665.—R. O., Anacortes, Wash.—This young man is a little too easy in carrying out his work. He needs to battle more with circumstances and overcome impediments in his way. He must be given more time to develop than many young men, for it will take him longer to build up his character than those who push themselves out into the world through their own exertions. He does a good deal of thinking, and some people may think that his thinking is idle dreams and would prefer him to get started in some real energetic, active, progressive work. He is not built like other people in this respect, and must be encouraged as much as possible, so that he may finally make the most out of his deductions, inventions, and schemes of work. He is in his element when he is cogitating and scheming over his work, but if he takes one whole day to think out one section of his work, probably that one day's work will be worth half a dozen days of other people's work. He must, therefore, begin to encourage himself, and get right down to practical affairs, and use his ingenuity in civil engineering, electrical science, or in some business where he can have full play for his imagination.

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.

W. A. W.—South Wales.—Many thanks for sending us the following cutting from the English edition of the "Review of Reviews." We quote it, thinking it may be of interest to many who are interested in the subject of Phrenology.

In the January number of 1901 there appeared an article on "Lest We Forget." It was quoted from the "Review of Reviews Annual."

The article was written by William T. Stead, and began by saying, "I am glad to find from my many letters from correspondents in England and on the Continent that the pleasure which is experienced in writing my annual 'Lest We Forget' has been shared by many readers whose judgment I most highly value. It was an arduous task to compress into such a short space a survey of the history of a century so much crowded with incident, so momentous in its influence on the destinies of mankind, as that which closed on the 31st of December."

After reviewing some of the letters, some of which were full of praise, others containing words of criticism, he mentions the following, which was from a bishop of the Church of England, who wrote:

"I naturally turned at once to your summary of the religious movement of the century. You seem to me to describe justly man's mission, but you omit to notice the only power by which he can fulfill it. To the words 'be a Christ' (1 John ii. 20), we must add 'In Christ.' So, so only, the call is fulfilled."

"This criticism," says Mr. Stead, "I am afraid, is just, and reminds me of a conversation that Canon Liddon and I had in bygone days, when our Monday afternoon stroll along the embankment used to be one of the treats which I enjoyed. I had been telling him of my visit to Miss Fowler, the Phrenologist in Ludgate Circus. He was very much interested, especially in the remark made by Miss Fowler (who was a total stranger to me at the time), after examining my head, that it would be inevitable for me always to approach every problem from the human rather than from the divine side. 'I do not say,' she said, 'that you do not believe in God, but you will frame your conception of God from

your intense sympathy with the needs of man.' I had almost forgotten the remark, and was expounding with customary vehemence my ideal of the Church and the essential soul of the Christian religion, when Canon Liddon, who had been listening very quietly, said, in reply to a question as to how that conception struck him, 'It reminds me,' he quietly replied, with a smile, 'of what the Phrenologist said to you.'"

This, we may say, was a very interesting examination made about the year 1879, when Mr. Fowler was in America and Miss Fowler had charge of the London office.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The Closing Exercises of the Fowler Institute took place on May 7th, accompanied with unusual interest from its members. A report of this meeting is on the way and will be included in our next issue, if it does not arrive in time to be published herewith. Arrangements are being made for the autumn work, and the officers will be glad to answer any inquiries that may be made concerning the classes, which will reopen in September. Mr. Elliott, the indefatigable Secretary of the Institute, and Mr. C. R. King, the energetic Manager of L. N. Fowler & Co., will be glad to receive any visitors who may pass through London, or who may wish to secure the right kind of books for future study.

FIELD NOTES.

M. M. Cody is lecturing and giving examinations at Bushy Creek, Tex., where he was fifteen years ago.

A number of Phrenologists are laying their plans for the autumn, and at present are at the following places: Mr. and Mrs. George Morris are at Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. Owen Williams, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Otto Hatry, at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. D. M. Ring, at Mantua Station, O.; Mr. Julius Kuhn, at Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Charles F. Boger, at Cincinnati, O.; Mr. M. Cody, at Bushy Creek, Tex.; Mr. R. J. Black, at Charles City, Ia.; Mr. C. A. Hewes, at Wilmington, Del.; Miss Alice M. Rutter, at Atlantic City, N. J.; Miss Adina Minott, at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. G. Cozens has been lecturing

through North Dakota and Manitoba this spring, and will lecture in Ontario, Can., this coming fall.

Mr. Daniel Mackenzie is at Owen Sound, Ontario, Can.

Dr. Constantine F. McGuire has just written a book on "Physical Culture," illustrated with diagrams. The work will be ready this month. A fuller notice will appear later.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The German nation was early in the year represented by a distinguished guest, and receptions and dinners were convened in his honor throughout the United States.

More recently, France has sent her representatives to America to be present at the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue. General Horace Porter, American Consul to France, Senator Lodge, and Ambassador Cambon were some of the speakers at the unveiling, "when President Roosevelt proved himself more than a statesman. He is a man."

On Saturday, May 24th, the Right Hon. Julian Pauncefote, of Preston, G.C.B., G.C.M.B., the first British Ambassador to the United States and the dean of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington, died after a lingering illness. The death of this distinguished statesman will probably be more deeply regretted by the British public than would the loss of any other British diplomatist.

The President passed over into British territory when he called on Lady Pauncefote to extend his sympathy.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Lord Pauncefote was born in Munich, Bavaria, seventy-four years ago, and was the issue of one of the most ancient of British families, whose history is founded in the *Doomsday Book*. Educated as a lawyer his governmental service began in Hong Kong as attorney-general in 1865, and, after much valuable colonial experience, he came to Washington in 1869, first as Minister and afterward as first Ambassador. His service here has been one unbroken record of successful diplomacy. The Bering Sea negotiations were among his earliest works of importance, and it was his familiarity with that difficult subject that led to his selection by the foreign office for the post at Washington. The arbitration treaty negotiated with Secretary Olney was the forerunner of the great work accomplished at The Hague, and it may be said that it embodied some of the most im-

portant principles of the great general convention regulating arbitration afterward framed by The Hague conference. Then came a number of reciprocity treaties and arrangements involving a vast amount of study and work, all of which were perfected as far as the executive branch of our government could co-operate with Lord Pauncefote. Soon after Secretary Hay assumed office, Lord Pauncefote began the task which he himself regarded as the greatest accomplishment of his busy life, namely, to forever set at rest the questions growing out of the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and he entered with energy again upon negotiations, the result of which was the framing of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty recently ratified. For these valuable services the British government did Lord Pauncefote the honor to three times extend the term of his services at Washington, which would otherwise have ceased when he attained the age of seventy years.

The Woman's Law Class of the New York University held its summer reception and tea at the University, Waverley Place, New York, May 24th. Excellent speeches were given by the president of the alumnae, Miss Pettus; Dean Ashley; Dr. Alexander, who represented the Council of the University, Chancellor McCracken, and himself, Professor Alden and Professor Russell. Each speaker had an excellent word of advice to give to the students. Among those present were Mrs. John Fowler Trow, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. James Fairman, Miss Ashley, Miss Jessie A. Fowler, etc.

The last meeting of the Political Study Club, of Orange, was held at the home of Mrs. Sexton. A special reception was given to Miss Susan B. Anthony, who looked hale and hearty and the veritable heroine of the woman suffrage cause.

The commencement exercises of the Pascal Institute were held at the Berkeley Lyceum the end of May, when fifteen bright, intelligent girls received their diplomas from Mrs. Russell Sage, who that morning had cheered the hearts of the officers by handing in her yearly scholarship of \$60. In a few and impressive words she encouraged the girls to make every day's work a good day's work. She looked so motherly upon the young girls (who were all dressed in white and clothed in dresses made by themselves) that everyone felt just as much admiration for her as for the proud recipients of the diplomas. Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mrs. Lozier, Mrs. Devereux Blake, and Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman,

of Columbia College, and Miss Jesup, of the public schools, all made excellent addresses, and told of the work that had been and was being accomplished by the Pascal Institute. An American flag, gift of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., to the Institute was presented by Colonel Josiah C. Long. In the evening of the same day a dramatic and musical entertainment was given at the Berkeley Lyceum for the benefit of the Institute. Both morning and evening entertain-

a renewal of prosperity throughout the country, and hostilities having been ended, we trust that a continued re-examination of questions bearing upon health of mind and body will be taken up with fresh vigor.

We have to extend our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. James Merlin Fitzgerald on their marriage, which took place, May 15th, at Chicago. Mrs. Fitzgerald is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lafayette Rin-



MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.

ments showed that the public are deeply interested in this practical work of philanthropy.

During the past month the principal talk of the day was the restoration of peace in Africa, the close of the war, and the coronation arrangements. Now that persons can confidently look forward to

gle. We trust the union will result in the greatest amount of happiness.

It was about six months ago that Mr. Edward Forest Creevy, Fellow of A. I. P., also of Chicago, was married to the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard H. Elkins. We know that Phrenology was helpful in the directing the interest of both couples.

MEAT AND MUSCLE.

Here is a vegetarian, Karl Mann, winner of the international pedestrian contest from Berlin to Dresden, with a meat eater a bad second in the race. If Mann is not the exception proving the rule, what is to become of the old theory of meat as the chief muscle producer? Must we revise our dietary?

Cereals have been making great encroachments on the breakfast menu. Chops and beefsteak are not what they were in households since the persuasive breakfast food litterateur began to advertise his goods. Man is what his breakfast food is, we are led to believe. And perhaps this particular Mann is the man he is because of some superior cereal "made in Germany." It is these cereals that "put the starch into a man." There is one that "gives longer staying power than meat;" another "one pound of which represents ten pounds of meat;" a third that "supplies the delicate gray substance which lines the tiny cells, without which the strongest muscles are useless."

It is obvious from this that a discriminating choice of breakfast cereals will do much for a man physically while giving him the satisfaction of retaliation on the Beef Trust.

THE MIND AS A HEALTH FACTOR.

"Can the mind make health? Why not?" says a writer in "Health and Home" (Calcutta). The mind can unmake bad habits, and if there is anything in the physical and moral status harder to unmake than a deep-rooted bad habit, the writer has not made its acquaintance. The mind can evolve enough material splendor to cover the world, and, in the other extreme—which ever lies off in threatening attitude—enough debasing evil to poison civilization. It can evolve a science which is the paradox of the age; it can discover and invent and make literature, music, and religion. Why not health? or, in broader words, a complete manhood?

AIR FAMINE.

It seems very strange that "air famine" should cause the death of nearly a third of the children who die before the age of seven. Air is so free that the poorest may have all they want, yet the children of the well-to-do perish from lack of it. It is a common thing to find mothers and nurses who consider that cold air is pure air. Really, cold air may be of the impurest character, and it certainly is found in a cold but hermetically sealed

nursery in the morning. Each sleeping-room should have a cold-air entrance from the outside during the night, and the room should be well aired in the morning as well.—"Motherhood."

THE GOSPEL OF COURAGE AND GOOD-CHEER.

One of the inspiring characters for the semi-invalid who has a natural tendency toward discouragement and the "blues," is Robert Louis Stevenson. All through his long wrestle with disease Stevenson not only kept his own hopefulness, but imparted much of it to others. Professor Genung writes in the same paragraph with Charles Lamb and Walter Scott: "All these luried their hardships in silence, away from the world, while they coined their life's best ore into a mintage of health and good-cheer."—"H. H."

The prize for the best story was awarded to Mr. James Elliott, British Honduras.

See next JOURNAL for future Prize Offers.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have in store for future numbers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL:

- "The Right Use of Our Faculties."
- "Eight Leaders of the British-Boer War."
- "Miss Stone and her Captivity."
- "Is there a Nascent State?"
- "College Education and Business Life," or, "Does a College Education Educate?" Various views upon the above subjects.
- "Science and Invention," including references to Carey Smith, Lord Kelvin, Franklin, Edison, Professor Pupin, Alberto Santos-Dumont, Dr. Loeb.
- "Among Our Colleges," Professor Butler, of Columbia, Miss Woolley, of Mount Holyoke College, etc.
- "The Effect of Music upon Animals."
- "Football and Baseball Playing."
- "What Old Age has Accomplished."
- "The New King of Spain."
- "A Report upon Color Vision."
- "The Women of Batavia who are Vegetarians, and Why They are Trained Athletes."
- "Ahead-of-Date Hospital."
- "The Latest Machine for Telling You What You are Fitted to Do in the World."
- "Industry."

Reviews of Tolstoi's latest book, "What is Religion?" "Letters from Egypt and Palestine," by Dr. Maltie D. Babcock; "The Empire of Business," by Andrew Carnegie.

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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"The American Monthly Review of Reviews"—New York—contains an excellent article on "Oxford and the American Student," by Professor Francis H. Stoddard. It takes one back to the time when we were going over the old universities ourselves, and gives an American a clear idea of what is done in this "city of colleges" and the life that one leads in this university centre.

"Mind."—New York.—"Mental Heal-

ing, Theory, and Practice" is an article in the June number by W. J. Colville. He has written so much on this subject that he may be considered an authority on the various ways of applying the subject. "Hindrances to World-Betterment," by Abby Morton Diaz, followed by a character sketch by Charles Brodie Patterson. The portrait of this indefatigable worker shows a large and powerfully developed head, one capable of doing a great deal of thinking, and when that thinking power of hers is allied to writing, she is sure to give to the world some new ideas. Benevolence is a very strongly developed factor in her character. She is a philanthropist in thought.

"New York Observer" for the last week of May is rich in its references to the "Presbyterian Faith and Life." It reviews the Creed Revision and Home Missions. The articles are illustrated with the portraits of those who took part in the meetings, such as the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D.D., President Roosevelt, Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, D.D., Rev. John Dixon, D.D., Rev. Henry C. McCook, D.D., Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D., and the Rev. Henry Collin Minton, D.D.

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"Medical Times"—New York—is always up-to-date in its discussions on medical problems. One of its editorials is upon "The Tuberculosis Problem," another on "The Alcohol Problem in the Public School," both of which have called for considerable public criticism. The articles in the main part of the monthly are valuable to the laity as well as to members of the medical profession.

"Saturday Evening Post"—Philadelphia, Pa.—has a fine "Coronation Ode," by Bliss Carman, which is well written. "Men and Measures" is the title of an article by Charles Emory Emith. It says some good things about Secretary Root's rare legal ability. Mr. R. W. Conant, M.D., gives some practical advice to ambitious workers upon "How to Get a Position from an Advertisement."

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"The Popular Phrenologist"—London, Eng.—contains an article on Madam Antoinette Sterling, and another on "Occupations and Professions," by J. Millott Severn. The President of the B. P. S. has an article on "Phrenology Corroborated by Recent Medicine and Surgery," which is a clear and convincing proof of the truth of Phrenology.

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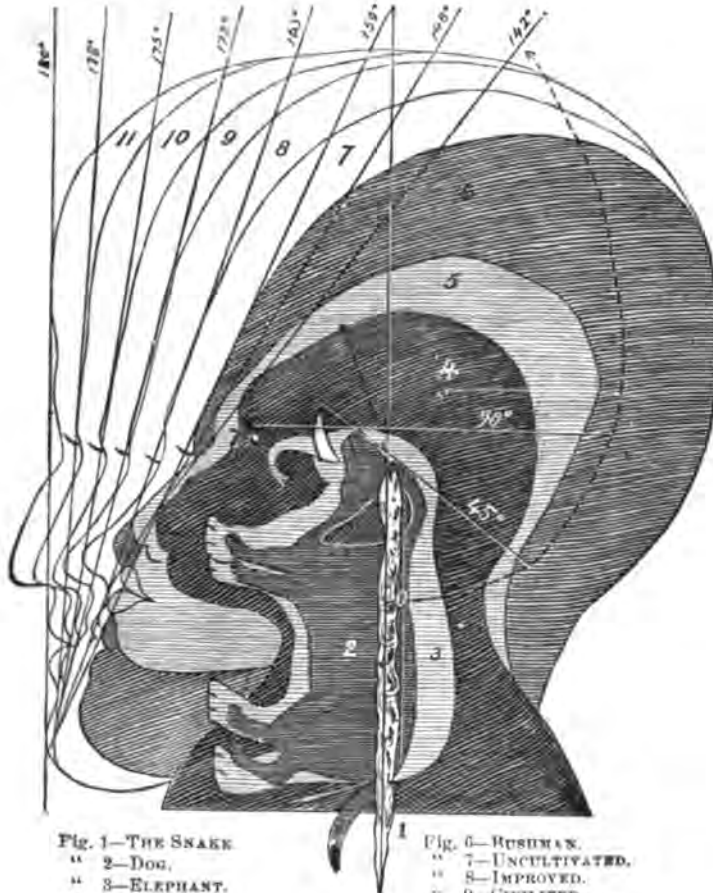


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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

AND
SCIENCE OF HEALTH. (1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE
PHRENOLOGICAL
MAGAZINE (1880)

Features of This Number

WHAT THE BRAINS OF ONE MAN HAVE DONE

Illustrated by Por-
traits of A. Cary
Smith.

ROYALTY IN EUROPE

Portraits of King
Edward VII., the
King of Spain, and
the Queen of Hol-
land.

GENIUS

Eight African War
Leaders.

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AUGUST, 1902



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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE

CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1902

<i>Contents of this Journal copyrighted. Articles must not be reprinted without permission.</i>		PAGE
I. What the Brains of One Man Have Done. By the Editor. Illustrated with Portraits of A. Cary Smith, the Naval Architect	- - - - -	239
II. Royalty in Europe. "By Anglo-American" Illustrated. With Portraits of King Edward VII., Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and King Alfonso of Spain	- - - - -	244
III. Genius. By Benjamin Short, of England	- - - - -	246
IV. How to Study the Mind through the Brain and Skull. Illustrations. The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., President Kruger, General Roberts, General Kitchener, General DeWet, Lord Milner, President Steyn, General Botha	- - - - -	248
V. Science of Health. Notes, Comments, Readings, etc. Eggs vs Beefsteak; Vitality of the Cat; Is Life Worth Living? Future of Marriage; Marriage Continued; Charity and Silence; Mute Lips. By L. M. Holbrook, M.D. Diseases of Filth. By E. P. Miller, M.D. A Nut and Fruit Dietary for Brain Workers. By S. Leppel	- - - - -	252
VI. Child Culture. Mary Lutz. Illustrated. By Uncle Joe. A Mother's Talk to Mothers of Boys. By Florence Churchill Gerrish	- - - - -	257
VII. Auto-Intoxication, etc. By Charles H. Shepard, M.D.	- - - - -	259
VIII. Reviews. "The Empire of Business," by Andrew Carnegie. Illustrated	- - - - -	260
IX. "Retrospection." By Margaret Isabel Cox	- - - - -	262
X. Editorials. Waiting for the Harvest. Conservation of Energy. The Education of the Press on Phrenological Lines. A Lesson for Mothers	- - - - -	263
XI. New Subscribers	- - - - -	267
XII. Our Correspondents	- - - - -	268
XIII. The Fowler Institute, London	- - - - -	269
XIV. What Phrenologists are Doing	- - - - -	271
XV. Prizes. Quotation from the <i>New York Times</i> of 1851. What they say. JOURNAL Announcement	- - - - -	272

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AND
SCIENCE OF HEALTH
(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE
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MAGAZINE (1880)

VOL. 114—No. 2]

AUGUST, 1902

[WHOLE No. 764

What the Brains of One Man Have Done. No. 1.

If will power alone is able to help us to do anything we wish, then it is of no use for us to point out the peculiar characteristics of a man like Mr. A. Cary Smith. It is because we realize that various faculties enable men and women to succeed in science and invention that we desire to point out the reason why a few celebrities have attained to greatness along some special lines of work.

We will first introduce to our readers the naval architect and designer of "The Meteor," whose organization is a typical proof of exquisite quality and susceptibility.

THE MENTAL TEMPERAMENT.

In Mr. A. Cary Smith we have an example of a man who has a distinct Mental Temperament. His yearnings, desires, and ambitions have all come from his active brain. His mind is like a sensitive plate, upon which impressions are easily made, and he refutes the statement often wrongly attributed to Phrenologists, namely, that "a man must have a large brain to become talented."

MEASUREMENTS.

He is a man over sixty years of age, possessing a weight of 130 pounds and a height of 5 ft. 8½ in., while his head measures 22¼ by 14 and 14¼, and as we know that 22 to 22½ is the average size for a man's head, Mr. Cary Smith's measurements come within those sizes. It is the exquisite quality of his organization, and his great susceptibility of mind, that lend to his brain, power and magical skill in its use. He is able to use his mental ability in a forceful way; in fact, having only 130 pounds weight, a larger brain would be a disadvantage to him, and even as it is, his brain predominates over the amount of his brain power in such a way as to make him exceedingly nervous and highly strung. Where a man has a little more balance of bodily weight in proportion to his mental ability, he finds it easier to equalize his strength. Mr. Smith's balance goes in the direction of his brain rather than physique, and he uses every available brain-cell at his command. He is not the man who lives in constant recognition of his surroundings, but isolates himself from the ways of the world and everything that is

physical during the period of any special work.

INGENUITY.

The constructive talent is so very strong in Mr. Smith's organization that it must be a great pleasure to him to work out a plan which involves considerable mathematical thought. He

he only able to design and draw out mechanical plans he would be unable to put into execution his ingenious ideas. He is not a man who can live to himself and become engrossed in selfish pleasures or with the enjoyment of the hour, if he has any special plan on hand. An entertainment does not entice him away from his work, for he



Photo by Rockwood.

MR. A. CARY SMITH, DESIGNER OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY'S YACHT, "METEOR."
FRONT VIEW.

(1) Destructiveness. (2) Order. (3) Cautiousness. (4) Size. (5) Causality. (6) Ideality. (7) Firmness.

likes to solve a problem that is mathematical in its application, and in order to do this he uses his Constructiveness, Ideality, Causality, Firmness, and Combactiveness. For a man who is so versatile, it is rather remarkable that he possesses so strong a development of Firmness, and when we find this is the case, it generally assists the individual to adapt himself to the perfecting of the work he has taken in hand. Were

converts his work into an attractive entertainment.

ARTISTIC ABILITY.

Another phase of his character shows itself through his artistic powers. His large Ideality, Sublimity, Spirituality, and Human Nature render him a keen critic of all that pertains to art and especially to criticisms as to the appropriateness of various combinations

and their effects. His ability to design and produce artistic effects shows itself in more ways than in nautical matters or in naval architecture, and it was not surprising to us to find that he is an adept in designing such an exquisite piece of workmanship as a lady's robe. Thus the versatility of his mind changes from a boat to his daugh-

COMPARATIVE MIND.

A comparative mind is able to see, and to see quickly, the difference in material. This material may be wood, steel, iron, tin, copper, gold, or the finer fabrics, such as linen, silk, and velvet. Each material requires an education, but the comparative power



Photo by Rockwood.

MR. A. CARY SMITH. SIDE VIEW.

(1) Vitativeness. (2) Constructiveness. (3) Firmness. (4) Mirthfulness. (5) Comparison. (6) Form.

ter's dresses, which is not always possible even to an artist. His ingenuity has shown itself also in planning and investigating new ideas. It will be noticed that his Causality is largely developed, and he appears to be a man with strong inherited tendencies of mind; thus his mathematical and reasoning powers he has probably inherited from his father, while his Quality of Organization has no doubt descended to him from his mother.

may be applied to each. In Mr. Smith's mental developments we find a very strongly developed power in this direction; thus, even if there were only a very small shade of difference in the material with which he was working, he would be able to detect it.

He has a quick eye to notice the forms and outlines of things. He seldom forgets an image that has been impressed upon his mind, and can reproduce the form of a thing from

memory some time after he has seen it. Some people have to have a copy always before them in order to produce a similar thing. It is the same with some musicians who cannot play without their music, while others can carry in their musical memory long and difficult pieces.

PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES.

As will be seen in the portrait of Mr. Smith, his perceptive faculties are strikingly developed. His sense of Order shows in his work, in the little things as well as the more important lines of work. Sometimes he may have the credit of being untidy because he has so many things on hand to do, and may not find time to put things away where they belong, but if people will leave his materials just where he has been working with them, his Order will recollect where he has used them last and will help him to find them.

His memory of names and dates comes to him largely through association. He can recollect what he has experienced or gone through and what he has actually seen, and seldom allows such matters to pass from his mind. His mind has a wave of recollection in it that carries in its train the influence or experience rather than the minor affairs of every-day life as they come and go.

A stone thrown into the water creates one circle, and from that circle we get myriads around it; so his mind figures in thought, and one small suggestion brings out many similar ones, and from that original idea he works out his theories on an extensive scale.

We have seldom found a brain that is so exceedingly susceptible, versatile, and ambitious to excel in whatever it undertakes to do, nor one that is so sensitive to the criticisms of others, at the same time so independent of what others may have to say when their judgment is contrary to his own. As a result of this, he is a curious combination of nerve force, persistent energy, and independent spirit. Large furnaces, as well as small ones, are bet-

ter when they are allowed to cool down once a week. In livery stables we find that those who to want to work their horses the longest are generally the most particular to give them relaxation. So in the human system those men who are not teasing their brains all the time with the same kind of thought all day and far into the night live longer and do their work more steadily and thoroughly.

Mr. Smith is a man who needs a hint of this kind in order that he may prolong his activity of body and brain.

MORAL FACULTIES.

There are certain qualities that help to balance and regulate the rest of the mental faculties. Hence, however well developed the basilar qualities may be, the controlling element of Conscientiousness and Firmness helps one to regulate the use of the mechanical, artistic, or executive faculties very materially.

We find in Mr. Smith a decidedly large development of Spirituality, which has helped him very materially in mechanical work, in his inventions, and in giving effect to his scientific qualities, for Spirituality gives faith in the working out of new designs. Without it a person will not venture on untrodden ground. Hence it lifts the mind up in a magical way. There must be times when Mr. Smith is conscious of a certain inspiration without knowing its source, its beginning, or inception, but when he follows its guidance he seldom, if ever, makes a mistake in following it out. He finds he is led along a higher plane of thought than the generality of men who are working only for the "Almighty Dollar."

SOCIAL MIND.

Very often when the intellect is sharply developed, we find a lack of interest in social matters, and sometimes men of genius are poor company at home. In the subject of our sketch we find that the social qualities are

not wanting, and the developments behind the ear lead him to take an interest in home matters, although he may not care so much for outside society. He is devoted to the young and his regard for the aged is very intense, and he has power to retain his friendships from year to year. His memory must go back to his early years with pleasure, and he will live over again the years that have passed.

RECUPERATIVE POWER.

He has rather a remarkable recuperative power and ability to hold on to life when his energy is exhausted; in fact, his spirit helps him to exhaust others who are working along with him, for he can bend his interest to the accomplishment of work longer than the average man, therefore he will not give up a piece of work that would exhaust others.

SENSE OF HUMOR.

Humor has often saved a man in many a dilemma, and we believe that Mr. Smith is able to thoroughly enjoy listening to a debate where both sides are brilliantly represented. His Combativeness, Comparison, and Mirthfulness are all ready to take up the various points of an argument, and the more wit that is displayed the better he likes it.

As a man among men he will be known for his keen intuitions, practical judgment, his mechanical skill, and capacity to devise ways and means and work up material, and his artistic taste in perfecting work. He will be further known for will power and determination of mind to carry out a thing to its culmination, and he is a man who would give his life for the accomplishment of his work, if it were necessary. He will be still further known for his foresight and anxiety in carrying out his plans, and for his keen sympathies, warm attachment to his friends, his independent spirit, his ambition to excel above the average, and his desire to do what he does well, so that his work may live after him.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

It may be interesting to know a few points in the career of such a unique man, and therefore the following will be in place just here.

Mr. Smith is a native of New York City, and the son of the late Rev. D. Dunlap Smith, D.D., and Jane D. Cary, of Virginia. His father's family came originally from Wales and settled in Philadelphia. His mother's family came from Virginia, and bore the celebrated name of Cary; in fact, her mother and father were married from the house of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Smith was named after Archibald Cary, born in 1730, who was a prominent member of the Legislature of Virginia.

We are not surprised to find that he began to make models of boats in early childhood, and when eight years old made a mud dam near a pump not far from his father's door and sailed the models in the gutter—from whence many a distinguished man has graduated. When the *America* was building, his father frequently took him to see her, and from his close observation of her he made a model which defeated all the boats in a club of which he was a member. These matches were sailed in what was then the "Cove" back of Hoboken. As he grew older he decided, like Mahomet and Peter the Great, to learn to build boats.

In order to pursue this idea, his father paid his board with the late well-known Robert Fish, so that he could be free to learn all the departments of boat building. As time went on, Mr. Fish set him to rigging and sailing each boat as she was completed. He soon built a catboat, sixteen feet long, that was fast, and after she was sold he made a match with his former master and defeated him with a large margin. This gave him courage to build a larger boat called the *Comet*, which was the champion for many years.

Just after a successful race he made the acquaintance of the late Robert Center. The two became great friends,

and through Mr. Center he made the acquaintance of the late M. F. H. de Haas, the marine artist, with whom he studied art and became a marine painter of all the well-known yachts. There are now pictures in the New York Yacht Club—one of the *Columbia*, when she belonged to Lester Wallack, and one of the *Wanderer*, then owned by Mr. James Stillman. These pictures are highly prized by the club.

When he was at the zenith of his painting, Mr. Robert Center returned from Paris and decided to have a yacht designed for him by Mr. Smith. The result was the *Vindex*, which was a new departure. She was iron, had runners, a jib set flying, a forestay-sail, a housing topmast, and was a keel boat. She was greatly laughed at, and the papers did not spare to call the designer a "self-styled naval architect," while the poor *Vindex* was playfully called "a tank" and "the old pot." As time went on orders came in, and Mr. Smith hauled down the flag of art. He did not like to be penned up in a studio, but preferred to feel the hot sun on him, and hear the wind, not to mention the taste of a spray of salt water

once in a while. The problems of sails and sailing he investigated with Robert Fish as an opponent. They sailed the models of the *Maria* in 1860, and found that it was not the area of a sail but the form of that area which made the speed of a boat, and this is as true now as it was then.

Some of the boats he has designed are as follows: Schooners—*Intrepid*, *Norna*, *Fortuna*, *Whim*, *Iroquois*, *Tampa*, now *Iauna*, owned by the Empress of Germany, *Lasca*, *Ariel*, *Oriole*, *Harbinger*, *Katrina*, *Elsemarie*, *Amorita*, *Carlotta*, *Helene*, *Vigil*, *Uncas*, *Clorita*, *Tekla*, *Laurus*, *Winona*, *Meteor*, *Elmina*, and *Muriel*.

Sloops and yawls—*Vindex*, *Madcap*, *Mischief*, *Indolent*, *Gorilla*, *Banshee*, *Cinderella*, *Montecito*, *Katona*, *Julnar*, *Polly*, *Vela*, *Sapho*, *Edith*, *Rover*, *Sakana*, *Priscilla*, *Myeera*.

Steamboats—*Richard Peck*, *City of Lowell*, *Chester W. Chapin*, *Refuge*, *Freelance*, *Pilot-boat New York*, *Espadon*.*

THE EDITOR.

*The first of a series of articles on "Men of Science and Invention," by the editor, No. II. Lord Kelvin.

Royalty in Europe.

The courts of Europe that have called for special interest during the past six months have been Holland, Spain, and Great Britain. Holland claimed our thought in the earlier months of the year on account of the serious illness of young Queen Wilhelmina. In May, Spain crowned her young King at the age of sixteen, when the regency of his mother came to an end. This young man, it will be remembered, was born a king, for his father died six months before his birth. Young Alfonso has been carefully trained and diligently taught. He speaks French, English, and German fluently, has modern views,

and, like the present German, Russian, and Italian monarchs, regards his place as one of public duty and service. He is possessed of bright and intelligent eyes, of a graceful gait when walking, and is somewhat nervous mannered. His mother has been most arduous in developing in her son the Bourbon characteristics, probably because she has considered this as her duty to Spain and to the memory of her husband, and she has succeeded in encouraging in him all the qualities, and even some of the defects, of his Latin race, in preference to the virtues which came from his mother's family, which is the

famous Hapsburgs ancestry. The latter have endowed him with their strong under-lip and the great resolution for which the Hapsburgs have been noted. This, no doubt, has been a hard struggle for the mother, but she has often expressed the wish that her child should

vitality. A study in ears is very tempting to us just here, for the upper part of his ear is broad and comprehensive, which corresponds with his forehead, while the lower part, which is narrow, slender, and delicate looking, resembles the lower part of his face, and the lobe



QUEEN WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

Noted for her pluck, energy, will power and determination of mind, executive ability, sympathy and devotedness to her people.

become a thorough Spaniard and as near an imitation of the man she loved as possible, and her efforts have evidently proved successful, as the young king appears to be a genuine Spaniard. We believe he will develop into a thorough, thoughtful, ambitious, and considerate monarch, and we trust, as his life matures, he will take on more

runs on to the cheek, instead of forming a distinct feature of its own.

In Great Britain universal sympathy has been extended to King Edward in his serious illness. In temperament, outline of head, and characteristics he differs from the afore-mentioned sovereigns, for he has a predominance of the Vital Temperament. Is social, genial,

practical, highly sympathetic, and at the same time keenly ambitious and desirous of doing everything well. That he also, as well as the King of

Spain and Queen of Holland, may have health given them to live long and useful lives is the wish of all their subjects. By "Anglo American."



KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN.

Genius.

BY BENJAMIN SHORT, OF BRISTOL.

Genius loves nature with an unquenchable love. In nature the mind of genius finds the truest reflection of its own moods, and the best interpreter of its own heart. The thrown-off and worn-out garments of autumn; the rest and sleep of winter; the budding forth of springtime with her mantle of freshness and beauty suited to her newness of life; the blossoms and fruits of summer, each and all express the mind and the mood of genius in various stages. In them are united simplicity and mystery; the wisdom

of age and the artlessness of childhood, and as genius beholds in nature, as in a glass, the reflex of its own life and thought, so in genius we have a faithful interpreter of nature. And as every flowery bank in spring is but a new edition of an old poem, so the overtures of genius are rehearsals with variations of the opera of the universe; in other words, a revelation of some part of creation.

Genius is intuitive. It may be educated and directed, but it cannot be created by education, any more than

spring or summer can be made to order.

As currents of mental potency travel along the brain path of genius the delicate nervous organism vibrates responsively. The dominant brain ganglia catch the impulse, perceive with lucid vision things hidden to ordinary minds. The incalculably rapid vibrations induced by high-tensioned mind-substances travelling along brain channels overcome the hindrances and labor-bound processes of the uninspired.

It were as if in moments of exaltation he symptomatically feels the impulse of truth and beauty, of love and wisdom in their essential character; responding to the impact received of ethereal waves that dance upon the bosom of the infinite, and which create within the sensitive mind and brain of the recipient echoes of harmonies of unutterable richness, depth, and power, for truly he that is in touch with the infinite soul of the universe feels and knows more than mortal tongue or human language can express.

Genius is bound neither by rule nor precedent. It dares depart from the beaten track of time-honored methods, out-steps threat-worn formulæ, proceeding by leaps and bounds it provides materials for its use, which it employs in its own way. From the simplest, not less than the most complex, processes it produces wonderful results. Whether in music, art, poetry, literature, or invention, Genius transcends arbitrary mind-bound limits; hence genius is essentially creative, constructive, and original. But though it is—in its most transcendental attainments—free of the trammels of arbitrary laws and conventional rules, it moves in obedience to a higher law, evolved from the mysterious operations of its individual consciousness.

As light in its passage through the spectrum displays various colors, so the mind of genius is revealed in diversified forms modified by temperament and brain formation. The tendency of the present age appears to be to subject all kinds of phenomena—

physical, mental, and psychical—to the process of analysis.

But though an attempt of this kind may fail to reveal the essential quality of mind-substance, and may show the fair angel of genius to be too subtle and too illusive for any such materialistic process, we may at any rate note the beauty and delicacy of the instrument, the form and quality of the brain upon which the deft and cunning fingers of the master-hand, the creative mind of genius, plays. We may measure its lobes, record developments, and estimate with approximate accuracy the preponderating nerve ganglia, channels along which the divine cadences gracefully flow. If music be the preponderating faculty, we then shall hear discoursed enthralling strains, soul-captivating harmonies as wafted from a clime supernal, now swelling, now dying, ever surging and flowing along the shores of time. If color, then ideas depicted of fairer scenes clothed in heavenly alchemy to teach us that man is destined for brighter things than darkness and shadow—for sin and sorrow; for color in its psychical aspects speaks of joy and felicity and discourses of harmony and of health in mind and body. If form, then visions of the poetry of motion, perfection and beauty of outline are perceived and displayed; ever magnetic in gracefulness and attractive with the exquisite simplicity yet perfect proportion that ever discourse of youth and love a joy forever.

Should the inventive power of genius light upon the mechanically endowed the results are wondrous revolutions in the mechanical world; the most marvellous results are achieved by the simplest methods. Problems deemed insoluble are reduced to simple formulæ and rendered easy of application.

If the sympathetic chord shall awaken number, then, as if by magic power, he knows intuitively the rule of number and proportion by which atoms unite, the law by which the forces of the universe are calculated; may, un-

instructed, explain the formulæ by which world and planets dance to the music of the spheres, and so rapid is the process of the quickened faculty that the revelation and the knowledge appear to come together of number and proportion in all creation.

When the genius of religion is evoked we behold increased religious fervor. It may be new faiths or new forms and expressions of religious truths, new forms of charity, philanthropy, prophecy, or ecstasy. The inspired devotee sees and feels and knows that which ordinary mortals do but believe or hope for.

In a word, revolutions and reforms in science, art, literature, music, in-

vention, music, philosophy, and religion are initiated by men of genius. Realizing the fuller needs or higher possibilities of the human mind, or comprehending more perfectly the principles of his particular cult or art, he anticipates the future in his words and work. Creative genius is ever prophetic in that it oversteps the bounds of stereotyped usages — demands a sphere sufficiently capacious for the fuller expression of a higher law, lays a foundation whereupon he builds a superstructure agreeable to its mind. Thereafter others who follow in his track, beholding the beauty and perfection of his work, emulate his example by adopting his methods.

How to Study the Mind.

THROUGH THE BRAIN AND SKULL.

The events of the last few months have certainly given the greatest satisfaction to the people in all parts of the world. Nothing has been so wished for as the termination of the African war.

have all worked steadily and well. They have all used their Firmness in a marked degree, and this faculty, with Conscientiousness, has made them feel that they were working in a just cause,



THE HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M. P.

Even the combatants themselves are rejoiced that a settlement has been made, hostilities have entirely ceased, and peace restored. It is interesting to note how the faculties of the various interested parties have been talking. President Kruger, President Steyn, General De Wet, and General Botha



PRESIDENT KRUGER.

and has added to their persistence, their bravery, their undeniable determination of mind, and capacity to hold out against great odds. When the feeling of right in the defence of one's

country is uppermost in one's mind, then the moral qualities are brought out through the influence of the basilar



GENERAL ROBERTS.

organs. The latter give fuel, while the moral organs give direction to the ambition. Just as oil, wood, or coal burn well and give heat and warmth, force and power, so there has to be in the machinery or in the furnace some direction for the heat, force, and power to generate itself through, and here we see the working out of many inventions for the adaptation of that power. Phrenology explains how men may be actuated by the same motives, yet they may be working on opposite sides, and to the unthinking mind it may be impossible for him to comprehend why both are working conscientiously, believing that he is right and the other side is wrong.

We find that Lord Alfred Milner, General Roberts, General Kitchener, and the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain are all animated by the same spirit of persistence and determination of mind as

the four gentlemen we have above mentioned. They have acted and worked from a sense of duty; they have worked against opposition, and all have experienced the criticism of public censure, and, at times, public disapproval.

In Lord Alfred Milner we find a man with a broad forehead, one possessing large Causality and Cautiousness to guide his executive qualities. These faculties have talked in no uncertain way, and have manifested a wonderful amount of far-sighted reasoning and philosophic diplomacy.

General Roberts, who has always been called "Fighting Bob," has a superior development of the perceptive faculties over those which control philosophic thought. His observing powers have given him the inclination to watch and observe coincidences and facts, and he is a man who will be guided largely by his observation when directing his executive faculties.

General Kitchener has a forehead



GENERAL KITCHENER.

that is about equally developed in regard to perception and reflection, and it is on this account that he has shown

balance of power, quickness of insight, intuitive command of circumstances, and a memory of past experiences, a will of steel, untiring energy, and persistent and stoical courage. His balance of intellect has been of service to him in guiding his executive force, determination of mind, and courage.

The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has one of the most diplomatic heads in

sible that Mr. Gladstone might have made some arrangement at the time of the Majuba Hill disaster; and even by paying the Boers for the supremacy the English now hold, might have saved the country from the terrible bloodshed that it has passed through. Mr. Chamberlain has large Comparison, Language, and Approbativeness, which are all stimulating faculties.



GENERAL CHRISTIAN DEWET.

the English Parliament. Height rather than breadth characterizes his organization, thus ambition in carrying out a purpose is a very strong characteristic of his. He is one of the most clever statesmen that could have handled the difficult problem of the South African war. He has been able to hold a grip upon the wavering interest of Parliament which few men would have been able to have done, and now that the war has been brought to a successful close he will be congratulated on every side for its successful issue. We do not say that other means might not have brought around the desired end at an earlier period. It is pos-

We see a ruggedness in President Kruger and General De Wet when comparing them with Lord Milner and Mr. Chamberlain. General Botha seems altogether of a different type, and appears to link some of the French attributes into his organization, while President Steyn has the breadth of temples possessed by the Germans. It may be interesting to also note the cogitative nose possessed by President Kruger, Steyn, and De Wet, which is noticeable in the lower part of this feature of the face, and gives breadth to the wings of the nose.

General Roberts and Botha have long, aquiline noses, and although they

may be called fighting and persistent ones, yet refinement is much more noticeable in their outline than in Kruger, Steyn, or De Wet.

Lord Milner has, too, an aquiline nose, and it corresponds with the refinement noticeable in his forehead and



LORD MILNER.

temples. The faculties of Ideality, Sublimity, and Constructiveness add grace to the reasoning of Lord Milner, while in Lord Kitchener we find a distinct type of nose, which is not noticeable in any others of our present group. It is the nose of resistance, not the nose to lean on others for help. It is not *retroussé*, nor is it a snub nose, that gives humor and pliability. It is not the Hebrew, suspicious nose, nor the luxurious Greek nose. We do not find that it is melancholic, for it has no dip



GENERAL BOTHA.

to it, but it is more of the Roman, executive, forceful, commanding, get-



PRESIDENT STEYN.

out-of-my-way type, while the nose of Joseph Chamberlain is rather a combination of the Roman, executive, and classical.



SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Notes, Comments, Readings, Etc.

BY DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

EGGS VS. BEEFSTEAK.

The "Farmer's Bulletin" tells us that the statement so frequently made by housekeepers that eggs at twenty-cents per dozen are cheaper than meat is true; not, of course, with reference to the total amount of nutrients obtained for the money expended, but because a smaller amount of money is needed to furnish the meal. That is to say, whereas at least one and one-quarter pounds of beefsteak, costing twenty-five cents, at twenty cents per pound, would be necessary to serve five adults; in many families five eggs, costing 10 cents, at 25 cents per dozen, would serve the same number, and probably satisfy them equally well. If the appetites of the family are such as to demand two eggs per person, doubling the cost, it is still twenty per cent. less than the steak. Many persons eat more than two eggs at a meal, but the average number per person it is believed does not generally exceed two in most families. A hotel chef is authority for the statement that at least one-half the orders he receives are for one egg. Frequently, when omelets, soufflés, creamed eggs, and other similar dishes are served in place of fried, poached, or boiled eggs or meat, less than one egg per person is used.

VITALITY OF THE CAT.

There is a common saying that the cat has nine lives. That means that that animal is harder to kill than other animals. It is a fact that the cat is the most difficult to destroy of all do-

mestic animals, and that it endures accidental blows and falls with an impunity that is quite a distinguishing characteristic.

The general impression conveyed in these views is strictly correct up to a certain and well-marked degree. By the lethal death, the value of the life of the cat is found to be, at the least, three times the worth of the dog. In all the cases I have seen in which the exactest comparisons were made, the cat outlived the dog. A cat and dog of the same ages being placed in a lethal chamber, the cat may, with perfect certainty, be predicted to outlive the dog. The lethal chamber being large enough to hold both the cat and the dog, the vapor inhaled by the animals being the same, with every other condition identical, this result, as an experimental truth, may be accepted without cavil.

The differences, always well marked, are sometimes much longer than would be credible in the absence of the evidence. I have once seen a cat, falling asleep in a lethal chamber in the same period as a dog, remain breathing, literally, nine times longer, for the dog died within five minutes, and the cat not only continued to breathe, in profoundest sleep, for forty-five minutes, but would have been recoverable by simple removal from the vapor into fresh air if it had been removed while yet one act of breathing continued. This, however, was exceptional, because the cat in the same lethal atmosphere as the dog does not, as a rule, live more than thrice as long; i. e., if the dog ceases to breathe in four min-

utes, the cat will cease in from ten to twelve minutes after falling asleep.

Still more curiously, recovery from apparent death is much more frequent in the cat than in other domestic animals. Mr. Warrington once observed a cat recover from apparent absolute death by prussic acid, eight hours after it had lain as if dead. I once saw a young cat come back to life after two hours of immersion under cold water.

I do not know many facts bearing on tenacity of life in other animals, but I have observed that sheep in a lethal atmosphere die very rapidly, goats much less rapidly, and pigeons more rapidly than common fowls. There is, apparently, a specific tenacity in all species.—Dr. B. F. Richardson.

IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?

This is an old question, but Mr. Foster answers it in a unique way, and his answer is worth reading. He says:

"Though it is clear that if life is not worth living the observed action of evolution has been unfortunate, and the resulting laws of conduct are a mistake, while the reverse must be held if on the whole life is well worth living, yet, so far as our subject of inquiry is concerned, it matters not which view we take. That which is common to both views is all we have to consider. The man who holds that life is worth living, so thinks because he believes that the pleasures of life on the whole outweigh its pains and sorrows. The man who holds that life is not worth living does so because he thinks that the pains and sorrows of life outweigh its pleasures.

"Where or what the chief pleasures or pains of life may be, when or how long endured, in no sort affects the conclusion that life is to be considered worth living or the reverse, according as happiness outvies misery or misery happiness, and that therefore the rightness or wrongness of conduct must be judged, not by its direct action on life and the fulness of life, but by its indirect influence in increasing or dimin-

ishing the totality of happiness. To quote again the words of the great teacher who is so often misquoted and so much misunderstood:

"There is no escape from the admission that in calling good the conduct which subserves life, and bad the conduct which hinders or destroys it, and in so implying that life is a blessing and not a curse, we are inevitably asserting that conduct is good or bad according as its *total* effects are pleasurable or painful.'"

FUTURE OF MARRIAGE.

I have little or no anxiety with regard to the ultimate future of the marriage institution. It is true that the percentage of separations may be on the increase, according to the records of the courts. But the actual percentage, while it may be great in number seemingly, yet, to judge from another standpoint, is small indeed. Suppose that in a few years ten per cent. of all the marriages contracted in this country prove failures and are dissolved; that not more than ninety per cent. of the unions will last for life. But think for a moment what that means. Instead of fixing our attention on the ten out of the hundred who have made a failure of it, where the tie has been dissolved, let us consider the ninety out of the hundred where there may have been relative peace and a union which lasted to the end. Why, I assert that ninety unions out of the hundred is an enormous proportion in favor of the institution and of its permanency. There was a time unquestionably in the history of the human race when the figures stood exactly contrary. Not many thousand years ago probably ninety per cent. of the unions were of a temporary character, scarcely ten per cent. lasting for life. In the early days, in all probability, the union for life was an actual exception, possibly not one out of the hundred, not ten out of the thousand. If even one-quarter of all the marriages were failures, I should say that this would be a relatively small proportion

and not indicate that the institution itself were permanently menaced or a failure.

W. L. Sheldon, in *Ethical Address*.

This is the correct way to look at the subject. Among primitive races even to-day marriage is rarely for life, but as long as the couple care to live together.

MARRIAGE.

The more I see of life the more I lose faith in the sentiment-standpoint of the poet, who expects two people from the ends of the earth to find each other by a single pulse-beat of the soul, and know each other forthwith as made for each other; and the more I come to have faith in the marriages which grow out of comradeship or friendship, where the two people may not be absolutely sure that they are altogether adapted to each other, or that there may not be some other individual somewhere else in the world more suited to themselves, and yet who know each other's worth or understand each other's characteristics, the good points and the bad points alike, and who nevertheless feel that their lives may be more complete by a union in marriage, working together in a spirit of comradeship all their days. In many and many such experiences an affection develops as deep, if not deeper, than that mad love-passion which is talked of so much by story-writer or poet. There may be mistakes; mismatching can occur. Yet on the whole I am not sure but that in the long run it would be the safer course to pursue.

Walter L. Sheldon.

CHARITY AND SILENCE.

I have used the word "samefacedly," and this leads me to suggest a reason why charity deserves to be called the Daughter of Silence. There is really a distinct feeling of shame mingled with our charitable deeds. Shame is a complex attribute. It by no means always implies the sense of guilt. It is often the sensitive protest against the unveil-

ing of sanctities, the sign of innocence and not of evil. And so we often feel ashamed when we bestow our help upon a worthy object of charity, not on our own account, but on his account; we are vicariously ashamed for his sake. For we cannot help regarding it as something pitiful, something to be covered up, that a being invested with the dignity of humanity, a being so great in destiny, so worthy of reverence as every human being ought to be, should have fallen to so low an estate as to be deprived of food or shelter, or other necessities of life, and dependent for these upon the aid of his fellow-beings. It is this pathetic sense of the contrast between what the man's condition ought to be and the actual condition in which we find him that awakens in us the desire to shield him as far as possible from the exposure of his needs to the world's eye, and leads us to throw the mantle of silence—in this case the mantle of true charity—over his nakedness. He who is not silent as to his charities is deficient in a fine moral sense. His charity is of a questionable sort.

Felix Adler.

MUTE LIPS.

The wisdom of mute lips appears in those situations when right, justice, and reason are assailed by passion, by prejudice, by fanatical hate that is too deaf to hear, too blind to see. The rule I have tried to indicate is that reticence should be observed when the likelihood is wanting that what is said will have its due effect. And from this point of view we can understand the silence of Jesus in the presence of his enemies. We read in the Gospel that when he was accused of the chief priests and elders he answered nothing. "And Pilate said unto him: Hearest thou not how many things they say against thee? And he answered him never a word, insomuch that the Governor marvelled greatly." He wrapped himself round with silence. He could not doubt, indeed, that the power of truth would assert itself in the long run, even over

the hostile forces then arrayed against him. But he knew that at the time when the tempest of the passions is raging in men's breasts they cannot, if they would, understand the truth. Truth reflects itself upon the mind only, then, when the surface of the inner waters is smooth: in the stillness of the soul we see it. Adler.

DISEASES OF FILTH.

Dr. Silas Hubbard, of East Aurora, N. Y., in an article on "Smallpox, Munity and Immunity," written for the April "Medical Brief," says:

"I am convinced that smallpox, scarlatina, and diphtheria can originate spontaneously. I have seen each one of them originate spontaneously. They are essentially diseases of filth. The reason smallpox rages more in the winter than in the summer is because the poor and ignorant and filthy collect together in large crowds in tenement houses, without any ventilation, to keep warm; some specific germs (we know not what) glory in the conditions, and take on a new evolution and become smallpox germs of a very poisonous, contagious nature, which will give the disease to even clean, tidy people. The best way to stamp out the disease is to see that every house is properly ventilated and cleansed. For although vaccination will render a person immune a short time, the aforesaid filthy mode of living will in a very short time render the person mune to the disease main immune much longer than the again, while the clean and tidy will re-filthy and unventilated."

These statements will apply to nearly every form of either acute or chronic disease. Fevers of all kinds, acute and chronic, influenza, catarrh, pneumonia, consumption, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, boils, carbuncles, cancer, abscesses, ulcers, hemorrhoids, skin diseases of various kinds are all traceable to filthy conditions of the blood, caused by breathing foul air or eating things not designed for food, which contaminate the blood, loading it with impuri-

ties that the excretory organs cannot carry out of the body as fast as they accumulate. These impurities clog up the capillary blood-vessels, and they thus cause diseases of various kinds. Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes, torpid liver, and catarrh of the stomach and alimentary canal are all traceable to a filthy condition of the blood, brought on by bad food, impure air, alcoholic stimulants, tobacco, coffee, tea, chocolate, cocoa; by condiments—pickles, vinegar, animal food, and similar agencies and impurities. The way to cure disease is to stop using, and shut out their cause by purifying the blood by pure food, pure air, cleanliness by baths, electricity, by proper exercise. Wash the filth out of the blood, and health will be the inevitable result. E. P. Miller, M.D.

A NUT AND FRUIT DIETARY FOR BRAIN WORKERS.

IN "NATURAL FOOD."

Blanched almonds give the higher nerve or brain and muscle food (no heat nor waste).

Walnuts give nerve or brain and muscle food, also heat and waste.

Pine kernels give heat and stay. They serve as a substitute for bread.

Green water-grapes are blood-purifying, but of little food value. (Reject pips and skins.)

Blue grapes are feeding and blood-purifying. For those who suffer from the liver they are too rich.

Tomatoes (English)—Higher nerve or brain food, also waste. No heat. They are thinning, also stimulating. (Do not swallow skins.)

Juicy fruits give more or less the higher nerve or brain food, and some few, muscle food and waste. No heat.

Apples (English eating) supply the higher nerve and muscle food, but do not give stay.

Prunes afford the higher nerve or brain food. They supply heat and waste, but are not muscle-feeding. They should be avoided by those who suffer from the liver.



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

Child Culture.

BY UNCLE JOE,

Bright and Promising.

No. 568.—The question was raised the other day, "Can a mother forget her own?" in reply to which we have to admit that we have known of such monstrosities as mothers who actually do forget their own children. In the home of Mary Slutz, of Lancaster, O., we have a mother who has not forgotten her child. The latter has been cared for, is happy and well-balanced, and, consequently, can greet each day with new enthusiasm. We can see the mother depicted in the child, just the same as we can often see what kind of wives husbands have left at home by the countenances they wear as they step on the train in the morning.

This little girl has a circumference of head of nine and three-quarters inches, with a height of head of thirteen inches and a length of head of thirteen and one-half inches. She is three years old, although she looks somewhat older, and would pass for a child of five. She will know what to do with her vitality, strength, vigor, and intellectuality. Her forehead is decidedly full along the central portion, which, being the case, she will show a remarkable memory, which will recall facts, incidents in every-day life, and her studies at school, as well as everything she hears mother talk about. She has also a vivid sense of imagination, which will help to quicken her memory and give her a very receptive mind. She will be equally quick

to criticise what she hears and studies, for she will not take everything for granted that she hears, but will want to think a thing out for herself; hence will show a good deal of originality and capacity to come to her own conclusions and work out things for herself. It will be observed that her head is half an inch longer than its height, relatively speaking, and the photograph indicates that the occipital lobe is elongated and well developed. She ought to have a room fitted up where she can have all her dolls collected together, and in which room she can make her clothes for them and allow them to go through all kinds of experiences. Dolls to her should be made a reality, at present at least, so that she can gather wisdom in disciplining herself and in gathering hints from older people concerning what would be the best thing to do in times of emergency. She should know what to do if she should break her dollie's head, foot, or arm, and have the materials at hand to patch up and mend the break. She should cure the dollies when sick, and let them go visiting sometimes, and see their friends in their best "bib and tucker." She should let them cook and learn how to put things together, for we have before us a practical child, and one who will make use of every experience in life as it presents itself. She needs to have live people around her, for she has so much animation her-



FIG. 568.—MARY SLUTZ, LANCASTER, O.

Age, three years. Circumference of head, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Height of head, 13 inches. Length of head, 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

The diagram shows that in No. 568, 1 is the starting point that gives her mind energy: from 1 to 2 she gathers interest in the young, makes her a little mother; from 2 to 3 she unites her sympathies with her maternal instincts; from 3 to 4 she throws her sympathies forward into her intellect; and from 4 to 5 she collects stimulus from the great reservoir of will or volition, and connects it with her memory and other intellectual centres.

self that it will be difficult for her to subdue her spirits and take things quietly. If she wakes up in the morning and finds the snow on the ground, her mind will be filled with the pleasure she will get out of her sled, skating

on the ice, snow-balling, and even the tumbles she expects to get.

She is a child who will display a good deal of resolution, courage, and capacity to keep right on when the order has been given to move. She is brimful of sympathy, and it will not take her long to see how much she can do for others in the way of running errands, closing the door when there is a draught, pulling up the shade when it is getting dark, reaching grandfather's spectacles when he has settled down for an afternoon's glimpse of the newspaper, or by keeping quiet when mother wants a nap. She is a genuine, hearty child, and will enjoy gathering buttercups and daisies in the fields, planting seed in the spring, watering the plants in the spring, and fetching the letters from the post-office. Her Ideality and Comparison are largely developed, and will probably show themselves through a desire to sketch from nature, design some new piece of work or covers for magazines.

She should be taught millinery, so that she can use her artistic fingers to do useful work. She will prefer to cut out and trim a dress than to put it together and take the hundred and one stitches necessary to complete it. She can be taught to be orderly, neat, and systematic. It would be well for her to study elocution, and learn to recite, for she can do this as easily as to learn her letters. She must not be forced, but be encouraged to remain a little girl as long as possible.

By FLORENCE CHURCHILL GERRISH.

I can truthfully say I have always been fond of boys. They are often rough and boisterous, and what a noise they can make on a rainy day, but if you begin to make it your life-work while they are still in the nursery to study their dispositions and tastes, and to train them wisely, you will find that you can control them intelligently; they will not make a noise if your head aches, or if you have a visitor in the

parlor, because you have taught them that there is an improper as well as a proper time for their frolics. This you cannot teach them at ten years old as well as though you had begun at two. I think it an excellent plan for us to be a great deal with our boys from the time they are old enough to run alone. If you want your boy to be happy and good, keep him occupied. When he comes to you and says "What shall I do now?" lay aside your work for a moment, though it may be a bit of a bother to you. Try to think of some new play, something that you may have played when you were a child. You will find him entering into it with the greatest zest. He will also be more interested, when asking for a story, if you tell him of something that happened to you when you were a little girl. Our children seem to feel that we have always been grown up, and to hear of the doings of our childhood is better to them than a fairy tale.

It is, I think, a great mistake to reprove children, especially boys, before others. We must realize that, even at a very early age, they have feelings, and deep ones. Of course there are times when a mother must say, "Don't," but when a real reproof is needed, it only takes a few moments of your time to call your child away, and you will find that a few words earnestly spoken and to the point will have a more lasting effect than many spoken before others.

If you have promised your boy a pleasure, for instance, a visit to the circus, don't tell him every time he does wrong for a week before that he has been such a naughty boy that you do not think you can let him go. You will take away all his anticipated pleasure if you do. I learned that years ago from a friend who said to me one day, when I was threatening to deny my boy a promised pleasure: "Let me tell you what a lesson I had taught me by a boy not long ago. I told him that on a certain day he could go to a matinee. For at least a week before, every time he failed to do right, I told

him that I should keep him at home from the matinee. Finally, the day before the promised treat, I repeated to him what I had said so often during the week. He spoke quite quickly to me, saying: 'Well, I don't want to go; you have been threatening to keep me at home for a whole week, and now you have taken away all my pleasure at the thought of going.' I have made it a rule that my boys should always have a promised pleasure, though it might be necessary to punish them in some other way."

If you want the friend who is calling on you to meet your boy, and you call him from his play, don't apologize for his appearance while he is within hearing, it is such a mortification if you do, and makes him so conscious that he appears awkward and embarrassed. You wonder why he does not stand up and greet your friend in a manly way, when it is really your fault that he does not. You will find that your friend is really noticing him more than his clothes. I once heard a mother call to her boy to come to her as she wanted to introduce him to a friend. His clothes were soiled and his boots were muddy, but she said nothing about them until after he had left her. Then she remarked to her friend that, as her boy had been riding on a dirt-cart, it was not strange that some of it had clung to him. "Your boy might affect the clothes, but clothes could not affect him," was her friend's reply.

Teach your boys to be considerate of others. Make them quick to see when a lady wishes a chair, or drops her work. When you give a dinner, let your boys come into the parlor and mingle with your guests for the short time that elapses before the meal is announced. It will make them feel easy before strangers, so that if they have to enter a room alone they will not feel awkward. Mothers who do this need not fear the awkward age.

You will be astonished to find at what an early age your little son begins to show a protecting care for you.

That should, by all means, be encouraged. Though content to take his father's hand in crossing a crowded street, notice the difference in his attitude toward you when with you under similar circumstances. He will put

himself on the danger side, warning you to be careful. It amuses you a little, but does it not also please and touch you? And does it not seem to you the beginning of a chivalrous feeling toward all women?

In "Mothers' Journal."

Auto-Intoxication, and its Treatment.* Part I.

BY CHARLES H. SHEPARD, M.D., OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Superintendent of the Brooklyn Heights Sanitarium.

Inasmuch as the body is a unit, made up of an aggregation of microscopic individual cells, with separate lives working co-ordinately in their union for the maintenance of the whole, the importance of the normal harmonious action of each one is readily perceived, for these cells, including those floating in the plasma of the blood and the lymph, are not mere particles of matter. They have a frame-work, and their constituting chemical elements include substances among which some are actually poisonous, and their function in health or disease may produce toxic elements.

Health is the normal or harmonious action of all the cells of the body, and disease is but the effort of this body to resist or expel any intruder, of whatever nature, and regain its normal condition. This is plainly shown when a part is injured; the phagocytes accumulate in the form of an inflammation, and continue until restoration is accomplished. When there is offensive material taken up by the blood, the liver does what it can to detain toxic elements and discharge them into the intestines, and the kidneys are most active in eliminating urea and other poisons. At the same time the action of the lungs is most important, and that of the skin still more so, in securing harmony in the organization.

Beside the detritus in the intestinal canal, we have the destructive poisons

of perpetual bacterial life produced by the decomposition of food and excrementitious matters. In health these are readily thrown off by the excretive organs. If all these varied channels are not actively at work, then accumulation of the poisons begins, and what we call disease manifests itself in that part or organ least able to perform its perfect work of elimination.

When the conservative vital forces are overcome, a poisoning of the system is the pathological result. This is established by the most unmistakable evidence. The origin of disease is frequently not suspected when in fact it arises simply from the imperfect digestion, assimilation, and absorption of toxic material which the vital forces are unable to render fit for the normal nutrition of the body. The elective action of the secretive functions is one of profound interest, and is yet but imperfectly understood.

Alcoholic intoxication is simply a degree of nerve-poisoning. If alcohol is absorbed, it rouses the system to unusual and sometimes excessive action, unless so much is absorbed as to completely paralyze the nervous system. This action is induced by vital resistance, to obtain relief from the intruding substance, but this is often taken for added energy by those who do not take into account the resultant facts.

Auto-intoxication may be defined as a self-poisoning of the organism, due

* Presented to the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, September, 1901.

to digestive or metabolic products of normal or abnormal formation, which the organism creates in the fulfilment of its own processes, and the failure of the emunctories to expel them from the body. Auto-infection is not the same as auto-intoxication, in that it is a reinfection of a new locality, of disease already existing in the same body. There is no distinct line between the different forms of auto-intoxication. The source of the products may be in the intestinal tract or in the tissues themselves. Examples of intestinal auto-intoxication are the nervous phenomena which occur in the course of acute or chronic digestive disturbances, and most of the skin affections, also some of the anemias. There are various toxic substances, derived from the intestines, food, and bile, that act as causative agents in the drama of auto-intoxication. The decomposition of fish, meat, salads, ice-cream, vegetables, and even fruit, form toxic compounds of a most deadly character. Improper food, retention of excrementitious matter, altered secretions, and other causes, set up putrefactive changes, and the generation of toxins, which are auto-infectious. It has been stated as most likely that tumors, both of benign and malignant character, have their origin in chronic auto-infection of the intestines. Take almost any symptom, whether fever, chills, perspiration, headache, etc., and the great majority are due, almost without exception, to the infection and auto-infection which has taken place in the laboratory of the body.

The cause of rigors and fevers in malaria proceeds from the destruction of the cells and the liberation of their constituent elements. At times there

is absorption of pus, which contains not only the poison of the bacteria growth that may be responsible for the death of cells, but also the poison of the structure of the latter.

All these are distinctions without much necessary difference in the form of treatment. It is conceded that the poisons elaborated within the body are a serious factor in disease. Practically it is difficult to distinguish between toxins produced within the body under abnormal conditions, the activity of bacteria, for instance, and those incident to metabolic processes, nor is it possible to state with exactness just what these poisons are. Urea, ammonium salts, uric acid, etc., have had their day of popularity. Ptoamines produced by normal physiologic changes are proved to be generally harmless, but one thing we do know, that retained products, which ought to be eliminated promptly, in the feces, the urine, or the perspiration, are harmful.

An irritation located in the abdominal cavity, even if only for a short time, takes nervous force from the intestinal tract, and allows congestion to take place therein. Then comes indigestion, constipation, and general intestinal disturbance, due simply to want of proper elimination. A superabundance of nourishment in the blood, to say nothing of undigested nourishment in the intestinal canal, is dangerous, and when it accumulates in such large quantities that the emunctories cannot easily dispose of the mass, it becomes a violent poison. This is the clue with which we can unravel many of the puzzles that have been baffling us for generations.

REVIEWS.

"The Empire of Business," published by Doubleday.

