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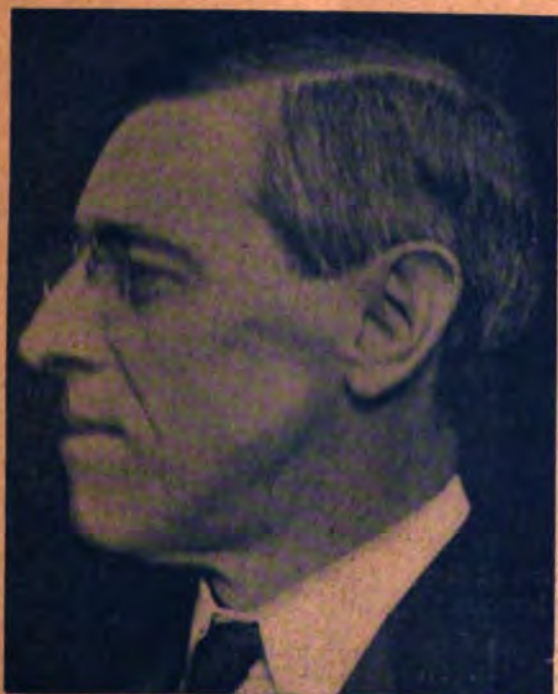


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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH, AND HYGIENE

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JANUARY, 1906

[WHOLE No. 804

A Near View of Prof. Woodrow Wilson,
PRESIDENT OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY AND AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF THE
UNITED STATES."

THE SERIES OF UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS. No. 4.

FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION BY J. A. FOWLER.

To be a successful president of a popular university one needs to have a many sided character to be able to adapt one's self to the requirements of such a position.

If a university required a figurehead as a president, or one possessed of wealth or influence of a popular character, and not an organizer, scholar, professor, or man of any distinguished



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, AS HE APPEARED A FEW YEARS AGO.

learning, it would be an easy task to select one of this character, but where a man has to be an organizer, or distinguished for some definite line of thought, he has to be chosen according to his fitness for this particular line of study and the work that is paramount in the college or institution over which he is to preside.

In our mind's eye, we, at this moment, can recognize the reason why Professor Eliot is at the head of Har-

vard work, but where he will need to take more care will be in taking on too great a variety of work, without allowing himself time for sleep, food, or rest, to accomplish half what he wants to do. His temperament will not tempt him to take much leisure or enjoy idleness. Had he more of the Vital Temperament such **might be the** case, and personally it might be an advantage to him to add ten or fifteen pounds avoirdupois to his weight by



THE CAMPUS OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

vard University; Professor Hadley is President of Yale; Professor Butler is President of Columbia; **Chancellor MacCracken** is President of the New York University; Miss Irwin is Dean of Radcliffe; Miss Caroline Hazard is President of Wellesley; Miss Laura D. Gillis is President of Barnard, and Miss Lillian W. Johnson, President of the Western College for Women.

In the case of President Woodrow Wilson we find a man who is a peer among his fellows for organizing ability and for his power to superintend, direct, and mark out work. He is essentially a man of action, and one who can work easily in many directions.

In temperament we find he is largely of the Motive-Mental type, which enables him to use his brain with less fatigue than is possible with the average man, for he can keep up his nervous energy and his supply of arterial circulation largely through active, vig-

indulging in a little more leisure, and avoiding a too strenuous life.

The activity of his brain, however, absorbs a large proportion of his circulation, and his nutritive system is not so much to the fore as we would like to see. He is wiry and possesses unusual grit; hence his muscular system and framework are sustained, and he shows much tenacity of body and mind.

His height of stature and distinct outline of features also denote the motive, energetic, perceptive, **fact-gathering** faculties. His active brain shows a percentage of the Mental Temperament and the professional tendency of his mind. He is eager for knowledge, and is not satisfied unless he can surround a subject, and take everything exhaustively into account, for a smattering of a subject will not satisfy him. He always likes to go to the root of any question that he studies, and on this account he will be thorough in the ap-

plication of his ideas to the subject he handles.

He has two phases of character, or a duplex intellect that serves him in the direction of gathering knowledge; and at the same time he reasons about his work in a philosophic way and wants to find out everything from its primary cause and source to its ultimate climax. He reasons from cause to effect, and

may be of a literary rather than of a commercial character.

He is not a man to be carried away by his appetites or passions, but he is cool, collected, matter-of-fact, business-like, and capable of interpreting ideas in a very cogent, practical way. Few men have a better mental equipment for diagnosing facts than he has, for his reflective faculties know what to do



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, AS HE LOOKS TO-DAY.

Photo. by Rockwood. Profile taken specially for the Phrenological Journal.

when he has gathered matter for his deductions, he then shows originality in putting his ideas together.

He has a wonderful memory for associated facts and historical events, and does not allow anything to escape his notice of what is going on around him, or even what has taken place in the past. He knows how to draw inferences, make comparisons, and analyze a subject with great force and clearness. He is just the man to differentiate between qualities, and the latter

with a subject, however intricate it may be. Some professors attend only to the scientific side of their profession, without dipping into the philosophy of their work. In Dr. Wilson we have a man who is gifted in both aspects of study, and his head indicates this very prominently.

He is intuitive, but he may not trust to his intuitions, preferring rather to reason things out for himself, and get hold of data before he allows himself to be guided by his intuitional judg-

ment. Yet when he analyzes his own mind he must find that his first impressions were the ones that eventually guided him, even although he gave himself time to consider the pros and cons of the subject.

His moral brain is indicated by the fulness in the superior development of his top head. Conscientiousness makes him very scrupulous in carrying out any line of conduct or any agreement that he has made, and were he at the head of a large establishment, where character and principle were at stake, he would be very practical in utilizing every influence that was for the well-being of the young.

In speaking he should have a practical kind of eloquence, not the flowery, wordy type of expression, but that eloquence that says something in a forcible, telling way. His Constructiveness helps him in the use of language very considerably, and enables him to always use the best words to express his meaning. Thus he will never be at a loss for a word, and young men who listen to any speech of his will invariably feel that they have received some thoughts, data, or encouragement which they could not gather from an ordinary speaker. His ideas form themselves quickly in his mind, and when he has a topic to speak upon he is able to cover the whole ground of the subject, so much so that no one else needs to speak on the same topic on the same occasion.

He is independent in spirit, manly in his bearing, and persevering in his way of doing work, for he knows how

to overcome impediments in his way. He is respectful and differential, courageous and thoughtful of the needs of others, and is not carried away by artificial hopes. He does not build castles in the air, and dislikes compliments and flattery.

He is economical when economy is necessary, but he is extravagant when he wants to gratify his friends. He is forgetful of self when he is doing any special work, and when he is engaged in literary pursuits he is inclined to forget his personal needs.

His social nature is largely under the direction of his intellect. Thus, in expressing his sentiments, he is thoughtful of the wishes and needs of those around him.

Thus he should be known for his literary gifts, through his fact-gathering faculties; for his oratorical powers, through his practical way of presenting a subject; for his classical knowledge, through his reflective and reasoning faculties; for his organizing ability, through his far-sightedness and availability of mind in using up material at hand, in adapting himself to circumstances, and in using his opportunities. Thus as a speaker, writer, and organizer he should rank with the best men of the day and compare well with those of past history.

He has a retentive memory and a masterly way of getting through work which enables him to accomplish more in one day than many do in two. His influence is broadening all the time as he becomes more and more in touch with life and character.

Live, work on, O Earthy!

From the low earth round you,
Reach the heights above you:
From the stripes that wound you,
Seek the loves that love you!
God's divinest burneth plain
Through the crystal diaphane
Of our loves that love you.

—E. B. Browning (The Drama of Exile).

“Phrenology and Moral Evolution.”

ADDRESS GIVEN BY CHARLES WESLEY BRANDENBURG, M.D., AT THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

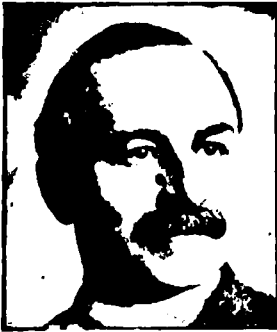


Photo by Rockwood.

The doctor said in part:

“More stress should be placed upon the importance of the moral faculties which constitute the governing power over the whole mind.

Man existed long before anything was definitely known concerning the existence of the moral faculties.

“Moral evolution is a very important subject. Through man’s faculty of imaginative genius he can see the earth’s deep foundations and the blue vault that covers it. When man was called into being there was introduced into the world a psychological plan of existence, and to-day, in order to make a thorough study of his moral, intellectual, and social character, we must take him as we find him. Human life is first carried on by the useful powers of the mind and the muscles of the body in building up the animal nature, which is represented in the base of the brain around and above the ears. With this part of the brain barbarous nations conquered and crushed less vigorous ones, and enjoyed but little peace as a result of the ignorance that existed everywhere.

“In modern civilization we find a large brain in the temporal ridge, but it is more properly restrained by the superior development of the moral qualities, as well as by the anterior and

posterior regions which preside over the intellectual and social elements of man’s nature.

“Health and vitality are essentials at the commencement of life to give a good foundation for the proper growth of the brain, and this vitality should be maintained throughout life, in order to keep up balance of power.

“Man has a higher conception of his duty in life by developing and then keeping under control his animal nature. The crown on his head indicates the esteem with which he holds in regard all the other qualities of his mind. A man of moral principle has a head that is high, long, and wide on the top; but one who lacks Conscientiousness and is flat or low in this region never will occupy a position of high moral standing. But when the head is low, and the organs of Causality and Conscientiousness are lacking, a man with such an organization should never be in the church, for his moral evolution has not been sufficient to allow him to teach the highest spiritual truths to his fellow-men.

“There is, however, a difference between a moral man and a spiritual one. The former, while he is sincere, does not see with the light of his spiritual nature. These differences manifest themselves in the practical application to which the faculties are developed and used. Thus man’s moral evolution shows itself in various ways and in various stages, just the same as the other parts of the brain, say the intellect and social groups, manifest their evolutionary processes.”

Love Labor: For if thou dost not want it for Food, thou mayest for Physick. It is wholesome for the body, and good for the mind. It prevents the fruits of idleness,

which many times comes of nothing to do, and leads too many to do what is worse than nothing.—William Penn (17th Century).

The Neurological Side of Child Life.

BY DR. CORA M. BALLARD.



I congratulate the class of 1905 for taking up the study of Phrenology at the present time, because the scientific, thinking educators and humanitarians of to-day have come to realize the

need of every branch of learning that will help them to solve the great social and economic problems of life.

There opens to you this great child-study question.

In this city there are about two per cent of children in the public schools mentally deficient.

There are about eight thousand actual feeble-minded children unprovided for by the State.

Now, if these atypical or subnormal children of the public schools are not looked after by conscientious educators, they will soon become inefficient, unbalanced, non-supporting men and women whom the State will have to take care of.

The normal child is a *complex* study, but the abnormal and subnormal child is a gigantic study.

No other question in pedagogy, says E. W. Bohannon, manifests such a crying need for intelligent, sympathetic, patient study. Scores of thousands could testify to the truth of this out of their own bitter, even tragic experiences.

Many are they who have been needlessly, almost criminally misunderstood by those from whom they had a natural right to be properly appreciated.

The truant is a discouraged boy, one who has fallen by the wayside of school life; a boy whose ambition, hope, and self-respect have been crushed by the

open ridicule and continuous comparison with brighter children in school.

From truancy to tramp, from tramp to crime, thence to a reformatory or prison.

Ah, the pages of sad histories that are found in these institutions!

The State has not yet learned the need of prevention of crime. There is no board of health to quarantine places of vice and its most deadly diseases.

My friends you are needed in this work, for child study is in its infancy. The field is broad and the laborers are few.

It is almost a blot upon the history of the educational system of this great America, that it has just awakened to the need of special classes and special care for this atypical or subnormal child.

We need small day schools, with laboratories and manual-training equipments, located all over this country; for the separation of these children from parents and home, be it ever so humble, is a serious question.

You are needed as specialist not only for the abnormal and subnormal child, but for the normal child.

It seems strange that the Phrenologists have been and are the only specialists to be consulted as to what course to pursue in disciplining a child, and what special line of study to fit children for their proper vocation in life.

It is amazing to know how little advice the family physician can give parents as regards the mental side of child life. Yet mental, moral, and physical defects go hand in hand.

Many a child's backwardness and bad disposition is due to some physical defect or auto-intoxication of the intestinal tract. We are just beginning to learn the serious results to a child's nervous system that these poisons produce.

My hearers may have in mind that unfortunate child, born with a chain of degeneracy worse than a mill stone around his neck, or children of down-trodden parents whose only hope was to keep a shelter over their heads and starvation from their door; until the only inheritance the child has is a neurotic unbalanced mentality. But this sad picture of mental incapacity may come to your child and to mine.

That beautiful boy or girl who but yesterday was the light and pride of the home, may by a slight infectious disease to-day be in need of a skilled teacher.

I hope to see every member of the class of 1905 become Phreno-Pedagogians. Study the psychosis of these unfortunate children; give them your scientific care and deepest sympathy.

Let me close by giving you Charlotte Perkins Gilman's poem, "For You" as a parting message.

Shall you complain who feed the world,
Who clothe the world, who house the
world;

Shall you complain who are the world
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour you show your
power
The world must follow you.

The world's life lies in your right hand,
Your strong right hand, your skilled
right hand;

You hold the whole world in your
hand,

See to it what you do!
Or dark or light, or wrong or right,
The world is made by you.

Then rise as you never rose before,
Or hoped before, or dared before,
And show as was never shown before

The power that lies in you.
Unite as one, see justice done!
Believe and dare and do!

Phrenology and the Medical Profession.

PAPER READ AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
PHRENOLOGY, 1905, BY F. W. BROWN, M.D., GRADUATE.

The attitude of the medical profession toward Phrenology, it would seem, is similar to the Irishman's parrot. Pat bought a bird in market, thinking it to be a parrot, but in reality it was an owl. He was telling some friends about his parrot, and, after he had finished, one of them asked him if it talked much. "No," said Pat, "it don't talk much, but it kapes up a divil of a sight o' thinkin'."

Medical science really includes everything affecting human life. There are several branches, of course all important, but which one of them is most important, if any one of them can be so?

Anatomy embraces simply the dead works, devoid of the energy and power of life, or the structure.

Physiology is the science of the mechanism in motion, as in life.

In the watch the source of power is the mainspring. In the locomotive the steam.

What is the source of energy in the human being?

It is called vital force.

What is vital force?

All we know of it is by its effects, on the ceasing of which death ensues.

The vital force moves the mechanism, but the direction in which it shall move, what it shall do, and the end to which it shall work is dictated by the intelligent mind within.

A locomotive under full steam is only an agency for good when it is under the controlling power of the engineman in the cab; when it is other-

wise, it is a terrific power of destruction.

In every human life, normally, the "intelligent mind shifts the warp and the woof at its pleasure, and interposes the colors of its fancy, and the result is a cloth that embodies in a picture the conception of the mind that had controlled the mechanism."

This power is exercised by means of the will, through the brain and nervous system of man. It may be done consciously or unconsciously. It should be done consciously, at least until the formation of correct and desirable habits, so that, acting even unconsciously, the working will be in the right direction.

Phrenology points out the relation between the developments of the brain and body, and the manifestations of the Mind, the living principle within.

Phrenology says, as is the visible organization so is the invisible organizer, the real personality that inhabits it, that builds it, and that uses it to express itself.

Through the study of the visible organization Phrenology unfolds the invisible force behind it.

It is, then, certainly not the least important branch of medical science or human science.

Phrenology is not concerned alone with pathological conditions of mind. It unfolds the normal individual as well.

In disorders of the mind and of the brain and nervous system, which are so extensive as to cause organic or structural changes, these are capable of demonstration by laboratory methods.

But in the normal individual, or in one whose disordered mental manifestations are of such a harmless nature as not to justify surgical interference, mental functions cannot be demonstrated by laboratory methods.

The science of Phrenology is, therefore, necessarily and essentially one of observation. Observation alone can detect where its methods or modes of application are faulty; and observation must perfect it.

In considering many diseases, theories concerning them have been presented to the profession, and ideas advanced by workers along these certain lines, and the profession has accepted these theories and ideas for the purpose of study and observation, only rejecting and discarding them after positive demonstration that they were false.

Phrenology certainly merits the same fair consideration at the hands of the profession.

The observations and investigations of such eminent men as Dr. Ferrier, Dr. Gowers, Dr. Landois, Lombroso, Mantegazza, and others clearly show that they are working along the lines laid down by Phrenology; and in their published works, and in those of Dr. Bain, Dr. Galton, Dr. Maudsley, Dr. Ecker, Dr. Benedict, Dr. Forbes Winslow, and others are statements in harmony with the principles of Phrenology as advanced by Dr. Gall more than one hundred years ago.

The force of mind as a causative factor in disease, and also as a curative agent, has long been recognized by the medical profession, yet this is a force not demonstrable by laboratory methods.

A comparatively recently recognized branch of medical science founded on this force of mind is suggestive therapeutics.

What is suggestive therapeutics but an elaboration of the principle employed by the first mother who kissed away the pain of her hurt child!

The personality of the physician has been a silent, forceful therapeutic power, unconsciously exercised by him since the healing art has been practised.

Force of mind is a fact, but not dependent on laboratory methods of demonstration.

Personality is practically everything, both in the patient and his disease, and in the physician and his ability to cure, hence the necessity of the physician possessing the ability to at once know the personality he has before him in his patient.

The best text-book on the force of mind and suggestive therapeutics is a text-book on Phrenology.

As a means of knowing the personality of his patient, as a means of classification and treatment of mental defectives, and as a text-book on character building, a text-book on Phrenology is unequalled.

What am I? Why am I what I am? How can I change and improve my condition? These are questions of vital importance to every human being.

No other science answers these questions so satisfactorily and completely as Phrenology.

I believe that any physician who will conscientiously investigate Phrenology with an open and receptive mind, and apply its teachings in his daily rounds, will be convinced of its truth.

Every observing student of human nature must necessarily be convinced, after even only superficial observation, that there is a relation between certain brain developments and the disposition and character of the individual.

In the physician's daily routine of contact with his patients; in the advising of parents relative to themselves and their children, their health, education, occupation, everything that

concerns their mental and physical welfare, he will find Phrenology of inestimable value.

For the purpose of cerebral localization, in brain surgery, and in various mental and nervous derangements, as well as physical, he will find it of great value.

In the physician's work as medical examiner in the selection of life-insurance risks, and also in the selection of employees for large employing companies, such as railway companies, where both the physical and mental qualities should be taken into consideration, he will find great aid in Phrenology.

Indeed, every physician fails to avail himself and his patients or clients of all the means obtainable for their advantage when he neglects the application of the principles of Phrenology.

The medical profession claimed its founder, Dr. Gall, and he was an eminent member of it.

His discoveries should be an inseparable part of medical science, and the profession should honestly and conscientiously investigate his theories, use their own observation in their application, and they will surely be convinced of their truth and value.

Artistic Illustration as an Adjunct to Phrenology.

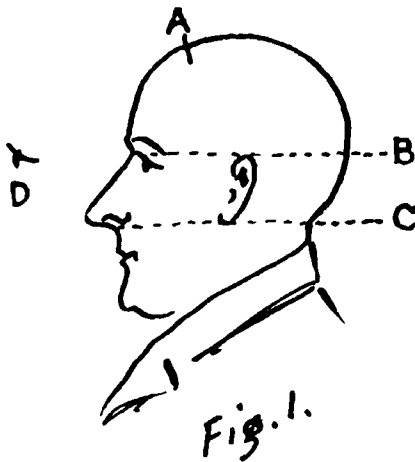
ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE BY F. B. UTLEY, GRADUATE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY, 1905.

We will divide our subject into two parts: Phrenology and Art, and Art and Phrenology. We will consider Phrenology and Art first. I have long been a firm, tenacious, and even stubborn believer that Phrenology should be a part of our public-school curriculum. I am convinced that the introduction of Phrenology into our schools would be a potent factor in accomplishing many social and moral reforms. It is unfortunate that our educational systems deal only with the organs of the anterior portion of the brain. The

posterior faculties are allowed to run wild, as it were. While they may be developed so far as size is concerned, they are neither trained nor educated. If the bare rudiments of Phrenology were taught, such as the temperaments, groups of faculties, etc., it would be well, and if the subject of mating and heredity were taught from a phrenological standpoint, it would do much toward reducing the number of divorces and would lessen the number of imbeciles.

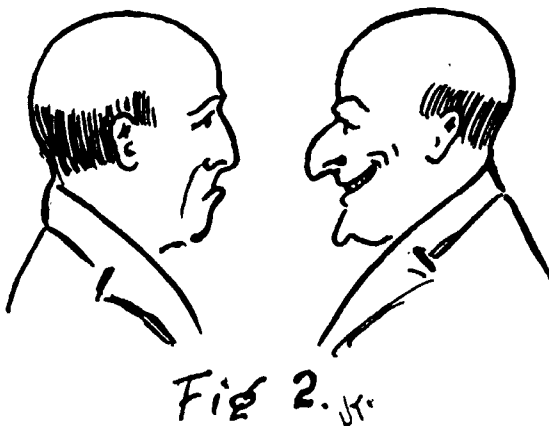
In higher education, Phrenology is

equally as important; the artist and the sculptor need to know its principles in order to do correct work. Imagine an artist drawing the picture of

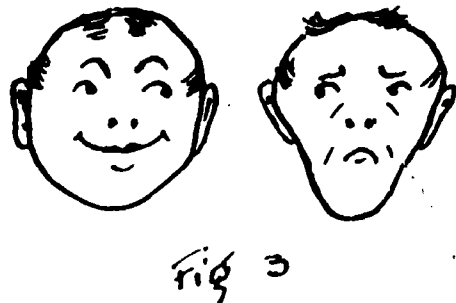


a benevolent man and making him deficient in the region of the faculty of Benevolence. Imagine a sculptor making a statue of some minister and giving him the propensities of a pugilist. I say, therefore, that the man who will introduce Phrenology into the schools of this and other lands will be greater than he that taketh a city. You may have your great reformers, but the man who will introduce Phrenology into schools should have his statue carved in pure gold and placed upon the highest point of the pinnacle of fame.