This is a book that is sure to charm from a dual stand-point, first, on account of the personality of the writer, and, secondly, because of the practical expe-

rience that it introduces. It abounds in humorous anecdotes, practical suggestions, and wise conclusions. It is a book that will inspire persons in the broad issues of earning a living, and, although naturally the writer is optimistic in his

views concerning business life, his suggestions cannot fail to carry unusual weight with them. We have for some years past been exceedingly interested in the question of "College education and Business life," and have thought out both sides of this important subject. We believe it would be interesting to our readers to hear from persons who hold diverse views on the question of a college education and the advisability of sending our young men to colleges before they plunge into business life, and those who wish may send us their views, with the express desire to get at the most salient features and sift the greatest experience among those who are sending their boys out into the world. In Mr. Carnegie's experience we find a man who has risen from the ranks, and has proved his own worth and tested his own metal. He has



Photo by Rockwood.

taken the opposite view of the value of a college education from those advanced by the orators at the recent installation of Dr. Butler at Columbia. In his work on "The Empire of Business" Mr. Carnegie says:

"I have known but few young men intended for business who were not injured by a college education. Had they gone into active work during the years spent at college they would have been better educated men, in every sure sense of that term. Men have wasted their precious years trying to extract education from an ignorant past . . . and wasted their energies upon Greek and Latin, which are of no more practical use to them than Choctaw. They have been crammed with the details of petty and insignificant skirmishes between savages, and taught to exalt a band of ruffians into heroes, and we call them 'educated.' They have in no sense received instruction; what they have obtained has served to imbue them with false ideas, and give them a distaste for practical life."

Is it not a little surprising that a man who has done so much to educate the young men who come to Pittsburg, and

is proving his interest to do more by having the best and largest Institute in the country erected for the benefit of future students, giving his views against this very thing? It would seem like a contradiction were it not that we know that Mr. Carnegie's written description of a college course is somewhat different from the instruction he intends to give in his Institute. His views expressed in his new work are certainly contrary to the course he has adopted in giving large sums to colleges which he denounces; but we believe that his ideas can be thoroughly explained and practically understood when we realize that Mr. Carnegie is referring to the college education of the past, rather than that of the present day. For instance, he speaks of the "insignificant skirmishes between savages," which is, probably, a revival of the experience of the Greeks, Persians, and Romans, as is mentioned in "The History of Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul," etc. Certainly the education of olden days or medieval times would not be sufficient for success in a first-class business to-day. In our little pamphlet of "Phrenology and Business" we have referred to the practical ways that the colleges of to-day are meeting the practical needs of business men, and we reiterate here that we are glad that the authorities of our colleges have anticipated the "Iron Master" in this discovery. They realize that the classics are simply of use as an aid to culture, while they must give the first place among educational subjects to more practical ones which bear directly upon the character of the times. Harvard was one of the first to introduce the elective system, and Yale, Columbia, and Princeton rapidly followed her example. Latin and Greek, instead of becoming compulsory, are made optional after the first and second year, and students are encouraged to take up modern languages after they have mastered enough of the classical ones to appreciate the structure or foundation upon which modern ones are built. It is also interesting to find that science is now studied in our colleges, as applied to the following subjects: engineering, mining, surveying, electricity, and mechanics. We also find that the practical side of mathematics, political economy, international law, jurisprudence, and history are introduced into our colleges. It will be readily seen that all these subjects and courses are distinct aids to modern business life, and it is a wise step on the side of our colleges that they have seen and appreciated the needs of the present day. Professor Elliott has said: "The future prosperity and progress of modern communities is hereafter to depend much more than ever before on the large groups of highly

trained men which constitute what are called 'the professions.' It is no longer considered the correct thing to recognize the professions as constituting only the ministry, medicine, and law, for such subjects as engineering, architecture, electricity, and the superintendence of large commercial enterprises require as thorough a training and as general an education as those three that we have just mentined.

Therefore we think that Mr. Carnegie will have to write another book or else write his sequel to this one and present the college side of business. Modern business is conducted upon such a highly educated standard that few men who have not a college diploma and a technical and theoretical knowledge as well of the work they are to engage in are able to compete with the progress of the present day. We believe, however, that Mr.

Carnegie's contention is simply against the waste of time and talent as used in college life in the past, and we feel sure that he thoroughly believes in the necessity of thorough training in the present business life, such as all the speeches made by the representatives of our colleges at Columbia University recently went to prove. There is no fear about the classics losing their adherents, for they will always be studied and enjoyed, but they will not exclude the more practical side of more modern business life, and we are glad that our colleges have so readily accepted the situation and have opened their doors to the scientist as well as the philosopher.

Let us remind our readers once more of our invitation concerning short experiences upon the question "Does a college education educate a person for practical life?"

RETROSPECTION.

MARGARET ISABEL COX.

I drifted with the ebb and flow,
Life's barque sea-tossing to and fro.
Now storm, now calm. Deep in my heart
Were hid a dirge and song. Apart
'Neath vassal-fetters passed I down,
Yet knew it not. In vain a crown
And rightful place I sought 'mong men.
PHRENOLOGY I knew not then.

I dreamed of being, living, life,
I turned aside from earnest strife
And waited for the even rest,
The palm and song, and was unblest.
In vain I fashioned life and planned
What Self should be. In vain I scanned
The future way and sought to know,
To solve life's problem, "Why 'tis so."

I faltered on thro' faith and fear,
Unheeding all the sweetness near,
Until I found one glad, glad day
A strength for bondage, and a way
That has led Self to rightful place
'Mong other lives. I found the grace
To will, to do, to live, to be;
I found, I found—PHRENOLOGY.

Unheeding all the sweetness near
I faltered on thro' faith and fear.
Until I found, one glad, glad day
A strength for bondage, and a way.
That has led Self to rightful place.
My other life I found thee gone.

THE Phrenological Journal

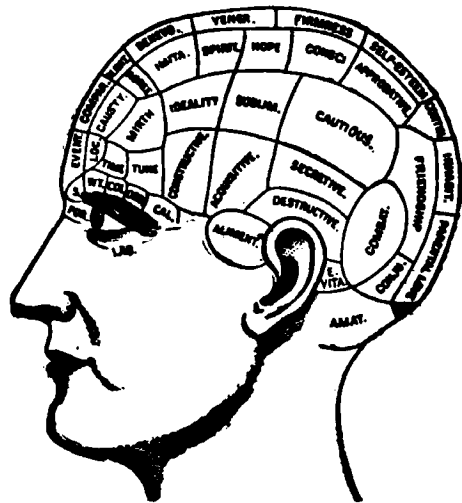
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, AUGUST, 1902.

"Perfection of character is the result only of great self-denial."

WAITING FOR THE HARVEST.

We sow the seed,
We wait the meed,
Reward untold,
The harvest gold,
The "by-and-by";
Nor ask we why
The waiting time
Till harvest shine.

Then Soul of mine,
Why, why repine?
Stay, stay thy tears;
Cast all thy fears.
Life's harvest-field
Reward shall yield.
Sow wisely, well;
Let harvest tell.

M. I. C.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY.

The ambition of men and women is so great at the present day that men need to take every opportunity and so utilize their power and ability that, instead of rushing from one occupation to another, they may conserve their energy and make the most out of their abilities along the right line of thought. It is with this object in view that we seek to enlighten people on the best methods for them to adopt in earning a livelihood or in using their talents aright. Some people do not need to earn a livelihood. Their fathers have

given them an inheritance, which makes it unnecessary for them to exert themselves from a financial stand-point; nevertheless it is necessary for them to cultivate their talents so that they can develop their minds in as practical a way as though they were working for the dollars and cents. It is an imperative duty for everyone to so utilize his abilities that he can, at any moment, support himself in an honorable position if he wished to do so.

The faculty of the American Institute of Phrenology do their utmost to

help the students who come under their charge to have a right understanding of Phrenology.

As we have already given in the May number, page 163, the topics to be introduced in the Phrenological course, we need not repeat them here, but refer inquirers to that number. We will now give a few words of explanation about the different members of the faculty, and the topics they will introduce.

The president of the Institute, Charles Wesley Brandenburg, M.D., who is a graduate of 1889, 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. Brandenburg is a physician in New York City, and is a lecturer for the Eclectic College. This college recently raised over fifteen thousand dollars on behalf of a new building shortly to be erected in New York.

Henry S. Drayton, M.D., LL.B., A.M., a long and valued friend to the science, who has been connected with the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for over thirty years, is a graduate from the New York Medical University, and a lecturer for many scientific and medical societies, 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, etc.

Miss J. A. Fowler, daughter of L. N. Fowler, vice-president of the American Institute of Phrenology, graduate of Woman's Law Class of the New

York University, who assisted her father and Professor Sizer in their work and studied Anatomy, Physiology, and Brain Dissection at the Medical School for Women, London, 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, Marriage Adaptation, and Motor Centres, etc.

D. M. Gardner, M.D., graduate of New York University, physician, pathologist, and medical professor, who was highly appreciated last year, will prepare students in Anatomy, Physiology, Brain Dissection, Insanity. His lectures will include Respiration, Circulation, Digestion, the Bony and Muscular Structure of the Body, the Brain and its Physiological Functions. His dissection of the brain will be interesting and instructive, and is a special feature of the course.

Julius King, M.D., 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. Thomas 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.

Charles Shepard, M.D., 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.

Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D., of Montclair, author of "The Influence of Heredity on Christian Life," "The Art of Living Alone," etc., who has always been highly appreciated by the students, will lecture on Heredity and its various bearings.

The Rev. Charles Josiah Adams, D.D., who has lectured for many years for the Institute, will take for his subject "The Essential Man and the Other Animal."

Constantine F. McGuire, A.M., M.D., will lecture on "Temperament in Relation to Physical Culture," etc.

Dr. McGuire is a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology and is a practicing physician in Brooklyn.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PRESS ON PHRENOLOGICAL LINES.

From time to time we have pointed out that the press is being educated to support the views of Phrenologists, and the public is taking in with their daily breakfast many truisms that people laughed at years ago as being untrue and impossible. In an editorial of one of the evening New York papers we recently read a striking proof of what we have from time to time expressed in our own pages, namely:

"Your thoughts and conduct make your face."

To cut the story short, Leonardo da Vinci painted his wonderful "Last Supper" on the rear wall of a church in Milan. The artist sought to express the truest characteristics in his great painting. He studied for years to find the right type of men to represent the originals. Eleven good dis-

ciples were first painted, and then a face to represent Christ was eagerly sought. At last he found a singer in the Milan Cathedral whom he found would answer his purpose. It was beautiful in outline, and breathed the spirit of truth and lofty idealism. The face of Judas, the traitor, was the last one which was yet unpainted.

"Some years after, when Da Vinci was passing through the jails and haunts of crime to find a face that would embody the hideous depravity and the utter baseness of a spirit that could betray the gentlest of men, he found his model in a prison cell in Rome. The face was not that of an old man, but vice, evil thoughts, evil living, gave it the stamp of sunken humanity. The model consented to sit for the painter, and after the work was done Da Vinci found, through an accident, that the young man who had posed for the face of Jesus was the same as he in the prison cell who had posed for the face of Judas.

"A few years of evil living had done the work, and the change had been so complete that even the painter himself was unable to recognize his Jesus.

"There are people ready to say that this was impossible, but other things in life tend to show how very human and natural our lives are."

The editorial continues: "Can you recognize a stream of pure spring water after it has run through the gutter of a city? Can you believe that the face twitching under the black mask as the hangman mounts the scaffold was once the face of a pretty young child, loved by its mother, and seeming in every man's eye the permanence of innocence?"

"Each city magistrate, when he

climbs to his police-court seat, sees a row of unhappy women before him. They vary in age from twenty to sixty. Listlessly he sentences these women—sometimes for drunkenness, sometimes for ‘crimes’ in which the responsible criminal goes free. Would one of these miserable women be recognized by those who knew her when her face reflected a pure mind? Not one, except, perhaps, some mother whose eyes see through all the marks of a hard world and into the soul that cannot be destroyed.

“Have you ever seen a photograph of yourself when you were a child? Look again at the picture of your childhood and look seriously. You will be a fortunate man or woman if you can look and not miss anything. Look carefully at the eyes and the mouth; study the expression. Do you find none of the frankness, freshness, truth, or other good qualities, missing?

“The woman who has devoted her life to pleasure, to dismal or social vanity, to eager pursuit of worthless excitement, looks bitterly in her glass as the years go by. The peace has gone, the youth has been replaced, not by calm, self-respecting age, but by bitter regret that stains all the expression, deadens the eyes, and makes the face look out at its owner as different from the girl of ten or fifteen years ago as is the face of Judas from that of Jesus in the great picture of Milan.”

The lesson that we can all learn from such a story is one that Phrenology is teaching all the time, namely, that the faculties of the mind are influencing the organs of the brain, so that the small organs are increased in size and activity and the large ones lose their control by our actions and the direc-

tion that we allow our mind to take. Were our minds not plastic, and had we not the power within us to change and alter our characters from childhood to manhood, were we like the solid rock upon which New York City is erected, which requires dynamite to remove it, then, indeed, we should be mere machines traversing the earth. But let us see to it that we make the right use of our talents, and have before us the example of Jesus rather than that of Judas, for we may be sure that sooner or later our ideal will show itself in our faces and in our heads there will be a change of development to correspond.

A LESSON FOR MOTHERS.

So many sad experiences have come before the public of late where life-long misery, disgrace, and even death have come to several young, beautiful girls, that the hour has arrived when warning should be given in no uncertain way to mothers who do not guard their children from the pitfalls of social life. Catherine Leckie has recently written a very practical appeal to mothers, which we quote to show one side of the question of the liberty given to young American girls, and whose ideas accord with our own on such matters. She says:

It seems preposterous to me that any woman who has come to that precious thing, motherhood, who does not know the world well enough to realize that her child must be protected.

Girls of the United States are permitted more liberties than those of any other nation. It is right that they should be. No good can ever come to any human being without freedom. But there is every reason why a mother should not permit her daughter liberties that in the

years to come are sure to mean sorrow and misery for her.

This is very true, and mothers might be more to their daughters just at the most important juncture of their lives when they are forming acquaintances which will influence their entire future happiness and welfare. She continues:

What sort of a mother is it who will permit her daughter to be out in the late hours of the night or early morning? Girls want a happy time, and it is right that they should have it. The more happiness during the youthful days the greater the strength to bear the heavy burdens that come in later life. But no girl is happier for privileges which bring regret in her years of wisdom.

In the beautiful star-lit nights of summer whole households wish to put away sleep and enjoy the delicious hours. When families do this together, sitting on wide verandas or out under the trees, no harm can come to the daughters of the house. But a mother's fondness should not be so selfish that, rather than deny her child a wish, she would permit her the freedom of driving, riding, walking, or sailing late in the evening unattended.

MOTHERS SHOULD BE COMPANIONS.

We thoroughly believe that mothers should be companions to their daughters and should hold the confidence of their children long after they have left the school-room. If they would do this, the experience of the mother would be of service to the child, and there would be less recurrences of unhappy marriages and unhealthy courtships and sad tragedies, as in the case of Walter Brooks and "Dimple" Lawrence. The writer continues:

Chaperones may seem un-American to the democratic women of our time. Let

these mothers do away with chaperones, if they do not like the term. Let them then be companions to their daughters. If more mothers would accompany their daughters on their pleasure trips, go with them on their little outings, make friends of their boy or young men friends, there would be less to regret in this beautiful old world that people are ever endeavoring to make sinful and ugly.

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.*

666.—D. M. F., Princeton, N. J.—Your photograph indicates a manly character, one that is quite full of energy and ambition. You must try and concentrate your mind a little more on a few important lines of work, so that your work will tell when you are sixty years of age. Your faculties over your forehead are well developed, which indicate scientific ability and capacity to observe and see what is going on around you, to remember details, and to recognize forms and outlines, and to individualize everything in a clear and spontaneous way. You are broad in the outer temple of your eye, which indicates Order, method, system, and a good memory of figures, as well as capacity to reckon up quickly, to judge of profit and loss on materials, and could become a financial expert. You are very critical, from the boots you put on—which have to shine like a looking-glass—to the style of hat you wear.

667.—C. T. P., Aberdeen, S. Dak.—The Vital-Mental Temperament predominates in you, and you show more than ordinary skill and ability in keeping up balance of power between body and mind. You do not run on so high a key as is the case with many, hence will last longer and will live more healthily than the majority of young men to-day. You can be where there is excitement and yet keep

control over your nervous system. You are in your element when you are taking responsibilities and when you know that others place confidence in your word. You are not one to push yourself forward injudiciously, but are inclined to work steadily when you have any important responsibility to fill. You look ahead and plan your work according to the results you wish to obtain, rather than imitate others. Yours is a good, all-round head that could excel in a practical business along intellectual lines, but you will not care to be in a shipping department where you have to hurry and fly about and despatch orders. You can work quickly enough when you have to think a thing out, but you do not care to use your body or muscular system in a violent hurry; consequently you will be cool and collected when others are heated with excitement. Were you to study medicine you would enjoy the examination of various kinds of disease, and would take particular pains to note the changes that were taking place in individual cases.

668.—H. B. V., British Honduras.—This lad has a large head and rather a small neck, hence he must have all the outdoor exercise that is possible while he is studying. He does not lack for brain power and will be able to make up any deficiency that he shows before ten years of age after that period, consequently his father must not worry about him, but give him time to grow and allow him to build up a good constitution, for the latter is more essential during the next few years than close application to study. He has apparently large Causality and Comparison, and therefore will ask many questions about matters and things, and will be able to learn more from the experience of others just now than from books. If his questions are properly answered he will be spared a great deal of unnecessary work and thought. He will do better as a professional man than in business, and it would be a good plan for him to make up his mind to take a good education.

669.—J. H., Brooking, S. Dak.—The Motive Temperament expresses itself very strongly in your organization, and it will be difficult for anyone to tire you out. Your framework is solid, substantial, and you must have come from enduring stock. An in-door, sedentary life will not suit you, and therefore you must seek a position where you can mix with men and be out in the open air

knocking about most of the time. You have a practical intellect, could excel in scientific work, and would know how to superintend machinery or block out work for a large number of men. You possess energy, force, and spirit, which you have probably inherited from your father, and are ready for any new enterprise.

670.—R. B. T., British Honduras.—This young lady is going to grow into a fine woman. She has the physical capacity to go through and endure a good deal, and, if given time to develop her mentality, will be equal to practical scientific work. She will not care so much to philosophize about things as to be around when something is going on, and to see people at their work and to carry into execution the practical making of a thing, thus she will study nature and enjoy making collections of leaves, specimens of various kinds, or stamps, and had better begin at once to do this. She must also get into the habit of making her own things, such as cutting out a dress and trimming a hat, for her practical observation will help her in turning her abilities to a good account in these directions. In her studies of physiology she will take particular note of the insertion and origin of every muscle. She had better make a study of mental science and learn the location of the organs.

FROM ENGLAND.

Norman Andrew Wakelin, England.—He is a remarkably fine, healthy child, is splendidly built; there is harmony between his brain and physique, which must be maintained by a judicious diet and training on hygienic lines.

He will make his presence felt by being exceedingly active, energetic, restless, and determined. You must coax him, not drive him, for he will often be very persistent and very mischievous through his curiosity to know the contents of any article.

He will ply you with plenty of questions when older, and not readily forget what he has seen or heard.

He will be sharp, quick, and prompt in learning, observing, and grasping a difficult problem, and will make rapid headway in school work.

When older he will be skilful in defending his character and interests, and manifest an intellectual and aggressive character.



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.

EMBARRASSMENT AND BASHFULNESS.

E. P. Y., Bellefontaine, O.—You ask, "What is the cause of, and how can a person overcome, embarrassment and bashfulness?" In reply to this, we must point out that certain temperaments are more easily influenced than others, and as a rule you will find that a Vital Temperament suffers the most from bashfulness, when we understand the word as meaning a sensitiveness over the criticisms of others, especially over a physical defect, while embarrassment is generally most keenly felt through the Mental Temperament if a criticism is given concerning work that is done. The faculties that are influential in giving bashfulness and embarrassment are as follows:

Cautiousness is large, Hope small, Conscientiousness large, Self-Esteem small, Amativeness large, circulation quick; hence the blood rushes quickly to the head and face, and the arterial system is generally very active, when bashfulness is noticeable. When a person suffers from embarrassment he generally has a highly susceptible nature; in fact, his nervous system is very keenly marked. He has large Approbativeness, Causality, and Conscientiousness, and Veneration is exceptionally developed. You will readily see by this that he is sensitive to rebuke, is "thin-skinned," so to speak, and lacks Combativeness, Firmness, and Self-Esteem.

G. G., Sioux Rapids, Ia.—In reply to your query concerning your mother, seventy-four years of age, who possesses a light complexion and a weight of 135 pounds, we would suggest that you continue to put a wet towel over Inhabitativeness and Philoprogenitiveness when she feels a strong inclination to go and find her old home which she left fifty to sixty years ago. If there is a numbness or partial paralysis, as you think, in the cerebellum, put on hot cloths until the numbness has passed away, or try holding the hand over the back of the head, and draw the circulation from the anterior part to the region that is affected. We think that massage applied to the head would benefit other organs, such as Memory, or Eventuality, and Secre-

tiveness and Cautiousness, which give suspiciousness and doubt as to the honesty of those around her. She has evidently a want of proper circulation, and can be much benefited by carrying out the above suggestions.

W. T. H., Rosemont.—You ask, "What developments are necessary to give the talent and disposition to spell accurately, and observe that some, without much effort, learn to spell easily and correctly, are quick to notice mistakes in written words if letters are misplaced or omitted. Others find great difficulty in spelling simple words, even when giving close attention." In reply, we find that persons who are unable to spell correctly generally have a deficiency of Form, Eventuality, and Continuity. Sometimes it is one organ that is lacking, such as Eventuality, in other cases it is a lack of memory of outlines, and the form of the word is not carried in the mind, while in still other cases it is simply a lack of application of mind, and the attention is not sufficiently placed upon the words that are being spelled. Persons who spell easily and without effort have generally large Eventuality, for whenever they see a word they remember it again, while those who give great attention to spelling, and find a difficulty to recollect words they have spelled before, are generally poorly developed in the faculties that cluster around the centre of the forehead around the eyes.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The annual meeting was held on May 7th. Mr. George Wilkins, F.F.P.I., Vice-President, occupied the chair.

The meeting was well attended. The annual report was read by Mr. D. T. Elliott, which showed that every department of the Institute is in a healthy condition. The chairman, in a very able address, set forth the advantages of Phrenological knowledge, and insisted upon the importance of students striving to become proficient before applying the principles of Phrenology in delineating character.

He spoke of the advantages offered by the Fowler Institute in gaining a thorough acquaintance with the science of Phrenology. The address was a very thoughtful and practical one and greatly appreciated by the meeting.

At the close of the address, Mr. D. T. Elliott delineated the character of a French lady. The diploma and certificates gained by the students at the January examination were now distrib-

uted by the chairman, with a few words of encouragement to each.

Mr. H. Bosanquet, in receiving the diploma, in a few choice sentences acknowledged his indebtedness to the teachers of the Institute for the proficiency he had acquired in enabling him to earn the diploma of the Institute, which he would always highly value, as it was his ambition to be a credit to the Fowler Institute and to Phrenology.

Mr. W. H. Lindsey, Mr. F. Jarvis, Mrs. Bosanquet, and Mrs. Lewis each expressed their pleasure in receiving the certificate.

Mr. W. J. Williamson, Vice-President, in a very vigorous address urged the students and members of the Institute to be more enthusiastic and earnest for the progress of Phrenology by making their friends interested in the science and by showing its usefulness in the varied pursuits of life. Mr. D. T. Elliott here delineated a lady from the audience.

Mr. Elliott, in addressing the meeting, thanked the members for their help and appreciation of the work of the Institute. The attendance at the public lectures has been very encouraging, and he hoped the same interest will be manifested next session, which commences in September. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the chairman for his able address and conduct in the chair.

The meeting throughout was a hearty one and greatly enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience.

THE LADY PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

To the Fowler Institute, now Assembled—President, Officers, Members, and Friends:

We send our hearty greetings from this side of the Atlantic to you all, and beg you not to think us presumptuous if we point out to you that although we are now in a young country when compared with dear old England, yet the Institute we represent here is considerably older than the Fowler Institute. The American Institute of Phrenology was established by special charter in 1866, and the Fowler Institute was organized in 1890.

It should be understood by all the members that through out coming to this country we have affiliated the Fowler Institute to the older institution, as it should be. We are none the less interested in the younger Institute, and you are drawn by a nearer bond of union to the parent society.

The good work started by the pioneers in this country in 1832, and in 1836 in New York, was planted in good soil in England and is bearing excellent fruit.

The spring always reminds us of the seed growing time, and annual meetings always recall the starting-points in the growth of every society. We have to consider not only the seed, but the soil in which the seed is to be planted. If there is proper assimilation, the seed fructifies and the character of the plant develops. But when we consider the quantity of seed that there is which never germinates, never assimilates, never fructifies, we are brought face to face with the problem of human life and character. The apple and pear blossoms that are blown off in May are like so many people who never come to maturity of thought, because they do not assimilate and have not the right kind of soil to bring them out. If we can grow an inch in character every year it is a great thing, but when persons are afflicted with miasma they sicken and die. In spiritual life it is the same. What becomes of the numerous appeals of anthems and Sunday-school efforts? In the spiritual growth, just the same as in the physical life and the plant life, God supplies a great abundance of seed to allow of some waste which is constantly going on.

One would think in the Phrenological world that everyone should believe in Phrenological principles because of the abundance of its literature, the lectures delivered, the examinations made. The law of growth can only come in everything according to assimilation, and when that is slow, then progress is slow. In order to intensify assimilation we continue to work on Phrenological lines, and until every man, woman, and child knows how to assimilate himself to surroundings, and germinate from embryonic conditions, so long must we work to teach the importance of child and adult character-growth.

Our experience teaches us that the fresh evidences meet us every day of the truth of Phrenology. Recently we examined Cary Smith, the designer of the Meteor, the Emperor of Germany's new yacht. Nowhere is there a more sensitive, high-toned, ingenious mind. He is exquisite in organization, and is a man thoroughly capable of showing ingenuity.

We trust your interest will increase during the year and continue to multiply and that Phrenology may have her coronation day at your meeting in May.

J. A. Fowler.

FOWLER INSTITUTE ANNUAL REPORT.

In presenting an annual report it is always difficult to find something fresh to say; particularly in this case, when

the progress made is so satisfactory. For some years past we have been able to report upon the healthy condition of the Fowler Institute, and it is my pleasure to-night to tell you that the health of the Institute is still robust, and although in its youth, it bids fair to grow into a vigorous manhood.

We are greatly encouraged by the increase of membership, the excellent attendance at the public lectures, and with the increase of students who are diligently applying themselves to the study of Phrenology and the kindred sciences.

The signs of the times point to a splendid future for Phrenology, and this Institute is helping to mould that future; therefore we are glad so many intelligent men and women are taking up the study with enthusiasm, with the purpose of propagating its principles and practical utility.

At the examination in July, 1901, the diploma of the Institute was awarded to Mrs. M. Willis, Mr. W. Babcock Swift of America, Mr. G. Wilkins, and Mr. J. T. Hitchcock; and the certificate of the Institute to Mrs. Wedlake, Mr. Smith, Mr. G. Hughes, Mr. F. Parker Wood, Mr. A. McBride, and Mr. John Asals.

At the examination in January, 1902, the diploma was gained by Dr. Mary Adams of Ohio and Mr. H. Bosanquet, and the certificate of the Institute by Mr. D. C. Griffiths, Mr. W. H. Lindsey, Mr. F. Jarvis, Miss A. Morley, Mrs. E. Bosanquet, and Mrs. Lewis.

During the twelfth session fourteen meetings have been held, and papers read and lectures given by Mr. D. T. Elliott on "Some Phrenological Problems Considered"; Mr. T. Timson, "The Phrenology of Dr. Gall"; Mr. D. T. Elliott, "Some Phases of Character"; Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, "Faculties Necessary for Success"; Mr. James Webb, "Modern Physiological Research"; Mr. D. T. Elliott, "The Basis of Character Reading"; Miss L. Hendin, "Intuitive and Scientific Character Reading"; Mr. D. T. Elliott, "Phrenology and Temperance"; Mr. G. Wilkins, "Self-Regulation"; Mr. R. Dimsdale Stocker, "Normal and Abnormal Faces"; Mr. C. P. Stanley, "Psychology and Phrenology"; Mr. D. T. Elliott, "Sketches of Representative Men"; Mr. J. B. Eland, "The Balance of Power"; Miss S. Dexter, "Mentally Deficient Children."

We are very grateful to those members and friends who have so ably helped us by their lectures during the past session. The attendance at these lectures has been very gratifying, showing, as they do, an undiminished interest in the principles and propagation of Phrenological knowledge.

During the year many of our Fellows

and Associates have been actively engaged in Phrenological work. Mr. D. T. Elliott has attended several bazaars and lectured before various societies, and has been well received. We are confirmed in our belief that with the advance of the century, and the progress of Physiological Research, Phrenology will be more generally accepted and that its utility will be more apparent to the educationist, the social reformer, and to all who take an active interest in the general welfare of humanity.

In reviewing the work of the Institute during the past year we are greatly encouraged by the measure of success attained, but we must not be too easily satisfied, but, rather, aim after greater things.

Much more may be accomplished if our fellows, associates, and members will unitedly work in advancing the interests of this Institute, and in spreading a knowledge of the science among their friends and associates.

We hope to have your co-operation in the future as in the past.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

Charles W. Brandenburg, M.D., President of the American Institute of Phrenology, has just returned from the Medical Convention at Milwaukee, Wis., and had a very pleasant visit with Professor J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago.

D. T. Elliott is busily engaged at The Fowler Institute, London.

E. A. Bradley is doing good work in Cologne, Minn.

Joseph H. Thomas, member of Class 1889, American Institute of Phrenology, is doing a nice business in Massillon and Canton, O., in "parlor talks," class work, and personal examinations before clubs, lodges, and families.

George Markley is still located in Pittsburg, Pa.

J. W. and A. M. Rutter continue giving examinations in Atlantic City, N. J.

Ira L. Guilford is located in Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Gifford is at Kokomo, Ind.

Ira W. Ely is in Des Moines, Ia.

J. M. Fitzgerald is located in new quarters at 126 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

William E. Youngquist, of '91, sailed for Sweden in June.

Otto Hatry continues to give examinations in Pittsburg, Pa.

Professor Haddock is steadily at work in San Francisco.

J. T. Walton Clinton, A.F.P.I., London, is at 129 Bordesley Green, Small Heath, Birmingham.

Professor Timson, M.F.P.I., is at 3

Museum Square, New Walk, Leicester, Eng.

Professor J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.S., is at 3 Church Place, Brighton, England.

G. H. J. Dutton, F.B.P.S., is at 43 and 45 Lumley Road, Skegness, Eng.

PRIZES.

No. 1.—A prize of \$2—or eight shillings—is offered for the best Phrenological story of about 2,000 words.

No. 2.—A prize of \$2—or eight shillings—is offered for ten subscriptions of \$1—or six shillings—each for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

No. 3.—A year's free subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will be given to anyone who will send us two new subscriptions of \$1—or six shillings—each.

No. 4.—A prize of \$2—or eight shillings—for the best article on "Phrenology: a Department of Medical Study."

Prizes close November 1st.

We trust that a large number of our readers will compete.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1851.

Phrenological Cabinet.

Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau Street, New York, contains busts and casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also skulls, human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Egyptian mummies, pirates, robbers, murderers, and thieves; also numerous paintings and drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead, and is always free to visitors.

Professional Examinations,

With written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life, etc., etc., all of which will be found highly useful and interesting.

These mental portraits are becoming almost as common and indispensable as a daguerreotype of the outer man, while as a guide to self-improvement and success in life they are invaluable.

Strangers and citizens will find the Phrenological Museum an agreeable place to visit, as it contains many rare curiosities. Phrenological Examinations, with Charts, will be made at all hours, when desired. Written descriptions of character promptly prepared. Our office is in Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau Street, near City Hall Park.

Fowler & Wells,
Phrenologists and Publishers.

WHAT MADE SHAKESPEARE.

Carnegie's view that "hard work made Shakespeare the greatest dramatic genius" is absurd. The finest poetic imagination of modern literature, which is the foundation of the supreme and universal excellence of Shakespeare, was not obtained by "hard work;" it was a beautiful gift from God. It would be quite as reasonable to say that "hard work" made Homer the greatest poet of antiquity. The truth is that Shakespeare probably gave more "hard work" to his duties as an actor and a theatrical manager than he ever did to his plays. He wrote with extraordinary rapidity and often at a kind of fever heat, as did Byron and Shelley and Keats. Shakespeare was sometimes called upon by his manager or his company on brief notice to excise passages, rewrite passages, and supply entirely new matter. Such facility of mind is the gift of great natural powers, and cannot be created by "hard work."—"Portland Oregonian."

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have articles for future numbers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, on

"The Right Use of Our Faculties."

"Miss Stone and Her Captivity."

"Is there a Nascent State?"

"College Education and Business Life," or "Does a College Education Educate?" Various views upon the above subjects.

"Science and Invention," including references to Lord Kelvin, Franklin, Edison, Professor Pupin, Alberto Santos-Dumont, Dr. Loeb.

"Among Our Colleges," Professor Butler, of Columbia, Miss Woolley, of Mount Holyoke College, etc.

"The effect of Music upon Animals."

"Football and Baseball Playing."

"What Old Age has Accomplished."

"A Report upon Color Vision."

"The Women of Batavia who are Vegetarians, and Why They are Trained Athletes."

"Ahead-of-Date Hospital."

"The Latest Machine for Telling You What You are Fitted to Do in the World."

"Industry."

Reviews of Tolstoi's latest book, "What is Religion?" "Letters from Egypt and Palestine," by Dr. Maltie D. Babcock.

"Good Housekeeping" — Springfield, Mass.—contains an article on "New Housekeeping in Germany," in the June issue, by Mary Esther Trueblood.

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.

EXCHANGES.

"Arena" for July has a long and interesting contents-table, and opens with a symposium on "Why Am I Opposed to Imperialism?" the contributors being George McA. Miller, Ph.D.; Professor Thomas E. Will, A.M.; Bolton Hall and Ernest Crosby.

"The American Monthly," or "Review of Reviews."—This is a richly illustrated issue. Portraits of Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America; King Alfonso of Spain, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Lord Kelvin, Mark Twain, Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Dickson, William D. Howells, the late Bret Harte, and the late Frank R. Stockton are given, with some interesting notes on their work up to date.

"The Literary Digest" contains an article on "The Value of Human Life." "The Late and the Present Presidents of Princeton," "Governor Taft," and "The Pope."

"The Pacific Medical Journal"—San Francisco.—Its opening original article is by Frank L. Adams, M.D., of Oakland, Cal., who has written a paper on "Hydrotherapy in Typhoid Fever," which is the systematic use of water as a curative agent. The article is comprehensive.

"The Naturopath"—New York.—This is a magazine for health, formerly "The Kneipp Water-Cure Monthly." Its size is now reduced to about the proportions of the ordinary magazine. The physical culture department is by William James Crombie, physical training director of the Y. M. C. A., Easton, Pa. He writes a paper upon "The Demands of Nature."

"The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal"—Canada.—"Diseased Cod-fish" is the title of an article by W. A. Munn, and gives some excellent advice concerning the matter.

"The Concert-Goer"—New York—contains a frontispiece of Mr. F. H. Shepard, and a full programme of last year's work is given.

"The Housekeeper"—Minneapolis—keeps up its popularity in its various departments of household and scientific reading.

"The Family Doctor," in a recent number, contains an article on "Dyspepsia," and some other equally interesting topics on health and disease. It mentions the pernicious habit of reading in bed.

"The Hahnemannian Advocate"—Chicago.—Its opening article is upon "The Use of Arnica," by J. T. Kent. More knowledge by the average housewife would be of practical service.

"Wings"—London—has a frontispiece of Folkestone, where the summer school of the W. T. A. U. will be held. The visit of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster is reported, when she spoke at the house of the president of the Union, Mrs. Eliot Yorke. Mrs. Foster was on her way to St. Petersburg, and gave a very stirring, practical address. An article on the subject "Should Women be Employed as Bar-Maids?" is a practical denunciation of this habit or practice in England.

"Le Progrès Médical"—Paris—has been received, and contains some interesting matter upon "L'Appendicite," by Lucien Piqué, and other equally valuable contributions.

"Good Health"—Battle Creek, Mich.—contains an article on "The School-girls' Summer Vacation," by Cecily Buscall. The article is illustrated, and shows various ways that girls can adopt for keeping up their health in the summer. Dr. Kellogg has an article on "Sleep Producers," which will benefit many people troubled with insomnia.

"Lippincott's Magazine"—Philadelphia, Pa.—has an article on "What the Atmosphere is Made Of," by Charles Morris. "The Diplomacy of a Mother-in-Law," by Caroline Lockhart, is a humorous story of how her husband was cured of parsimony, which it would not hurt any husband to read who was similarly afflicted.

"Connecticut School Journal"—Meriden, Conn.—has an interesting article on "Punishment of Children," which parents and teachers should read and digest, and a "Gymnastic Story," which explains how children can be made to do many interesting exercises in a novel manner. The article on "Perseverance," of May 22d, is a fine illustration of the organ of Firmness.

"Findley Courier"—Ohio—contains local and State news, and is a daily and semi-weekly paper. Is broad in its principles.

"Canadian Statesman"—Bowmanville, Ontario—contains epitomized news that is easily read.

"American Bee Journal."—The subscription price of this journal is \$1 a year, in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; all other countries in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year extra for postage. Sample copy free.

We have also received "Current History," "The Living Age," "The Business World," "The Journal's Education," "The Medical and Legal Journal," "The Bookman," "The Georgia Eclectic Medical Journal," "Mind," "The Metaphysical Magazine," "The Journal of Hygeiotherapy," "Light of Reason," "The Book-keeper," "Chat," among other journals.

"Good Housekeeping"—Springfield, Mass.—has a very interesting article on "College and Home Life," by Janet A. Marks. One timely article is on "Drink More Water," by George Thomas Palmer. It introduces us to the fact—which we should all remember—that the human body needs more water, and, when we have learned that important lesson, we have gone a long way to establish our general health.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

WHAT THEY SAY.

"I received the Student's Set, sent to Worcester, Mass., last winter, and enjoy the same much. It is well worth the cost. This study opens up such a wonderful field for thought and reflection. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL at least, if not the entire Student's Set, should be in every home of the land—not those of one nation, but of all.

"In a sojourn for a number of years among the Indians and half-breeds in the 'Far North of Canada,' we could see the ill-effects of the people living so contrary to all the rules and regulations of Nature.

"H. H. L., Farmingdale, S. Dak."

"I am more than pleased in your new way of illustrating character-reading in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

"J. H. T., Navarre, O."

"Enclosed find money-order for \$1 for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for one year. I enclose stamp, for which please send me two or three prospectuses of O. S. Fowler's 'Science of Human Life.' It is a great work, and is just the book that the world needs to thoroughly understand and put in practice.

"I. G. M., Pa."

"I feel sadly lost without the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. In fact, I can't get along right without it. Kindly send it for May and June.

"G. M., Pittsburg, Pa."

"Psychic and Occult Views and Reviews," in a review, says: "There is an increase in the number of students of the science of Phrenology. The value of a practical application of this science to the various professions and callings of life are considered in numerous short arguments written by the graduates of the American Institute of Phrenology. Other articles by the editor, Miss Jessie A. Fowler, and a selected list of contributors, complete a most excellent number."

PHRENOLOGY AND THE NEW THOUGHT.

"The outlook for Phrenology is a most encouraging one," says Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, in the Phrenological Annual, "even though its adherents do not increase at the same rapid pace as do those of the New Thought. Never was there so much interest displayed in the study of human nature as to-day, which is evidenced by the space and attention given to the delineation of character in one form or another in current newspapers and periodicals."

As to the relation between Phrenology and the New Thought, Mr. Wilkinson says:

"It seems strange that the New Thought adherents are advancing by leaps and bounds, and yet Phrenologists, as a body, do not seem to realize that psychologists are simply building on the foundations laid by the founders of Phrenology. Take away the fundamental principle that the brain is the organ of the mind, and the psychologists have no foundation for their theories and science; but with this postulate as a basic truth they build, and the structure is by no means a mean one. Phrenology is bound, in the future, to become the basis of mental philosophy, and the men who have made their mark in the past fifty years in that fascinating and tantalizing study, Mental Philosophy, or Metaphysics, have been very largely indebted to their knowledge of Phrenological principles for their success. That this will be more so in the future there is no doubt. We can afford to wait for the true recognition of Phrenology, for the practical application of its principles to all phases of human life, and all professions, but while waiting we can hail with gladness every indication of the good time coming."

"The Temptation of Joseph." By Rev. J. F. Flint. Fifth edition. Price, \$1. "I like the book. I am particularly glad to see Dr. Pomeroy's introduction. I like the vivid picturing and strong language of your book very much."—E. R. Shepherd, author of "True Manhood."

"The best thing in the book is the second part, which gives a pen-picture of 'The Right Maiden to Marry.'—The 'Pioneer,' London, England.

"The Biography of Dio Lewis, A.M., M.D." By Mary F. Eastman, 12mo. Price, cloth, \$1.50. This work, prepared at the desire of and with the co-operation of Mrs. Dio Lewis, has just been published.

"A Diary of the Grand Army of the Republic and Handbook of Military Information." By George J. Manson. Price, 15 cents.

"The Conversion of St. Paul." In three parts. 1. Its relation to unbelief; 2. Its false uses and true; 3. Its relation to the Church. By George Jarvis Greer, D.D. 12mo, 82 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.

"Forward Forever." A response to Lord Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After," "Heaven on Earth," and other poems. By William J. Shaw, the poet hermit. 18mo, 34 pages. Price, 25 cents.

"A Manual of Mental Science." By Jessie A. Fowler. This book does not deal with what is known as metaphysical healing, but is simply a book on the

very important subject of child training. The author is the daughter of L. N. Fowler, the well-known Phrenologist, and is eminently qualified to write a book like the one in hand. It is plain, thorough, scientific. The title-page tells us that it is "a manual for teachers and students." Parents might read it with profit as well. Everyone who has to do with the training of child-life should make a careful study of this handsome volume of 250 pages. It is very fully illustrated with pictures describing the different parts of the text. Whoever applies this instruction here given will make a greater success in educating the child than would follow without such study and application. Price, \$1. Published by Fowler & Wells Company, 27 East Twenty-first Street, New York.—J. F. Packard.

A new and revised edition of the Fowlers' Chart is now on the press. This chart is being used in large quantities by several of the leading Phrenologists, and, when they become acquainted with it, they find it is much more satisfactory to the subject whose chart is marked 25 cents.

"How to be Successful on the Road as a Commercial Traveler." By an Old Drummer. 16mo, 96 pages. Price, 20 cents.

"Masterpieces": Pope, Æsop, Milton, Coleridge, and Goldsmith, with notes and illustrations. 12mo, 325 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.25.

"Æsop's Fables." 12mo, 72 pages. 70 excellent illustrations. Price, 25 cents.

"Editorials and Other Waifs." By L. Fidelia Wooley Gillette. 18mo, 59 pages. Price, paper, 25 cents.

"Where Is My Dog? or, Is Man Alone Immortal?" By Rev. Charles J. Adams. 12mo. Price, \$1. The author is a well-known Episcopal clergyman. In his work the parallelism between the character of man and the lower animals is shown in a wonderfully attractive manner, and the work is a very striking representation of the question.

"A Home for All; or, the Gravel Wall and Octagon Mode of Building." New, cheap, convenient, superior, and adapted to rich and poor. 12mo, 129 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.

"Instruction in Shorthand." A practical plan, consisting of twenty lessons, for use in public schools and by teachers of the art. Price, \$1.

"Why Shorthand Is Difficult to Read." 12mo, 27 pages. Price, 15 cents. Shorthand-writers, teachers, and students will find this suggesting and useful, and all interested in the subject should read it.

"Serial Lessons in Isaac Pitman Phonography." A course of shorthand lessons in which the principles of the system are presented separately in a log-

ical sense, with accompanying exercises for practice, being a complete self-instructor. Intended also for use in classes as a teacher's text-book, as well as for the individual student. By W. L. Mason. Small octavo, 48 charts, fastened in cover. Price, \$1.

"The Commercial Dictation Book." For stenographers and typewriter operators. By W. L. Mason. 104 pages. Price, 25 cents.

"How to Succeed as a Stenographer or a Typewriter." Quiet hints and gentle advice by one who "has been there." By Arthur M. Baker. 12mo, 71 pages. Price, 50 cents.

Chart of Comparative Phonography, showing and comparing the principal features in the leading systems. By Alfred Andrews. 15 x 20 inches. Price, 15 cents.

"Shorthand and Typewriting," embracing shorthand history, suggestions to amanuensis, typewriting in all its details, etc. By Dugal McKilloh. 120 pages. Price, cloth, 50 cents; paper, 30 cents.

"Accidents and Emergencies; a Guide Containing Directions for the Treatment in Bleeding, Cuts, Sprains, Ruptures, Dis-

locations, Burns and Scalds, Bites of Mad Dogs, Choking, Poisons, Fits, Sunstrokes, Drowning, etc." By Alfred Smee, with notes and additions by R. T. Trall, M.D. Thirty-two illustrations. New and revised edition. Price, paper, 25 cents.

"The Model Potato: An Exposition of the Proper Cultivation and Mode of Cooking, the Result of Twenty Years' Investigation and Experiment." By John McLarin, M.D., edited with annotations by R. T. Trall, M.D. Paper, 30 cents. Contains new and somewhat radical ideas on this subject, worthy the attention of all.

"Fruits and Farinacea, the Proper Food of Man: Being an Attempt to Prove by History, Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry that the Original, Natural and Best Diet of Man is Derived from the Vegetable Kingdom." By John Smith, With notes and illustrations by R. T. Trall, M.D. 12mo, \$1.50.

"How to Raise Fruits: a Handbook, being a Guide to the Cultivation and Management of Fruit Trees, and of Grapes and Small Fruits, with Descriptions of the Best and Most Popular Varieties." Illustrated. By T. Gregg. Cloth, \$1.

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Idiot. Very small head especially deficient in the forehead, in the region of intellect.



Brutal Clown. The animal propensities strong. Top head low, narrow, and deficient.



Indian. Forehead and top head small and contracted. Base of brain broad and large.



Speculative Thinker. Reasoning organs, in upper part of forehead, large. Perceptive organs, across the brow, deficient. Deaf not sharp

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CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1902

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I. Making the Mind King. No II. Men of Science and Invention. From personal observation. By the Editor. Illustrated by portraits of Lord Kelvin	- 273
II. Shall we Work and Live without Talking? Brain Telegraphy. By F. G. Fairfield	- 276
III. How shall we Study the Mind through the Brain and Skull?	- 279
IV. The Science of Health. By the late M. L. Holbrook, M.D. Goat's Milk for Consumptives. Curious Psychical Experience. A Study of Bats. Bright's Disease, by Dr. E. P. Miller. Auto-Intoxication and its Treatment, Part II., by Charles H. Shepard, M.D.	- 282
V. Child Culture. Georgie Hopper. Illustrated. By Uncle Joe	- 288
VI. Character as Indicated by the Nose. By Charles Todd Parks. Illustrated	290 & 301
VII. The Regents' Open Session. Illustrated with portraits of Professor N. M. Butler and President J. G. Schurman	- 301
VIII. Let Me But Live	- 296
IX. Editorial. The late Dr. Holbrook. The Decision of To-day. Can we Look into the Future? The Fowler Institute, London. The American Institute	- 297
X. Remembrance. The late Dr. M. L. Holbrook. By Margaret Isabel Cox	- 301
Character as Indicated by the Nose—Continued	- 301
XI. To New Subscribers	- 302
XII. Reviews	- 303
XIII. Our Correspondents	- 304
XIV. American Field Notes, English Field Notes, News and Notes	- 305
XV. Wit, Prizes	- 306

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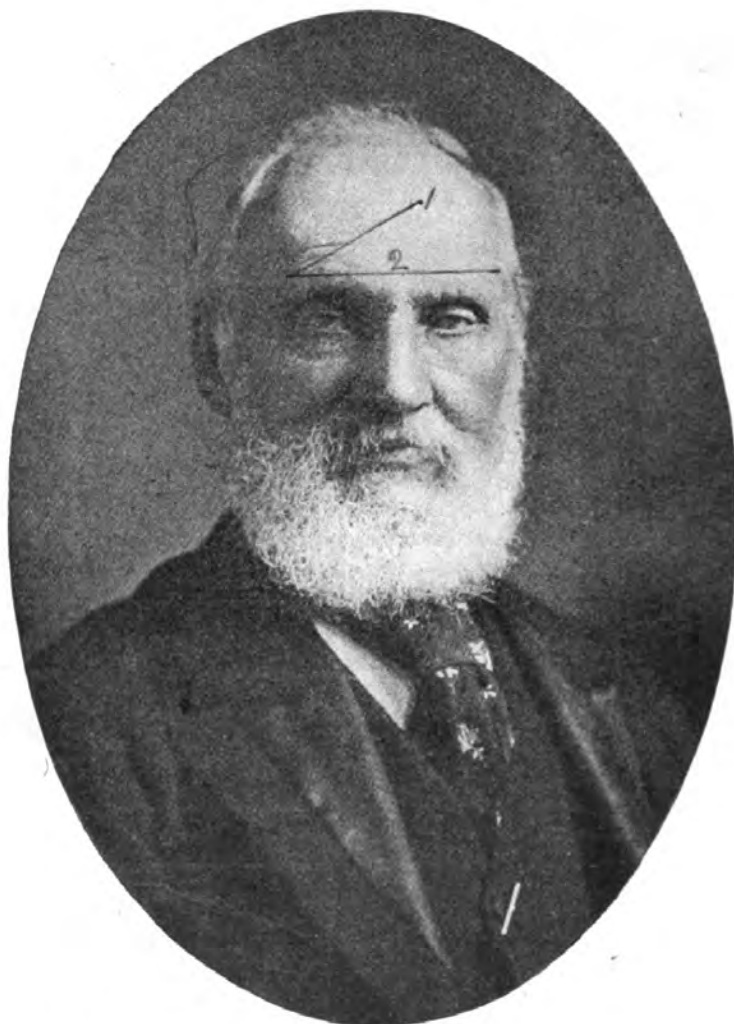
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VOL. 114—No. 3]

SEPTEMBER, 1902

[WHOLE No. 765

Making the Mind King.

MEN OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION.—No. II.

FROM PERSONAL OBSERVATION.

America has once more been favored with a visit from Lord Kelvin, the "Father of ocean cables" and the "head of the Masters of Practical Science." He has seen as a matter of fact electricity grow from a plaything into the most important commercial factor in the world's work. He has also played a very important part in the development not only of electricity, but of other practical scientific inventions. He has seen the telegraph, the dynamo, the telephone, the electric light, the phonograph, in fact all of the modern inventions take their place in every-day use. In his knowledge of physics alone no one can equal him. Everyone admits that he is the greatest living physicist. His decision on all questions relating to this subject is final. It is interesting to recall what he has said respecting the science of the future, for he is the "Court of last resort in Science." He thinks that the wireless telegraph will be perfected; that messages will speed across the seas without wires; that communication may be established with the other

planets; that electricity will be brought from Niagara to turn wheels; he is convinced that many years will elapse before there is invented a flying machine that will navigate the air without a balloon; he believes that Science is on the verge of determining the two great mysteries of physics—electricity and gravitation. He believes that it will be easy to manufacture diamonds. He is confident that Peter Cooper Hewitt, son of former Mayor Hewitt, the octogenarian, will perfect his vacuum lamp that makes light without heat, and has ten times the power of an ordinary incandescent lamp.

While Lord Kelvin was in New York he said he had done twenty-nine hours' work in every twenty-four since he had been in America this time, which proves distinctly that his brain is very active and that he knows how to make his mind King of All His Work.

Lord Kelvin was elevated to the peerage only ten years ago, and was known to the world as Sir William Thomson previous to this event. Even before he was knighted, through his

scientific efforts, he had attracted world-wide attention. He had then occupied the chair of natural philosophy in the University of Glasgow for twenty-one years, a post which he filled until 1899. Three years before his resignation, upon the completion of half a century of service, that event was made the occasion of a wonderful demonstration of homage from leaders of science all over the globe. There has probably been no parallel to that occasion. Glasgow, although his home ever since he was eight years old, was not his birthplace. He was born in Belfast, where his father was a university professor prior to 1832. Thus Ireland can once more claim a Master of Science, a Dean of Invention, a Prince of Electricity, and a King of Mathematics.

Lord Kelvin's health, his sprightliness of movement, and boyishness of enthusiasm have been wonderfully preserved to a ripe age, as he is now nearly an octogenarian; while his genial and unassuming manners heighten the admiration that is inspired by his splendid contributions to science.

From observations made of Lord Kelvin some years ago in Scotland, we found that Lord Kelvin was a man of great perceptive power. His range of perceptive faculties is very strongly accentuated. He examines closely what he is about, and knows the worth of accurate knowledge concerning scientific matters. However much men may ridicule the idea "that your work is your brain's gymnasium, and by the exercise of properly developed faculties one can bring out thought along certain directions," it is nevertheless true that development greatly aids the fleetness of mental perception. When a man is stripped of his insignia of office, his natural laurels will be seen in their beauty and power.

In the head of Lord Kelvin we find the halo of greatness, and it need not take long for any passing observer to realize why he is great. He has the brow that penetrates into the unseen forces of Nature, and is able to send

his mind like a projectile into the great labyrinth of electrical phenomena.

It will be noticed that in all his experiments he reduces speculative matters to oblivion, or else sees how they can be strengthened by the aid of practical knowledge. His head is broad and high anteriorly, and high posteriorly over the ears; thus he is not narrowed down by a small conception of things, but is ready to launch out into the field of inquiry that will bring the surest results.

A large part of his work has been devoted to the improvement of the means employed in subterranean telegraphing. It was he who showed how to overcome a certain sluggishness in the flow of current in a cable which almost obliterated signals, and in this work he applied his perceptive mind, his large Comparison, and his ingenuity to obtain a result which other celebrated electricians were unable to master.

It was he who devised the instrument for taking down a cable message, "The Siphon recorder." He invented a telegraph key for this sort of work, and thus combined in a rare way pure science with common sense. It is perhaps because of this combination that he has proved himself to be undoubtedly the greatest man of his time, or, we may say more emphatically, of any time. We are not unaware of the work of Helmholtz and other scientists whose names might be linked with his on the purely scientific side of his work, or of Edison, Marconi, Bell, Franklin, Morse, and others who have accomplished more individually in the way of actual mechanical achievement than he has, as electrical engineers and inventors; but no one has done more than he in both directions.

He has an unusually well-balanced organization for an inventor, as inventors are so often strong in some things and defective in other essentials, that it is difficult for them to realize all they would like to do.

The side-view of Lord Kelvin's face

and head shows the combination and intellect of a philosopher, with the observation of a scientist. He appears to us to represent a Darwin and Spencer in one, for in abstract science, in mathematical investigations, in mechanics, heat, electricity, and magnetism can be recognized his classical mind; while his three electrical inventions and his improved method of mounting a compass-needle so as to make it more serviceable to the mar-

which is the strongest combination we can have, namely, the Motive-Mental, or the Mental-Motive. There is enough of the nervo-sanguine to give vitality and rather a large brain forward from the ears. His chest supply is ample for the generating of arterial blood, the oxygenizing of the whole system, and the nourishing of the brain through this chemical arrangement.

His intellect is clear, his emotions under strict control, yet he has sensi-



LORD KELVIN, THE KING OF MATHEMATICS. SIDE VIEW.

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iner, and his machine for computing the time of high tides, and a method of measuring ocean depths with a steel wire, are evidences of his practical, scientific, and observing powers.

Were he merely a theorist, his head would show only a development along the upper superior part of the forehead, while the lower registry of faculties would be somewhat wanting.

His temperament is an interesting one, and resembles that of Gladstone,

tiveness of mind to impart his impressions with a personal magnetism, enthusiasm, and ardor that everyone who comes in contact with him realizes in a marked degree. He is not a man who can shift his kite, turn his rudder, or change his opinions very easily, because his mind is made up through other channels besides those of emotion. He is guided by reason, logic, and common sense; thus his temperament is the most serviceable one that

he could possess for the work he has accomplished.

There is no artfulness in his nature. When he speaks he talks from a consciousness of knowledge that shows modesty rather than egotism, and both his simplicity of expression and his positiveness of knowledge display the broad-mindedness and liberality of his nature. His Self-Esteem does not manifest itself in arrogance, but rather in independence of thought. Originality of thought and a condensed way of putting things or explaining his knowl-

edge is what has been so much admired in him as a man among men. He is averse to being old-fashioned, having radical views on many subjects. One of these being his pet theory "that the entire power of Niagara should be appropriated for useful purposes, even at the sacrifice of the natural scenery." "The distribution and saving of 4,000,000 horse-power for the benefit of humanity is more to be desired than the mere scenic phenomena which pleases the eye and delights the mind." *—The Editor.

Shall We Work and Live Without Talking?

BRAIN-TELEGRAPHY.

BY F. G. FAIRFIELD.

I seem to be seated in a quaint, old Teutonic library, in a Teutonic town, vis-à-vis with a lank, leathery Teutonic professor who looks like a huge dried fig, or a huge elongated bit of dried beef. Really, I am in New York, at least in body; and the professor, so far as physical presence is concerned, is a myth. I have been reading Professor F. G. Bergmann's "Centologie Generale" for several days, having become thoroughly inoculated with his theory of aboriginal anthropistses. Yesterday I came to the conclusion that it would be a capital idea to interview the old gentleman; but how to circumvent the limitations—that was the question.

I had sundry nervous twinges the very moment the idea entered my head, but minded nothing about them; being personally a mere ganglion, a network of nerves terminating in a head-centre, without any physique to speak of, and being, consequently, subject to nervous twinges without any occasion for them.

Yesterday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, as I was sitting quietly at my desk, pen in hand, there came a shock so sudden and powerful as to resemble a spasm of epilepsy; and when I came, or seemed to come, to myself I was sitting vis-à-vis with a little leathery old man—a sort of worn-out shoe of humanity with a skull-cap on its head.

"Glad to see you," muttered the little mummy, with a smile that made that leathery cuticle of his rattle—"glad to see you, sir, very."

Muttered, did I say? The old gentleman made not a sound during the whole conversation, either in Teutonic or English—wagged not that leathery tongue of his even once. There was a sort of internal understanding between him and me: that was all. I understood by a sort of telegraphy mental what he intended to say, but did not; and he seemed to understand by the same process what I would have answered; that is, the answer that was in me, but was unarticulated.

* The third of the series of articles on "Men of Science and Invention," by the editor, will be Alberto Santos-Dumont.

The leathery lips smiled; Dr. Skullcap looking like one of his own anthropistses.

"Dr. Bergmann, of course," I thought to myself, having no intention, however, to inform him what I was thinking about.

"Dr. Bergmann, certainly," answered the Doctor mentally, yet just as intelligibly to me as if I had heard with my very ears exactly what his answer would have been had he answered audibly at all. There was nothing in the matter at all akin to mesmerism—nothing at all mysterious about it. I was not even en rapport with the Doctor partially, being in full possession of myself and quite master of my own volition. There was something so natural in conversing without saying anything, and so easy withal, that I began to ponder why people had not taken to it before.

"Brain-telegraphy," remarked my vis-à-vis, internally of course—"the strangest discovery of the age."

"Discovered, no doubt, by the most remarkable man of the age," I replied with a semi-quotation from the dead Dickens.

"The world," went on the Doctor, "has trodden for years on the verge of a great discovery, the germ of which was planted in the cultivation of what is termed perception. When you reflect that every human heart-beat communicates its impulse infinitesimally to the whole universe, you will readily understand that it only needs a certain nicety of perception to feel the pulsation of every human heart; to count them; to miss the beat of a single one the instant it stops; to take note of the beat of another the very instant it begins. Man perceives through the senses; but they are only the conditioning of perception, and it is possible to attain a sensitiveness of perception that enables you to feel, to know, to take cognition of a thing, without intervention of sight or hearing—which is perception, pure, simple, and unconditioned. They who must see or hear in order to know are fossils in civiliza-

tion. For my own part," went on the Doctor, "not a motion of the universe escapes me—not a motion either of matter or thought. I could manufacture a valid cosmogony, as I have evolved a valid ontology. Talk about philosophy! I have no need of it. I know, and need not, therefore, cogitate."

I was conscious that Dr. Bergmann had not spoken a word—had not even moved his lips; yet I had comprehended his remarks just as circumstantially as I should have done had he really been talking to me. "I am curious as to the rationale of this phenomenon of conversing without talking," I thought. "I wonder if Dr. Skullcap has any explanation to offer."

"You are curious," replied the old gentleman, "as to philosophical grounds. I never reason about a matter. Matters of fact are matters of fact. What is, is—and I am perfectly aware of it. I need not trouble myself as to what might be (or may be), which is the province of all philosophy. A man who could evolve a daily transcript of the motions of the universe out of his own consciousness can have no occasion to speculate."

"What a capital reporter you'd make," I put in mentally by way of answer—"what a famous newspaperman! Not but that newspapermen have been known to evolve facts out of their consciousness before now. That is common enough; but, unfortunately, facts so evolved have not always proved reliable. By the way, Dr. Skullcap, why can't you issue a daily? That is your vocation—not a doubt of it."

"There is," began my vis-à-vis—"there is no reason why perception should not be so developed as to be unconditioned. It is all folly to have to see and hear in order to understand—all nonsense, the whole of it. Science has never done more than dodge the limitations which it could not overcome. The true way to absolute knowledge is by cultivating that faculty which I term perception, and

which feels and knows without intervention of the senses. You and I converse easily, fluently, without uttering an audible word; and that is what I call overcoming the limitations—for the perceptive faculty is susceptible of an education that enables it to take cognition of all intellectual motions. A thought is to the universe of consciousness what a heart-beat is to that of matter. In a word, it is motion which must be felt through a certain medium; for consciousness (human) is nothing more nor less than force, and is governed by the same law of undulation that is illustrated in the action of other forces. A great part of all which is termed intuition is simply suggestion, the communication of a thought-wave from one central ganglion to another; and there are thought-waves just as there are light-waves, heat-waves, and the like, and every thought-wave that emanates from every ganglion affects every other ganglion—imperceptibly in most instances, indistinctly always, but affects it, nevertheless, even to the modification of the usual current of suggestion. Let one great mind set itself to the solution of a scientific problem, and others in different parts of the world will be at once concentrated on that problem; and that, too, without the slightest visible collusion—which is in harmony with my theory, that every thought-wave imperceptibly but usually affects every central nerve-battery. A perception sufficiently sensitive is all that is necessary to apprehend these thought-waves distinctly, to translate them to one's self, to tell whence they came, and in what brain they originated; and this constitutes the basis of brain-telegraphy, to make which valuable as a means of communication through interminable distances it is only necessary voluntarily to give it particular direction to a particular individual. This sensitive acuteness of perception is the ground of all that is seemingly occult in so-called spiritualism and clairvoyance; and yet it is just as susceptible of logical analysis as is the

working of any other faculty. There is no more mystery about it than there is about sight and hearing ordinarily exercised; and the day comes nearer and nearer when it will constitute a means of communication quite superseding the electric telegraph both in accuracy and rapidity, as well as in secrecy and inexpensiveness. The coming man will not write letters—will not talk, except for the pleasure of it—will not telegraph by cumbrous batteries. His means of communication will be the thought-wave, intelligently directed and controlled."

"But how, how," I interrogated, mentally, for this mental conversation seemed to me to be the most natural thing in the world, and I had lost all inclination to talk—"how is this to be done? and how is a man to know that his thought-wave has not miscarried?"

"Know!" thought the Doctor, in answer to the interrogation, "know! Why, sir, in this system of brain-telegraphy you can consciously direct every thought-wave. In a certain sense, you can accompany it; thus assuring yourself of the infallibility of your messenger; and you may sit and converse with your friend at a distance of 3,000 miles just as naturally as though you were both sitting in the same room. In rare instances this acuteness of perception has developed itself before us as a faculty of the human mind. The old Highlanders used to call it second-sight; elsewhere it has been termed sorcery; at present it is popularly known under the name of clairvoyance; and there is no more of anything supernatural about it than there is about the action of magnetism and electricity. The next century will see it in general use, and accounted to be the most natural thing in the world."

"Then the next century will have no newspapers," I reflected, dubiously, wondering what would become of the Othellos of newspaperdom when their occupation should be gone.

"None, certainly," rejoined Dr.

Skullcap, reflectively—"for every man will be his own newspaper when mental telegraphy shall have become general and perception shall have become immediate and unconditioned."

"Every man his own newspaper!" I reiterated, mentally, and seemed to recover suddenly from my spasm of epilepsy, or whatever else it may have been.—Written in 1870.

How to Study the Mind

THROUGH THE BRAIN AND SKULL.

The public has been called upon to study the life, work, and character of the late John W. Mackay, of San

Francisco, who, by his death, removes the last of that famous group of four men who owned the big bonanza in the Comstock lode in which they

struck a vein which was to yield \$111,000,000. The four men were James G. Fair, James C. Flood, William O'Brien,



THE LATE JOHN W. MACKAY.

Noted for his large Cautiousness, Firmness, Human Nature, Comparison, Ideality, and Executive Ability.