Art and Phrenology.—Of course every phrenologist cannot be an artist. But every phrenologist will at some time feel the need of being able to draw



in order to illustrate some point or faculty. It is much easier to draw a head than is generally supposed or imagined. A few principles will therefore be appreciated. In drawing a head always start at A (see Fig. 1) and draw the face right down to the chin. Then, beginning at A, draw the back head. It should always be remembered the top of the neck or bottom of the back head should be level with the bottom of the ear and the bottom of the nose (see line C, Fig. 1). The ear should be the same length as the nose and on a level with it (see lines B C, Fig. 1). In phrenological examinations one should be careful to observe if the ear be below these lines, and if so it may give area to the propensities instead of height to the moral qualities. Prize-fighters sometimes have low ears. An eye in a profile is very easily drawn. Two



marks in a sort of cross (see D, Fig. 1) is all that is necessary. Note these two marks which form the eye in the drawing of the head.

A few very crude drawings can be made to illustrate the beneficial effects of a smile. The lines of a smiling countenance turn upward while the opposite turn downward (see Figs. 2 and 3). These are drawn in the simplest manner, and can easily be learned with a little practice.

For illustrating ethnological subjects to be able to draw is a great help. The national characteristics can be accentuated as in Figs. 4 and 5.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Utley paid a tribute to the Institute and the Faculty. He said all education was

not contained in books. There was an influence for good in meeting such earnest and conscientious people as composed the Faculty, and he hoped the class would go forth and radiate

it with the tiny stream that ran on and on, giving to the streams and fields and woodlands, and finally reached the ocean, then was picked up by the sun and carried by the winds back to its



some of the lessons learned and influences gained during their stay at the Institute. He closed his remarks with a graphic word picture of an old pond which hoarded all the showers and gave nothing to better others, and compared

mountain home, where it descended in raindrops and started on its course of giving again and again. The pond spread disease, the stream gave life. Shall we be ponds or shall we be streams?

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

The prize for the best article on "Do Animals Think, and if so, What Faculties do They Use?" has been awarded to Mr. Spaven. The prize for December is for the best article on "Is Phrenology an Aid to Photography, and if so, How?"

For January we offer a prize for the best description of a holiday the writer has experienced.

For February the prize is for the most successful surgical operation that has been performed on the brain.

For March a prize is offered for the best description of the character and work of the four men whose foreheads

and upper features are submitted in this number. Number 1 is "the 'wizard' plant-breeder of America"; Number 2, a popular London journalist; Number 3, a popular American judge of the Supreme Court, who has recently written a work on "The United States a Christian Nation"; Number 4, a popular Norwegian explorer of the polar regions.

We are anxious for our readers to form the habit of studying the contrasts that various heads present, and from time to time we shall take opportunity of showing these differences in our columns.

(See page 12)



(See page 11)

“An Encouraging Definition of Human Greatness.”

REPORT OF AN ADDRESS GIVEN BY THE REV. FRED CLARE BALDWIN, D.D.,
AT THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.



REV. FRED CLARE BALDWIN, D.D.

Dr. Baldwin said in part:

“Every one, more or less, has his own ideas of human greatness, but a great deal of time and money are wasted on the wrong definition of this subject. In days gone by the idea of greatness was instilled into the minds of children (some may even indulge in that thought to-day), namely, of encouraging children with the idea that they may some day be President of the United States. So many a Johnny goes to school with these words ringing in his ears. Others consider that to be great one must be an author, statesman, general, or philanthropist, but I wish to prove to you that a person may be placed among this great category without being truly great. The great man is a great man whether he is a writer, sculptor, actor, coal baron, or coal heaver.

“The first duty of every man is to properly understand himself, of what he is composed, what he can do, and

study the opportunities around him. He should consider what kind of body he possesses, and take into account the strength of it. He should also give thought to the development of his mind, soul, and spirit, and to the spiritual consciousness of the present world that is around him, and the world that is to come. He should learn what his bodily tools are, and how to use them. Just as a surgeon learns how to use his tools with great precision and accuracy, in like proportion a man should study his own organism. From the spiritual side of his nature man looks out of the windows of his mind and thinks, feels, and knows. Aristotle was an embodiment of a thinker, but you cannot set a pig down as a thinker. By the law of progression, however, one generation after another should produce a greater man and a greater thinker. Hope should be the spirit of every Church and Institute. The greater the thinker, the greater will be his thoughts. Trivialities will not trouble him. Man should never mistake oddity for genius.

“One definition of human greatness showed itself in independence of thought. A man to be truly great should not be a mere imitator of others, though he may absorb ideas from others who have passed away, but who have left their inspiration behind them. The man, however, may use his greatness in one direction to the shutting out of other claims or the growth of other powers of his mind. Thus Darwin, who was a great scientist, regretted that through his absorption in one line of science he had neglected to continue to cultivate his interest in music and poetry. These had become atrophied. A man may become truly great without a college education. Abraham Lincoln was an example of a

great man of this type. No one had to correct his work, but he possessed a personality that projected itself throughout the confines of his work. He possessed great strength of will and recognized his mission in life, and bent his career to the fulfilment of it.

"Sir Walter Scott was another example of true greatness, and I will close by referring the graduates to his work, 'The Lady of the Lake,' and quote Sir James Roderick's words as applicable to them in their studies of the brain. They will remember Sir Roderick's words,

'Come one, come all, this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I.'

He was a great man, true and virtuous.

"May you all have as high an ideal of human greatness as he had."

Dr. Baldwin is a man who has the strength of his convictions, and he is therefore not afraid to acknowledge his belief in Phrenology, as we heard him

do not long ago. He is a man who stands about five feet ten and a half inches, and possesses an intellectual scope of mind, a high forehead, and large Causality. He has height of head above the ears, which indicates strength of will, determination of mind, independence of thought, dignity of bearing, conscientious scruples, and versatility of mind. He also has a large development of Language, which he uses to express his ideas in a copious and beatific way. He possesses a highly sensitive mind, a fine quality of organization, and a strong development of the Mental Temperament. Had he more bodily power to balance his mentality it would be to his advantage, for his brain absorbs a large amount of nourishment which should be retained by the body to build up its fibres and tissues.

He is a man of deep penetration of mind, of spiritual insight, and of logical ability.

Some Facts that Sustain Phrenology as an Exact Science.

A short time ago I said to a gentleman that he had inherited largely from "mother's side of the house," physically in particular, and at the same time he had inherited from both father and mother his development of Acquisitiveness. Hence, at times, he would be close in money matters almost to penuriousness; at other times he would be liberal almost to extravagance. He admitted the soft impeachment, giving several instances.

I examined a young man a few years ago. Among the things I said of him was that with a little practice he could become an expert sleight-of-hand performer. Whereupon he took a twenty-five-cent piece from his pocket, palming and juggling it in almost a professional degree of perfection.

This young man had a fair knowledge of Phrenology. He asked me if his moral nature was strongly developed. In answer I said this: "Your moral and animal natures are about equally strong; hence there is danger of the moral being dominated by the passions and appetites. Therefore you must be very careful as to the company you keep, and your habits. Should you get to drinking alcoholic liquors and smoking, going with habitues of gambling and other evil resorts, you will surely go to the dogs.

Inside of two or three years this same young man was arrested for taking part in robbing an elderly lady, convicted, and sent to state prison.—George Markley, "Phrenological Era."

In the World of Endeavour.

AN APPRECIATION OF ISABEL F. HAPGOOD.

By J. A. FOWLER.

Russia has had many interpreters and historians, but few persons have studied the Russian people and their language or worked them out in such a practical and forceful way and individual style as the subject of our sketch.

She certainly looked queenly as we



MISS ISABEL F. HAPGOOD, TRANSLATOR OF TOLSTOI.

interviewed her in her apartment. There was something in her rare magnetism that was interesting. There is so much strength connected with her writings, that were she to use a *nom de plume*, like George Eliot, one could easily be deceived by her sex.

Her perfect command of language, the ease with which she communicates her ideas, and the masterliness of her work, all convince one that she has an uncommon type of head. The moment I saw her I found that she possessed unusual and original powers for a woman. Yet need we be surprised at this in the present day of advancement among women? Is she not the herald of many women who are taking advanced places in the world of literature?

Her character manifests an independent spirit, executiveness of mind, intellectual capacity, literary power through her originality of mind, organizing ability in mapping out work to accomplish, and the strength of will which makes it possible to carry through a purpose, if allowed to do so, even if there are great odds against her.

Few women can so well fill the place of a man as she can; yet she has no lack of womanly attributes of character, and is highly sensitive and susceptible, as well as sympathetic and kind-hearted to a fault.

Her use of language is remarkable, and she should interest an audience and carry them with her.

Three of her strongest characteristics show themselves in her Conscientiousness, Firmness, and Comparison. The first makes her very particular about her work; the second enables her to show an iron will in carrying her point; and the third assists her in differentiating between qualities and materials, ideas and facts—everything that touches her life.

She has a fine quality of organization, and a full sized head, the measurements being twenty-one and a half in circumference by fourteen and a half and thirteen and three-quarters in

length, while her height of stature is five feet six.

Some of her published works are: "The Epic Songs of Russia" (obsolete Russian), published in 1886; "Russian Rambles," published in 1895; "Service Book of the Greco-Russian Church" (from Old Church Slavonic into Liturgical English), publishers, The Holy Synod of Russia; and Translations of Tolstoi, Gogol, etc.

In "Public Opinion" of April 22d she published a very interesting article on "Russia's Many Races," in which she speaks of the fact that the population of Russia embraces a vast mass of tribes, speaking almost as many languages or dialects as that of the British Empire, with a decided preponderance of the Russian element, which constitutes three-fourths of the inhabitants. She says that certain forms of religion and peculiarities of life generally correspond to the language; and that the languages of Russia fall into two chief divisions: the Aryan (or Indo-European) and the Ural-Altaic. She thus furnishes us with a very clear account of the many peoples found in the 8,500,000 square miles of territory which cover one-sixth of the land surface of the globe, and having a population between one hundred and forty and one hundred and fifty millions.

"In the first group, or Aryan family, is embraced the Slavonic or Slav. The Russian division has three principal branches: Great Russian, Little Russian, and White Russian. Two-thirds at least of the population, including the majority of the Siberian Russians, speak Great Russian. . . . Little Russia stands out as a most instructive example, illustrating the problems arising from race and language exaggerated by indiscreet and mistaken patriotism. Little Russia, so called because of its size when it was the cradle of the empire more than a thousand years ago, but now means only the government (states) of Poltava and Tchernigoff. . . . Its inhabitants, while Russian at the base, have a mixture of Polish, Lithuanian, and even of Turk-

ish blood, which is physically apparent, and renders them more vivacious than the Great Russians. They also have the reputation of being very keen in business and mentally alert. . . . The White Russians occupy the least territory of the three, in Vilna, Mohileff, and other western governments.

"Next come the Poles, who are Roman Catholic by religion, and possess a Slavonic language.

"Under the Aryan family come also the Letto-Lithuanians, the Roumanians in Bessarabia, Greeks in South Russia and the Caucasus, Iranians and others in the Caucasus, who speak Russian. . . . In the Indian group of the Aryans belong the gypsies of Bessarabia, the Trans-Caucasus, Turkestan, Finland, the far north, and Siberia. In the Semitic are the Jews, whose language is preserved only in the Scriptures, and who live chiefly in the

Pale of Settlement, in the western governments.

"The Caucasian tongues spoken by many people who bear a physical resemblance to the Semites and Aryans fall into two groups, northern and southern. In the southern group are the Gruzians (Georgians), whose royal house claims descent from King David, but does not reckon itself as Jewish. . . .

"The Ural-Altaic division of blood and language embraces Russia's Finnish, Hungarian, and Samoyed groups, and is divided into three branches."

The above condensed account gives an insight into the masterly way that she goes into everything concerning Russia and her people.

Aside from writing on mere facts, she has much literary imagination which we are sure she will ultimately use to good purpose in literary work.

An Analysis of General B. F. Tracy.

FROM A PERSONAL EXAMINATION AS GIVEN BY J. A. FOWLER.

Yours is an organization that is healthy, strong, vigorous, and executive in type; hence you ought to be known, and will be recognized as long as you live, for your power to generate interest in whatever work you undertake to do. You are not one to lag behind, but are in the foremost ranks of work, thought, or ideas that will promote the greatest benefit to the largest number of people.

You are up-to-date in your views of the present way of doing things, and your constitution has supported your brains above the average capacity of man. A person with a large brain requires a healthy organization to support it, and you have been endowed by nature with good circulatory power and excellent breathing capacity. These have enabled you to generate life and rebuild your wasted energies and tissues. On this account we find that your brain is in a healthy condi-

tion, and is able to assume a good deal of responsibility.

You will never feel as though you were growing old, for you will have the young spirit with you as long as you live. You are able to generate life, and with your wiriness and compactness of organization you ought to live more healthily than ninety-nine men out of a hundred with your size of brain.

You must have come from good stock. There must have been behind you a generation or two of persons who were able to live healthy lives, and you betoken that element of character that will be able to live to a good respectable old age.

Your basilar brain strengthens your character by giving you executive force of mind in carrying out whatever programme or plan of work you will have in hand. You have always been able to set an example of industry to others,

because you have enjoyed work for its own sake, work, too, with an object to accomplish something with the time you had at your disposal.

You have also been able to economize time. You have known how to cut off angles, and get hold of the principal object that you had before you, and condense your efforts into as small a space as possible. You can do two days' work in one, and must have done this many times. You ought to be where you can superintend, guide, control, and mark out work for others to do in detail, for your Causality and Comparison, your Order and Time enable you to do this with facility. Thus your intellectual brain governs, guides, and controls your emotional nature to a large extent.

We judge that you have used your moral and intellectual faculties in such a way that you have lived with an object, that you have had a motive before you constantly, that you have enlarged and broadened your interests, and have had many irons in the fire at once. Sometimes, we judge, your Continuity has allowed you to undertake more interests than you ought in the time you gave yourself to accomplish your tasks, but it has been hard for you to hold yourself back, for you have seen so many things that you have wanted to do that it has been easier for you to do things than to get other people to accomplish them for you.

You have strong will power which has enabled you to show perseverance in your efforts. You have been unbending and unyielding when you have undertaken to do anything, even if it has been of an arduous type; thus you have been able to conquer many impediments that have stood in your way. You have fought for a cause, or for an opinion; in fact, when many men would have given up under trying circumstances, you have been able to show that there is a way out of the trouble, and have taken that road that has led to success on many occasions where others would have failed.

You have a combination of qualities

from your father and mother. From your father, your large and active brain, your independent spirit, your will power, and your scientific and observing faculties. From your mother you have received your fine sensitive, sympathetic nature and your attachment to your friends.

With this duality of power from both sides of your family, you should have a stronger mind than as if you had been wholly positive or wholly negative.

You are a prudent man in looking ahead. You see just about how things are going to shape themselves, and what the result will be. We judge that you have been able to give advice to the young man just going into the world, and you have been able to suggest many valuable plans to him, and we would be much surprised if many did not come and consult you with regard to their future. Your mind is so clear to see the outcome of things that you are able to predict beforehand what is likely to transpire.

Another phase of character shows itself in your intellectual ingenuity. Constructiveness works with your intellect; therefore you can lay out plans for others, while some people invent, and they simply devote themselves to mechanical apparatus and inventions. Your ingenuity and inventiveness will show itself in the way in which you propose to carry out certain formulas or schemes for the benefit of others. You cannot very well extricate yourself from the rest of humanity. You would never do to live a hermit's life—by yourself. Your sympathies attach you to your fellow-men, and it will be a great surprise to find that you have not interested yourself in the affairs of considerable moment and public interest. Benevolence is a ruling moral factor in your character, and hence many people have asked you to do favors for them, and it has been difficult for you to refuse.

Your Intuition with your Benevolence would have enabled you to diagnose disease as a physician; it would

have enabled you to get in touch with the various lines of treatment necessary for the sick, and therefore we judge that in your family you have had some influence that has been at work which has given you a stimulus in this direction.

But while you have tenderness of

through their union of mental forces, combining as they did their large Benevolence with their keen intuitive grasp of mind and intuitive judgment.

Your Comparison has ever been a very strong factor in administrative work, and in law or finance, in business matters or in scientific attainment you



GEN. BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

Photo by Rockwood, specially taken for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

mind, kind-heartedness, liberality, and sympathy of thought for others, we think your intellectual powers join with your sympathies in giving breadth and scope of mind in the direction of administrative matters and reforms, rather than in strictly technical ways, as in the profession of medicine.

Law has its humane and sympathetic side as well as medicine, and much has been done in the past by such men as Lincoln, McKinley, and others,

have been able to store your mind to a much better account through its aid than you would have done without it. You see in a moment where comparisons can be drawn, and in examining witnesses you would do so with telling effect without wasting time or words. In fact, you know how to handle men and bring them in line with yourself.

You are logical, and should be able to touch the button with telling effect that will open the minds of those with

whom you are talking. Thus you will make friends rather than enemies as you pass along in life. (1) In a word, you should be known as a leader, for yours is a mind that never could be a subordinate. (2) You should be known for your administrative power; (3) for your keen discernment of men, and the handling of the same; (4) for your capacity to gather facts and data; (5) for your interest in reformatory movements; (6) for your social affinities and attachment to your friends as well as your patriotic spirit; and (7) for your professional attitude of mind, especially for law and interest in municipal and international matters.

Biographical.

General Benjamin Franklin Tracy was born in Oswego, Tioga County, New York, April 26, 1830. He took a strong interest in law, studied it, and was admitted to the bar in 1851, and ever since that time has filled one distinguished position after another, and

will always be remembered as the ex-Secretary of the Navy. He held the position of district attorney of his native county in 1856, and in 1861 was elected to the Legislature. He raised two regiments for the army in 1862, was colonel of the 109th New York, and received medal of honor for gallantry in battle. In 1861 was United States district attorney in New York and rendered signal service to the Government for seven years, and then resumed the practice of law in Brooklyn and New York. He was judge of New York Court of Appeals in 1881 and 1882; Secretary of Navy in Cabinet of President Harrison in 1889-93; was president of committee which drafted the new charter for Greater New York.

As a lawyer General Tracy has been connected with many conspicuous trials, and as a patriot, statesman, soldier, lawyer, judge, citizen, and friend General Tracy has sustained a high rank and manifested an efficient character, which is in keeping with his phrenological developments.



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

The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 646. Daisy Lee Bonham, Chilhowie, Va.—This child has a fine balance of the Mental and Vital Temperaments, and a superior quality pervades her whole organization; hence she is quick to receive impressions, carry out ideas, and give advice to older people as well as to little girls younger than herself. She has taken

on the maturity of her parents, and will not care to be treated like an ordinary child. She will feel as though some respect should be paid to her that children do not ordinarily receive.

She will advance well with her studies, will pick up knowledge quite easily; in fact, has the commanding type of head. She will show an advance-

ment of mind beyond that of the children in her class.

Her Causality, Comparison, Human



NO. 646.—DAISY LEE BONHAN, CHILHOWIE, VA.

Age, 9 years; weight, 60 lbs.; height, 4 ft. 5 in.; hair, pure gold; eyes, blue.

Nature, and Benevolence will draw her out into public life, and she will make a career for herself, even if she has to work her way through college

by her own force of character and industry.

She will excel as a teacher, medical missionary, reformer, writer, and philanthropist, and could devote herself to the study of a physician.

Her intuitive faculties joined to her Vital-Mental Temperament, Benevolence, and large social faculties, enable her to fit herself to the work of a physician, while her large Causality



NO. 647.—EARL A. HASTY, KALONA, IOWA.

Age, 10 months; circumference of head, above ears, 18½ in.; circumference under arms, 16½ in.; waist, 17½ in.; height, 27½ in.; weight, 19½ lbs.; complexion, fair; eyes, blue.



NO. 647.—EARL A. HASTY.

and active moral brain will enable her to prepare herself for a medical missionary. Thus, as a medical missionary she will link the two fields of study together.

No. 647. Earl A. Hasty, Kalona, Iowa.—Considering that your little child is ten months old, we think that the photographs are very good, and we certainly have before us a fine head. It is large and active; hence you must take considerable pains in calling out

his physical activity, as his thirst for knowledge will overstep the boundary line if you do not take care.

His moral brain is marvellously developed for one so young, and we believe this is the result of pre-natal culture, and a preparation of the father and mother for parenthood. We wish more thought and attention were given to this subject by parents, for as a result we should find that the principles laid down and worked out by Professor Burbank would be applicable to the new-born child.

Let him feed on pure air and give

him a simple diet. Nourish his body in every possible way, and his brain will some day manifest an intellectuality of a superior type. Few heads to-day, we are sorry to say, are so fully rounded out in the upper story as is his. Thus, Veneration, Benevolence, Conscientiousness, Hope, and Spirituality will direct a large share of his thoughts, and Causality will reason things out along philosophical lines.

As a professor in a theological college, or a president of a theological seminary he will be in his right sphere in life.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

Health Topics.

BY E. P. MILLER, M.D.

VEGETARIANISM SPREADING AMONG THE UPPER TEN IN LONDON.