Francisco, who, by his death, removes the last of that famous group of four men who owned the big bonanza in the Comstock lode in which they

and John W. Mackay, and of the four Mackay represented the best type of self-respecting and able manhood. In the case of Mackay, his fortune did not

take away his sense of justice or spoil his moral perception of human rights. John Russell Young once quoted a cynical friend as saying, "Mackay is one of the few rich men I would care to know if he were poor." This is one of the highest encomiums that could have been given to him. This could not be said of all rich men.

Arthur M'Ewen has written so humanly of his character that we quote some of his most terse sayings:

"Death has taken a strong man, a good man, a very human man, in John W. Mackay."

He was very rich, but wealth did not spoil him. On the contrary, it gave him the opportunity to be himself. As his wealth grew, his nature expanded, and it became the deepest pleasure of his life to be helpful.

Born in poverty, not given the advantages of education, he yet raised himself to be one of the richest men in the world and the companion of princes, not merely princes of hereditary rank, but the princes of intellect. For among men of highest culture, the brightest and best knowledge of the world, John W. Mackay was well liked, and as honestly respected as by the rough-and-tumble comrades of the mining camp where he swung the pick and worked the rocker in his early manhood.

He was a miner for many years, with all the industry, pluck, and high spirits of the miners of the West; but free from their weaknesses and vices.

Always abstemious, always saving, and always right, this transformed Mackay, the hard-working miner, into a millionaire many times over.

But the world to whom Mackay was but a "Bonanza King" does not know what that suddenly acquired wealth did for thousands of the poor of Virginia City. He was an unfailing and an unostentatious benefactor, and no friend of his poorer days was ever forgotten.

It was his way to help men to help themselves, and there are in the West to-day hundreds of men prosperous

and self-reliant who owe to Mackay's kindness that lift that made them. There are many more who were helped and failed, but who equally with the prosperous will grieve for the stilling of the generous heart by death.

Business men know how able a man John Mackay was, how clear his head, how broad and firm his grasp upon affairs; but by the grave-side one likes to dwell rather upon the traits that made the man than upon those that formed the financier.

He was one of the vital men of the West; he was one of the empire builders. But he was much more than that—a brave, warm-hearted human being, of quick sensibility and brotherly sympathy. To know him was to know the man and forget the millionaire."

The above estimate of the man, along with the Phrenological sketch of his character, will show how both coincide and teach us to *study the mind through the brain and skull*.

His head indicates that he had a well-balanced mind, and there was remarkable symmetry of power and balance of activity between his bodily and mental characteristics. He was in no way a merely physical man. Every part of his being indicated that he held it well under control. His head did not indicate that amount of Acquisitiveness that is so often unchecked by higher qualities in many wealthy persons, neither was his Approbativeness inordinately developed at the expense of his intellectual faculties or his Benevolence; while his perceptive qualities showed themselves to be called out to their fullest extent, and they gave him a practical understanding of the affairs that he superintended. He scientifically applied himself to obtain the knowledge that he knew was necessary to make him the highest authority over his Western speculations. He possessed the "prophetic eye" and the "prophetic brain-cell" behind it that gave him his prosperity and his sincerity in watching not only his own interests, but those of others in the wide field of his endeavors.

John W. Mackay was a remarkable man, and the world can ill afford to lose such a fine example in so many directions.

His head was high and well developed in the moral region, which made him conscious of his responsibility to his Maker and his fellow-men.

The base of his brain, which gave him his energy, did not rise to that degree of selfishness that made him lose sight of his fellow-men, and for this he was particularly virtuous.

Mr. Mackay was born in Dublin, Ireland, November 21, 1831. When less than ten years of age his father removed to New York City, where he died within two years, leaving the family in poor financial circumstances. As a boy he sold papers in the streets of New York and played in City Hall Park, little dreaming then that he would be the honored possessor of such fabulous wealth. His former financial secretary has said that he did not suppose Mr. Mackay himself knew within many millions what he was worth.

He was first apprenticed to a ship-builder, where he worked until he was eighteen years of age; then he sailed around Cape Horn in a vessel he had helped to build, and began his search for gold. Fortune did not come easily, however, and the little hoard that he took from California was almost exhausted before he made "the strike" that startled the world and gave him and his partners their great wealth. Mr. Mackay lived the life that Bret Harte has pictured so vividly for us. He lived in wild mining camps; he slept on the ground; he picked, and scratched, and washed the gravel in the streams. He had his ups and downs like other men, but his downs were never quite so deep as his ups, and his progress was a gradual rise. Within ten years he had made a fortune and lost it, but within the same time he had gathered another, of which the hardest fortune could not rob him—a sound, practical knowledge of mining. Then, in 1860, he went to the Nevada Mountains with his pick on his

shoulder and his blanket on his back, and there he met his reward for all his toil. The first result of the combination of the interests of the four men above mentioned was the location of the Bonanza Mines on a ledge of rock, under what is now Virginia City, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is still considered the most remarkable discovery in the history of mining.

The success which came through the Hale and Norcross Mine, in 1866 and 1867, gave them sufficient capital to operate the Comstock lode, and at last to operate the consolidated Virginia and California mines, of which Mr. Mackay owned twice as many shares as any of his partners.

In 1873 the great silver mine was opened, and from it alone were taken out about \$150,000,000. The golden fleece had at last been obtained, and Mr. Mackay's subsequent history is that of a man of large affairs.

In 1878 he was one of the founders of the Bank of Nevada; in 1884 he was a partner of James Gordon Bennett in laying the wires which were the beginning of the Commercial Cable Company.

Mr. Mackay has recently been interested in the proposed construction of a cable under the Pacific to reach Hawaii and the Philippines. He worked very quietly and made no public announcement of his plans.

In 1867 Mr. Mackay married the daughter of Col. C. Hungerford, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars. She is a woman of exceptional culture and brilliancy, and has been a conspicuous figure in the best society in London and Paris. Her lavish entertainments have made her the envy of European society.

Mr. and Mrs. Mackay had two sons, John W. Mackay, Jr., who was killed by a fall from his horse, and which was a severe trial to both parents; and Clarence Hungerford Mackay, who is the chief successor to his father's wealth. Mrs. Mackay has one daughter by her first husband, Dr. Bryant. The surviving son, Clarence, was edu-

cated in France, and it is said of him he has inherited not a little of his father's ability.

From what we have said, both regarding Mr. Mackay's wonderful character, his life work, and his history, it will be readily seen that there is a vast difference in the direction of the mind of our wealthy men. Look for a moment into the faces and compare the heads of Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, A. T. Stewart, Jay Gould, Cornelius Vander-

bilt, young Reginald Vanderbilt, Baron Rothschild, George Peabody, Colonel North, Baron Hirsch, among others who have possessed great wealth, and we shall find as great a variation of character as is to be found in any group of business men on the Stock Exchange to-day. All of the above named have had their fads in making and distributing their wealth, but few were quieter in the distribution and help that they were to others than John W. Mackay.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Notes, Comments, Readings, Etc.

BY THE LATE DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

GOAT'S MILK FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Robert Williams is establishing an immense goat camp in the Mogolan Mountains, Arizona. He himself suffered from consumption once, and came to Arizona to be cured. With a few hundred dollars he bought a small ranch in the mountains, and stocked it with Angora goats. On a constant diet of goat's milk he gradually regained his health, and in two years nearly doubled his weight.

He thinks that any case of consumption can be cured by his treatment. He insists on an absolute diet of goat's milk, and allows no meat, but advises a moderate use of vegetables. His treatment provides for a pint of the milk, with bread, morning and evening, with a half-pint at intervals of two hours during the day, and he avers that a dislike for milk soon grows into a craving

for it, particularly after the patient has begun the daily exercise required.

Williams wants the Government to take the matter up. He has compiled statistics to demonstrate that the Government could establish in the mountains of northeastern Arizona a series of sanitariums where more than 10,000 patients could be accommodated and treated at no expense, the profits from the goats in wool, hides, and meat being far more than sufficient to pay for the care of the patients.

Probably the climate, as well as the goat's milk, is an important feature of the cure. It is well known that goat's milk is healthier than cow's milk, the goat being a very hardy animal, rarely having this disease. It is almost a wonder that the goat has not been more extensively bred in this country for its milk for invalids, but undoubtedly it would be a trial to the farmer to have them about, on account of their habits.

CURIOUS PSYCHICAL EXPERIENCE.

Rev. Dr. M. J. Savage, in an article in "Ainslie's Magazine," makes the following statement:

"I am now to detail a little experience which seems to me to have about it certain features which are very unusual, and therefore, worthy of special remarks. Never in my life, until my son died two years ago, did I attempt to get into communication with any special person at any sitting held with any medium. I have always taken the attitude of a student trying to solve the general problem involved. On two or three occasions, however, within the last two years, I have tried to see if I could get anything that appeared to be a message from my boy. He died two years ago last June, at the age of thirty-one. I was having a sitting with Mrs. Piper. My son claimed to be present. Excluding for the moment all other things, I wish definitely to outline this one little experience. At the time of his death he was occupying a room with a medical student and an old personal friend on Joy Street, in Boston. He had moved there from a room he occupied on Beacon Street since I had visited him, so that I had never been in his present room. I knew nothing about it whatever, and could not even have guessed as to anything concerning it which he might say.

"He said: 'Papa, I want you to go at once to my room. Look in my drawer and you will find there a lot of loose papers. Among them are some which I wish you to take and destroy at once.' He would not be satisfied until I had promised to do this. Mrs. Piper, remember, was in a dead trance at the time, and her hand was writing. She had no personal acquaintance with my son, and, so far as I know, had never seen him. I submit that this reference to loose notes and papers which for some unknown reason he was anxious to have destroyed is something which would be beyond the range of

guesswork, even had Mrs. Piper been conscious. Though my boy and I had been intimate heart-friends all our lives, this request was utterly inexplicable to me. It did not even enter into my mind to give a wild guess as to what he meant, or why he wanted this thing done. I went, however, to his room, searched his drawer, gathered up all the loose papers, looked through them, and at once saw the meaning and importance of what he had asked me to do. There were things which he had jotted down and trusted to the privacy of his drawer which he would not have had made public for the world."

A STUDY OF BATS.

The same author speaking of bats remarks:

The oldest fossil bats away back in the early tertiary in no important respect differ from the bats of to-day.

Bats are regarded as close allies and relations of the insectivora. They are different in that the limbs are transformed for purposes of flight.

The bat flight is somewhat fluttering, and they are exceedingly hard to shoot, owing to their extraordinary rapidity.

The bat wing is formed on a principle different from any other wing. The flying-fox bat has its third finger particularly elongated, and the membrane of the wing is stretched down to the side of the body. The principal motion in flight is the downward sweep produced by the contraction of the breast muscles; and in birds the breast bone has a vertical keel so as to afford point or surface for attachment, which, in the chicken, is called the breast. In the bats we find the keel and the collarbone.

Bats are divided into fruit-eating and insectivorous.

The insectivorous bats are truly cosmopolitan, occurring on every large land area in the world, and in most of the islands. They are among the few placental mammals which Australia has.

The fruit-eating bats do not live on insects nor attack animals and suck blood, as do the vampires. The vampire is a small bat, with exceedingly sharp front teeth, making a slit in the sleeper's leg and sucking the blood. They are seldom dangerous to human beings, but are to cattle, making running sores, liable to putrefy.

Fruit-eating bats eat fruit only, and are confined to Asia, the islands of the East Indian Archipelago being one of their principal habitats. They cover the trees in daytime in vast multitudes, looking like a huge flock of crows settled there. Fire a gun into them and they fly away at once. The shape of the head and the expression of the eye are remarkably like that of a tiny fox.

The fruit-eating bats have teeth utterly different from those of the insectivorous bats. The molar of the insectivorous bat is triangular in outline. The fruit-eating bat has a spheroidal tooth.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

Statistics show that 32,170 people die every year in the United States from Bright's disease, most of whose lives could be saved if they or their physicians understood the true causes of this malady and how to apply the proper remedies.

Bright's disease is simply an inflammation of the kidneys, which, if not arrested in its early stages, results in almost a total destruction of the function of these organs, followed by uremic poisoning, convulsions, coma, and death. It occurs in both the acute and chronic form, the latter being by far the most frequent.

One of the important characteristics of Bright's disease in all stages is the presence of albumen in the urine, which is readily detected by simple tests. In advanced conditions of this disease another and more dangerous feature is the throwing off of tube casts in the urine, which a microscopic

examination clearly reveals. These casts indicate that the structure of the kidneys has become so involved that the excreting membranes of the uriniferous tubes are being sloughed off; the excretory power of the kidneys is thus destroyed, and the urea, which is the most important excretion thrown out by the kidneys, is left in the blood, and uremic poisoning inevitably follows.

WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE?

Some of the most prominent causes and symptoms of Bright's disease were made known to the medical profession by Dr. Richard Bright, an eminent English physician, in lectures and publications as early as 1827. Soon after this discovery the disease became known as Bright's disease of the kidneys. Dr. Bright observed that both acute and chronic inflammation of the kidneys generally follow the action of cold and damp upon the skin, which interferes with the natural excretory function of that organ. The skin, like the kidneys, is an excreting organ, and some claim that three-quarters of the impurities of the body are thrown off through its pores. When from cold and dampness the pores of the skin are closed, and the impurities of the body remain in the blood, they clog up in the small capillary blood-vessels in some part of the system. As the main function of the kidneys is to remove poisonous and effete matters from the blood, these impurities naturally are carried largely to the kidneys for removal; this over-taxation causes congestion, and inflammation and perhaps suppuration soon follows, when we have a true case of Bright's disease.

About 1879 Dr. Mariano Semmola, an eminent Italian physician, published several pamphlets on the causes, symptoms, and methods of treating Bright's disease, which have added greatly to the knowledge of the medical profession in regard to this disease. He not only recognized the fact that cold and damp, resulting in the suppressed ac-

tion of the skin, was one of the exciting causes of Bright's disease and of albumen in the urine, but he carried his investigation further back in order to ascertain from what source this albumin came and why it was thrown out of the body in the urine. Physiologists, chemists, and physicians generally recognize the fact that the nutritive elements of food which supply the material for the growth and maintenance of the muscles and other tissues of the body are those that contain nitrogen, which is more largely found in animal foods than in any other class of foods. People who eat largely of animal foods and do not take sufficient active exercise to thoroughly oxydize it and change it into nutritive peptones, are those who become victims of Bright's disease when the function of the skin is interfered with by cold and dampness.

Dr. G. F. Laidlaw, of New York City, has recently issued a reprint of an article published in the "Hahnemannian Monthly," of November, 1878, in which he gives a condensed statement of Dr. Semmola's discoveries, which throws a flood of light upon this disease. We present a brief summary of Dr. Semmola's views with regard to the causes of Bright's disease, as follows:

"(a) The gradual action of damp cold upon the skin.

"(b) A progressive defect, even to the abolition of the respiratory function of the skin, with the following effects:

"1. Cutaneous anemia (which means a diminution of the red corpuscles of the blood in the skin).

"2. Accumulation of excrementitious cutaneous products in the blood.

"3. Alterations of the albuminoids coming from the foods as peptones.

"4. Diminution of the combustion of albuminoids and, in consequence, in the production of urea.

"The consequences of these changes upon the kidneys are as follows:

"1. Renal hyperemia (congestion of blood in the kidneys).

"2. Irritating effect of this hyper-

emia because of the excrementitious matter in the blood.

"3. Elimination of albumin by the kidneys because those unchanged albuminoids (unchanged because of the functional failure of the skin) are unfit for nutrition and useless to the body.

"4. Progressive diminution in excretion of urea on account of diminished production.

"There now develops another series of events:

"1. General failure of nutrition caused by the defective elaboration of the blood albumins.

"2. Inflammation of both kidneys due to persistent passage of albumen. The kidney inflammation, in its turn, still further reduces the amount of urea in the urine by retarding its excretion and increases the loss of albumen by the addition of a true renal albuminurea to the preceding hæmatogenous loss."

Semmola has verified the fact that in Bright's disease albumen is not only found in the urine, but in the perspiration, saliva, bile, and fæces. In health these excretions do not contain albumin. It is evident, therefore, that there is an accumulation of albumins in the blood that the digestive and breathing organs have failed to convert into the nutritive peptones that the tissues required; nor could the kidneys convert it into urea, and thus expel them from the body as a natural excrement.

Dr. Laidlaw states that the simultaneous presence of diffusible albumin in all of the excretions points with certainty to the presence of this substance in the blood, and that further evidence of the correctness of Semmola's theories is found in the fact that the inhalation of oxygen by uritic patients diminishes the amount of albumin in the urine; the oxygen aids in transforming the imperfectly elaborated albumen into nutritive peptones and assists in its elimination as urea.

The main causes of Bright's disease, therefore, are:

1. Taking too much albumen into

the system in animal food, the nutritive part of such food consisting of albumen.

2. Lack of sufficient exercise and of oxygen to digest and oxydize this albumin so it can be used as nutriment for the tissues and so that the surplus and waste products can be converted into urea and expelled from the body through the kidneys, skin, and other excreting organs.

3. Dampness and cold to the skin, which causes the pores to close and the sweat glands to cease their function of removing the waste and dead material from the body and of supplying oxygen for the blood.

4. The albuminoids thus remain in the blood, and when they pass into the kidneys cause irritation, congestion, and inflammation, which arrests the excretion of these waste materials in the form of urea, and they are thrown into the urine as albumin instead of urea. The inflammation thus set up causes the lining membrane of the uriniferous tubes, or tube casts, to be thrown off, which stops the transformation of albumin into urea, and the latter is retained in the blood, causing uremic poisoning, which, as before stated, usually ends in convulsions, coma, and death.

Bright's disease is not developed in those who live on the food the Creator provided for mankind to eat, which we are taught from the beginning is as follows:

"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. And God saw everything that he had made and behold it was good."

The most natural and effective remedies for Bright's disease will be considered in a later issue of this JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

Oranges are refreshing and feeding, but are not recommended if the liver is out of order.

AUTO-INTOXICATION AND ITS TREATMENT.—PART II.

BY CHARLES H. SHEPARD, M.D.

Ptomaines owe their development to the activity of micro-organisms, and the alkaloid formed depends upon the peculiar bacterium present, the nature of the material acted upon, the condition under which putrefaction goes on, as well as the health of the individual in whose body the putrefactive processes take place. It has been frequently demonstrated that the nature of the soil alters the character of the micro-organisms that flourish upon it. The daily round of human life is a repetition of integrations and disintegrations, of processes of building up and breaking down. Ptomaines are to be regarded as "temporary forms through which matter passes while it is being transformed by the activity of bacteria from the organic to the inorganic state." The chemical action of ptomaines produced by germs so changes the blood that the proper amount of elimination is interfered with, thus leaving in the blood many of the nitrogeneous bodies which should have been eliminated. Man escapes intoxication by the intestinal, cutaneous, pulmonary, and renal emunctories. Bouchard says, "Copious perspirations may be useful in certain intoxications, caused by poisons, because they expel the abnormal products which the organism has formed under the influences of the poisons." Certain people have a fine eliminative apparatus, equal to any amount of work which is demanded of it, but with those having poor excretory organs, poisons readily accumulate. Disturbances of nutrition are the cause of the largest number of chronic cases, and explain the appearance of many acute diseases.

The living nature of contagious material is beyond all question. It has been demonstrated that in the body of an individual attacked by a contagious disease there exist the lower vegetable

organisms capable of implanting themselves and of multiplying in the tissues of an apparently healthy man, and of determining in him a disease similar to the original. Contagion is recognized as the function of a vegetable organism.

The healthy man is not attractive to the microbe. Disease infers an essential deterioration of the organism. Disease may follow upon nerve reaction, but it is the deterioration of the organism which hastens its outbreak, and often renders it persistent and chronic. Men whose nerves are fatigued and excited by overwork or by dissipation, upon being exposed to depressing influences, are easily overcome by disease-developing conditions, which would have produced nothing in perfectly healthy men. The reaction of a disturbed nervous system induces temporary disturbance of nutrition. Nutrition is life. From increase of normal matter, or the production of abnormal, intoxication may be developed. The toxicity of intestinal matter is in part due to the poisonous products elaborated by microbes. If a portion of these products is absorbed, and disease prevents their elimination, there arises from this a poisoning, which may become such that its absorption produces intoxication, in spite of the renal emunctory.

All the poisons pass into and out through the blood; certainly all those made by the tissues, and part of those which are formed by the digestive tube. The poisons which exist in the tissues and in the intestinal canal are also found in the urine. We also find alkaloids in the urine, all of which are necessarily brought there by the blood. It is thought that the poisons in the intestinal canal are innocuous to the animal which has formed

them, while the same poisons became harmful to any animal of any other species.

The liver is an organ of protection to the economy, as it arrests or transforms more or less of the toxic material in general. Among its many functions probably the most important and least understood is the elimination of poisons. It is often regarded as a digestive organ, but operations which have resulted in biliary fistula, both in animals and human patients, have demonstrated beyond doubt that the bile is nearly worthless as a digestive fluid. There is a condition of hepatic poisoning, noted usually in hepatic sclerosis, and in cases of hepatic torpor, which may be averted under favorable circumstances, but which is surely fatal if persistent.

Again Bouchard states that man is continually on the threshold of disease. Every moment of his life he runs the risk of being overpowered by poisons generated within his system. Self-poisoning is only prevented by the activity of his secretive organs. Metabolism is taking place everywhere within the human body, with the result that the complex molecules of brain and muscle pass through intermediate stages, and are finally resolved into carbonic acid, water, and ammonia. A great impetus is given to disintegrating processes in organic matter by bacteria, especially so in the intestines. Chemical investigation shows that disease depends upon the products of putrefaction and fermentation rather than upon the direct action of the microbes upon the tissues. It is this fact that renders knowledge of the life-history of bacteria so valuable, for long after the microbes have been destroyed the ferments which they formed continue to act.





"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.

PRECOCIOUS AND TALENTED.

By UNCLE JOE.

No. 569.—Georgie Hopper, Scarborough, England.—Some boys have a large head for their body at thirteen years of age, while others have a large

sequently it sets the body in motion, and a lad fails to put on flesh and manifests a mental perception of things in advance of his age. Where the body



NO. 569.—GEORGIE HOPPER, SCARBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

The lower horizontal line across the ear, indicates the ear to be set low—giving executive ability. The upper horizontal line indicates superior moral command. The perpendicular lines enclose the location for mechanical talent. The anterior angles show the development of intellectual alertness. The centre horizontal line shows exceptional length of head when compared with its width.

body for their brain at this period. Where the brain is in predominance it awakens an activity which wants to be doing something all the time, and con-

has taken a start, the ambition is more of a physical kind, and more attention is given by the lad to sport and outdoor games than to study.

The lad whose portrait is here represented is one who has more brain power than bodily strength. His neck is small for the size of his head, and it would not do for him to engage in violent physical exercise. He had better leave the strong and coarsely organized to be tumbled over on a base-ball field rather than to compete himself with those who can endure such knocking about. We do not mean to indicate that he is not fond of athletic work, nor that he should not play cricket, nor ride a wheel, row a boat, play tennis, or golf; but he must remember to respect his brain first and always, and allow his physical activities to come within the scope of his strength. He must not let his brain become over-excited or heated by violent exertion.

He is a lad who has an ambition to excel in whatever he undertakes to do, and in consequence he must limit it to what he can accomplish without prematurely exhausting himself.

The side view, or profile photo, shows him to possess a long as well as a high head. The length should be measured from the brow to the fullest development in the posterior region, while the height should be measured from the opening of the ear to the top of the head. It will be readily seen that he has been endowed by Nature with more than an ordinary share of mental capacity. When we take into account the quality of his organization we realize at once that he will have an advantage over young men who possess large heads with a poor degree of quality. It is the quality that tells in the long run, and with this lad he has not only the latter, but size of head and mental capacity for work. He will show an ardent desire to be always employed, and will wear his skin off his bones, if he does not look out, in trying to accomplish all he has in mind.

Between the lines from the brow to the largest part of the back of the head, and from the opening of the ear to the top of the head, we see that

there is a bulk of brain above the longitudinal line. If we look at the perpendicular line that divides the facial qualities and the frontal qualities, we see that the anterior portion of his head is very full, and this gives him a remarkable development of what we, as Phrenologists, term Ingenuity and smartness in contriving ways and means for using up materials. It is quite easy for him to devise many new plans during the day, of work that he wishes to accomplish, and he will never be lost for a new plan if the original one fails in its operation. He is what we might term a good operator, and should be placed where he will have ample opportunity to study electrical science. He is an up-to-date boy, and everything that he does will have about it the style of modern invention.

He will make a good talker and will be able to teach in some college and explain the knowledge that he has obtained. He will make interesting the information that he wishes others to understand. The weakness of the lad shows itself in his not having enough sustaining power for the expenditure that he is constantly allowing to take place.

He is an affectionate lad, and will be mindful of the wants of others and of what he can do to make them happy. He will be one to get the chair for his mother, or open the door or run an errand which will save her steps.

He is broad between the eyes and he will show considerable capacity in remembering the forms and outlines of things and how they are constructed, and could reproduce a thing from memory if he had not the copy before him. Individuality, Form, and Size are all well developed, consequently he will have no difficulty in cultivating his artistic powers were he to study design and civil or electrical engineering.

He is not a lad who will allow himself to be left behind in the work of the world, and we shall expect to find that he will show considerable mechanical power in his future studies.

CHARACTER AS INDICATED IN THE NOSE.

BY CHARLES TODD PARKS,

Graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology.

We are glad to publish an article by an earnest student of Phrenology and Physiognomy. He is not unknown to our readers, having already contributed many interesting articles on this and kindred topics. He says:

"Russell Sage, of whom it is said he never lost a dollar by the dishonesty of anyone in his employ, once declared that the most essential feature of a business man's life is the study of physiognomy. Bank presidents and leading business men believe, like Mr. Sage, that the features of one's face depict more clearly than anything else the intellect, moral character, and general disposition of the person.

"Take, for instance, the nose, the guide-post to human intellect. Every peculiarity of shape, size, color, and quality has its specific indication to the mind of the real student of physiognomy.

"As an example, study the nose shown in Fig. 1. It projects at the top and denotes that the owner is inclined to be arrogant, dogmatic, and dictatorial. The greater the muscular breadth and prominence at the top of the nose the more pronounced is the disposition to be overbearing. It is still further intensified if the hair is coarse, wiry, and erect. The brain is then very active and virile. A small mouth is always selfish. When drawn down at the corners it is sullen. When the lips fit tightly it is secretive. Chins elevated in the centre and drawn backward show disregard for the opinions of others.

"On the other hand, Fig. 2 illustrates the character of the optimistic person. It is a retroussé nose, tip-tilted and refined, such as to denote a bright intellect and one skilled at repartee. Such individuals are versatile, showy, and dramatic, rather than profound; they are aspiring and mirth-provoking. The eyebrows are elevated far above the eyes, showing a large interocular space, which bespeaks a receptive mind. The fulness under the eyes is only found on communicative people, who enjoy giving expression to their thoughts. The wrinkle that runs up from under the chin is known as the talker's wrinkle.

"Full, red lips on a large mouth reveal affection for the many; upturned corners, playfulness; dimples, fondness for approbation; well-rounded cheeks, out-

ward from the mouth, a social, hospitable, and a friendly disposition.

"With the owner of the features in Fig. 3 there is the opposite nature to that shown in Fig. 2—the pessimist. The nose is very long, lacks elevation, and droops at the end. These qualities reveal an intense, morbidly sensitive, and apprehensive disposition; one inclined to gloomy fancies and forebodings, to suspicion, nervousness, and despondency. Its owner is shrewd, brainy, and has a caustic wit. This mouth is uncommunicative, cold, and heartless. Small, flat eyes, surrounded by innumerable little creases, belong to a miserly character. Sunken cheeks show disordered digestion and disinclination to social intimacy.

"Fig. 4 shows a nose that demonstrates immaturity in the face of an adult. It tells of an undeveloped mind, lacking foresight, acumen, and judgment. Short noses are always deficient in intellectual grasp and in intelligent self-control. These persons are biased by their feelings and impulses, are imprudent and superficial in thought and action. A turned-up, concave nose, as in this figure, has a low grade of consciousness. It is not ambitious. When the neck is very full under the back of the jaw it marks an excitable and explosive person. Cheeks soft and plump in front of the ears betray strong appetites and fondness for relaxation and comfort.

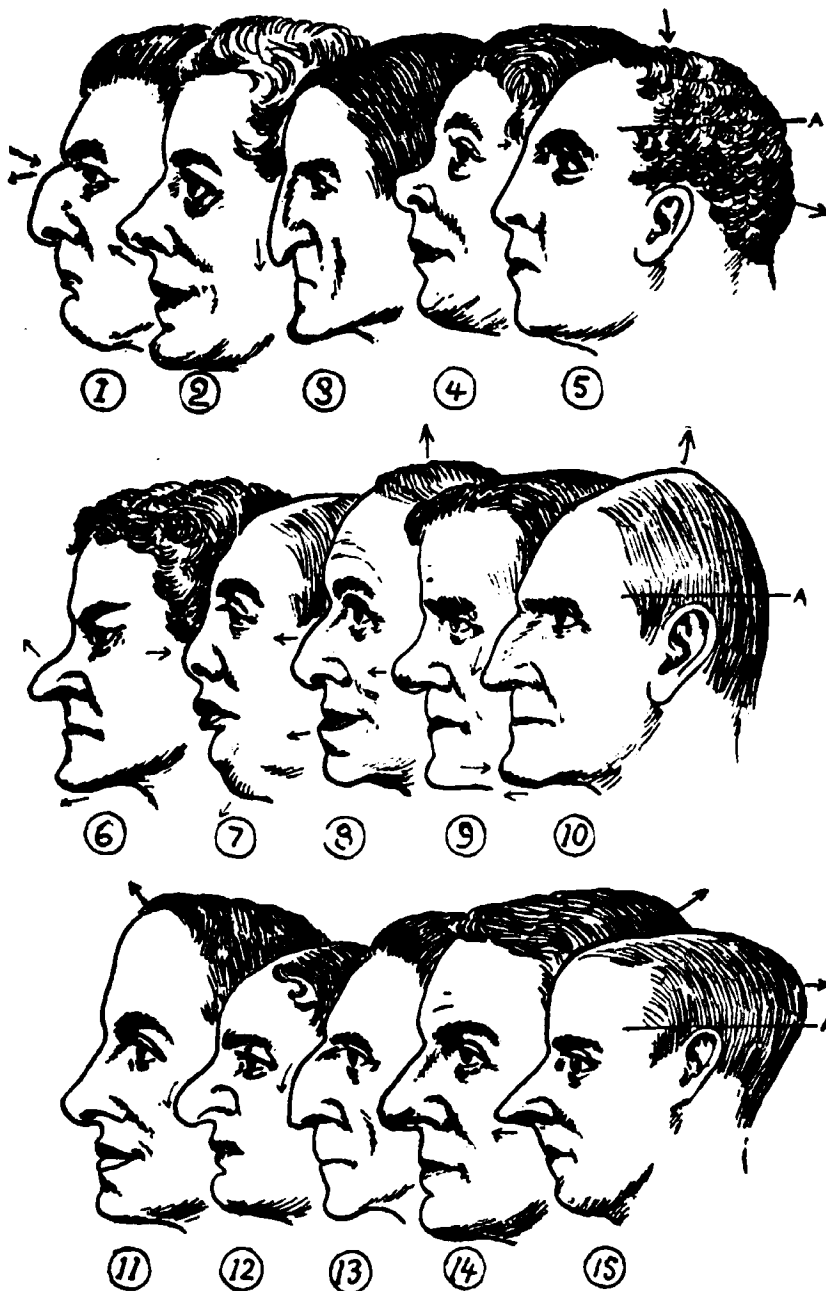
"A nose thick and muscular between the eyes, that runs straight into the forehead, as in Fig. 5, is wilful and combative. This nose is found on all the noted pugilists. Persons with muscular noses are inclined to thoughts of physical pleasure. Ears set low signify a strong grip upon life and the disposition to overcome obstacles with violence. An unusual diameter back of the ears is indicative of great bodily strength and endurance, accompanied by powerful animal passions. A low top-head denotes deficient moral control, and makes an individual dangerous to society. Tight curling hair seldom accompanies a strict sense of right and wrong. It belongs to persons who think in curves. Breadth at the back of the jawbone betrays contrariety.

"A crafty nose, resembling a bird of prey in its lower half, is that of Fig. 6. This is the sign of predaceous energy.

covetousness, and greed. Its owner will get the better of others if he has a chance. An oblique eye is tactful and artful. When very pronounced it is cun-

will, but are deficient in integrity and staying power.

"Much flesh on a nose, as in Fig. 7, means desire for ease, self-indulgence,



ILLUSTRATIONS OF NOSES BY CHARLES TODD PARKS.

ning, subtle, and treacherous. A projecting lower jaw is revengeful, implacable, and unrelenting. It never forgives. Prominent pointed chins have intense

and gratification of the senses. Flat noses are deficient in intellectual energy and moral aspiration. Small, expressionless, heavy-lidded eyes show a lacking in

sentiment and have animal impulses. Flabby, coarse lips are impure in appetites. Small, fat chins are social but vacillating, and are not to be relied upon. Excessive fullness under the chin tells of sex passion and lethargy. Pug noses, showing the nostrils facing front, always have a commonplace mentality.

"The altruistic fibres of the brain that generate unselfishness, devotion, and universal love and tenderness for the human race are in the upper part of the front half of the head, and give a high arch to the forehead, as in Fig. 8. Predominant breadth along the entire ridge of an elevated nose bespeaks high psychic powers. Copious development of a chaste underlip is the chief facial sign of kindness and philanthropy. Excellent examples may be seen in the portraits of Clara Barton, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the late Peter Cooper. Clear and luminous eyes are the associates of lucid minds. When the eyes are square-set and the inner corners far back, the sockets hollowed out, and the brow arched, as in this figure, there is an elevated and spiritual mind, inclined to reverence for divine wisdom; full of faith, hope, and charity. Such eyes look out upon the world with a lingering softness and compassion. Unselfish faces are always long, measured from the crease above the chin upward.

"The philosopher's nose is in Fig. 9.

It is broad, of a high quality, and maturely and sensitively developed at the tip. This is the facial sign of great logical and analytical reasoning power, ingenuity, and skilful arrangement and combination of thought. The philosopher's forehead is wide and predominating in the upper part. The masks of Socrates and Benjamin Franklin are good examples.

"Much bone in an individual indicates decided convictions. A nose such as in Fig. 10 is the index of a firm, orderly, discriminating, and practical mind. Projecting chins tell of perseverance and ardor; when very broad, of bulldog tenacity, endurance, and a masterful will. The predominant back top-head is the brain-centre of independence, hardihood, stability, and self-possession. Horizontal brows and a large development of the observing part of the intellect over the eyes speak of exceptional perceptive energy and capacity for close and intense examination of physical things. This is a pre-eminently matter-of-fact form of head and face, with a strong sense of rectitude and justice, as opposed to sympathy. These organizations deal with realities, without sentiment. They are sceptical of all theories, acquire useful knowledge, and insist upon basing everything upon experience.

Continued on page 301.

The Regents Open Sessions.

At the fortieth annual meeting of the University convocation, held in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol, Albany, many important people were present. Among them were representatives of the corporated societies from various States throughout the country. There were present, of the Board of Regents of the University, Governor Odell, Charles E. Fitch, St. Clair McKelway, Daniel Beach, Pliny B. Sexton, Dr. Albert Vanderveer, William Nottingham, Charles R. Skinner, the late Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John T. McDonough, Secretary of State.

Among others present were Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Professor Root, of Hamilton College; Professor John O'Hara,

of St. John's College, Fordham; Professor Frank L. Hoffman, of Union College; while the American Phrenological Institute was represented by Charles W. Brandenburg, M.D., President, and M. H. Piercy, Secretary.

Governor Odell, who had just returned from a trip to California, interested his audience with a practical speech, and suggested that additional State aid be extended to high schools and academies in order to enable them to admit, without demanding a tuition fee, non-resident pupils coming from neighborhoods without high schools or academies.

Education may be defined as the evolution of ideas and the adoption of the best thought of those who have preceded us. Knowledge and civilization go hand

in hand. Opportunities come to everyone, but the trained mind, through the power of discernment, is better fitted to cope with and conquer the problems of life. A nation is but an aggregation of individuals, and the measure of its prosperity, and the respect which is shown it by other powers, depends not so much upon its military armament as upon the intelligence of its citizens. Therefore every section of the State is interested in all other portions of the commonwealth and owes to every other locality the duty not alone of making of their children professional, scientific, or business men, but of giving them the knowledge which will enable them to understand and appreciate to the full extent their duties and responsibilities as citizens. From our earliest history, dating back to the wisdom and the times of Alexander Hamilton, New York has made education a function of government, an inherent right of the citizen, and has maintained the principle of taxation for and supervision of our educational institutions. From this beginning has grown the University of the State of New York and its development from a mere supervisory body to the directing and controlling factor of all institutions having to do with secondary and higher education.

The audience was next introduced to Professor Butler, of Columbia University, who spoke on "Fundamental Principles of Education in the United States." He said, in part:

LEADING PRINCIPLE OF EDUCATION.

First and foremost, I name this proposition and hold it to be fundamental to our American educational system.

While all forms of education may be under government control, yet government control of education is not exclusive, and the national system of education in the United States includes schools and institutions carried on without direct governmental oversight and support, as well as those that are maintained by public tax and administered by governmental agencies.

To get at what the people of the United States are doing for education, and to measure the full length and breadth of the nation's educational system, we must add to public or tax-supported education all activities of similar kind that are carried on by private corporations, by voluntary associations, and by individuals.

The nation is represented partly by each of these undertakings, wholly by no one of them. The terms national and governmental are happily not convertible in the United States, whether it be of universities, of morals, or of efficiency that we are speaking.

This point is of far-reaching importance, for it has become part of the political jargon of our time that any undertaking to be representative of the nation must be one which is under governmental control. Should this view ever command the deliberate assent of a majority of the American people, our institutions would undergo radical change and our liberties and right of initiative would be only such as the government of the moment might vouchsafe to us. But we are still clear-sighted enough to realize that



PROFESSOR N. M. BUTLER, PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

our national ideals and our national spirit find expression in and through the churches, the newspaper press, the benefactions to letters, science, and art, the spontaneous uprisings in behalf of stricken humanity and oppressed peoples, and a hundred other similar forms, quite as truly as they find expression in and through legislative acts and appropriations, judicial opinions, and administrative orders. The latter are governmental in form and in effect; the former are not. Both are national in the sense that both represent characteristics of the national life and character.

The confusion between the nation's life and a nation's government is common enough, but so pernicious that I may be permitted a few words concerning it.

THE LIBERTY OF THE STATE.

When Hegel asserted that morality is the ultimate end for which the state—that is, politically organized mankind—exists, he stated one of the profoundest moral and political truths. But it is pointed out to us by political science that before any such ultimate end can be gained the proximate end of the development of national states must be aimed at. The state operates to develop the principle of nationality which exists among persons knit together by common origin, common speech, and common habitat, through creating and perfecting two things—government and liberty. The first step out of barbarism is the establishment of a government strong enough to preserve peace and order at home and to resist successfully attack from without. This accomplished, the state must turn to the setting up of a system of individual liberty. It does this by marking out the limits within which individual initiative and autonomy are permitted, and by directing the government to refrain from crossing these limits itself and to prevent anyone else from crossing them. After government and liberty have both been established, then all subsequent history is the story of a continually changing line of demarkation between them, according as circumstances suggest or dictate. In the United States, for example, the post-office is in the domain of government; the express business and the sending of telegrams are in the domain of liberty. In different countries, and in the same country at different times, the line between the sphere of government and the sphere of liberty is differently drawn. In Germany the conduct of railways is largely an affair of government; in the United States it is largely an affair of liberty. Schools, for example, are to-day much more an affair of government than ever before, but they are still an affair which falls in the domain of liberty as well. In short, government plus liberty, each being the name for a field of activity, gives the complete life of the state.

In the United States there are three different types of educational institutions, all resting upon the power of the state. One of the three depends wholly and one partly upon the government. The third type is without any governmental relationship whatever. The three types are these:

First—Those institutions which the government establishes and maintains, such as the public schools, the public libraries, and the state universities.

Second—Those institutions which the

government authorizes, such as schools, college and university corporations, private or semi-public in character, which gain their powers and privileges by a charter granted by the proper governmental authority, and which are often given aid by the government in the form of partial or entire exemption from taxation.

Third—Those institutions which the state permits, because it has conferred no power on the government to forbid or restrict them, such as private venture, (unincorporated) educational undertakings of various kinds.

Whether a given institution is truly national or not depends, in the United States, upon whether it is democratic in spirit, catholic in temper, and without political, theological, or local limitations and trammels. It may be religious in tone and in purpose and yet be national, provided only that its doors be not closed to any qualified student because of his creed.

As a second fundamental principle of our American educational system I name this:

THE RIGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The duly constituted authorities of any school district or other political unit may establish and maintain schools of any kind or grade for which the voters consent in regular form to bear the expense.

There is a widespread belief that elementary education under government control is a matter of right, but that secondary and higher education under government control are improper invasions of the domain of liberty. There is no ground in our public policy for this belief. The government has the same right to do for secondary and for higher education that it has to do for elementary education. What and how much it shall do, if anything, in a particular case, is a question of expediency; the right to do as much as it chooses is unquestionable.

A third fundamental principle is this:

The schools which are maintained by governmental authority are established in the interest of the whole people, and because of the controlling conviction that an instructed and enlightened population is essential to the perpetuity of democratic institutions and to their effective operation. The schools are, therefore, a proper charge upon all tax-paying persons and property, and not merely upon those whose children receive instruction therein. Nor are they

in any sense schools which are provided for the poor or the unfortunate.

It is sometimes gravely argued that positions as school officers or teachers should be given only to those who live, at the moment, in the civil community or subdivision in which the school in question is situated. This is the theory that the schools exist not for the people or for the children, but in order that places may be provided for the friends, relatives, and neighbors of those who are charged for the time being with the power of appointment. It is an undemocratic theory, because it substitutes a privileged class for open competition among the best qualified.

At the conclusion of President Butler's address there was an informal reception at the State Library.

The second day's addresses were given by President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, who spoke on "The Elective System and Its Limits." He said, in part:

In the presence of such an inexhaustible programme of studies what is the average student to do? First of all he may ignore everything but Latin, Greek, mathematics, metaphysics, ethics, and natural philosophy. These were the staple subjects of the old-fashioned college curriculum; and a thorough training in them has potency to enlarge and cultivate the intellect, especially in its powers of analysis and deduction, and in some measure to develop and chasten the æsthetic emotions. But the student who deliberately closes his eyes to all other knowledge, to the English language and literature, history, economics, politics, modern languages and literatures, and to all the wealth of the physical, chemical, and biological sciences, while he may be acting wisely, is certainly exercising a choice quite as arbitrary as that of his more radical "chum," who elects English, German, French, mathematics, psychology, and some of the sciences of nature, inorganic or organic. There has been a kind of tacit assumption in certain quarters that a student who walked in the old ways was not choosing his studies, while a student who departed from them and expatiated in the newer realm of knowledge was making such a choice; but in either case there is no escaping the task of selecting among many possible disciplines, and if the boy himself does not make the selection, his teacher or his college does.

The student may ignore the traditions

of the schools and elect such studies as tend to qualify him for his subsequent profession—chemistry, mathematics, and physics, if he is to be an engineer; botany, chemistry, physiology, anatomy, histology, and bacteriology, if he is to be a physician; history, political science, and constitutional law, if he is to be a lawyer; Greek, Hebrew, metaphysics, and ethics, if he is to be a clergyman, and whatever specialty he affects, if he is to be a teacher. This is a prudent arrangement at any rate, and I will not criticise it as illiberal or philistine. It is what many boys do and most parents desire. But it is open to at least one objection. Its criteria is not cultured manhood, but



PRESIDENT J. G. SCHURMAN OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

professional efficiency. This is not so much a false conception of education as an inadequate one. Every boy needs a deeper culture and a broader mental development than that which merely fits him for the understanding and practice of his profession. And this he ought at all hazards to have sought, though not perhaps to have left the others undone. Culture, knowledge for its own sake, the broad intellectual interests of the race, should be the primary concern of the student, and preparation for his professional career only a secondary consideration. . . .

Even if we assume marked talent with the liking and a want of it with the dis-

like, who can assure us that it is the business of education to develop the more energetic and to neglect the feebleness of the mind? Might not rather the aim be harmony and poise? And unless the student is to be a teacher or investigator, I do not see any particular benefit to him or to the world in such one-sided intellectual development. . . .

I desire, for the present at least, to throw together without discrimination English, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, history, economics, politics, and philosophy. These are the humanities. Without them there is no humane or liberal culture. Yet with them culture is restricted unless the soul's session has been opened to the natures and laws of the material world by the study of some physical science. And of the sciences of nature, mathematics is the universal key, without which advance is impossible. . . .

The indispensable materials of a liberal education are, first of all and most important of all, the humanities, and, secondly, the sciences of nature, including mathematics as their key, to which must be added philosophy, the fundamental doctrine of both nature and man.

I do not think it matters what natural science the student elects. Any one, if properly studied—and laboratory work is, of course, essential—will familiarize him with the scientist's method and point of view, and open up to his imagination at least one radius to the centre of the physical cosmos. After arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, the student needs no more mathematics for mental discipline, and he will take just as much more as may be necessary for the study of the physical science or sciences which he elects. At least one course in logic, psychology, and elementary philology is essential, and it should not be forgotten by the champions of the old curriculum that at least two were prescribed therein.

As to the humanities, I am unwilling

to dogmatize, for no one can study all the languages, literatures, history, and political science now offered at our universities. I put first, however, the English language and literature and the history of our own country. And next to these, with due regard both to the rights of ancient civilization and the demands of modern, I would put one ancient language and one modern; and I think there is at once scholarly and practical wisdom in the popular instinct which all over the country in our high schools is selecting Latin and German for the place of pre-eminence. Such a compromise, I am sure, is safe for parents whose sons are not destined to be either theologians or literary men; but will find their way into the other professions and into business, as all but the small minority are certain to do. Few boys go far enough with Greek to derive as much culture from Greek literature as English literature would yield them with the same efforts; and the linguistic discipline yielded by Latin is as good, I take it, as that yielded by Greek. For the boy of marked literary talent, who can devote many years to it, Greek is the most excellent and ennobling of studies, but for nine-tenths of the students in our colleges and universities I believe that Latin and German would be a better combination than Latin and Greek. And I am myself so much impressed with the lesson of old Athenian culture that I think a liberal education quite possible without either, though not without literary culture of some sort, which is, as I have already shown, the first essential of a liberal education.

Mr. James Russell Parsons, Jr., the genial and thoughtful Secretary of the Board of Regents, did everything possible to make the delegates feel at home with each other and studied to answer everyone's wants.

LET ME BUT LIVE.

Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul,
Not hastening to, or turning from, the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils, but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.

So let the way wind up the hill or down,
Through rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown.
I shall grow old, but never lose life's zest,
Because the road's last turn will be the best.

—Henry Van Dyke, D.D.

THE Phrenological Journal

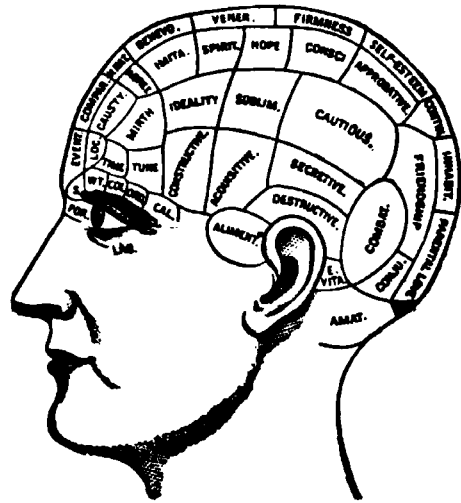
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

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Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1902.

"Whilst we are considering when we are to begin, it is often too late to act."—Quintilian.

THE LATE DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

"Because I live ye shall live also." These words rob death of sadness and breathe consolation to those who are called to part with a father, companion, or friend. "The principle of life ever obtains even at a deathbed of the dearest friend. The temporal and spiritual are united, for the Holy Ghost dwells in you."

These and similarly strong convincing words fell from the lips of the Rev. Mr. Mason, August 14th, on the occasion of the funeral of Dr. M. L. Holbrook, who died at his residence, New York City.

He was the associate editor and contributor of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and a valued friend of over fifty years; and although he was in his seventy-second year, yet so industrious were his habits that he might have been taken for a much younger man, judging from his writings.

Two years ago he contracted intestinal trouble when at Nassau, owing to the scarcity of water. It is only since July 4th that his natural vigor began to perceptibly fail, though his faculties remained clear and active to the end.

He was endowed by Nature with a noble mind, a broad and gifted intellect, and possessed exceptionally enlightened views on life and health. He was an omnivorous reader, and in his library was a collection of the rarest works of philosophers and scientists, especially of Darwin, Spencer, and Weissman among the modern writers.

He has been known to Fowler & Wells since 1853, when twenty-two years of age. It was then L. N. Fowler first wrote out his character. Ever since, and especially as editor of the "Herald of Health," he has been

travelling along the same road as that pursued by the Fowler & Wells Company. In 1898, on giving up the editorship of his own paper, he became associate editor of the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* and "Health," and many favorable comments have reached us as a result of his contributions. His principle in life was to learn something new every year. He was a pioneer, and as a physician of many years' standing he has become widely known, not only in this country but in England; his loss will be deeply felt.

The floral tributes, which were beautiful, touchingly showed how widespread were his friends and the societies to which he belonged.

He leaves a brother and one son. The latter is a clever engineer in the Otis Elevator Company.

Further tributes to his memory will appear in our next issue.

THE DECISION OF TO-DAY.

There is an old saying of Cervantes that, "By the street of by and by one arrives at the house of Never."

That is a very important idea for a large number of young men and young women—as well as older men and women of to-day—to consider. They halt between two opinions. They hesitate whether to commence or not. Their energy is wasted in postponing until to-morrow what they should have begun to-day. A disagreeable or difficult task is seldom lightened or made sweeter by putting off the work a day, a week, or a year. We may be almost sure that when we postpone a thing that ought to be done to-day that it will be twice as heavy to attack to-morrow. Promptness clears the road of many

difficulties. To grasp the thistle is sometimes the only way to get it out of the road. Doing a deed is like sowing a seed; if not done at the right time it will be forever out of season, and we are afraid that the summer of Eternity will not be long enough to bring to maturity the fruit of a delayed action. Pompey once said, "It is not necessary for me to live, but it is necessary that I be at a certain point at a certain hour."

Promptness of mind requires the cultivation of the organs of Firmness, Conscientiousness, and Time, and these are the backbone of success. When men are going about wondering whether they are going to succeed or not, they should ask themselves whether they have cultivated these most important qualities. Horace Greeley used to say, "If a man has no regard for the time of other men why should he have for their money? What is the difference of taking a man's hour and taking his five dollars? There are many men to whom each hour of the business day is worth more than five dollars." Cæsar's delay in sending a message cost him his life when he reached the Senate house.

Aside from the usefulness of punctuality and promptness in little things there is need for the mind to consider the promptness with which a proposition should be considered in the forming of character. We have known of men and women who have been coming to the American Institute of Phrenology for years. One told us that he intended to enter the class while Mr. Sizer was alive; another regretted that she had never seen Mrs. Wells, and had intended coming to the Institute while she was lecturing to the class. Both

might have hustled and improved their time and obtained their objects, or heart's desire, had they not delayed. Many people bring us their sons to examine because they do not want to make the sad mistake that their fathers made with themselves, namely, putting off an examination of their qualities until it was too late. The invitation to attend is here extended to those who have written to us year after year for particulars of the class, to commence in September, and are warned against further delays. There is no time like the present. Who can tell but what the course may give a double impetus to business projects and to professional work if it is taken now. Delays have dangerous ends, while an opportunity, if taken at its flood, will bring about successful issue. "When a fool has made up his mind the market has gone by." A young man once attended the class who intended to enter a business house. He was but a boy of sixteen years of age, and went directly from the Institute into a commercial situation down town in New York. The people in the store at first rallied him on his new acquisition of knowledge, and, partly to ensnare him, they would quietly ask him what he thought of different men who came into the place to buy goods at wholesale on credit, and the boy had frankness and self-reliance enough to say clearly and strongly what he thought. Before he had been there three months, if a stranger came in to buy a bill of goods, the man who was handling the customer would give a signal to have the young Phrenological clerk come in and busy himself about the room and scan the stranger, and it was arranged that if he believed in the

man he was to give a certain sign, and if he did not believe in him he was to give a contrary one, and he was so signally correct in reference to some sharp, tricky men that his employers learned to doubt any stranger of whom this young man disapproved. They said he was right every time.

He came all the way from Southern California to take the course at the Institute, and wherever he may go in life he will carry the benefit of his knowledge with him. Many, many other instances of students who have come to us to gain a personal insight into the principles of Phrenology lead us to suppose that there are many others who can be equally helped at the present time if they are but quick enough to appreciate the privileges of the course that is to commence this month.

In previous numbers of the JOURNAL we have indicated the nature of the course. In May we explained a few of the advantages to be found by students who wished to know the principles of the science of Phrenology and how the various subjects would be introduced. In June we explained the objects of the post-graduate course. In July we pointed out some of the advantages resulting from the course. In August we gave the names of the professors and the lines of the thought they intended to introduce.

Those who wish a complete idea of what the Institute intends to give its students cannot do better than secure these copies.

The Fowler Institute, London, opens its Course of Phrenological Instruction this month, and Mr. D. T. Elliott will give full particulars concerning the lectures and classes.

CAN WE LOOK INTO THE FUTURE?

In several papers of recent date attention has been called to the propositions advanced by Maurice Maeterlinck, of Antwerp, the Belgian philosopher, and in the "New York World" and the "Dallas Morning News" a Phrenological head is given, with the hand of Maurice Maeterlinck touching the organs of Ideality and Cautiousness, with the supposed idea that these are the centres which preside over the prophetic cells of the brain that look into the future. There is really nothing very new about our possessing a prophetic faculty, but whether the learned professor, or philosopher, has touched the proper location of such a power is to be very much doubted, if his fingers rest upon the organs of Ideality and Cautiousness. If his fingers had pointed to the organs of Spirituality and Human Nature we could more easily have favored his statement, for these two faculties have always helped the clairvoyant, as well as the shrewd, far-seeing business prophet, in lifting the curtain of mystery from the eyes of the incredulous and of showing him what events were going to take place. It is, therefore, no creation of a new brain-cell that helps a person to-day to safely forecast events before they transpire. If men and women would only study the location of the Phrenological organs and what they represented, as discovered by Gall and his followers, they would find very great aids in the explanation of many facts that now seem to be mysterious to them.

We wish to thank J. B. Harris, of Norwood, Mo., for forwarding us the

"Dallas Morning News." In the latter paper Arthur Field writes a short article upon this matter and closes by saying: "Maurice Maeterlinck simply gives results which hitherto have been known to all honest investigators," and says, "The question is, has he started an investigation of the cellular capacities of the brain residual or propagative? Here is a chance," he continues, "for Spitzka, or some other follower of Spurzheim—some student of the anatomy of the brain—to lead us to a successful conclusion."

From what we have read of Spitzka's investigations we realize that he, too, can gain more light of the topography of the brain by studying Gall's and Spurzheim's works.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The opening of the Fowler Institute, London, will take place during the month (September). The classes for instruction and the monthly lectures will be fully announced. For particulars, inquire of Mr. D. T. Elliott, Examiner of the Institute, or Mr. C. R. King, Manager of L. N. Fowler & Co., Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C.

This Institute has just held its summer examination, the results of which will be forwarded to us in due course.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The American Institute of Phrenology will commence its thirty-eighth session on Wednesday evening, September 3d, at eight o'clock. Dr. Brandenburg, President; Miss Fowler, Vice-President; Dr. H. S. Drayton, Rev.

Thomas Hyde, Dr. Shepard, Mr. M. H. Piercy, Secretary, together with other officers and members of the faculty and friends will welcome the graduates and explain the objects of the Institute. Mme. de Fritsch, the talented pianist, and Miss Marguerite de Fritsch, violinist, from Mr. Sousa's band, have promised several solos.

The Rev. S. Willis, Ph.D., will speak on "Character." All friends of the cause are asked to keep this evening free and to kindly circulate cards of invitation to their friends. For further particulars, apply to the Secretary, 24 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. (Please note change of address.)

REMEMBRANCE.

DR. M. L. HOLBROOK.

He is not dead. The tender Heart,
One with all humankind,
That loved man as a brother loves,
The strong, brave Mastermind
That gave to weaker souls its strength,
The Self that of its best
Withheld not thought or word or deed,
Has found at even—rest.
He is not dead. The Self of him
While time shall be will live,
While man shall read his message and
Find wisdom. They who give

Of their best self, who tidings have
For man, they never die;
They live in lives they deathless are.
O Mind that grasped the "why"
Of living problems, O brave Heart,
That true has been these years
In loyal loving, peaceful rest!
This darksome hour of tears
We bring remembrance tribute; 'tis
A fadeless garment rife
With richest, sweetest fragrance—'tis
The *mem'ry of thy life.*
Margaret Isabel Cox.

CHARACTER AS INDICATED BY THE NOSE.

(Continued from page 292.)

"Here is the nose, in Fig. 11, of ideality and refined sensibilities. It tells of highly æsthetic tastes and artistic fertility. This form of top-head indicates an amiable and impressible nature, full of sentiment, humor, and generous impulses. Sympathy dominates justice. Full, highly colored, mild eyes, and large, chaste, moist, red lips are the active agents for the expression of these qualities.

"The possessor of a nose like Fig. 12 has powerful trading instincts and the desire to accumulate this world's goods. This and Fig. 14 are the types of the commercial nose. One or the other approximates the form found upon the industrial giants of the world. Both have great sagacity, enterprise, and fertility in new schemes. The dip downward in Fig. 12 shows a distrustful disposition that takes nothing for granted. The acquisitive nose is usually associated with a broad, round face and head. Breadth denotes executive force and staying power. Heads very broad from ear to ear show that the person is always wrapped up in self-interests; irritable

and destructive. Thick, heavy eyelids, showing a large surface when open and giving a sleepy look, signify acquiring instincts.

"The acme of wakeful, vivid intelligence and capacity for immediate cognition and action are expressed by the high-arching eagle nose in Fig. 13. This is the sign of tremendous ambition for power and the impelling energy and fearless courage to command. When found in combination with a long, convex, egotistical upper lip its owner has an imperious way of coercing obedience. Lean, sinewy faces, projecting in the central perpendicular line, are intensely active and tirelessly industrious. They bespeak the will that presses forward and never rests.

"Pre-eminently the most broadly comprehensive, creative, and profoundly powerful nose, in a worldly sense, is that illustrated in Fig. 14. We have here large size, symmetry, and maturity—a rare combination—revealing a superior appreciation of proportion. The large nostrils tell of strength of heart and

lungs and capacity for deep breathing—essential prerequisites to great and sustained mental capacity. These noses, when associated with a high quality of organic structure, reveal a virile and masterful intellect, an understanding of human nature in its broadest sense, executive ability for organization upon the largest scale. This and Fig. 8 represent the highest types of evolutionary development in noses. The size of the nose, controlled by quality, is always the measure of intellectual and physical power. People who reach great longevity have large noses. The predominant back top-head in this figure typifies pride and dignity.

"Noses that have a long reach at the point, as in Fig. 15, are vigilant, keenly discriminating in small matters, and inquisitive. They have a penetrating intuition and foresight, are alert and quick-minded. The thinner and sharper the nose, the less breadth and comprehensiveness there is to the understanding and the greater the acuteness. These noses go with long heads and active minds. The small chin reveals a lack of decision and of stability of will power."

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.

671.—F. G. J., Joplin, Mo.—Your photograph indicates that you have a good hold on life. The Motive temperament predominates, thus you will have quite a desire to become actively engaged in an out-door occupation rather than to be confined to an in-door, sedentary one. You have an executive brain, consequently you enjoy meeting with men and doing work that requires thought and muscle. It will never do for you to settle down in an office, unless you have some out-door exercise when you finish your day's work, for your constitution needs to be brought out rather than controlled by sedentary labor. We think you will make a good practical, scientific man, and

could engage in those studies where you could work by the eye and where you would be obliged to see and observe passing events and give judgment upon materials as well as upon the characteristics of men. You could take up the study of Phrenology and Physiognomy quite readily, and would be able to understand the principles that underlie the working out of these subjects. Occult subjects will always be of interest to you, and you will find it easy to interpret many things that are mysterious to others. You have magnetic power and could soon become expert in the art of helping yourself.

672.—H. H., Pittsburg, Pa.—Your photograph indicates quite an intuitive mind and one that comes to conclusions rapidly. You do not often find that your first impressions are incorrect, and generally are able to indorse and act upon them. You would make a good photographer, for you would know how to catch the best expression of your sitter to make your impression upon your plate; you would not let your subject know when you were taking him, but would awaken his animation and his best characteristics for reproduction. You like to tidy things up and have them in their places; you have a place for everything and keep things where they belong. Your side head indicates that you have an active organ of Constructiveness and are able to use up material to advantage in a mechanical way. You had better take up engineering or some mechanical work. Study engineering and apply your knowledge to some practical work where you can use your Constructiveness and perceptive intellect.

673.—J. F. M., Chicago, Ill.—You have a sharp, keen organization that is suited to superior work of an intellectual kind. You are better adapted to a professional career than to any slow, ordinary business undertaking. You take pleasure in being where there is life and enterprise, rather than to be engaged in an in-door, quiet, sedentary line of work, and must aim at being where you can show your originality as much as possible. You will make an excellent lawyer, for you have a keen, intellectual, available mind, capable of comparing an analytical subject in an interesting and versatile way. You will make a good public speaker and will succeed in the study of elocution, and had better devote a part of your time to voice-culture. You will make a good superintendent, an excellent telegrapher, or an intelligent broker. In your leisure time you had better make a study of one of the above subjects.

674.—I. S. C., Elmwood, Ind.—Your photograph indicates that you have lived

long enough in the world to have learned many important lessons, and consequently your advice is worth more than you sometimes think it is. You underestimate your own powers, and must cultivate more dignity of bearing and self-appreciation. Your forehead is broad and not cramped in height, consequently you will be able to use your ingenuity to advantage. You are an ingenious man, and whatever else you do in life you ought to be able to invent and adapt ways and means of doing work. You have an ability to plan out work and would use tools appropriately in making up materials. With a fair education you ought to use your ingenuity in a literary line of work, and were you to give your attention to public speaking you would show it in this line of effort. You are energetic, forceful, and full of resources, and know what to do in times of emergency. The more you study the more you will feel drawn to intellectual and professional work.

675.—F. L. R., Rochester, N. Y.—Your efforts will be lost unless you select an executive, hustling line of work, where you can use your brain to advantage and where there is something continually taking place that is new and aggressive. You possess an enthusiastical mind and are quick to notice every change that is taking place around. Your intellectual faculties are well developed, and these qualities give you your power of criticism, your ability to understand the work of others, and capability to comprehend the characteristics of others. You are not often mistaken in your first impressions, and you will find that law, especially constitutional law, will suit you admirably. You should be good in arguing and debating, in repartee and in understanding the various ways of taking men at their best. You could cross-examine witnesses and get hold of the exact truth. You will not be able to allow little things to pass your notice without comment, and on this account you give yourself considerable work to do by trying to set people right. You will make a good commissioner, a promoter of business, and an excellent editor of some financial paper.

676.—A. L. B., Clare, Mich.—The photograph of this young lady indicates that she does not express all the characteristics that she possesses. She is somewhat reserved in mind and cannot readily express her mind to others. Her affection will be somewhat platonic, rather than gushing or demonstrative. She will accept all the attention that is given to her, but will not commit herself. She is idealistic and will be much liked by a

certain class of people, but she must be understood to be appreciated. She is in her element when she is with intellectual and high-toned, cultured people. She is quite notional in her ideas, and she cannot suit herself to ordinary life. She seems to live on an upper plane, and finds it somewhat difficult to come down to every-day affairs. She has a fine quality of organization and is adapted to literature and art.

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 sciences. We can supply any of the books noticed at prices quoted.

"The American Congress on Tuberculosis." This is an interesting pamphlet of the proceedings. A loving-cup was presented to the retiring secretary, Clark Bell, Esq., LL.D., at the annual banquet at the Hotel Majestic. We have also received a copy of "Spiritism, Hypnotism, and Telepathy." The pamphlets forwarded to us are from advance sheets of the "Medico-Legal Journal."

"Rational Physical Culture, from the Standpoint of a Physician," by Constantine F. McQuire, A.M., M.D., with preface by John Crégo Lester, A.M., M.D. Published by the Eagle Book Printing Department, Brooklyn. Can be ordered from Fowler & Wells Company. This booklet introduces the reader to the subject of physical culture from a novel standpoint, namely, that of temperament, and for that reason should be read by all interested in character. It is well written, finely printed, and beautifully illustrated. Dr. McQuire is to be congratulated on its production.

NIGHT GROW ON HIM.

"I don't like yer story," said the Billville reader.

"Maybe not now," replied the author, "but it will grow on you."

"I hope not," was the reply, "fer I've got three carbuncles now."—Atlanta Constitution.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

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

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

M. R. K., South End, Ont.—(1) You ask, "Will you kindly tell me in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL what you think of the Salisbury system as a treatment for a general run-down system, weak stomach, rheumatism, etc.?" In reply, I would say: Dr. Salsbury's method of treating chronic diseases by confining them to exclusive meat diet seems to work very well in some cases, but in many others it does immense harm. If a person is troubled with fermentive dyspepsia, which is a form of indigestion due to fermentation in the stomach and alimentary canal instead of natural digestion, the meat diet temporarily may prove beneficial, because it shuts out kinds of food which are most easily fermentable.

On the other hand, rheumatism, gout, and sciatica are believed to be largely due to the formation of uric acid in the system. Persons who eat largely of animal food are much more liable to these diseases than those who do not use animal food.

You seem to have received more benefit for a time on meat diet than on vegetable diet. That may be true in your case. Persons living on vegetable diet may be in a condition where, unless that diet is carefully adapted to their digestive organs, fermentation in the alimentary canal may be more likely to follow as they consume starch and sugar. Many vegetarians eat too much starch and sugar, and not enough nuts and fruits and cereals. I have known many people who adopted the meat diet who have only lived a few years after adopting that diet; at the same time, other persons, who have a different form of indigestion, may find benefit by adopting the Salisbury treatment for a short time. The formation of uric acid in the blood is almost always followed by albumen in the urine, and that indicates a bad condition of the system. The albumen is due to the want of sufficient oxygen to thoroughly oxydize the nitrogenous food that they eat. Foods that contain albumen, gluten, cosine are now classed under the head of proteins. The albumen is found mostly in eggs and animal food. All animal food contains more or less effete matter that is being thrown out of

the system through the excretory organs, such as the bowels, kidneys, skin, and by expiration.

These effete matters in animal foods the pathologists now find to be the main cause of uric acid in the blood, and uric acid is the main cause of rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sciatica, etc. Bright's disease of the kidneys is due to failure to properly oxydize the albuminous foods eaten.

Many vegetarians fail to properly digest and assimilate vegetarian foods, because they have not teeth sufficient to masticate and mix saliva with such food. All foods containing starch and cane-sugar must have plenty of saliva mixed with it in order to be properly digested.

E. P. Miller, M.D.

Your second question, "Why do we find apparent contradictions in the face and head?" we would like to answer you by asking another question: Why do we sometimes find contradictions even in the heads of some persons? No one is entirely free from these contradictions, in some form or other, and when we find that the face and head do not agree, we shall find that the face shows a sign of inheritance that the head has not worked out or had a chance to develop. We have known of persons having a square chin whose Firmness was not more than average in development. The young man received his father's chin, but had not yet developed his firmness of character. Again, a large organ of Firmness may have been developed in a person, and it may not have had time to mould the chin, but after waiting a while we shall find it manifesting its characteristics. We have found the manifestation of Acquisitiveness inherited in the face when it has not shown itself in the head. One young man had inherited a fortune from his father and had all the indications of the appreciation of wealth, but he had not acquired any, and the organ of economy—Acquisitiveness—had not developed in any material sense. Other instances might also be given. With regard to the head alone, we often find that Continuity is small and Firmness large. In such a case the latter helps the former organ, but does not take the place of it, as no organ can change its purport. A person may have large Veneration and also large Self-Esteem; the former gives the element of deference and respect, while the latter will at times apparently contradict this influence, and a person will hold his head high and be inclined to get others to bend to him. It will do you no harm to ask yourself these questions, only we want you to be broad enough to see that

as these contradictions exist at an early and undeveloped age, they can be better accounted for and pointed out by Phrenology better than by any other science.
—Editor PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

NOTICE.

The monthly lectures in connection with the American Institute of Phrenology will be given on the first Tuesday evening of the month, not the first Wednesday, as formerly. Please note the change after September.

AMERICAN FIELD NOTES.

The following are the names and addresses of Phrenologists who are in the field:

George Morris, Minneapolis, Minn.
G. Hummel, Gordon, Pa.
John Welch, Brokenbow, Kan.
C. A. Gates, Lamoille, Minn.
J. M. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill.
Joseph H. Thomas, Navarre, O.
D. Allen, Long Beach, N. Y.
J. W. and A. M. Rutter, Atlantic City, N. J.
Professor A. Haddock, San Francisco, Cal.
C. F. Boger, Cincinnati, O.
Dr. Martha Kellar, Cincinnati, O.
Professor A. H. Welch, Cleveland, O.
Otto Hatry, Pittsburg, Pa.
George Markley Graduate, Pittsburg, Pa.
Ira L. Guilford, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. Edwin Morrel, Manchester, N. H.
Dr. I. J. Dunham, Pawtucket, R. I.
Louis Pankow, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
T. B. Moss, St. Louis, Mo.
William Dawson, St. Ansgar, Ia.
Mr. Paul B. Kington is now a resident Phrenologist at 48 Johnson Park, Buffalo, N. Y.

ENGLISH FIELD NOTES.

Mrs. Willis, F.F.P.I., and Miss E. Higgs, F.F.P.I., are opening a consulting-room in Ramsgate for the season, where they may be consulted daily for Phrenological delineations. Visitors to Ramsgate will do well to pay a visit to these ladies, for they have already proved themselves to be very proficient in character reading.

Miss L. Hendin, A.F.P.I., is spending the season at Bexhill-on-Sea.

Mr. Healy Fash, Mr. Corbett, and Mr. Hitchcock are in Glasgow.

Miss Mallard and Miss Ward, F.F.P.I., may be consulted daily at Queens Road, Hastings. For many years these ladies have held a unique position in Hastings as capable Phrenologists, and are very popular among the residents and visitors to the town.

Mr. W. H. Lindsey, A.F.P.I., has taken up his residence in Hastings for the season.

Mr. J. W. Taylor is located at Morecambe.

Mr. A. W. Williams can be consulted at Aberystwith.

Mr. D. C. Griffith is at Ahersychan.

NEWS AND NOTES.

King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra were crowned at Westminster, August 9th, amid great enthusiasm.

Prince Chen, who arrived in New York during August, is cousin to the Emperor of China. He accompanied the new Chinese Minister at Washington, who is to succeed Wu Ting Fang. The new minister is no stranger to New York, and when his fellow-traveler exclaimed on the intense eagerness of everyone on the cars, surface cars, etc., and said it seemed to him that everyone was striving for a prize, his friend replied, "And so they are; the prize they seek is money with which they may procure comfort, even luxury. There is no place in this community for the laggard."

Tissot, the great artist, has just died in Paris. He illustrated the life of Christ. His famous illustrations belong to the Brooklyn Institute.

A CURE FOR POISON IVY.

While at Quogue, L. I., a short time ago, one of the editors of "The Christian Work" happened to become quite severely poisoned with the common three-leaved poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*). Dr. John Marshall, of the University of Pennsylvania, who was at Quogue for a week or two on vacation, gave me a recipe which is not generally known, and which a correspondent of "The Christian Work" has asked me to give here. It is this: Carbolic acid, one-half dram; bisulphite of sodium, 3 drams; distilled water (or rain water), 6 ounces, to be used as a wash. The bisulphite of sodium must be fresh. This is absolutely essential, as it loses much of its virtue in a week or two. The above is far the best known, and cures the worst cases in a few days. In regard to the above, S.

Henry Miller writes us from East Hampton, L. I.: "I also know of a simple cure for poison ivy, and one which is always at hand, within the reach of every person. I desire to give it to the public through 'The Christian Work.' It is this: When one has come in contact with running ivy, make a strong suds of common bar soap and wash and rewash the exposed parts as soon as possible after exposure. This will be found in most cases a sure cure."

THE ORGANS OF OBSERVATION.

How much do you observe about the things that you see most often? If you want to take an examination on the subject, try these tests, part of a set of questions drawn up by a writer for the Washington "Times":

What are the exact words on a two-cent stamp, and in which direction is the face on it turned?

In which direction is the face turned on a cent? on a quarter? on a dime?

Write down, offhand, the figures on the face of your watch. The odds are that you will make at least two mistakes in doing this.

Your watch has some words written or printed on its face. You have seen these words a thousand times. Write them out correctly. Few can do this. Also, what is the number in the case of your watch?

How high (in inches) is a silk hat?

How many teeth have you?

What are the words on a policeman's shield?

How many buttons has the vest or shirtwaist you are wearing?

How many stairs are there in the first flight at your house?

How many steps lead from the street to the front door of your house or flat?

What is the name, signed in fac-simile, on any \$1, \$2, \$5, or \$10 bill you ever saw? You've read dozens of those names. Can you remember one?—*Endeavor World*.

CUT THIS OUT.

Don't inquire into a hungry man's history. Give him something to eat.

Use the top of your head more and your tongue less.

Try to-day to live a simple, sincere, serene life, and to-morrow will have more sunshine in it.

Keep the fire of your tongue from the gunpowder of your lips.

Ask yourself to-night if you are ashamed of anything you did to-day.

Cultivate self-control and habit of silence. Be at peace with yourself and everybody else.

The Creator gave you two ears and only one tongue, so that you could hear twice as much as you talk.

A man can store an awful tempest within himself, but it won't break loose if he ties his tongue down.

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"The Findlay Courier"—Ohio—is an easily handled paper and one that is printed in readable form.

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"Plain Talk."—Des Moines, Ia.—This paper aims at giving the best consensus of news possible, not only of what is going on in the State of Iowa, but also of things that concern other States and other countries beside America. It succeeds in its task remarkably well.

"The Dog Fancier"—Battle Creek, Mich.—is, as its name indicates, a paper devoted to the interests of our canine friends. "Doings in Dogdom" is one of its headings, and it might do many people good to read what it has to say on the claims of dumb animals.

"The Pittsburg Christian Advocate."—Pittsburg, Pa.—A portrait is given of the Rev. Charles Cooke, the second editor of the "Pittsburg Christian Advocate." An editorial upon his beautiful Christian character, as well as a sketch by Miss Emma A. Fowler, appear in this number. The Rev. Heber Newton writes an article on the "Treatment of Anarchism," in which he claims to have discovered a new and satisfactory way of meeting anarchism.

"The Philosophical Journal"—San Francisco—contains a picture of a beautiful summer scene on its front page. Many new ideas of a philosophical tendency are given in this paper, which was established in 1865.

"The People's Health Journal."—Chicago.—"Physiological Happiness" is the title of an article by George Bieser, M.D. There is a good deal of practical usefulness in this article. People are not physiologically happy because they are not physiologically healthy. Many other interesting articles are distributed throughout the paper.

"Eleanor Kirk's Idea."—Brooklyn.—In this magazine we find an article on "Cereals Better and Cheaper than Meat," which is a valuable fact for all to know. Another article on "Losing His Faculties," by Eleanor Kirk, is written in her usual interesting and graceful manner.

"The Mother's Journal"—New Haven—contains an article on "The Physical Care of Children," by Dr. Maurice Hunt, of Columbus, O. This is a paper read before the parents' and teachers' meeting, Delaware, O. This paper, along with one on "Putting the Baby to Sleep," forms a valuable contribution to the magazine.

"Health"—New York—has always something interesting in it for us to read. One article, on "How I got Sick and How I got Well," by Robert Walter, M.D., will give some ideas to young men and young women similarly placed with the writer. "The Cure of a Cold," by M. M., is a short but valuable contribution.

"Literary Life"—New York—contains the news of all the new books of the season; one on "Graded Physical Exercise," by Bertha Louise Colburn, and published by the Edward S. Werner Publishing & Supply Company, is a work that will benefit many who are looking out for just the information that she gives.

"The Standard Union"—Brooklyn—is a healthy consensus of news for a busy public.

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"Human Nature"—San Francisco—contains a Phrenological test which is a delineation of Miss Sophie Leppel, by Professor Elliott, given at the Fowler Institute, London, which the editor of "Human Nature" says is in thorough harmony with his own reading. An interesting article on "Physiognomy," illustrated with several faces, is given on the front page, by C. T. Parks.

"Human Faculty."—Chicago.—An article on "The Great Value of the Faculty of Comparison" is among many of the original articles that are found in the August number. "The Localization of Six Elements of Human Goodness" is another article, which is illustrated and compared with a character in whom the selfish elements are very strong. The price is \$1 a year, or 10 cents a copy.

"The Hahnemannian Advocate"—Chicago—contains an article on "Psychology," under the heading of "Know Thyself," which was an article read before the International Hahnemannian Association,

Chicago, by W. H. Leonard. Had the article contained a little Phrenological light it would have been much more to the point and practical. It is astonishing how people will beat around the bush instead of getting right down to business.

"The Contributor"—Boston—contains news on matters that are sacred and secular, and evidently claims the attention of a large number of readers. It well deserves a place in every home.

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Features of This Number

CHARACTER
STUDY OF THE
RT. HON. SIR
ROBERT BOND
OF NEWFOUND-
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THE BRAIN AND
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Illustrated

PHRENOLOGY
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Illustrated

OCTOBER, 1902



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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE

CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1902

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I. A Character Study of the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Bond, of Newfoundland. By D. T. Elliott, London. Illustrated - - - - -	307
II. The Brain and Its Functions. Illustrated with cuts of (1) The Exterior of the Brain. (2) The Brain in the Skull. (3) The Brain in the Skull. (4) The Convolutions of the Brain - - - - -	308
III. Phrenology Defended. By W. C. Ruediger - - - - -	311
IV. People of Note. The late Bret Harte, the Author. The late M. L. Holbrook, M. D. The late Samuel Hoyalnd. Illustrated, and the late Rev. A. A. Constantine. By F. - - - - -	312
V. The Science of Health. Treatment of Bright's Disease, by E. P. Miller, M. D. About Handkerchiefs. Auto-Suggestion and Treatment. Part III., by Charles H. Shepard, M.D., Fruits and Nuts - - - - -	318-320-322
VI. Child Culture from a Personal Examination. By Uncle Joe, Master Thomas S. Kerfut. With portrait - - - - -	323
VII. The American Institute of Phrenology - - - - -	326
VIII. Phrenology in the Papers - - - - -	329
IX. Phrenology and Cupid. By Margaret Isabel Cox - - - - -	331
X. Editorials. Brain Surgery. Child Study. Phrenological Institute - - - - -	333
XI. Review - - - - -	335
XII. Phrenology and Cupid—Continued - - - - -	335
XIII. To New Subscribers - - - - -	335
XIV. Our Correspondents - - - - -	337
XV. Phrenology in the Papers—Continued. Phrenologists - - - - -	338
XVI. News and Notes. Illustrated with portrait of Prof. Virchow - - - - -	339
XVII. Sense and Humor - - - - -	340

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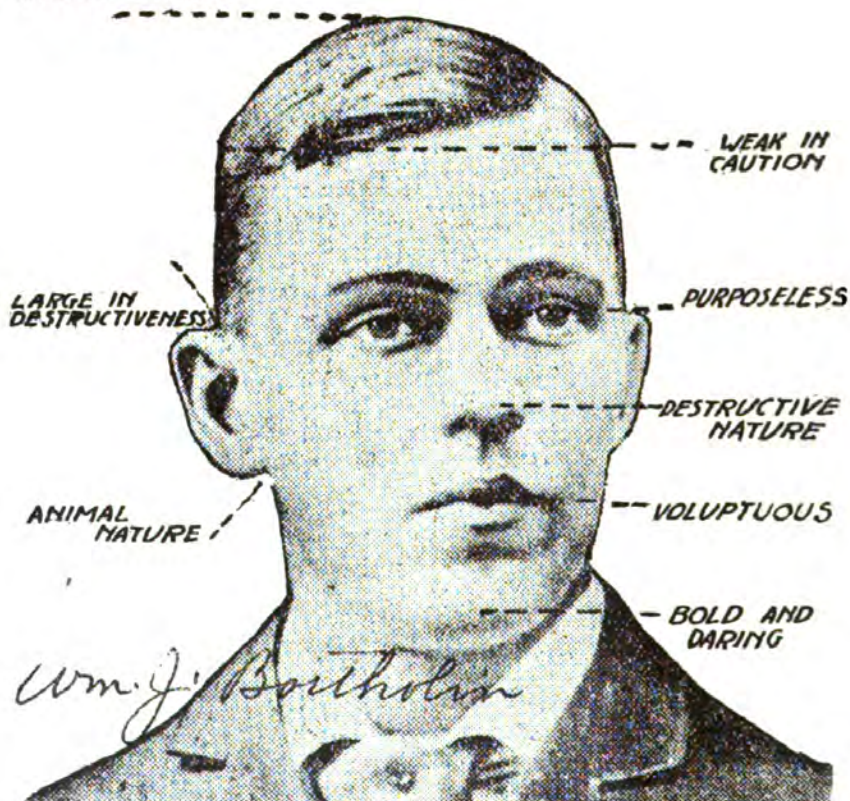
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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

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MAGAZINE (1880)

VOL. 114—No. 4]

OCTOBER, 1902

[WHOLE No. 765

A Character Study of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Bond of Newfoundland.

BY D. T. ELLIOTT.

In Sir Robert Bond we have an excellent representation of high organic quality and a cultured mind. The men-

adaptation for mental work and physical endurance to prosecute his work without mental friction. With such a



SIR ROBERT BOND, OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

tal and vital temperaments are in harmonious agreement, giving a distinct

well-balanced organization he will never follow extremes, and in times of

emergency he may be depended upon to do the right thing at the right moment.

He is best characterized by thoughtfulness, caution, self-reliance, and planning ability. He has sufficient confidence in his own powers to give faith in his own projects and he will execute them with resoluteness and perseverance. He has a fertile mind and takes a comprehensive view of all matters brought before his notice. At times his enthusiasm is unbounded; he will have little difficulty in infusing enthusiasm in others, for he speaks with authority, as one who makes sure of his ground before making known his plans and ideas upon any subject.

He has an earnest nature, is strongly sympathetic, buoyant and cheerful, but he is safe in speculating, discreet in his actions, and will tactfully avoid small mistakes in deliberating upon any theme. His high sense of justice and strong conscientious scruples make him very safe and reliable in any position of responsibility which he may occupy.

Harshness or contention never enters into his calculation, his earnestness of manner and agreeable disposition permeates all his work, consequently he will readily gain popularity and be implicitly trusted in the position which he occupies.

He has strong aspiring tendencies, which are well regulated by his large intellect and caution. His social qualities are well represented, he is a faithful friend, strongly patriotic and hospitable. He will never go out of his way to seek praise, but his work and

high character will always deserve it. His interests are varied, his sympathies are wide, he is versatile in talent, also ingenious and skillful in the discharge of any duty entrusted to him.

His business qualifications appear above the average, although the commercial instincts are not strongly represented. These abilities will be best manifested in the Council Chamber, in discharging those duties which are more closely related to the business of the State. His keen, active intellect is capable of giving quick attention to details, but he is never tedious; his happy descriptive powers can always make a dry subject interesting and telling.

To use a popular phrase, he is long-headed, for he sees far into a subject and arrives at correct conclusions very quickly. Human nature and Comparison are leading faculties in the intellectual group; from these arise his keenly critical, intuitive and analytical powers. The head is well built in the superior and anterior regions, the whole intellect and moral powers are active and give him an advantage among his fellows. He possesses a keen sense of humor, a lively imagination, artistic and musical abilities, with an appreciation for the sublime in Nature and Art.

He will show his power in organizing, in directing and handling successfully matters of State importance. He is a good speaker and will be interested in all philanthropic movements. He is a very safe man and is highly endowed with those qualities essential to a successful statesman.

The Brain and Its Functions.

From the investigations of recent years quite a full understanding of the working and nature of the various organs of the body has been obtained, but our knowledge is still very limited concerning the structure and functions of the brain, especially that part of it which relates to action of the mind

with its varied manifestations. The nervous system represents the highest and most complicated part of the anatomy and physiology of the human body, and yet the function of every part of it is as much physical as is the function of any other organ. If rightly studied and rightly exercised it is as

susceptible of change, development, and right education as are the lungs, the liver, or the stomach.

Dr. A. J. Sanderson, writing in the "Pacific Health Journal," says: "Be-

which operates upon the mind is very closely related, at least, to the same life-principle which operates upon every cell and tissue of the body.

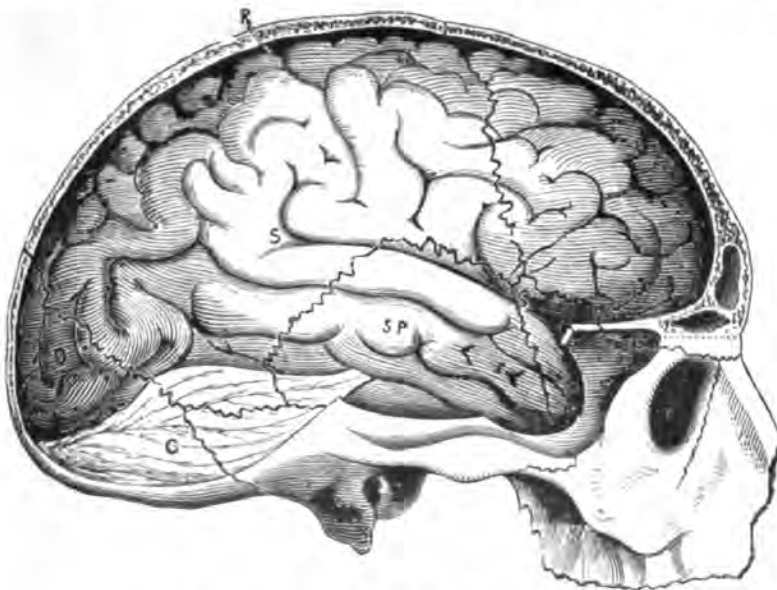
"We study the action of an organ



NO. I.—EXTERIOR OF THE BRAIN.

cause of our ignorance concerning the organization of the brain we are inclined to look upon the mind with a good deal of superstition, thinking

such as the liver, for example, and see the work which the individual cell is performing, and notice the results and changes which take place in the blood

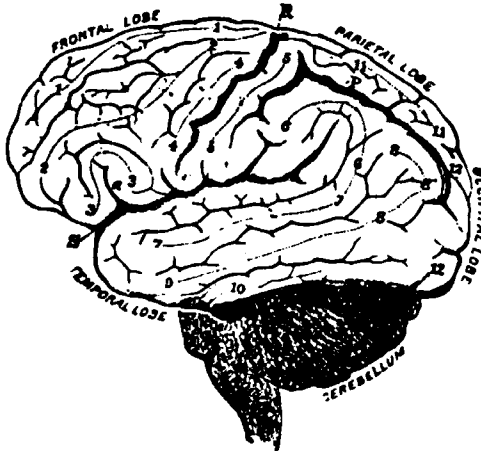


NO. II.—THE BRAIN IN THE SKULL.

there is behind it some life-principle which is beyond our comprehension. But from the stand-point of physiologists we are continually being more and more informed that the functions are largely physical, and that the force

and nutrition of the body thereby. But to tell the first cause, or the beginning of activity in the cell, we must simply say that it is because of the life it contains. So with the brain; the life in man which comes from God is

all the functions of the body are duplicated, being alike situated on the surface of each half of the brain. Nerves from the centre of the left side of the brain go to the right side of the body, and vice versa, in each half of the brain. We have the frontal, middle, and posterior lobes. Each of these is divided into convolutions, or ridges,



NO. IV.—THE CONVOLUTIONS OF THE BRAIN.

having deep furrows between them. In the frontal lobe we have the superior, middle, inferior, and ascending convolutions; in the parietal lobe we have the ascending and inferior convolutions, etc. This uneven surface of the brain gives a larger area, and hence increases the amount of gray matter or nerve-cells which are located in its substance. People who have the most well-developed brains have these convolutions most marked, and the fissures are more deeply situated.

"From point of localization of function we find the position grows more important as we go from the back of the brain forward, until in the foremost part we have the functions of the mind located. The prominent development of the frontal lobe is a feature which marks the development of the brain of man as above that of other animals. A lack of mentality of the individual, especially if it is inherited, will show a poor development of this part of the brain."—"The Family Doctor."

Phrenology Defended.

The "Cosmopolitan Magazine" of July contains an article touching on Phrenology that is misleading.

The article is on page 358 and is entitled, "Head, Brains, and Genius." The writer gives the impression that the size of the head is considered by Phrenologists the fundamental index of mental capacity. This is not now and never has been true. Phrenologists do now and always have considered organic quality the primal index of character and mental activity. By organic quality they mean the quality of the tissues composing the entire individual, body as well as brain. A little independent observation will make clear what this means. Observe the people about you and see how they vary in grade and composition. One is of fine grain and

high order, while another is of coarse grain and low order.

Organic quality may be compared to the grade of cloths. Take sheeting, for example. There are a large number of grades and consequent values due to the quality of material and weaving. And so it is with practically all things, animate and inanimate. In most cases this quality can be very accurately judged, although it may require practical skill to do it. One yard of sheeting may not be worth what another yard is, but grant the other things equal and it will be. Just so it is with the size of the brain and mental capacity. Granted other things equal and size is an index of mental capacity. Size here means only what it does elsewhere. A large horse is stronger than a small one, and a 2 x 8 than a 2 x 4.

I say mental capacity and not intellectual capacity purposely. The intellect is only a part of the mind, there being besides, the various emotions, sentiments, and passions, which bring us to a real development of the shape of the head. A large brain and good quality may still give a weak or mediocre intellect, but it will give other capacities strong.

Besides organic quality and size of the brain there are a number of other considerations, such as temperament, evolutionary development indicated by physiognomy, combinations of organs, resemblance to parents, health, etc., that enter into the reading of character. Why is it that questions of Phrenology are so often discussed with an insufficient grounding in the science? This I have never been quite able to understand. Were this true in the other sciences, chemistry, for instance, it would not be so surprising. A person generally does not consider himself capable of discussing a problem in chemistry without years of training, while almost anybody considers himself capable of passing judgment on the principles of Phrenology, yet chemistry is not as intricate in its application as Phrenology. Two or three years of training in chemistry will make a better practical chemist than the same amount of

training in Phrenology will make a Phrenologist. Further, I have almost universally noticed that when a chemist makes a mistake the blame is laid to the man, while in Phrenology the error is attributed to the science.

There are several other portions of the article under discussion open to criticism. The head of Emerson was above the average size, while his organic quality and developments were just what would have been expected. Had he been examined incognito by a skilled delineator he would certainly have been discovered. And if the writer will look up the few records available he will find that the head of Napoleon was not only large, but extraordinarily large, for a man of his size. As for the janitor mentioned, I may say that I know several men with 24-inch heads, well shaped, who haven't the mental capacity of the average man with a 22-inch head, but they form no exception to Phrenology. Other things are not equal.

Although arguments will never establish anything in science—facts and results alone counting—it may not be amiss to mention the chapter on Phrenology in Alfred Russell Wallace's late work, "The Wonderful Century," which is worth reading as coming from a man recognized in science.

W. C. RÜDIGER.

People of Note.

THE LATE BRET HARTE, THE AUTHOR.

Death has claimed one of America's most brilliant and original writers; one who possessed the rare art of combining his imagination with real life studies.

He was born in 1839, in Albany, N. Y., and went to the mining regions of California, and afterward engaged in newspaper work.

He was a life-long friend of Mark Twain, who was on intimate terms with him in San Francisco. He was editor

of a California paper, and, through his attractive sketches and satires, he was made the editor of "Overland." He became famous throughout the world for his poem called "The Heathen Chinee." This poem was followed by "The Luck of Roaring Camp." He came East in 1870, and his progress was marked from step to step in his work. He wrote largely upon California life, and his descriptive ability of mountain scenery has seldom been surpassed. During Hayes's administration he was sent as consul to Germany, and afterward represented the United States at

Glasgow. After the period of his consulship he moved to London, and remained there. During his later years his pen has been busy, and he has produced "A Waif of the Plains" and "A Ward of the Golden Gates," besides numerous other poems and tales of the far West of the United States, any of



BRET HARTE, FAMOUS AMERICAN AUTHOR AND POET.

which would have won the author a lasting place in American literary circles.

Another of Bret Harte's favorites was Bill Nye, and, as long as we can remember, we have associated Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and Bill Nye as contemporary Americans.

He was the originator of a new school; it was the school founded on realism, but the realism of big things. The scenes of Bret Harte's stories are big, the emotions that play in them are large, the results are gigantic, and important to the people he paints in them. There is life, and real life, in what he wrote. It is active, not passive, life. Some of his other works were "Mrs. Skagg's Husbands," "Echoes of the Foot-hills," "Tales of the Argonauts," "Thankful Blossom," "A Millionaire," "Rough and Ready," and "Devil's Ford."

He leaves a wife and a family of sons and daughters to mourn his loss.

The "Westminster Gazette" says: "The world has lost one of the most beloved of its writers." While the "Spectator," of London, said of Mr. Harte: "No living writer has struck so powerful and original note as he has sounded throughout the six tales which made his reputation. In these he forgets all other literature, and is possessed solely by the light which he portrays. So vigorous and veracious is the conception that all extraneous and reflective matter is left behind, as the impurities of a solution are rejected when it crystallizes."

Bret Harte possessed large Sublimity, Language, and keen perceptive powers, which made him alive to the conditions of nature around him.

THE LATE MARTIN LUTHER HOLBROOK, M. D.

In our editorial of last month our readers were made aware of the sad fact that we had lost one of the scions or bulwarks of our science.

Dr. Holbrook was a member of the Board of the American Institute of Phrenology, and came daily in touch with the work that was carried on by that Institute, as well as by the Fowler & Wells Co.

For fifty years or more he had been working along the lines of the early reformers connected with the above-mentioned house, and gave his sympathy and co-operation to propagating a scientific understanding of the laws and principles of life and health.

As early as 1853, Mr. L. N. Fowler made an examination of his head while quite a young man, and this had something to do with his future studies.

Though of Scotch descent on his mother's side, he has always shown some delicacy of constitution, more especially since his twentieth year, when he contracted malarial fever, and his illness called his attention to the sub-

ject of medicine and hygiene, which was ever afterwards his special field of work.

His brain was of full size when a young man, and over the average by a quarter of an inch in circumference in mature life, and when compared with his bodily weight and vitality, it predominated in its influence.

His forehead was so full and well developed that he gave one at once the impression that he was a thinker, student, and a philosopher and scientist combined. He had a remarkable control over himself, consequently his influence over young men was marvellous.

He had no adipose tissue to spare to clog his mind, and he retained his clearness of intellect to the very last.

He was a great lover of Nature, and consequently always sought to gain his knowledge of men and things from their true and original source. He went straight to the point of any argument, and was most diligent in the attainment of his knowledge.

His temperamental conditions were largely Mental-Motive, but he kept the Vital in good repair and lived an abstemious life; consequently he was better able to carry out his continuous love of study with unremitting zeal, although many men with his constitution would have been content with much less strenuous effort. He made a great many studies in microscopy, taking, for instance, butterflies, insects, and the examination of the blood. He also was interested in psychic phenomena, also hypnotism, and modern thought relative to these subjects.

His mind was well trained to receive all the newer ideas of the day, and he took infinite pains and pleasure in comparing old philosophies with those of the more modern school.

Dr. Holbrook had a strong development of the occipital lobe, which manifested itself in the development of his love for children. He not only showed a strong regard for animal life but also for the education of the

young. He was particularly interested in kindergarten work, and succeeded in establishing many advantages for children before kindergarten schools became common.

His interest in hygienic matters enabled him to see the usefulness of establishing Turkish baths for the people, and in 1864 he came to New York City and established an institution along with Drs. Miller and Wood, for the furtherance of his interest in the Turkish bath.

To show how wide his interests in the physical conditions of the people were, he became connected with Dr. Dio Lewis in his work of Physical Culture and the introduction of his system into the schools.

Thus we see in Dr. Holbrook a broad and liberal-minded medical man whose interests spread out half a century ago in the early days of such thought, as (1), Hygienic means for introducing Physical Culture; (2), Kindergarten work, and (3), Turkish baths into public notice.

He edited for many years the "Herald of Health," which was regarded as a magazine of special interest along the newer lines of thought.

His moral brain made him a man of exceptional purity of thought and high-mindedness of action.

Thus has passed from our midst a man particularly gifted not only with the learning of books, but one endowed with peculiar sympathy and exceptional breadth of interest for the conditions of humanity.

REMINISCENCE OF L. M. HOLBROOK.

BY EDWIN FRANCIS BACON.

My acquaintance with Dr. Holbrook began in 1865 when, on my first arrival in New York, I took board at the Hygienic Hotel in Lighthouse Street, then kept by Miller, Wood and Holbrook. I was soon attracted to Dr. Holbrook, a man of about my own age, and in whom I found the best example of true hygienic

living, in the midst of many cares and occupations, that I had ever known. He had no hobbies or extreme notions of diet, but followed the dictates of common sense and a healthy appetite. The table was adapted to the wants of the strict vegetarian, and there were a good number of them there. It also provided for the eater of meats, and all agreed to disagree where tastes differed. I never heard a dietetic dispute or even discussion at the table. I sat for a long time at Dr. Holbrook's left, and there were always some agreeable talkers near by, among whom, I remember, for a time, Nelson Sizer, Joel Benton, and others, whose instructive conversation I recall better than I do their names. I certainly gathered more facts and received a healthier impulse toward right living in that noted hostelry than anywhere else before or since.

Dr. Holbrook never led the conversation in any obtrusive way. He was rather suggestive and sympathetic. He brought out and listened to the best there was in his guests, and he had a faculty of gathering around him men of the most varied talents and of the widest differences of opinion. Some were strictly orthodox and some decidedly radical but all personally harmonious.

Dr. Holbrook's views of hygienic right living were by no means limited to dietetic questions. He was an all-round hygienist. As an editor, an author, a man of family, and a hotel proprietor, he might well have been excused for burning the midnight oil, but I am sure he never did it. He spent the latter part of each evening in the large and socially attractive parlors, free from all care and ready to enter into conversation with all comers. It was here that I saw him at his best and remember him most distinctly. But at about nine o'clock he disappeared, for that was his hour for retiring, and he was a good sleeper. With the pernicious society recently organized in Chicago that affects to despise sleep, he could have had no sympathy. He once wrote to Edward Everett Hale to ask

him the secret of his health in advanced age, and the reply commenced with the word sleep as being the first condition of health. To this Dr. Holbrook heartily assented, and it was no idle theory in his case. No pressure of business, and no social attraction was ever able to rob him of "Nature's sweet restorer."

This first association with Dr. Holbrook continued about two years, then I went away for about six years to teach, to study and to travel in foreign lands. On my return to the city I gravitated again toward the old hotel where my association with the doctor was more intimate than before, for I had the pleasure and the honor to initiate him into the mysteries and miseries of the German language. For three years he took a lesson or translated essays and books of a hygienic character from the language of the Fatherland, some of which he published with profit and much of which he used in his writings and lectures, especially at the Woman's Medical College.

The most remarkable thing about these lessons was the hour at which they were taken. The hours of business and of professional work were too full, and late in the evening he would not bind himself to mental tasks. So the lessons were all taken and the translations made before breakfast, winter and summer. I had to cultivate the virtue of early rising to be ready for his rap at my door at six o'clock, and no student ever got down to his task quicker or stuck to it closer than did this persistent man, who always did everything with all his might while he worked, and flung off care completely when work was done.

But again I left the city and again dwelt in foreign lands, and on my return I was again back at the old place, and this time with Dr. Holbrook as a pupil in French, pursuing that language with the same zeal for two years without gaining fluency in speech, the ability for which he lacked, but acquiring the ability to translate and use as an aid to his scientific researches.

About the year 1878 my employment separated me from personal association with this remarkable man and most diligent student, but I rarely passed his way without dropping in for an old-time talk and to receive from him some new suggestion from his abundant store of knowledge, his up-to-date acquaintance with everything new in the realm of hygiene and practical right living.

I am inexpressibly sad when I think that our association, our correspondence, our brief chats and comparison of notes as we met and parted all too soon, are all, all at an end. Dr. Holbrook sleeps the long sleep, and the fact that I still journey on in health beyond the allotted "three-score and ten" is due in no small measure to my fortunate association, off and on for nearly forty years, with that suggestive and inspir-

ing personality which must be henceforth only a name and a memory but one never to be forgotten.

And is he really dead? I do not like to think so. I would rather take the comforting view expressed in a letter from his son, as true a hygienist as the sire, which closes with these beautiful words: "He was ready to go and wanted to go, and the end came very quietly and peacefully and without suffering. I have lost a very loving and kind father, and yet I do not feel that he will be very far away, but that I shall continue to receive his good influence." I will take the same comforting view. The good man doubly lives in his many written words and in the soul life that is immortal. Truly "he is not very far away."

Oneonta, N. Y.

A Life-Long Friend of Phrenology.

We regret to announce the death of Samuel S. Hoyland, who passed to his last resting place in June, and who leaves a gap in Sheffield, England, that cannot easily be filled. He was well known and deservedly respected in his business capacity, but it was as a Guardian of the Poor for the Sheffield Township and for his work as a prominent member of Nether Congregational Church, as well as for his enthusiastic temperance work, that he was best known as a citizen of the above-named city. For half a century and over he has worked indefatigably in the temperance cause. He was one of the founders and early workers of the Sheffield Sunday-School Band of Hope Union, and was a lifelong friend of the late Alderman Clegg. The British Temperance League and the United Temperance Alliance have both lost in him an active member of their committees. He had the misfortune to lose his father when he was two years old, and being taken to live with his grandfather, who believed in putting lads to work early, allowed him to

work at his trade when only five and a half years old. He was in the workshop from four o'clock in the morning until late at night, and was even then often flogged by his uncle; so that his early bringing-up was rough and unsympathetic; but he possessed a sterling character that developed itself a little later in life, which showed the clear crystal from the debris of its environment. There was no education act in his early years, but when a youth he became attached to the Mechanics Institute of the city and was a member of its early committees. Here he made up for his lack of early education and acquired knowledge which proved of great value to him in after life.

He was born in 1831, and in 1860 or 1861, when he was about thirty years of age, he began to devote himself a good deal to Phrenology. It was at this time that he attended the lectures of Mr. L. N. Fowler on his first visit to Sheffield, and he remained an ardent believer in the science, and gave many lectures on the subject and advised

many young people concerning their future interests in life, basing his advice on a Phrenological knowledge of the parties who came to him.

He visited Mr. Fowler before the latter sailed for America in 1896, and was ever a willing and valuable exponent to the cause that he had so much at heart.

It is hard to part with those who have been the pillars of a strongly erected edifice, but we trust that there are many other disciples of his work who will be willing to go on and spread the principles that were so much to him and which can be just as useful to thousands of other young men and women who come after him.

He lived to enter his seventy-second year, and would no doubt have seen the dawn of his eightieth birthday had he not, some years previous to his death, received serious internal injuries through an accident in 1895, when his horse ran away and the carriage passed over his back, and his wife, who was thrown from the carriage, passed away the same night. This sad event told seriously on Mr. Hoyland's health, and although he apparently recovered his usual health, he realized the shock would never be obliterated from his mind. He was ever cheerful, genial, persevering, conscientious to a fault, liberal minded, and sympathetic.

The following is a letter from Mr. Joseph Dyson, of Sheffield.

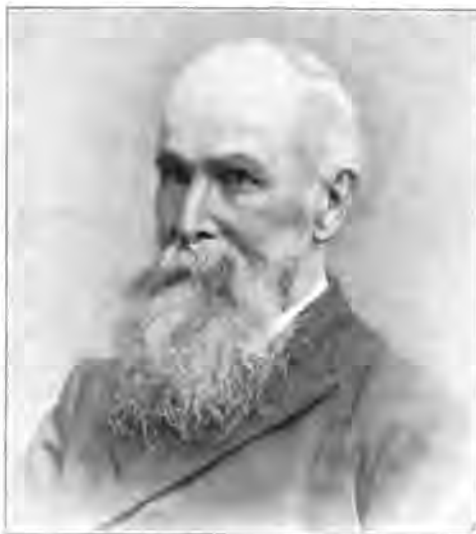
DEAR MISS FOWLER: You and your family will be sorry to hear of the death of dear Samuel Hoyland. We had no truer friend in the realm of mental science in this part of England than Samuel Hoyland. He was in great request both for lectures and private examinations, for being in business as a horn merchant, he gave his valuable services without charge, and so, not only helped every department of philanthropy, temperance, and religion financially, but did a vast amount of good, and taught the beautiful truths and principles of Phrenology where no other person could have access. It is a

great loss to the Phrenological propaganda in England. He was a good man, kind and generous, and most beloved by those who knew him best. With kindest regards and best wishes,

JOSEPH DYSON.

Mr. Joseph Dyson also wrote:

It seems difficult to realize the fact Mr. Samuel Hoyland, of Sheffield, is gone forever from us. He has been so long a living presence, an inspiring spirit, a genial friend, and an active worker; so familiar and bright, so ear-



MR. SAMUEL HOYLAND, OF SHEFFIELD.

nest and consistent, reliable and prominent, as a Temperance reformer, that it seems impossible to replace him; the loss is irreparable not only to the circle of his personal friends, but to the movement generally. He was one of the old school of stalwarts—grand men—heroic and brave, tried and true.

By these losses the ranks are thinned, and the movement impoverished; we should be greatly disheartened if we had not the assurance that our work is God-like and that God is with us.

THE REV. A. A. CONSTANTINE.

We regret also to record the death of another bright and earnest exponent of Phrenology, namely, the Rev. Alfred A. Constantine, of West Summit,

N. J., who recently passed to his reward after a singularly active and venerable life. He had passed his ninetieth milestone; in fact, he was born in 1812, and was marching boldly forward with the expectation of celebrating his centennial in another ten years.

He will meet with a large company of friends who have gathered on "the other side." He was a stanch believer in Phrenology and lectured on the subject. He came from long-lived stock, being of German extraction on his father's side and Irish on his mother's. His father was a prominent Baptist and his mother a Congregationalist. Their boy Alfred determined to be-

come a minister, and worked his way through college and qualified for a Baptist minister.

He was first called to labor in Africa among the Bassa tribe for many years, until his health broke down and he was obliged to return home. The anti-slavery cause found in him an ardent supporter. His faculties were remarkably preserved to the end. He led a most unselfish life, and found in his wife a companion after his own heart. Since her death, twenty-eight years ago, his daughter has ministered to his every want. Among his last words to his daughter were, "The Lord has always taken care of me, and He will take care of you, my child."

Treatment of Bright's Disease.

BY E. P. MILLER, M.D.

The great importance of the skin as an excreting, depurating, and purifying organ is clearly shown by the experiments made upon dogs. To prove that suppression of the function of the skin was an exciting cause of Bright's disease, Dr. Semmola made experiments upon a number of healthy dogs, in whose urine no albumin was present, by painting one-half of the skin with an impervious varnish, repeating the process daily.

During the second week albumin appeared in their urine, and an examination of their blood showed that the amount of easily diffusible albumin was considerably greater than had been found previous to the varnishing.

The varnishing of the skin had caused an accumulation of the easily diffusible albumin such as is found in the blood of all patients suffering from Bright's disease. As is the case with human patients, this albumin passed easily through the kidneys of the dogs and appeared in their urine. A small quantity of blood from a healthy dog injected into the blood of another healthy dog caused no albu-

min to appear; but when the blood of the varnished dog was injected into a healthy dog albumin at once appeared in the urine.

By checking the action of the skin of the dog he could produce a disease of the kidneys identical with Bright's disease in mankind.

It can be easily shown that all forms of chronic disease are due to the accumulation of poisonous matter in the blood. This morbid matter generally makes a seed-bed for every kind of disease germs. These germs all belong to one family, and a suppression of the action of any one of the excretory organs is almost sure, sooner or later, to develop some form of chronic disease. Suppression of the skin's action causes an accumulation of albumin that has not been digested and assimilated, and lays the foundation for Bright's disease.

Uric acid, when the material of which it is composed accumulates in the blood, gives rise to rheumatism, neuralgia, and sciatica. Another form would lead to chronic bronchitis; another to skin eruption of some kind or

to typhoid fever; another to hemorrhoids; another to cancer or tuberculosis.

To secure a healthy action of the skin is very important in treating all forms of chronic disease. If the red globules of the blood are greatly in excess of the white globules, a person may be considered free from any form of disease; but where the white globules greatly increase, they being the scavengers of the body, breeding on dead matter, they furnish material for the propagation of disease germs.

Semmola recommended in the treatment of Bright's disease, frequent sweat baths, massage, douches, warm packs, dry-sheet packs, and regular dry friction of the skin. In addition to these remedies he put his patients on an exclusive milk diet, so as to shut off the accumulation of albumin in the blood. Milk contains only about 3½ per cent. of albumin or protein.

In the treatment here recommended it is apparent that nothing can supersede the use of the Turkish bath, Roman bath, hot packs and fomentations to the liver, spleen, and spine, followed by the Scotch spray or douche, with compresses around the body to keep the skin very active, so as to relieve the kidneys as much as possible. This would stop the accumulation of albumin, and, by drawing the blood away from the kidneys, would relieve the congestion and inflammation that is the main cause of Bright's disease. Professor Neimeyer, an eminent German physician, together with many others, claim most excellent results from the use of an exclusive milk diet in this disease, without the use of any other remedy. Dr. J. H. Kellog, one of the leading hydropathic physicians of this country, discards all meats and such vegetables as asparagus and carrots. His diet for patients is mostly fruits and cereals.

If there are any signs of dropsy, the hot-air or Turkish bath is the very best remedy that can be used. Taking all in all, no better or more efficient remedy can be found to restore healthy

action to the skin than the Turkish bath.

Inasmuch as suppression of the action of the skin is one of the main exciting causes of Bright's disease, this bath is certain to be an aid to either its prevention or cure. It draws the blood that accumulates about the kidneys to other parts, equally distributing it through the body, and sets other organs actively at work to relieve the overtaxed kidneys.

Patients can live, of course, on milk, even on skim milk for a time; and as soon as they stop the use of nitrogenous and albuminous foods they remove one of the principal causes of albumin in the blood, and also aid the expulsion from the body of urea which should be excreted by the kidneys, but whose formation is arrested by the irritation caused by the action of the albumin on the kidneys. Water and air of the various temperatures at which they can be used are the most useful and effectual remedies for all diseases with which mankind are afflicted.

ABOUT HANDKERCHIEFS.

Handkerchiefs that are used by one with a cold or an influenza should never be thrown around carelessly, as the catarrhal trouble may be imparted to other members of the family. The handkerchiefs of the individual who is affected should be kept to themselves and great care taken in their cleansing, and they should never be put in with the general wash. An easy way to cleanse them is to place them under water in which several teaspoonfuls of kerosene oil have been poured and let them remain over night. The oil tends to whiten them, and will not injure the fabric in the least, and there are few articles that possess the power of kerosene for purifying and cleansing. The next morning lift them from the water in which they have been soaking and wash them through hot suds and put them to boil in water with a little of the oil in the suds, but let the water

boil before the articles are put in. Let them boil for twenty minutes, then rinse carefully in warm water and hang the handkerchiefs upon a line to dry in the open air. The odor of the oil evaporates from cotton and linen fabrics after they have been dried in the air and sun, and handkerchiefs washed in this manner are soft and white, and there can be no danger of disease germs. Nice handkerchiefs should never be allowed to become too soiled to be washed by the owner in her own wash-bowl, and the cleansing can be done quite satisfactorily by every woman who will take the trouble to do it herself; and, as few things possessed

by dainty women are more highly valued than her supply of nice handkerchiefs, it will not pay to leave them in careless hands to be laundered. Soft water should be used for washing these dainty articles, and to wash them so they will be beautifully white, stir enough pearline in the warm water to make a foamy lather, then wash between the hands, and while still damp spread smoothly over a marble slab or a large window-pane. Let them remain until perfectly dry, then fold evenly and press between boards or in a large book, and if the work is carefully done they will look like new handkerchiefs. A. M. H.

Auto-Intoxication, and its Treatment. Part III.

BY CHARLES H. SHEPARD, M.D.

The treatment of auto-intoxication must be along one or more of three lines. The first and most important is to prevent the formation of toxins. This is best secured by regulating the ingesta, prohibiting or limiting those articles that are known to be favorable to the formation of toxins, and next, to check their penetration into the system by preventing absorption, as well as to avoid whatever may tend to weaken the patient or detract from his power of elimination. In fevers, especially typhoid, the secretions of the digestive canal are dried up or perverted. It is therefore impossible to feed the patient, and naturally all attempts at alimentation should be condemned. When it is permitted there usually follows an increase and prolongation of the fever. Even milk raises the temperature. Vegetable acids, like lime-juice, are highly recommended.

Second, the use of intestinal antiseptics to absorb or precipitate the toxins, so as to render them innocuous. Charcoal has found favor in some hands. The individual who awakens

with a sense of lassitude may be relieved by a simple injection; also one who is troubled with a headache, vertigo, with bitterness in the mouth, and who has a disagreeable odor from his breath and skin. This shows the part played by intoxication in the genesis of troublesome, though slight, nervous symptoms. The administration of a poison to counteract one already located is of more than doubtful utility. Indeed, it is not without peril, not alone from the added poison and from the complications that are sure to arise, but the free use of pure water, which has always an absorbing capacity, is of undoubted value in attracting and accelerating the free exit of poison. Particularly is this the case with the third line of treatment, which is to hasten and increase their elimination. This indication is capable of fulfillment in a greater or less degree according to the emunctory utilized. The common form is to stimulate the action of the bowels, while it frequently happens that such stimulation does little or no good, because, as one authority claims, the real emunctory is

the liver, while Bouchard contends that the kidneys are the most important. The skin may be safely subjected to excessive perspiration, and by a judicious use of hot air all possible harm may be avoided. This not only relieves the kidneys, but acts in harmony with every natural function. Clinical experience has demonstrated this most satisfactorily. Herter has published reports showing that considerable amounts of urea and other nitrogenous matter may be removed through the skin. A writer in the "American Therapist" claims that nitrogenous matters, very insignificant in weight, and scarcely capable of chemie estimation, but highly toxic in quality, may be removed by the sweat, and that too much attention has been paid to urea and uric acid, and too little to other waste matters. One important fact enables us to understand the useful part played by the perspiration in the cure of morbid states, is the odor which the skin exhales under the influence of certain disorders of nutrition. When nutrition is deranged by depressing influences acting through the intermediary of the nervous system, we may be warned of the fact by the odor.

To provoke perspiration was the alpha and omega of the therapeutic treatment of antiquity, while some contend that the result of perspiration is not beneficial, since perspiration lessens the urine, which carries out of the system so many toxic products. On the contrary, the records of to-day show that thousands of patients have been relieved of the poison of rheumatism, malaria, hydrophobia, and many other forms of disease, by the simple process of sweating in hot air. In fact, this form of treatment not only intensifies elimination through the kidneys, even though there be not so much in bulk, but also by profuse perspiration quickens the same through the skin, and every other excretory organ. This has many times stood the test of practical demonstration. The great perspiration of

ptthisis is an evidence of the natural struggle for elimination of toxic products by the skin.

Thus it is plainly demonstrated that in elimination lies our most potent means of relief from all blood poison, and of all means to promote elimination, the modern Turkish bath fulfils the greatest number of indications. Heat is its one essential feature. Its action on the organism is to relax the tissues, and thus invite the circulation to the surface, as well as to every remote capillary, thereby overcoming any congestion by unloading the blood of its impurities, harmonizing every function, and both hastening and perfecting the work of elimination. It takes no vital tissue from the body. Its processes are so pleasant that it makes a luxury of the treatment. The readiness with which it can be adapted to any condition is another point in its favor, and what can be said of few powerful remedies, there are no unpleasant after-effects necessarily attending its use.

Heat will destroy the virus of animal poison. Microbes flourish in a moderate temperature, but cannot survive if subjected to extreme heat. Very frequently the daily papers give accounts of individuals, and among them not a few medical men, who have lost their lives from blood-poison, occasioned by some trifling incident, like the prick of a pin. Many of such cases could be saved by a prompt resort to the Turkish bath. Even the bite of a rabid dog has been neutralized by the powerful action of heat upon the body. When we have so popularized the Turkish bath as to make its use universal among the people, we will have stamped out many forms of disease, and the community will be raised to a higher plane of health.

A study of the Turkish bath cannot fail to make, not only a convert, but an enthusiast of the investigator, especially if he be a member of our profession, an advocate of prevention as better than cure, and a believer that rational and natural methods are the

best forms of cure, and thus aid in securing better sanitary conditions that will enhance the life and prolong the average duration of countless generations to come.

In order that the greatest benefit may accrue to the greatest number, and that the loss of life from auto-intoxication may be diminished in our land, there should be built, at public expense, large Public Turkish Baths, as was munificently provided by the Roman government centuries ago. The admission should be placed at nominal rates, so that everyone could have the privilege of enjoying their benefits, and every public school, hospital, reformatory, prison, insane asylum, and especially every soldiers' barrack, should have its well-equipped Turkish bath.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

IN "NATURAL FOOD."

Oranges are refreshing and feeding, but are not recommended if the liver is out of order.

Green figs are excellent food.

Dried figs contain nerve and muscle food, heat, and waste; but they are bad for the liver.

The great majority of small fresh seed fruits are laxative.

All stone fruits are injurious for those who suffer from the liver.

Lemons and tomatoes should be used cautiously in cold weather. They have a thinning and cooling effect.

Raisins are stimulating in proportion to their quality.

A NUT AND FRUIT MEAL FOR BRAIN WORKERS.

One ounce table raisins (muscatels).

Three French prunes (supplied in glass jars).

One fig (if not found too laxative).

Nut cream (see "Recipes").

Apples (raw, peeled, or baked), as many as relished.

One orange, and as many grapes, soft pears, tomatoes, or any other small-seed fruits as relished, bearing in mind that the kidneys should not be overtaxed by too much juicy fruit.

This meal can be taken three times a day.

Brain-workers who have hard physical work to do as well should, to the nut cream, add more pine kernels, and they should also take some Brazil nuts.

GENERAL RULES.

If a sense of faintness (indicating inadequate nutrition) is felt between meals, raw apples or any small-seed fruit, grapes, or pears can be taken, also pine kernel and lemon, orange, fig, or apple cream, or "ambrosia" (see "Recipes"), till the exact quantity of fruit and nut cream is determined which the system requires at each meal.

Great caution should be used not to take too much nut cream. Roasted or boiled nuts will be found more digestible than those in their natural state.

Green grapes are the best food for night work. If, however, they are out of season, sweet baked apples, oranges, and, if relished, a few table raisins, form a good substitute.

All the fruits may be taken uncooked if the system can assimilate them.

When no great hunger is felt at a meal nut cream should never be taken, but only a little juicy fruit, baked or raw apples, green grapes or tomatoes being always the safest.

If sores appear, with matter in them, too many sweet, dried fruits are being taken.

If sores appear with watery exudation, too much acid is being taken.

If irritation is felt, or skin eruption appears, too much nut cream is being taken.

Should constipation set in, less nut cream and more juicy fruits should be eaten. If the bowels are too much relaxed, less fruit and more nuts, such as pine kernels, are needed.



"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.

FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 000.—Master Thomas Sydney Kerfut.—This lad is well organized to enjoy health, and has capacity to en-

elements of long life, for many of them must have lived to a good old age.

He will be able to resist disease if



MASTER THOMAS SYDNEY KERFUT, CHORISTER OF GRACE CHURCH.

sure, go through, and overcome fatigue. He has inherited good health and a fine constitution, and probably he can trace from his ancestors his

he is placed where he has to come in contact with it, for he is not one who will take on an epidemic or disease readily. He is also able to recuperate

his strength when it is exhausted, or if he has had a hard day's work he is able to get over it much more readily than the majority of his age. This recuperative power will be an excellent thing for him as he passes along in life.

The basilar brain helps to stimulate his intellectual and moral forces, thus he will be executive in his work and he will throw ardor and enthusiasm into whatever he does. There are some people in the world who are passive. They can do a thing well, but they put no enthusiasm into their work, therefore it drops like lead when the stimulus is gone. He is able to keep up the stimulus, or interest, while he is working, owing to the fact that his basilar qualities, namely, Destructiveness and Combativeness, with Approbativeness, give him the necessary ambition and stimulus to work, to think, and to act.

We realize the fact that his forehead is broad and high for one of his age, and that it is particularly broad on the outer temples. His perceptive faculties should help him to see, observe, and practically take into account everything that is around him.

The organs of Constructiveness, Order, together with Tune and Comparison, enable him to discern the true interpretation of music.

If he were with a lot of boys, and each had to make his own interpretation of a piece, he would be one who would use originality in producing the score; in fact, he will put light and shade into the work before him without being told or shown, for the innate ability to use these powers help him to be an artist in his work. There are some who are like parrots, and perform their work because someone else is doing it. These people do excellent work, but they cannot rise to any special occasion where originality is required. In the case before us we see that he has more than the adaptability of mind to do work. He has the capacity to design, and that power gives him exceptional originality, and were he to take up the work

of a musician he could construct an opera as well as define the true interpretation of melodious harmonies in music. There are many lads who have wonderfully sweet voices up to a certain age, and then they are obliged to drop their musical career because they have not enough musical capacity to continue their work; but in the case of Thomas Kerfut we realize that the organs of Time and Tune are strongly manifested; thus he should study music as an art, not simply in vocal culture, but in teaching, composing, and improvising. He has special ability in this respect which should not be lost as he passes into manhood.

His comparative power is very strong, and he should be very quick to detect any error or mistake that is made in the score that is being performed by a large company, and were he directing a choir he would know where any mistake was made and would point it out.

His Human Nature helps him wonderfully in understanding the characteristics of others, and this power will grow with him. He will be able, as a man, to understand the characteristics of those with whom he associates, and if he will let this power guide his mind he will make few mistakes in that direction.

As time goes on, his Ideality being so strong, he ought to show some poetic talent and a good deal of literary and poetic ability. His imagination is well developed, and he will be able to draw it out by proper study—the study of literature. He had better get into the habit of reading the best authors so that he will cultivate good taste for reading, and let other boys fill their heads with the dime novels.

He has strong sympathies, and they are easily called out; in fact, he is quick to see where anything can be done to relieve pain or suffering in his own family or in the family of others. He will make a first-rate nurse. If anyone were sick he would know what to do if the doctor were not at hand. He would know how to apply remedies.

There is no excuse for him to be untidy, for he has a keen sense of order, method, and arrangement, and he enjoys seeing things tidy, but his Continuity does not always enjoy putting things away at the time, but if he is told about a thing he will see that it is put in its proper place; as a man he will be known for his sense of order and system, for his method in doing work, and for his power of arrangement.

He likes to think, to arrange, to plan, to suggest to others what they should do as well as what he should do himself, for his Causality gives him a good deal of originality in executing and planning, in using his time, and in arranging his work.

He will be able to organize for others. If he were a choir master he would know how to arrange music, and were he a director of a large company he would know how to finance it and lay out the work for 500 people, for the larger the line of work the better he will like it. He will not care for small things, or little, unimportant events, but if anything is grand, sublime, and large he goes into the spirit of it and his enthusiasm gets to a white heat, and he uses expressive language to denote his pleasure when his feelings call for them. Thus he will be known among others for his general activity of mind, his spontaneity of thought, his fleetness of foot and nimbleness of fingers, his ability to act in an emergency, his foresight and power to look ahead, his keen appreciation of anything uncommon or sublime, and this will have great expression in the swelling tones of the organ or the delicate and exquisite notes of the violin. He will enjoy performing on both instruments himself. He will also be known for his keen sense of exquisite work in art or in music, for his mind is partly divided in regard to his capacity for each. He will be a connoisseur of art and a keen musical critic, and will

know whether a part is performed right or not, and even when no criticism is expected of him he will often say whether a thing has been done well or not, and his judgment can be relied upon.

He will also be known for his analytical power, his keen intuitions, his sympathy and thoughtfulness for others, and for his executiveness when anything calls for special effort, pluck, or endurance.

Our advice to him is to cultivate his mind along a true musical education, that when his present voice changes he may still go on with his musical studies and complete his education and take up the study of music in its fullest sense. Or else he could devote himself to professional work in literature or art. He will care less for a business life than he will for professional work, where he will have scope for his originality. Other men may succeed better than he in a purely commercial and business capacity, while he can succeed in the working out of certain unique lines of his own.

Sometimes it is hard for him to express all he feels. When he has been anywhere and his mother wants him to tell her all about what he has seen and heard, he thinks that she knows all about it, and it is difficult for him to sit down and unburden his mind and explain all the details.

He can probably trace his ancestry back to the Anglo-Saxon race of English blood, for there is a combination of the English and American elements in his organization.

He was born in Boston; his parents were born in Canada; his father's father was born in Canada; his father's mother in Canada, and his mother's relatives came from England.

He possesses a very sweet and well-trained voice. Singing seems no more effort to him than to birds, especially the nightingale that sings when all is quiet at night.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

OPENING EXERCISES.

The thirty-ninth session of the American Institute, chartered and incorporated April 20, 1866, by the Legislature of New York, commenced on September 3.

There was a large attendance, and an enthusiastic reception was accorded to the new students by the Faculty and the numerous friends of Phrenology. Charles Wesley Brandenburg, M. D., occupied the chair and gave a hearty welcome to all, and spoke of the many students who had already passed through the Institute.

Master Arthur Bradley (chorister eleven years,) sang very sweetly, (a) "Send Out Thy Light," (b) "Who is Sylvia?" accompanied by Mrs. Worcester.

Mme. Alice Schmidt Fritsch, a talented professional, gave two piano-forte solos with great taste; Miss Jessie A. Fowler, Vice-President, explained the objects of the Institute; Marguerite De Fritsch (of Sousa and his band) played two solos on the violin with rare skill; Dr. John V. Sibley, A. M., Professor of the Eclectic Medical College, spoke on the importance of character building; the Rev. Thomas Alexander Hyde, B.D., in an eloquent address explained the usefulness of Phrenology; then Mrs. Fritsch played three exquisite piano-forte solos; D. M. Gardner, M.D., gave an address on the Benefits of Mental Culture; Mr. M. H. Piercy, Secretary, spoke on the work of the session. A general reception and introduction of students followed and brought the meeting to a close.

Dr. Brandenburg said in part:

"Friends and Students:—Assembled on this occasion for social conference, you are welcomed to the opening exercises of the 39th Annual Session of the American Institute of Phrenology.

"It is not my design to entertain you with an account of the rise, history and progress of Phrenology, or an exposition of its principles and practice.

"The practical school of Phrenology was born of the Seventeenth Century.

"When the leading functions of the brain were revealed by Dr. Gall, philosophy had its beginning. At this time the known characteristics of humanity took the place of the metaphysical speculation, which extended far back, even into the early twilight of human history.

"The life and character of its founder: Dr. Gall, the gradual unfolding of his great discovery, the trials and impediments with which he and his followers

had to contend, its present favorable position and utility would each be a fitting theme for this occasion.

"You are welcome to stand on our phrenological platform indicated or suggested by the most candid and thoughtful minds, viz.: that of pure, cautious and repeated observation, systematically pursued and tested by many years of experience.

"The word welcome conveys to human understanding, politeness, kindness and friendship which bring joy or happiness.

"As students matriculated in this Institute of Phrenology, you will not only be welcomed by the Board of Trustees and Faculty, but by more than seven hundred (700) of our graduates who are to be found all over the world.

"There will be joy for us when you join our ranks, helping to forward the march of humanity into regions of greater exaltation of character and life by the spread of phrenological philosophy, broadcast to all people.

"In the writings of Alipili, he said:

"He who desires the first place among the students of nature, will nowhere find a greater or better field of study than himself."

"The ancient sage spoke wisely:—

"Man know Thyself."

"Our Institute offers you a welcome, and an opportunity to study and know the practical and useful about Man."

Miss Fowler said in part: "There are three stages in the history of every new doctrine. First, everybody says it is ridiculous; next, they all declare it to be impossible; finally, they say 'that they always thought so.'

"Gall encountered the first stage when everybody said it was ridiculous. My father encountered the second when they all declared it to be impossible.

"We are entering into the port of the third, notwithstanding the ripple of resentment from a few. How comforting it is to hear some people say, 'That they always thought so,' when they have at one time strenuously opposed our pet theory; but one is willing to forget their former indifference so long as they eventually believe. There is, however, need for the display of intellectual logic and analogy. Emerson's motto was, 'Hitch your wagon to a star,' which is not so bad a motto for any student here, for all who start out on their own account should set their aim high and set

before them lofty and pure ideals. To be candid, this is not the easiest way to get along in the world, nor does it always bring in the quickest returns from the outside. It even often makes a person look odd and eccentric to others. Persons not infrequently are led to take the other side from that of the majority. But by attaching himself to an unpopular cause many a young man and woman have made their prosperity and standing, because they acted on what they thought to be right. Their energies are called out to the fullest and what seemed unpopular at first turns out to be the right cause.

"This was proved in James Russell Lowell, who was not known until he identified himself with the unpopular anti-slavery cause. At that time it did him no good in the eyes of the people of Boston, but his 'Bigelow Papers' enabled him to begin a political career that gave him the appointment of Minister of the United States, first at Madrid and then at London. He hitched his wagon to a star, and did not think of riches as the chief end in life. Riches are not to be despised, but there are some important things that cannot be bought with money; (1) a good character; (2) a good reputation; (3) a high ideal. These are all interpreted on the Temple of Delhi—namely, 'Know Thyself.'

"To 'know thyself' you must study Phrenology. To enable you to study Phrenology, the Institute was established. Its teachers to-day are men and women of experience, and its subjects are broad and elevating. Character is the keynote, and in investigating this subject we have to include Psychology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Anatomy, Physiology, Heredity, Hygiene, Ethnology, etc., etc. Whatever you do, you will do better by the aid of Phrenology.

"You may be asked puzzling questions when you go home, such as to analyze the powers of the mind, or to explain how thought manifests itself through the brain cells. In reply, ask your questioner if he can analyze the invisible fragrance and vibrations which proceed from a bunch of violets and which will perfume a whole room. Or ask him to analyze the passage through the air of the dots and dashes of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. We all know that God gives the current starting from the soul and acting as a dynamic force upon the brain cells and going direct to Him, so why should not the brain send out as many messages as the wireless telegraph? Why should there not be a natural law and none the less spiritual because natural? Such forces exist whether we see them work or not,

call them thought transference, psychic sympathy, spiritual sympathy, spiritual affinity, what you will.