A recent cable despatch to the "New York American" from London states that vegetarianism has spread to the peerage. Numerous titled folks now insist that no matter where they go for dinner a separate menu of vegetarian dishes must be prepared for them.

"The majority of the notable vegetarians are known as 'Wallaceites,' or devotees of the system of food reform introduced by Joseph Wallace. Their pet aversions are salt and all kinds of fermented foods. Lady Henry Somerset has been an ardent follower of the new diet for the past year. Her menus include only bread, fruit, and vegetables. She believes that a vegetable diet for the masses would eliminate the drink evil.

"Lady Paget strongly advocates the use of apples as food. Lord Charles

Beresford has become a convert to vegetarianism and attributes his youthfulness of spirit to a well-regulated diet. George Bernard Shaw has made himself famous as a vegetarian by his flings at the meat-eating public. He has called meat foods 'scorched corpse,' and has said when he dies he wants all the animals he has not eaten to attend his funeral.

"Other prominent vegetarians are the Countess of Essex, Lady Windsor, Lady Gwendolen Herbert, Lady Hamilton, Mrs. C. Leigh Hunt, and the Earl of Buchan."

OCTOGENARIAN CONVENTION.

During the month of October the octogenarians of London held a convention at Memorial Hall of that city at which no less than seventeen hundred people assembled to see, hear, and welcome the speakers. Among the

speakers were Dr. Samuel Saunders, age ninety-one; an agriculturist and health reformer, C. A. Hanson, age eighty-six; Joseph Wallace, age eighty-four, the founder of Physical Regeneration Society, author of "Physianthropy" and several other publications; Mrs. Mary E. Metcalf, age eighty-six, widow of Rev. Wm. Metcalf, founder of the church he presided over; Mr. Thomas Wylis, age eighty-eight, sixty years a teacher, and several others over eighty years of age, all of whom were vegetarians.

A report of this meeting in "The Christian Commonwealth" by a flesh eater, states that nearly half of the audience wore a white rosette, denoting adherence to the vegetarian cult; and that it was a highly respectable and intelligent gathering, many members of which fell short by a few years only of those present on the platform. This report stated also that:

"As a non-vegetarian I am the more free to admit that the meeting was a highly convincing proof of the health and longevity possible to those who avoid the use of animal food. The speakers were as ready in debate and more clear in argument than most people several decades younger. The address of Mr. C. P. Newcomb, the chairman, was a remarkably able effort. On this occasion he excelled himself in a well-reasoned argument, the manuscript being read without spectacles in a voice that everybody heard. Discussing the question of old age, he quoted the case of a Frenchman who lived to be one hundred and fifty-eight years, and fed on cheese and goat's milk; an Arab, who died at one hundred and forty-five; and Dr. Adam Ferguson, who adopted a vegetarian diet at sixty, and lived to be ninety-three. The best part of Dr. Newcomb's deliverance was a poem on the joys of old age, which brings up old memories of music, of flowers, of sunset, of intellectual comradeship, while its philosophy exalts and chastens the mind. He recalled a review in Paris after Austerlitz, but felt vegetarian veterans, like

Cardinal Newman and Sir Isaac Pitman, were soldiers of a nobler warfare.

"Professor Mayer, of Cambridge, an old veteran in the business, quoted from memory some of the most recondite facts and phases on vegetarianism. Mr. Hanson, who is eighty-seven, has roamed over Asia, Africa, and America, as well as Europe. He broke his leg at seventy-five, and the doctor who attended shook his head, but Mr. Hanson felt that he could dance a hornpipe. At eighty-four he broke two ribs, but they soon healed. So with a smiling face he believes that serenity and endurance are the perquisites of the participants of a reformed diet.

"Mr. Samuel Saunders, who boasts of ninety-one years, came to the front and gave many particulars of one of the busiest lives man has ever lived. He was a miller and fruit-grower, while he has been foremost in all true philanthropy and progress.

"Joseph Wallace, the founder of a system of hygiene, asked where Mother Eve got brewer's yeast and baking-powder? When he adopted vegetarian principles his flesh-eating relatives said he would kill himself. 'But they are all dead now.' Mr. Wallace made a very interesting speech on longevity, which will be noticed in subsequent issues. He is a well-posted physician, although not a graduate of any medical college. He and his wife, Mrs. C. Leigh Hunt Wallace, are doing an important work in London not only in curing disease without drugs, but in educating the people as to how to live and prolong life without being sick. They are the publishers of the "Herald of Health" and numerous pamphlets and booklets on health topics, all of which are of great value."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S THANKSGIVING TURKEY.

Horace Vose, of Westerly, R. I., donor of Thanksgiving turkeys to Presidents, has broken his records this year by sending to President Roose-

velt a forty-one pound bronze gobbler, which he declares is the finest the country has ever produced. Vose has supplied the Thanksgiving turkey to every President since Grant's first term.

The "New York American," in commenting on this gift, makes the following statements:

"Thanksgiving Day affords one of the best illustrations of the way in which time and changing ideals convert the 'Holy Day' prescribed by the Church into the holiday celebrated more outside the churches than in them.

"The day of fasting and prayer has been converted into the day of feasting and sport. A forty-one-pound turkey at the White House sets the pace for the gormandizing efforts of the nation. All over the land indigestion, college football, and their accompanying ills will attend the religious holiday established by our Puritan forebears for pious purposes."

Thanksgiving, instead of becoming a day of fasting and thanks to the Lord God for the blessings of life and health, the reward for "obeying his voice and keeping his charge, his statutes, his commandments, and his laws," has become more a day of feasting, gormandizing, and serving the Devil instead of the Lord God.

The Prophet Isaiah has told us what the final results of such feasting come to as follows:

"Behold joy and gladness, slaying oxen, killing sheep, eating flesh, and drinking wine. Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die!

"But it was revealed in mine ears by the Lord of Hosts, surely this iniquity shall not be purged from you until ye die, saith the Lord God of Hosts."

Fasting for twenty-four or thirty-six hours even one day in a year by every human being would be of immense value; it would give the organs of digestion a day of entire rest; it would greatly lessen the labor of the heart and greatly purify the blood by increasing the red globules from an increased supply of oxygen, thus reduc-

ing the poisonous elements in the entire system.

CALIFORNIA AND CUBA FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

The New York "Commercial" of November 30th says: "A special despatch from Los Angeles informs us that thirty-five carloads of oranges and fifteen carloads of lemons were shipped from southern California yesterday. The season's total of citrous fruit shipments to date is 464 carloads.

"Cuba sent during the month of October 3,993 crates of pineapples to New York. These sell at wholesale at from \$2.50 to \$4.50 a crate, according to the size and quality of the fruit. The pineapples and other citrous fruits raised in Cuba are among the most delicious that come to the New York market. By the close of 1906 the Development Company, of Cuba, will have about 300,000 citrous fruit trees planted, and nearly half of them bearing. When these trees are three years in bearing they will doubtless average five boxes of fruit to the tree, making an annual production of 1,500,000 boxes, worth in New York City from \$2 to \$5 a box. The company that is managing this industry is located at Ceballos, Cuba, and I am told that they have about 165,000 acres of very choice land that will be devoted to citrous fruits and sugar cane and other agricultural products. Over 13,000 Americans have made investments in Cuba since the Spanish-American War ended. There is being planted at Ceballos this year about 2,000 acres of sugar cane, which will be ready for the sugar mill the last of the year 1906. A new sugar factory is to be constructed in 1907. A new hotel is being built there that will cost \$50,000. Ceballos will in the near future become one of the most desirable winter resorts in the world. There are hot sulphur springs near there, and the climate cannot be excelled for either the sick or well, for the air is perfumed with orange blossoms and fanned by ocean breezes."

We know for we have been there and are going again.

SKIN DISEASES: THEIR CAUSES AND CURE.

A prominent dermatopath in New York City claims that there are about 1,100 different varieties of skin disease, each one demanding a different form of treatment. The average physician gives those remedies which are necessary to meet the objective symptoms only, overlooking that vital point, the removal of the cause. In the treatment of all cases of skin trouble we first remove the cause, and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred the patient is well in a very short time. He claims that seven-eighths of the skin diseases are caused by internal disturbance. "The chief causes are a faulty diet, overeating, bad water, foul air, or lack of proper ventilation. Intemperance in eating as well as drinking is often the cause.

"There is nothing so harmful, and conducive to eruptions of the body, as constipation. If the skin breaks out, the diet, is probably at fault. One should stop eating the following: All fried foods, all fatty foods, and all sugars or sweets. Coffee and tea should be drunk in moderation, if at all, and a mild laxative should be

taken at night before retiring. Plenty of exercise in the open air and a body bath every day, using tepid water."

Now if 1,100 different varieties of skin disease are caused by faulty diet, by fried and fatty foods, sugar and sweets, and too much tea and coffee, and ninety-nine cases out of one hundred can be cured by removing the cause, why, as stated above, does "each case demand a different form of treatment."

All skin eruptions are undoubtedly caused by poisons and impurities in the blood which the excretory organs cannot remove as fast as they accumulate, and hence a special effort is made to get them out through the skin. Everything that human beings eat or drink or breathe that contain poisons of any kind may be a cause of skin disease. Pure food, pure water, pure air, pure homes, and pure bodies will aid in the eradication of skin disease. Drugs as a rule cause more skin disease than almost any other agent. Theatres, churches, lecture halls, schools, colleges, public meetings, crowded and dirty streets may all contribute to poison the blood and develop skin eruptions.

The carbon dioxide generated in a crowded audience of a church, theatre, or lecture hall may do immense harm unless extraordinary efforts are made to secure perfect ventilation.

Public Turkish Baths.

BY CHARLES H. SHEPARD, M.D.

At an informal gathering on the forty-second anniversary of the opening of the first Turkish bath in this country, October 6th, at 81 Columbia Heights, Dr. Chas. H. Shepard read a paper on "Public Turkish Baths," saying of them:

"The establishment of several beautiful public baths in our city marks a new era in the history of our municipality. Those who have promoted that work have builded better than they knew and accomplished more than we can at present realize toward improved

health and sanitation in our community.

"It is all very well and highly desirable to provide sanitary surroundings in our streets and houses, but that is as nothing compared with the necessity of personal sanitation. True, this calls for careful attention to the daily habits in eating, drinking, and sleeping, but the right manner of bathing is as important as any of the others.

"During the past forty years and more I have frequently taken occasion, and would now again call attention to

the great value of public Turkish baths and of their desirability, which is unquestionable. Their adoption as a habit once a week by our people would place the community on a higher plane of health and banish from our midst a large list of what may be called filth diseases. From an economical point of view it would be a paying investment for the city to provide a sufficient number of these baths so that every individual could enjoy its privileges once a week or oftener, as the case may need, and thus prevent a large amount of expense to the city or to their friends.

"It is always more desirable to prevent disease than to wait for its arrival and then attempt to cure it. Again it would render life more enjoyable. Every one would be more agreeable to his neighbor, life would be prolonged, and the latter years the happiest years of life, as all would be able to care for themselves instead of burdening others. This combined with the library facilities now being provided will ultimately render our city one of the foremost, while the increase of population going on as of late will place New York among the most attractive cities of the world. Let us not therefore relax any effort to realize a magnificent ideal.

"The Turkish bath has been established in the community long enough to convince the most sceptical who will examine its working and study its philosophy. It comes as a blessing to every man, woman, and child, for it addresses itself to the personal condition of every individual.

"The Turkish bath is preëminently the people's bath. As soon as its merits are known its success is assured. During the Augustan period of the Roman Empire the Romans developed the bath to a condition of magnificent and great popularity, never equalled before or since. At one time there were over 900 baths in the city of Rome alone. But the success of their armies was the cause of the Roman demoralization and downfall, for they

lived too much on the material plane of life, adopted the vices of the conquered countries, and then resorted to hireling soldiers. They finally sank so low as to feast and then relieve their stomachs of the food in order that they might feast again. And the bath was treated much in the same way. Instead of using it to promote their valor, it was used for the enjoyment to be derived therefrom, occasionally several times a day. With the advance of our civilization this bath will become an element of refinement as well as a preventive and cure of disease, and by thus promoting the health and longevity of the community it will conduce to render the body fit for the indwelling of a nobler spirit, thus helping to a happier life on a higher plane.

"The Japanese are one of the cleanest people in the world, and they have lately given us a remarkable example of their sanitary work with their armies. One of their prominent physicians, Surgeon-General Suzuki, of the Japanese navy, stated that before every engagement the men were ordered to bathe and put on clean underclothing, as a preventive of blood poisoning in case of wounds.

"When the Turks conquered the Greeks, about five centuries ago, they adopted this bath in their daily life and have preserved it in its original purity [during the Dark Ages, when Europe was given up to anarchy, and pestilence decimated thousands, as Gibbon stated "a century without a bath"], hence comes the name Turkish bath. To promote the efficiency of their armies, even while in a hostile country, they provided baths sufficient for every soldier to bathe daily, and it is a historic fact that the Turks have been able to go through a campaign with less loss from sickness than any civilized nation.

"This bath would lessen the danger from epidemics and decrease the demand of the dependents upon the public. It would obviate the danger from blood poison and render extinct many classes of disease, besides many other

advantages which we have scarce time to enumerate, and we would eventually have a superior race of mankind.

"Of course this bath has encountered opposition and discouragement, but that only comes from those not knowing or realizing its many merits and advantages. Yet it has rapidly grown in spite of all opposition, and now

scarcely a city of any consequence but has one or more baths of this kind, some of them being very elaborate. This growth has been gained through the practical demonstration of its efficiency. Most certainly the time will come when our country will be blessed with public Turkish baths."—From the Brooklyn Eagle.

What Has and is Being Done to Make Children Better, Stronger, and Morally Nobler.

BY THE LATE DR. THOMAS J. BARNARDO.



THE LATE DR. THOMAS J. BARNARDO.

The late Dr. Thomas J. Barnardo, before he died, gave the following description of his work in London, and as it appeals very closely to character and the moulding of little lives by wise training, we would like to call attention to it, that others may be encouraged to follow the doctor's good work.

When speaking of his work just before he died he said: "I have nearly nine thousand children in my care, and none of the books published by us are sufficiently up-to-date to tell you that. Of these, over one thousand are little babies and about fourteen hundred are cripples or incurables—children refused practically at every other door, whose chances of life or of succeeding in the battle of life are practically *nil*, they

are so heavily handicapped at the start. We do all we can for these children, and it is surprising what can be done for them. Numbers of them are helped to acquire such modes of industry and employment as enable them to earn their own bread, although the majority must be helpless incurables all their lifetime. For the latter we can only secure a happy childhood. Our main principle is that no destitute child shall ever be refused admission on any ground whatever—age, sex, creed, color, race; if destitute, that child has a claim upon us that is never denied. I have been working for forty years in the slums, and during all that time I have never refused a destitute child on any ground; even when we had no money—which is often the case—it doesn't affect us. I have always said that it is not my business, but that of the great Christian public to see that our work is not dropped for want of means."

He goes on to say: "The unique principle of our work is this—it is only one, but it has not any parallel that I know of in the world—we not only admit all the destitute that come to us, but we seek them out. We are at work in sixteen cities, with expert agents working day and night, and have been so for forty years searching in the slums and the lowest parts of the city where children would otherwise escape our notice, and we find those who would never apply of themselves.

"On an average thirteen permanent admissions are made every day to the homes, or about ninety a week. Last year we admitted three thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven fresh cases, which is a little lower than our average admission. We maintained during 1904 in the homes about ten thousand nine hundred and five children. We have admitted up to the last day of July this year fifty-nine thousand two hundred children—that is to say, that number have been rescued and passed through my hands and have been trained and placed out in life. A vast number of these go to situations in England, others go to sea, while others are placed in callings for which they are suitable. In addition, we send abroad every year about one thousand two hundred. We have placed out successfully in Canada and our other large colonies seventeen thousand five hundred and ten children. Of these, not two per cent have failed. When you remember the class from which they are taken, the degree of success they have attained is perfectly marvellous. Numbers of them

have educated themselves, and by their own natural merit have forced themselves to the front. I have two members of provincial houses or Parliament, several doctors, many clergymen of all denominations, barristers and solicitors, and merchants in various colonies. But of course the vast majority are either agricultural laborers or farmers. The girls have married well."

Dr. Barnardo attributes his success in training the very worst specimens of humanity to the strong humanizing effects of Christianity. Nothing else would have the permanent influence upon the children as the belief in God as their heavenly Father and the efficacy of prayer. This influence with nourishing food, right habits, and kind treatment, weigh in the balance toward moral betterment, and make a valuable endorsement against the training of some parents who do not believe in teaching their children to pray to or to know or understand their divine Parent. It is not enough to raise children to be human animals, he thinks, they must have their divine rights cultivated as well.

The Knowledge Organization Bureau, England.

The Knowledge Organization Bureau is a voluntary society for the organization of knowledge in thought and action. It recognizes that such organization is one of the greatest of contemporary needs; and the establishment of it is the society's main object.

The society will survey all the fields of knowledge and action of our time; and its method of presenting an analysis and synthesis of these, and of giving them that interrelation that is so much needed, will be based upon a conception of the individual—of a Theoretic Unit—in all his parts and functions, as the only efficient link between them, and indeed, as their *raison d'être*.

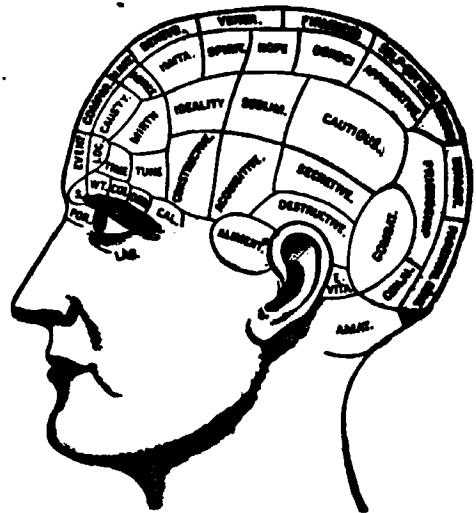
This Theoretic Unit is divided into its main sections. These are:

1. The Spiritual (Intellectual, Moral, Esthetic, Emotional).
2. The Vital (for the individual, the vital organs and functions; for the social body, economics, commerce, etc.).
3. The Physical (for the individual, the structural parts of the body; for the community or nation, army, navy, police, etc.).
4. The Sexual.

By such a classification society and the individual are brought into close relation with each other, and the sociological bearing of the thought and action of our time made clear.

It may be added that the society is at present engaged upon an analysis of the large question of the unemployed, which will be valuable to Phrenologists.

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



NEW YORK AND LONDON. JANUARY, 1906.

The one serviceable, safe, certain, munificent, attainable quality in every study and pursuit is the quality of attention.—CHARLES DICKENS.

GREETING.

A welcome to the New Year
 Just standing at the door;
 It has so much to tell us
 We have not heard before.

Through all the many seasons,
 On bright or stormy days,
 May all it e'er disclose
 Have light from Friendship's rays.
 S. E. BAKER.

AN APPEAL TO MEDICAL MEN.
 No. II.

In last month's JOURNAL we published an editorial on the above subject and showed some of the use of Phrenology in diagnosing disease where every other means had failed. This month we wish to call the attention of our readers to a fact that has been brought before our notice through the medium of the "Evening Item," Richmond, Ind. As the case deals with the character of the patient operated upon we consider it appropriate to our present topic, and we submit below the facts of the case.

The art of surgery has certainly been resorted to (and in many cases successfully so) in the hope of sav-

ing a Madison County boy from the life of a criminal. An operation was performed in September upon Henry Rosignal, the twelve-year-old son of highly respectable parents of Alexandria. The lad's parents consented to the operation, believing that by this means the reputation of their son would be saved.

The lad was brought before Judge McClure charged with incorrigibility. Mrs. De Wiss, of the juvenile court, accompanied him to White's Institute, where the best surgeons connected with that institution consented to perform the operation. The lad is certainly more to be pitied than condemned, and is an obedient and truthful boy, but of late has developed a sort of mania for stealing. His thefts about the stores

and shops of Alexandria have amounted to a considerable sum of money which he spent in car rides or gave to other boys.

It seems that when the boy was a babe of two years old he sustained a hard fall, alighting on his head. At the time apparently nothing developed to indicate that he was seriously hurt. Later, however, it was noticed that the concussion caused by the jolt had been sufficient to press out the breast bone. It is now believed that a fracture of the skull was produced at the time of the fall which has never been remedied, and it was for the relief of the fracture that the surgeon's knife was sought.

The theory of the doctors is, that the fracture in the skull has caused a pressure on the lad's brain, thus exciting the tendency to commit theft. The relief of that pressure, so the doctors believe, will change the boy's disposition in that respect and make an entirely new person of him.

It is the first time in the history of Madison County that surgery has been resorted to in dealing with incorrigibles, and with probably one or two exceptions, the first in the State.

We venture to believe that this will prove the beginning of a very interesting era in brain surgery in Indiana. We shall watch for results in this and similar cases.

Can any of our readers tell us what faculties were affected by the fall?

facts known to the writer in experiences which came unsought to one whose veracity is unquestioned and from the records of the Psychic Society.

The increasing interest in psychic research led the writer to issue the story by itself which some years ago was published in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. It should be read to be appreciated, and as a New Year's gift would be very appropriate. Price 25 cents. To be obtained from Fowler & Wells Co.

"Social Purity." A Book for the Masses. By Charles Wesley Waddell. Published by the Blakely Printing Co. Price 25 cents.

The subject that is considered in the pages of this book has to do with not only the present generation, but also the rising generation. His object is the elevation of public opinion regarding the question of personal purity and the maintenance of the same standard for men and women. To those who understand the question the best, and who are thoroughly acquainted with the position held in regard to it, it is an all important topic that ought to stand foremost in all branches of society, demanding to be heard above all others of the present day. Why so? It is because there is at the present time an immoral tendency growing in society, and in the whole race, and this needs to be curbed. Unfortunately, children are allowed to educate their minds largely by or from the light, trashy literature of the day. Therefore they are brought in touch with harmful ideas concerning morality.