"These forces of influence between man and man acting independently of distance are rapidly claiming recognition from the physical investigator, and are therefore to be explained through the duality of God's handiwork—man—and appertain to the highest part of man and act by divine and natural laws; thus the natural laws and the spiritual laws are closely allied, and give man his dual nature. Phrenology embraces both, and we teach these laws that pertain to mankind's physical and spiritual nature, and before you have finished the course you will understand the influence of thought on the brain cells, and many other important questions."

Dr. Sibley.

Dr. Sibley said in part: "I shall say but little on the positive side of the subject, and would call your attention to some of its negative aspects. It is not alone enough in character building to say what should be done, but also what should not be done. It not infrequently happens that the performance of certain deeds habitually, or the indulgence of certain habits, more than overcomes all the positive good that has been accomplished. And in this connection, let us consider for a few moments, two of the greatest hindrances to character building: Indolence and Selfishness. This world, especially this age of the world, was not made for the idle, and if we don't keep on moving we will surely find some one tramping on our heels. Indolence is a habit which when once firmly established, is very difficult to eradicate, and the earlier we make the effort to break it up, the more likely are we to succeed. The indolent habit is not so dreadful *per se*, but dreadful through the consequences of its sequelæ. It is responsible for a great deal of trouble, and when it is coupled with selfishness, it forms a combination that makes one of the greatest barriers to the development of character. To my mind, selfishness should be classed among the greatest of sins, for out of it grows directly a great many other sins. Some selfish men have carved their names high on the tablet of Time, where they can never be effaced; but they were not great characters in the true sense of the word. The names of Nero and Herod will live as long as history; but they were not great characters, they were simply notorious. There are men who are honest and moral, as these words are usually understood, who are good in the abstract, but who

never become great characters on account of their selfishness. A man must not only be good, he must be good for something, and the true test of a man is not so much what he is as what he does. Providence has seen fit to place in this world a large amount of misery and sorrow, as well as joy and happiness, and he who is not interested heart and soul in making the former less and the latter more, can never develop into a great character. The man who with ample means at his command makes no effort to lighten the burdens of those around him, who, while enjoying the blessing of perfect health, feels no concern for the pain and suffering of his less fortunate fellow man, is not worthy the name of man. Fortunately, these two retarding evils, indolence and selfishness, manifest themselves in childhood, when the subjective mind is easily impressed, and through which they may be overcome. Through the several senses suggestions may be carried to the receptive centres of the brain, where they assist in the great scheme of evolution and character building, that is lifting mankind out of the slough of ignorance and selfishness, into the higher plane of intellectual advancement. It is a pleasing thought that ideas are readily carried to the subjective consciousness of the child, where they exert powerful and lasting influences for the good of character building. The building of character in children through suggestion is receiving careful consideration at the hands of some of the greatest men of the scientific world. The natural receptive nature of the child makes it easy frequently to break up bad habits through suggestion that could not be overcome in any other way; and demonstrations of this kind have been made so often that we are warranted in the belief that at no distant day, it will become an effective instrument of reform in some of our penal institutions. Suggestions frequently repeated develops the mind of a child as nothing else can. In fact, the best features of our modern methods of education are little more than the intelligent use of suggestion. Suggestion is useful in moral training; for through it we may reclaim the wayward boy, reform the drunkard, and stop the thoughtless girl in her downward career; for it is a well established fact that suggestion is all powerful in the remodeling of character and in correcting bad habits. The import of suggestion as a moral educator in all stages of life, inspires us with the hope and the belief that mankind is in possession of one of the most effective means, not only of correcting perverted physical conditions, but of

promoting and sustaining moral and intellectual advancement."

Dr. Gardner.

Dr. Gardner said in part: "I have been asked to speak on mental culture and the work I shall take during the course.

When I shall begin lectures to the class I shall speak of an organism known as the *Amoeba*. This is the unicellular organism by which we mean a simple mass of protoplasm, very minute in size and having in itself the properties of nutrition, irritation, growth, and reproduction. As we ascend in this study with the different species, we will find other organisms in which the function of nutrition is carried on by one set of cells, while that of reproduction is carried on by another set. These constitute what are known as organs. This is an instance of so-called division of labor, and with it the members of the class will become familiar as we proceed with our work. In primitive times, individual families used to travel about, obtaining their living as they could, making their own clothing, utensils and weapons. As they became more educated, certain parts of this work was undertaken by certain individuals, which was another instance of the division of labor, until to-day we have classes of men set apart for the performing of certain duties, as tailors, gunmakers, physicians, and so forth. You see that with the advancement of education, or what we might term 'Mental Culture,' that each one has become a specialist in a certain line, therefore our cities are filled with specialists. When you take up your studies to-morrow, you will have presented to you the subjects of Anatomy and Physiology. In taking up these subjects it will become necessary for you to learn to use a great many words with which you are possibly unfamiliar, but if you practice among yourselves the use of these words and terms, you will become familiar with them and will be more able to understand the meaning of articles containing these words than you, perhaps, have been before this. As a result of these studies, you will become more critical in your examination of objects. If, for instance, you are looking at this paper-weight, you will see on the top of the same a small round knob, which perhaps would not have attracted your attention had it not been for the method of study you had to pursue in this course. Now, by Physiology, we do not mean what so many people think is meant by the word. From the ordinary school-books on the subject, one is led to believe that physiology means the names and location of a number of bones and

organs. From your course here, you will learn that it does not. You will learn that Anatomy teaches these things, while Physiology teaches you what they do. To illustrate, you will find that there are a number of tendons in my forearm, that is anatomy; but when you study what part the muscles and tendons had in making those fingers move, you are studying the physiology. In other words, Anatomy teaches what the thing is, while Physiology teaches what it does. As to the benefits of Mental Culture, these depend upon yourself. Here, in this Institution, they try to tell you how to determine what faculties you possess which you should try to train. If you discover what these faculties are, and do train them, it may result in your getting your livelihood in a different manner than you had formerly anticipated. You have heard this evening that there is a faculty known as indolence. Some of us possess this more than others, and it is not a good faculty to cultivate. At the same time, there are some of us who have this faculty quite highly developed, and in such a case, it makes considerable difference how we get our living. A few years ago, I arose at four o'clock in the morning and went to work, finishing my work in about fourteen hours. This was before I had begun to receive the so-called benefits of Mental Culture. In contrast today, my wife says I don't get up at all. Those of us who possess the faculty of indolence, while we say it should not be developed, we believe that if we can obtain our living without too great amount of physical effort, and still have a pretty fair living, we think that is preferable to a large amount of hard work for a small amount of remuneration. It may be possible that by your course in this institution, you will find that you possess certain faculties which, if developed, may result in your bettering your condition in just the same way. Whether you do or not, you certainly cannot help but gain by having associated yourself with us for the length of time you are to be here. I shall take great pleasure in meeting the class tomorrow, at which time we will begin the study of Anatomy.

Mr. Piercy.

Mr. Piercy then made a few remarks; he expressed his sorrow to have to talk of the business and practical side, after having had such excellent and instructive speeches from the orators of the evening; he said that the students might form a good idea of the course of instruction from having heard from some of the members of the Faculty, and that there were others not present, but just as able, and that if any of the audience present were undecided as to taking the course he hoped they would hesitate no longer.

He impressed on the students the necessity of being present at the right time, and rather to be a minute too early than too late, so as not to miss any part of the lectures.

He invited the students to call on him for any advice or information which would help them to comfort and safety.

He said, "to-morrow at half-past nine, until half-past ten, Miss Jessie A. Fowler would open the course with the first lecture, on the principles of the Science, from half-past ten to eleven there would be a recess, and from eleven to twelve Dr. Brandenburg would lecture on 'Hygiene in Reference to the Memory.' In the afternoon, Dr. Gardner would lecture on 'Anatomy.'" He made reference to the esteemed and able ex-Secretary of the Institute, Dr. Drayton, who, he regretted, was unable to be present, a letter from whom he then read. He invited those present who were not as yet members of the Library to become so, and thereby take advantage of the great benefits to be gained by it.

The volumes to be found in the Library, including the Journal for thirty-eight years, and the excellent collection of other books which is offered, is more than many other libraries of larger dimensions can do.

He concluded by expressing his wish that all those present would attend the Graduating exercises, October 25, when addresses from the students would be followed by the presentation of diplomas.

Rev. Thomas Hyde's speech will appear in our next number.

PHRENOLOGY IN THE PAPERS.

The following paragraph appeared in the New York Journal for August 30th. Several friends of Phrenology saw and forwarded us the clipping, asking us at the same time to answer it in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. This we have done

by inserting the reply we sent to the Editor.

Several members of our Literary Union or Press Association have also kindly replied, notably Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, and Mr. Koch. We insert the letter of the

last-named gentleman and one of the courteous replies received from the Editor. All members of our Literary Union will do the cause signal service by promptly replying to all such statements calculated to mislead the ignorant.

Editorial column, Saturday, August 30th:

"P.S.—A certain philosopher named Gall, invented and very interestingly expounded a psychological system based upon Phrenology.

"He taught that a certain bump in the skull indicated an affectionate nature. That particular bump in his head was extraordinarily developed.

"He taught that a thin skull and a highly developed brain meant great intellectual capacity.

"He was really an intellectual and a useful man. His own ideas were false, but he directed human energy to correct paths and psychological investigation.

"When he died a rather curious thing happened.

"He had talked so much about skulls and brains and their meanings that it was thought highly important to dissect his own head.

"They discovered that the skull was twice as thick as that of an ordinary man.

"And in his highly developed bump of Amativeness they found a tumor.

"When the historian of the future comes to dissect the skull and the brain of this American Republic, we think it very likely that the surprised anatomists will find a very thick skull covering our republican brain and a very large tumor in the bump of liberty."

Reply No. 1.

Editor Evening Journal, New York City.

Dear Sir:—Knowing the great value of your widely circulated paper, we beg to draw your attention to an erroneous statement which was made on August 30th, which statement we do not expect you endorsed, and which we regret the more because we feel sure that it will be more injurious to your paper than actually to the subject mentioned. The writer was referring to Dr. Gall, who, he states, "invented, and very interestingly expounded a psychological system based upon Phrenology." Allow us to offer our criticisms on the word "Invention," as the writer was not probably aware that Phrenology was discovered by a very careful series of collected facts from observation, and by experiments upon the brain tissue itself. Further on in the same article it was stated that, "on dissection, Dr. Gall's skull was discovered to be twice as thick as that of an

ordinary man." Again allow us to correct this statement also, as it is erroneous, to prove which, any one who would like to examine the skull of Dr. Gall for himself, will find in the Anthropological Museum, in Paris, where Dr. Gall's skull and collection can be seen, that the skull is not, as stated in your paper, of double thickness from that of an ordinary man. Furthermore, a model of Dr. Gall's skull was presented to Mr. L. N. Fowler, in 1896, the year of the centenary of Dr. Gall's labors, which shows it to be a skull of very fine proportions and texture. The model is in my possession at the American Institute of Phrenology, and can be seen by any of your readers who care to make a further investigation of the subject. It harmonizes exactly with the skull of Dr. Gall, which I have examined on several visits to Paris.

As we believe your wide-spread interest in the cause of humanity, and your desire to secure accuracy of statement in regard to the valuable information that appears in your editorial column, we feel sure that you will allow us to further refer to Dr. Gall's works themselves for the corroboration of some of the facts that we have above stated.

Reply No. 2.

Editor of the Evening Journal:—Being a steady reader of your editorials and one of your many admirers, I trust you will grant a few remarks in reference to the enclosed editorial of yours.

Considering that your influence is far-reaching and considering the subject of "Phrenology," which you used as a basis of a cheap joke, as a great and useful science, I can not repress a feeling of sorrow when reading it.

If either your popularity and reputation, or the importance of the subject, were less significant, your exceptional unwarranted talk about it could go unnoticed.

That the discovery of Phrenology is more direct cause for civilization and advancement of science and philosophy for the last century, than any other discovery or invention is not what I intend to demonstrate to you, although for a student of these sciences, it is an unmistakable fact.

What I wish to call your attention to is the absolute wrong and perverted truth of your allusion to this noble science which deserves and needs assistance and dissemination.

You owe it to the cause of truth that you possess yourself of more knowledge of this science, and in regard to your insufficient information shown in your statement I would refer you to pages thirty-nine to forty-three of Nelson

Sizer's "How to Study Strangers by Temperament, Face, Head," etc., to your perusal, also Dr. Gall's works.

It is not often that you offer cause for taking exceptions, and knowing your sterling value and desire to be right and true, I hope you will in future treat this subject with more and proper consideration.

Dear Sir:—We are obliged to you for your communication, which will be referred to the proper department. Communications from our readers, including any honest criticism, proving interest in

the paper, are always most welcome and are of great value to the editorial management. We should be extremely glad to hear from you at any time in regard to the attitude of the American and Journal on current matters and public questions.

Yours very truly,
New York American and Journal.

The allusion to the tumor is altogether fictitious and without foundation, made up only to fit the joke at the end of article.

PHRENOLOGY AND CUPID.

THE EVEN-SONG. PART III.

BY MARGARET ISABEL COX.

Continued from July Number.

The chimes ring out a welcome glad and true
And 'cross Cathedral threshold pass the guests;
Friends they of Manus and Womana thro'
The years of faithful, trustful, loving wedded life.
Thro' century half-told they each have stood
The watchful spirits at the outer gate
Of Love's fair garden, beauteously clad;
The Soldier-Sentinels most vigilant
'Gainst ill of body and of mind and soul;
The white-robed Ones of radiant face and wing
Who bear the human thought 'bove sordid care,
'Bove vale of self-desire to things divine.

List! St. Phrenology's grand wedding-march!
The symphony of Life and Love and Life
Arising from Cathedral organ as
A grand triumphal march of mazing years
Thro' golden time of Love and Life and Love!

Thro' aisle flower-carpeted again they pass,
Womana sweet and fair to look upon,
Womana, whose brow Timus has touched with
A lightsome hand, and Manus by her side,
With speed not less than when with her he trod
The aisle-path on their happy wedding hour.

Womana, incarnation of all charms
That make a woman true wife, mother, friend,
That make a woman's heart throb in desire,
In loving love for him whose name she bears;
And Manus, bearing light the touch of years,
His face 'graved with the sign of lofty thought,
Of aspirations high, fulfilled content,
Withal a kindly face yet masterful.

'Mid chime of bells and organ song beneath
The crown-stars of a myriad lights they pass
Attended by Constance, the fair and true,
And Marriagus, the loyal and the leal,
Bestrewing temple aisle with fairest blooms.

And in their train a second Manus comes,
A stalwart son, who bears his father's name
As proudly as a king wears royal crown—
The Son, disciple of Phrenology,
His lesson conned in childhood at the knee

Of sweet Womana. He, too, wedded well
As did his father, finding in the wife
And mother of his children (here to-night)
The qualities good St. Phrenology
Said were for his true-mated happiness.

Womana's second-self, a Daughter, bears
In mother-arms a baby, fatherless,
Her sombre garments telling saddest tale

Of widowhood; yet has she learned
grand truths
From St. Phrenology that bright her life
And make more strong her arms for
baby dear.

Now Husband, Wife, in very truth (for
Truth
Has made them One) with all their
household pass
They toward marriage-altar, hand-in-
hand.

So have they learned and lived (Womana
and
Her lover-husband) that the household
all
Are come to call her blessed on this eve,
This Golden Wedding Eve, and Manus
crown
With loving honor, filial gratitude.
Sons, Daughters, and their children's
children, all
Thrice bless'd in body, mind, and soul,
the gift
Of Manus and Womana unto them.

They stand before the marriage-altar
where
In years ago they plighted wedding-
troth,
Love-circled 'round by kindred, she most
near
Whose sable robes bespeak of widow-
hood.

Now Tuna's mystic touch more softly
grows
Till organ-song is psalm of silent joy.
The while a halo-hush rests over all
Dear St. Phrenology, white-robed and
fair,
A radiant vision, comes thro' flow'ring
maze
(Thro' cloister-blooms where Cupid shyly
hides)
To marriage-altar, beck'ning Manus and
Womana low to kneel for benison,
In silent, blessed benediction for
These years spent in her service loyally.

The twain repeat the "Know Thyself,"
the creed
Of all these years, their pledge of loyal
faith,
Their plighted troth, their vow for future
time;
And then upon the marble tablet where
Are writ the names of ev'ry twain who
leal
Have been to her until their Even-Song
Phrenology bids Conjugalia
Engrave their names and, too, her wish
for them.

While Veneratia, divinely fair,
Wafts fragrant incense-prayer from cen-
ser gold,

While Marriagus and Constance give to
each
A Golden Wedding gift, twin-hearts
enlinked,
There comes from organ-loft a song so
sweet,
Yet so soft-thrilling in its message-joy
It reaches baby dear (love-cradled in
Dear mother-arms) who answers back in
words
Known but to mothers, angels, and to
babes.

The wee Boy Cupid (St. Phrenology
Has been his teacher, guide, and friend
these years)
Till now has stood within the flow'ring
maze
Half-hid by flowing robes resplendent of
Good St. Phrenology. He forward steps
And glances 'round, lured by the baby
cry,
And feels strange kinship with this
beauteous joy.

He lists the Love-created organ-song,
The answ'ring chant of Constance, Mar-
riagus,
The love response of ev'ry wedding
guest;
Beholds the star-lit dome, the fragrant
blooms
That waft their incense-wish with prayer
of all,
The marriage shrine, the Loveliness of
Love;
Beholds the happiness of Manus and
Womana, and lists to Phrenology
As in sweet voice she bids the guests all
come
Within the hour to banquet-feast pre-
pared;
Lists as Phrenology bids them in name
Of Manus and Womana to partake
Their hospitality and welcome cheer.

A solemn hush of silence broken by
The sweet-toned voice of Tuna chanting
low
Of Love's triumphant calm and blessed-
ness
Joy-sending all its benediction down
From organ-loft to marriage-altar, while
The wedding guests respond in heart
accord
In joy-response with Constance, Mar-
riagus.

List! St. Phrenology's grand "March
of Life,"
Of Love and Life, for Life is only Love.
And to its measured time does Manus
pass
With sweet Womana thro' the blossomed
aisle

[(Continued on page 335.)

THE Phrenological Journal

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

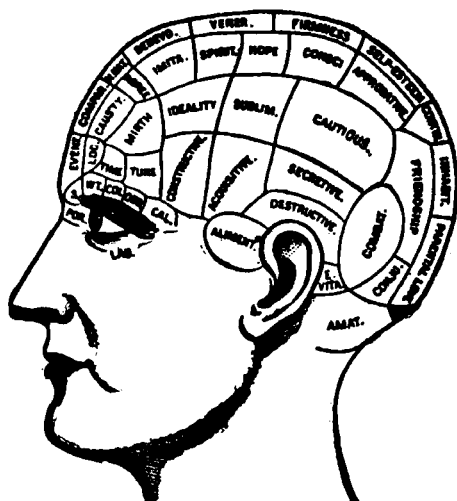
(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)

NEW YORK AND LONDON, OCTOBER, 1902.



"The localization of the faculties of the mind is now an established fact."

BRAIN SURGERY.

The following story has been published in the "New York Herald" concerning the loss to a young man of his appreciation of "manners":

Dr. Karl Diwald, one of the best known surgeons in Vienna, has just drawn attention to a very peculiar case.

A young man who was attending the Military College was accidentally shot in the head by a revolver, and Dr. Diwald, who was summoned to attend him, extracted the ball and at the same time removed a fragment of the brain.

Serious results were expected, but the young man speedily recovered and soon afterward passed a successful examination.

Strange to say, however, since the operation took place his manners and habits have been deplorable, which is the more remarkable since he was reputed to have been one of the most polished young men in Vienna. His associates now say that they cannot tolerate him and that even at table he is constantly guilty of gross breaches of good manners.

Dr. Diwald maintains that the portion of the brain which he removed while extracting the bullet must have been that very part which controls all matters relating to decorum and good conduct; in other words, that the bump of good manners is located in that part of the brain, and that, since he has lost it, the young man finds it impossible to display good manners.

Had we the information of where the brain was extracted we could tell what the probable result would be from such a loss. If, for instance, the superior parietal lobe was operated upon, just where the organ of Approbativeness is located, the young man's ambition and sense of politeness would be affected. If the portion of the brain under the frontal bone, in the second or middle frontal convolution, was operated upon, then the organ of Agreeableness was injured, and agreeableness, persuasiveness, blandness, and

youthfulness were affected, for Agreeableness is the faculty that gives suavity of manner.

We will endeavor to find out, and we shall be glad if anyone can help us in our search for the right location, that we can correlate it with what we recognize as the centre for good manners.

THE FAMOUS CROW-BAR CASE.

The famous Crow-bar case is an example of where the brain has been destroyed, leaving the person without the capacity to appreciate the line of thought expressed by the organ in question. For instance, before the accident occurred in this famous case the young man was known for his moral worth and his veneration, or respect, for superiors. After he had recovered from the accident the young man showed no longer his moral respect for his employers, and so changed and altered was his conduct that he had to be dismissed from his former work.

Another case can be cited of a man who received an injury on the back of the head. After the accident and for many years before his death it became observable to his wife that his love of home, friends, and family had changed. After he died his brain was examined in an autopsy and it was found that inflammation had set in at the base of the posterior region of his head, where the part was injured, and that it had gradually increased until the whole region of the back head was affected.

CHILD STUDY.

In a recent number of "The Educational Record" the question was asked, (1) Is laziness an acquired habit, or is

it a natural habit? (2) Is it due to ill-health, (3) or is it the result of constant suppression of the natural activities of the child at home or at school, (4) or is it innate?

In our experience with children, of various ages, we have found that very often children are considered to be lazy when in reality their want of energy is due to other causes.

(1) We think that where laziness does appear it is an acquired habit, rather than a natural one.

(2) We know it is often due to ill-health. Many children are bright at school, but they are unable, owing to physical weakness, to continue their studies, and the habit of having to stop mental work because a cold is taken, or on account of some weakness that needs attention, the child is considered lazy and indifferent. We think that much of the ill-health of childhood could be prevented if children were not nurtured so much in the lap of luxury and indulgence and if more attention were given to physical conditions, such as warm feet, evenly clad bodies, nourishing food, and a plentiful supply of fresh air.

(3) Is it the result of constant suppression of the natural activities of the child at home or at school? We think that laziness is often the result of persons not understanding the real activities of childhood and the real necessity of preparing a true safety-valve for such energies. By suppressing the natural activities of a child he has no outlet for his energies, and he becomes so curbed that he does not properly mature, and hence is pushed into the wrong channels. If parents and teachers would only recognize how beneficial it would be to their children to have some plan laid out by which they could

use their energies in a workshop, garden, or in doing the many chores about the house, and pay them for their efforts, many children would have no time for naughty or undesirable tendencies to grow, and laziness would not be fostered.

(4) Is it innate? We do not think that general laziness is innate; in fact, unless a child is decidedly lymphatic in temperament, or what is sometimes called lethargic, he is, to the contrary, brimming over with energy, but if we try to keep a child quiet who has a strong basilar brain, we cannot expect good results will accrue. We do not, therefore, think that laziness is innate. A child may be dilatory, or slow, in doing things, especially where a mother is in a hurry, but we do not call this element of mind laziness.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The Evening Classes will commence the first Monday in November, at 7:45. These will, we trust, continue to be a boon to business men and women, teachers and others.

LESSONS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

For some years past our School of Correspondence has been of advantage to hundreds of students who could not come to New York or London.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The Evening Classes which commenced in September at the above Institute continue their work from week to week under the able tuition of Professor D. T. Elliott.

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.

"On the Great Highway."—Published by the Lathrop Publishing Company.—This is a new book from James Creelman, a well-known correspondent, and is full of pith and interest and crowded with scenes from real life. He visited Count Tolstoi, and the Russian novelist is portrayed in his peasant-prophet life; while his views on marriage and religion, vegetarianism and humanity are explained with delightful frankness.

As the writer has travelled a great deal, he carries you from Count Tolstoi to the Pope in the Vatican, and then you find yourself on the heights of Ping-Yang; presently you are sitting with him in the cabin of a Chinese Admiral, and the next minute you are yourself riding with him at night through burning Manchuria villages with the army that conquered China. He gives a vivid picture of the charge of Chaffee's troops up the heights of El Caney, in which the author himself was wounded at the head of this burning column. The chapter on the death of President McKinley, whom the writer had known for many years, ends the book of personalities with appropriate reverence.

PHRENOLOGY AND CUPID.

Continued from page 332.

From altar-place to golden portal-gate,
From shrine to threshold, followed by
the throng,
Their kin and wedding-guests, out to the
home
Love-built by the very wedding-guests
Who will this hour partake of their good
cheer.

The organ-song is psalm of silent joy
And halo hush of silence rests upon
The passing throng. Again Dan Cupid
stands

Alone in great Cathedral save for One,
Dear St. Phrenology, of whom he fain
Would question, but with smile she bids
him come

To home of Manus and Womana, there
To list the Amen of the Even-Song.

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.

677. E. P.—Pomona, Cal.—This child has a remarkably well-developed forehead, and he has evidently a good development of body, as his arms and limbs are strong and well-built. The principal trouble that he will experience is with his short neck. Having a large and active brain, he has a good deal to carry, and will need to be taught exercises that will help him to hold up his head out of his neck, instead of settling it down upon his shoulders. He is a very intelligent boy, and will know how to get along in the world, and will help others as well as himself. He is old for his age, and his mother will have to have patience with him to satisfy his curiosity. He will learn a great deal through asking questions, and if anyone will take the pains to answer his queries, they will save him a great deal of unnecessary study. He will make a good mathematician, and according to his strength he should be allowed a liberal education. Let us hear from this boy again. In languages, literature, and mental philosophy, he will succeed better than in the study of practical every-day affairs.

678—V. E. L.—Colombo, Ceylon—You have a very enthusiastic character, and one that manifests more than ordinary scientific capacity. You are quick to observe what is taking place around you, and are able to work from some settled data. You do not allow your philosophic qualities to run away with you or influence you against your will. You are rather idealistic, however, and enjoy having everything of the best quality. It is well for you that you have so much practical common sense, or your love of the æsthetic would cause you to forget the exactness of your observations. You know how to generate thought very quickly; in fact, your thoughts come to you more readily than words to express your ideas. The photograph does not indicate that you lack energy, but rather live on your spirit when your energy has

been used up. Try to keep up your vitality in every possible way and then you will be able to feed your brain with all necessary nourishment. You will succeed well as a student of Phrenology, and will work up as a reformer, scientist, lecturer, and exponent of some humanitarian cause.

679—J. A. W.—Mexico.—Your head represents a good development of brain power, and if you have the opportunity you should certainly take it and study all you can. You are thoroughly interested in the philosophy of life, and are able to give many new thoughts and suggestions to those who are at a loss to know what to do. The trouble with you is, you generate thought faster than you know what to do with your plans when you make them, and you really ought to have some one who will take them from you and utilize them. You are firm and persevering in your efforts; in fact, do not let any impediment stand in your way. There is a good deal of the brotherly kindness in your nature, and you get readily in touch with other people. Try, therefore, to do all the good you can in the world, for others will appreciate your efforts. You have a distinct love of place, and like to locate your affections and regards, as well as your work, in a certain section of the country. You have also more concentration of mind than we often find in persons born in the eastern and northern States. You possess large Human Nature, and readily come to correct ideas in reference to the characteristics of others. This latter faculty should help you materially in your work. You could excel in the study of law, or will make a fine specialist in diagnosing disease. Making money for its own sake will not have much attraction for you.

680—E. A. B.—Morenci, Arizona.—You are a wide-awake man. It does not take you long to make up your mind whether you will do a thing or not. You seem to become inspired to act and think readily on the spur of the moment, and, consequently, you can make more of your efforts than many men. Your Sublimity inclines you to do a variety of work on a large scale, and everything that you take up is carried out with the utmost skill, neatness, and taste. Yours is not a physical organization by any means, but a highly nervous, susceptible, and sensitive one. Your quality of organization tells to your advantage, as it gives you keenness of mind and clearness of thought. You should be good in understanding finance as an expert, but you care less for money for its own sake. You should be in control over others and

manipulate particular lines of business that require great discrimination, thought, and far-sightedness. You always talk to the point and say but little, though you say that well. You should talk more and let people have the benefit of your experience. Your moral brain will strike you out as a man to take responsibility.

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.

F. B., Mass.—You ask how you are to overcome your growing plainness. We think that you can do this the best by studying your habits of life and by trying to avoid working continuously at night. You may be only growing thin instead of growing plain, that is what ails more women than they think. They work too hard and eat the wrong things. Those little lines crossing and re-crossing the forehead, caused by the shrinkage of the soft padding beneath the skin, those little lines that begin to run from the nose to the mouth, and age a woman more than any one thing; if she had kept up her flesh they would not be there. Women will do anything but rest and eat. They will lead the strenuous life, and then insist on wondering why they lose their good looks. A glass of hot milk every night before retiring, will do more to keep away the crow's feet than half the cosmetics they are so eager to spend their money upon.

This thought applies to you, as well as to hundreds of others who have not asked the above question concerning plainness.

L. C., N. J.—What causes narrow-mindedness.

Several things induce narrow-mindedness; one is a want of knowledge, for, as Pope says, "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing." Secondly, a lazy mind is generally narrow. Lord Chesterfield once said, "The lazy mind will not take the trouble of going to the bottom of anything, but, discouraged by difficulties, stops short, contents itself with easy, and, consequently, superficial knowledge." It is generally the industrious minds that are broad and liberal-minded. In order to avoid narrow-

mindedness then, it is necessary for us to acquire a true education that teaches us not only how to think, but how to think aright.

J. Cross, Melbourne.—Many thanks for the paper you have sent containing a report in the "Age," on Professor Baldwin Spencer's lecture. We should have liked to have heard it as it was one that interests us much, viz.: "The Life of the Central Australian Aborigines," and for the benefit of our readers we will say that the lecturer observed that the Australian natives represented the most primitive race on the face of the earth, though they were not in the real sense of the term degraded, in fact, their mode of life was distinctly preferable to that of dwellers in some of the slums of England and Europe.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PHRENOLOGISTS

The following are some of the names and addresses of Phrenologists who are in the field: George Morris, Minneapolis, Minn.; Harry F. Nelson, Springfield, Mass.; J. W. and A. M. Rutter, Atlantic City; Levi Hummel, Gordon, Pa.; Rev. Alfred Ramey, Tombstone, Ariz.; D. F. McDonald, Washington, D. C.; Dr. John L. Capen, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. W. Brooks, Brantford, Ontario, Canada; Prof. Allen Haddock, San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. Martha Kellar, Cincinnati, O.; Paul B. Kington, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. M. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill.; George Markley, Pittsburg, Pa.; Ira L. Guilford, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. Mackenzie, Owen Sound, Canada; Dr. S. V. Gifford, Kokomo, Ind.; Ira W. Ely, Des Moines, Ia.; Otto Hatry, Pittsburg, Pa.; I. T. W. Clinton, Small Heath, Birmingham, Eng.; J. M. Severn, Brighton, Eng.; Misses Millard and Ward, Hastings, Eng.; J. W. Taylor, Morecambe; A. W. Williams, Aberystwith; W. H. Lindsey, Hastings; T. Timson, Leicester; G. Dutton, Skegness.

Prof. Levi Hummel, the Phrenologist, has been giving a series of lectures in the Opera House, Freeburg, Pa., during the week. He is a past-master in the science he would have every one know more about. It has been twenty years since he was last with us and many of our citizens remember him with pleasure.

Say in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL that I see a great future in store for Phrenology and Phrenologists. We are yet the pioneers.

Yours truly,

Prof. A. Haddock.

PRIZES.

No. 1.—A prize of \$2—or eight shillings—is offered for the best Phrenological story of about 2,000 words.

No. 2.—A prize of \$2—or eight shillings—is offered for ten subscriptions of \$1—or six shillings—each for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

No. 3.—A year's free subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL will be given to anyone who will send us two new subscriptions of \$1—or six shillings—each.

No. 4.—A prize of \$2—or eight shillings—for the best article on "Phrenology: a Department of Medical Study."

Prizes close November 1st.

We trust that a large number of our readers will compete.

PHRENOLOGY IN THE PAPERS.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ILL-BALANCED MAN.

BY J. M. FITZGERALD.

From the Chicago-American.

The following is an account of a recent murder case in Chicago, in which Mr. Fitzgerald took the position that Oscar Thompson was innocent of any complicity in the murder of Mrs. Bartholin or Minnie Mitchell. The police and Chicago newspapers were of the opinion that Thompson was as guilty as Bartholin. Wm. J. Bartholin's death and confession vindicated Mr. Fitzgerald's judgment in this matter. Bartholin, on July 7th, murdered his mother, and then on July 30th he murdered his sweetheart, and committed suicide August 31st, at Riceville, Iowa. Thus Phrenology successfully pointed out the ill-balanced man, contrary to the opinion of the police and newspapers. Professor J. M. Fitzgerald states: "This is a very deceptive picture; that is, it would deceive the eye of the average person. This is due to a general soundness or plumpness of the lower face and a certain apparent openness of the eyes, and also because of the youthful appearance and an exuberance of animal health."

"Let us look at the head and face more minutely than would be the case if our eyes were to carelessly fall upon it."

"The head is a very broad one, as will be noticed, viewing it from ear to ear. The ear seems to be of a very firm, bold, and of a strong cartilaginous structure, evincing a hardy nature; it is, moreover, set on to the head as if there was

a great deal of brain, and a well-rounded formation of the skull at this point.

"There is in that great fulness of the jaw and head at the juncture of the ear a wonderful capacity of temper, and if under any circumstances the strong desires of his nature be denied their gratification he would be capable of demoniac passions, of a revengeful hatred that would be capable of rendering him absolutely beside himself—in a word, insane, at least temporarily."

"It will be noticed that his head grows narrower as it ascends toward the crown, hence, a lack of caution, a quality of mind so necessary to the watchfulness of our turbulent propensities, even as applied to the average mortal of moral intentions."

"His head is enormously high at the centre of the apex, or crown. Firmness, worthy of any other direction than the guiding he gave it. The head slides off on either side at the top, showing not only a deficiency of moral brain, but a negative function of what is buried underneath that thick, hard skull."

"The eyes are purposeless in expression; they look straight ahead, but with a vacant stare rather than portraying any thought of an ambitious, mental, or moral quality. They are the eyes of a weak intelligence, denoting a love for ease, vanity, and animal amiability."

"The lower portion of the face is indicative of uncontrollable amatory propensities. The chin and lips represent a heavy brain in the base of the backhead."

"The lips are the soft, voluptuously full ones of the man of appetites. They are capable of uttering sweet words when the very breath is polluted with ravenous desires, and, if not satiated, are in an instant changed in shape by jealousy and scorn, and finally to burst forth in furious imprecations."

"Back of these lips and eyes, in sullen, half good-natured repose, is a mind incapable of self-restraint, or of following the feeble moral protests against his morbid propensities, and, in my opinion, the hands that are alleged to have desecrated his own home, and foully murdered the girl he should have protected, have ended his own santon and miserable existence ere this."

"A study of Oscar Thompson presents a self-satisfied type of man, one whose work narrows his life down to his daily task of bread and a disposition to save for a rainy day."

"He is a man of much reserve, quiet to a remarkable degree, self-controlled, and one of the last men to be suspected of a connection with anything so terrible as this fearful tragedy."

See portrait on frontpiece.

NEWS AND NOTES.

We are delighted to be able to congratulate New York City on the advancement that it has made in establishing a "Court" for children. This is a step in the right direction, for the juvenile offenders will have in the future a courtroom all to themselves, and all the terrible associations of the ordinary court have as far as possible been removed. The selection of the judges has also had a Phrenological thought expressed, for it has been stated that those who have a little humor in their composition have been selected in the place of those who are constitutionally serious, sober-minded, and unadapted to young life.



PROFESSOR VIRCHOW.

Professor Virchow, the great pathologist, died in Berlin, September 5th. He was for sixty years a scientific student and teacher. He discovered the cellular nature of animal tissue.

He was a liberal and strong-minded politician, and his career as a scientist was exceptional.

THE PROGRESS OF OUR COUNTRY.

On the Fourth of July, President Roosevelt gave an eloquent oration at Pittsburg, Pa., on character and courage. These, the President says, are better than brilliancy of intellect; words are good if they are backed up by deeds, and only so.

ARTISTS OF THE NEEDLE.—DRESS-MAKERS DISCUSS THE NON-PAYING CUSTOMER AND HOW TO CIRCUMVENT HER.

The artists of the needle assembled in great numbers yesterday at the convention of the Dressmakers' Protective Association, in Twenty-third street. They were an up-to-date looking company of women, who were there strictly for business. They listened attentively when any one talked business, and when she stopped they all talked at once. Miss White, the President, spoke of "Non-Paying and Slow-Paying Customers." "You don't need to have any at all," she said very positively. "When a stranger comes in size her up; gauge her; that's it, gauge her. Make up your mind if she's cranky or good-natured; if she knows what she wants, or doesn't know what she wants. Then try to find out what she wants, or what she thinks she wants, and after she has given the order tell her your rule is half the price down before the dress is begun. If she makes a fuss, all right. Let her go. It's better to have the fuss then than after you've lost your money. Better get rid of her on the start. There are plenty of good people. Of course, when it is an old customer whom you know well you don't need to do anything of that kind."

"But sometimes they will pay two or three times and then won't" said a voice.

"Oh, well, if you are smart and size them up right you won't get caught," said Miss White.—From the Tribune (New York), September 9th.

"What is the real good?"
 I asked in musing mood.
 "Order," said the court;
 "Knowledge," said the school;
 "Truth," said the wise man;
 "Love," said the maiden;
 "Beauty," said the page;
 "Freedom," said the dreamer;
 "Home," said the sage;
 "Equity," said the seer.
 Spake my heart full sadly,
 "The answer is not here."
 Then within my bosom
 Softly this I heard:
 "Each heart holds the secret;
 'Kindness' is the word."

NOTICE.

The commencement exercises will be held October 24th, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, when an interesting programme will be arranged.

SENSE AND HUMOUR.

Teeth are like verbs—regular, irregular, and defective.

It's easier to make records and wills than it is to break them.

An amateur is a person who has entered the first stage of ignorance.

If a man finds that marriage is a failure he puts it all in his wife's name.

The wings of riches enable them to fly up and roost on the highest branches.

Exceptions prove the rule; that's why the golden rule is so firmly established.

An Irishman says a woman always takes the cork out of a bottle by pushing it in.

Give a boy his choice of presents and he'll take the one that turns out the most noise.

Gold-brick purchasers are born often enough to keep the manufacturers from going out of business.

Life may be worth living and it may not—it all depends on whether it's your life or the other fellow's.

A man talks knowingly of the inconsistency of women and then proceeds to get mad if one of them proves he is right.

Wise men make proverbs for fools to laugh at.

It's all up with the drummer when he sees his grip.

Some artists couldn't draw a salary without the aid of tracing-paper.

Life is short and art is long. Most men resemble life rather than art.

The pleasure of giving is often spoiled by the wrench it costs us to let go.

You would never know how important some men are if they didn't inform you.

When it comes to making payments some men never get beyond compliments.

A girl never thinks her photograph looks like her unless it doesn't look like her.

TWO LITTLE SERVING MEN.

Two little serving men have I,
And one is strong and very spry.
He loves to hammer, plane, and saw,
To write and sometimes even draw.
He takes my hat, and brings it up;
He reaches down my drinking cup;
He winds my top, and throws my ball;
I could not get along at all
Without this little serving man,
Who helps me out in every plan.

The other sympathizes, too,
But is not half so quick to do.
Some things he does quite well, but, my!
Some others he won't even try.
He will not split the kindling wood,
And yet he is so very good,

He holds it while the other chops,
He also helps him wind my tops;
But spin them? He can't spin at all,
You ought to see him throw a ball!
Just like a girl! And—it's a shame,
But he can hardly write his name.

And yet these serving men are twins,
And look as like as two new pins.
I think, perhaps, you'll understand
If you should know their name. It's
Hand,

And one, you know, is Right and deft;
And one, of course, is slow and Left.

And yet, you know, I often find
That if I'm calm with Left, and kind,
He'll do a lot of things, although
He's awkward and a little slow;
And so I often think, perhaps
He's much like me and other chaps
Who know enough to do our part,
But some quick fellow, extra smart,
Jumps in and does it first, and so
We just get used to being slow,
And that's the way we don't get trained.
Because, perhaps, we're just left brained!
—St. Nicholas.

NO LIES FOR HIM.

Bookseller—Now, here's a good book.
It's entitled "What He Told His Wife."
Oldwell—That's fiction; I want poetry.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

AN IMPROVEMENT.

Castleton—I have been making some
big improvements in my library.
Clubberly—What have you been doing?
Castleton—Oh, giving away a lot of
books.—Detroit Free Press.

NIGHTMARES.

"I dream my stories," said Hicks, the
author. "How you must dread going to
bed!" exclaimed Cynus.—Tit-Bits.

A SURE CURE.

"One of the latest novels is called 'A
Remedy for Love.'"
"Something about house-cleaning, I
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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Quarterly Journal of Inebriety"—Hartford, Connecticut—for July contains an interesting article on "The Psychology of Inebriety." This article in itself is worthy of careful perusal, as it is of great value to all who are studying the subject in a technical way. It will also help those who see practical results of inebriety, but who are unable to come to correct conclusions regarding them. The conditions of mind that help to make inebriety easy are here considered; hence it is exceedingly interesting for reference purposes. There is also a valuable article on "The Tobacco Addiction," by Dudley S. Reynolds, M.D. We wish that this article could have a wide circulation. The opening paper is on the "Relations of Alcohol to Moral Interests, etc., to the Human Family." It is high time that the moral side of

alcoholism should be treated from the legislative standpoint, and this is what the article endeavors to place before the readers. Altogether, the Quarterly is full of interesting matter.

"The Bookman."—Dodd, Mead & Co.—New York.—This is certainly a very interesting monthly, and book lovers would do well to inform themselves of its current literature, illustrated as it is with all the best and most modern portraits of the day. In a recent number Bret Harte, Thomas Dunn English, and Francis Richard Stockton have illustrated its pages.

"The Living Age"—Boston—for September has an article on "Some Aspects of the Modern Novel," among other articles. This magazine makes a selection from the best English Reviews, and has always something interesting for a variety of readers.

"The American Mother"—for September, opens with an article on "The Religious Significance of Adolescence," by the Rev. C. S. Patton, which calls for special thought and attention on the religious aspect of young life. It is a very important period, and is not sufficiently considered. On page 245 the writer states, "A dozen years later the blood will run slower through his veins, the gray matter of his brain will have become less pliable, his life will have crystallized into habits, and the favorable hour will be gone." It is a very sensible article, and one which mothers and fathers would do well to consider. The magazine contains a little music for children, which will be pleasing to the youngsters.

"Health."—New York.—In the department of Physical Culture an interesting article on "Physical Culture in Music," we find an article illustrated with pictures showing the strength of the fingers and hands. The strength of Josef Hofmann, the celebrated pianist, is enlarged upon by Professor P. VonRoeckmann, who had the opportunity of examining the physical development of Hofmann,

and found him symmetrically developed, though small in stature. An article on "Exercise for Women," by Frederick W. Stone, sets forth a number of interesting suggestions for the gentler sex. "Notes Concerning Health," by the late M. L. Holbrook, contains an article on "Exercise and Temperament," and refers to the work of W. W. Davis, called "Studies from the Yale Psychological Laboratory." He makes a distinction between the exercise taken by different men of different physical stamina; thus he enlarges on the exercises that should be taken by the phlegmatic type of temperament as compared with those persons who are more vigorous.

"The Christian Advocate,"—New York—which always contains some interesting editorials (by Dr. Buckley), as well as valuable articles, recently published a sketch of the venerable founder of Norwegian Methodism. His portrait is a fine one, which shows great mental vigor, a sturdy character, and a moral trend of thought.

"The Pittsburg Christian Advocate"—is a bright, intelligent weekly, edited by Charles W. Smith, of Pittsburg. Its articles are short and to the point, and it does not forget the importance of interesting the children in devotional work. In a recent issue some Chautauqua impressions were given by Professor T. C. Blaisdell. He sums up many of the best thoughts that were expressed during the summer's work, notably from lectures by Bishop Vincent, President J. G. Schurmann, Dr. Hurbert, Dr. Vincent, and Professor Edward Howard Griggs, among others.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco—Edited by Allen Haddock—Always contains something interesting and new such as "The Art of Character Reading," "The Scientific Character Reader," "Physiognomy," etc. One item is headed "King Edward." It states: "King Edward lives. His living killed a crop of false prophets and fakirs and fortune-tellers that would have risen had he died. During his illness it was published throughout the world that a gypsy had read his hand fifteen years ago and declared that he would be King but never be crowned. However, the king was ultimately crowned and the fortune-tellers will have to guess again."

"The American Monthly"—Edited by Albert Shaw and published in New York—is replete with the news of the month and fully illustrated. Its original articles are well written.

"Christian Work"—New York—is an excellent weekly, full of stimulating religious thought.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"How to be Weather Wise: A New View of Our Weather System." By Isaac P. Noyes. Price, 25 cents.

"The Fallacies in 'Progress and Poverty.' In Henry Dunning Macleod's 'Economics,' and in 'Social Problems,' with the ethics of protection and free trade, and the industrial problem considered a priori." By William Hanson, 191 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.

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"How to Read, and Hints in Choosing the Best Books." By Amelia V. Petit, 220 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.

"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.

To the 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, 75 cents post-paid.

"Every-day Biography; Containing a collection of brief Biographies arranged for every day in the year, as a book of reference for the teacher, student, Chautauquan, and home circles." By Amelia J. Calver. 12mo, 378 pp. Cloth, \$1.50. "Author's Days," now a recognized and, in some instances, a required regime of school exercises and "Memorial Days," so frequently occurring in Chautauqua programmes, demand a convenient directory for daily consultation, which this book supplies. The biographical sketches given, numbering nearly 1,400, though brief, have been carefully compiled from authentic sources, and give individual distinction in a nutshell.

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wrong, he is entitled to a hearing on the subject; those who agree with him will be pleased with his work, and the most ardent prohibitionists should read this, that they may know both sides. The book is written in the author's usual clear and readable style.

SPECIAL CLASS.

The American Institute of Phrenology opens a class under the direction of Miss Fowler, the examiner to the Fowler & Wells Co., 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 evening, November 4th, at 7:45.

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Dear Vice-President:—I want to express my personal pleasure that I am one of the Institute Class of 1902. I am sure I voice the consensus of the opinion of all its members. Our interest in the science of Phrenology has received a new impulse. We find we have stood upon its borderland and with each lecture the faculty introduce us to new phases of the subject. We are glad to be here.

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Features of This Number

THE WIZARD OF THE AIR

Santos Dumont

PEOPLE OF NOTE

R. J. Seddon
Robt. E. Peary
The late Emile Zola

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Narrow-Toed Shoes
True Nature of
Sleep, Etc.

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NOVEMBER, 1902



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SECTION 2. The said corporation may hold real estate and personal estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and the funds and properties thereof shall not be used for any other purposes than those declared in the first section of this Act.

SECTION 3. The said Henry Dexter, Samuel R. Wells, Edward P. Fowler, M.D., Nelson Sizer, and Lester A. Roberts are hereby appointed Trustees of said corporation, with power to fill vacancies in the Board. No less than three Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1902

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I.	Men of Science and Invention. No. III. The Wizard of the Air. Santos Dumont. By J. A. Fowler. Illustrated	- 841
II.	Usefulness of Phrenology. By Julius Kuhn	- 844
III.	People of Note. Mr. R. J. Seddon, Prime-Minister of New Zealand. By D. T. Elliott. The late Emile Zola. Commander Robert Peary, U. S. N. By F. Illustrated	- 846
IV.	The Science of Health. Skin Eruptions in Bright's Disease. By E. P. Miller, M.D. Narrow-Toed Shoes. True Nature of Sleep. Auto-Suggestion. Truth. The Nervously Inclined. By J. M. Recipes. By Miss Leppel	- 850-851-852
V.	Hints to Phrenologists. By Dr. I. L. Dunham. Class of 1901	- 853
VI.	Child Culture. With Portrait. By Uncle Joe. Little Miss Peary. The Boy from College	- 854
VII.	Reviews. The Snow Baby. Dr. Samuel Leopold Schenk's Work on Pre-Natal Influences For Humanity's Sake. Illustrated	- 857
VIII.	Phrenology and Cupid. Part IV. By Margaret Isabel Cox	- 859
IX.	The American Institute of Phrenology. The Rev. Thomas A. Hyde's Address on "The Usefulness and Truth of Phrenology"	- 861
X.	Spirituality, or the Psychic Brain Centre	- 863
XI.	Human Passion for Pets. The Organ of Philo-Progenitiveness. By M. R. Mackenzie	- 864
XII.	People to Avoid. By Max O'Rell (Paul Blouet)	- 866
XIII.	Editorials. Thanksgiving Poem. The Importance of Sleep. The Small Size of Great Men	- 867-868
XIV.	Answers to Correspondents	- 868
XV.	New Subscribers	- 869
XVI.	The Fowler Institute Report, and its Autumn and Winter Session	- 871
XVII.	American and English Field Notes	- 871
XVIII.	Mental Influences in Children. By Arthur O. Sax, M.D.	- 872
XIX.	What They Say and Special Class Notes	- 873
XX.	Good Advice. Our Love of Sleep. You Will Never Be Sorry. For Young Married People to Try	- 874

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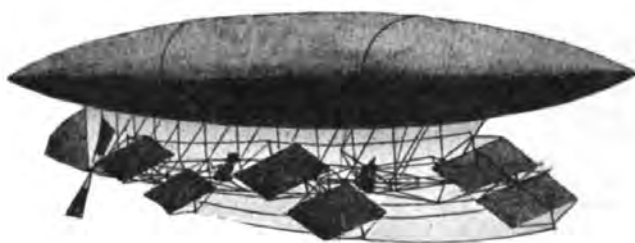


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AIR-SHIP MADE BY SANTOS DUMONT.

FIG. I. See page 343.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

AND
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NOVEMBER, 1902

[WHOLE No. 766

Men of Science and Invention. No. III.

THE WIZARD OF THE AIR

SANTOS DUMONT.

At the present time the world is full of competition to excite the genius of mankind to invent something which has not been thought of previously. The talent of many minds at the present day is centered on aerial work. Thomas A. Edison believes that mankind ought to be ashamed of itself because the problem of aerial navigation by human beings was not solved years ago. He also makes the further remarkable statement that, while Santos Dumont has done a great thing in steering airships through the air, it will be a long time before any contrivance for air navigation is commercially possible, because no inventor will be able to secure any reward for his labor in this line of work under the present patent laws. To make this great possibility practical, it seems we would have to establish a sort of protective academy of invention which shall reward the successful inventor of the commercial airship.

Mr. Edison once noticed down in Florida a large bird that floated about in the air a whole hour without moving its wings perceptibly. Edison says:

"When God made that bird, he gave it a machine to fly with, but he did not give it much else. He gave the bird a very small brain with which to direct the movements of the machine; but he gave to man a much larger brain in proportion to that of a bird."

A contemporary remarks: "Mr. Edison was not the first to make such a comparison, but when he talked this way the other day to Santos Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, there was a world of meaning in his words." The wizard of the laboratory was much interested in the young man who had startled Paris and the world by steering an airship over the city—not once, but several times—and explained that he was the only man who had done such a thing.

Santos Dumont replied: "I am sure, Mr. Edison, you have never worked on the problem of aerial navigation or you would have accomplished, years ago, more than I have now done."

The aeronaut has the greatest admiration for Mr. Edison and his inventive genius.

"I don't know about that," replied Mr. Edison; "I did take it up once, several years ago; and built a specially light motor to be operated by exploding gunpowder. I experimented a lot in lifting weights with it, but I worked with a small model, and did not attempt to fly. I gave it all up because I had a number of other things to do which were far more profitable. If the Patent Office only protected the inventor, the problem of aerial navigation would have been solved thirty years ago. You are on the right track, and you have made an air-ship, have steered it, and have made a step toward the final solution of the problem. Keep at it, but get rid of your balloon. Make it smaller every time you make a new machine."

"Have you noticed, Mr. Edison," inquired the aeronaut, "that I am making the balloon smaller every time I build a new air-ship?" "Yes, and that's right," replied Edison; "but make it smaller yet. You are doing well, but it will take a long time to make a thing commercially profitable. When you get your balloon part smaller, and yet smaller, until it is so small that you cannot see it with a microscope, then you will have it—then you will have solved the problem."

In this way Mr. Edison solves the problem of aerial navigation. He believes firmly that it can be solved, but thinks that the solution must be reached by means of the flying machine and not by the air-ship. "Only with the machine," he says, "can air navigation ever be made safe or commercially profitable."

Mr. Edison's idea of air-ships applies to a contrivance that, being lighter than the air, floats in it as a ship floats on the water. The term "flying machine," on the other hand, refers, as he sees it, to a contrivance heavier than the air it is intended to navigate. At rest, such an apparatus would not float at all, the power of flotation being furnished by the high speed at which it moves. In Edison's mind, then, aerial navigation is simply a question of suf-

ficient motive power properly applied to overcome the lack of buoyancy necessary to make the machine rise and keep it in sufficient motion to hold it in position a certain number of feet above the earth.

Edison thinks that wonderful motors of wonderful compactness will be applied to a framework of extreme lightness, and that that will be all there will be to it. Doubtless this framework will be something similar to the physical structure of a bird. He does not believe it will be difficult, because we have many mechanical devices now which are superior to the devices used by Nature, in human beings and animals, and he does not see why we may not put together a contrivance which will at least be equal to the machine and brain of the bird.

The head of Santos Dumont indicates that his intellectual capacity is above the average, as the anterior lobe of his brain is high and broad. He is a true theorist, and likes to work everything out from a thoroughly analytical standpoint. He is a man who takes one thing at a time, hence his Continuity and Causality fit into each other. The time is coming when he will exercise his perceptive faculties more completely than he does to-day. He is bent on making his work a success.

The height of his head indicates firmness, stability of purpose, persevering efforts. He is not a man to take work lightly, but treats everything from a serious phase. The organ of Hope is not so largely developed as in some, while Cautiousness does not give him much capacity to safeguard himself in times of danger, hence he is more aggressive than prudent, and willing to take the chances of his work being a success. He is a constant worker, and shows an executive mind to think, plan, and investigate new ideas. Veneration is larger than the organ of Hope, hence he shows respect for those who have made greater advancements than he has himself. He is not a wordy man, not given to talking about his own

work, but when he has a good opportunity to explain his ideas, he will not lose sight of it. He will be characterized for his thoughtfulness, his capacity to work a thing out from definite data, for his determination of mind and force of character, for his general modesty in comparing his work with others, for his energy of mind in looking through a thing where some thinking is required, and for his perceptive insight into accepted ideas. He is a ris-

has made seven trips, six in Paris, and one at Monaco.

Recently Stanley Spencer made a flight over London with his machine. He found it answered the helm readily and alighted like a butterfly. The vessel was not damaged nor its occupant injured in any way. He made a flight of thirty miles, and only stopped because of the on-coming darkness. It may be some time yet before air-ships are commercially in common use, but there are



SANTOS DUMONT.

ing young man, and will not be set back because he failed to fly his own machine in this country.

Figure 1 illustrates Santos Dumont's last air-ship, drawn from his own description. The aero-planes shown are to rectify its tendency to dip. This ship is merely his present ship with the aero-planes attached.

His air-ship is worth a trip to Brighton Beach, where every few minutes the proportions are explained by one of those who have the ship in charge. It

certainly those who have the grit to put into effect their most sanguine anticipations. We may look for considerable competition in air-ships at the gathering of aeronauts at the St. Louis Fair. Some of the competitors are men widely known in scientific fields, who may be as level-headed as Dumont, but the latter, because of his signal achievements, will undoubtedly be the brightest star of this assemblage of aerial navigators.

Santos Dumont is a Brazilian of

good family, and well-to-do, and it is said that he is interested in the navigation of the air without any reference to pecuniary reward. He is under thirty years of age, and has demonstrated extraordinary courage and enthusiasm, and is possessed of a most remarkable persistence. He is the soul of modesty, is democratic, and is neither secretive nor mysterious, but is truthful and honest. He is slim, frail-

looking, with a languid air, and a very deep color. He wears his hair parted in the middle, is about five feet six inches in height, with no superfluous flesh to spare, for every inch and every ounce of him are nerve and muscle. Had Nature set out to make a man for air voyaging, it is doubtful whether she could have made one better to fit the purpose.

Usefulness of Phrenology.

By JULIUS KUHN.

Phrenology useful? How can that be? What is useful? There is only one useful thing in existence. That's money. The usefulness of a thing, science, knowledge is measured not by its truth, but by the money that can be earned through it.

Why is it so? Because man has endless desires, and through his more material attractions is more directing his mind to material accumulation; his mind finds the climax of life in the obtaining of wealth and possession of fame and power to rule others. Therefore we assert that all knowledge science in practical use is bound within the limits of direct value obtainable through it.

Man is bound to money as the most positive good, and if this endless desire of material wealth is satisfied he will spend some few thoughts in reflecting as to his own being and the natural cause, use of life.

Truth is therefore only a very small attracting power, and fame, wealth, stand tower-like above the desire of real natural knowledge, and in general, it is only a very limited value that man receives in any science dealing with the subject of what man is.

So with Phrenology, or, in other words, the analytical science of man as a conscious being. Education of to-day does not find it necessary to let man know what he is (a conscious be-

ing, which in itself is not material, but at the same time the most real thing man can know of). This consciousness is constituted of the faculties discovered through natural observances by Dr. Gall and his followers, and those men that follow the real light of investigation and take a fact the way it is demonstrated by nature are called overbalanced in mind. The whole mode of learning at school in practical science is directed to physical investigation, and not to consciousness, how it stands to the physical, its analysis and ways manifested through the physical, although it is by consciousness alone (something immaterial) that we know the material, we only realize the lower through the higher. It is only by mental actions through physical organs that we learn any fact; through the moral we learn the cause of the intellectual. Money, wealth, fashion go before truth. It is only in the limitation of adopting Phrenology to fashion that usefulness, is obtained from the important science of Phrenology. What side of school will or should have to attend to a real utility and use of conscious sciences and analyzation? It cannot be the teacher of mathematics, physics, or commercial education, but it should be the aim of true moral teachers to make every child acquainted with the following questions:

What is man? A physical struct-

ure—Anatomy. A conscious being—Psychology.

What is consciousness, through our best reliable knowledge from nature? It is analyzed into faculties, forty-two in number, which in harmonious action and development balance each other and give a balanced character, but as soon as some faculties are largely developed physically, are overstimulated mentally, they have the tendency to give one-sided or unreal ideas, and by that misleading ideas are developed, and these ideas are the greatest hindrance to a betterment of man's condition as well as man's moral attitude.

We see that it is not nature, or imperfect laws of God through nature, that bring ignorant, inharmonious conditions, but the over-stimulation of one organ above the other that brings this about, and consciousness cannot be a reality without self-will; so self-will power of man, especially of thinking man, will sometimes see that it is our duty and our work to let man know what he is—introduce man to himself. As we know that to study physical astronomy we have to study the thing we want to know of, so if we want to know what man is, spiritually, mentally, we have to go through the analytical science of himself and find out how that mind, *man*, can stimulate weak faculties naturally, and how he is connected to nature and the creator of all, God, by the exercise of the faculties. Man is endowed by nature with all the faculties necessary for his use. Why men differ is directly manifested by nature through man, because every organ is active for itself and is stimulated by conditions that he lives under differently, and the best proof that man is a complexity of organs is that he mentally differs from other men; but the differentiation of man's characteristics are no sign that nature has changeable laws. Phrenologists should know the real natural stimulant of the organs as groups as well as single faculties. We should know that turning an intellectual mind to church will not make him develop Veneration; but

under proper conditions, to see the magnificent, grand picture seen in a real clear night, when the stars are glittering in dreamy far distance, will stimulate the organ of Veneration much better and more intense, and a conscious inner thought of thanks to the great evolver of everything will arise in the mind, more positive and real, than if we try to explain to a man the birth of Mahomet, Confucius, or even Jesus of Nazareth. If the consciousness of man is a combined union of faculties which are implanted by nature into man, and stand with nature in positive contact, of which the realization can be found by Phrenology weak or undeveloped faculties, makes it in the first place necessary for the Phrenologist, if he is for truth, to give advice how to stimulate faculties so that they give a balanced mind; and as we know that wrong or inharmonious faculties of the moral and selfish sentimental group are more liable to overbalance the whole mind we should turn our attention much to what really the use of a faculty in man is for. It should be to benefit man and give light in such questions which are the most important to man naturally. If natural agencies will even stimulate Veneration, and with more intensity than artificial ones, we should know that Hope will be more beneficially stimulated by letting man realize that we stand in the hands of God, our consciousness is developed and protected by Him, and not by any man. Spirituality will be much more stimulated naturally if we let man know that he is a conscious being and protected by a wiser, higher, better consciousness than we ourselves are, who created us and all, who will and does know where and how our future is, and that the body is an organ for the development of consciousness, and by the right exercise of the faculties that we can come in contact with higher, better consciousness in direct communication, than if we try to tell some wondrous miracles by which we try to shadow the intellect and make man be-

lieve that truth and nature are not in harmony.

So we find that the use of Phrenology is of very important character if men are directing their minds for real self-knowledge, and it will be in the near future when men will turn their minds for acquiring natural light, knowledge as the main aim of life, and the necessities of life are the necessary part of life for useful occupation. Money will sometimes not overshadow true morality and moral teaching, and

when that day comes about man will know how nature expresses the difference of the various characteristics of man, and they will be taught as children that the physical is the outer expression of the inherent mental, moral, spiritual, and learn to their benefit how the higher psychical controls the lower, and not try to drive the wagon in front of the horse, or learn divine in material, or learn the real utility of a science through money-power and not through truth.

People of Note.

A CHARACTER STUDY OF MR. R. J. SEDDON.

PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND.

By D. T. ELLIOTT.

New Zealand's Prime Minister is a typical working man, thorough, practical, and self-reliant. He is an excellent specimen of a self-made man, and has all those faculties strongly represented which are essential to worldly success and prosperity.

There appears to be harmony between his brain and body; certainly there is no waste material or superfluous adipose tissue to clog the mental machinery,

He has descended from a good stock and inherited an excellent physique and unique mental powers, which enable him to utilize his knowledge for practical purposes. He is pre-eminently practical and observant, but he may arrive at conclusions without sufficient forethought, and through want of caution be apt to act impulsively.

For his exalted position more caution would be to his advantage; also a greater share of reasoning power. He is quick in thought, impetuous in action, and will express himself with considerable vigor and earnestness.

He will be persistent in argument, dignified in bearing, and optimistic with regard to future events. He is a fearless champion for what he considers

to be just and right, and he will fight hard for principles, particularly where his personal interests are concerned, and will display great perseverance to accomplish his purposes.

There is much to admire in his mental build, particularly his aggressive spirit, strong executive powers, self-reliance and independence.

He is swayed more by ambition and the disposition to rise in life than by sentiment, emotion, or fear. He will appreciate himself first, and devote the remainder of his sympathies to others. The secret of his success in life has been his self-confidence and thoroughness in fighting difficulties. There is no half-heartedness in his methods, and he has never been afraid of hard work. His resolute determination to make a success of life has given impetus to all his efforts. He will always want to take the lead and occupy the foremost place among his fellows, and if his veracity or abilities were called in question he would doubt the judgment of those who would dare to make the query, for he has every confidence in himself and is anxious for approval and praise.

He may not at all times manifest that

degree of tact and diplomacy that is so important in a statesman. His impulsiveness may frequently bring him into collision with higher dignitaries of State. He should learn to make haste slowly and guard well his utterances.

Although not a brilliant man intellectually, he is smart, keen in perception, with the power to express himself well. He appears to possess a good memory for details and a keenly discriminative type of mind, but he will never waste his time upon artistic or ornamental things, for he has a keen eye for the practical and useful in life,



MR. R. J. SEDDON.

and will give more attention to mundane affairs than those of a supernatural character.

He is buoyant and optimistic, and has more faith in himself and his own work than he has in the promises of other people. Although of a sociable disposition he is not likely to waste much time at the festive board, as he is a man of action, and will delight in more profitable exercises. He will be generous where his sympathies are enlisted, but he certainly will be very discreet in distributing his alms.

He is a strong man, has a strong

character and is highly conscientious in what he does. He does not fear opposition nor public criticism and he is always emphatic in what he does and says. His diligence and force of character has brought him into prominence and placed him in an important position in the parliamentary assembly of New Zealand, where he has the opportunities of manifesting his strong characteristics and displaying his gifts for the common good of the people.

THE LATE EMILE ZOLA.

A STUDY OF HIS LIFE.

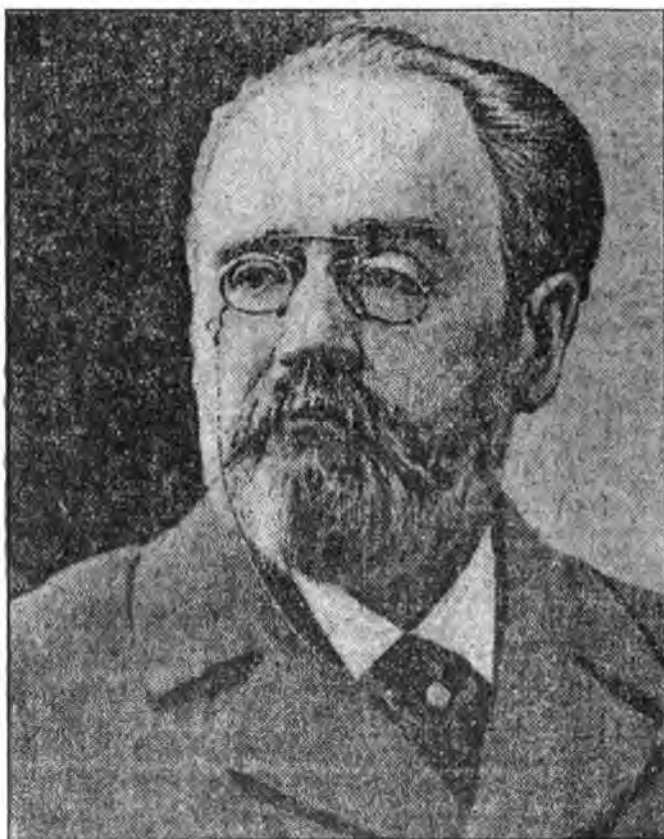
Emile Zola was truly a remarkable man. He did not shun aggressive work or difficult problems, but used his characteristic courage, executiveness, and conscientiousness to support many causes of vital importance which were not necessarily popular. He was born in 1840, his father being an Italian. From the age of twelve to eighteen, he studied at the College of Aix, and then he and his mother went to Paris. He remained for two years at the Lycee Louis-le-Grand, devoting himself to the study of French literature. At the examining for the degree of Bachelor, he was plucked because he could not give the date of the death of Charlemagne. When he left school he became a clerk at a salary of sixty francs a month. The work was so distasteful to him that after two months he threw it up and for eighteen months drifted into a life of the most miserable Bohemianism. During that time, when he could add to his pennyworth of cheese or a cup of black coffee he considered himself in luxury. In 1862, through a letter of introduction, he got a position in a publishing house, and henceforth fortune favored him. Still, prosperity did not come with a rush. He himself says: "As late as 1867, when I was twenty years old, by working very hard, and turning my pen to every use, I managed to earn about three hundred francs (sixty dollars) a month."

His theory was, that when men know

how to master the influence of atavism they will be—what they are not now—masters of the destiny of the human race. With this as his starting point, he went to work steadily and methodically, one of the articles of his creed being, that regular work is the first essential in the production of a book. He once said, "I am no impressionalist, and I do not believe in work rapidly dashed off. The creation of a book re-

what that amounts to at the end of the year. When I have done what I consider a fair stint, I throw down my pen, even if I am in the middle of a sentence."

He was thus able to produce volume after volume, and he soon earned an international reputation. His stories so completely represented the man himself, being original, vigorous, and true to life, that they challenged attention.



THE LATE EMILE ZOLA.

quires much trouble and exacts great pains. When I start a book I have only a general idea of the subject. Day after day, for years, I have regularly devoted three or four hours of my mornings to my task. From four to six pages of manuscript of the size of a sheet of foolscap cut in half was my average day of production. I should say that fifteen hundred words is my daily output. It is not much, but consider

While he had hundreds of admirers, on the other hand, there were those who launched storms of abuse on the indelicacy of his language. His books sold readily in Paris, and booksellers rejoiced when they heard a new book, by the popular author, would be issued on a certain day. His popularity is probably as great now as it ever was; in fact, it would be hard to find a French author whose works are more

widely read than those of Zola. The Dreyfus case is not the only one that he has successfully championed, and it is probable that there is no other man who has done more to bring about the liberty of Dreyfus than Zola. Zola became convinced of the innocence of the "Prisoner of Devil's Island." He took up the cudgels on his behalf and attacked the Minister of War in the most positive manner. He stirred up the

WHAT MADE ZOLA THE MAN HE WAS.

The shape of his head indicates that he burned with enthusiasm, that his whole executive nature was roused when he took hold of any new project. His intuitive judgment enabled him to describe character with faithfulness of detail; his Conscientiousness and Firmness made him examine carefully every detail that he depicted, hence he



COMMANDER ROBERT PEARY.

popular opinion which ended in Dreyfus being re-tried, re-convicted, and then pardoned. By doing this Zola made himself an object of attack. He was tried for libel, convicted, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and heavily fined. To pay this fine his house and library were sold under execution, but his friends rallied and purchased the property, so that when he returned from exile, in 1899, he found everything just as he had left it.

was not a superficial writer. The base of his brain was remarkably developed, consequently he possessed the energy to attack work with the possibility of completing it. His Constructiveness added greatly to his method of dealing with new subjects, thus he was able to carry out "a moral" in the volumes he wrote. He was a man of strong aspirations, but because of his strong, positive, courageous nature, he was disliked, but that did not make him less

strenuous in his endeavors to carry out what he thought was just and right.

His organization was compact; he was broad-chested, and possessed great vitality. He was a man who depended upon his own efforts. His genius is manifested in his "Assommoir." With the possible exception of Flaubert's "Salamambo," the above named book, of all French novels, is considered the master work. F.

COMMANDER ROBERT PEARY, U. S. N.,

Who arrived in New York in September, presents a remarkable physical and mental organization. He is tough and enduring, but he is not coarse or fibrous, such as we would think an explorer would be who visited the Arctic regions. He lives largely in the anterior part of his head. Constructiveness, Causality, Individuality, and

Order being singularly well developed, and make him a master of the art of exploring; and no one but those who have taken the trip realize in the least the suffering that has to be endured, or the necessity for excellent health that is required. He has large Human Nature, and is very quick to realize and understand the characteristics of the Esquimaux. His expedition, though it did not reach the North Pole, succeeded in making several important scientific discoveries. In Commodore Peary's estimation, his expedition was the most successful that has ever tried to reach the Pole.

Mrs. Peary, with her characteristic courage, kept her promise in setting out to meet her husband at Cape Sabine. Not even fatigue, the tortures of illness, or the cold, could induce this intrepid woman to give up her journey, though it is said that through her worry about her husband she was continually in ill-health. F.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Notes and Comments.

E. P. MILLER, M.D.

NARROW-TOED SHOES.

One of the greatest fads of this age is the custom of wearing narrow-toed shoes. The Creator, when he formed man, decided that the best-shaped foot for comfort, convenience, and usefulness, was one that contained five toes. If the human foot had been better made and more useful with six toes than with five, or with four than five, undoubtedly the Creator would have made them after the best model. But five was the number decided upon, and hence all five of them should be in use. The narrow-pointed toed shoes now in

use would indicate that man thinks he only needs one toe, and that the big one. The broadest portion of the human foot is from the large joint of the big toe to the little toe. The modern-made shoes indicate that that point should be about the narrowest part of the foot. There is an endless amount of human suffering brought upon the human family from bad-fitting shoes. If made too narrow they crowd the toes together, often pushing the smaller toes under the larger ones, so that in walking they chafe one upon the other or upon the side of the shoes, causing corns, bunions, and deformities of va-

rious kinds, from some of which great suffering arises, all of which could be avoided by wearing broad-soled and easy-fitting shoes.

Corns on the feet are invariably caused by a thickening of the cuticle of the skin, produced by pressure or friction, and are readily cured by removing the pressure from the part affected.

Instead of crowding the toes together so that they press one upon the other, they should be pulled apart where there is any inclination to do so. By using a little vaseline, rubbing it around the toes and pressing them apart morning and evening the deformities of the feet can generally be overcome. Cleanliness of the feet by a daily bath will add much to the comfort and happiness of their owners.

SKIN ERUPTIONS IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

In the article on Bright's disease of the kidneys, its causes, and means of cure, in the *Science of Health* of September and October, we produced positive evidence of the intimate connection between a suppression of the function of the skin and the development of Bright's disease. The *Practitioner*, a medical journal published in London, England, in a late issue gives the following classification of skin diseases which occur in cases of Bright's disease. In the early stages of Bright's disease pruritus, urticaria, eczema; in final stages the universal erythematous, bubous, and desquamative eruptions; purpura, and other hemorrhagic eruptions; lastly, those affections which are seen only with marked œdema or dropsical affections.

Is it not apparent that Turkish-baths, electric-baths, electric-light baths, and other hydropathic appliances, with proper diet, are among the very best remedies for all of those diseases of the skin?

TRUE NATURE OF SLEEP.

The true nature of sleep is not, as has been ordinarily believed, a pro-

vision for bodily rest, but rather a provision for spiritual refreshment. All the time it is the spiritual man with whom we have to deal. The spiritual man, the real being, that is transiently clothed with the physical body, controls, and governs, and determines.

Pass a certain length of time before retiring under reassuring influences. Disconnect yourself from every scene or contending thought, put your mind in rapport with some place, theme, or person that may have pleasurable and endearing associations, and float out upon the sea of invisible and conscious life, gathering therefrom spiritual strength with which to meet the duties of the morrow.

If for any reason sleep is not or cannot be induced, it is only a question of a short time when a derangement of the entire human machinery will follow; there being so much friction between the spirit and the body that all the reserved force is used up, and it begins to show signs of wearing out. Sleep is really a lubricant for the physical machinery. If no oil is put upon the various parts of an engine, or any other machine, it becomes only a question of a short time as to what the result will be. Great nervous irritability, mental derangement, and insanity are some of the numerous evils that follow in a train of perversion of the law of nature. The force of the spirit must be withdrawn from the body from six to ten hours, at least, out of the twenty-four.

TRUTH.

Truth is the complete and correct apprehension of all things; and is, rightly called the voice of God in the universe—never changing, never deviating, but always the same, throughout all cycles of time. Interpretations may change, generations may come and go, but the sun of Truth shines on, dispelling the shadows of ignorance, the clouds of superstition, and eliminating error is destined, one day, to illuminate the whole world. The echo of her voice is heard in every tone of nature, and

her presence is felt in the life of every human being who seeks, unselfishly, to benefit mankind.

and of newness of Life which no other experience can bring.

J. M.

THE NERVOUSLY INCLINED.

Those who are nervously inclined will find it necessary to stop many times a day when they discover that they are under too great pressure. They will find themselves hurrying unnecessarily or inwardly excited. Oftentimes all that is needed in order to prevent serious mental and physical trouble is to take off this pressure, and find quiet inward Center. It is wonderfully refreshing and removes fatigue to relieve the pressure and open the spirit to the healing Power. Simply to turn away from self, and all that destroys repose, to the Self which knows nothing but peace is sufficient to give one help and strength at any time and in any place. The wise direction of mind opens the door to help. If we trust, if we expect it, the help will come, whereas the effort to make it come will put an obstacle in its path-way.

To know how to rest is the great need of our hurrying age. We are often too intense, too active. We have not yet learned the power and supremacy of the Spirit, nor the value of quiet, systematic thinking.

Silence invites the greatest Power in the world, the one Power, the one Life. Let us be still in the truest and deepest sense of the word and feel that Power. It is the All in us. It knows no space. It knows no time. Its slightest activity is universal and eternal. It surrounds us here and now, in this present life, this beautiful world of nature, of law and order, this inner world of thought and soul. When at last the thought no longer wanders here and there, but is poised in the present moment, and the feeling of peace becomes uppermost, it is better to cease definite thought altogether, and simply enjoy the silence. One will then have a sense of incoming Power

RECIPES.

At each meal some acid or sub-acid fruit should be taken.

At each meal some waste must be taken. This is found in the skins of nuts and fruits. Too much waste should be avoided.

Sweet, soft, good English eating apples may be considered the safest fruit food for healthy people.

The better the quality of the fruits and nuts taken, the better the health, work, thoughts, clearness of mind, and keenness of perception.

NUT CREAM FOR BRAIN WORKERS.

(Quantity for One Meal.)

Three blanched almonds, two walnuts, two eggcupfuls of pine kernels (if pine kernels are not obtainable, roasted or boiled chestnuts may be used; but pine kernels are the best); pound all very fine, and then soak all night in lemon or orange-juice, or in half lemon and half orange-juice.

The nuts will swell; hence sufficient juice should be allowed so as to form a thick cream when taken.

To save time and trouble, and above all, to ensure thorough soaking, a sufficient quantity may be prepared in the evening for the three meals of the following day.

The lemon-juice is a powerful digester (solvent) of the nuts.

PINE KERNEL AND LEMON CREAM.

Pound pine kernels firm, and mix with lemon-juice, so as to form a thick cream. Eat when fruits are not satisfying. It will give stay. Lemon cream is good for those who suffer from the liver; but if the acid should not be relished, use half lemon and half orange-juice.

PINE KERNEL AND ORANGE CREAM.

Pound pine kernels, and mix with orange-juice. This will give stay and also warmth.

PINE KERNEL AND FIG CREAM.

Pound pine ernels, and mix with steamed figs in equal proportions. (The figs should be quite soft.)

Fig cream gives great stay. It is very warming and is nerve and muscle-feeding, but it is laxative, while it is also bad for the liver.

MISS LEPPEL.

HINTS TO YOUNG PHRENOLOGISTS.

Hoping that the following hints may be of value to young men who are intending to teach classes when in the Phrenological field, I will note some ways and methods which I consider of paramount importance, and absolutely essential to follow, in order to have your pupils qualified for practical work. First, the pupil should learn the names of the faculties and the function or action of each one separately; just how each, acting alone, modifies and affects character. And from the beginning of teaching the class I would have a living head with which to illustrate and make demonstrations.

The next thing I would teach would be to have each student come before the class and locate some particular organ that I might designate: I would drill each member of the class on this particular one thing until he or she could accurately locate every Phrenological organ without guess-work, but positively. Then, after localization was thoroughly mastered, I would expect the student to next be able to not only locate the organ, but to define its action and how it would manifest itself when in excess or when deficient. After becoming proficient in this, I would next introduce combinations of faculties, commencing with only two; I would make as many combinations, using the whole forty-two or forty-three (whatever the number may be) faculties, showing how one faculty would be modified and affected by another. Then I would form combinations of three faculties in the same way. There is such an endless variety of combinations that a student could not be expected to master them in an ordinary course of instruction; and if he did it in a lifetime it would be greatly to his credit; but nevertheless it is good discipline, and will be of great advantage to the student to learn as much as possible on the subject; but what I would dwell upon, and insist that the student master thoroughly, would be the ability to correctly locate all the organs on the living head; many of the other points can be learned from the text-books.

It is impossible for anyone to delineate

character before they can locate the organs. You might as consistently expect a boy at school to write essays as soon as he is able to repeat the alphabet, or a physician to intelligently prescribe for a patient when he cannot make a diagnosis. The point I wish to make is the importance of thoroughness; it is much better to teach five things well and thoroughly than ten things superficially and imperfectly. I think one of the greatest mistakes made by teachers is to overwhelm the pupil with information; to force it upon him so much faster than he can absorb and assimilate it that he gets discouraged. Surfeiting the pupil with quantity does not atone for lack of thoroughness. When you throw a pail of water on a man, that which runs off immediately does not wet him, he is only wet by that which adheres or is absorbed. Some teachers will say, "Now our time is so limited we must hurry you through all these lessons." If the time is limited, you should limit the information you intend to impart to correspond with the time; otherwise you defeat the very object you aim to achieve. To hurry over important points without giving them the needed attention is an injustice to the pupil and to the cause you are striving to advance.

Be honest with your subjects that come for examinations; do not flatter. Some examiners allude to the faults and weaknesses of their subjects with such cautious tact and guarded expression that the people go away with the idea that their faults are mild types of virtue. Your patrons will be much more benefited by hearing the truth than by being flattered.

Do not send your patrons away hugging a chart and puffed up with the consciousness of having superior talent and ability unless they merit it.

If you are working for the good of Phrenology you can see the necessity of being honest; but if your only aim is to acquire dollars this article will not appeal to you.

Dr. I. L. Dunham,
Class 1901,
Pawtucket, R. I.



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

Child Culture.

BY UNCLE JOE.

NO. 601.—LITTLE MISS PEARY.

The Daughter of the Commander of the Expedition to the North Pole.

This little child has begun life with a singular experience. She is one of the first of her little white friends to have a birthday in the far north. She is just the one to endure the extreme cold of the north. She has a constitution that is able to withstand the intensity of the weather. Her temperament is favorable to exercise and energetic work. Her mental capacity is such that she is able to enjoy knocking about and resisting the inclemency or extremes of the weather.

Her conditions for health are favorable, and if she can withstand the icy weather of the north, she has had a good test of her endurance in a milder climate. She has the capacity to generate fresh life, and her circulatory power enables her to keep warm. Her laughter will send her circulation down into her toe tips, and that is what is necessary to induce health and vigor in northern climes.

Her disposition is bright and sunny. She has large Mirthfulness, and is capable of exercising a keen interest in the brighter side of life; in fact, she knows how, and probably will during her lifetime, be able to turn an annoyance into a pleasure, making the oft-quoted adage true, that "It is an ill wind that blows no one good."

Her mind shows a clear, intellectual view of life. Her reflectives and percepts are well developed, which give her capacity to gather knowledge and in-

formation readily. She is able to weigh and consider her work, and to make many experiments. Comparison, Causality, and Individuality are all well represented, so that she will be able to make her knowledge and information available. She is quick to take in facts; her Order will arrange them, and she will be able to utilize her experience in a practical light.

She should make a good conversationalist, and her capacity to talk should show itself in everyday life, and the time will come, when she is about eighteen or twenty years of age, when she will recall her early experiences in the snowy lands, which few have had the opportunity of experiencing at so early an age.

She will be able to express her ideas easily, and either in speaking or writing she will find a complete command of language at her fingers' ends. The organ of Language will help her, therefore, in her lessons at school, and in entertaining her friends she will show her sunny expression of life.

Her memory is excellent. She will not forget experiences she has gone through, and will be able to store her mind with useful information.

She is comparative and analytical, thus will criticise and discriminate between what one writer says with that of another. She will know how to read the characteristics of those with whom she associates, and were she trying to

depict character, she would be faithful in her delineation of such characters, and would use her experience of life to help her. Her Firmness would give spice and persistence to her work. She will carry through her efforts without delay. She will not be tardy in keeping her promises; in fact, others will find her very quick when competing

ure, and she has come truly by this development. Her whole mind is aglow with appreciation for the sublime and the expressive, consequently she will not take to those things that are tame and inadequate of expression. She has a full life before her, which is expressed in her temperamental conditions, her facial expression, and her mental qualities.



NO. 601.—LITTLE MISS PEARY.

Portrait is by Frederick A. Stokes Company.

with them. Whatever she gives her mind to she will be able to carry out in a distinct, enthusiastic, logical manner.

Her Sublimity is another strong characteristic which will be of service to her in whetting up her imagination and giving reality to her work. She will love the grand and sublime in Nat-

CHILD CULTURE

"Did it ever occur to you," asked a bright woman, herself the mother of a brood of little ones, "that mothers often bore their children, and that this is one of the reasons why the children do not behave better? I have noticed it again and again, especially in the case of small children, who are necessarily thrown into the company of their mothers a great deal. Children get tired of their mothers, just as mothers sometimes weary of their children. When two people with personalities and entities of their own spend all the time together, is it any wonder if each loses something of the zest that ought to come from the companionship? Children who are inattentive, disobedient, and altogether disagreeable with their mother will almost change their character when their father comes in from his business—not necessarily that they love him better than they do their mother, but because he is fresh and new and interesting.

"Some mothers, out of excess of love, I suppose, are forever bothering their children about trifles. You meet them in the cars, and involuntarily wonder how the poor little things stand day after day of exhortation, correction, and general interference at the hands of those same tiresome, restless mothers. What a heavenly change to papa, who has been away all day, and now returns, a delightful person, because a novelty!

"I once heard a very rich woman tell how she visited her children in the nursery once a day. Whatever the pressure of her engagements, she said,

the hours from five to seven were kept sacred to the children. 'How dreadful!' I thought, but now I envy her. To her children she is and always will be a sort of goddess, a wonderful being in jewels and beautiful gowns, who never scolds or spansks, but only reads to them and plays and talks with them, then flits away, to return for the same dear program to-morrow, and to-morrow, and all the days. She never bores them, you see. They are together so little that each meeting is an event and a joy.

"I try systematically to escape from my children as often as I conveniently can, for their sake as well as my own. They are so pleased to see me when we meet after a parting, and we all enjoy each other's society so much better for the parting, that I know I am right. Does all this sound heretical? Well, you just observe the next time you get the chance, and see!"

THE BOY FROM COLLEGE.

INCIDENTS FROM REAL LIFE THAT PUT OLD TRUTHS IN A NEW LIGHT.

"I want a bright young man, willing to work and learn, who will have a chance to become our right-hand man, and will then be worth \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year."

Such was the substance of a letter from the head of a large business firm to several college presidents. Out of many replies, a Williams College young man was sent for. He considered himself worth \$2,500 the first year, would work from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., but added that "the position would have to be held for me until my return from a vacation in Europe!" He didn't get the job, but he did get some good and much needed advice.

The next man notified to call was a Harvard senior, who answered that it was not convenient to make the trip (only 100 miles), as he was "busy with examinations." He sent references, adding: "From these people you can learn all you need to know about me, and that you may judge of my personal appearance, I send photograph." Strange(?) to say, he was not called to this position of trust, for, as the employer remarked,

"I suppose he would not come unless I sent a special car or an automobile to bring him in state."

Not wholly discouraged, the manager sent for a graduate of 1900 from Columbia. He appeared in immaculate linen, looked over the establishment, and "feared that the place was too dirty, don't you know, and not the kind of a position that was expected."

A Yale man made a more favorable impression, and was given a few days' trial, but "he seemed rather afraid of work, objected on the third day to doing something that he considered not in his department, and I let him go."

My friend described several other applicants, for he got interested in investigating the college product. "Finally," he said, "I had about made up my mind to send out to the country for a bright boy I knew of on a farm, when on reaching my office at 7.30 one morning I was told that a young man had been waiting half an hour to see me. He was neatly dressed in well-brushed but worn clothes, not overgifted in good looks, but had a keen eye, a square jaw, and hands that gave evidence of work. He had learned of the place only the day before, had taken a night train, reached the city at 3 A.M., waited at the station until 6.30, and was at the office before seven.

"He answered my questions readily, but was not over-disposed to talk. I found that he had graduated from a comparatively small college, having worked his way through, and was ready to take any place that afforded a little chance to advance. He said he had some letters of commendation from his professors, but remarked that he would rather show what he could do than rely on them.

"All this pleased me, and I said he could try it a week. It was an 'office job,' but I so arranged it that he was asked to do all sorts of things, and when the office boy failed to arrive on time one morning, my young man had done his work, and nothing was delayed." This man got the place at \$10 a week. That was a year ago. Now he is getting \$1,500 a year, has saved enough to partly pay for a few shares in the concern and is reducing the debt for them every month. He is on the road to success in much that is best in life."

A college-bred man of fine mind and mature years who had achieved distinction, discussing these actual experiences, said that it was eight years after he was graduated before he got hold of things or obtained a practical view of affairs. "My college course led me to look upon life from a wrong standpoint," and he added: "It was largely responsible for

the loss of eight of the best years of my life."

My professional friend did not refer to the high ideals of youth so much as to the underestimate prevalent among boys fresh from college of hard work, persistent energy, and faithful application to one's duties, while ever alert for opportunities of advancement. These homely virtues are even greater attributes of success in life now than ever before. These bustling days call for all the energy, vigor, and daring of youth. The young man who does not learn how to work until years after he has left college is seriously handicapped. There are not many years of a man's life in which he can "hustle" most effectively. Those

years lie between twenty and thirty-five usually. Large success most often comes after this period, but in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred it is due to the experiences and application of these years of early manhood. The boy who has had to work instead of go to college learns this truth much earlier than the average college graduate. The college is partly to blame for this, but if its graduates promptly find out how much they have to unlearn in order to do the best work in active life, they should be admirably equipped for the duties, responsibilities, and pleasures of this marvellous world and of these wonderful times in which we live.

Good Housekeeping.

REVIEWS.

THE SNOW BABY.

This is the name that the Esquimaux gave to little Miss Peary, and Mrs. Joseph D. Peary has written a delightful account of her little daughter who was born far in the north, and whose early months were spent near the North Pole. She explained the Esquimaux term for "The Snow Baby," which is "Aphoomikaninny," and gives an account of the strange huts of skin and wood in which they live, of the dogs and queer animals which were her playmates, of the brown-faced men and women and children, who gaped in wonder at the little white baby. She gives an interesting account of the long Arctic night which lasts for months, when the sun never rises. That little Miss Peary was a pet of the White Man's expedition is not to be wondered at. There are many photographs of the Arctic life which illustrate this remarkable book. It is published by Stokes (net, \$3.00).

DR. SAMUEL LEOPOLD SCHENK'S WORK ON PRE-NATAL INFLUENCES FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE.

A review of the book by Dr. A. Kirchoff. Reported for the New York World.

As the book reads so thoroughly as though it were written by a Phrenologist we reprint the report to show the advance made by one scientist of Berlin.

My theory about determining the sex of an unborn child—if it can be called only a theory after my own experience of desiring only boys in my family and having six born to us—is really of lesser importance. It is but one phase of my study and experiments.

While the sex of a child is a matter of great moment to royal families and those having entailed estates, it is of comparatively small consequence, aside from the



DR. S. L. SCHENK.

question of mere sentiment, to the world at large. But it is of vast importance to the human race that children shall be well born, in the sense that they shall

be brought into the world under the best possible conditions.

My hope is to arouse in parents and in all men and women of marriageable age a deep sense of their responsibilities—the responsibilities they owe their offspring, themselves, society, and future generations.

While it is true that the influence and responsibility of the mother is the more important because it never ceases, the father's influence upon the young life that is forming should not be underestimated. It is his duty to provide a happy environment for his wife, to guard her from excessive work and worry, to keep joy and content in her heart.

FOOD INFLUENCES CHARACTER.

I consider this so important that, in the event of the father being unable to properly care for his wife, to furnish her with reasonable comfort and pleasant surroundings, it is the duty of the State to interfere for its own welfare as well as for the sake of the child yet to be born.

It is no longer a matter of scientific dispute that, to a certain extent at least, food influences character. It is a recognized and acknowledged fact that the larvæ of bees can be made to grow into either "workers" or "queens," according to the food that is given them. All bee larvæ are fed on the same food for the first three days of existence. After that a different, more stimulating food is given those that will become "queens"—food which causes certain of their organs to become fully developed, while the same organs of those that are to become "workers" remain imperfect and rudimentary, thus making the line of their development along the lines which fit them to carry out their mission as toilers.

I believe that the broad principle applies to the human race, although other more important influences become active. I hold that the character, traits, and general usefulness of the unborn child, as well as the sex its parents may wish it to have, may be determined by giving to the expectant mother certain wholesome, pleasant, elevating surroundings and by subjecting her to a certain diet and treatment.

But if the mother be not interested in the future of her child, if she oppose the development of it, or is merely passive, all efforts to have the child well born are likely to fail. It is necessary that physical, intellectual, and moral ideals be constantly before her.

It is almost a law that the expectant mother shall have moods of irritability when unusual or even abnormal things

appeal to her, and it is of the first importance that she be treated with the utmost kindness and consideration. It is under these circumstances that the responsibility of the father is especially great. It is his solemn duty to bestow upon her the most patient love and attention. If the mother feels that evil is finding a place in her mind, that temper or envy or malice or selfishness is manifest, let her remember that her offspring may have the stigma of these things. The new life is extremely susceptible to impressions, good and evil, and the foundation of a child's character is formed before it comes into the world.

Kindness of heart is easily implanted in an unborn child. My own experience proves it. My associates are pleased to say pleasant things of me, and my wife is most tender-hearted and affectionate. Of course we have our faults, some of which our boys have inherited in a greater or less degree, but in kindliness they certainly excel their parents. They cannot pass a beggar or a poor-box without putting their hands in their pockets, or my pockets, to be more exact. If a mendicant calls while we are at table they scramble over each other to offer their plate to their poor brother.

Why? Because my wife was careful to cultivate self-abnegation and benevolence; because we gave to the limit of our resources. We were poor in those days, and to follow out our experiment, which indeed was near to her heart, the good mother of my children became almoner for several rich society ladies who rejoiced over the opportunity of being rid of bothersome detail. Those women do not know what their children missed.

SOCIAL FACULTIES IMPLANTED.

In the same way we implanted in our children before they were born certain social faculties which I think are essential to happiness. My wife went about and received, enjoying always the society of our friends and acquaintances, never losing her interest in them, up to the time she was compelled to remain in bed. It is a matter of common knowledge that the children of parents who are popular are generally capable of attracting and holding friends. A woman who is unsocial, who is inclined to shut herself up at certain times, is very likely to bear a child who turns out to be a self-satisfied recluse. If, however, the mother continues an intelligent interest in her home and the kitchen, in her garden and her household pets, her child will be a home-lover, fond alike of men and animals attracted by pretty things and having kindly thoughts for the whole world.

The mother who would delight in a loving child must love it before it sees the light. If she waits until it is born, until its own personality begins to attract her, she may have little control over its affections. The love she craves for should be implanted in the unborn child. That love will be always with the mother; it will endure and strew flowers over her grave many years after she is gone.

Thus, in a moral sense, a woman may make or mar her son or daughter before she brings the child into the world. If she be not eager to impart good traits she may bestow upon the little one selfishness, peevishness, disloyalty, dishonesty, and passions that make the world sadder and life harder to bear.

The practical side is also to be considered, and it is only less important than the moral side. Health, capacity, and perseverance and other qualities of such great importance, if one would succeed, must be transmitted.

But this is not all. The parents must be constantly on their guard. The robust, well-meaning mother may sow seeds of recklessness in her child if she does not cultivate economy and keep order in her affairs. There is many a spendthrift disgracing his family who has "an excellent mother," according to the general understanding. Yet that same mother may be responsible for her son's irresponsibility because she manifested a spirit of recklessness and carelessness before the child was born.

OTHER DUTIES OF THE FATHER.

In all these things the father plays a part. He should make it his business to forestall anger, morbidness, discontent, undue pride, fits of passion, extreme sensitiveness, bashfulness, and self-consciousness on the mother's part. Some of

these are intensified by the condition of maternity, and that is all the more reason to guard against them to avoid transmitting them to the child.

It is possible and practical to carry the prenatal influence further, to give the child an impetus that will be of great value in the development of certain talents, although this opens a realm not clearly investigated, because facts are difficult to obtain and more difficult to demonstrate. It is very common to hear it said of a child who performs cleverly at the piano: "She gets that from her mother, who is a fine player."

What is it that the child inherits from her mother? Is it merely the natural aptitude to learn piano playing, or is it to the ability to play acquired by the mother at the expense of years of practice and transmitted to the child? While the scientific world is at variance on this question the popular mind has already decided in favor of my theory of prenatal influence.

As with music, so it is with the other arts and professions. Parents wishing their child to be equipped with the desire of capacity for acquiring knowledge need but exercise their own powers in a given direction to predestine their unborn babe to a career as a mathematician, lawyer, painter, poet, mechanic, or inventor.

To sum up, I advocate the survival of the fittest qualities in parents, the arousing of the best thoughts, and loftiest ideals, and the suppression, the absolute suppression, of all evil tendencies. If it is possible to avoid having weak, imperfect children, it is a crime to have offspring marred for life by the neglect, ignorance, or ill-will of parents. Therefore I advocate that it is incumbent upon the state to take care of prospective mothers living in surroundings that menace the future of the unborn child.

PHRENOLOGY AND CUPID.

PART IV.

LOVE, LOVE SUBLIME.

BY MARGARET ISABEL COX.

The home of Manus and Womana fair,
Womana, Queen of all these wedded
years,
Queen regal of his life, his home, his
heart,
And he King-Lover of his Sweetheart-
Wife.
Since that fair hour they plighted mar-
riage-troth
At shrine of St. Phrenology they've
walked,

Hand clasped in hand, o'er path love-
chosen; for
They'd learned of her ere the betrothal
days,
Had sought her path and known her wis-
dom-truths,
Were her Disciples, she their Teacher,
Guide.

Here have they dwelt thro' half a cen-
tury told

Within this home, once humble cot, but
 now
 A stately mansion, fashioned with the
 years
 And beautified unto completement fair
 By all the old-time friends who witnessed
 pledge
 Of Manus' and Womana's wedding hour;
 E'en as they've wrought for both Soul-
 Loveliness,
 That when Phrenology asks each of
 them,
 "What hast thou done for my Disciples
 Two?"
 They may have answer in Love's task
 well done.

The home of Manus and his fair Wife-
 Queen,
 Most stately rising 'bove the tow'ring
 trees
 That circle it with tender sheltering;
 To east, to west, to north, to south is
 path
 That finds each neighb'ring home; may
 enter all
 Who have desire. In Summer days be-
 neath
 The shelt'ring tree-arms little children
 play,
 And emerald sward is bright festooned
 with flowers.
 Here cooling waters pearl their beauty
 for
 The good of man and child, of bird and
 beast.
 And when the Winter time clothes tree
 and sward
 With snowy garment, when the water-
 flow
 Is hushed, this home opes wide its portal-
 doors
 To welcome all—as do great loving hearts
 Have room for "one more" ever in their
 love.

The home of Manus and Womana, it
 The handiwork of skilled Constructivus
 And Imitatia, Form, Size, and Weight,
 Of Color, Order, Calculatus, too,
 And Idealita; aye, all have had
 A part in fashioning this "home, sweet
 home."

The home of Manus and his Helpmeet
 true,
 Each room in perfect order beautified,
 Where all may find desire and need well-
 met.

Acquisitivus from his coffers gave
 That ev'ry wish of Manus be fulfilled,
 Womana's too. And so Localitus
 Paid visit to the lovely Land of Art,
 Utilitaria's wide, vast domain,
 To Physio-Hygienos's kingdom and
 To Maze of Science and Libraria—
 Where dwells philosopher and poet
 sage—

Isle Beautiful. He journeyed over land
 Afar and near, in eager, loving search
 To beautify with treasure this fair home.

The home of Manus and his Sweetheart-
 Wife,
 Replete with choicest thought of ev'ry
 age,
 Replete with sculptured beauty, pictured
 art,
 Art beautiful and meet utility;
 The corridors e'er filled with harmonies
 So softly sweet that but the Soul may
 hear,
 The Song of Love and Life, of Life and
 Love.

Dear St. Phrenology has placed above
 The glowing fireside altar fairest shrine
 To Veneratia the hallowed One.
 Here Spiritus and Hope have oracle,
 And Conjugalita and Marriagus
 Come ev'ry hour to fill the incense-cup;
 Here Manus and Womana kneel and ask
 In prayer devotional for sacred gifts,
 The benison of God upon their home,
 The benison of God upon their life,
 The benison of God upon all men—
 For life to them a sacred burden is,
 A solemn trust.

'Bove shrine a picture is
 Wrought by fair hand of Idealita,
 Made perfect by the touch Sublimus
 gives,
 Thought-born of the Infinitude of Love—
 A wondrous likeness of an humble cot
 In country-side, a century in age,
 Flower-circled, beautified by sunset
 glow—
 Womana's birth-home where her Lover
 found
 A Love that has been Love adown the
 years.

Around the picture fair a garland is
 Enfashioned of the very flowers that
 Are grown upon the pictured loveliness.
 Womana's eldest Daughter has weaved
 them,
 Culled from the very home in Southern
 clime,
 Home of her birth, and birth-home of
 her Love.

To right of fireside altar is a font,
 A gold baptismal font, where ev'ry child
 Who came to bless their hearts, their
 home, their lives,
 Received the blessing of Phrenology,
 Was consecrated in pure babyhood
 Unto her service. Here in after years
 They learned from Father and from
 Mother truths

That made them strong when weak they
 else had been;
 Truths that untangled all the web of life
 And made most beautiful its sombre
 tints;
 Truths that, when came they into man's
 estate,

Unto the portals of young womanhood,
Gave each of them the vision of a seer,
To know the rightful path and walk
therein,
As bravely strong as did their Father and
As gently strong as "Mother," loved,
revered.

Here come their children's children at
the eve,
Each asking from the Grandsire story of
Good St. Phrenology who pleasures in
The telling of her truths. Womana then—
With simpleness that seems a golden link
Between a childish heart and woman's
heart—
Gives to the story touch, now here, now
there,
Until they've learned a lesson beautiful
That shall be as life's talismanic word.

The home of Manus and Womana. Here
Is welcome for the ignorant and wise,
For child and man, the humble and the
high,
For sin-weak Prodigal, the Magdalen,
For Brother, Sister in Phrenology,
For scoffer and the seeker after truth.

And Manus in these years has reached
the height;
Its best is his—he gave it of his best.
A man 'mong men, high-towering he
walks;
Firmus and courtly Self Esteemus with
Destructivus (a trinity of strength)
Have measured step with him; and so he
treads
Each day's pathway as if his silvered
locks
Crowned very King. But when the self-
ish will
And selfish pride tempt toward selfish
deed,
The kindly faced Benevolentia,
With Conscientia and Frienda, comes
Encircling him with justice, selflessness.
The hand of Timus has most lightly
been,
For Manus stalwart is beneath the weight
Of three score years and ten and comely
is.
The Brothers whose sur-name is Mirth-
fulness
Have been his friends and, too, Agree-
able—
She who knows where flows fountain of
fair youth.

He's one in brotherhood with ev'ry man,
So kin is he to them in mighty strength
And in his weaknesses. He has his faults,
And knows them well thro' St. Phrenol-
ogy.

What ill and good of body, mind and soul
Are his possession; but he secret has
From her to make of ill the perfect good,

And so he walks thro' life a very King.
Womana is a Queen in very truth,
The royal Queen of heart and home and
life,
Crowned with coronal of sweet woman-
hood,
Alluring love of Manus all these years,
Not 'lone by loveliness of face and form,
But by unconscious charm, a jewel rare
In crown of woman to Death's crowning
hour,
That lingers as does twilight glow renew
The golden beauty of the morning's sun.

As Manus has 'mong men, Womana found
Her rightful place among her woman-
kind.

Her love for him is not a barrier
'Tween her and duty; 'tis a portal gate
Wide opening to newer, larger life,
A white-winged life-ship for the anchor-
less.

So has she learned of St. Phrenology
How close in human kinship are we that
They come to her as Mother, Wife, and
Friend,
As Sister in their need-necessitude.

Home-Mother she, her household call her
bless'd;

Wife-Queen is she, and Manus pays
devoir;

Friend-Sister in her helpful love. The
World,

It knows her, for by Manus' side she
stands

And speaks to it in bravely gentle tone.
Afar and near they read her messages,
Born of a Woman's brain and heart, of
Love.

For Love has made more strong her gen-
tleness,

Not taking from its gentle quality;
And Love has wrought the modest worth
into

Mind-sceptre, jewelled with most regal
thought;

And Love has robed the timid Maiden in
The shining garb of royal Womanhood;
And Love has crowned the silvered brow
with peace,

Peace-happiness that is Love's gift alway.

Benevolentia delights to tell
How oft her generous heart outreaches
purse

In ministry until Causalitus
(With firmer hand, but not less kindly
heart)

Shows her how e'en in kindly deed she
errs.

The loyal Frienda (and, too, Spiritus)
Give her e'en most angelic wings. Nor is
Fair Conscientia more prone in praise
Of Manus great, of Manus just and good,
Than of Womana, lovely as beloved.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

OPENING EXERCISES.

THE REV. THOMAS HYDE'S ADDRESS ON THE USEFULNESS AND TRUTH OF PHRENOLOGY.

If you want to know whether Phrenology is true or useful, or not, you had better go to a church Sunday-school picnic, where I have been all day, and you will realize at once that Phrenology is indispensable at such functions. If it is useful, it is equally true, and can be applied in making such an affair pass off successfully.

When thinking of the usefulness of Phrenology I am taken back to my boyhood days, when my attention was first given to the subject. I was a great lover of out-door sports, and I had promised my boy companions to go out skating with them one evening. In the after-



REV. THOMAS A. HYDE.

noon of the same day I happened to go to the public library, and there I saw Combe's work on Phrenology. I became so interested in reading it that when the boys came for me to go out skating I told them I had something more interesting to spend my time over. They wanted to know what novel was fascinating me. I explained that it was a work on Phrenology which was more entertaining than any novel I had ever read, and I felt that I wanted to read it through without stopping. I found out that it was no easy matter to examine the head and find out what was in it, for it took a great deal of study to read the char-

acter from the head. I also found that it was necessary to study the head to learn how to use one's talents properly. Phrenology makes known that in the base of the brain the appetites are to be found. They tend to nourish, energize, and stimulate the rest of the faculties. The sentiments come next; lastly, the spiritual products, which impress us with the immortality of man. The moral faculties are the keynote of the science. What a tremendous idea—that you can almost feel pleasure in your higher brain.

The drunkard and the glutton use their basilar brain. The first enjoys his glass, and the second his beefsteak, as his food passes with relish over his tongue; but the sensation of pleasure lasts only as long as the glass or beefsteak remain in contact with the palate. But with the higher faculties all the emotions of pleasure last indefinitely, for they can be revived again and again, even when the natural object which inspired them is absent. How the mind glows when surveying some gorgeous landscape. The overawing hills awaken Sublimity, and the little streams softly flowing through the valleys kindle beauty, and we can revive the pleasurable emotions almost at will. As with the mountains and valleys, so with the higher and lower brain. The almighty and enduring thought and pleasure come from the elevated faculties.

The pleasure which emanates from the physical organs lasts but for a moment, while the higher and spiritual thoughts may last a lifetime. Is not this a proof that the science of Phrenology has the highest conception of thought? In the examining of our heads we find out what we have to do and to be. I learned as a boy that I had some propensities that needed to be restrained by those faculties that lead to the expression of one's higher nature, such as Hope, Veneration, Benevolence, Spirituality, Sublimity, and Ideality. By learning to control the lower propensities and by keeping them under subjection, through the expression of the higher faculties, we realize the full expression and utility of the interaction between the various faculties of the mind and the organs of the brain.

This is a day when boys and girls read the daily papers; in fact, they become paper sots. Everyone has his or

her paper when riding in the trolley-car. A person does not think he can ride anywhere in a car without a paper, but if people would seek those things that are true to Nature and that will satisfy them the most they would avoid reading a great deal that is merely sensational and of no practical good.

Phrenology requires thought and study, and its literature should be in the hands of our sons and daughters; in fact, a good work on Phrenology would be better than almost any department of literature that could be selected. Shakespeare and Milton, it is said, did not read much, but what they read proved to be nourishment to their intellect. They both read their Bibles, and the man who reads a little, and selects his reading, does more for himself than he who is a voluminous reader of trash. I know a man who says that he reads Sir Walter Scott's works twice a year and Charles Dickens's once a year. He thinks that these standard books feed his mind more than sensational literature.

By reading Phrenological literature we are introduced to a study of the character of men. We are introduced to the ruling instincts of the actions of men, and are brought face to face with the peculiarities that dominate each race.

Botany takes up a leaf and traces what family it belongs to. There is pleasure in this; but how much more profit there is in studying a subject that introduces us to our fellow-men, for everyone who understands humanity has a power that lasts for all time. All great men have not understood Phrenology, neither have they all studied poetry, but all great men have studied men in character.

Wit is expressed as the sunshine of the intellect. It lightens up an address, and helps us to see things in a new and effective light. It is not enough to say that a man is good. We want to know in what way he is good. He may be a good poet, he may be a good business man, he may be a good husband, but we require Phrenology to tell us in what way he is substantially superior in order to have this compliment given to him.

The subject of Phrenology is capable of being understood by its analytical application. Sir William Hamilton, in the early years of Phrenological controversy, endeavored to prove that there was no substantial basis for its tenets,

but he did not succeed in disproving the principles upon which the science rests; in fact, Phrenology is worth a whole cart-load of theories raised by metaphysicians. You can apply this science to the wants of every-day life, but you cannot apply the theories of abstract philosophy or abstract psychology. Its rules are universally proved everywhere. We find men in every station in life have studied Phrenology, for lawyers, teachers, doctors, and business men need it. Horace Mann was a noble example of one who applied it to our educational systems, and did much to break down the prejudices that surrounded the subject in his day. Henry Ward Beecher said that he never gave a discourse without applying the truth of Phrenology in some way, while doctors use it in diagnosing disease, though they do not always admit having done so. Everywhere its usefulness fills the whole world. Its uplifting influences enlarge the thoughts of mankind.

We need not only a knowledge of Psychology, but also a thorough understanding of Phrenology to avoid allowing any little children to make mistakes in choosing their life work.

When Destructiveness is large you will find a child is full of energy, and may expect executive power from such a source. When Veneration is large, you will find a person who is reverential and one willing to devote a respectful consideration to the higher laws of mankind. When you find a difference in men's theology you will be able to realize why this difference exists if you are a student of Phrenology, for Destructiveness and Veneration are the antipodes of theological belief; thus the Church to-day is full of men who follow out in their lives different Phrenological developments, as we could prove if we took time to explain the different phases of character and compared them with the different denominations. Thus Veneration gives reverence; Benevolence, sympathy; Sublimity, a love of the sublime; Hope, a regard for the future state; Spirituality, a faith in the unseen; while Destructiveness makes a man believe in hell-fire and in a stern and severe spiritual parent. It is necessary for us to understand the bearing of all the faculties in order to sum up the total of a person's character.

SPIRITUALITY, OR THE PSYCHIC BRAIN CENTRE.

From the commencement of the world there has always been an expressed faith or belief in the supernatural, and men have played upon this credulous element

of the mind in multitudinous ways. The harp and violin are played upon to produce various harmonies in just the same way as the faculties of the mind are

being influenced in hundreds of ways by different motives, desires, and ambitions.

The superstitious seek for everything that is psychic in character or uncanny in life. Dr. Gall did not lose sight of this element of the mind when he discovered the faculty of Wonder, Marvellousness, or Spirituality, as it is now called. He examined the heads and skulls of many hundreds of men and animals. He discovered that persons who possess this faculty in a well-developed state had, without a shadow of a doubt, a strong leaning toward supernatural subjects; possessed an active sense of Wonder, Faith, belief in the unseen; showed a love for spiritual phenomena, a trust in Providence, confidence in partially developed truths, a desire to see the new, novel, and wonderful in everything, and were easily impressed.

The location of this faculty in the brain is in the ascending frontal convolution under the frontal and parietal bones. In the skull the coronal suture passes in front of the convolution in the brain that presides over it. A doctor said to me the other day that "he believed no faculty was yet discovered that gave to man his premonitions, his telepathic power, his clairvoyant eyesight, his spiritual insight, his ability to read the thoughts of others and send his thoughts thousands of miles away from him."

We replied: "The discovery has been made, but you have doubtless become unaware of it."

The Right Hon. Arthur Balfour, Pro-

fessor and Mrs. Sedgwick, promoters of the Society for Psychological Research in England; Professor Hyslop, Professor T. J. Hudson, W. J. Colville, Julius A. Dresser, Ralph Waldo Trive, Bodis Sidis, William T. Stead, and in earlier days, E. Swedenborg, Ann Lee, Joan of Arc, and Milton, as well as many inventors, such as Tesla, Marconi, Edison, have it largely developed.

It is as definitely located in the brain as memory of names—Eventuality, the metaphysical faculty—Causality, or the intuitive faculty of Human Nature, and should be recognized by all investigators of occult subjects.

If there is a power in the mind to understand psychic phenomena, there must be cerebral power to emphasize it, and by definitely recognizing the organ as one of the elements of the mind we can cultivate it and also learn to control it. If it is uncontrolled it weakens the mind and leads to folly and instability of belief and credulity in everything new. When controlled by the moral organs—namely, Conscientiousness, Veneration, Hope, Benevolence, and Firmness—it is of all faculties the most beautiful. It lifts the mind, elevates the thoughts heavenward, and brings us to the gates of the Celestial City. It is the pivot between the material and immaterial, the physical and the spiritual, the worldly and the unworldly, the intellectual and the psychic, the metaphysical and the supernatural, the objective and the subjective, the practical and the mystical. F.

THE MEN OF THE HOUR.

America has just settled one of the strongest contests between capital and labor that it has ever been called to experience. One organization represents a union of about 145,000 members; the other represents the anthracite coal operators. Among the latter are Messrs. George E. Baer, T. P. Fowler, W. H. Truesdale, R. M. Olyphant. On the labor union are Messrs. John Mitchell, T. Duffy, John Fahy, and T. D. Nichols.

The leader of the operators is a man bearing a motive-mental temperament of more than average capacity; strong will-power, which manifests itself in the height of head above the ears; a broad forehead, particularly in the superior part, and possessing great resisting power.

The president of the union is a young man about thirty-four years of age, and possesses a muscular build; is about five feet nine inches in height, and has no adipose tissue to spare. He has a

clean-shaven face, and a frank, open countenance. His dark eyes are intelligent and earnest in their setting, and capable of manifesting considerable fire, light, and shade, or depth of feeling. He has also dark hair, which has been closely shaven, while his features are well marked. The chin is a well-formed one, and carries the face in a firm and decided position. The nose is strong and forceful, and shows the elements of emphatic energy, courage, and defiance. The mouth is firmly cut, defined in the centre as well as at its external corners. His chin is a square-round one, and of good length. It is neither angular, broad, or round in form, but rather a combination of the three. The jaw is long, and gives to the face a decided finish. There is no visible attribute of yielding or inclination to lean on others, and half way down the jaw, from the tip of the ear to the angle, the chin is well pronounced, and gives the combat-

ive element, the ability to live a strenuous life, and the characteristic generally possessed by an aggressive pioneer. A weak jaw is defective in this particular point, which in Mr. Mitchell is particularly large. The ear is well formed and shows a good proportion in the upper part, indicative of intellectual strength. The brow is broad, joined to a high forehead, which gives a fair balance between the upper and lower faculties. His brain appears to be an active one, and he is a man of keen percepts. He is not a man who is lost in deep thought at the moment when prompt action is necessary; neither is he a man to lose sight of the principles at stake when he is called upon to observe the various conditions of the people who are around



MR. GEORGE BAER.

him. His intellect is largely of the kind that is observing, and able to quickly comprehend surrounding circumstances and organize, lead, and control others; while in Mr. Baer's head we notice a fuller development in the reflective qualities, which are located in the upper part of the forehead, when compared with the knowing and observing qualities located just above the eyes.

While not wishful to express any opinion concerning this contest between capital and labor, we have been asked to make some comments on the situation.

First. To us it seems perfectly right that every man should work when, how, and where he pleases—that is, to dispose of his labor as he thinks right according to the wages, employer, and the work that he accomplishes.

Second. That every employer has a right to choose those who work for him.

Third. That it is not right for any organized body to demand that only union men should be employed.

Fourth. That every man should have the legal right to ask for more pay.

Fifth. Operators should have the legal right to refuse it.

Sixth. Miners should have liberty to strike.

Seventh. Operators should have the legal right to refuse arbitration.

Eighth. Employers have the moral and legal right to discharge employees with whom they are not satisfied.

Ninth. Employees have the moral and legal right to leave employers with whom they are not satisfied.



MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

Tenth. When miners strike for higher pay and shorter hours, they are acting within their sphere.

Eleven. When employers find it necessary to reduce rates and wages, they are acting within their sphere. Both can generally come to some understanding. When they do not, arbitration may be resorted to if both parties consent.

Twelfth. Such a strike as the present one is ill-advised, because it demanded from the beginning a recognition of the union and the expulsion of non-union workers, and violence has not been suppressed by its leaders.

Thirteen. Some legislative measure should prevent in future the necessities of life from being controlled by monopolies, but should be owned by the government, which represents the people. F.

PEOPLE TO AVOID.

BY MAX O'RELL (PAUL BLOUET).

From the Chicago-American.

I know people who are extremely clever at guessing the character of a person from the physiognomy. It is possible that one day science will make such progress that characters will be revealed to every one who will have studied this particular science, and its knowledge may become so spread that no one will be deceived, but all will be able at once to understand the character of the persons with whom they may be brought into contact. In a word, the face will be an open book.

I rather believe in Phrenology, but the use of it is not for every day, for it would be somewhat awkward to say to every man or woman to whom we are introduced: "Excuse me, but before I go any further with you, will you be kind enough to allow me to feel your bumps?"

However, there are some features and some expressions which cannot lie and which are therefore fairly good indications of the characters of their owners. The student of human nature also remarks certain peculiarities in the manners of the people whom he observes.

He groups them, and if he finds that the same peculiarities invariably denote the same characteristics in his different subjects, he naturally comes to the conclusion that such and such peculiarities denote such and such characteristics.

I repeat it, I am not a phrenologist, although I am a strong believer in the exactness of many of the results obtained by Phrenology. I do not either pretend to be a studious physiognomist.

I have, however, observed a fairly good deal and I will content myself with telling you the kind of people I avoid.

If, after mature reflection, you think I am right—well, avoid them, too.

1. People who don't look me in the face when they speak to me or who seem uncomfortable when I look them in the face too sternly.

2. People who approve my sentiments before they have had time to hear me express them fully.

3. People who do not laugh heartily and naturally, but, as it were, pull a

string, which causes a grin to appear on their faces.

4. People who mouth their words and get them out with difficulty (stammerers excepted), especially those who speak as though their jaws were glued or their mouths were full of treacle. I have always found them very insincere and very often great hypocrites.

5. People who stare at me when I am not looking at them and immediately drop their eyes the moment they meet mine; also those who frown at me when I am not looking and immediately smile when I look at them.

6. People who make me dissatisfied with myself. These may not be bad people, but they are bores, and as such should be avoided.

7. People who instead of grasping my hand touch it as gingerly as they would the tail of a snake.

8. People who when you offer them a seat take it almost apologetically and only sit down on a small portion of their anatomy, because an overdose of meekness is not a proof of Christian modesty, but, as a rule, a proof of hypocrisy, if not of actual villainy.

9. People who cannot utter one sentence without adding "If I may say so."

10. People who make their heads go like a pendulum and call this a wicked world.

11. People who have square jaws with small noses or receding jaws with long noses. The former are brutal, the second hypocrites.

12. People whom you cannot make out. The chance is that you may avoid a good man, but the probability is that you will avoid a bad one.

Emerson says that dreadful limits are set in nature to the powers of dissimulation; truth tyrannizes over the unwilling members of the body. It is true that faces seldom or never lie. No man need be deceived who will carefully study the changes of expression. When a man speaks the truth his eyes are as clear as the heavens. When he speaks falsely his eyes are muddy and on the verge of a squint.



generally had taken away his mental elasticity and deprived him of the power to form and carry out resolutions."

This is a strong example for many young men and women to heed and profit by, who think they can indulge night after night in either dissipation or hard work. In either case the constitution becomes weakened, and the brain refuses to do its legitimate work. It is principally the young man or woman who needs the lecture on sleep, for the man or woman of experience has proved that it is folly to cheat nature by adding a few hours of drowsy consciousness to the day.

The young man and young woman begin life with a certain amount of energy, spirit, animation, executive power or velocity, which carry them through life, and make certain accomplishments possible. When they deprive themselves of sleep, they squander this original capital. One very important work which sleep performs is in transforming the food they eat into new tissue, new blood, new muscle, new nerve, and new brain. Persons who perform great athletic work on bicycles, walking, or running in races, eat enormously one day out of the six, absorbing in one day five times as much as the ordinary man can swallow, but the end of their task finds them extremely emaciated. It is the lack of sleep that has made it impossible for them to transform the food into new tissue. Any person who has suffered from insomnia is conscious that the lack of sleep decreases weight and diminishes vitality more quickly than anything else.

We are constantly warning people against the habit of doing without

sleep, even although they tell us that their brains are able to work better without it. This may be the case for a while, for they are living on their capital, but they are not furnishing new blood or laying up a store of vitality for old age.

SMALL SIZE OF GREAT MEN.

It is a remarkable fact, although rather paradoxical, it must be admitted, that many of the world's greatest men have been small of stature. Sheridan was known as Little Phil the world over. George B. McClellan was of but little larger build. Napoleon's nickname, the Little Corporal, is a household word in every civilized country. The Iron Duke (the Duke of Wellington) was often twitted on account of his small stature and big nose. General Lord Wolseley is said to be ridiculously small, and to be compelled to shorten his stirrups until they would hardly serve a ten-year-old boy when he rides horseback. One is likely to think of Gladstone as a giant, both physically and intellectually, but it remains a fact that the Grand Old Man was but five feet nine inches.—*Journal of Education.*

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

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

IF YOU USE A PSEUDONYM OR INITIALS, write your full name and address also. Some correspondents forget to sign their names.

G. W. T., Hinkley (Millard Co.) Utah.—It is a good plan to use calipers when examining a head and also a tape measure to guide you in directing and training your eye to ascertain accurately the distances between various points of the head; but by long experience one can tell what part of the head is used the most, and when looking at a stranger one can quickly tell whether the individual lives in the anterior or posterior part

of it, and whether the moral group predominates over the perceptive faculties, or whether the basilar region seeks for the principal amount of attention. When using calipers to denote the size of an organ, it is necessary to measure the same points of development from time to time; for instance, say Order on one side with Order on the other hemisphere; Cautiousness on one side with Cautiousness on the other hemisphere; but there are points which the calipers cannot indicate and which the fingers alone must determine, namely, the activity of the organ when the head is examined. Heat and sharpness are indicative of activity. Mathematical calculations are right, and measurements may serve in most cases, but a measurement taken with the calipers from the opening of the ear to the organ of Firmness will not make allowances in height for any of the developments on the side of the head, and if the tape measure is used and we find that from ear to ear over the top we got a measurement of fifteen inches, we must determine by the eyes or the fingers whether the moral brain is largely developed or whether special activity pertains to the basilar or middle regions. From year to year we can tell what variation of growth takes place in different characters, especially when one is doing that work all the time.

L. G., New York City.—The pole for the lungs in the face is given just below the centre of the eyes and also shown in the breadth or narrowness, as the case may be, of the nose. A broad nose in its centre where it passes out on to the cheek indicates good working capacity in the lungs, and when the lungs are congested or excited we find that there is often a round, hectic flush under the middle of the eye.

The pole for the heart is represented in the face by the broad or narrow, long or short, chin. A square-round chin is the healthiest one. A long, pointed one, or a short, round one, needs attention.

The pole for digestion is indicated in the face half way between the lower lobe of the ear and the corner of the lips. There is generally a hollowness here when the digestion is poor.

The pole of the liver is generally indicated in the face by each side of the chin. A gentleman told us that his beard became white in that part alone when his liver was out of order at one time, and we have recognized the same point to distinguish the liver's function in others.

"The Unionist"—Green Bay, Wis.—is a religious paper whose subscription list has grown steadily during the past year.

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.*

681.—O. G., Sullivan, Ill.—This lad has a very serious type of mind and this is not to be wondered at considering he carries so large a head for eight years old. As he grows older he will probably grow younger in thought and carry a younger expression, for his anxieties will be blended with experience, and he will be able to meet them as they come. He is a promising lad and should be given educational advantages which will enable him to be of use to his fellow men and a credit to his parents. He will make an excellent physician, for intellectually, intuitionally, socially, and executively, he is well adapted to this profession. He has full capacity to observe and gather knowledge, and will show a full degree of hope, and will encourage others in their work, and will consequently inspire those who consult him as a physician with the idea that they will recover from their sickness. He will not do so well in commerce or ordinary business as in a professional career where he will have scope for his originality.

682.—E. E. J., Fredonia, Arizona.—For fifteen years of age this young lady is greatly in advance of her sex in development, both physically and mentally. We hope this does not mean that she will mature so early that she will expend her energies before she is seventy or eighty years of age. She has a good constitution, and with proper care we think she may possibly live as long as this, and if she does she will have a very full, active, and useful life. Her forehead is remarkably high and well-rounded out on its sides, which shows her to be able to generate thought quite rapidly, and she should show capacity for music, both in teaching it and in executing it. She should not lose sight of her singing talent, which expresses itself not only through her Tune, large Benevolence, Constructiveness, and Ideality, also through her temperamental conditions, which are favorably developed. She will

also make an excellent kindergarten teacher, for she will be able to discipline the children and know how to train, guide, and control their dispositions as well as train their minds to think and work. She has a good comparative intellect and will excel in study.

683—L. J., Kandi, Utah.—This portrait indicates a wide-awake child, one that asks many questions and wants to know everything that is going on around her. She is constantly illustrating her remarks and imitating others. What she hears other children say and what she sees other children do will sooner or later have an influence over her life and character, and she will show quite a distinct regard for character as manifested in the dispositions of those around her. She has an excellent memory and could excel in recitation, oratory, or voice culture. She had better devote herself to this kind of work, for she will find it reproductive of considerable good results. She is very quick to see anything that is important around her, and her memory of faces will be quite a feature of her work if she is engaged where she has to come in contact with a large number of strangers. She would make a good Phrenologist, consequently would be able to use her intuitive and perceptive faculties to a good account.

684—M. H., Kanah Utah.—The photograph of this little fellow indicates that he has a strong vital temperament, and will show a great deal of impulsive interest in what is going on around him. He will be impulsively generous, sympathetic, kind-hearted, and when his temper shows itself it will burst the ordinary boundary and show itself in a marked degree. He will not mean to hurt any one, but it will be hard for him to regulate his desires and his needs and keep them within a boundary line. He has a lovable disposition and will make many friends and but few enemies. He will captivate society even now as a child of four years old, and great care must be taken not to spoil him, and not to allow him to grow up in any unnatural or artificial way, then he will become a useful member of society, and will know how to sway persons near and far by his personal magnetism, his sociability, his strong sympathies, his wide-awake nature, his practical collecting faculties.

J. Deane, Cheltenham—Is a very enthusiastic individual with an aspiring mind and a very benevolent nature. He is not disposed to hide his light under a bushel; he will want to be in the front rank to be heard and seen by his fellows. He has always plenty of good advice to give away and is ever ready to give a helping hand to his less fortunate friends. He is open and candid, he con-

ceals very little, and is apt to confide in others too readily. He will live for the benefit of others, rather than for his own social advancement. Yet praise is a stimulus to him. He is very affable and good-tempered, and will aim to give satisfaction in his work. It is quite easy for him to talk. Earnestness, persuasiveness, and geniality will characterize all his efforts. He is mentally sharp and quick; very versatile, and will be skillful in using tools. He is capable of becoming a good delineator of character.

W. Hall, Manningham—has a very sympathetic nature, an aspiring mind, and a strong intellect. With so much intellect he could carry more self-esteem. He is particularly intuitive, apt in comparing and analyzing his facts, and precise and systematic in planning and organizing work. With such an elevated cast of mind he will be anxious to excel in whatever he undertakes, and will finish off his work in a satisfactory manner. He should be very capable in the higher branches of mechanism, and should succeed in drawing, etc. He is practical, keenly perceptive, minute, and accurate in observation, with a capital general memory. He can attend to and describe details of work with precision. He has a reliable judgment, is discreet in his actions, judiciously cautious, but not apprehensive or nervously fearful. He has a well-balanced mind and is not liable to extremes.

Miss Roberts, New Zealand.—This lady is very capable in planning, managing, and constructing work. She has excellent tastes, is very orderly and systematic, and can readily adapt means to ends. She should succeed in millinery and dressmaking, but must not neglect light physical exercise. Her constitution is none too robust; she requires plenty of fresh air. She has a very affable, genial disposition and a benevolent, reverential type of mind, and her agreeableness and respectfulness will win her many friends. She is too sensitive and cautious. We advise her to get into society more frequently and have more confidence in her own powers. She is thoughtful and reserved, and rather too reticent. She must not indulge in day-dreaming, but rouse herself and mingle more with her friends.

Mr. Roberts, New Zealand.—The photo represents a very active, energetic type of man, always on the alert and ready to defend his principles. He is never slow or dull, but is very resolute and determined in accomplishing his purposes. It is better to reason with him than to try and drive him. Upon most things he has his own opinions and is not easily persuaded to change his mind. Yet he is good-tempered, not contentious, nor

easily provoked. He is more smart than brilliant, and will achieve most success in life as a mechanic. In finishing off his work well he will excel. It is not difficult for him to talk well. As a companion he is social and agreeable, candid, and straightforward. He must study his health by living a very temperate life. He will find the "Eczema Balm" beneficial and reliable. He should avoid intoxicants.

FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT.

The first meeting of the winter session, held at the Institute on September 24th, was a great success and augurs well for the future. A large attendance of members and friends were present. Mr. George Wilkins, F.F.P.I., vice-President, occupied the chair, and in a very neat speech welcomed the members after the long recess and hoped they would come up in good numbers at the ensuing lectures. After reading the minutes of the last annual meeting, Mr. D. T. Elliott gave a lecture on "Brain and Mind." The lecturer gave a detailed description of the structure of the brain, and showed how its delicate mechanism required a strong protection which the membranes and skull gave it. The lecturer's descriptions of various types of mind were interesting and entertaining. At the close of the lecture a practical demonstration of Phrenology was given by Mr. Elliott. In an interesting discussion Messrs. Bone, Ramsay, Williamson, and the Chairman took part. Votes of thanks brought this first meeting of the session to a close.

The following are the successful students at the last July examination: Diplomas, Miss Taylor, Mr. W. R. Smith, Mr. M. Vingoe, Mr. E. Rees, Mr. H. Yourstone, Mr. W. Bone; Certificates, Mrs. A. Phillips, Mr. R. Ramsey.

A very interesting lecture was given by Mr. Spencer Cribb (a student of the Fowler Institute) at St. John's Lecture Hall, Richmond, on September 9th, his subject being the "The Phrenological Basis of Character Reading." The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides specially prepared for the occasion. The lecture was greatly appreciated for its clearness and excellent delivery. At the close of the lecture three gentlemen submitted themselves for examination; the lecturer causing much laughter by very pointedly referring to some interesting traits in their respective characters.