There is not enough literature circulated on this question, and this little book should be heralded as a safeguard against the evils that have arisen, like the octopus, that has many branches from the main body, and stretches out its limbs in many directions.

REVIEWS.

"Mysteries of To-Day." By Anna Olcott Commelin. This story was written from the study and research of many years, and is founded on

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

William Pinch, Cleveland, O.—Many thanks for your letter and answer to our query in September number, concerning the little girl's picture. The long upper lip means versatility of mind and concentration of thought when accompanied by personal interest. She will show persistency of character, and will not let a thing drop without an effort.

We are glad you are interested in the subject. Why do you not compete for the prize offered for the best article on "Is Phrenology an Aid to Photography, and if so, How?" You should be able to give a satisfactory reason.

E. C., New York City.—There are different reasons why persons have beauty of features, but mere beauty of face and outline does not always mean beauty of character. There are many things that should be chosen before beauty of face, but where we find the latter accompanied with or by a true nobility of character, then the result is a cause for admiration. We do not think that one rule can be set down as the cause of personal beauty, for there are so many reasons for it. We would like to see the subject discussed, and if you have ideas yourself you might like to forward them to us.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

No. 801.—R. H., 195.—The photo of this child indicates impressibility, as well as large imagination. He will construct his own fairy stories without the aid of Hans Christian Andersen. He will see pictures in the clouds, in the sunsets, and in the fire. He is a lad who will have ideas of his own for the working out of his plans. He is an idealist, and will some day engage in writing poetry, stories for children, etc.

He is a very sagacious child, is constantly making comparisons and working out designs. His analytical mind may lead him to the study of law, argument, and debate; to public speaking and public life generally. He should be held back rather than pressed forward.

No. 802.—D. E. V., Newark, N. J.—This gentleman must not expect to come to his full maturity right away, for he has a large brain, and as he grows older and matures he will find himself possessed of more ability than he appeared to possess at the commencement of his career. This remark is particularly applicable to him, and we trust that he will give himself every encouragement, not only to continue in his business, but also to take

up public speaking, and even prepare himself in literature. It would be well for him to study the latter through a correspondence course; he could then take his own time in working out his progress.

He should be a good constructive engineer, for he will enjoy engaging in work where he can use his ingenuity. The trouble with him is that he has so many resources that he cannot carry them all to the extent of perfecting them. He had better, therefore, follow our advice and continue his present business while he is preparing himself for a public work as a speaker or debater.

No. 803.—A. C. K., Missouri.—You are able to store away more knowledge than you are able to explain or enlarge on. It is a trouble to you to talk in society, but you must try to do so, or you will be kept in the background and not appreciated for what you are. There is a great deal more to your character than what comes out on the surface, and consequently you will be in your element when you can work out things for yourself rather than where you have to appear well before others.

You have a good scientific type of mind, and would make an excellent surveyor or real estate agent, for you could buy up property with more than average sagacity. Your constructive power is also good, and in working out designs or plans you would do remarkably well, especially if allowed to have your own way about things, or if you were your own master.

You are quite firm and positive, and

when your mind is made up you do not often change it.

You could succeed as a merchant, in the wholesale department better than sell goods behind a counter, and in an executive position you will feel more at home than in an indoor sedentary one. Therefore, in wholesale trading, importing, or as a surveyor or real estate agent you would succeed remarkably well.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

Under the auspices of the above-named society a Phrenological Conference was held on November 9th. An afternoon and evening meeting was arranged, and a large number of London and provincial members and friends attended. The speeches were up to their usual standard, and the practical demonstrations were particularly convincing. The latter were contributed by Mr. J. Millott Severn, President of the Society; Mr. J. W. Taylor, and Mr. T. Timson.

Mr. A. Hubert spoke on "Phrenology a Necessity," Mr. James Webb on "The Measurements of the Head," Mr. C. Burton gave a blackboard address on "The Divisions of the Brain," Mr. G. A. Dutton spoke on "Phrenology and the Love of the Truth," Rev F. Simmons gave a metaphysical contribution, and Mr. J. P. Blackford and others made further remarks on Phrenology.

FIELD NOTES, ENGLAND.

Mr. D. T. Elliott, of London, recently visited Maidstone, Harpenden, Ilford, and New Southgate, and was well received, his lectures drawing large audiences, and the public delineations being greatly appreciated.

Mr. A. Dayes, F.F.P.I., of Woolwich, gave his popular lime-light lec-

ture before a large audience at the People's Hall, Woolwich, his descriptions of representative men as shown on the sheet were well applauded. This lecture attracted considerable attention and was largely attended. The public delineations were well received, and the lecturer was heartily thanked for his services.

Mr. John Asals, F.F.P.I., lectured in Walthamstow in November and was very successful. At the close of the lecture Mr. S. E. Berry, a student of the institute, gave several public delineations with marked ability.

Mr. D. T. Elliott visited Maidstone in November last and delivered his popular lecture on "The Use of Phrenology."

At the Central Hall, Leicester, recently Mr. Timson delivered a lecture on Phrenology, and illustrated the same with lime-light views. He showed how Phrenologists mapped out the human brain, and said that a brain must not only be judged by its size, but by its quality also; that the brain of a human being possessed a higher substance of brain growth, and for this reason man was at least three stories higher than the animal—mentally, morally, and socially. He stated that the Americans considered Phrenology so important that Phrenologists were engaged as officials in their institutions of learning, so that they might select the proper course to be pursued in the future lives of pupils.

In English schools all children took the same course, and this method of training was unscientific, occasioned great waste of time and money, and spoiled many men in their life's work.—Leicester Evening News.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The second meeting of the season was held in the hall of the above institute on Tuesday, December 5th. The lecturer for the evening was the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, who spoke on "The Sphere of Phrenology."

The chair was taken by the vice-president, Miss Fowler. In introducing the lecturer she said they were glad to be able to welcome him at the first lecture held in their own lecture room, as on the last occasion they had met at Miller's Hotel. This evening Mr. Hyde was to give them an address on his popular subject, "The Sphere of Phrenology." She felt that there was very little need, except on behalf of the strangers present, to say much concerning Mr. Hyde's work, as he had been so long connected with the Institute as a lecturer, and his writings, such as "Christ the Orator," "A Natural System of Elocution and Oratory," and "The Study of Character" had been before the public for many years past. They were proud to recognize him as a man of deep thought, reflection, and further, that he was so earnestly imbued with the importance of the science of Phrenology, for she was fully persuaded that his influence would have considerable weight with the learned professions in proving the usefulness of Phrenology.

Mr. Hyde, on rising, said:

"I place this science at the head of every other for its usefulness and importance. Archbishop Whately has given the science his endorsement by saying, 'All moral and religious objections against the doctrines of Phrenology are utterly futile'; and Henry Ward Beecher, that universally recog-

nized genius of the pulpit, has said, 'If I have had any success in bringing the truths of the Gospel to bear practically on the minds of men, any success in the vigorous application of truths to the wants of the human soul and where they are most needed, I owe it to the benefits which I have gained from this science, and I could not ask for the members of my family or the church any better preparation for religious indoctrination than to put them in possession of such a practical knowledge of the human mind as is given by Phrenology.' This was said at a time when Phrenology was in its comparative infancy. Had there been no Fowler & Wells Company there might have been no Institute which we represent this evening."

Mr. Hyde gave a strong and powerful address on the various avenues connected with the sphere of Phrenology, and we regret that space will not enable us this month to give a full report of it. It was a grand appeal to those who did not know the full value of the science to look into it and study it for themselves. He covered a great deal of ground, and we trust and believe that he may be called upon to repeat it on many future occasions before large and influential audiences.

At the close the vice-president said that it had seemed as though Spurzheim himself had been with them, for Mr. Hyde had reminded her of the time when the great pioneer had lectured in Boston to a large concourse of medical men. While thanking Mr. Hyde for his lecture, she must not forget that they had with them a pioneer from Philadelphia, namely, the Rev. Henry S. Clubb, who is president of the Vegetarian Society of America, the national organization of the cult. He has been a vegetarian longer, probably, than any other member of the society which he heads, for he has practised a strict vegetarianism for sixty-nine years, having adopted that dietary when only nine years old. During nearly the whole of that period he has abstained from the flesh of animals,

eating meat only when he could not get anything else, at the time of his service with the northern army in the Civil War. Mr. Clubb is the pastor of the Bible Christian Church, of Philadelphia, the members of which are all vegetarians. He has presided over this church since 1876. She said that no doubt many present had read in last Sunday's "Sun" an account of his recent Golden Wedding anniversary, which took place in his home at Philadelphia. On this occasion his church presented Mr. and Mrs. Clubb with a purse containing fifty gold dollars. The house was decorated with flowers, and Mr. Clubb read a poem which he had written for the occasion, and a "Vegetarian Golden Wedding Song," composed by Edward Metcalfe, was sung by all present.

On rising to address the meeting, Mr. Clubb said he was glad to be present to hear such a profitable and exhaustive speech on Phrenology, and he wanted to be recognized as an adherent to its principles. He recalled the time when he had heard Mr. L. N. Fowler speak on the subject many years ago.

At the close of his speech the meeting was thrown open for discussion, several present taking part, among them Mr. C. Delancy Allen and Mr. B. Kline. After Mr. Hyde had replied to the remarks and questions presented, Miss Fowler examined two gentlemen, one was Mr. Henry Clubb, who showed the reflective type, and another gentleman who represented the perceptive, observing, and scientific form of head.

Mr. Piercy announced that the next meeting would be held on January 9th, when Dr. Charles W. Banks would lecture on "Personal Hygiene." Miss Fowler would commence her Wednesday morning talks on January 3d, taking up the subject of "Phrenology as an Aid to the Training of Children," beginning with the subject, "Temper-

How to Control Them." He spoke of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, the November copy of which contained a sketch of the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, and the December number which contained a sketch of the gentleman whom they had with them that evening, the Rev. Henry S. Clubb.

The fourth meeting will be held on February 2d, when Mr. Benedict Lust will give a lecture on "The Kneipp Cure, or the New Claims of Naturopathy."

Mr. Dudley Field Malone will give an appreciation of the character of Patrick Henry.

Phrenological examinations will be given at the close.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS.

Miss Fowler will begin her Wednesday Morning Talks on January 3d at eleven o'clock. These are short inspirational meetings when the subject of Phrenology will be discussed in its various aspects. During January the subjects will be upon "The Tempers of Children, and How to Control Them," "The Studies of Children, and How to Select Them," "The Talents of Children, and How to Direct Them," "The Recreations of Children, and How to Guide Them," "The Habits of Children, and How to Govern Them."

Ladies and gentlemen are both invited to be present. A number of distinguished ladies have promised to be guests of honor at these meetings.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The third meeting of the season in connection with the American Institute of Phrenology will be held on January 9th, when Dr. Banks, a specialist on the question of health, will give an address on "Personal Hygiene."

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Cal.—This is an interesting Phrenological Monthly which contains bright short articles, and tells of what is going on in the western part of this great continent. Its editor is Professor Haddock.

"Phrenological Era"—published by Mr. M. Tope, Bowerston, O.—is taking on more bulky proportions, and is adding to its importance every month. It recently contained an article on "The Teacher's Guide-Star," which showed how Phrenology is better than psychology or old-time metaphysics. Its editor has given considerable time

to the study of Phrenology, and has lectured on the subject before schools and institutions for many years.

"Review of Reviews"—New York.—This journal contains an immense amount of interesting news, and generally has an up-to-date character sketch. It reviews the best current literature; consequently keeps its readers well informed of what is taking place, as well as what is being thought in various sections of the globe.

"Business-Man's Magazine and the Bookkeeper"—St. Louis, Mo.—This magazine is strengthening its reading matter every month. Its Christmas issue this year is a credit to it. The paper on which it is printed is fine to the touch, while its colored sections are printed upon the beautiful plate paper that adds to their picturesqueness and beauty. Its matter is made interesting, even if the subject is on the driest question of accounts. It should have a wide circulation.

"The Printer's Ink"—New York.—This magazine contains a specimen of different types of print, as well as different styles, which makes it interesting and valuable to publishers.

"The Normal Instructor and Teachers' World"—Dansville, N. Y.—Contains songs for the children and artistic copies for the primary department; also hints and helps of many kinds which can be utilized by teachers.

"World's Events"—Dansville, N. Y.—This monthly magazine contains an epitome of what is going on in various parts of the world, a little of college life, a little of the mechanical inven-

tions, a little about the war events, something upon the most recent literature, and thus the reader is brought in touch with much that is educational.

"The Literary Digest" for December 9th contains a fine picture of England's late premier, Arthur J. Balfour, and contains an article by Mr. Frank Fowler, N.A., on "The Lesson of Bougereau's Failure"; also one by Dr. A. T. Still, the 'Father of Os-

teopathy," on "The Claims of Osteopathy."

We have also received "Maxwell's Talisman"; "Neuropath"; "Suggestion," the new psychological magazine; "The Nautilus"; "The School Physiology Journal"; "Mind," which has now been reduced to fifteen cents; "Health," which has a very fine colored cover of a picture of two young people skating, among others.

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Mrs. Commelin has written a book of "Poems," the edition of which is exhausted, and her later one, "Of Such is the Kingdom," received numerous press notices of great praise. The "Review of Reviews" mentions that "some of its sonnets and lyrics are of commendable quality." The "New York Observer" stated that if the author had written nothing else but her lines about the children, she would deserve to be ranked with the poets, adding that it is a sweet and tender poem about them. Libraries would find this book a valuable addition. Price, \$1.50.

"Human Nature," by L. N. Fowler, 10 cents, may be read with interest and profit by young and old. Never was the development of human nature so necessary as at the present time.

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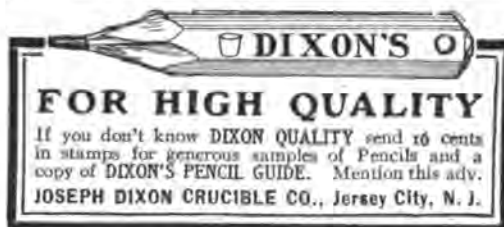
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PSYCHOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF HANDWRITING

BY MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

Translated from the German by MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

THE significance of a graphological sign increases in proportion to the intensity of its form and the frequency of its appearance. Sub strokes connecting letters within a word can be equally regarded as starting or ending sub strokes; sub strokes connecting parts of a letter are called connecting sub strokes.

Nearly all of the graphological observations published in this book are of an original character; but few of them—those pertaining to Part Ethic exclusively—can be found in other books, and these few even had to be intensely modified.

VOLUNTARY THINKING

The most perfect form of voluntary thinking is logical thinking—*i.e.*, the capacity of deducting from one or more known facts an unknown cause respectively consequent. The graphological sign of this capability is omission of starting and ending sub strokes. Examples for this manner of writing can be seen in Scheme A. I. and B. I.

Illustrated Examples from handwritings of famous personalities :

VIRCHOW TALLEYRAND DU BOIS REYMOND
GLADSTONE GERHART HAUPTMANN SALISBURY

It must be emphasized that many signs do not show intellectual gift, but intellectual training only, and indicate a mind that has learned to exercise its powers.

The most perfect form of undertaking will power is called energy—*i.e.*, the capacity of discerning amongst several possible actions of seemingly equal worth one as the most important, and of carrying it out without delay. The graphological sign of such will power is enlargement of left-handed ending and connecting intermediate strokes.

Examples from handwritings of famous personalities :

BISMARCK WASHINGTON McKINLEY
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In contrast to these energetic handwritings a few examples of writings of undecided, weak characters may be given.

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[WHOLE No. 805

Differences Among Men.

A STUDY OF CHARACTER IN FOREHEADS.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

Within the short period of seven days after the resignation of Mr. Balfour as premier of the English parliament, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, whom it is customary to describe briefly as "C. B.," succeeded in forming his new cabinet, although confronted by many perplexities. Thus on December 11th the new administration was practically complete. His colleagues rallied around him with perfect loyalty and in a way unprecedented in the formation of cabinets. They showed no selfish disposition to insist upon being appointed to the posts which they particularly fancied, and it is said that there was not a single instance in which any of the incoming ministers made the appointment to any particular post the condition of his adhesion to the ministry; nor was there any hitch in the program.

Of his former colleagues the Prime Minister could only secure the allegiance of Lord Tweedmouth who will be recognized as the liberal leader in the House of Lords; Lord Burghley; Mr. John Morley, Mr. James Bryce, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and Mr. H. H.

Asquith. Thus a good chance has been afforded for the introduction of new blood, as the Cabinet contains from sixteen to nineteen members.

Mr. W. T. Stead, whom we had the pleasure of meeting about twenty-five years ago, and who is a thorough student of Human Nature and believer of Phrenology, has given his impression of prominent liberals who are at the parliamentary helm of Great Britain, in the *American Monthly*, from which article we make some quotations.

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

The Prime Minister is a Scotchman like Mr. Balfour and Mr. Gladstone. For thirty-seven years without a break he has sat for the famous Scotch town of Stirling. He is sixty-nine years of age, and was selected as leader of the opposition in the Commons on the retirement of Sir William Harcourt in 1897. Since then he has kept the party together and led it to its present victory. He was fiercely denounced by the Tories for the uncompromising way in which he opposed the war in South Africa. "He is a stout, tough, imperturbable, honest Liberal of the

old-fashioned school who has always played the game and played it straight. He is devoted to peace, is a good friend of America, has always been a strong advocate of the French alliance, detests the attempt to make bad blood between England and Germany, is in favor of entente with Russia, and loathes militarism with his whole soul." He is much more of a typical Englishman than Mr. Balfour, and represents the Vital-Mental Temperament. He is organized after the type of John Bright and everything about him indicates health, vigour and the following out of the motto, "The round peg in the round hole, and the square peg in the square hole."

SIR EDWARD GREY.

Sir Edward Grey, the secretary of State for foreign affairs, comes next in importance to the Prime Minister. He is a Northumbrian whose estates lie within a few miles of the Scottish border. He is forty-three years of age, and is chairman of the Northeastern Railway, which is one of the three routes through Scotland. He has his hobbies the same as had Mr. Gladstone when out of politics, only Sir Edward Grey is more interested in his gardens and in fishing than in felling trees. He is a member of the Liberal League, and has declared himself in favor of a Japanese alliance and the French entente. It is considered that he will make as steady and as good a foreign secretary as Lord Lansdowne, and he is pledged to carry on the policy of his predecessor.

MR. HERBERT H. ASQUITH.

Mr. Herbert H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who says that a home-rule bill will not be a part of the Liberal program, is deputy leader of the House of Commons. He is fifty-three years old, and a Yorkshireman, but sits for a Scotch constituency. He is recognized as a capable man of law, with good forensic capacity for debate. He is an able home secretary in the last Liberal administration, and it is

thought that he will be Sir Henry Bannerman's successor as leader of the House when Sir Henry goes to the House of Lords. He is cool and undemonstrative as a lawyer, and as a leading lawyer is supposed and allowed to be. He is a very active man of affairs, having combined his law practice with social and political life.

He has a Mental Temperament and lives very largely on the mental plane of affairs and is less demonstrative and enthusiastic than his coadjutors.

LORD ELGIN.

Lord Elgin is Secretary of State for the Colonies. "He is a staid, sensible Scottish peer who was Viceroy of India, 1894-99, and a painstaking president of the Royal Commission on the South African War." He resembles the premier in his temperament, and hence possesses balance of power between body and brain which the purely Mental type does not possess.

MR. JOHN MORLEY.

Mr. John Morley, Secretary of State for India, has twice been Chief Secretary for Ireland. In this cabinet his interest will be given to affairs further away from home. He is a distinguished politician, is an influential man and a gifted writer, and it was probably a rather difficult task to provide a high enough office for so distinguished and all-round type of man. He was Mr. Gladstone's right hand lieutenant, and is Mr. Gladstone's biographer. There is no doubt about his proving to be a painstaking administrator and an admirable platform speaker. He was a staunch pro-Boer, and is a stalwart home ruler. In serving his country in this capacity he will, at the age of sixty-seven, turn his attention for the present to Indian affairs. His forehead indicates that he is a man of letters and is known for his deep reflection and capacity to acquire knowledge.

MR. RICHARD B. HALDANE.

Mr. Richard B. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, is another Scotch-

man, but he has had a "German training, and possesses a Jesuitical temperament with a natural gift for intrigue, ripened by much exercise—a man whom many people believe and more people distrust, but who believes supremely in himself." He possesses some of the characteristics of the Irish, particularly the oratorical mouth, the broad forehead, in the region of wit, and height of forehead in the region of

sits for Aberdeen. He left Ireland many years ago and many people believe him to be a Scotchman." It is said that he is one of the ablest men in the government, but that he is hardly tough enough for the Irish office. He is sixty-seven years of age, has deep set eyes and a powerful overshadowing brow, which makes him a practical, hard thinker.

MR. HERBERT J. GLADSTONE.



THE PAST AND PRESENT PREMIERS.

THE HON. SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN AND THE HON.
ALFRED J. BALFOUR.

Human Nature. He is forty-nine years of age.

MR. HENRY BRYCE.

Mr. Henry Bryce is the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and is in reality the only Irishman in the cabinet. "He is a Scotch Presbyterian from Wales, who

Mr. Herbert J. Gladstone, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, is the son of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and one of the few English members of the cabinet. He is fifty-one years of age, and is a member of Parliament for Leeds. "He was whip for the opposition, and

is a hard working, straightforward Liberal, "but has not the Scotch toughness of his father, but has more of the English temperament.

SIR ROBERT T. REID.

Sir Robert T. Reid is Lord Chancellor "is a Scot of the Scots, a pro-Boer of the pro-Boers, and a Liberal of the Liberals, and probably no more stalwart radical ever sat on the woolsack." He has the head of a politician and the keenness of a lawyer.

LORD TWEEDMOUTH.

Lord Tweedmouth, first Lord of the Admiralty and Leader of the House of Lords, is a Scotchman, and has served his apprenticeship as Liberal whip in the House of Commons. He is a versatile man, well able to adjust himself to many changes and conditions of preferment in political life, and is well connected socially. He is fifty-six years of age.

MR. DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE.

Mr. David Lloyd George, President of the Board of Trade, "is a very witty, wiry Welshman, who has fought his way up by indomitable spirit and energy. He is leader of the Welsh people and the spokesman of the non-Conformist revolt. No one put up so gallant a fight as he did for the Boers in the late war." His forehead is broad and spacious, which indicates his humor and his versatility of mind. He is forty-two years of age.

MR. JOHN BURNS.

Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, is a well-known and able labor leader. He is a Scotchman, but sits for a London constituency. He is well-known to the American people and "is a sound pro-Boer, a staunch free-trader, an extremely good speaker, and a downright honest man." He is forty-seven years of age and is the first labor member to enter an English Cabinet. As President of the Local Government Board he will have to deal with the unemployed and poor-law reform, and is considered, on this account, to be the



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JAMES BRYCE.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is the one man in our collection who is not a member of the Cabinet. He returns to Dublin with the Duchess of Aberdeen and his charming family. He and the Duchess are popular wherever they go, and there are very few English colonies he has not represented as Lord Lieutenant. He has always been known for being a tactful, thoughtful, philanthropic, representative of English rule, though a Scotchman by birth.

In the accompanying illustration we wish our readers to study the distinguished types of the foreheads of these popular men who are now "in the public eye," and who are vested with parliamentary power to preside over English politics.

It will be readily seen that Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the present Premier, and Alfred J. Balfour, the former Premier, the respective leaders of the two great parties drawn up in battle array in the United Kingdom, are vastly different in temperament, in constitution, and in general make-up. Ex-Premier Balfour possesses a Mental Temperament with evidences of close study, deep thought, and great anxiety or foresight. He is a man of philosophical mind, of scholarly attainments, of spiritual insight into the mysteries of the present and the future, and a capable organizer along the lines of his belief. He is quick witted, keen in repartee, decidedly tactful, diplomatic, and he adds to the foregoing the idealistic as well as the artistic qualities of mind.

The two men, however, differ in as much as the one has an oval, round and a full appearance of face and head, while the other has a long, narrow and high face and head. The one is broad across the brow, the other is narrow in that portion. The one has a good balance between the lower and the upper portions of the forehead; the other has a predominance of the upper region



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when compared with the lower. The cheeks of the one are full; those of the other are sunken.

It remains to be seen after the same period of parliamentary life, as that experienced by Mr. Balfour whether Sir Henry Bannerman will not also lost much of his constitutional freshness that he presents to-day. Of course, if we presume that the Liberals will be able to hold the reins of government for that length of time. He would then be eighty-six, and a leader of the true type of the grand past master in parliamentary affairs, W. E. Gladstone.

No one can bear the strain of parliamentary life that Mr. Balfour has lived, especially since his uncle, Lord Salis-

bury's death, without its telling unmistakably upon his health. Still, being wedded to the political life as he has been, it would seem a strange divorce for him to give up, or pass out of, the realm of public duties at this juncture. With the strain of leadership taken from his mind he will be able to recuperate his energies, while in Mr. Bannerman we see a man so well preserved that the strain and stress of political affairs will not have the same painful effects as it has with many.

Let the torch of Phrenological light and research illumine the lives of our public men that we may see them as they really are; then we shall know what to expect from them.

Electrons and the Resurrection.

BY WILLIAM HEMSTREET.

A Reply to Dr. Lane's (of Chicago) Materialistic Article on the Origin of mind in brain cells.

The agnostics asked Saint Paul, "How are the dead raised up and with what *body* do they come?" He answered, "We are raised a spiritual *body*. That inquiry has been made every day since, but Paul's successors have never answered. In no religion or philosophy have we another *rational* word about our living beyond the grave. The majority of business men, even those who lease church pews for family, business and society, are secretly materialists. This acute and matter-of-fact age is tired of demands upon faith; it wants to hear about a *concrete* soul, not a conjectured soul. If we are raised a spiritual *body* we want to know the essence of that body—whether it is a real entity connected with the objective phenomena of the apparent universe or a present dream. If there be a soul it is connected with science and can be traced out with certainty, making this earth a paradise.

Our first self-evident premise is that consciousness is, always has been and

must be connected with matter, as we understand matter to be—something objective, antithetical and extraneous to mind. We have not only never seen consciousness not connected with matter, but we cannot conceive it to exist any other way.

Second. But there is an ethereal matter, not atomised, which is the parent of physical matter. Modern science says each atom is a composite of nearly a thousand electrons.

Third. The physiology contains this ethereal matter, called the nerve fluid; it is electricity, life, vitality; and the mind makes its outward manifestations through electrical phenomena.

Fourth. All matter is eternally persistent and indestructible.

Fifth. Ethereal matter is primary, ultimate and more persistent than physical matter, which is only composite or secondary—the result of primary electrical matter.

Sixth. The mind allied with morals is more persistent and continuous than

the body.

Seventh. As we see mind is in contact with and controls the physical body it cannot consistently be denied that mind can be in contact with and control ethereal matter, both in the body and out of the body. God's mind controls His body, which is the luminiferous ether, as our mind controls our body.

Eighth. Assuming the mind to be allied to, connate and joined with a persistent and indestructible ethereal substance, it points to a *mutual persistence of these two allied indestructible phenomena beyond the dissolution of the physical body*. The mind keeps its electrons together while the atoms and molecules of the body disperse.

Each of the above premises is self-evident and irrefutable. Let them be analyzed: Consciousness must be connected with something *else* than its abstract self, and there is nothing else for it to be allied to but matter. We cannot conceive of a conscious entity—a spirit—without at the same time conceiving of its *location* in space, its isolation from all other things. Location implies material qualities, such as shape and bulk, which we can ascribe to matter only. It will not meet the intellect for theologians to project into the future a mere ipse-dixit, a faith, a promise, a hope and call it an immortal soul. "I think, therefore I exist." And I exist *here*, within this skin, not yonder. If I am here there must be a there—an elsewhere. So if, according to Christianity, I exist after this body it must be at some *place*, and there will be other directions, places and things besides me. That means I shall be an embodied substance. Now that we have discovered the non-physical ether we can easily and rationally imagine we have a body there as well as here, occupying metes and bounds. Although thinking and willing are not matter, they are qualities of matter as attraction is. We always see attraction with matter and therefore we suppose

it to be a quality of matter. We always see mind with matter, therefore we suppose mind to be a quality of matter. It is not the physical matter of the body that the mind is immediately connected with, but rather this ethereal matter in the system that is the immediate body of the mind and is also the nexus between the will and the physiology. This ether and its consciousness make the soul, as well as the over-soul—the omnipresent God.

The most attenuated, subtile, powerful, persistent and immortal substance we know of is the luminiferous ether. That fills the bill with qualities we would require to make a soul-body. It can go through a wall; it can travel with the speed of thought; it is the most powerful mechanical agent known; it connects all the universe in sympathy and action; its is impeccable and invulnerable. On its waves we communicate sensuously with the speed of angels. Our souls are bits of this cosmic ether, each animated with an unknown force—mind. If atoms make up a physical organism to contain mind, then electrons, which make the atoms, can also make an organism which would be an angel. When Professor McKay said to an audience that an atom is made up of a thousand shooting electrons, an auditor asked, "And what are electrons?" A quiet answer from another auditor came, "The Holy Ghost." This refers us to the Pentecostal tongues of fire that came with the "sound of a rushing mighty wind." Henry Ward Beecher, referring to what scientists call the energy of nature, said "I call it God." And DeWitt Talmage exclaimed, "Oh, God in the atom!" It is by the inconceivable power of electricity, which is the ether in motion, that we partially realize the power of God.

Now assuming the probable connection between mental phenomena and the ether, as the first medium between mind and body, we will predicate our resurrection by the *natural*

persistence of this ether joined to the natural persistence of morals and love of life. If our present physical bodies were primal and elemental, we would live forever from the mere joy of existence. So we would protect the etherical form by love of personality and social attractions. This joy of existence is natural to a correct and normal life. "In righteousness there is eternal life." To moral stamina and persistence we can assign no more of a limit than we can to bounds of the ether. The two phenomena are well mated. Faith, hope and love have a reflex power that carries the individuality across the coma of death. Hope is the cement of the soul's substance. Saint Paul said, "We are saved by hope." Even "Bob" Ingersoll had a hope. The reason that the brute has no resurrection is because it has no hope; it is a creature without instinct of futurity; it lives only in the present. It will, with momentary anguish, see its offspring suffer and die and then instantly turn away to eat. If some people are without hope at the immediate passing they yet have latent the germs of hope and forward impulse. The dying infant in the slums may be without hope, but it has the conserving power of its paternal hopes. It has somewhere a helping hand, for all nature is connected—without chasm, vacuum or discontinuity, and is vibrant from the one heart—God. Even the uncounted myriads of barbarians have personal love and hope, and there is more room and convenience for them in the Beyond than here.

A most terse and mischievous declaration, spreading and confirming scientific materialism, is this of Doctor Lane of Chicago, "*The brain cells make the mind; all stimuli come from without; were there no matter there would be no mind; when the brain cells die the man dies.*" Besides such inferences amounting to common fatalism, making a man a mere marionette, without that free agency or responsibility upon which all

human and divine law and social harmony are based, it denies the common experience of mankind that the mind is master of the body, energizing the body and driving it to weariness, pain and death. But opposed to these cell-worshipers are other scientists who are quite as learned. Professor Ladd has said, "The phenomena of human consciousness must be regarded as activities of some *other* form of real being than the molecules of the brain." What can that other "real being" be but the brain-ether that is known as the nerve fluid? Doctor William A. Hammond has written, "The utmost degree of mental aberration may exist without the slightest change perceptible in the normal structure of the central organ of the mind." This flatly contradicts the cell theory by which sick cells would make a sick mind. A class of mathematical students, some with a bad morning head, will arrive at the same results. There can be clear mental concepts in muddy brains. Brown Sequard has said that he has noticed cholera patients in his hospital, bright minded to the very last, even when the blood has decayed. We often see the soul struggle desperately against leaving the body at the instant of death. If the will were the product of the cells the will would decline with the body and be incapable of struggling. The materialists must be consistent—have no mechanical paradoxes. In death from electric shock there is no injury to the cells. In the case of nervous shock the mind kills the cells instead of the cells killing the mind. Vacher, a noted criminal and murderer of Paris, was in his lifetime supposed to have a mal-formed brain, but upon the autopsy the doctors declared his brain was "perfect in form and texture." What made the mental difference between him and the pious curé who attended him? God's grace in the ether, without cells. All anatomies are so alike that one is taken as a model for all in the text books and class rooms, and yet

what a difference there is in human abilities and characters. Something exterior to brain cells builds them up as sap builds the cells of the tree.

Another fallacy of the scientific materialists is their claim that mental and bodily growth and decay are parallel and synchronous. On the contrary, there is nothing more familiar to human experience than the constant fight of the mind against bodily deterioration and death. Old, cultured men are ambitious to the last. The sensibilities of the aged are acute to love and attention. If they have this unimpaired mental concept it refutes the theory of cells making mental concepts, for the cells of the aged are admittedly weakened. We should not take the *expression* of the mind for the whole mind.

The discovery of electrons aids us in understanding the inspired writings on theology. We know that the body is made up of atoms, and we know with equal certainty that the atoms are made up of material electrons. The body and the atoms dissolve, but the electrons are beyond the borders of physical matter. They are in their electrical phenomena, agents of divine and human expression. If a mental entity here require an organism of atoms, a fortiori the electrons (that are the material basis of the atom) can also form

a more enduring organism, there, that will contain mind. Then we have the "immortal" mind becoming an immortal soul, by righteousness.

So, one of spiritual and esthetic aspiration contemplates with lively feelings this discovery of an entity that is devoid of all disease and hampers or of dissolution, with its illimitable fields of ambition, achievement, love and all the joys there can be to existence. The known facts of ethereal, or wireless, telegraphy open the door to spiritual realms. This ethero-spiritism explains the New Heavens and New Earth so rapturously expounded by Doctor Chalmers. It creates a faith and hope where there were none before. It explains how God and our guardian angels are with us. Dr. Edward Beecher prayed, "We know that thou art around us like an atmosphere." It proves free agency and shows us the universal medium of human sympathy. It is a new religion that all can stand upon. With it we prove man is as good as a caterpillar, which, crawling with face to the dank earth, contains the new being that mounts into the air and sunshine. Science will yet see the butterfly in the caterpillar and also our soul in our body. By this we may not have developed a clear proof of immortality, but we can see a light ahead. Lead, kindly light.

Marriage not a Lottery.

By OTTO HATRY, Pittsburg.

Though fools spurn Hymen's gentle
powers,
We, who improve his golden hours,
By sweet experience know
That marriage, rightly understood,
Gives to the tender and the good
A paradise below.

—Cotton.

Improvement is the watchword in the efforts of Nature to compel all creatures to mate and reproduce their

kind. Among animals the "law of proper selection" has been at work through all times and generation, since

the beginning of life upon this planet. Animals instinctively select the finest specimens of their kind to mate with, crowding out the poorer individual and often compelling it to perish without the opportunity to reproduce itself. The reproductive act is here only a blind instinct, and in the majority of cases the individuals drift apart after the consummation of the act.

In man of all nations and throughout all generations love between the sexes has been a divine attribute of the God-power that distinguishes him from the lower animals. But "love is blind," and, alas! too often we see parties joined together, whose physical and mental peculiarities are of such a nature that their union could not be productive of harmony or of perfect offspring. Certain chemical constituents in their make-up do not mix together, and the result is shown in sickness of one or both parties incompatibility of temperament, and, worse yet, in sickly, deformed and miserable children. This,

no doubt, is considered plain talk, but, friends, we must be plain in this matter in order not to be misunderstood.. I propose to give here a few simple rules devoid of all scientific terms, rules that are strictly in accordance with the most accurate scientific facts to be learned from the study of Physiology, Anatomy and Phrenology. These facts are further borne out by the existence of many happy marriages in whom, through accident or design, exists a scientifically correct combination of physical and mental conditions.

Man is composed of three principal sets of organs—

1. The Motive or Mechanical System: Bones, Muscles, Ligaments.
2. The Vital or Nutritious System: Organs of Digestion, Assimilation and Purification.

3. The Mental or Nervous System: Brain, Nerves and the Senses.

Few persons living have an equal development of these three sets of organs. Nearly all have one or the



MR. JACK STRONG.



MISS DRIVA FORCE.

TWO ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE MOTIVE TEMPERAMENT.
HOW TO KNOW YOUR PARTNER'S TEMPERAMENTAL
CONDITIONS.

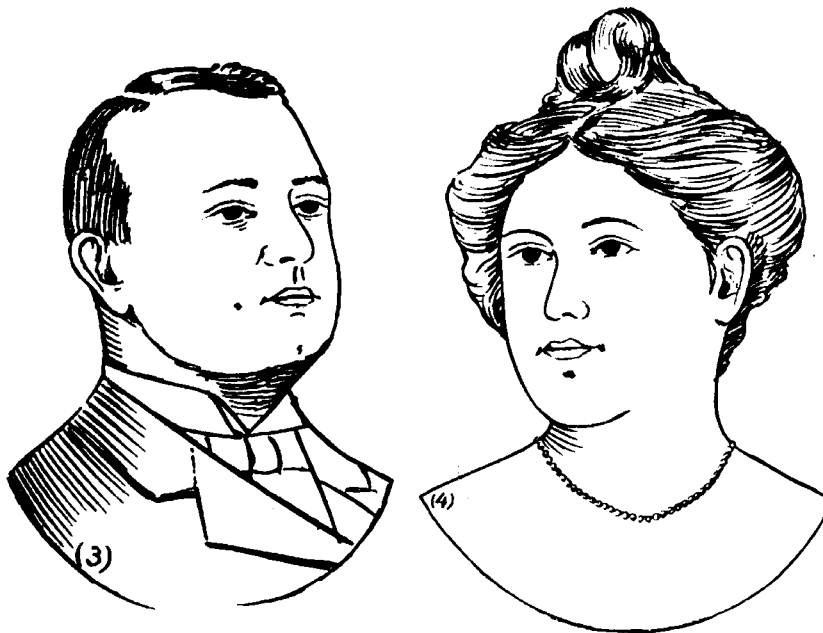
other set stronger developed than the other two. We are either "Motive," "Mental" or "Vital." The physiological term for the condition is called the "Temperament" of the organization.

WHAT DISTINGUISHES THE MOTIVE TEMPERAMENT.

In the "Motive Temperament" we bones and generally strongly marked find a tough, strong body, large front teeth, a large, heavy bony frame, angular form, prominent joints, high cheek features. The hair is usually dark, stiff, and abundant; the complexion is dark; the voice is usually strong, harsh, gruff and commanding. Their character, like their constitution, is marked by strength, simplicity of manners, directness, plainness, positiveness, seldom polished or refined in taste or manner. They are the men who go where the work is hardest; they have strong and vigorous passions; positive likes and dislikes; they have great force of character, generally an unbending will and fearless courage. According to their

degree of inherited refinement, social position, or early educational advantages, they may choose high or low callings. But they will surely choose some work where they may show their strength of body and force of mind. We find them in the front ranks of the workers everywhere, from the pioneer who blazes the way through the trackless forest, through all stations of energetic, executive effort, to "Lincoln" in the highest executive office in the land.

Of course, females are subject to the same temperamental conditions as are the males, though as regards the "Motive Temperament" the angularities of form may be slightly modified by the more graceful outlines peculiar to the sex, but the characteristics are quite similar in both sexes. Among the females of this type we find that the hard-working, thrifty housewife, business women and workers in many fields of literary and artistic pursuits. They are nearly always hard workers with hand and head, and are never mere nobodies, but stamp their character



MR. PAUL GOODFELLER.

MISS ROSALINE PLUMP.

TWO ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE VITAL TEMPERAMENT.

upon everything they touch.

WHAT DISTINGUISHES THE VITAL TEMPERAMENT.

In the "Vital Temperament" we find bones rather small and round, and large and round muscles, a large and well-nourished body; short, plump and tapering limbs; round, full, florid features generally a head rather round, and large around and behind the ears; the cheeks are well rounded out; the chest is broad and deep; the voice mellow; the complexion either dark or light, according to the nationality broad and well-set teeth. The whole appearance of the person suggests the "Good Fellow," and, as a matter of fact, they are of genial, happy and easy going dispositions; love good living and an occupation that requires activity rather than hard work. According to their natural intelligence, education, etc., they will from choice adopt some occupation that does not require heavy labor. You find these everywhere

among professional men, merchants, salesmen, agents, politicians, policemen, artists and athletes. They are generally industrious, practical and thrifty.

WHAT DISTINGUISHES THE MENTAL TEMPERAMENT.

The slender, delicate frame; the sensitive, refined expression; sharp, clear-cut features; quick, active walk; large head and small face; long front teeth; small ears; long and slender limbs, belong to persons of a "Mental Temperament." You will find them among the brain workers everywhere. They are the students, clerks, teachers, literary men and women in every country on the globe. Here we have the predominance of the brain and the nervous system, and a character marked by refinement, taste, delicacy and purity of emotion. They are generally interested in literary or artistic pursuits, and often prematurely exhaust their small stock of life force through overwork.



MR. JEAN FINEGOLD.



MISS LOUISE EXQUISITE.

TWO ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE VITAL TEMPERAMENT.

SUMMING UP OF THE TEMPERAMENTS.

Of course, a perfect "Balanced Temperament" is best and most desirable, but not one in a hundred can consider himself so fortunate. The probability is that you belong to either of these three temperaments.

Among historic personages, we find President McKinley and President Roosevelt have temperaments as nearly "Balanced" as possible; President Lincoln and Commodore Vanderbilt having extreme developments of the Motive Temperament; President Cleveland and Governor Pingree, of Michigan, representing the Vital Temperament, while Edgar Allen Poe represents the Mental or Nervous type.

SHOULD MR. STRONG MARRY MISS FORCE?

In the Motive Temperament we find a predominance of the acid fluids, as well as the strong, harsh and exacting elements of human nature. Take notice of these two illustrations; note the similarity of strength, force and acidity. In these sketches it is even impossible to illustrate fully the severity of the positive elements predominating in each. It is practically impossible that two persons of this temperament could dwell together happily and healthfully. They grate on each other; they have the same kind of sexual magnetism and consequently experience inferior enjoyment; they soon tire of each other, like two acids each trying to neutralize the force of the other. If children are born of such a union they inherit a double portion of each parent's excesses and angularities, and they usually lack the finer, softer elements of human character.

No person like Mr. Jack Strong, in whom the Motive Temperament is strikingly developed, should mate with one of similar organization like Miss Force. He needs Miss Plump, of the soft, genial Vital Temperament, or one in whom there is a happy blending of

the Vital and Mental Temperaments, and Mr. Goodfeller would make an ideal husband for Miss Driva Force.

SHOULD MR. FINEGOLD WED MELLE. EXQUISITE?

In the Mental Temperament we have a predominance of both the Nervous and the acid fluids, while the Vital Elements are usually lacking. Two of this type frequently marry, being drawn together by some similarity of taste, intellectual inclinations, or mutual regard for each other's talents. They may derive great consolation in each other's companionship, and frequently do appear to get along fairly well, but it is the most unfortunate combination for the health of each party, and if children are the result of the union they are usually too precocious, too highly intellectual and die young. In them the brain and Nervous System are developed at the expense of the body, and the health of such parents is never as good after marriage as before.