AUTUMN AND WINTER SESSION OF THE FOWLER PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

President, Richard S. Sly, Esq., J.P., F.R.G.S.; Lady President, Miss J. A. Fowler; Vice-Presidents, John Lobb, Esq., C.C., Thos. Armstrong, Esq., P. Thompson, Esq., W. T. Stead, Esq., George Wilkins, Esq., W. J. Williamson, Esq., Miss A. M. Fowler; John Allen, Esq., Examiner to the Institute; D. T. Elliott, Consulting Phrenologist and Teacher.

1902. November 12, Mr. George Wilkins; November 26, Mr. James Webb; December 10, Mr. J. S. Brunning.

1903. January 14, Mr. T. D. Elliott; January 28, Rev. F. W. Wilkinson; February 11, Mr. F. Cribb; February 25, Mr. C. P. Stanley; March 11, Miss S. Dexter; March 25, Mr. F. Jarvis; April 8, Mr. J. B. Eland; April 22, Mr. T. D. Elliott; May 6, Annual Meeting.

The Institute opened its autumn meetings September 24th, when Mr. D. T. Elliott gave the inaugural address. On October 8th Mr. H. Bosanquet delivered an interesting lecture. On October 22d Mr. R. Dimsdale Stocker gave one of his illustrated lectures on Physiognomy, much to the profit and entertainment of his audience.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PHRENOLOGISTS.

The following are some of the names and addresses of Phrenologists who are in the field: George Morris, Minneapolis, Minn.; Harry F. Nelson, Springfield, Mass.; J. W. and A. M. Rutter, Atlantic City; Levi Hummel, Gordon, Pa.; Rev. Alfred Ramey, Tombstone, Ariz.; D. F. McDonald, Washington, D. C.; Dr. John L. Capen, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. W. Brooks, Brantford, Ontario, Canada; Prof. Allen Haddock, San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. Martha Kellar, Cincinnati, O.; Paul B. Kington, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. M. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill.; George Markley, Pittsburg, Pa.; Ira L. Guilford, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. Mackenzie, Owen Sound, Canada; Dr. S. V. Gifford, Kokomo, Ind.; Ira W. Ely, Des Moines, Ia.; Otto Hatry, Pittsburg, Pa.; I. T. W. Clinton, Small Heath, Birmingham, Eng.; J. M. Severn, Brighton, Eng.; Misses Millard and Ward, Hastings, Eng.; J. W. Taylor, Morecambe; A. W. Williams, Aberystwith; W. H. Lindsey, Hastings; T. Timson, Leicester; G. Dutton, Skegness.



MENTAL INFLUENCES IN CHILDREN.

ARTHUR O. SAX, M.D.

Assistant to the Chair of Pediatrics in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.

We hear considerable about psychological influences in the healing art among adults. I will admit that there is a certain power which the mind may exert over deranged conditions of the body. It is not the physician who knows the most about medicine that is the most successful, but the doctor who inspires the greatest confidence and whose personal magnetism and mental power holds his patient's mind above the depression of physical weakness. It makes no difference where one's faith may be directed as far as these morbid states of mind are concerned. If one has faith enough in something to keep his mind from himself, he will find more or less relief from his old trouble. The more morbid the mind the more influence of an unusual kind is demanded to be effective, and the more one will stretch his imagination and warp his reason in order to grasp something novel and miraculous and altogether out of the ordinary. People hunt for a subtle, effective, and mysterious power which can accomplish anything desired without law, without science, without reason. Nothing short of the miraculous can attract their attention and lead them from their old ways of thinking.

If this be true of adult life how much of it is found in childhood and early youth? How are these psychological influences exerted and in what way do they affect children in health and disease?

With reference to suggestibility children may be divided into two classes. First. Those who are of an automatic type, who are passive, easily obeying the will of parents and teacher. They are more or less sensitive and are easily controlled either from an appeal to the affections or through fear of punishment. Second. Children who are active, bright, of inquiring mind, and sharply defined personality. They have ideas of their own and a will to back up their own individual opinions. They do best those things which they are asked not to do and require tact and skill in a judicious commingling of affection and firmness on the part of parent and teacher in order to direct this activity along the proper channels.

While parents are, more than any one else, responsible for whatever mental influences are brought to bear upon both classes of children, it is the first

class that suffers the most from errors of suggestibility. Now while we speak of suggestion as applied to children let it be understood that there is a difference between the application of suggestion to children and adults. The child receives his suggestion backed by a will stronger than his own. He is dominated by a mind superior to his, in which he has all confidence and all faith. He is usually not free to think for himself and not able to do so correctly if he had the freedom; so that his mind is constantly under the influence of another and receiving impressions from outside influences. This being the case the child reflects more or less the impressions and ideas of another, and the responsibility for any wrong impressions can, in nearly every instance, be traced to influences outside of the child. Especially is this true of children belonging to the automatic type. Where the mind is free to act and the faculties create their own impressions the man himself is held responsible for his manner of thinking and the character of his own conduct.

Children of the first class are usually of a somewhat nervous temperament, inherited from one or both parents. If it be the mother so much the worse for the child. In a family of children the first one usually suffers most. It is the needless anxiety and fear of impending danger induced by an over-anxious parent that affect these children badly, and being susceptible to impressions they, too, take on this feeling of impending evil.

The child is kept in the house because he will catch cold or get into some trouble if he should go out. He must keep away from any draughts. The room must be kept warmer than usual, because if he becomes chilled his tonsils will swell or the croup will surely take him. He wears two or three suits of underclothes in an over-heated room, and if he gets interested in his toys he must not play too hard, because he sweats so easily that there is danger of a sudden chilling. He easily learns to believe that he cannot do what other children do. If he does his throat will get sore or he may have pneumonia or talk in his sleep, or perhaps see some things at night, and this is all bad for little children.

As he grows older he becomes more settled in the idea that he is not strong. He never dares to do anything out of the ordinary, and the unhygienic methods used in his bringing up, have influenced his physical condition until he has reason to believe that what he thinks concerning his health is true. If this child at the age of puberty should suffer some

severe illness or develop some slight abnormality, with this psychic influence still brought to bear upon him, he will certainly become a chronic complainer. Nothing now but a complete psychological training will get him out of the state of mental depression into which he has fallen, even if there has been some reform in his manner of living and improvement in his physical condition. There are cases which are reached most effectively through influences brought to bear on the mind.

The child belonging to the second class is directly opposite to those found in the first. He investigates things for himself. He has his own ideas as to what he shall wear and as to how hard he shall play. He eats anything he likes, and likes everything he should not have. If there is a game of snowball outside he is in it if he has to take a sneak to get there. It's all right to get his feet wet as long as his mother doesn't know and he stays out a long time, perhaps, to get dry enough to avoid inspection at home. He fills up on green apples, gets bitten by dogs, stung by bees, burned by fire-crackers, and thrashed by other boys, but the pain is unfelt in the excitement and fun. He is constantly in danger of doing himself permanent injury, but if he escapes it he is exceedingly well. He leads the "strenuous life," as it were. He hates "cry babies," and is a strong admirer of that physical condition which he calls "tough."

In looking after the health of a child it is important to determine to which class he belongs, and in most cases a few moments in the presence of the child at home will give ample opportunity for classification. The control of the two mental tendencies requires influences which are directly opposite. The one must be more courageous and confident, the other less bold and reckless, and one must think less of self as to his physical well-being, while the other must think more of the danger of undue exposure.

In the automatic type the origin of the trouble is usually found in the father or mother, and here is where the physician must first direct his attention. If he fails in correcting this he fails in the most important factor in the child's case. If these tendencies cannot be removed at home, it is advisable to have the child removed from its parents, for a time at least, and put into the hands of some one less solicitous as to its welfare. It is extremely satisfactory to note the improvement in health and change in mental character, in cases such as these, when taken out into new surroundings and led into different habits of thinking.

On the other hand, the active child

may suffer from lack of control. He is usually at war with his teacher, and it may be, with one or both parents. He cannot do enough for those he likes, but woe to him who incurs his displeasure. He is controlled, if controlled at all, by appealing to his affections, and will conduct himself best if he is led to believe that he is doing it all on his honor and not from compulsion. To gain this child's confidence and esteem is the first requirement in order to have any influence over him. These cases are those on which a physician sometimes calls and leaves the house comforting himself with the thought that he was not so unceremoniously dismissed by the party who pays the bills. Here is where a physician must use all the tact at his command. If he gains the good will of his little patient the rest is easy. Orders will be obeyed, advice taken, and regards expressed which may be the beginning of more intelligent thought and considerate conduct.—From the "Clinique."

WHAT THEY SAY.

Since you examined my head and reported, about two years ago, I have always felt that the money was well spent, and have never lost an opportunity to speak a good word for your profession and for your firm. R. B. I.

Mr. A. M. P. Abbott is entering the lecture-field this season.

Mr. C. A. Hewes is contemplating a tour in South Washington, D. C.

For a number of years I have kept a copy of your PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and I love this beautiful study.

I have had an examination by one of your graduates, several years ago, and it has been of enormous help to me. I wish to know just how I am at present.

The programme of the Commencement Exercises, held October 24th, at 8 P.M., at the American Institute of Phrenology, 24 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, were as follows. The chair was taken by Dr. Julius King, and the following graduates took part in the exercises: Salutatory, Mrs. Thompson; Phrenology an Art, Mr. Fred. Koch; Hall of Fame, Mrs. Henion; Animal Intelligence, Miss Brake; Temperamental Differences, Mr. Pyles; Character Thoughts, Miss Jocoy; Know Thyself, Mrs. Cox; Valedictory, Mr. Curtis; Musical Numbers, Miss Hopkins. The diplomas were distributed by the President, Dr. C. W. Brandenburg, assisted by Mrs. A. J. Wilson, President of the West End Women's Republican Club.

GOOD ADVICE.

Love God.
 Don't be selfish.
 Trials and troubles are good for us.
 Don't be a sceptic.
 Debt is slavery.
 Love is the greatest thing in the world.
 Men are won by love.
 Hope is the next greatest thing in the world.
 A pessimist is to be pitied.
 Do all the good you can; it means happiness.
 We are the diggers who make our own roads.
 A grand rule—the Golden Rule.
 Be up and doing all the time.
 Idleness never built a bank account.
 Read! Read! Read! and Think! Think! Think!
 Be kind to animals.
 Strong drink kills more than war, famine, or pestilence.
 Don't be a croaker; don't look on the seamy side of life.
 No man is a failure who tries to succeed.
 Activity means health and long life.
 But don't be perniciously active.
 Perverse people have a hard time of life.
 There is no wisdom in useless and hopeless sorrow.
 Economy will give you a sweet, tranquil old age.
 The Sabbath is not a day to feast our bodies, but to feed our souls.—Empress Josephine.
 When a man lives with God, his voice shall be as sweet as the murmur of the brook and the rustle of the corn.—Emerson.
 Let your ascent to Heaven be gradual by making one of your own on earth.

OUR LOVE OF SLEEP.

How strange and mysterious is our love of sleep! Fond as we are of life, we are yet content to spend a third of its little space in what, so far as relates to our own consciousness, is a daily, or nightly, annihilation. We congratulate ourselves when we have slept soundly, as if it were a matter of rejoicing that thus much of time has been snatched from the sum total of our existence—that we are several steps nearer to our graves without perceiving how we arrived thither, or gaining either knowledge or enjoyment on the way. Well! Eternity will make up the loss; on no other consideration can a wise man reconcile himself to the necessity of sleep.—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

YOU WILL NEVER BE SORRY

For living a white life.
 For doing your level best.
 For your faith in humanity.
 For being kind to the poor.
 For looking before leaping.
 For hearing before judging.
 For being candid and frank.
 For thinking before speaking.
 For harboring clean thoughts.
 For discounting the tale bearer.
 For being loyal to the preacher.
 For standing by your principles.
 For stopping your ears to gossip.
 For asking pardon when in error.
 For the influence of high motives.
 For being as courteous as a duke.
 For bridling a slanderous tongue.
 For being generous with an enemy.
 For being square in business deals.
 For sympathizing with the oppressed.
 For giving an unfortunate fellow a lift.
 For being patient with cranky neighbors.
 For promptness in keeping your promises.

FOR YOUNG MARRIED PEOPLE TO TRY.

Try to be satisfied to commence on a small scale.
 Try to avoid the too common mistake of making an unwise effort to "begin where the parents ended."
 Try not to look at richer homes and covet their costly furniture.
 Try going a step further, and visit the homes of the suffering poor when secret dissatisfaction is liable to spring up.
 Try being perfectly independent from the first, and shun debt in all its forms.
 Try to cultivate the moral courage that will resist the arrogance of fashion.
 Try buying all that is necessary to work with skilfully, while adorning the house at first with simply what will render it comfortable.
 Try to co-operate cheerfully in arranging the family expenses, and share equally in any necessary self-denials and economies.
 Try to be cheerful in the family circle, no matter how annoying may be the business cares and the housekeeping trials.
 Try to remember that it matters but little what "people think" provided you are true to yourselves, to right and duty, and keep your expenses within your means.—McCall's Magazine.

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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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.

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

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"**Chat**"—New York—contains a number of short articles in readable type, one being "News-boy Life," also an article on "Is Heredity a Myth?" by J. A. Fowler, in which some practical hints are given and the important thought that tendencies are inherited rather than the characteristics or diseases of individuals.

"**Human Nature**"—San Francisco,—opens with an article by C. P. Holt, called "He Looks Like His Scheme," "Some Talk About Phrenology," "What It Is?" "Views of Scholarly Authors on Scientific Courtship."

"**Literary News**"—New York—contains a number of fine illustrations, and a corresponding number of useful criticisms on current literature.

"**Literary Life**"—New York—contains but one illustration, but its reading matter is reliable, concerning the best books of the month. The illustration is

Julia Wolfe Molina, author of "Mingled Sweets and Bitters."

"**Popular Phrenologist**"—London, Eng.—contains an article on genius, by F. Framjee; and J. Millott Severn has two articles, one on the "Cook" and "How Phrenology is Applied to Business." Mr. Webb has two articles, one on "Phrenology and Education," the other on "Cassell's Encyclopedia and Phrenology."

"**Medical-Legal Journal**"—New York—contains an excellent amount of information, as well as some excellent portraits of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court. These have a strange difference of facial expression, two of which are very suitable to preside over the Children's Court. They have bright, open countenances and are able to make many allowances for humanity's failings, and are able to encourage the weak and extend a word of sympathy to those whose circumstances have been unfortunate. They look as though they were able to take that kind of sleep that is restorative, and also indicate that their family life is productive of happiness.

"**The Observer**"—New York—contains a picture of the Rev. Charles Augustus Stoddard, and has interesting articles, one "A Summer in Switzerland," "A Christian Life and Work at Harvard," "Gospel Tent Work in the Country."

"**School Science**"—Chicago.—The teaching of "Science" is an article written with great care by William H. Norton. "Laboratory Material for General Biology," "Notes on the Progress of Chemistry," by Lyman C. Newell, Ph.D., among other articles make up a very good monthly.

"**Christian Work and The Evangelist**"—New York—has always something in it that is interesting to church and family life. It is well worth a weekly examination.

"**Printers' Ink**"—New York—has always something interesting for advertisers and is well worth a monthly examination.

"Literary World"—Boston.—This monthly gives a review of the various magazines and publishing firms of note, such as Charles Scribner's Sons, G. P. Putnam's Sons, and Fleming H. Revell Co., L. C. Page & Co., A. C. McClure & Co. Anyone who wants to know the latest productions of the different publishers will have a fine chance to acquaint himself through the pages of this excellent monthly.

"Young Men's Home Journal"—New York—contains an article on the "Stage as a Vocation," by Adeline Stanhope Wheateroft, illustrated with her portrait.

"Leisure Hours"—Philadelphia—contains a story of a "Chrysanthemum." "People as they Pass," contains a few lines upon a number of celebrities, such as Max O'Rell, Julia Marlowe, Hamlin Garland, Balzac, Mark Twain, etc.

"Good Health"—Michigan.—The editor has an article on "In Tune with the Infinite," in which he brings out many practical truths on health. "Study Out of School Hours," by M. V. O'Shea, is a practical study on child life.

"The Christian Advocate"—New York—opens with an article on "Christian Advocate's Attitude on the Coal Strike." A portrait, house, monument, and birth-place of Levy Scott, are given in an interesting article on the centenary of this remarkable man. "What are Denominational Schools For?" by Prof. Charles M. Moss. "A Camp Meeting," by Mrs. Margaret Bottome make up, among other articles, a fine array of intellectual comment for October 9th.

"Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal"—Toronto—contains a most interesting article on sponges, their growth in Greece, West Bahama, and Florida. In the editorial notes it states that "The Royal College of Physicians, England, joined by the Royal College of Surgeons have adopted a scheme of cancer research."

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The portrait of President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, which appeared in the September number, was taken by G. G. Rockwood, Broadway, New York City.

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CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1902

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I.	Jesse S. Anderson. A Phrenograph from Personal Examination. Illustrated with two Portraits of himself, Dr. Parkhurst, Booker T. Washington, Edwin Markham and Joseph Jefferson	- 375
II.	The Analysis of Memory on a Phrenological Basis. By W. R. Smith, of London	- 380
III.	People of Note. Gen. William Booth. Illustrated	- 384
IV.	The Science of Health. Current Notes. By E. P. Miller, M.D. Hygiene of Milk; Influence of Moisture upon the Loss of Waste through the Skin; Alcohol of no Value as Food; Salt and Cancer; Neurasthenia Treatment	- 385
V.	Child Culture. L. G. Lusk. Illustrated. By Uncle Joe	- 388
VI.	A Christmas Story. "The Finished Product." By Lissa Biddle	- 389
VII.	The American Institute of Phrenology. The Closing Exercises. The Salutatory. By Mrs. M. Thomson. Phrenology as an Art. By Frederick Koch. A Prose Poem, by Mrs. Anne Imogen Henion; Animal Intelligence, by Miss Bella Brake; Temperamental Differences, by Mr. Oscar Lee Pyles; Character Thoughts, by Miss Ada Della Alma Jocoy; Know Thyself, by Margaret Isabel Cox; the Valedictory, by Mr. Robert Curtis	- 391
VIII.	Reviews	- 408
IX.	At Christmastide	- 404
X.	Field Notes	- 404
XI.	Editorials. To Our Phrenological Friends. "How the Bureau of Ethnology will settle once and for all whether or not there is anything in the Science of 'Bumps'"	- 405
XII.	To New Subscribers	- 408
XIII.	Our Correspondents	- 409
XIV.	Fowler Institute Report, London. American Institute of Phrenology	- 410
XV.	Report of the Examination of Students. Monday Evening Class	- 412

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DECEMBER, 1902

[WHOLE No. 767

Jesse S. Anderson, Artist.

A PHRENOGRAPH FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION.

BY J. A. FOWLER.



Photo by Rockwood.

MR. JESSE S. ANDERSON.

At the present day people have become so enlightened in regard to character study that involuntarily they seek to place men of talent and ability under certain types of development; thus, for a good commercial man we expect that he will possess a full, round side-head above the ears, and good perceptive faculties, including Acquisitiveness and Calculation.

we expect to find the upper side-head well developed, including Constructiveness, Ideality, Sublimity, Spirituality, and Imitation.

When running through our mind's eye the various artists who have graced history with their fine productions, we find that there are many types of artists, from Raphael down to our own times, including Tissot. Thus Michael



Courtesy of New York Herald.

DR. PARKHURST.

A famous criminal lawyer will be grouped under a special type of development varying considerably from the successful merchant, for the criminal lawyer and keen expert cross-examiner will be largely developed in the central qualities that include large Comparison, Human Nature, Language, Firmness, and Self-Esteem.

When we examine a typical artist,

Angelo, Turner, Millais, Huntington, Tadema, Luke Files, Sidney Cooper, Briton Rivier, Landseer, Rosa Bonheur, and Sir Frederick Leighton, are representatives of different styles of art, varying from the grand historic pictures, vivid landscapes, wonderful portraits, to animal life.

There is one phase, however, of art that stands out by itself, namely, cari-

capture, which was so faithfully represented by Nast, in America, and others equally great or talented in England.

To-day a rising genius has stepped before the public and is doing excellent work of this kind for the "Herald," and it may be interesting to our readers to personally follow us in the characteristics that mark out this rising genius, and examine some of his work, which

When interviewing Mr. Anderson the other day we found his circumference of head to measure $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches. His height of head was $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches; his length of head, from the occipital spine to the glabella, was 15 inches; his weight of body to correspond with that height should be about 180 pounds, instead of which it is only 150, while his height is only 5 feet 5 inches.



Courtesy of New York Herald.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

we have, through the courtesy of the "Herald," been allowed to reproduce. The portraits of the man himself give the reader a good idea of his mental organization and a fair conception of his physique; the latter is by no means so fully developed as the former. He has not only a large predominance of brain, but it is of exceptionally fine quality.

Thus it will be seen at once that the predominance of his power is largely cerebral, and he turns it to a good account, without, we fear, always taking into account the demands that are made upon him by his body. Were he 5 feet 8 or 10 inches tall, and if he possessed a weight of 175 to 180 pounds, he would be far better balanced mentally and physically. In his case,

however, he has been given the mental material to work with, and the following characteristics show themselves in a marked degree.

From the large profile picture it will be found that his basilar brain, from occiput to the perceptive faculties, is largely developed, which gives him executive ability and enables him to be very rapid in his movements, agile and quick in his conception of ideas; in

immense brow, which overshadows his face. Making due allowance for any frontal sinus that may exist on account of his Motive-Mental Temperament, he still has an exceedingly perceptive intellect that sees every detail and notices every form and outline in his work.

His memory of what he has seen never belies him, but is as true as a mathematical line, and never varies a



Courtesy of New York Herald.

EDWIN MARKHAM.

fact, his mind seems to act and re-act like a flash of lightning when he is working up any special idea.

He has no physical clog or adipose tissue to prevent his mind from bending to his work, and on this account he is able to congratulate himself on his rapidity of reproducing his artistic ideas.

Another thing that is noticeable is his basilar range of faculties and his

shade above or below the proportion he aims at.

His sense of order helps him to systematize his ideas and arrange his plans for future work.

The next tier of faculties, from the back of the head to the forehead, passing around about an inch above the height over the ear, includes large Sublimity, Ideality, Constructiveness, Mirthfulness, and Comparison. These

are very important faculties to a caricaturist and manifest themselves very distinctly in his art, for his Comparison, or his power of analysis, is marvellous in pointing out to him, in a discriminative way, everything that touches his work. He knows how to make accurate criticisms, sees errors, is on the lookout for mistakes, and darts down like an eagle upon his prey in

characteristics of our public men in an absurdly ridiculous and exaggerated way.

Look, for a moment, at Dr. Parkhurst, who has his heel upon the head of Devery. We see in Parkhurst the fire of his eye and the faithfulness portrayed in the remainder of the picture. In Booker T. Washington we have the faithful teacher driving the ideas into



Courtesy of New York Herald.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

correcting any little point that others might allow to pass unnoticed. His wit enables him to understand the light and shade that can be brought to bear upon a subject, and he is thus able to accentuate this point or minimize that side of his subject at a glance. It is in this part of his subject that uses his large Sublimity, Imagination, and Mirthfulness; thus, while he is true in marking out details, he can depict the

his students sitting on the bench in front of him. In Edwin Markham the characteristics of "The Man with the Hoe" are strongly pointed out, and here let us note that the hair and beard are the exaggerated points, yet the forehead is true to life in his representation of large Causality.

In the cartoon of Joseph Jefferson in his leisure hours we see the man as an artist and fisherman. His bulky head,

his large, speaking eyes, and wrinkled face are, though exaggerated, yet nevertheless true in form.

The front view of Mr. Anderson, taken with his pencil in his hand working upon the picture of Thomas Reed, is true in outline of head, and shows us at the same time the fulness of his own central faculties, especially that of Human Nature. The latter faculty helps him particularly as an artist, and is included in the top tier of faculties, in other words, the moral group. No artist can be a true delineator of character without possessing large Conscientiousness and Benevolence.

This trio, namely, (1) Human Nature, (2) Benevolence, and (3) Conscientiousness, assist him in depicting character, in getting in touch with his subject, and being sensitive to the true interpretation of his ideas.

Fortunately for Mr. Anderson, he has a large development of Vitativeness, which should give him a strong hold on life; we judge that he has come from a healthy ancestry and will be able to put into a day's work more than those who work by his side.

Mr. Jesse S. Anderson was born in Bear Lake (Manistee County), Mich. His parents were born in Canada, and their parents were born in Canada. His great grandmother was a full-blooded German. His mother and mother's mother showed considerable artistic talent.

When he was five years old he went to school, and used to draw pictures of horses on his slate, and always drew from imagination, and continued to do so until about three years ago. He then went to a business college to learn

book-keeping, and took some lessons in penmanship, but could not keep his mind on book-keeping, so decided to give it up altogether after three months' trial. He thought more of drawing and making pictures than of book-keeping. At one time the professor asked him what was the meaning of balances. He could not think of the definition, so drew a picture of a man balancing himself on a pole, and the professor marked him 100 on it. He drew the answer, but he could not express his idea in words. He left school and joined the army during the Spanish-American war, and was in the army for five or six months. After being mustered out from the army he went to Detroit, and was a year to a day in getting a steady position there. He used to sketch on the street, and had a hobby of going to any place where he could find human characters. He took profile views of delegates to conventions; also used to make political cartoons. He went to Chicago from Detroit for about six months, and made cartoons for one of the papers there. He first got a position there by making a series of cartoons, and used his own ideas, and they liked them so well that they sent for him. He was not there very long before they supplied him with ideas and asked him to work them out; but he did not like this at all. He wanted to do things in an original way, so after six months in Chicago he left that city and commenced work again for a Detroit paper. He stayed there about a month, and was asked to do some work on the New York "Herald," and was offered finally a position on their staff, which position he now holds.

NOT LITERATURE EXACTLY.

"Did I understand you to say that your friend is a literary man?"

"No; I merely said that he had written one of the successful novels of the day."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Analysis of Memory on a Phrenological Basis.

By W. R. SMITH.

The subject of memory is one that has an interest for all, but more especially for those who have to appear before the public in any way. Nor has it merely a passing, or present day, interest, for the Latins and Greeks had their systems of memory; but no treatise of this kind, except the metaphysical one by Aristotle, has been handed down to us from ancient times, although the art of mnemonics was much cultivated among the Greeks. Plato describes memory as "a great and powerful Goddess." Quintilian and Cicero both mention mnemonics and refer to the memory system of Simonides, of Ceos, a Greek poet, who lived 500 B. C., and who is credited on all hands with being the inventor or originator of mnemonics, and his claim to this title is connected with the following incident:—Simonides was asked by Scopas, a Thessalian nobleman, to make up a song commemorating his achievements at the Olympic Games. A feast was held in honor of his victory, and the song was sung, but a great part of it was taken up in praising Castor and Pollux, and the nobleman only gave Simonides half pay. During the banquet Simonides was informed that two young men waited outside anxious to see him. Obeying this summons, Simonides left the building, but had barely done so when the roof of the banquet-house fell in and killed everyone; but the escape of Simonides was looked upon as an intervention of the gods on his behalf. The bodies of those found among the ruins were so disfigured that they could not be recognized even by their own friends, and it was only through Simonides being able to remember the exact position that each one occupied at the table, that the mutilated remains were with any certainty handed over to their respective friends. This circumstance was the means of making

Simonides draw attention to the powerful aid which an observance of locality affords to memory. Another reference in Cicero is couched in the following words: "There can scarcely be anyone of so acute a memory that he can retain the order of works or sentences without observing and associating them with material objects, nor on the other hand is there anyone so dull of memory as not to receive aid from the use of this plan." In another part of his works Cicero recognized order as the best help to memory, and mentions Carneades or Charmidas of Athens and some others as displaying great ability in the use of the associations or images to strengthen the memory. Such was this man's memory that when a person asked him for a book in a library, he related the contents of it to that person from his memory. Seneca said that he could "by the mere effort of his natural memory repeat two thousand words upon hearing them once." Quintus Hortensius (after Cicero the greatest orator in Rome) had a memory so tenacious that on studying a discourse, although he had not written down a single word of it, he could repeat it exactly in the same manner as that in which he had composed it. He also made a wager with one Sienna that he would attend an auction sale for a whole day and when it was ended recapitulate every article that had been sold, together with the prices and the names of the purchasers in their proper order, without erring in one point, as was afterward proved by the clerk checking him with his book. Tertullian committed to memory the sacred scriptures so exactly as to know their punctuation.

Cyrus, according to Pliny, knew the name of every soldier in his army; Xenophon modifies this by substituting generals for soldiers. L. Scipio could name all the citizens in Rome, and

Cinaes, or Cynaes, the ambassador of Pyrrhus, was able to address the senate and all the people by their names after one or two days' stay in Rome. Themistocles knew the names of each one of the 20,000 citizens of Athens.

Sir William Hamilton mentions the case of a Corsican who could repeat 36,000 names after once hearing them, but says Gregorovius, from whom he takes his information, "he produced nothing, his memory had killed all his creative power. . . . it is with the precious gift of memory as with every other gift, they are the curse of the gods when they give too much."

Many men of note have turned their attention to memorizing the ancient classics, as in the case of Leibnitz and Euler, who could repeat the whole Eneid from beginning to end, while Donellus knew the Corpus Juris by heart. Avicenna knew the whole of the Koran at the age of ten, and later on memorized all Aristotle's metaphysics. Lipsius could recite the tragedies of Tacitus, and pledged himself to recite word for word any passage that might be required, consenting at the same time to allow a person to stand by him with a dagger, and to plunge it into his body if he made a single trip or did not faithfully repeat the words of the author. Francis Saurer could quote from the whole of the works of St. Augustine. Porson, whose memory was so tenacious, complained of the retentiveness of his mind, saying that he never forgot anything, and was able before he went to Eton to repeat almost the whole of Horace, Virgil, Homer, Cicero, and Livy. He could recite whole plays of Shakespeare, or complete books from "Paradise Lost," Pope's "Rape of the Lock," Barrow's Sermons, scenes from Foote, Edgeworth's "Essay on Irish Bulls," scores of pages from Gibbon or Rapin, and is also said to have been able to repeat the whole moral tale of the Dean of Badajos, and Smollett's "Roderick Random," from the first page to the last.

The great critic, Joseph Justus Scaliger, pronounced by Sir William

Hamilton to be the most learned man that the world has ever seen, complained that it took him twenty-one days to learn the whole of Homer by heart, and afterward devoted three months to learn in like manner the whole of the remaining Greek poets, so that in two years he succeeded in getting by heart the whole range of the classical authors. When a young man, he could repeat one hundred words, having once read them, and in the course of a few weeks he could repeat the contents of a whole book in a foreign language. Gilbert Wakefield knew by heart the whole of Virgil and Horace, most of the Bible, and the best of Homer and Pindar.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Fuller could write verbatim another man's sermon after once hearing it, and also gave proof of his ability to name in order all the shop signs on both sides from the beginning of Paternoster Row to Ave Maria Lane, and to the bottom of Cheapside to Stock's Market, now the Mansion House, and could recite as many as five hundred words in an unknown tongue after hearing them read twice. Upon the "triers" wanting some proof of his extraordinary memory, he promised, "If they would restore a certain poor minister, never to forget that kindness as long as he lived." This is in direct opposition to the poet Pope's experience of Wycherley's eccentric memory, who, whether owing to disposition or to a fever in his youth, did not remember a kindness done him from minute to minute,

Another historic instance is that of the Englishman, who went to Frederick the Great for the purpose of giving him some specimen of his extraordinary memory. Frederick sent for Voltaire, who read to His Majesty a poem which he had just finished. The Englishman was concealed in such a manner as to be able to hear every word that was said. When Voltaire had concluded Frederick observed that a foreign gentleman could immediately repeat the same poem to him, and therefore it could not be original.

Voltaire listened with astonishment at the stranger's declamation, and then fell into a rage and tore the manuscript into pieces. When Frederick informed him of his mistake, the Englishman again dictated to Voltaire the whole poem with perfect correctness.

The following incident proves that this power was not confined to one class of men, for William Lyon, an itinerant actor, for a bowl of punch, repeated a "Daily Advertiser," in the morning, which he had read once only, and that in the course of a debauch over-night. A more useful display of memory was that given on one occasion by Niebuhr, the historian, who, when employed in one of the public offices of Denmark, repeated from memory part of a book of accounts which had been accidentally destroyed. Dr. John Leyden also gave a practical illustration of his tenacious memory. After he had gone to Calcutta, he had to supply the exact wording of an Act of Parliament, of which a copy was not to be found in the Presidency. Leyden had read the Act, and supplied it from memory with so great accuracy that a comparison with the original revealed its absolute correctness. Thomas Cromwell, of the Reformation period, as a travelling task, committed to memory the whole of Erasmus's Paraphrase of the New Testament, while the Rev. Orlando Hyham had such a good memory that, as he read Liddel & Scott's Greek Dictionary, he destroyed the successive pages, satisfied with having mastered their contents.

Professor Max Muller tells of a native scholar, who, "almost naked, and squatting in his tent, knows the whole Samhita and Tada text by heart," and there are Brahmins, who, the same authority tells us, can repeat the whole Rig Veda, a poem twice as long as our Paradise Lost.

Magliabecchi, librarian to Cosmo, Grand Duke of Florence, had the loan of a manuscript from a gentleman, who afterward pretended to have lost it, and desired Magliabecchi to repeat

as much of it as he could, upon which Magliabecchi wrote down the whole without missing a word. His head was called by one who knew him "A universal index, both of titles and matter."

Mr. Tenant, who represented Belfast in Parliament, performed in 1834, the phenomenal feat of repeating a speech of three and a half hours against O'Connel's motion for the repeal of the Union. Although bristling with minute calculations and figures, the speaker had so much confidence in the power of his memory that he sent the manuscript of his speech to the newspapers before he delivered it. The late Mr. Fawcett had a similar capacity, and gave proof of it in the year 1874, in connection with his speech at a public meeting in Brighton. A reporter called upon him before the meeting to get the chief points upon which he would touch. While Mr. Fawcett was speaking at the meeting, the copy taken down previously by the reporter was checked, word for word, with the speech as delivered, and from beginning to end so perfectly had it been committed to memory that there was only a single word substituted for its equivalent in the language.

As a further instance of tenacious memory in a particular direction, the testimony of Sir Walter Scott may be cited. His power of memorizing poetry was not acquired without training, for he mentions that his aunt, Miss Janet Scott, used to read Automathe's and Ramsay's "Tea-Table Miscellany," and Josephus's "Wars of the Jews," until he could repeat long passages by heart: "My hours of leisure were usually spent in reading aloud to my mother Pope's translation of Homer, which, excepting a few traditionary ballads, and the songs in Allan Ramsay's 'Evergreen,' was the first poetry which I perused. . . . I got by heart, not as a task, but almost without intending it, the passages with which I was most pleased, and used to recite them aloud, both when alone and to others, more willing, however, in my

hours of solitude, for I had observed some auditors smile, and I dreaded ridicule at that time of life more than I have ever since. As I had always wonderful facility in retaining in my memory whatever verses pleased me, the quantity of Spencer's 'Stanzas' which I could repeat was really marvellous . . . my memory seldom failed. I preserve most tenaciously a favorite passage of poetry, a playhouse ditty, or above all, a border-tale ballad; but names, dates, and the other technicalities of history, escaped me in the most melancholy degree. I forgot the very letters of the Greek Alphabet; a loss never to be repaired, considering

what that language is, and who they were who employed it in their compositions. . . . It required the art of Burney, or the feeling of Mackenzie, to fix my attention upon the domestic tale. . . . I incurred the deserved ridicule of my friends from the superficial nature of my acquisitions, which, being in the mercantile phrase, 'got up for society,' very often proved clumsy in the texture; and these the gifts of an uncommonly retentive memory and acute powers of perception were sometimes detrimental to their possessor by encouraging him to a presumptuous reliance upon them."

People of Note.

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.

On the return of General William Booth to America, it was our privilege to hear him speak in Carnegie Hall, October 6th, when Mayor Seth Low presided, and gave the address of welcome. The latter was a unique speech, and deserves more than a passing comment from us, but space will not allow us to enlarge upon it here.

The General is a figurehead in the Christian church of to-day, and although he wears his white locks well, yet shows the strenuous life he has led, and one wonders how he can assume such a tour as he has marked out for himself throughout the principal cities of this vast country, passing from east to west, and north to south. That he is a wonderful man is a truism that was discovered as long ago as 1844, but Phrenology points out the reason why he is remarkable, and shows one what to expect on looking into his face.

Having met both the General and his worthy wife, Catherine Booth, "mother of the Salvation Army," many years ago, and having watched the growth of the Army in out-of-the-way places, in the Australian bush as well as in large

and important cities, we have sought to account for the tremendous hold that William Booth has always shown over his Army, which has now grown to 75,000 officers and employees, 7,616 corps, 609 social institutions for the poor, while it supplies 4,000,000 beds and 6,000,000 meals annually.

General Booth has a unique organization, comprising, as it does, a strong expression of the Motive Temperament. He is wiry from head to foot, is tough and enduring, and has remarkable vigor even at his advanced age.

His basilar brain is manifestly large, especially in the part that gives him executive power and perceptive intellect. He is thoroughly practical in everything he does, and has an eye to results rather than is content with present methods. He has exceptional fervor of mind and shows it largely through his Sublimity, Language, Firmness, and Destructiveness, while his Benevolence and Human Nature help to give to his organization an intensity of power which enables him to use men and women in the right direction and for effective service.

His forehead is broad and expansive, and he manifests a magnetism which is a charm to all who get in touch with him. His facial features are distinctly developed; his eyes kindle with enthusiasm and emotion; his nose is a commanding and executive one, while his ears indicate longevity and physical strength. He will be known to history for his original methods; keen perceptions; his logical argu-

preacher, and was urged to enter the ministry. He noticed that ninety per cent. of the working classes, "whose Cathedral was the saloon," did not seek the sanctuary, and so he went to them. From Nottingham he went to Cornwall, then to Whitechapel, London; so, from the Ash-Barrel pulpit in Nottingham he found his way to the large city of good and evil.

At this time the movement was called



GEN. WILLIAM BOOTH.

ments; his wonderful illustrating power; his dramatic fervor when speaking; his energy of mind and activity of body; his keen sympathies for those who are generally left to look after themselves; his great independence of mind, and his paternal regard for all classes of individuals.

At the age of fifteen, he was converted in a Wesleyan chapel, and immediately set about to seek lost souls. At seventeen he was appointed a local

the Christian Mission, and one evening General Superintendent William Booth dictated to his Secretary the words, "The Christian Mission is a Salvation Army." The words were repeated, and the movement had a new name. The title "Captain" was introduced to catch the eye of the Whitby fishermen. It was Captain Cadman who referred to William Booth as "General of the Salvation Army," and the title stuck to him.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Current Notes on Health Topics.

E. P. MILLER, M.D.

HYGIENE OF MILK.

Professor Loeffler, a German investigator, has recently made a careful study of milk products from a bacteriological and sanitary standpoint. He has shown that the specific agents of infectious maladies may pass from the sick animal into its milk, and may be communicated by the milk to man. The parasite of "rot," or "scab," is found in dairy milk. It is killed by heating to a temperature of 185 degrees. Milk often contains microbes which give rise to intestinal catarrh. Ernst reports a case in which tuberculosis has been known to be communicated by the use of milk containing tubercle germs. Of twenty-five specimens of butter obtained from the market at Griefswald, eight, or one-third, contained tubercle bacilli. Tubercle bacilli are killed in fifteen minutes by heating the milk to 140 degrees, F.; in two or three minutes, if the milk is heated to 185 degrees, F. Milk may also contain typhoid and cholera germs. These are killed by heating to 158 degrees, F.

THE INFLUENCE OF MOISTURE UPON THE LOSS OF WASTE THROUGH THE SKIN.

Volpert, in "Archives for Hygiene," has shown experimentally that with identical temperatures the skin loses twice as much water by the evaporation of sweat in very dry air as in very moist air. The same observer has investigated the influence of oiling the

skin upon the loss of water. With a temperature of 28.5 degrees, C. (83.3 degrees, F.), and a relative humidity of 35 per cent., 94 grams (3.34 ounces) of watery vapor were given off per hour. After the skin was oiled, the temperature remaining the same, the amount of watery vapor given off was reduced to 44 grams (1.58 ounces). When the temperature of the atmosphere was raised to 31 degrees, C. (87.8 degrees, F.), an opposite effect was observed. At the temperature named, the normal skin gave off 134 grams (4.65 ounces) per hour. After the application of oil, 165 grams (5.8 ounces) were given off. The increase was due to sensible perspiration or sweating. During sensible perspiration a larger amount of water is evaporated if the skin is oiled than when in its normal condition. As much as 350 grams (12.32 ounces) per hour were given off in one instance by an oiled skin, which before oiling gave off only 230 grams (8.1 ounces) per hour. These facts show why perspiration is more freely and thoroughly produced in the dry air of the Turkish bath than in a steam bath.

SALT AND CANCER.

The magazine, "Modern Medicine," published monthly, edited by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, the Superintendent of Battle Creek Sanitarium, contains in every issue many important items on health topics that ought to find their way into every family in the land. We copy a few of them for the Science of Health.

"Dr. James Braithwaite, of Leeds, England, in an article recently published in 'The Lancet' attributes cancer to the excessive use of salt, and calls attention to the fact that it is most abundant in those who make a large use of pork.

"Recent observations seem to show that cancer is a parasitic disease, and the probabilities are that the body is prepared for the entrance and development of the parasite by any influence or habit which lowers vital resistance, and hence lessens the power of the tissues to defend themselves. The excessive use of salt may have a possible relation to cancer, and the same may perhaps be said about all wrong habits of life."

We may add to the above that the cancer parasite, like the parasite of cholera, yellow fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, and other chronic diseases can only germinate and propagate where it finds a seed-bed suitable for it, and that seed-bed is always where there are foul elements in the blood and tissues of the victims of such disease.

NEURASTHENIA.

Dr. B. A. Buchanan, in an article on Neurasthenia and its Treatment, makes the following comments: In this age of electricity, man rushes hither and thither at a breakneck speed in order to accomplish the tasks which the world seems to unreasonably demand of him. The result is that we as physicians find ourselves confronted daily with physical wrecks. They come to us with such a woebegone look, such hopeless expression, that you might take them for apostles of Dante, without any present or future hope. They are nervous and without ambition. Though previously full of energy, they now seem indifferent, entirely prostrated, irritable, no appetite, anæmic, and extremely nervous, headache, back-

ache, gastro-intestinal atony, neuromuscular weakness, cerebral depression, mental irritability, and insomnia.

TREATMENT.

The treatment is largely hygienic and dietetic, and will vary considerably in different cases. But in all cases the cause must be ascertained and removed. Where there has been inactivity, regulated physical exercise will be of great value; on the other hand, the rest cure of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has been quite effective, especially in women. But in men this is not so practicable. Tobacco and alcohol must be interdicted, and tea and coffee used sparingly. Every one knows how the athlete, when in training, is prohibited the use of stimulants and narcotics, but few are cognizant of the fact that men and women desirous of the highest success that physical and mental fitness can give for as long a term of years as nature will allow them, inevitably lessen their effectiveness and shorten their careers by various forms of supposedly harmless nerve stimulation, no less than by the use of narcotics and of alcoholic beverages, indulged in to excess; in fact, the stimulant epidemic, it is said, in its present stage of development, has become the main foe to health and physical development; a plague more ruinous than war and all the hostile powers of nature taken together. It is said that in the United States alone 500,000 human beings succumb every year to maladies that can be clearly traced to the influence of their passion for chemical irritants, mis-called tonics.

The increase of fashionable poisons and nervous disorders goes hand in hand. Hence, allow me to emphasize the importance of instructing your neurasthenics as regards the medicine they take. Tell every patient not to take any tonics, however much advertised, unless prescribed by a reputable physician.



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

Child Culture.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 602.—Earl G. Lusk, of McKeesport, Pa. This child presents a striking development of head, inasmuch as the superior intellectual faculties are so much more fully developed than his perceptive qualities. He will therefore be thoughtful, ingenious, and inquiring in the tone of his mind, but he will need to be carefully watched ere his thoughts get the better of his perceptions. He will often get into a brown study, and may have to be called twice, but he will be liable to go head first when he is running, and stumble over something that is just under his feet which he ought to see is before him. He will be bright in some respects, and can be reasoned with when he is asked to do a thing, and will very easily learn why a thing is so and so, and also why it is not done in some other way. His sympathetic mind can be easily called out, and he will early see why it is that some people will do more for him than others.

He has a long head, as seen in the side portrait, but the length is more in the anterior lobe than the posterior one. The front view shows how fully developed he is in the truly business faculties; thus, he will be prudent, watchful, economical, energetic, and not easily swerved in one direction or another when he has once made up his mind to accomplish anything. He will be very ambitious, and will show more than ordinary skill in devising ways and means for doing his work. He will worry a little too much, and sudden frights and worry must be kept from his mind. He



EARL G. LUSK, NO. 602.

Age, 18 months; circumference of head, 19 in.; height, 13½ in.; length, 11 in.; hair, dark; eyes, blue; height, 32½ in.; chest, 20 in.

must put away his own playthings, and not allow his mother to do it for him. He will make a philosopher, mathematician, an advanced thinker, writer,

and minister, if he is developed in a professional line. If not, he will be first a business man and will finish up his career as a philanthropist.

THE FINISHED PRODUCT.

A CHRISTMAS STORY OF THE METALS.

SARAH M. BIDDLE.

It was the fashion in those days to hold conventions on Christmas Eve, so all the Metals concluded to do the fashionable thing and have a convention. And every kind of metal the world over sent a one-pound delegate to their great meeting. How they arrived there nobody told, but when the appointed day came all the delegates were promptly assembled in their Hall in the Grove, which was just a shady retreat under some big trees of California in the Yosemite valley. Nature had woven a thicket of green branches for covering overhead and laid a carpet of the softest velvety green grass with a sprinkling of dainty flowers here and there.

Fair weather gave them a warm greeting at their opening session, and merry sunbeams peeped through the leafy roof and darted radiant gleams down on them until the Metals shone and sparkled in much splendor. Never before had there been such a vast collection of representatives from the Metal kingdom appearing in so many varying shades of colors from the dulllest hues to those of gayest brilliancy. They were of different sizes, but a small fellow of one kind was just as weighty as a larger one of another kind, for all were one-pounders. Aluminum from Niagara Falls was elected President, Tin from England, Vice-President, Nickel from New Caledonia, Recording Secretary, and Mercury from Spain, Corresponding Secretary. The President spoke a few happily chosen words of welcome, then said:

"My kinsmen of the Metallic world we have come together in this, our first grand convention, to consider how we may aid in the advancement of the world's civilization, which can best be done by every individual making the most of himself, and in being wisely helpful to our neighbor who is the everybody about us. We are now ready for the consideration of our interesting subject, 'The Finished Product,' and all who have acquired information relative to this profound problem let them be generous in not withholding it from

others. If a thought strikes you, don't hesitate to speak it out."

Then such a clanging of Metal noises as was never heard before, for a thought struck every one, and all attempted to speak at once. The combination of sounds made a musical jargon, but not one intelligible word could be distinguished. Some one arose to a point of order, and when quiet was restored the President said:

"I acknowledge the blunder to be mine. I should have known that worthy thoughts would strike you all; now let us conduct our meeting with decorum and avoid further confusion by speaking one at a time. Will our honored Gold delegate from South Africa be the first to give us a valued thought?"

With deference, Gold Pound responded:

"My dear Metallic friends, we wish to ponder with care over the thought of The Finished Product and gain a comprehension of its full meaning and to learn ways by which an object can be made the best of in itself until it comes out a finely finished product. This wondrous world, of which we form a part, abounds in various other creations as unique as ourselves, among which are earth's greatest servants, called mankind. These human creatures serve all the material world and then make everything serve them in return. These beings called men think we serve them, yet we do nothing while they toil and labor to make us into things of utility and ornament. Sometimes I am made an idol of and might become proud and boastful over the much good done by me, but I am humbled and grieved by the harm I also do. As you know, it is unbecoming to talk much of self and one's own deeds; some who pride themselves in their useful doing blindfold themselves to their own wrong doings, having used an influence to cause heartrending grief and disaster. I have known such an instance. Now we, as Metals, wish to be purified from our dross, however complex the ordeals, and be made into something, coming out the

finished product happy in the knowledge that it pays. Whatever any of us are fitted for and want to become, may be recorded by our Secretary, Nickel, and all information that is desirable to have made widely known our Corresponding Secretary, Mercury, will send by our system of wireless telegraphy, the whirling winds, to all parts of the compass. The moisture in the air around us will be taken up and condensed into water-drops and carried in clouds to the uttermost parts of Earth, and falling in rain will penetrate into the depths of mines and report our proceedings here, and there is nothing hidden but shall be made known. We should aim to be and do the things we wish to appear to be and do. Let the being shine transparent in the seeming."

"Well spoken, Golden Pound," said the President; "you have the ring of genuineness that gives a sure dependence everywhere on your reliability. Let us next have an expression from Silver Pound, who looks so bright."

Then Silver Pound spoke:

"I should like to tell you some things I have experienced and what I learned from a little bird that carried the matter. While I lay as profitless ore in the mine without hope of becoming anything—and there can hardly be anything more desolate than hopelessness, and nothing more joy-giving than a great expectant hope of coming good. One day a bird came and sang so thrillingly in a tree near by that I wondered at it, but could understand only the chorus of the song, 'I am so glad, so glad!'"

"Why are you glad?" I asked.

"Because of the delightful things I have learned over the world."

"Do tell me about them," I pleaded.

"I can't; there are too many things. O, Silver Ore, why don't you get out and be something, something useful?"

"How can I be useful?"

"By becoming a finished product and thus be made into something of service. And when you go about it don't be satisfied with just being something, but be the best something that you have capacity to be. Get yourself into a fever of restless, eager, noble discontent with present attainments and determine to go on to unreachd goals. Didn't my song charm you to-day? There were higher notes than ever I sang before, and my heart was brimfull of sweet melody. The fresh mountain breezes here exhilarate one after being in a big city where one sniffs all sorts of smells in the air. Yet there is good everywhere if we only know how to find it.

Opportunities are wary sprites that come thickly about us and we need to be on the alert or they will escape us. In the city I found inspiration for my best song; wouldn't you like to hear about it? I hopped near an open window where ladies and gentlemen were having an Institute Session—that's what they called it—and their object was to learn about human beings; such funny creatures human beings are, they are always learning something; they have studied trees and flowers, birds, beasts, insects, and metals, and here some had met to study themselves and how to find out people's greatest talents so that everybody could know what kind of finished products to make of themselves."

"What is talent?" I asked.

"Aptitude for being moulded into something. Every created thing has talent; but there are creatures who often mistake the talents of others for their own and let circumstances mould them into failures or something of inferior worth and never attaining the complete ideal they were intended to be. Silver ore has capability to be moulded into a number of things. I have heard silver bells that played tunes more musical in sound than the song of birds. Silver is made into more objects of use and beauty than you can imagine."

"How can I be of use and beauty?" I asked.

"By serving others of course. I can tell you something. These men creatures serve all things in the world, they serve us and then we serve them, and it is beautiful to serve one another."

"Then I cried out:

"O, let me be of service in the world!"

"And the little bird said:

"Send out your message by mental telepathy and it will reach some of these men servants of ours and they will awake some morning with an original idea that has reached their brains, and they will come seeking ore in this silver mine, and very quickly you will find yourself being made into something."

"After this men came, and I passed through peculiar processes until I came out a pound of pure, shining silver. Just what I may become as a finished product I don't quite like to say, but rumor has it that I am to have part in a chime of bells."

Iron Pound from Sweden spoke next:

"I have decided upon what I shall like best to become. I have learned somewhat concerning the fiery ordeal whereby this hard iron is melted into liquid like water and then made over some way until I come out fine-tem-

pered steel. I haven't found out all about it yet, but will discover more and more as I go along; and I don't shrink from the ordeals, for I know my innate ability and have set my aim high, and when I come out the finished product I shall be of many times more value than a pound of gold."

At this a tinkling of merriment and laughter rang throughout the Metals.

"Absurd! absurd!" they all clanged. And Gold Pound's face glittered with indignation. "Iron dollars would be valueless, and nobody wants to carry an iron watch. Whoever heard of a pound of iron becoming worth more than a pound of gold!"

"I have," answered Iron Pound.

"Then tell us about it," commanded President Aluminum.

Iron Pound responded with some dignity:

"I should like to make a little speech. I, too, learned something from the Institute that Silver Pound spoke of."

"Hear! hear!" clamored the Metal voices. And all listened eagerly to Iron Pound's little speech:

"The whispering breezes came to me direct from the Institute at No. 24 East 22d Street, New York City, and told me more things than there is time now to repeat. But this I learned, that Metals are somewhat like men and women, boys and girls, in that if it isn't found out what latent possibilities are in them and they don't go through correct processes to be made into whatever their abilities fit them for they never attain their highest happiness or greatest worth in the world, and it is the duty of all to find out their best talents and aim to become finished products. Many are trying to be the thing for which they are not best suited and feel their lives to be incomplete and not fully satisfactory, and they always remain unfinished products.

"Now we don't want such blundering in our Metallic world. It is wise to learn from the mistakes of others, but better not waste time learning by our own mistakes. Why, some people are

like brass stove-pipes and copper tea-spoons—not the proper thing to develop the real value that is in them. Others, when in their right places, possess much original worth, but can hardly be manufactured into anything greater. Then there are those supposed to have only ordinary ability, like myself, Iron Pound, but who have solidity, and with a strong, definite purpose aim to become a finished product in the line of their best talent until finally they excel in worth their golden gifted brothers.

"The finished material of the human mind requires work, hard work, as it does with Metals to come out something worth while. The mere wishing for an ultimate good accomplishes nothing, but the steadfast willing and doing along right lines attain the grand finale."

Then all the Metals became impatient because Iron Pound hadn't told them what kind of a finished product he was going to be. So Iron Pound had to speak again, and said:

"I am going to be wrought upon and made into steel watch-springs. Now please tell me how much this raw material of iron will be worth when the finishing touches are put upon it as fine steel watch-springs?"

"I can guess," put in Platinum, from the Ural Mountains, "that it will be worth eighty-four thousand gold dollars, for that is what Report told me, but I hardly believed it."

The President complimented Iron Pound on his worthy aim, then in conclusion said:

"It is time for our convention to adjourn until to-morrow, Christmas Day, when we shall try to have an answer to this question, 'A pound of iron made into steel watch springs is of how much more value than a pound of gold?' Also we shall consider the comparative worth of quality versus bulk or size; and have further remarks on the transforming power of correct improving processes, and how they who possess moderate ability may become of supreme excellence when made into The Finished Product."

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY. THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

THE SALUTATORY.

By Mrs. M. Thomson.

Mr. President, Members of the Faculty, and Fellow-Students, and Future Students:—We heartily welcome you to the closing exercises of 1902, and we regret that so pleasant and profitable a time has terminated. Life is made up

of meetings and partings, but herein is proved the truth of Beecher's words: "As ships meet at sea, a moment together, when words of greeting must be spoken, and then away into the deep, so men meet in this world; and I think we should cross no man's path without hailing him, and, if he needs, giving him supplies."

We desire in this brief salutation to express all the warmth we feel toward you. Our intercourse this evening will be brief, but with confidence I recommend to those who follow the study of Phrenology, a philosophy, a science and an art. As philosophy it shows that the sources of mental phenomena are in upward of fifty primary faculties, seated in as many different regions of the brain. As a science it includes all systematized knowledge of the relations between mind, brain, and body. As an art it enables us to judge of individual development. We find wisdom in its plans and methods, and I trust we shall honor the cause we have been endeavoring to grasp for the last few weeks in this Institute.

We are thankful there is such a place where systematic and practical instruction is given and may our studies be carried on with a deeper realization of the greatness and goodness which may accrue from our understanding of the principles of Phrenology.

When we think of the great mass of people who are entirely indifferent, some ignorant and some antagonistic, we are thankful that we have been enlightened and acknowledge our indebtedness to those whose continued research has given Phrenology its present basis. In earlier times the career of Phrenology was a somewhat chequered one, but its noble champions persistently and successfully repulsed the bitter antagonism and bigoted assaults of its opponents, and to-day we benefit by their incessant labors and self-denying love. We each have it in our power in a greater or less degree to influence those with whom we are associated. Our responsibilities have increased with added knowledge and will deepen as we further pursue the study and carry it into practical activity. The foundation has been laid the last few weeks; further developments will depend on study and observation. By this only will we be competent to advise and direct those coming under our notice.

The following serves to express my thoughts:

"May every soul that touches mine,
Be it the lightest contact, get therefrom
some good,
Some little grace, some kindly thought,
One aspiration yet unfelt, one bit of
courage
For the darkening sky, one gleam of
faith
To brave the quickening ills of life,
One glimpse of brighter skies beyond
the gathering mists,
To make this life worth while, and
heaven a surer heritage."

PHRENOLOGY AS AN ART.

By Mr. Frederick Koch.

Phrenology is a science, a philosophy, and an art. As an art it enables us to observe individual development. What is art? What is the definition of art? The most frequent and common application of this word is skill. To play an instrument is an art. It is also an art to make or build an instrument. It is an art to build a portrait, a bust, or figure. Some say it is an art to cook. A loftier definition of art is,—the reproduction of the beautiful in Nature, such as the fine arts: painting, sculpture, etc.

The highest definition of art is: To reproduce, or reproduction or expression of the truth in nature. The truth in nature is beautiful.

Dr. Brandenburg, in one of his lectures, dissected a heart, showing the delicate and intricate structure, and called attention to the great strength of the tendons, whereupon he exclaimed: "Isn't this beautiful?" One of the fair students seemed surprised at this remark, and thought it necessary to correct the doctor, saying, "I should consider it wonderful, rather than beautiful."

The doctor, however, reiterated his statement that the heart is beautiful, as well as wonderful. The sense of the beautiful differs and varies as much as our education. If we desire to improve our conception of the beautiful and correct our ideal, truth in nature should be our guiding star.

Phrenology is an art, because it requires skill and experience to observe differences in the outline or shape of the head, and then be able to describe them true to nature. To produce or reproduce a portrait according to the principles of Phrenology, is an art of the highest conception. Phrenology is to portrait painting or modelling what anatomy is to the whole figure. Therefore, the discovery of Phrenology was an event of great advancement to art. In the different departments of art, such as landscape, still life, animal, and figure the human head surpasses them in importance. Therefore, the discovery of Phrenology is an advancement of the highest type of art.

Without anatomy the framework of the body, the bones and muscles as a basis for construction in building up a figure no work of art true to nature can be produced except by close observation or copy from nature. Without Phrenology as a basis the artist cannot build up a bust or a human head true to nature, except by close observation and imitation of nature.

Some time ago an artist in the New York Journal stated that Leonardo da Vinci used for his celebrated painting, "The Last Supper," the same model for the figure of Christ as for Judas. That after a lapse of a few years the model he used for painting the figure of Christ had changed so much and became so degraded as to be a suitable model for Judas. This may be true or not.

From a Phrenological point of view it is to be regarded as very doubtful. We may consider that the expression of the face could change from a noble to a degraded expression, yet no artist being a student of Phrenology can deny that the original nobility could not be traced. There are great changes possible in the brain, and more especially in the physiognomy. But fundamental characteristics, such as descend by inheritance through generations, cannot change in a few years.

Possibly Leonardo da Vinci intended to express a depraved type, rather than a low type in Judas, in which case he would have been true to nature, and this model and his reproduction could be classed in the highest definition of art. On the other hand, if Leonardo da Vinci intended to portray a low and undeveloped type, possessing large Acquisitiveness and Secretiveness, lacking Conscientiousness, Veneration, and Benevolence then he could not have been true to nature by selecting his former model of Christ. His Physiognomy may have been suitable after a few years of debased living, but never could the brain or skull have undergone such fundamental changes. To portray the divine figure of Christ, and also that of the depraved figure of Judas from the same model, is doubtful.

Anatomy brought science into art; so did Phrenology. Michael Angelo demonstrated the importance and necessity of anatomy to art. In years to come Dr. Gall will not only be regarded as the founder of a new science, but will be considered in the same class with Michael Angelo as an apostle of art. The "Pyramids" were constructed with marvellous ingenuity. Yet, in our time, with the science of engineering applied such wonderful constructions are reduced to a science. Through the application of anatomy and Phrenology art has a scientific foundation.

We find the art of sculpture very highly developed in Greece several hundred years before the Christian era. Anatomy and Phrenology were not then known. At least, not sufficiently expounded. Yet they succeeded in establishing an elevated standard of the beautiful by very close observation and copy

from nature and by their highly developed sense of the beautiful.

Why do we find some artists not acquainted with Phrenology? Why is it? Why is it that we find some doctors without a knowledge of this science? There are natural causes for this phenomena. Comparatively speaking, Phrenology is a young science. If we follow its history we notice that time was insufficient to develop a master mind, an artist able to use the existing materials and establish and construct certain fundamental principles or a positive system adapted to art.

It took Dr. Gall fifty years to lay down the corner-stone of the structure; Spurzheim and Combe could not have accomplished any earlier their part. The achievements of the Fowler Brothers, S. R. Wells, and Nelson Sizer are as yet too recent and gigantic to be properly appreciated. Their observations and experiences extended through their entire long and successful lives and required the full length of their career. In the right time a new leader, a new genius, will rise to carry on the grand work, and deliver to future generations enough food to sustain their mental digestion for another period.

In the evolution of the human mind of progress and advancement one hundred years is hardly enough for great accomplishments and already astounding results have really been made. Although at various times, some persons may have been favored exceptions and these possibly had glimpses of the truth of Phrenology or Physiognomy and could judge human character and mind from individual expression, yet, the science of Phrenology is a modern science par excellence. Phrenology could not have been discovered earlier in the history of mankind than it was. The race was not ready for it before, and not advanced enough. At the right time Phrenology was discovered and formed one of the great epochs of progress and civilization.

Phrenology is not only an art and a science to art, but also a key to art. It teaches the prerequisites for an artist. It explains the different inclinations, ability, and department of the individual artist. It explains why one painter revels in scenery and landscape, in ocean waves and beautiful sunsets, or in battles; another in Genre, in animals, children, or the expression of character. Or still another in history. It explains the caricaturist, also the appreciation for the nude in art. It explains why every artist does not excel in portrait painting. All artists require the faculties of Form, Size, Individuality, and Constructive-

ness; and the painter in addition requires Color. According to the development of Ideality the sense of the beautiful will be expressed. Conscientiousness will add its characteristic, and when in harmony with the other faculties will help in finding and expressing the truth of nature. Imitation and Sublimity add to perfection. But there is one faculty necessary for the higher attainments of art. It was the faculty that imparted enchantment to Millet's masterpiece, "Angelus." It is Spirituality which supplies inspiration and intuition and brings life into art. Human nature is a prerequisite for the portrait artist, and in the future he will be a Phrenologist.

While the Phrenologist also should be an artist, the Phrenologist must perceive differences in size and form, and not much can be accomplished if the sense of distinction is missing. It is a paramount necessity for the student of Phrenology to develop the perceptive faculties, or at least, keep them active. It is the lack of the perceptive faculties, or their lack of practice, or the insufficient development of Human Nature which often accounts for the opposition to this science by wise, intelligent people. The essential faculty to the science of Phrenology is Human Nature.

In conclusion, I will give a suggestion to beginners of the cultivation of the perpectives: To judge individual characteristic differences, peculiarities, etc., it is necessary to have a standard. We must have in mind a normally developed pattern, sample, or type, accepted as correct and perfect for a contrast and basis of comparison. The student should impress on his mind the outline of a perfect type. This can be done by mastering drawing the outline of a perfect type many times until able to produce the same form by memory.

"THE HALL OF FAME."

A PROSE POEM.

By Mrs. Anne Imogen Henion.

You have heard of the wonderful "Hall of Fame?" In the Hall are the names of our famous men. When the sun has set upon their work so needed by the world, and yet, completed, the call to higher trusts has come when least expected, and opened wide the portal gates to receive the souls death liberates.

Then in this hall are placed their names, on which we gaze with awe. Their aims, their life, their sacrifice,

their grand achievements help us; but oh! the sorrow of the world's bereavements.

A Hall more famous still I know, where the flowers of thought forever grow. Their birthplace here and inspiration, from which is circled all creation.

I invite you then to be my guest for I know it will prove of interest. I think we'll enter this lower door. To begin and work up from the floor, by wise old heads is said to be the only way in the world to see.

Phalanges, Tarsal, Meta, too, Fibula. Tibia; but that won't do for there's a knee and a femur bone. Having no company it stands alone.

The next is a place where I should say, a table d'hôte dinner is served each day. But I wish to get into the dome of thought and not linger with things that can always be bought.

Let us hurry along for the wonders are here. Let us enter with reverence, trembling, fear.

A tablet to strangers, the first thing I see, of course should be read by you and me.

TABLET.

"This dome the creator in wisdom has wrought. 'Tis made to commemorate each single thought. A guide you will need all its parts to explain, to explore it alone is a task that is vain."

Do you know of any one we can get?

Why, yes; just lately a lady I've met. So broad is her fame that I scarcely need even to mention her name. She kindly consented to give of her store and add to our knowledge, so we entered the door.

GUIDE.

In this part of the dome so marvelously great, is erected a tablet to home and state. 'Tis here you may come if with work you are weary, you're accorded a welcome that never is dreary, for love of child, of home, of state, of horse or dog, or friend or mate, all find a welcome warm and true that helps us all our journey through.