Persons of this type need to unite with a partner in whom the Vital and Motive Temperaments are stronger than the Mental, though good sense should teach them that intellectually at least the parties should have some inclinations in common so as to furnish material for mutual entertainment. No persons should ever marry who have not some or even many tastes in common; and the person with some special hobby or special accomplishment should not wed one who has an utter distaste for them.

TENFOLD BASIS TO A HAPPY MARRIAGE.

I have for many years explained to my patrons in Phrenological practice the following conditions essential to a happy marriage, and state them here for the benefit of the reader who is anxious to avoid the pitfalls that beset him on his way in quest of a happy marriage. Marriage to be successfully

made must have a tenfold basis—five equalities and five differences.

EQUALITIES IN MARRIAGE.

SOCIALLY.

They should stand on an equal footing, socially; one should not be the extreme of the other. "This "Princess and Coachman falling in love" and marry, is too much of a gap, and the chasm separating their mutual training is too wide to be bridged by that frail span, "Infatuation."

INTELLECTUALLY.

The highly intelligent should mate with one similarly organized, though one might be a compliment of the other, *i. e.*, if ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~one~~ ^{one} is very theoretically inclined, the wife should be more practical. And then their lines of mental effort might take a little different direction, but there must not be a wide variation.

ESTHETICALLY.

They should have some or many tastes in common; if the one is artistic, the other must be at least appreciative; though if one was inclined to go to extremes in the pursuits of his hobbies the other should be so organized as to act as a restraint, not a direct opposition.

MORALLY.

The highly moral can never hope to raise the low, immoral, to their own high standard. The only way for such parties to get along would be for the one to come down to a level with the other. Never marry one of a low moral scale in the hope of working a reform in him after marriage. If he does not reform before marriage he never will.

QUALITATIVELY.

Those who are refined and delicate in texture should only marry those similarly organized. The fine-grained Count of ancient lineage (though poor) soon tires of the coarse-grained daughter of Mr. Porkenlard (though rich). We know of countless unhappy marriages of that description, but history tells of few happy ones.

TEMPERAMENTALLY.

There should be a decided difference in their physical make-up; the lean should marry the robustly formed; the short should marry the tall; the tall the short; the pale the rosy; the delicate should find himself a healthy, well-nourished partner; and the convex roman nose should wed the concave celestial nose.

COMPLEXIONALLY.

People of exactly the same complexion should not marry, as that would indicate similar condition of blood, as in near relatives. The blonde should marry the brunette; the auburn the brown; the pale blonde the very black; and the sallow, bilious person the rosy cheeked. Correct sexual conditions are produced in this way.

LINEAL.

Applicants to successful marriage should not be too closely related, unless all other conditions of temperament, complexion, health, hair, eyes, etc., are met correctly. We know of a few happy cousin marriages; in each case there is absolutely no resemblance, and in a few instances they have received the writer's professional sanction.

NATIONAL.

Marriages between different branches of the Caucasian race are highly beneficial to all parties. The many-sided mixtures of Dutch, English, French, German, Irish, Hebrew, Spanish, etc., have resulted in our country of that distinct national type which has made the American nation the greatest of all nations and the most many-sided one.

SELFISH PROPENSITIES.

Lastly, but not leastly, they should differ in the Selfish Propensities. As if one is close and miserly the other should be more liberal. They should neither be both stingy, nor both be too extravagant, for the financial aspect of the union must be constantly considered. The "prodigal son" must wed an economic wife.

Interviews with Presidents of Women's Clubs.

NO. 5

MRS. CLARENCE BURNS, PRESIDENT OF THE LITTLE MOTHERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

By J. A. FOWLER.

One of the most unique societies that exist in New York City is the one presided over by the subject of our sketch. We have our Social, our Literary, our "Don't Worry" Clubs, as well as our "Rainy Day" and "Sunshine Societies," but hardly any one of these appeals to the heart of the mother as does that of the Little Mothers' Aid Association.

explain how wide reaching are its aims. It promotes the welfare of the little daughters of wage-earning mothers by providing schools for the instruction of these little girls in home-making, including lessons in the making and mending of clothes, in the selection and preparation of foods, in the knowledge of their own health and that of the in-



MRS. CLARENCE BURNS.

Some people may not quite understand what this term stands for. In a word, therefore, we will endeavor to

explain in their charge, for it is the work of these little girls to take care of young babies. Hence, many responsi-

bilities which generally only fall to the lot of older and more experienced persons have to be accepted by these young housekeepers of twelve, thirteen and fourteen years of age. Many of these little mothers have to do the cooking, scrubbing, washing and mending for the members of the household. Their little feet do the errands and are kept busy in looking after the toddling babies all the long, weary days.

This is just a resume of one of the lines of work with which Mrs. Clarence Burns has been connected for many years. Nor is this all she stands for. She organized the West End Woman's Republican Club and has been interested in municipal matters for many years.

Sometimes a work is fitted to an individual, but in this case the individual is distinctly fitted to her work, for she has the personality that kindles enthusiasm in all the philanthropic work she touches. In one individual you do not always find that personal philanthropy and business capacity go hand in hand. We have an exception in Mrs. Burns, for she has the mental caliber that enables her to stand for large things. She knows how to carry them out.

When interviewing Mrs. Burns for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL we found that her head eclipsed the usual measurements. In fact, she comes up to the status of a man's developments, and a superior man at that, for her circumference of head measures 23 inches by 15 inches in height, and with her quality of organization she is able to manipulate her brain power to a better advantage than those who have size of head without a general equipment for work.

She has also constitutional health and vitality which supports her large and executive brain. Nature has not, in her case, given the brain power without the complement of physical equipment. Executive work to her is no effort, and were she standing at the base

of the pyramids in Egypt with a party of women who were undecided as to whether to climb to the heights of the top or not, she would very soon settle the question and say, "Ladies, let us make the attempt and show what we can do." Courage, in other words, in times of uncertainty or doubt comes to her in a very forceful way, and her brain denotes her readiness of action, her capacity to labor and her willingness to be used for the uplifting of her fellow creatures.

To any one versed in the art of reading character her portrait is one that must command respect and admiration for what she is capable of doing. For instance, her head is broad above the ears, which indicates the executive type. She is not like those women who, in the early histories of women's work, were willing to spend their days in spinning flax and weaving it into garments. She would have been inclined to have followed her husband rather than to have quietly stayed at home and have had no executive work to do. But in these days of peace, or comparative peace, she still finds work to do, to educate women to be thrifty, forceful and philanthropic.

Life is a joy to her, inasmuch as she is able to accomplish something through her efforts, and when she is called to give a record of her time spent here below she will be able to say, "I have tried to do my part." And her record will not fall short of what is expected from one so superbly organized by Nature.

Notice, if you will, the development of her perceptive faculties, those around the brow or above the eyes. She is capable of collecting facts and data and is one to take advantage of circumstances when called upon to use her influence.

Order, method and system are distinctly marked in her character. Hence she can economize time and set other people to work, as well as do her own share.

Joined to her fact-gathering qualities, she has large language, which enables her to understand how to present a subject in a feasible and practical way.

Her height of head indicates a strong resolve, charitableness, perseverance and devotedness to a cause. Her sympathies are large and she is true to her convictions, whether they agree with those of others or not. Thus, she is more of an organizer and one to block out work than one to follow dictation.

Her social brain is her right-hand lever. She sees through social life many avenues for the promotion of good. She cares less for hollow social life which has for its object mere competition in the following out of etiquette, social customs or fashionable life than many do.

She believes in striking while the iron is hot. Thus, if by inconveniencing herself to some extent she can benefit another, she is ready to make the sacrifice.

She has strong ambitions, and these have enabled her to accomplish more than the ordinary woman who is content to take things as they are without pressing forward for a change of conditions. Hence, when there are difficulties in her way and obstacles are set up by those of the opposite sex, they may as well come to the foregone conclusion that they will have to change their tactics so as not to impede the march of progress for women and

children, especially in the work of free kindergartens, public playgrounds for children and increased facilities for working out advantages for the "Little Mothers."

Such a nature as hers may rub up against some who do not agree with her philosophy, or her broadcast way of looking at things, but, as a rule, they generally come around to her way of thinking on all the essential points of government. She knows how to set people to work, and no one will long feel happy if idle in her company.

She organized the West End Woman's Republican Club and represented it as its President for many years. She has been deeply interested in citizenship in connection with the New York Woman's Press Club; she has taken an active part in the New York Federation meetings and Sunshine work, beside a number of other interests that pertain to woman's work among the clubs.

But dearer to her heart than any other is perhaps the work of the "Little Mothers," for in this she seems to have a particularly well-adapted mind to see the needs of these little creatures; in fact, they appeal to her more than those of maturer growth, for she feels that she is laying the foundation for respectable citizenship among those who cannot help themselves and who cannot act alone.

To our minds, this is one of the grandest club efforts to which any one can turn her attention, and Mrs. Burns is in her element at the head of it.

Mind or Soul?

By M. TOPE, Bowerston, O.

Psychology was once defined as a treatise on the soul, but in modern times writers on the subject seem to have found out that the "soul" and "mind" are one and the same thing; hence they now define "Psychology" as the science of the mind.

We think this change is a correct one in reference to the identity of the mind, considered as a whole, but it requires a new name for the science, to be correct; and so we suggest the abrogation of "Psychology" and the employment of "Phrenology" instead.

The science and philosophy of Phrenology, then, are very important. A person who wishes to work on human minds should know something about the mind. And being immortal, it is all the more important to understand it.

But some persons are very careless in the use of words to explain the mind, in that they say it is a "force." Any one of thoughtful intelligence knows that a force is merely a product, and the mind considered as such has no foundation for immortality. Phrenology positively teaches that the mind is an organized substantial entity, invisible to us in our present life, but which produces this "force" and will continue to produce it after death in a "spiritual body." In this day of the world, when so many pretend to a leaning toward skepticism, this idea ought to be stated with care and emphasis as throwing some new light on the minds of doubters.

A glance into the history of mental and religious philosophy reveals a wonderful ignorance and confusion with reference to the nature and location of the mind. This, of course, gave rise to the use of conflicting and erroneous terms, and the growth of knowledge relating to it has been steady, but very slow, and at times quite amusing and ridiculous from our present point of view. Democritus, Epicurus, Lucretius and others first taught that life was merely a physical phenomenon. But Plato and Aristotle thought there was an "incorporeal substance" in the world of life and thought, and hence advocate the *anima mundi*. Plato argued that there were three faculties of this "soul" in human beings having distinct seats, viz., the concupiscent in the liver, the irascible in the heart, and the rational in the brain. While Aristotle added two more—the motive and appetitive; but he claimed the "seat of the soul" was in the physical heart. Hippocrates located the mind in the left ventricle of the heart. Willis, in

the seventeenth century, was the first to argue the existence of two "souls" in man—the rational and the corporeal, the latter the "animal soul" of brutes. Prof. Goodsir claimed a "psyche," a distinct essence possessed by plants and animals; and a "pneuma," which was a higher spiritual essence that distinguished the human from the animal. Reid and others used "mind" as meaning the intellectual part merely, but Webster defined the term as signifying the entire mental make-up or "soul." Van Helmont said the "soul" was in the stomach because, as he claimed, there was no blood in the brain, and bad news made people lose their appetites. Prochaska averred that the nervous system was the "seat of the soul" and the link that unites it with the body. And this has been about the extent of the knowledge upon this great subject even down to the present day. The early church fathers considered such of the mind as was commonly exercised in desires and emotions as the "soul," while the reasoning and intuitive powers they called "spirit." Hence the different terms found employed to-day. And it was but natural that the Bible would partake of this same medley of notions and language.

While these various guesses and conflicting misconceptions have been the cause of untold errors and trouble generally, they have been most disastrous in the educational and religious endeavors of mankind. Much of the disinterestedness that now prevails in reference to religious matters is largely owing to the lack of knowledge and indefiniteness of opinion on the part of so-called educated people in regard to the mental constitution and its laws. And while we wonder that our systems of religion and education are as good as they are under such conditions, there is certainly need of more satisfactory light on this question.

We believe Phrenology, as the only correct system of mental philosophy—discovered, set forth and demonstrat-

ed by Dr. Gall and his coadjutors and succors—is adequate to the task. It shows and demonstrates that the mind, or whole mental nature, is an aggregate of primary genetic elements having their offices in the brain, whose functions are adapted to the world around us and one to come. And not understanding this fact, it was very easy and natural for those who gave the matter any attention in the past to be mistaken and to accept the action of different classes of mental faculties for apparent forms of “soul.” But the idea of another actuating entity back of, different from, and superior to, the mind in its totality exists only in imagination, and the assumed entity is purely a myth. The real mental constitution as a counterpart of the physical organization, and which will have a spiritual body in the future, has been the mysterious, indefinable source alike of varied mental activity and of speculative theories about it in the past, but

which may be properly designated by the word “Mind.”

This view does not render mankind any the less immortal, but at the same time benefits all by furnishing a certain, definite, understandable and reliable foundation to base human conduct upon and a happy standard by which to formulate and carry on any system of endeavor intelligently and more successful. It does not leave us in the dark of guess-work and experimentation, to build perhaps on a bank of sand.

Is there anything objectionable to this explanation of this subject? We have truthfully stated the facts, and the conclusions must be acceptable to every fair-minded thinker. The misapplication of a number of terms is here shown by the account of their beclouded origin, and the misconceptions are set aside, concerning the constitution and abode of the mind.

Prize Offers and Awards.

Last month we gave the result of the judges on the prize offered for the best article on “Do Animals Think; and if so, What Faculties Do They Use?” During the month, however, we have received an interesting article from Mr. H. W. Smith, Calvert, Kansas, and although it came too late for competition, we wish to thank him for his effort in this direction, and we hope to be able to publish at some future time his experiences with buffaloes, the mink and woodchuck. What we say to him we say to all our competitors, namely, try for some other award. The effort will do everyone good who takes the trouble to compete.

The January prize has been awarded to S. M. Biddle, Monmouth, Ill., for description of a holiday. Honorable mention is extended to Mr. Thomas Spaven, Buffalo, N. Y., for his inter-

esting account of a holiday.

For February the competition is for an account of the most successful surgical operation that has been performed on the brain that the competitor has read about or seen performed.

For March the competition is for the best description of the character and work of the four men whose foreheads and upper features, beards and chins (which have been separated) appear in the January number, to which we refer our readers, and we wish each competitor to state whether he gathers more of the real character from the upper or the lower part of the face and head.

For April the competition is for the best ideas on improving the Phrenological Journal. One month's entire contents table may be given, also the

Continued on Page 59.

DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD'S MIND SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPHS AT SUCCESSIVE AGES.

The Characteristics of Their History Are Most Phenologically Marked on the Face. No. 1 is from a Photograph by Underwood & Pomeroy.



The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

By UNCLE JOE.

No. 648. Samuel Laird, Springfield, Ill. This little lad is five years old, and on the authority of his grandfather, father, mother and pastor of the Methodist church where he goes to Sunday School, as well as the *World* reporter, he can read the Bible understandingly aloud in church; the newspapers for his own amusement; enjoys Lytton's novels, and translates Latin with ease. This seems incredible for a child so young, and without the endorsement of his parents, minister and others, one would be inclined to doubt the validity of the statements. His parents are quite puzzled to know exactly what to do with him, or how it is that he has attained his advancement in study, for he has never been to school, and his grandmother has been his only teacher. His mother says he learned his letters when he was two years old and that he learns very rapidly and retains what he is taught.

An amusing little story is told of him when he was three years old, of how he won a bunch of bananas. His grandfather, the Rev. A. A. Miles, whom the child was visiting at his home in Kentucky, was one day in the garden with Samuel, when a man threw an advertising bill over the fence. The grandfather picked it up and jokingly told

Samuel he would buy him anything mentioned on it if he could read it. The boy took the bill and read it over and then said, "I will take a bunch of bananas," pointing out the paragraph in which the fruit was advertised.

Another astonishing story is told by the lad's pastor, who says that he recites so well that his services are in great demand for church entertainments. The pastor also says that the lad reads so well that he sometimes asks him to read the lessons in church. To do this the lad faces the large audience gravely and without excitement. He never stumbles in his reading, even in long words of four syllables, and always pronounces them correctly and distinctly. Words like the following, which even older people find a difficulty in correctly pronouncing: Maher-shalal-hash-ba, Jegarsahadutha and Beth-diblathaim.

His parents say that he is too advanced for a kindergarten school, or even for the first reader class, and they do not want him to begin study in the company of lads who are much older than himself, and it has become quite a serious problem with his parents to know how they can keep him back so that his brain and his eyesight need not be overstrained by constant

study. They find it difficult, however, to restrain him, as reading is so interesting to him.

It is further said that during the late Russo-Japanese War he used to take a deep interest in the progress of the conflict and read the newspapers regularly, and what surprised his parents so much was the facility with which he read the jaw-breaking names of the towns and generals.

His pictures indicate that he has a precocious brain. It will be noticed that all of the upper part of his head seems fully represented, hence the ability that he shows to comprehend at an early age such intricate problems that generally are only understood by persons of mature growth. Many persons may remember hearing the boy preacher at Ocean Grove, New York City and elsewhere when he visited this country. They were amazed at the rapidity with which he could take a text and explain it in an extemporaneous way.

We have also heard of musical geniuses who are five and six years of age were able to interpret music in a very advanced way. Why should we therefore be surprised that the mind of this boy could comprehend and translate Latin and read the Bible before a congregation? He is certainly gifted, and it is to be hoped that his brain will not be forced with a great deal of study.

He is apparently a healthy boy, and he has this much in his favor. We shall watch his development with considerable pleasure.

His father writes us:

"Samuel knew his letters and had begun to read some by the time he was eighteen months old. He began to talk at a little less than six months old, and our girl, now about two, began to talk at three months old. I am teaching them both Latin, and they are making remarkable progress. I can not enter into that fully here. Sammy spells as well as most adults. We have taught him to spell and learn to read in that way, so when he meets a new word he

rarely has much difficulty in getting the correct pronunciation. He wants to read all the time, books, magazines, newspapers, handbills, signs—everything is grist that comes to his mill.

Of course, he has many invitations to and does often perform in public, but I do not try to make any especial display of him. I do not want him to get to be big-headed."



NO. 648.—SAMUEL LAIRD.

CAN INFANTS PRATTLE IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES?

No. 649. Wilhelmina Lutterhaus, Anna Lutterhaus and Catherine Lutterhaus, New York City. It is gen-

erally supposed by persons who have not had much to do with children that all infants talk alike and show no special desire to select a language of their own. We have recently been made aware of the fact that three children of a New York citizen have shown the influence of heredity to such a degree that each has chosen a different language in which to make its baby wants known.

It is interesting to know that the father is the son of a German, while his mother was Spanish. His wife, Mrs. Lutterhaus, is the daughter of English and French parents. Therefore, there are four languages which the parents have evidently introduced

thing new, we must not be surprised if children take up the cue and follow their example in order to get just a little ahead. In spite of a marked preference on the part of each infant for one special language, it is said that each can understand perfectly when spoken to in any other of the languages.

BETTER BABIES NOT SO MANY.

A good deal has been said of late upon the much-mooted theme of "race suicide," and it is interesting to note that at Des Moines there is a woman's society called the "Chauncey Depew Club," who have had the boldness to discuss the above subject and do not



NO. 649.—WILHELMINA, ANNA AND CATHERINE LUTTERHAUS.

to their children without any apparent thought that they would take any notice of this fact at so early an age. It is said, however, that Wilhelmina prattles in German and must have a guttural accent, Anna coos in French and must have a light artistic temperament, and Catherine howls in the good old Saxon tongue. Did any one ever hear of such a thing before? It strikes us as being rather a novel innovation among babies. But wonders never cease, and as older people are now trying to break the record in doing some-

mind if other people know it. After an animated session at a meeting held in December it was unanimously agreed that the sentiment of the club upon this subject should be henceforth expressed in this motto:

"Quality rather than quantity: fewer, but better, babies." The theme for the afternoon discussion was, "Is the Woman's Club Movement Responsible for Race Suicide?" Nearly every speaker took the affirmative and argued its justification. The chairman, Mrs. George W. Ogilvie, said: "As woman have

begun to be educated, they begin to think more carefully in regard to children. They want more means for education and they know they cannot do as well for many as they can for one or two." She likened children to blooded stock and declared that if people were as careful in the rearing and development of their progeny as some of the stock raisers were of their prize animals there would be a speedy uplifting of the human race.

No. 650. Wilhelmina Worth, Babylon, L. I. Children vary the same as plants in their texture, constitution and combination of powers, and the child whose pictures accompany these remarks is one who represents two very distinct talents which are the result or outcome of several characteristics. Not the least is her quality of organization, which is particularly marked, and manifests itself throughout her nature. She is very susceptible and sensitive to surrounding circumstances and to every word of encouragement that is given to her.

Her features are distinctly formed, her complexion is fair, her hair a very light flaxen. Her mind is sharp, keen and electric, and her body is healthy, though she is organized on a high key and does not need to be encouraged or drawn out to manifest great mental expertness. In fact, she should be held back rather than pushed forward, for in the natural course of events she will attain to a position of distinction through her natural ability.

She has gifts for teaching which manifest themselves through her large Causality, Language, Conscientiousness, Firmness and Executiveness. These give her force, perseverance, desire to do her duty on all occasions and to reason, power to understand the philosophy of subjects, and talent to present her ideas in a fluent and graceful style.