Is there word so great e'er writ by pen as the word of love for our fellow-men? Continuity is next on this tablet above. It stands for stability and not like a dove, forever unsettled, its work never done, but works right along till its laurels are won. I desire to tell of its great progression, but time won't allow of so great a digression. At the top of this dome, just over your head, is the thought that inspires to reverence the dead. Self-esteem, decision, and kind-

ness of thought are behind, and before it, our lives they are wrought. Lower down in the dome, from these thoughts, on each side, justice, hope, trust, will forever abide. But lower down still some tablets are hung that are left to themselves, by poets unsung. They are thoughts of caution, gain, and greed, when largely developed respond to no need. When developed just right, and in moderate degree, build fortunes, in fact everything that we see. And when the perceptive, and reason as well, work harmoniously together, I could not for a spell tell half of the work of this marvellous power.

No wonder their names are inscribed in this tower. Can you realize, friends, for a moment, you're brought to the chambers of inspired, infinite thought? Cast the mind's eye for a while o'er the earth. Enumerate some of the achievements of worth. Our "flat-iron" and sub-way are things of to-day. The wireless messages, common you say? Yes, but consider the source of their birth. Glance backward at Watt at home by his hearth. The cause and effect in his reasoning mind found a way the two ends of the earth to bind. And Newton, another whose mind you will find is of this very same reasoning kind. There's Bell, and Morse, their minds employed, the fruits of whose labors are still enjoyed. There's practical Edison working away, adapting, inventing, from day to day. Philanthropy, too, has tablet hung here. Don't fail to gaze long on this tablet. Draw near. There are galleries of art and the Margaret Louise, where women who work may repose at their ease. The Carnegie libraries the country adorn, his kindness is ceaseless as night and morn. These works are a few that come under my pen of the thoughts and deeds of noble men. What a power is ours then! What good we may do when we learn of each tablet its meaning so true.

While reasoning thus, I turned to our guide, who was standing alert, quite close to my side, and said, "Can you tell me will there ever be a tablet placed here in this Hall for me?" She replied, "The whole world is commemorate here, whether good or bad, or far or near; their influence spreading the wide world o'er, including the rich as well as the poor. So your tablet forever may hang in sight and say to the world, 'I have failed to do right.' But it may, if you choose, hang as plainly in view and say to the world, 'I evil eschew.'"

"We each have a dome, we can make what we will, for the brain is the man, not our ill-fitting bodies, nor any one of our numerous hobbies."

I heard some one speak, so looking around to see who had spoken, a doctor I found. He gave us knowledge, the latest and best, and then many others rewarded our quest. They told us of truth, wisdom, and power, and advised us to make of this dome a bower.

There's one I must mention who came in our way that told us how silly, indeed, 'twas to say that of all God's creatures man is the least. To prove his assertion he gave us a feast, or rather a glimpse from the time of creation, tracing man down to our own grand nation.

Long ere this, kind friends, you have guessed, no doubt, what this Hall is I am talking about. The Hall is your body the dome your head.

The good we accomplish is not when we're dead, but a blessing now to some one given, each moment and hour we have to live. Then when our life on earth is done, a tablet far better than any one erected in marble in the "Hall of Fame" will be erected to our name, and our tablet then will the mind engage and love will be our heritage.

ANIMAL INTELLIGENCE.

By Miss Bella Brake.

In the first of our anatomical proofs of Phrenology we are told that, "Those animals that possess the most complex brains exhibit the greatest number of instincts." Again, the greater the number of folds or convolutions there are in the brain of an animal, the greater is the intelligence of that animal. This just reminds me of my brother's dog, Punch, that his brain must have a large number of folds, because, if he is asked, "How do you get on in the world, Punch?" he will immediately turn round and bite his tail, thus illustrating the old saying, "Make both ends meet." He will also, when told, go out into the garden and bring the morning paper. Desmoulins tells us that the number of convolutions there are in the dog's brain exceeds, by six or eight times, those of the cat, and so this accounts for intelligence being greater in the dog than in the cat.

We are also told that size without quality does not give power, so from this we see that although the brains of the monkey and dog are smaller than those of the ox and ass, yet the former approach nearer to man in regard to their intellectual faculties.

We will now consider some of the intellectual faculties, and see how they are developed in the lower animals. Let us first take form. Some dogs and horses remember a person who has been absent

for a year or two, while others will forget all about the persons.

The faculty of Locality is strong in many of the lower animals; they find their way as by instinct; if carried a long distance, even over a tortuous route, and so caged that they cannot see out, on being set free they will start back and often make a direct line for home. One case presents itself to me, in which a pony was taken a long way from its native place and between twelve and fifteen months afterward made its way right back. Professor L. Bianchi, of Milan, found that after the destruction of the cortex of the prefrontal lobes in dogs and monkeys not only was memory, attention, and judgment impaired, but the animals did not recognize either the places or persons with whom they had been previously familiar. Swallows and other birds migrate from one climate to another at certain seasons of the year, which is attributed by Dr. Gall to periodical and involuntary excitement of the organ of Locality.

Among the animals the tones uttered are comparatively simple and correspond with the simplicity of their nature; yet unquestionably these simple utterances serve the purpose of language and are instinctively understood by animals of the same class. Every sheep knows the bleat of its own lamb, though it may be in the midst of a flock which is composed of thousands; every cow knows the call of its calf. Is not this language?

Time is also found in animals. Mr. Southey, in his "Omniana," relates two instances of dogs who had acquired such a knowledge of time as would enable them to count the days of the week. He says: "My grandfather had one which trudged two miles every Saturday to cater for himself in the shambles. I know another more extraordinary and well-authenticated example. A dog which had belonged to an Irishman, and was sold by him in England, would never touch a morsel of meat upon Friday." Dr. Vimont thinks it impossible to doubt that the lower animals possess the faculty of appreciating time, and he relates several facts in support of this opinion.

Combe says that it is difficult to determine whether or not the faculty of numbers exists in animals. The dog, Punch, that has been mentioned before, will, if he is told to sit up and a piece of biscuit is placed on his nose, not touch that biscuit until the number "three" is said, whether it is counted consecutively or not. Of course he has been told at the beginning that he must not touch it until "three" is said.

It would seem that scientists are not agreed as to whether the lower animals possess the power of reasoning or not. One gentleman says: "A low organ of Causality may be seen in many of the lower animals where reason aids instinct to form simple combinations in the application of simple causes to produce desired results." The following fact would appear to strengthen the theory that some animals possess the power of reasoning, at least to a small degree. An Australian dog on a sheep-farm, where sheep had to be killed for the use of the laboring men, would, on seeing the last of the mutton taken out of the slaughter-house, invariably go to the paddock without being directed, bring the killing sheep and yard them up ready for the butcher.

It cannot be disputed but that some of the dumb animals have a large degree of intelligence. The Phrenological proofs quoted above, apply to human beings as well as the lower animals. We have not, however, compared man's intelligence with that of the brute world, for we know that he is, or should be, infinitely superior to the most intelligent of the lower creation, which was given for his use. Man, who was created in the image and likeness of God himself, is in the possession of an immortal soul.

TEMPERAMENTAL DIFFERENCES.

By Mr. Oscar Lee Pyles.

"Temperament, considered in its physical aspect, is a state of body depending upon certain combinations of the various systems of the organs and certain functional conditions affecting them."

By the latest writers on the subject, these organs have been classed according to their function into three grand systems, which are: the motive, or mechanical, the vital or nutritive, and mental or nervous; any one of which predominating gives rise to a corresponding temperament. We have then the motive temperament depending upon the predominance of the motive or mechanical system, the vital temperament depending upon the predominance of the vital or nutritive system, and the mental temperament depending upon the predominance of the brain or nervous system.

Now, on the proportion of the development of each of these systems are dependent the great temperamental differences. As we cast our eyes about us we cannot fail to notice the vast differences among human beings. In vain may we seek to find two persons exactly alike. We find the greatest resemblance among

members of the same family, and especially between twins; but even in the last case there is a manifest difference which we cannot fail to see when we become acquainted with them. Their parents, or the members of the immediate family do not mistake Mary for Sally, or Sally for Mary.

When we compare the different members of various families we find that the difference is greater than between members of the same family.

Extending our comparison to the various nations of the same race we find this difference greatly augmented. Greater still do we find these differences between the various races of mankind.

These comparisons between the members of the same family, families of the same nation, and nationalities of the same race will apply more forcibly to the Caucasian race (though they by no means fail to apply to the others) for in no other race do we find so great a difference in its components as in this.

The Indians are, as a rule, very much alike; so are the Mongolians; and the same is true of the Ethiopians. The higher the civilization, the finer the organization, and the more highly cultured, the greater are these differences. We find by observation that, as a general rule, certain brain developments accompany each of the temperaments, and that different persons with a corresponding development of brain and body invariably manifest similar characteristics. This fact is being gradually recognized by the people in general, even though they will not admit Phrenology to be a true science. We do not unfrequently read in our newspapers and magazines of a person having the artistic temperament; or of a person being of a poetic or an athletic temperament, etc., etc. No sane person will deny that these differences exist, and if people would only take a little trouble to observe, they would surely be convinced that they signify something.

If those who doubt Phrenology would only apply its principles to their daily observations they would soon find that: "Differences of external form are the measure of pre-existing differences of internal character," and the science of Phrenology (as well as Physiognomy) would in a very short time be as universally recognized as the science of mathematics, astronomy, medicine, or any other. But there are too many, alas! whose Phrenological developments too clearly indicate that they are too narrow-minded to admit that there can be truth in anything which they know nothing about, and thus they go through the world "doubting Thomases," de-

prived of the benefits which a knowledge of the subject would afford them.

"Ignorance is the greatest barrier to progress, and old thought the greatest enemy to new thought."

Temperamental differences, as before stated, are due to the proportion in which the primary temperaments enter into the constitution. We would naturally, therefore, expect to find these differences the greatest among the nations or races where the greatest variety of combinations is to be found; and the greatest similarity in those nations and races whose people approach the nearest to the pure temperaments. Such we find to be the case. No race presents as great a variety of combinations of the primary temperaments as the Caucasian. The other races approach much nearer to a pure temperament. Since certain characteristics and powers accompany each temperament it is evident that the nearest approach to perfection is to be attained through an equal development of all the primary temperaments.

Two of our great men, whose memory the nation reveres—Washington and McKinley—had well-balanced temperaments.

I do not mean to convey the impression that there cannot be greatness without an evenly balanced temperament, for such is not the case; but for equal greatness in all directions, the well-balanced temperament would be required.

As the American nation is made up of people from every nation on the face of the globe, we should naturally expect to find here the greatest variety of temperamental combinations. Whether such is the case travellers over the world may judge. In the scale of intellectual development the Americans will by no means stand at the bottom.

These temperamental differences are necessary for the well-being of mankind and the advancement of civilization. Where the least temperamental differences exist there is a tendency to degenerate.

In the evil consequences attending the intermarriage of relatives we have an example of the consequences of a lack of temperamental difference between the parties. The longer these intermarriages are continued the more alike in temperament posterity becomes, till extinction of the family breaks the monotony. It is all important, therefore, that marriage should not take place between persons of the same temperament. These temperamental differences are by no means confined to the human race.

Descending in the scale of development we find that, next to man, the do-

mestic animals exhibit the greatest variety of temperamental differences. Though the differences are not so great in these compared with man, they are not wanting. Here we find the large-boned, muscular (motive) dray horse and the long, slender, delicate (mental) race-horse; and we learn that their characteristics are in exact correspondence with their developments. We do not look for power and endurance in the race-horse, nor do we look for speed and quickness of action in the dray-horse, but we apply the universal law, "That size, other things being equal, is a measure of power, and that length indicates and causes action and intensity."

We find these differences very great among dogs, but not so great, however, among sheep, swine, and poultry.

The same rule holds good here as in the case of man, that the finer the organization and the higher the culture, the greater the differences.

In wild animals there is not observable very much difference between those of the same species. "Every tiger," says Dr. Jacques, "has the bilious-motive temperament, though there may be individual differences in the strength of its development; every opossum has the vital temperament, and every deer has the mental or nervous temperament."

The lower in the grade of intelligence the smaller do these differences appear, until finally we cannot distinguish one from another of the same species. Very few, if any, could distinguish a mouse they had seen before if it were again seen amongst fifteen or twenty others, without a very close observation. Though we cannot notice much difference in these creatures there is at the same time a marked difference. It is said that if a stray bee tries to introduce himself into a hive composed of from twenty thousand to eighty thousand bees, he is immediately recognized and driven out or killed.

According to the best authorities on the subject, certain conditions of living, diet, climate, occupation, exercise, etc., all have a tendency to produce certain temperamental conditions. We may expect therefore, by strictly observing these conditions to change our entire constitution, and bring about the desired temperamental condition.

CHARACTER THOUGHTS.

By Miss Ada Della Alma Jocoy.

Any aged Phrenologist will tell us that a life-time's devotion to the science yet leaves much undone and much unthought of; what then shall be said of

the young man or woman who, in the beginning of an uncertain career, endeavors to point out the way for his contemporaries to follow? The writer does not wish to attempt such an unwise course, yet in the three years' study she has given to this "science of life" many thoughts have proved of practical benefit to herself, and others are waiting for a deeper and richer experience to demonstrate. If some of these thoughts or even one, proves to be of any suggestive influence in the future career of each of her classmates and young co-workers, then the purpose of this effort will have been realized, to her very deep satisfaction.

In the beginning we need most fully to realize that each mistake of ours will be counted not only against us, but against Phrenology. The great cause of much of the disbelief in this great science to-day lies not in the science itself, but in the fact that we have not enough great Phrenologists like Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, Sizer, the Fowlers, and our own inspirers, Drs. Drayton and Brandenburg, Miss Fowler, and the other members of the faculty. When we have more forceful, honest, upright promoters in the field we will find true Phrenology well disseminated and well received.

If, then, it be true that a measure of failure is due to those who practise the science rather than to Phrenology itself, it is also true that the success of its promoters is not theirs alone, but is success for the science itself. When we gain applause and recognition as expert character delineators, which I hope we may all do, we need to count every compliment to ourselves as one for us and two for Phrenology.

In this new work of ours we need to remember that we have to cope with cultured ignorance. Some persons may give us a courteous, well-bred hearing, but we should not be so filled with self-appreciation as to think courtesy necessarily means acquiescence. Our least difficulties come from both extremes of mental development. It is the conservative, stay-at-home, wait-a-while-and-see sort of person who offers the greatest resistance to all progressive views. Without a certain degree of conservatism the world would go to pieces. We should be thankful we have a conservative element to deal with, because throughout the history of any science conservatism has always been opposed to the progress of any new or startling departure. A very popular book rarely stands as a monument to future generations, but dies in its infancy. "Young genius dies early." Great progress of

life comes only with slow development. We have to be grateful that Phrenology has been progressing slowly but surely, rather than too widely and too soon accepted, for compared with its sphere of usefulness it is yet in its infancy. We must be glad when we meet criticism and vituperation, for it shows that the conservatives are getting "waked up." We should be rejoicing that Gaul, Spurzheim, Combe, and the Fowlers have borne the brunt of hard criticism and have successfully paved the road for us by thus braving the opposition of the leaders of the world's intellectual thought, and we have them to thank to-day for the ardent supporters we have had from most of the intelligent, progressive, scientific men of the century that is past. Our own faculty and their co-workers are making the way still easier for us by winning to our side the great scientific men of the day.

Let us, then, with due gratitude for those who have preceded us, prepare ourselves to win for our science the approval of the foremost scientists to come in this new century just begun, taking up the work where others are leaving off, and putting all our new, young vigor into the furtherance of our beloved work. In this we need much self-reliance, yet each convert we gain must be hailed as a victory for the science we are endeavoring to advance and perfect. We cannot with justice put ourselves up as more than humble exponents of the great truths made practical by our predecessors. It is a duty we owe to them to further promulgate and, if possible, perfect their views.

We should never attempt to apologize for Phrenology; it has its shortcomings like every young science, but it is worthy of our best support. Emerson says: "Complaint is confession"—and again, "The reward of a thing well done is to have done it." "Fear when your friends say to you that you have done well, and say it through; but when they stand with uncertain, timid looks of respect and half-dislike, and must suspend their judgment for years to come, you may begin to hope. Those who live to the future must always appear selfish to those who live for the present."

We do not claim for Phrenology perfection, but we hope some day in the not-distant future to see it wholly vindicated and upheld by all great scientists and accorded the place it deserves and which it is gradually obtaining for itself on its own merits. It is not a theory only; it is a practical science; it is usable.

We cannot always be successful; we must expect a certain amount of personal failure. Those who have sinned or failed in life know better than any others the degree of difference between the life they lead and the one they should lead and the one they might have led, had circumstances been different. So if failure comes to us in our work let us span with our minds the depth of our fall, and if will-power be not deficient success may be ours in a great measure through this realization. There is nothing like suffering to teach us the value of happiness, nothing like failure to teach the value of success.

Another thought I wish to bring out is the necessity of remembering that intellectual capacity is not to be measured alone by sensitiveness to new impressions or brilliancy of perception. Brightness may be compared to the froth of a passing wave, to be seen by all, while the depths below are ever uniform and are fathomable by only a chosen few. The truly great have depth of intellect as well as breadth, and the modesty which is ever by the side of greatness is like the veil in the sanctuary, hiding from all but the high-priest the glories of the walls beyond.

In closing I think a few of Emerson's thoughts will be far better than any of mine, and my readers will, I hope, obtain from him some of the inspiration and help he has given me. In his insight into human nature he was a true, if an unconscious, Phrenologist. He says: "Men in all ways are better than they seem. They like flattery for the moment, but they know the truth for their own. It is a foolish cowardice which keeps us from trusting them, and speaking to them rude truth. They resent your honesty for an instant, they will thank you for it always."

Now as to ourselves within ourselves. We, as exponents of the science of life, need to have character ourselves. If we fail in that, just so far does Phrenology fail. Emerson has a helpful thought for us here: "There are many eyes that can detect and honor the prudent and household virtues; there are many that can discern Genius on his starry track, though the mob is incapable; but when that love which is all-suffering, all-abstaining, all-aspiring, which has vowed to itself that it will be a wretch and also a fool in this world sooner than soil its white hands by any compliances, comes into our streets and houses—only the pure and aspiring can know its face, and the only compliment they can pay is to own it."

KNOW THYSELF.

By Margaret Isabel Cox.

The Eastertide of Truth is here.
Truth is awakened and a Seer,
Our Gall, the Master, Gall, the Good,
Who proved Mankind a Brotherhood,
Who century ago arose,
Who thought, and did his thoughts dis-

close,
Our Gall speaks unto you and me,
That Selfdivinity is, we
Our best Creation if we choose.
God is the Giver and we lose
The Gift or hallow it at will.
Religion's Handmaid waits until
We will to be ere she doth bring
For our desire her offering.

O, Eastern Star, that rose one day
To lead the Wise Men far away
From wonted path unto the place
Of Natal Truth! O, Wisdom Grace,
That spake to Man and bade him know
How Self is Knowledge, bade him go
With Selfhood unto Truth's fair shrine
And there Truth's lesson-creed divine,
The "Know Thyself!" O, Eastern
Star,

O, Guiding Star of Life afar,
The Message Oracle art thou
Of Truth! Thou ledest Man, and now!

Phrenology, in time not far
I see thy shining Eastern Star
Above thy Natal Place, o'er sea,
Within the Land of Gall! To thee
Upon that Day the World shall give
Its homage, and thy name shall live
Within its heart, thy fame be known
Unto all Men. Not thine alone;
For on that Day of future time,
When Truth sings Jubilate Chime,
Shall be enlimned in purest gold
The names of thy Immortals bold,
The names of thy Defenders brave,
Thy stanch Apostles who self gave;
And 'neath each Apostolic name
Shall be engraved on scroll of fame
Theirs who were led by voice or pen
To thee. Phrenology, all Men,
The low of station, great of earth,
Shall on that Day know of thy worth.

Apostles and Defenders! All
Disciples of Immortal Gall!
Mayhap 'tis given them to-night
To look upon this scene from height
Above, to list the harvest chime,
To see the sheaves of harvest-time
Sown by their hands from hour of morn
Till life's evetide, in Error's scorn.

Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, and Fowler,
Wells,

And Sizer, Holbrook! Each name tells
Of sacrifice for Truth's dear sake
That Man from Ignorance awake

To find himself a Monarch King.
So, while we Jubilate sing
E'enmost we see on pictured face
Of Pioneers, who these walls grace,
A benediction smile benign
Upon Phrenology's fair shrine.

O, Mother of Phrenology!
O, Brothers of rare memory!
(The Fowlers, blessed be the name
For good to Man!) ye look from frame
And in the silence to us speak
Of dauntless Truth; ye bid us seek
All devious ways of life and make
Them fairer, brighter, for Truth's sake.
Give us of loving faith that soars!
Give us spirit kin to yours!

Above us the Immortal Dead,
The Pioneers of Truth! We tread
Upon their very footfalls. Here
They toiled for Truth, nor Doubt nor
Fear

Did vanquish them. Here Daughter of
A noble Sire has work of love.
By hands rest-folded 'twas begun
And not till even's set of sun
Will task be ended. This the place
Where Man with Self stands face to face.

Does Man seek wealth, position, fame
Or freedom from the bond of shame,
His soul by weaknesses weighed down?
Aspiring, does he seek a crown?
Seek happiness and sweet content
In love, dear love? Does he repent
Of waywardness and seek the right?
In lowly vale long for the height?
Is he awakened from the dream
Of Self-Contentment? Does the gleam
Of shining Truth fall 'thwart his life,
Environed by Fate, with thorns rife?

Then Man must will ere he may find
Position, fame or wealth of Mind.
Aye, Man must will to break the bands
That fetter him. With his own hands
Must he pluck thorns from out his way;
And with these very thorns he may
Arouse his waking, longing Soul
To find right place, to crowning goal.

Phrenology! Give heed to her!
The Selfhood's true Intrepreter!
Queen of the Sciences! Her throne
Is not within this Fane alone
But in thy heart and in my life.
We need not turn from calm or strife
To search for her in hidden way.
She is thy Friend and mine to-day,
But we must heed her message. Aye,
If e'er we reach the mountain high
Our feet must pass the mountain-side
With dear Phrenology, our Guide.

The Class of Nineteen-hundred-two
Gives pledge-allegiance to be true
In service of Phrenology.
From near and far we came. Here we

Have heard the clash of battle fought
 'Tween Truth and Error. 'Twas our lot,
 Our happy lot, to listen to
 Truth's Messengers. And so to you,
 Apostles of Immortal Gall,
 Our Teachers, do we Classmates all
 Bear gratitude. To us ye bore
 Truths that shall linger when we pore
 O'er doubting thoughts of doubting
 Men.

Your words shall be our answer then.

Thou who dost do thy Father's will,
 Thou who dost here the wish fulfill
 Of him who called thee "Daughter," we
 Would pledge our promise-vow to thee,
 Would give our consecration-word
 In mem'ry of the Truths that stirred
 Our hearts, that led us to the shrine
 Of dear Phrenology divine.

Classmates, we came from far and near;
 Were strangers; friends now in bonds
 dear.

Here for the moment do we wait
 Ere passing thro' the portal-gate
 To future task. Here our pathways
 Diverge apart for coming days.
 So ere we part let us make vow
 With Teachers, Friends, and let us now
 Renew our pledge. Did not one day
 Phrenology come to our way?
 Did come in blessing? Shall not you
 And I whom she has loved be true
 To covenantal vow and give
 Her promise for the lives we live?

Phrenology, this hour we do
 Our creed, our covenant renew;
 Phrenology, we do believe
 That as we give do we receive;
 Believe Divinity Divine;
 Believe in Nature's smile benign;
 Believe in Brotherhood of Man;
 Believe 'tween Brain and Man is span
 That Truth may pass; believe we may
 Each find a path, each find a way;
 Believe in Self and in Self's might;
 Believe Phrenology and right.

And this our pledge; our vow we give
 Our covenantal vow. To live
 For Man, our Brother; Self to know;
 To see the Good in Friend and Foe;
 To speak for thee by voice or pen;
 To make thy Truths known to all Men;
 To know the Self—Soul, Body, Mind;
 To know the Self; to know Mankind.

THE VALEDICTORY.

By Mr. Robert W. Curtis.

Mr. President, Members of the Faculty, Fellow-Students, and Friends of the American Institute of Phrenology:—Another year-stone in the history of this Institute has been reached. Before the

clock strikes midnight it will have faded into the past. But as the year merges with the many previous years into a memory that will never become dim to the followers of Phrenology, the best portion of life stretches forth on the vast plain before us who belong to the graduating class of 1902. Our work has only just begun, even though we have worked, worked, worked, and been drilled, drilled, drilled for seven long weeks in the teachings of what those more advanced than we have proclaimed the greatest of sciences.

Words fail me, Mr. President, and members of the faculty, in expressing to you the depth of the gratitude of the class for such an institution as the American Institute of Phrenology—a gratitude that as a flame in the bosom of every student will never, I am sure, die out. In this Institute the greatest wonders of man may be learned. What grander, nobler, and sublimer science than the mysteries of man!

Newton may have discovered specific gravity; Franklin, electricity; and Galileo, the wonders of the heavens; but when Gall discovered and located the various faculties of the mind, he gave to the world something that was far beyond all other discoveries, because of its direct benefit to mankind. Gall was scoffed at and attacked by those who refused to accept his discoveries; yet truth is truth and cannot be exterminated, even in the face of the most terrific canonading of skeptics. To-day Phrenology has grown to such proportions that we see the greatest of the world's anatomists and physiologists practically admitting its truth.

As we trace the history of Phrenology from Gall down through the ages of time, we see Spurzheim, Combe, the Fowlers, Mr. and Mrs. Wells, and Sizer. These all continued the fight which Gall began and have gone to their rest. And while our hearts go out to them for the great work they did, we turn to you, Mr. President and co-workers, you who are among the living and still battling for the greatest of sciences, to thank you from the bottom of our hearts for perpetuating the American Institute of Phrenology. It is due to this institution, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, that we are here to-night better, both physically and mentally, than when we became students. We are glad that we can now join you in the work that is so close to your hearts, and as we go forth to swell the ranks of the hundreds gone before, we hope to give you the sustaining help of our most enthusiastic and untiring zeal.

To the friends of Phrenology who are

present, and to others who are here perhaps for the first time, it may be of interest to hear of the breadth of the work of the Institute. This work is not confined to this city, nor to this country, nor to America and England, nor to America, England, and France. It is confined only within the walls of the seas of the earth. Across water and land from Australia have come four ladies, and from Brazil, in South America, has come one gentleman, all of whom are members of this class. I think it a glowing tribute to the grandeur and glory of the science of Phrenology that these should have journeyed so many thousands of miles to become students here. On behalf of us who come from different sections of the United States, I desire to compliment them upon their unusual studiousness and the example they set us.

The hour is getting late. Yet we pause for a few moments to linger over the memories of our student days here. Dr. Brandenburg, the President, has given us his best instruction on hygiene. In fact, it could not have been improved upon. Further, he has, with chalk in hand, given us his inimitable Niagara movement on the blackboard. We thank you, Doctor, for your efforts to instill the foundation of hygiene in our craniums.

Miss Fowler, the Vice-President, has been most faithful and devoted in her teaching. We have learned to love her. She has had much of the practical side of the science in hand, and not a day has gone by that we have not sat under her instruction. In fact, our relations with her, because of the many subjects she has handled, have been closer and more continuous than with any other member of the faculty. We thank you, Miss Fowler, for the care with which you have instructed us and the way in which you lightened the burden of study.

And Dr. Drayton! Tall, commanding, good-natured, and expressive, we shall not forget the way he lectured on the historical side of Phrenology. We thank you, Doctor, for your efforts in our behalf.

Then there is Dr. Gardner, who lectured on anatomy and physiology. We always looked forward to his coming. He made us study, too. Once he came unawares and the question, "What is histology?" came to us like a shock out of the very depths of the earth. If he will excuse us for a seemingly absurd method by which his name and face will ever be fresh to our memories, we will say that we have formed an association

between the letters G and H—Gardner and Histology. To you, Doctor, we express our gratitude.

I must not forget the Rev. Dr. Hyde, who so kindly laid down the fundamental principles by which we can obtain a good, clear tone of voice. Some one has said that while Demosthenes put pebbles in his mouth and warbled beside the roaring waters, Dr. Hyde tells his pupils to cast the pebbles out of their mouths. Dr. Hyde, you furnished us in your short stay with a diversion which brought cheer and sunshine into our hearts. We thank you.

To Dr. King, Dr. Shepard, his daughter, Miss Shepard, Dr. Sibley, Dr. Cora M. Ballard, Dr. McGuire, Mr. Rockwood, the Rev. C. J. Adams and Mr. Tiers, all of whom we had the pleasure of hearing, we extend our thanks.

And now, classmates, we are going out into a field new to us. We will encounter obstacles. What we have learned here should enable us to overcome them. We have the key to the reading of character. Let us stand firm. There will be those who will ridicule the "bumps," as they call them. Let us be charitable to such ones, who in the using of the word "bumps" show their ignorance of Phrenology. I met a man the other day—a fat, pudgy school-teacher, to whom I spoke of Phrenology. He lost control of himself in a moment and, throwing both hands in the air, he shouted that it was all humbug. And he was a learned man, too, lacking, however, the charitableness to believe that there were other truths in the world besides those he knew.

Just one more point. It has been said that Phrenology is opposed to religion, and that it brings worship down to a distinctly material basis. We know this to be false. I will confess that upon coming here I was somewhat skeptical on the matter, even though Henry Ward Beecher and other learned men of the pulpit had been staunch adherents of the science. But I want to say that investigation has proved to my satisfaction that Phrenology and religion go hand in hand, and with the knowledge which Phrenology gives me the grand and glorious religion of Jesus Christ seems more grand and glorious than it ever appeared before.

Mr. President, and other members of the faculty, classmates, friends and guests of Phrenology, we part. Some of us may never meet in this world again, as we shall be separated by seas and continents. But wherever we are, let us stand firm for the science that we have been studying. One and all, farewell.

REVIEWS.

"Atala, an American Idyl, and Other Poems," by Anna Olecott Commelin. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.—Price, \$1.00.—This little volume makes an excellent Christmas gift, and it is so charmingly written that every one will be pleased with it who reads it. It is a poetic dramatization of the work of Chateaubriand, and is tastefully gotten up. The book consists of seventy-six pages, and the little poems are so beautiful and varied in character that we are sure it will find a welcome place in many homes at this season. The poem on "Faces," although it contains but three verses, is an exquisite outburst of sentiment that any mother would have been proud to write had she the ability to do so. We quote the last verse:

"But the faces that are nearest, and the
faces that are dearest
Are the true, the tender faces that our
trust and loving win;
Then, when comes to them the shading,
when the roses will be fading,
Like the vase, with light illumined,
shall we see the soul within."

Another poem, called "If I Were You," is an excellent piece of advice. It begins with:

"If I were you, I'd see my path of duty,
So straight and plain, without a curve
or bend,
And walk upon it, without swerve or
falter,
From life's beginning straightway to
its end.
I'd be so strong, so faithful, and so true,
I would, if I were you."

The first piece, called "Atala," shows dramatic ability. Those who have read Mrs. Commelin's books from the time when Fowler & Wells first began to publish them, will agree with us that this last expression of her talent is more convincing than ever, that she possesses the true talent for poetry. The book can be obtained from Fowler & Wells Co., and they would like to have a large number of orders sent in before the new year.

"How Baldy Won the County Seat," by Rev. Charles Josiah Adams.—Published by F. Tennyson Neely, New York.—Price, \$1.25.—The writer is the author of the famous little book called "Where is My Dog," and "The Matterhorn-head." This reverend gentleman has made so close a study of animal intelli-

gence that he advocates the theory and promulgates the idea that it is possible for an animal to possess a soul. From one and another lately—always among those who come in constant touch with animals—the same thought has been expressed.

The book before us, called "How Baldy Won the County Seat," introduces the adventures of a young clergyman and his horse in the West, some thirty years ago. The writer spent seventeen of the best years of his life in this part of the country, residing in its cities, driving over its plains, climbing its mountains, sleeping by its camp-fires, and in this way making a thorough study of the men who live such a wild or, more correctly speaking, rough, life as the West pictured thirty years ago. He knew such men as Buffalo Bill and Jessie James and recognized their lives as being whiter than many whom he knew were anxious to paint them black. He is an appropriate man to visit such conditions of life and to do good to men in such a region of the country. On page 204, Baldy, the horse, is described to full effect. The fact that the Rev. Charles J. Adams has written so much on animal psychology and has received so many letters from friends and editors on this phase of his work, makes them take it for granted that he could not write in any other line, consequently it is to be supposed that he knew a horse when he saw one. He is, therefore, at home when writing such a book. On page 41, in his chapter on "The Dog-Sermon," it is not unnatural that the writer should introduce such a subject. The story throughout is worth reading, and will do many a person good and awaken ideas that may not have found their way into the lives of those who have never given a thought to the intelligence of dumb animals. The reverend gentleman says that, should any one, through reading it, be made more merciful to either a horse or a clergyman, he would be thankful. The book is published in a popular style, is easily read, nicely printed, and contains about 350 pages, and can be obtained from Fowler & Wells Co.

SCIENTIFIC PIIRENOLOGY.

On going to press we have been forwarded an announcement of a new book, which is to be shortly issued from the press by Bernard Hollander, M.D., au-

thor of "The Mental Functions of the Brain," called "Scientific Phrenology." The announcement states that the book is based on the most recent researches into the functions of the brain and has no connection with the bump-theory, which is commonly supposed to constitute Phrenology. It furnishes a key to human character, enabling us to understand ourselves and to apply our knowledge to the education of the young and the treatment of the criminal and insane. No special technical knowledge is required to test the author's deductions and observations. It has over 100 illustrations.

The following is the contents of the book:—I. What is the use of a Brain?—II. How to Estimate Human Character by the Brain Organization.—III. Brain-Action modified by the Bodily Constitution.—IV. Relations between Brain and Skull in Normal Individuals.—V. The Frontal Lobes, Anterior Part, or Prefrontal Lobes; 1. The Lower Segment; 2.

The Upper Segment.—VI. The Frontal Lobes, Superior Part; 3. The Anterior Segment; 4. Posterior Segment.—VII. The Temporal Lobes; 1. Lower Segment.—VIII. The Temporal Lobes (continued); 2. Upper Segment.—IX. The Parietal Lobes; 1. The Lower Segment; 2. The Upper Segment.—X. The Occipital Lobes.—XI. The Cerebellum.—XII. Morality and Extent of our Liberty.—XIII. The Psychology of Criminals and the Prevention of Crime.—XIV. The Recognition and Treatment of the Early Stages of Insanity.—XV. The Brain-Organization and Mental Characteristics of Women.—XVI. The Education of Children according to their Brain-Organization.—XVII. Other Applications of a Scientific Phrenology.—XVIII. An Appeal for Liberty of Investigation.

The book can be ordered through Fowler & Wells Co.

We feel sure that the book will find a ready sale wherever the Phrenological Journal travels.

AT CHRISTMASTIDE.

Margaret Isabel Cox.

The white wings of Peace bear the message afar

That Faith has a kinship with Angels above,

That Hope's radiant, beautiful Bethlehem Star

Is undimmed fore'er o'er the birth-place of Love.

As unto the shepherds of Judean hill

Faith's Angel e'er hover with pinions of light,

And bear thee a message of peace and good-will,

Hope's Bethlehem Star shine in darkness of night.

Faith guide thee, Hope star thee, Love crown thee for aye;

May gladness and joy thy blest portion e'er be;

The Angel of Christmastide vigil thy way;

Life give naught but peace and good-will unto thee.

FIELD NOTES.

The following Phrenologists are located in the cities mentioned giving examinations and lectures: W. G. Alexander, Whatcom, Washington; Geo. M. Binks, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; C. F. Boger, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. W. Barber, Globe, Arizona; E. A. Bradley, Buffalo, Minnesota; John W. Brooks, Brantford, Ont., Canada; M. M. Cody, Montalba, Texas; D. H. Campbell Ottawa, Ont., Canada; I. L. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.; Ira

W. Ely, Des Moines, Iowa; Allen Had-dock, San Francisco, Cal.; J. M. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill.; H. H. Hinman, Fort Worth, Texas; Ira L. Guilford, Los Angeles, Cal.; George Morris, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. B. Mohler, Dillsburg, Pa.; A. P. Morse, Minneapolis, Minn.

We have recently had a call from Mr. D. F. McDonald, graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, who was on his way to Pennsylvania.

the community will certainly reap its reward and reflect credit on each individual who has taken part in such work, whether he is aware of it or not. The stage has its votaries; art and music can count their admirers by thousands; is it not due to "The science of man" that we bend ourselves more strenuously to the task of convincing the public through lectures, examinations, and literature, of the greater importance of Human Science and Human Nature than even art, music, or the drama?

In the coming year we hope to make our Journal more inviting than in the past, by more fully illustrating our articles, by taking up the various special features of the face and of character, as it is manifested in its totality. We hope to make our Hygienic and Health Notes more largely interesting, although we have to admit our great loss in the death of our valued friend, Dr. Holbrook. Finally we purpose bringing our magazine up to date in its subject matter.

We invite your friendly and scientific co-operation in our efforts. We want all to feel the glow and satisfaction of adding something to the interest and development of the subject, for we have found by experience that those who take part and help in any matter are generally the ones who enjoy the results the most; but those who sit and look on and only criticise the efforts that have been made are not so enthusiastic, nor do they appreciate the efforts that have been put forth by those who have been hard at work. Let us break down the bulwarks of apathy and set up in their place a record worthy to be sustained in the twentieth century's advancement.

Our wish for you all is, that your Christmas cheer may be abundant, and that as you gather around your family hearths you may have a full degree of charity for one another's weaknesses because of the knowledge that you have respecting his or her characteristics.

A merry Christmas to all.

"HOW THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY WILL SETTLE ONCE AND FOR ALL THE QUESTION OF WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS ANYTHING IN THE SCIENCE OF BUMPS."

In a recent issue of a popular paper the statement was made that the Ethnological Bureau at Washington was about to receive 4,000 human skulls. The paper sympathetically adds, "Is there a definite relation between the shape of the head and general characteristics?" "Is Phrenology a science?"

While the writer of the article does not appear to have found out that these questions have ever been fully or satisfactorily answered, he says they are of scientific importance, and he indicates that the National Government will seek to solve them.

It is stated that one of the tests with the large collection of human crania, which is expected to yield important data, is the accurate measurement of the brain chamber's cubical area. For this a most delicate method has been devised by Dr. Washington Matthews, of the regular army.

It may interest our readers to learn how Dr. Matthews expects to solve the above questions. First, he is going to wash each skull carefully and allow it to dry several weeks, or until it weighs the same as it did before it was wet; then he will spray it inside with shellac

varnish, whose volume will be accurately measured. The skull is next made water-tight by filling all artificial holes with rubber adhesive plaster. Finally all exterior orifices except the foramen magnum will be closed with fresh putty; thus will be obtained a complete cup. Into this water will be poured from a rubber tube leading to a reservoir having a measuring gauge. The water is distilled, and so scrupulous will be the test that the temperature of the water will be constantly watched, that its expansion and contraction may not cause error.

The measurement of the skull's volume will give, of course, its exact contents. This measurement, the article goes on to state, will give the approximate volume of the brain once incased therein, and the compiled result of many such measurements is expected to show some interesting facts.

These preliminary experiments will be made chiefly for the purpose of establishing typical skulls for the races; but we are promised more detailed study of individual conformation which will follow.

We are glad to note the latter point, for if the Ethnological Bureau is going to be content with measuring the interior of the skulls with water, and then seek to judge on individual capacity, we believe that a thousand years will be far too short for any definite conclusions to be formed respecting the general characteristics of the individuals themselves. If, however, the Bureau of Education, of which Mr. Arthur McDonald is a specialist, is willing to work along the lines adopted by George Combe, who made a series of measurements with calipers of ten different national skulls, then we may be

able to learn something definite concerning the typical skulls that have been sent over for this purpose. George Combe, in his article on the following subject, namely, "The coincidence between the natural talents and dispositions of nations, and the development of their brains," gives many facts of importance concerning the national cranial development in his "System of Phrenology," page 436.

If any observer will therefore read George Combe's work he will see that the localization of the phrenological faculties is of immense value to a person who is making researches concerning the development of character.

Mr. McDonald has measured some twenty thousand children, and has given an explanation of these measurements before the Anthropological Institute in London, when it was our privilege to hear him. He has come to the conclusion that the human race is divided into three classes—broad heads, medium heads, and long heads. Broad heads are those whose breadth are about eighty per cent. of their lengths; medium heads seventy-five to eighty per cent.; long heads under seventy-five per cent. He considers that children of foreign parentage show a slightly larger circumference of head than those of American parentage; but the latter's heads are larger than those of mixed parentage. Children with abnormalities or defects have smaller head-circumferences than children in general. He gives us this—interesting phrenological—fact, that the broad-headed boys and the long-headed girls seem to be the ideal types. Were he acquainted with the science of Phrenology, he would understand why a boy is broad-headed and a girl long-headed,

and not the reverse. Boys are supposed to have more executive force, energy, and spirit than girls, while girls have a larger amount of domestic capacity, are more affectionate, social, friendly, and home-loving than boys.

There is, however, no science of "bumps," and we would once more emphatically explain that Phrenologists are not guided in their observation by the so-called eruptions or irregularities

on the skull's surface. Scientists are becoming more aware of the importance of studying the relative proportions of heads, and we hope that this new collection of human crania that has just been acquired by the National Museum from the Surgeon-General of the Army will go to prove the principles laid down by Dr. Gall in 1796, when he first began to lecture on his discoveries in craniology in Vienna.

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.*

685—E. E. H., Miller, Neb.—The Motive Temperament is predominant very largely in your organization, and you must do your best to put on more flesh and add to your Vitality. You have been working too hard and have let off too much steam. Try and build up your constitution in the future and make the most out of simple remedies. You have a strong perceptive intellect, which should enable you to work accurately by the eye, but you are not adapted to heavy, laborious work, nor should you do much lifting or carrying. You can think and organize work for others, but you must let those who are tough and enduring take the brunt of the burden. Ease up a little and see what you can accomplish by superintending either mechanical work or a general business that will take you out-of-doors a part of each day. Do not worry or fret because you cannot do all you want in a given time, but learn to be philosophic in looking at your own opportunities in life.

686—Palmira, Cornwall, Canada.—This lady's photograph indicates that she has been well endowed by Nature with a

fine constitution. She has all the womanly attractiveness necessary to success in life. She is pleasing in manner, versatile in talents, highly ambitious, and desirous of excelling in whatever she attempts. She is adapted to the requirements of society and will enjoy receiving her full share of attention when it is given to her. She must avoid becoming too sensitive to the criticisms of others, and must divide or separate the wheat from the chaff. She ought to be able to excel as a professional musician or singer, for she has apparently superior ability in this direction. We judge she could study Phrenology and delineate character correctly, and her perceptive faculties will enable her to form correct opinions with regard to those with whom she is brought in contact. She ought to exert a powerful influence among her circle of friends, for she is quite magnetic, friendly, social, and sympathetic.

687—H. S., Davisville, Cal.—You ought to use your abilities in a mechanical line of work, where you can be busily engaged in an ingenious occupation. It will never do for you to be idle, and as a rule you will never be. You will hunt up some work for other people if you have not any of your own to accomplish. On this account you will use your perceptive, scientific, and ingenious qualities to build, construct, or put together material. You will have more ideas than you will know what to do with, and it would pay you to supply some other people with the thoughts and suggestions you cannot utilize yourself. You are somewhat of a poet and artist, though the poetry may not have materialized yet, and you may not have had an opportunity of studying art in any definite or mathematical way. Your

mind is highly philanthropic, and it would not be a surprise to us to find that some day you took a fancy to stump oratory and started in some reform work. You are firm and very persevering in your efforts; are quite conscientious in carrying out your ideas of truth and morality, although they will vary some from those of others. You have inherited your cautious element from your mother and consequently you do not like to run many risks for fear you may lose all you have in any speculation.

688—H. B. H., Rumford, R. I.—This gentleman is capable of taking a full or complete education, for he is intellectually inclined and ought to succeed in professional work. There are reasons why he could succeed well in law, for he is a perceptive man and a highly critical one, and is capable of seeing how things should be done in a scientific and thoughtful manner. He is well developed in Comparison and Human Nature, and as a consulting lawyer or as one to steadily unravel business tangles he could succeed, or he could plead in a straightforward case before the bar. He will not, however, let himself go sufficiently to be what we might term eloquent in the ordinary sense of the term, unless he cultivates more Language and controls his Benevolence somewhat. If his photograph is a faithful one, he shows that he has an exceptionally well developed moral brain, and will be as honest as the day is long, and will have as true a record as Abraham Lincoln did of old. It is because of his large Benevolence, his philanthropic nature, his disinclination to talk when he has nothing special to talk about, that we think it will be somewhat difficult for him to settle down to an ordinary lawyer's life. As a judge in the Supreme Court he would do better, for he would have cool judgment to adjust his ideas and would deal out equity with righteousness. As a physician, his keen intuition, strong sympathies, conscientious principles, and large perceptive faculties would have plenty of room to display themselves; therefore he must consider well before he makes a choice of his life work.

Mr. Picknell, Hampton Wick.—You are well adapted for a commercial career or a position of responsibility in a bank or counting-house. Do not overtax your physical powers. Temperance in all things should be your motto. You possess an active mentality, a sharp, shrewd type of mind and a good share of judicious cautiousness. Decisiveness, perseverance, and independence characterize you in all things. You highly appreciate

music and art and are refined in your tastes. Your memory for forms, outlines, and faces is strong. You are capable of acquiring knowledge easily; but your want of application will prevent you making the progress you desire. Encourage more hope and always anticipate in your work.

W. B. Robert, Waupa—Is fond of approbation and very anxious to excel in whatever he undertakes to do. He is very genial, sociable, good tempered, and hopeful; in society he can be very entertaining. He expresses himself well, has a good memory, and can relate what he has seen or heard, but he is not a student nor inclined for much study. He is a practical man and can utilize his knowledge for practical purposes. He is decidedly musical, a good manager, and persevering in his work. An outdoor occupation will suit him best.

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.

We have just heard that Prof. G. Cozens has just returned from a trip to England after an absence of fourteen years. He visited the Fowler Institute while in London and was much pleased. He is now lecturing in the Red River Valley and in the principal towns in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota. This is his ninth season in these parts.

J. S.—Darwin, England.—You inquire what book or books you can secure to give you a practical knowledge of personal magnetism or hypnotism. There are a number. One that we can thoroughly recommend is called "Human Magnetism, Its Nature, Physiology, and Psychology," by H. S. Drayton, M.D. Price is \$1.00 or 5s. Another one we can thoroughly recommend is "Library of Mesmerism and Psychology," comprising "Philosophy of Mesmerism," "Fascination," "Electrical Psychology," and "The Macrocosm, the Science of the Soul;" price, \$3.50, or 16s. We refer you to our London House, L. N. Fowler & Co., 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, London, where you can obtain any of the above books, for a catalogue on this subject. Yes, it would be well for you to examine carefully into the so-called courses which are largely adver-

tised in England and America on the subject of Hypnotism.

I. S. C.—Fort Scott, Kan.—We are glad to be able to report that the prize offered for the best article on "Phrenology, a Department of Medical Study," has been awarded to you.

S. M. B.—Monmouth, Ill.—We are pleased to report that your Phrenological story was considered the best one in competition for the prize offered in the September number of the Phrenological Journal.

FOWLER INSTITUTE REPORT, LONDON.

On October 8th, a very interesting lecture was given by Mr. H. Bosanquet, F.F. P.L., on "Phrenology and Fate," which called forth a lively discussion. The lecturer very ably replied to many questions, and the debate was maintained by Messrs. Hill, Byron, Ramsey, Elliott, and the Chairman, Mr. W. J. Williamson, Vice-President. A practical demonstration of Phrenology was given by Mr. Elliott in the examination of a lady from the audience and the usual votes of thanks were given.

A large gathering of members and friends assembled at the Institute on Wednesday, Oct. 22d to hear Mr. R. Dimsdale Stocker lecture on "Graphology." Mr. Stocker's lectures are always appreciated by the members of the Institute, and on this occasion he excelled himself in the very lucid and popular style in which he delivered his lecture. Many interesting and amusing samples of handwriting were illustrated on the blackboard by the lecturer, and to the pleasure of the meeting Mr. Stocker successfully delineated the character of several of the audience from their handwriting. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Stocker for his able lecture.

MEETINGS FOR NOVEMBER.

During the month of November, on November 12th and 26th, Mr. George Wilkins and Mr. James Webb gave addresses before the above Institute. Reports of these meetings will have reached us by our next issue.

On December 10th, Mr. J. S. Brunning is announced to lecture for the same Institute.

MEETINGS FOR JANUARY.

On January 14th Mr. D. T. Elliott, Phrenological Examiner and Lecturer of the Fowler Institute, is to lecture, and

on January 28th, the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson is announced to give an address for the above society. Practical demonstrations in Phrenology will be given at the close of each lecture.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The monthly lecture of the American Institute of Phrenology for December will be held on Tuesday evening, December 2d, when a special symposium of speakers will comprise the Christmas programme.

C. W. Brandenburg, M.D., President, Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, D.D., B.A., and Julius King, M.D., will give short addresses on three different aspects of Phrenology and Physiognomy. Miss J. A. Fowler will give several practical demonstrations of character reading of people selected from the audience.

REPORT OF THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

The Commencement Exercises of the above Institute were held on Friday evening, October 24th, at 8:00 p. m., at 24 E. 22d Street, New York City, when the following programme was successfully carried out. The chair was taken by Julius King, M.D., in his unique and inspiring way, and the following students read papers.

The Salutatory, by Mrs. Thompson; "Phrenology as an Art," by Mr. Fred Koch; "The Hall of Fame," by Mrs. Henion; "Animal Intelligence," by Miss Brake; "Temperamental Differences," by Mr. Pyles; "Character Thoughts," by Miss Jocoy; "Know Thyself," by Mrs. Cox; The Valedictory, by Mr. Curtis; Musical Numbers, by Miss Hopkins.

The latter were tastefully rendered. The students all seemed in special good feather and acquitted themselves well. Interesting were the comments that were made on the excellence of the papers.

Some beautiful flowers had been kindly brought in by a lady from New Jersey.

Dr. Julius King, in his opening remarks, said he was glad to be present to meet so many of the old students and friends of the Institute, and he wished to congratulate the students of the present year on the close of their hard and successful work, and believed that they would feel the inspiration of the work and go forward and do each in his or her own circle much practical and efficient work. He noticed that they had

on their programme students from various parts of the world; several had come all the way from Australia to take the course. One gentleman was from South America, while another was from Germany—in fact, was born near Dr. Gall's home in Baden; another came from Massachusetts; and so we had, he considered, a Pan-Phrenological meeting. He noticed that in business life everyone who wished to be successful needed to learn the ins and outs of his particular department; thus he had found that Phrenology was becoming more and more of use to the business man of the day, and on this account he was glad that bright and intelligent students were taking up the work and would go forward to promulgate the great principles of the science of Phrenology. He said that he would not take up more of their time, as they had a long and attractive programme before them, which, he was sure, they would find entertaining.

He said he would first call on Miss Fowler, Vice-President of the American Institute of Phrenology to make a few remarks. Miss Fowler said in part:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Students and Friends:—We have come to the saddest day of our term, namely, the moment when we must say "farewell" to our students, with whom we have been associated so closely during the past few months.

"We feel loath to part with them all; first, because we feel the time has been all too short for us to explain to them all we want them to know.

"Secondly, because we feel that they are going out into the world to begin their new experiences, and we would like to spare them, if possible, some of the experiences that we know they will be called to pass through.

"To the students in parting we would add one word more to what we have already said, namely, 'begin on the lower rung of the ladder and work your way up to the top, for there is plenty of room on top, and you will grow stronger if you grow by degrees and realize your own strength rather than go faster than your strength or attainments will allow you to maintain. So many students start out and cripple their usefulness because they feel at first strong and capable of meeting the public at every turn; but the older they grow the more they settle down to the conclusion that it is better to feel their way first and not engage the largest halls in the largest cities in the country.

"I trust that all will take this advice from one who has had nearly twenty-five years' experience, both in lectur-

ing here and also when travelling with her father, L. N. Fowler.

"One thing more remains for me to do, namely, to give you a motto for 1902, which is as follows:

"Be strong!

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift,

We have hard work to do and loads to lift;

Shun not the struggle—face it, 'tis God's gift."

Among the members of the faculty present were the President, Dr. Brandenburg, Dr. Charles Shepard, Dr. C. McGuire, Rev. M. C. Tiers, and Dr. Sibley.

At the close of the addresses (which will be found on other pages of the present number of the Journal) Dr. Charles W. Brandenburg was asked to give his closing charge to the graduates.

CLOSING CHARGE TO THE GRADUATES BY DR. BRANDENBURG.

He said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, and Graduates of the class of 1902:—It affords me great pleasure to meet you this evening. To the students I would like to say: You have assembled daily since the opening exercises of this session of the American Institute of Phrenology to prosecute the study of the philosophy, the science, and the art of anthropology.

"To know thyself and others has been regarded for uncounted centuries most essential to human welfare.

"To master the principles of the science of Phrenology, embracing within its scope the facts pertaining to the mental and physical nature of mankind, requires much study and experience.

"The time of your study in the Institute has been accomplished and you doubtless, with somewhat triumphant joy, now advance to receive your diplomas, which you have faithfully and honestly earned. The hour is yours; may it constitute a time in your history which will deserve and hold a grateful place in memory.

"The great outside world is open to you, and you will find places in its social life and among its numerous industries where Phrenological advice will be wanted and appreciated. Your success will depend upon your own force of character, your fidelity and tact, as well as upon wisdom and the thoroughness of your intellectual attainments. There is no necessity for you to go back to the middle ages for your knowledge; everywhere you will have an opportunity to study character from the people around you.

"You will make history for yourselves and will cut your own way according to your mental and physical ability to franchises and rights divine; and if there is a destiny to shape your life you hew a course for it with your own brain and mind. Keep truth ever on your side. Some one has said, 'You may outlaw the friend of truth, but truth remains.'"

"My office is but to express the voice of your instructors, as the same has been ratified by the board of trustees of this institution, and it is my duty to inaugurate you into your chosen field of labor. I, therefore, by the authority committed to me by the charter from the State of New York and the regulations of this institution, do now give to you each and severally the diploma of the American Institute of Phrenology, with the honors, dignities, and privileges to it pertaining. Welcome to the work of which you now assume the responsibilities. Welcome to its labors and its rewards; to the opportunities of usefulness which your knowledge of human nature confers, and to whatever delight and honorable triumph you may be enabled to achieve. Let your fidelity, your patience, your stability of purpose, be equal to the importance of the relation which you have now assumed to your fellow-beings. God be with you until we meet again."

The certificates were then distributed to the graduates, after which Mr. Piercy made a few remarks in which he congratulated the students on the success of their work. He announced that the meetings of the Institute would in future be held on the first Tuesday of each month instead of Wednesday as formerly. He mentioned the Monday evening class, which would commence in November. The first meeting of the course would take place December 2d, when Dr. Brandenburg, Dr. Julius King, Rev. Thomas Hyde, and Miss Fowler would give short addresses on "Phrenology" and "Physiognomy," when the practical and utilitarian side of each subject would be presented.

Just at the close of the meeting a large and beautiful basket of roses and ferns was brought to the platform and presented to the Vice-President, Miss Fowler. To the handle of the basket were attached words of appreciation on two long streamers of blue ribbon. In replying to this token of appreciation, Miss Fowler said that she would gladly accept this beautiful basket of flowers on behalf of all of the members of the faculty. She held it as the bond which one of the graduates had mentioned existed between the students and their pro-

fessors, and she trusted that they would all recognize their initiation into the large, important, and serious work which they had now prepared themselves to enter.

The following day some of the roses were taken to the International Sunshine Society.

A telegram was received from Mrs. Alexander Wilson, President of the West End Women's Republican Club, expressing regrets that sudden indisposition prevented her from being present to take her part in distributing the certificates that evening.

Among the audience (which was large and enthusiastic) were to be seen some old English friends who had heard Mr. Fowler lecture in Birmingham, in the 70's and 80's; Mrs. Whitfield, a warm friend of Prof. and Mrs. Fowler; Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, their son, and two daughters; and beside these, Miss Plunkett, of Philadelphia, of the class of 1901; Miss Drew, of the class of 1899, with her father and friends; Mrs. Munch of the class of 1900; Mr. Blauvelt, of the class of 1897, etc., etc.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION OF STUDENTS.

The following are the names of the successful graduates of the American Institute of Phrenology for 1902, who have received the degree of fellowship: Miss Bella Brake, of Melbourne, Australia (with honors); Oscar Lee Pyles, of Philadelphia, Pa. (with honors); Julia Munch, Cedar Grove, N. J. (with honors); Miss Anketell, Hamilton, Australia; Fred Koch, Verona, N. J.; Mrs. Anne Imogen Henion, Waterloo, N. Y.; Margaret Isabel Cox, New York City; Robert W. Curtis, New York City; Miss Ada Della Alma Jocoy, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Barbara S. Brake, Melbourne, Australia; Miss Louise Dreyer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Martha B. Thomson, Hamilton, Australia.

The papers showed special preparation, study, thought, and artistic taste.

Report signed by the Examining Board.

E. P. Fowler, M.D.

R. M. Dixon.

L. W. Baner, M.D.

The report of the practical examinations of heads, signed by

Julius King, M.D.

J. A. Fowler.

MONDAY EVENING CLASS.

The Monday evening class for business men and women has just commenced.

(Continued on page 4, Publishers' Department.)

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Pacific Medical Journal"—San Francisco.—"The Vaccination of Porto Rico—A Lesson to the World," is an article by Major Azel Ames. It is a treatise in favor of vaccination of the people, and should be read by all anti-vaccinationists and some answer sent in as a reply to the proofs that are given. It states that in the island of Porto Rico a general vaccination was completed on June 20th, 1899. Since then the island has reported just three deaths from smallpox in two years. The average for ten years previous was 6.29.

The subject of "Hot Baths in the Treatment of Broncho-Pneumonia in Children" is timely.

"The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal"—Toronto.—Mention is made of the death of Professor Virchow. It is truly stated that in the death of Professor

Virchow not Germany, but the world, lost one of its brightest geniuses. Professor Virchow found the field of pathology an unexplored wilderness. He left it traversed by well-beaten paths, and marked with unerring finger posts.

"The Medico-Legal Journal"—New York.—This quarterly contains an able paper on the tuberculosis question by Professor Dr. Moritz Benedikt, of Vienna. An address of welcome by A. N. Bell, M.D., at the Congress of Tuberculosis and the results of psychic research by the Rev. Minot Savage, D.D., comprise interesting contributions.

"The Educational Record"—Quebec.—"How Froebel Planned to Foster the Child's Powers in Language" is an article by Mrs. Alice H. Putnam. "Habits of Observation," by Gen. Baden-Powell, are articles well worth reading.

"Successward," for September, is the first number of a monthly journal published in the interest of the League of Success Clubs. Its opening article is upon "How and Why the League of Success Clubs has Grown."

"The American Medical Journal"—St. Louis, Mo.—Has always some interesting items of news on medical and physiological subjects to discuss. Mr. John U. Lloyd has a valuable article on "Organized Water as a Food."

"Literary Notes"—New York.—The current number is finely gotten up and shows many beautiful illustrations of life in different parts of the world.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco.—The November number opens with an article on "Quality, not Quantity." Three illustrations are given and criticisms accompany the illustration on Prof. Pearson's measurements of heads, which he has recently made of undergraduates at Cambridge University, Mass., by the editor. "Brain Determines What Each Man Ought to Do" is a short article by Mr. Byland, of Lebanon, Ohio.

"The Light of Reason," by James Allen—London.—This is a magazine printed on fine paper, and large print is used,

so that every article appeals to one at once. One article is on "The Invincibility of Righteousness," by the editor; another on "Pain as a Means to Happiness;" another on "Concentration," which are interesting and useful articles.

"The Bookseller and Stationer"—Montreal—Has many articles on "The Topics of the Day." It is illustrated with portraits and decorations, one portrait being Mr. Hollis Haszard, the new President of the Maritime Board of Trade. Another portrait is of Hon. James Young, author of "Public Men and Public Life in Canada." It is printed on press paper and is highly useful in its way.

"The New Church Messenger"—St. Louis—Contains an article by Adolph Roeder on "The Vision of the Four Beasts." This writer is a voluminous one and proves himself to be a deep student of human life and character.

"The Hospital"—London—Opens with "The Harveian Oration," which was delivered at the Royal College of Physicians in October, by Dr. Ferrier. Under the heading "Annotations" the study of "Old Age" is one topic of discussion.

"The Club Woman"—Boston.—The article on "The Open Parliament" is by Miss Emma A. Fox. In this department questions are answered concerning club matters and legal advice is given. "The General Federation of Women's Clubs" forms a very interesting part of the paper.

"The Literary World"—Boston.—Among other interesting articles on book reviews is a life of Theodore Roosevelt, by Murat Halstead.

"Good Health"—Battle Creek—Contains an article on "Winter Gymnastic Life," by John W. Hopkins; finely illustrated, showing six excellent exercises which can be taken with poles attached to a wall and from which one can get a good purchase. "The Table Decorations" are simple, but beautiful. "The Result of Tight Lacing" is an article by Herman S. Mendelsohn, from "Health." "Dangers from Dust," with illustrations, is an article by E. M. Otis, M.D., and is a timely explanation.

"The Popular Phrenologist"—London—Contains an illustrated article on "Mr. T. Timson," by J. Milton Severn. Another article is on "Occupations and Professions," which this month takes up the grocer, who is ably handled.

"The Hahnemannian Advocate"—Chicago—Gives some good advice when it says: "If you want to be sick all the time, or to be the hero of a surgical operation for the glory of the surgeon,

tell your complaints to everybody, take everybody's advice, and take all the medicine they all recommend; employ a surgeon and a specialist for each part, take the advice of each, and take all the medicine they prescribe, and you will surely be successful; but if you are sick and want to get well, don't tell your complaints to your friends nor listen to a rehearsal of theirs. Give proper time for medical effects. Homœopathy differs from all other methods of treatment in the selection of remedies, as it is a system of natural law."

"The Mother's Journal"—New Haven, Conn.—"Why Many Children Tell Falsehoods," by Mrs. Mary Schreiner. A portrait of the late Elizabeth Cady Stanton and an article on her work are among the interesting features of the November number.

"Human Faculty"—Chicago—Contains an article on "The Human Nature of Trusts," also "The Effect of the Faculties Upon the Face," illustrated, by the editor.

"The Naturopath and Herald of Health"—New York—Opens with an article on "Baths," and further on in the number is an article on "Food and Sex," by Sophie Leppel.

"Mind," for November—Opens with a paper by Hannah More Kohaus, which is accompanied by a portrait and biographical sketch of the author, by Chas. Brodey Patterson. Grace Blanchard writes on "The Discipline of Memory." In all we have a fine monthly.

"The American Monthly Review of Reviews"—New York—for November, presents seven pages of cartoon comments on the coal strike and its settlement. Mr. Walter Wellman contributes a clearly written and entirely authentic account of the settlement of the coal strike. Mr. Frank J. Warne presents a sketch on John Mitchell, "The Labor Leader and the Man," etc.

"The Arena"—New York—Is up-to-date in its subject matter.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

(Continued from page 412.)

The course of instruction consists of eight lectures, the fee for which will be five dollars. All who wish to initiate themselves in to the working of the practical side of the subject should communicate with the Secretary for further particulars.

PRIZES.

We have great pleasure in stating that the prize offered for the best Phrenological story has been awarded to Miss Lizza Biddell, of Monmouth, Ill., and the best article on "Phrenology, a Department of Medical Study," has been awarded to Ira S. Campbell, of Kansas.

We trust that our English, Indian, and Colonial friends will compete for the prizes to be offered in the January number.

NEWS AND NOTES.

We regret to announce the fact that one of our old and earliest suffrage, as well as Phrenological, friends has been called to her higher reward. She will have a faithful record to give when asked for it, for she was untiring in her efforts to promote the well-being of humanity. Whatever movement succeeds in elevating the position of woman also succeeds in establishing a higher standard for man, and this is what Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton succeeded in doing. Next month we expect to give some thoughts from her pen, which she dictated to us when we interviewed her a few months before her death, and the article will be illustrated with one of her best portraits, taken by Rockwood. She was a firm believer in Phrenology, and enjoyed the examination we made of her character, and was ever ready to intersperse her witticisms on any point that seemed to particularly strike her. She reached a ripe old age, yet in mind was not old or weary. Her brain was ever ready to do its work as in former years, and she seemed to forget that she was three score years and ten when rallying her mind on any special subject for debate.

NOTE.

In looking over some manuscripts the other day, we came across a short one on the subject "Is There a Psychic Faculty?" We selected it and sent it to the editor of "Chat," as we considered it a suitable one for that paper as well as the Phrenological Journal. We did not recall at the time that it was an article of ours that was published in the magazine called "Mind," some eighteen months previous. We should, however, have given full credit to the latter journal for having published it. We wish to do so here.

J. A. F.

The Phrenological Annual for 1903. Will contain articles from English and American and Australian writers. It will make a fine New Year's present. Order copies early.

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The magazine is being sold on all news stands for five cents. It is the brightest, cleanest and best publication in its class and its editors have hit the keynote of all sound success. The spirit of every bit of print from cover to cover of the magazine is the spirit of progress and up-building—of courage, persistence and success. Virile strength and energy, self-confidence, the mastery of self and circumstances are its life and soul and even the casual reader feels the contagion of its vigor and its optimism.

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