Her second special talent shows itself in music. She is broad in the outer corner of the eye about an inch above

the curve, which registers an interest in musical affairs, in tones, harmonies and melodies. To compose would not be difficult work for her when a little older, for with her large Constructiveness and Ideality, as well as large Spirituality and Comparison, she would be able to improvise and construct many new ideas on the keyboards of the piano, or away from the instrument; or improvise upon the violin.



NO. 650.—WILHELMINA WORTH.

She could make a first-rate kindergarten teacher, and will make all her dolls go through and experience what she has done herself or read about in books, and will pretend that her dolls are real persons, and she will pass from the imaginary to the real art of teaching.

She should devote herself to the study of the violin, for it is an instrument that she will be able to master in a decidedly effective way.

Miss Roosevelt's Marriage at the White House.

In this country of a republican government, the people are interesting themselves in the wedding that is this month to take place in the White House between no less distinguished persons than Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of the President, and Repre-

place this month is therefore to be an exceptionally auspicious and brilliant affair.

Miss Alice, whose name has been brought prominently before the nations of the world during her recent trip to the Philippines and China, is a young



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT AND REPRESENTATIVE NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

sentative Nicholas Longworth. There has not been a marriage at the White House since that of President Cleveland, and the one announced to take

place this month is therefore to be an exceptionally auspicious and brilliant affair. She is bright, musical, artistic, entertaining, besides being considerable of an athlete; while the gentleman

~~whom she is to marry is the only son~~ of the late Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, one of the wealthy men of the Ohio metropolis. He was born in Cincinnati, November 5th, 1869. After graduating from Harvard in 1891, Mr. Longworth was admitted to the bar of Cincinnati, and he is now serving his second term as Representative from the First Ohio District.

Mr. Longworth is five feet eight inches in height, with a sanguo-mental temperament which gives him his oval face, his head forehead, and his healthy constitution.

His family is one of the oldest in Cincinnati. When he left college he settled down and went into politics, and has been quite a champion golfer.

He is generally spoken of by those who know him as being "a good fellow." He is gentlemanly, affable, polite, and understands his own capacities as well as his own limitations, which lead him in the direction of politics united with the spice of society. Though he has not attracted so much attention in politics, yet he has the ability to understand measures he is voting for, which is more than one can say of a good many Senators. He is a favorite of Speaker Cannon and has places on the Foreign Affairs and Pensions committees.

We trust and believe that there is much happiness in store for these young people, and we heartily wish them every blessing.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.—*Continued from Page 53.*

names of suggested articles for other numbers.

For May the competition is for the best article on "How to Improve the Memory and Cultivate Eventuality."

For June the competition is for the best account of any Biblical incident illustrating Phrenology.

The last two subjects have been suggested by a competitor, Mr. George Tester.

The Prize winners will be given a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL or one of the following

books: Self Culture and Perfection of Character,, by O. S. Fowler; A Manuel of Mental Science for Teachers and Students, by J. A. Fowler; The Principles of Physiology, by Andrew Combe, M.D.; Marriage, by L. N. Fowler; Memory and Intellectual Improvement, by O. S. Fowler; Man in Genesis and Geology, by Joseph P. Thompson, D.D.

Competitions should be written on one side of the paper only and in ink, and sent in before or on the first of each month.

REVIEWS.

Mister Bill, "A Man." By Albert E. Lyons. Published by the Gorham Press, Richard G. Badger, Boston. Price \$1.50.

This is a book that deals largely on the questions of strikes and mining matters, but the romance is so cleverly interwoven that the book is pleasingly written and interest is maintained to the last. The hero of the book is Mister Bill, a man in every sense of the term, but one who is emphatically misunderstood. There is considerable

character study introduced into the book, as the chapter headings show. While circumstances and people are all against the man, there is one individual, and that one a woman, who intuitively understands the hero, and before the book closes the latter finds this out. True, some men are strong, gentle in their strength, quick to forgive, slow to condemn, giving but asking nothing in return, doing because it is for them to do. The world is better that they have lived. Such a man was

Mister Bill. That such persons are not always understood is true, from the fact that they are comparatively rare to meet with and one often judges friends by one's surroundings and one's personal friends. But this is not a fair way to treat the exceptional person who happens to cross one's path, and this book teaches this important lesson of being on the lookout lest one unawares entertains angels. Some of the headings of the chapters are "The 'Old Man;'" "The Man;" "The Great Man's Daughter;" "The Test of the Metal;" "Woman's Intuition;" "When Men are Tempted;" "Those who Watch and Wait;" "As Men are Made;" "A Friend in Need and Deed;" "Man Must Conquer;" "Woman Must Choose;" "Men of Iron Nerve;" "The Law that Rules the Universe;" "Love Indeed." The book is well printed in clear type on good paper and contains 320 pages of reading matter. It is nicely gotten up and makes a good gift book.

"Right to Be Born Well." By Moses Harman. Published by M. Harman, Fulton street, Chicago, Ill. Price 25 cents.

Gerald Massey has said: "We must begin in the Creatory if we would benefit the race, and woman must rescue herself and consciously assume all responsibilities of maternity on behalf of the children." The booklet contains many thoughts to mothers which they would do well to know, and there are many fine quotations throughout the book which add to its potency. Among the chapters are the following: "Pre-Natal Endowment vs. Post-Natal Training" "What Woman should Demand;" "Power of Suggestion;" "Passion a Needed Factor;" "The Doctrine of Auras;" "Superstitious Use of Virtue;" "Hypocrisy, Deception, Intrigue;" "Importance of Free and Responsible Motherhood;" "Pre-Natal Impression." Thus it will be seen that many interesting phases have been

touched upon.

"Health Building: or, Health Without Fads." By Joseph Ralph, Author of "Brain Building." Published by L. N. Fowler & Co., London, and Fowler & Wells Co., New York City. Price 50 cents.

The booklet is a working outline of the principles involved in health-building; also a little common sense talk on some current fallacies. The writer does not pose as an expert in matters hygienic, but he believes that a liberal endowment of common sense and appreciation of a few hygienic principles, coupled with a working proportion of faithful application to their observance, are the only features demanding any substantial premium of attention. The matter, therefore, contained in this little book consists of practical instructions for systematic health building. The measures outlined are simple, sensible and costless. In addition to the laws of hygiene, the writer has written briefly on some subjects of popular interest along relative lines, such as the ascribed virtue of the drug, the ubiquitous and much advertised microbe, fads, and the relation of mentation, that is what is commonly designated as imagination in therapeutics in general. These are ideas which he thought would not be out of place by incorporating them with hygienic matters. Among the chapters is one on Metabolism, which states that every particle of food taken into the system has to be accounted for, and there is no possible manner of evading the inventory; and again, in the same chapter we read, "Never eat unless there is natural hunger present, no matter whether one meal is missed or twenty." "If there is not a 'dry bread' appetite present wait for it," is the advice of the writer, "for except in cases of acute organic ailment, the absence of hunger is a direct sign that the taking of food will work a hardship on some alimentary organ."

The Sphere of Phrenology.

REPORT OF AN ADDRESS GIVEN BY THE REV. THOMAS A. HYDE, B. D., A. M.,
AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

(The Rev. Dr. Hyde speaks entirely without notes. Seldom pauses for words, ideas, or general heads. He thus gives no time for a reporter to keep up with him or recover his thoughts if once lost. The report can give only an imperfect idea of the strength of his arguments or the power of his expression. He spoke for an hour and challenged his audience to meet his assertions or to controvert the proofs of Phrenology.)

Mr. Hyde said, in part, that he recognized the Science of Phrenology at the head of all sciences claiming to understand the human mind, and he placed it on a par with medicine, law and theology for its usefulness to mankind. A physician is consulted concerning a patient who has a chronic disease, and the doctor finds he can do nothing for him, but advises him to take a change of air and charges a large fee for his advice. A lawyer demands his fee before he begins his work, but a phrenologist is expected to give valuable advice for next to nothing, yet Phrenology is able to so delineate a child's character as to make the father and mother better acquainted with him and point out the method of education that will make him successful in life. Phrenology understands the workings of the mind of that little one and the influence of that mind upon his body so well that it is able to interpret his true character, his veritable inwardness of life, his capabilities and his possibilities in such a way that a physician and a lawyer are left far behind in their diagnosis of the same disease. A phrenologist studies a child from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot.

Phrenology has had the endorsement of men in all phases of literature,

learning, science and art. Hence we have not far to seek to realize that we do not stand alone when considering the great problems concerning the mind.

Lord Salisbury, that great English statesman, coined the phrase "sphere of influence," and said that each nation should recognize its individual sphere, and through this speech he was instrumental in preventing at that time a war between Russia and China. It has been evident that in the recent war Russia has outstepped her sphere.

As with nations, so with various sciences and individuals. We must acknowledge and recognize the sphere of Phrenology, and he invited all to look at the skull at his right. By decapitating the lower part below the ears all will recognize that the skull containing the brain matter represents a spheroid. Thus man embodies in his head a sphere in form, and represents or embraces all that is, or has been created in the world. The spheroid, or globe, represents all the progress of the human mind. The head was not designed merely for an ornament or sponge or cooling pot, as celebrated ancient Doctors thought. It was designed to carry out a purpose, and consequently it is the paragon of excellence when it is properly understood and appreciated. All the activity of the body has its different centres in the brain. The convolutions, nerves, fibres and cells interpret every emotion, thought, power and action of the mind, and these have all their telegraphic force in the brain, which influences every part of the body.

It is altogether foolish to build up any process of education without considering the sphere or constitution of man. What does education mean? It

comes from the greek work *educō*, to draw out. What do we wish to draw out if it is not the intelligence of the child? The science that analyzes the elements or innate faculties in man not only is but must be the foundation of all methods of education.

Text-books on mathematics and the dead languages do not educate one fully. What are you appealing to in a young man when you teach him simply mathematics and the dead languages in college? What are colleges for, if they are not to prepare young men for their proper sphere in life? Colleges from the very beginning have had associated with them great names, but colleges are still in barbarism, and it is only in recent years that they have begun to understand a little of their proper sphere. When colleges were first opened, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Mathematics only were taught, because they were the only branches of learning in existence, and professors confined their whole attention to these subjects. In fact, in the early days professors could not be found to teach anything else. To-day, by popular desire, the college curriculum has been increased, so that Botany, Geology and Natural Science are included in the college course.

But colleges and universities are still behind because their curriculums are arranged by custom or haphazard, not upon a scientific classification of faculties in man. The aim is not to develop man as a spheroid, but only some of his qualities. At present there is no teaching of the emotions, or those great powers that make men honorable; no subjects that lead up to moral ethics or heroic passions. There is nothing in the public school to-day that leads up to the heroism of the Roman, that made Regulus tell the Carthaginians that he had returned to keep his promise to let them put him to death because he was a Roman. But if we could teach such heroism in our schools, do you suppose we should have such corruption as has been brought to light of late in the commercial world, such corruption of

moral integrity among men of high standing? If a proper basis had been formed at the beginning of an education it would not have allowed such a code of morals to be encouraged or even thought of.

The sphere of Phrenology is tremendous in its purport, for as presented by its great founders its teachings were founded not only upon Phrenology, but upon the internal structures of the brain and upon Physiology and every department of science having a relation to man's organization.

If properly presented Phrenology would be able to build up every part of man and supply the basis of every humanitarian study. The papers are full of misdeeds which show that men have not a proper control over themselves. This is because the system of education from the cradle to the grave is secular, commercial and selfish. There is no provision made to educate the emotions, passions and desires and the moral centres which influence character and without which even the greatest intellectual attainments cannot inspire justice, honor and goodness.

Has Phrenology anything to offer that is useful to the profession of law, in the court room? Has it any power in the ministry? One of the great divines, Henry Ward Beecher, whose fame is imperishable, acknowledged that a third of all his sermons was pure Phrenology; he was the Shakespeare of the pulpit, and possessed a genius that stirred the hearts of men from one end of the globe to the other. He preached the whole gospel, which included the whole spheroid of man.

But Phrenology has given to the world a true insight into the innermost halls of man's nature. Man's character may be compared to a house with three stories, basement, parlor and upper chambers. Just as no man could be so foolish as to live entirely in the basement of his house and neglect the view end of his parlor and sky chambers, so man must live in his higher nature, that is, in the moral chambers of his brain spheroid.

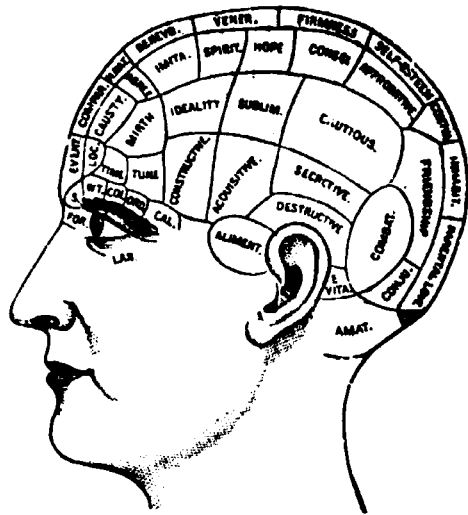
(To be Continued.)

THE
Phrenological Journal
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1906.

The one serviceable, safe, certain, munificent, attainable quality in every study and pursuit is the quality of attention.—CHARLES DICKENS.

IN REMEMBRANCE.

For the Father and the Saviour
Of our Country ever dear,
Twine the laurel and the ivy
For remembrance we revere.

S. E. BAKER.

**FOR BUSINESS MEN.
HOW TO STUDY PHRENOLOGY
AT HOME.**

No knowledge is so useful as that which reveals one's own possibilities and limitations. It is possible for you to have this knowledge, and it is your right and privilege to possess it. A knowledge of Phrenology can be obtained in the following ways by business men.

By a course of correspondence lessons, so adapted to teach the pupil all the important points in reading character, through the mail. This work can be carried on at home, and it has the added benefit of having the assistance of a teacher to correct one's preparation of the lessons. Private study is all very well, but if a person can have his

knowledge systematized and his ideas corrected by a competent authority he will not go astray however omnivorous a reader he may be.

We are anxious to put business men in touch with their employees in such a way that they may not make mistakes when selecting help in their offices or any department of their work. We are therefore prepared to give a business course for busy men and women who want to find out whether a clerk is going to show Enthusiasm, Honesty, Persistence, Economy, Enterprise, Tact, Energy, Adaptability of Mind, and a Concentration of Purpose.

We are prepared to teach business men how they can draw correct conclusions concerning the character of those they employ from the outline of their faces and how to trace a correspondence in their heads. This is a

democratic subject and it fits a democratic age; hence, such knowledge cannot come amiss to any enterprising business man who may wish to cut out from his business any risks which are likely to be taken when insufficient knowledge is not at hand to help one out of the problems that stare one in the face at every turn in the employment of reliable business superintendents, bookkeepers, cashiers, confidential clerks, buyers, or importers, etc.

Who, then, we ask, can afford to be without this knowledge if with a very little trouble and expense one may save thousands of dollars every year? We appeal, therefore, to business men to accept our offer at the commencement of the new year, that they may not be the losers in their commercial game of chess, or be checkmated when the year comes to a close by having made a mistake in not gaining the knowledge that was just at their hand.

By having a prescribed course prepared, on such an extensive subject, one gains considerable time, and the knowledge of expert teachers helps a business man considerably in arranging his thoughts on the subject.

All who wish to know more particulars about this work which is constantly being remodelled to keep it up-to-date, should write at once, and lose no time to commence the study for themselves.

AN APPEAL TO EDITORS.

The Toledo Weekly *Blade* took occasion in one of its issues to show its ignorance about Phrenology in trying to write something "smart" upon the subject. Professor Haddock, of San Francisco, when considering the same article, states that this particular *Blade* has a keen edge that resembles its editor—"keen on one side and dull and blunt on the other."

In reply to a subscriber to that paper, concerning the truth of Phrenology, the editor writes to B. R. C.: "You need to get fifty years closer to the

progress of the age and the development of accurate modern investigation. You are just about that far behind the times. Orson Squire Fowler was born in Stuben County, New York, in 1809; died in 1887. He read the writings of Gall, Spurzheim and other German visionaries and became a convert to the Pseudo-Science of Phrenology. In 1835 he and his brother Lorenzo opened an office in New York to further 'Phrenology.' In 1838 they started the *American Phrenological Journal*, a monthly publication intended to advance the interests of phrenological folly, etc., etc.

"To you—B. R. C.—living in the community which lacks persons of scientific attainments, the urgent advice of the editor—of the *Blade* is to drop Phrenology. Modern investigation into the mental and nervous system has utterly disproved all the notions which Mr. Fowler so strongly advocated with regard to so-called 'Phrenology.'"

In regard to the above unjust criticism concerning Phrenology we would remind the editor and those who adopt his views that every fifty years bring men to a clearer understanding of the workings of the mind as explained by Phrenology, and every fifty years succeed in more fully banishing the doubts that have existed against the science of Phrenology, and every fifty years of study by scientific men in laboratories bring them fifty per cent. nearer, through their modern investigations to the light of the German Phrenologists, who were not visionaries, but exceedingly practical men. Instead of weakening the platform of Phrenology modern scientists have strengthened the position held by these German scientists, to whom we might add the names of Broussais, Bouilland, Jules Cloquet, Auguste Comte, Ferrus, Vimont, Voisin in France; in Great Britain, Dr. Elliotson, Dr. Macnish, Sir William Ellis, Dr. William Gregory, Professor Bain, and Herbert Spencer;

in America Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Mann, Emerson, and in his latter years, Oliver Wendall Holmes.

Nor is the editor right in stating that Fowler was a "dreamer" and enthusiast wedded to a theory which modern investigations have proved utterly wrong," and we would like to refer the editor of the *Blade*, in answer to his criticism, to the following writers and their works: as men who are favorable to the localization of cerebral functions, and when he has finished reading these works he will, according to our judgment, if he is at all a practical reasoner, form a very different opinion concerning Phrenology: Alexander Ecker in his work on "The Cerebral Convolutions of Man;" Dr. William R. Gowers, F. R. S., in his work on "The Diseases of the Nervous System;" Dr. D. Ferrier of London, in his work on "The Functions of the Brain;" Prof. G. H. Humphrey, in his treatise on "The Human Skeleton;" Prof. Galton, in his "Inquiries into Human Faculties;" and "Hereditary Genius;" Prof. G. H. Lewis in his "History of Philosophy;" Herbert Spencer, in his "Principles of Psychology;" Dr. Carpenter, in his "Physiology;" George Combe in his "Constitution of Man;" Sir Charles Bell in his "Anatomy of Expression;" Charles Darwin in his "Expression of the Emotions;" Prof. Mattieu Williams in his "Vindication of Phrenology;" Dr. Maudsley in his "Brain and Mind;" also to the following quotations from such men as C. Otto, Prof. of Medicine University of Copenhagen, who has said: "I not only consider Phrenology as a true science of the mind, but also as the only one that with a sure success may be studied in the education of children and in the treatment of the insane and criminals." Or A. J. Davis, author of the "Physician," who says: "Phrenology has done more to advance the human race than any single thing of modern times." Or the Rev. Thos. Chalmers, D. D., who said:

"Phrenology has added a new and verdant field to the domain of human intellect." Or Robert Hunter, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow, who has said: "For ten years I have taught Phrenology publicly in connection with Anatomy and Physiology. It is a science founded on truth and capable of being applied to many practical and useful purposes." Or Richard Evanson, M. D., Prof. of Physiology, Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, who says: "I have long been acquainted with the science of Phrenology and feel no hesitation in declaring my conviction of its truth. It surpasses all former systems in practical utility, being that alone which is adequate to explain the phenomena of the mind."

These are just a few of many more we could give from eminent men. And yet are they all mistaken, and is the editor of the Toledo Weekly *Blade* correct in saying that modern investigation into the mental and nervous system has utterly disproved all the notions which Mr. Fowler so strongly advocated with regard to so-called Phrenology? One of the greatest living authorities on cerebral diseases told me that he was just reviewing again the wonderful charts published by Dr. Gall, and he must confess that we owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Gall for his valuable investigations on the brains of men and animals, and added that Phrenologists should go on taking measurements of the head and tabulating statements. This celebrated authority was no less than Dr. David Ferrier, of London.

We hope therefore that our critical editor will study the subject himself, and not wait for fifty years before he changes his attitude toward the subject. Mr. Haddock has truly said, in commenting on the same article: "Editors of newspapers are only human, and some of them are apt to become egotistical when readers look upon them as centers of light on all subjects. The editor of the *Blade* is not an authority

on Phrenology. He has not studied men and animals in relation to character. There are editors and editors; but not every editor writes himself an ass."

HIS VALENTINE.

F. B. UTLEY.

Say, Mandy, it's jest forty years to-day, I do declare,
 Since I drove 'round and took you fer that ride with our old mare.
 You wore a home made flannel dress. I 'member jest as well,
 The way the stripes run around the skirt. And say, you did look swell.

Your cheeks were red as roses then; your skin was snowy white.
 An' proud—say, I can feel it now, how proud I was that night.
 An' bashful, too. I won't ferget the courage that it took,
 To ask you to be mine, an' you jest answered with a look.

I knew, tho, what you said, altho you didn't speak a word,
 Your eyes spoke loud enough, and so it was them that I heard.
 That night you were my valentine. It seems like yesterday,
 Tho many changes certainly since then have come our way.

Yes, forty years hev come an' gone, an' brot their joy and care,
 An' left their marks upon your face, and whitened all your hair.
 But you are jest as sweet to me as you were at that time,
 The forty years hev done their work. You're still my valentine.

CORRESPONDENTS.

H. S. D.—Many thanks for your letter. We quote a portion of it.
 Dear Editor:

Have just looked over the contents of the late number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. It seems to me exceptionally interesting. I note several good things. The Dinner and Exercises that closed your Conference were a decided success.

H. S. DRAYTON.

C. F. D.—We thank you for your letter and publish it with pleasure at your suggestion.

117 East Fifteenth Street,

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 28, 1905.
 To the Editor PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL:

In his article on Phrenology and the Medical Profession in the January PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, Dr. F. W. Brown says he "believes that any physician who will conscientiously investigate Phrenology with an open and receptive mind and apply its teachings to his daily rounds, will be convinced of its truths."

I agree with the doctor in this, and that "the discoveries of Dr. Gall should be an inseparable part of medical science." Complete instruction, however,

in Phrenology would hardly fit into our medical curriculum, but the foundation principles could well be taught and medical students be encouraged to investigate. This instruction would naturally fall to the professors of Anatomy and Physiology. In both positions I have for almost a score of years urged the following propositions:

First—That the brain is the organ of the mind.

Second—That each faculty of the mind has probably a particular part of the brain, through which, in the normal condition, it habitually acts or manifests itself.

Third—These parts, areas or centres, are certainly located for sight, hearing and word memory for movement of groups of muscles and for the group divisions of the psychic faculties.

Fourth—The larger any one of these parts of the brain, and the better the quality, the more efficient is the mental faculty which acts through it.

Fifth—Parts related in function are grouped together in the brain.

Sixth—These parts exist in pairs—right and left—one in either hemisphere of the brain.

Seventh—If these parts exist they

must have a location, which, by observation, may be discovered, and from their size, other things being considered, the efficiency of the mental faculty acting through each may be inferred and the aptitude of the person determined.

The evidence in support of the truth of these propositions I regard as incontrovertable and the chief reason why Phrenology is not generally accepted is ~~because its teachings, when they were first put forth, more than one hundred~~ years ago, so pitted against the accepted Theological views of that time that they were at once unpopular and were antagonized. Organic Evolution would have suffered the same fate and been smothered, no doubt, had it been advocated at that time. This prejudice has not yet disappeared from the public mind. Among those, however, who carefully study scientific Phrenology and its application, there is little chance for escape from the conviction that it is a great and useful fact. Those who denounce it simply voice a prejudice; they have rarely studied it. They almost invariably know not what it is.

Yours sincerely,

CHARLES F. DIGHT, M.D.,

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Miss Fowler's first Wednesday mornings talk took place on January 3d, when Mrs. Hastie, of California, was the guest of honor. Miss Fowler spoke on the progressive development of character from infancy, childhood to young manhood, and presented a fine type of the latter for examination. The subject of illustration was a young man of great promise, twenty-three years of age, with a head twenty-three inches in circumference by fifteen in height and fourteen in length. The width of his head measured seven inches with calipers by seven and a half in length. His weight was a hundred and ninety-nine pounds, and his height, five feet nine

inches. He was well equipped for the battle for life and could succeed as a medical practitioner along the newer lines of thought. He will eventually show quite a distinct interest in literature and we believe that he will develop quite a talent for writing. His mother, who was present, said that she had these two lines of work laid out in her mind for him.

Miss Fowler illustrated the subject of evolution in child life by showing how this young man had developed point by point. One lady came from Milton, N. Y., to attend the meeting.

The other talks during January were upon the 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st,

and the subjects discussed were upon the "Studies of Children and how to select them appropriately"; "The Talents of Children and how to direct and make the most of them"; "The Recreations of Children, Indoor and Outdoor Gymnastic Work, Football, etc."; and "The Habits of Children and how to govern them, the Importance of Forming Correct Habits."

Miss Fowler's morning talks for February will be on "Character as Represented in the Face," ~~On the 7th, "What Characteristics Express Themselves in the Nose;"~~ the 14th, "The Eyes;" the 21st, "The Ears;" the 28th, "The Chin." Illustrations of these features will be pointed out to illustrate the remarks.

An invitation is extended to both ladies and gentlemen. A number of well-known club ladies have promised to be guests of honor during the season.

THE MONTHLY MEETING.

The third meeting of the season in connection with the American Institute of Phrenology was held January 9th, when Dr. Charles W. Banks, of East Orange, gave his popular lecture on "Personal Hygiene." The chairman of the evening was the Rev. Thos. A. Hyde, President. Delineations of character were given at the close by Miss Fowler. A report of this meeting will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

The fourth meeting of the Institute will be held on Tuesday evening, February 6th, when Mr. Benedict Lust will give a lecture on "The Kneipp System, or the New Claims of Naturopathy." Mr. Lust is too well known to need any special introduction to our readers, for as editor of *The Naturopath* he has been before the public for many years.

Mr. Dudley Field Malone will give an appreciation of the character of Patrick Henry.

Delineations of character will be given by Miss J. A. Fowler.

The March meeting of the Institute will be held on Tuesday evening the 6th, at 8 o'clock, when E. B. Foote, M. D., will give an address on "Health and Character How United." All our friends and readers who have read Dr. Foote's writings will we are sure, be interested to attend this meeting, and we are anxious to give the doctor a hearty welcome. Phrenological demonstrations by the Vice-President will ~~be given at the close.~~

Maurice Warren, the boy violinist, has promised to come and give us some of his exquisite playing.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

The Fowler Institute is holding its monthly students' meetings under the able presidency of Mr. D. T. Elliott. These meetings are highly interesting and helpful to past and present students, and are a source of inspiration to all who attend them.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting of the Society on December 12th, in London, Eng., two interesting papers were read on "Continuity," by M. J. Millott Severn, President of the above named Society, and M. L. Blackford. Mr. Webb was voted to the Chair. At the close of the papers, which were carefully prepared, a discussion took place in which Mr. William Cox, Dr. Withinshaw, Mr. James Webb and Mr. George Hart-Cox took part. The historical evidences of the locations of this faculty from the writings of Dr. Gall, Dr. Spurzheim, Dr. Vimont, George Combe, O. S. Fowler, Charles Bray, and others, were given and various views held by those present were expatiated upon.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. H. H. Hinman, of Fort Worth, Texas, writes that he is continuing his Phrenological work in this center and is doing considerable business at the State Fair; in fact, is having fine suc-

cess there.

Mr. and Mrs. George Morris, of Portland Heights, Oregon, took part in a grand entertainment in Artisans Hall December 10th. Mrs. Morris gave a recitation, "How to Preserve a Husband," and Prof. Morris' topic being "Phrenological Match-Making, Scientific and Amusing, but Not Binding." Prof. Morris writes: "We often wish we could attend some of the meetings mentioned in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, but we are at the other end of the long line. Good luck to you all."

T. R. Dickey, of Hesperus, Colo., writes: "I received the china bust all right. It is very nice and will be a great help to me in my studies."

Mr. Alexander is meeting with success in his phrenological work in Winnipeg, Canada.

Mr. Mobius is doing some phrenological work in and around Winnipeg, Canada, and his phrenological lectures meet with scientific support.

Mr. George Cozens is giving lectures and making examinations in North Dakota, and is receiving his usual encouragement.

Mr. Harris has been occupied during the last month in spreading phrenological knowledge in Missouri.

Mr. Black has been kept busy with his phrenological examinations and lectures in Iowa.

Mr. Edens, of Texas, is preparing to do considerable work in the phrenological field this Spring. His work on "Mental Groups" is now off the press and will, we are sure, call for a ready sale.

Mr. A. A. Tanner is an indefatigable worker and has been converting the people of Idaho to the principles of Phrenology.

Mr. J. Thornley has opened an of-

fice in Paterson, New Jersey, where he is receiving callers and open to give lectures on the subject. He is an enthusiastic student of the subject and has given considerable time to the preparation of his present work. He is a conscientious exponent of the subject.

Miss Fowler attended the Fair in connection with the Homeopathic Hospital in Montclair, November 17th and 18th.

The Orange Memorial Hospital Fair, November 23d, 24th and 25th.

The Pascal Institute Fair, December 2d, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Little Mothers' Fair, December 9th, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. F. B. Utley, of Galt, Ontario, is entering the lecture field this month. He is an artist as well as a phrenologist and will therefore have ample opportunity of illustrating his subject from crayon portraits of celebrated people for the enlightenment and amusement of his audiences. He is both grave and witty, and as a humorous thrust has often a more successful issue than a serious debate, we believe he will charm his audiences in more ways than one.

THE UNIVERSAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

The Universal Improvement Society, which is a Phrenological humanitarian association having its headquarters at Seattle, Washington, has changed its name to the United Manculture Society. Mr. George Cozens of Canada, and Mr. Levi Hummel, of Pennsylvania, have recently been appointed members of the general Board.

Mr. Levi Hummel, of Pennsylvania, has been lecturing throughout the State and making good headway in convincing his clients of the usefulness of Phrenology.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

No. 804. Amilcare, Kenton Man.—This young man's photograph indicates

that he has an enterprising disposition. He is quick to see through things and

is economical in the laying out of money, is ingenious in the working up of material, and if properly drawn out in society, or surrounded by the right kind of company, he would be quite social and domesticated. He does not care so much for flippant society, but he has common sense in his views, the gaiety that amounts to nothing, both as regards home life and business. People will ask for him to wait on them because he will be able to understand their wants and will not count a little trouble too much to take when he knows he can please them and get what they want. He is in his element when taking on new work and when preparing himself for untried but practical business lines. He has a hopeful disposition and does not allow fears or forebodings to get in his way.

No. 805. C. A. N., Three Forks, Canada.—You have a good equipment to carry out your life work and you must be ready to take responsibilities and do your best to make the most of life. The latter will not be an idle one, for you have no desire to cheat nature, but will do your share toward benefitting the world; hence will make things fly, or hum, as they say, wherever you are working. You are a live, active man and have the organization to do your own thinking, planning and organizing; in fact, will be able to keep a hundred men employed if circumstances necessitated your doing so. If one path is choked up another will open to you; or in other words, you will open the gate and make business, even if you have competition to contend with.

No. 806. L. W., Halifax, Canada.—This child is a sweet little cherub, and he will keep someone busy most of the time when he is awake in answering his questions and satisfying his curiosity. He has a distinct individuality of his own and will show not a little ingenuity in contriving and devising ways and means for doing things. We say this because his head is well de-

veloped in the temples, and he shows capacity to use up material, to work out designs, and will take quite an interest in this work when he is older. His originality should be preserved and not destroyed by forcing him into a rut at too early an age. He will like to see order better than keep it himself, for his mind will pass from one thing to another so quickly that he will not always think how he has left his books or his playthings in the other room when his attention has been turned in another direction.

No. 807. M. W., Halifax, Canada.—This little girl has the forcefulness or executiveness of a boy, and she will push her way in some scholastic and educational direction. She will defend older children than herself and show courage to take the part of those who cannot defend themselves. It will be rather amazing to see how readily her mind will respond to any appeal that is made to her concerning her work or the work of others. She will give good advice to older people and will say, "Mamma, why did you not do so and so?" or "Why do you want me to do so and so?" She will reason things out for herself, as well as ask questions; in fact, will have an answer ready when she is doing her work. She has the extravagant imagination of a boy and will want to do large things and will not really be content to do the little things of life. This will be noticeable as she grows older.

"Notes on Health" and other articles have been reserved until the March issue.

CHILD CULTURE.

Wilhemina Worth, Cir. of Head, 19¾; Height, 13¼; Length, 12½; Weight, 43½ lbs.; Height, 3 ft. 11¼ in.; Caliper measurements 5½ in. width by 6 in. length. Age, 7 yrs.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Human Nature"—San Francisco, Ca.—The January number contains an illustrated article on "Character Corresponds to Organization." It explains why the man in the illustration was stout, plump and mellow as a ripe peach and why he died before he reached forty years of age. "Discouragement and the Law of Cure" is an article by Dr. Gifford in two parts. The first part is given in this number and is calculated to do considerable good wherever it is read.

"The Phrenological Era"—Bowers-ton, Ohio.—Opens with an article on

"Theodore Roosevelt, the Twenty-sixth President of the United States," illustrated. Other articles are on "The Universality of Life," by George Markley; "Mistakes of Halleck" and "Animal Phrenology," by Allen Haddock, and "Reform," by O. S. Fowler, and make up an interesting number.

"The Character Builder"—Salt Lake City.—"What Some People Should Know" is the title of a short article on the first page of the December issue. Another useful sketch is on "Culture of Better, Brighter, Stronger and Nobler Children." The department for children is very interesting.

"The Delineator"—New York City.—Contains some excellent reading matter as well as useful designs for home use or the ingenious dressmaker. We heartily recommend it.

"Review of Reviews"—New York City.—Contains as usual its fine gallery of portraits. Its topics deal with the current literature of the day, consequently its matter is thoroughly up-to-date.

"Farm and Home"—Springfield, Mass.—Contains much useful information of a varied character; hence in the home it will be a welcome guest. No farmer can afford to be without the hints that it gives.

"Medical Talk"—Columbus, Ohio.—Contains a number of good sensible articles. One is on "Rheumatism in Children." The hints given in this article recommend that children be

dressed in warm flannels; that their feet be kept dry by wearing overshoes when outdoors; that cheap candies, syrups and sugar tend to the production of rheumatism which should be avoided; also that a child should be encouraged to drink freely of pure water. The habit of taking a glass of water before each meal is a very good one. Its practice should be especially encouraged in the winter as the child is less inclined to think of taking it in cold weather, while in hot weather the inclination goes largely that way. "The Laughter that Cured Him" is another article with considerable common sense to it, by Edgar L. Vincent. "Should One Live One Hundred Years?" is another title of a short article which is highly readable.

"The Ethological Journal," London, is always full of interesting matter.

"The Naturopath and Herald of Health"—New York.—This Monthly is edited by Benedict Lust and is devoted to natural healing and living methods on the basis of self-reform and popular hygiene, hydrotherapy, osteopathy, heliotherapy (sun, light and air cure), diet, etc. These subjects introduce one to the questions of self-improvement and home reform.

"The Eclectic Review"—A Monthly Journal devoted to Eclectic Medicine and Surgery—New York City.—Its editor is Geo. W. Boskowitz, who is as-

sisted by the faculty of the Eclectic Medical College. This Journal contains interesting reading matter on medical matters, and it is broad in its principles and calculated to do not a little good work in medical circles. An article in the December number on "Early American Psycho-Therapists" is very interesting and shows that American writers have not been sufficiently credited with their early investigations on practical psychology.

"Mind"—New York.—This magazine for December has many interesting articles in it. One is on "A Visit to Luther Burbank," by Albert J. Atkins, M. D., who says that Luther Burbank's influence will not stop at the beautiful and useful things which his hands have created, but will extend to the thought and action of the world. An article on "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men," by Ursula N. Gestefeld, is a highly interesting one. Its price has been reduced to 15 cents, but its quality is as high as ever.

"The Woman's Tribune," "Maxwell's Talisman," "Concord" (London), "The Bible Review," "The Normal Instructor and Teacher's World," "Christian Work and Evangelist," "The Gentlewoman," "Good Health," "The Beacon Light," "Our Best Words," "The Church Militant," "The White Door Messenger," and "The St. Louis Globe-Democrat" have been received and are herewith acknowledged with thanks.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

"Health Building or Health Without Fads. By Joseph Ralph. 64 pages, paper. Price 50 cents. Fowler & Wells Co., 24 E. Twenty-second street, New York; or L. N. Fowler & Co., 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, London, Eng.

This is a new book by the author of "Brain Building," notice of which appeared in a recent issue of "Bible Re-

view." The following subjects are well treated: "The Power of Mentation on the Body"; "Metabolism"; "Liquids" "Breathing" "A Prevalent Evil and Its Remedy." These cover only a portion of the book. It is evident that the author has gathered from all available sources, and added his own thought and experience; the result is a condensed, thoughtful system of right liv-

ing, from a moral and hygienic point of view. We believe that this book, together with Butler's "Practical Methods to Insure Success," offer the most complete and practical working system of mind and health that could be found—and, further, they offer the basic principles for the highest unfoldment of the soul. The last-named book can also be obtained from the above address; and we mention it because the methods in these two books should be practised together. The price of the latter is only 25 cents.

"I Wants and Wants Me." A Book of Affirmation. By K. T. Anderson. 41 pages, paper. Price 25 cents. To be had from same address as above.

It is to be regretted that such an important subject as Affirmation or Suggestion is so difficult to present in language. The most that is usually done is to offer a list of suggested Affirmations, and to advise the readers to practice them; that is all this book does. It is a subject out of which value can be derived only by earnest practice, but the field of results is limitless and of the most vital importance to those in the regeneration; for, by the practice of auto-suggestion and affirmation one is best able to come to a knowledge of the now unknown depths of his own nature, and to awaken every dormant faculty of mind, and cause the whole self to respond to and effectually carry out the aspirations of the soul.

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[WHOLE No. 806

Do Animals Think?

DO ANIMALS THINK? IF SO WHAT FACULTIES DO THEY USE?

BY THOS. SPAVEN.

Yes, animals think. Their thoughts are not so diversified, numerous, or changeable as the thoughts of man—but for their requirements, their thoughts are sufficient, and their thoughts do not bring to them the uneasiness that man experiences from his diversified thoughts. Many animals go through life without experiencing an unpleasant thought. Domesticated animals are considerably influenced in their mode of thinking, due to the unnatural conditions that man subjects them to. Hence their thoughts are quite different to the thoughts of natural animals, on the same principle that a trained or civilized man thinks differently to an untrained or natural man. It is common for man to consider that animals are void of thought or reason, but the acts of some animals, at times, if performed by man would be called reason. Many illustrations could be given. I will instance a few: Setting geese have been known to become sick on their nest, and leave it to bring from the flock another goose, put her on the nest, then settle herself beside the nest

and expire. The installed goose hatches and cares for the goslings as her own. This surely is an act of thought and reason. Almost all kinds of animals will remove their young from places of danger to safety, or hide them until a danger is past, or they will guard them at all hazards to their own lives, if danger be near, if they have not had an opportunity to secret them away. Who will say that such acts are not the outcome of thought? I am inclined to believe that animals are endowed with reasonable intelligence of greater or less degree according to their constitution, and that they exercise it thoughtfully for their individual advantage, and also for the advantage of their herd, flock or family. I dislike the word instinct, as applied to the motives and acts of animals. It is vague, and meaningless, so far as describing the intelligence of animals is concerned. It only signifies an impulse to act in a certain way in ignorance of the cause, or motive of the act. Consciousness would be a much better word than instinct, as applied to the motives

or acts of animals. Simply because we do not understand animals we conclude that their acts are not prompted by thought, or intellect.

As to the faculties used by animals in an action of thought, it depends what their thoughts are centered upon. They use the faculties necessary to fulfill the desires thought of—causality is the centre of thought in animals as well as in man—comparison and intuition (human nature) are usually active when causality thinks. If animals require food they use the Faculties of Causality, comparison, intuition, alimentiveness, acquisitiveness, continuity, and if carnivorous, they also use firmness, destructiveness, combativeness, and secretiveness; and caution in animals is almost constantly in activity, as self-preservation is their greatest incentive.

Their safety depends largely on their cautiousness. It is hard to catch a weasel asleep. Their caution scarcely ever rests, it is their constant sentinel, and the same is true of almost all animals, unless it be that they feel secure in their individual strength, or in the strength of their herd; and even herds will station individuals of their number on guard, while the others rest, or feed. And every herd or flock have their leader, that acts as chief or champion. It is common for animals to be trained by man (educated) so that they will almost equal a low order of man in intelligence. Especially is this true of the monkey, elephant, horse, dog, lion, tiger, bear, beaver, fox, and cat families. But in all animals there is intelligence necessary for their requirements—and they all think more or less.

The Sphere of Phrenology.

REPORT OF AN ADDRESS GIVEN BY THE REV. THOMAS A. HYDE, B.D., A.M.
AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Continued from Page 61.

Gall called Destructiveness murder, and Cautiousness fear, and Acquisitiveness theft; but Spurzheim, his pupil, modified these terms. He recognized that the constitutional elements of man's mind were not to commit murder, theft, or to fear. God has created in man energy, which is shown in the base of the brain when actively developed. Then come Constructiveness and Ideality, which give a use for the energy that is resident in the brain, and should be properly educated and called out.

Does Phrenology tell you of religion? Yes; through the moral qualities. Does it tell you of art or of paintings on the canvas? Yes; through Ideality and Sublimity. Phrenology also gives us an imaginary glimpse of the future state and lifts the mind out of the passions. A man can shape for himself a heaven or a hell, according

to whether he lives in the upper or the lower rooms of his mental citadel. Through the development of Veneration, Marvelousness and Benevolence, all skepticism should vanish. They help him to look into the very apex of heaven. With his moral and spiritual faculties he can imagine the existence of heaven far better than this world, for this world has to do with the faculties in the basilar part of the brain.

The sphere of Phrenology is represented in man through his religious views. In fact, all the different dogmas of every church can be accounted for by Phrenology. But Phrenology recognizes only one true Church. This Church is not recognized by one class of faculties only, but for the whole spheroid or element of man's mind. The coming church will be within the sphere of Phrenology. Phrenology is independent of religion, and there

would be less sleepers in the church if Phrenology was properly introduced and understood by every preacher of Christianity.

The true church should make provision in its services for every element in man. The mother's love for the growth and perfection of her child, through Philopro-genitiveness; charity and sympathy through Benevolence; reverence and respect for the aged through Veneration, and I might go on and enumerate what each element represented, in order to show the secret of the true Church. Christianity is interested in character building, and Phrenology is interested in character building. There is no sectarianism in Phrenology; it recognizes harmony in the midst of diversity. I believe there is a God because there is a faculty to see God. History confirms the teachings of Phrenology.

Every intellectual fire kindled in the mind leads to success, and every nation needs such a fire in order to lead up to permanent success in the working out of its plans.

The mind of man is a spheroid, and the upper zones are the temperate and must rule. The religious nature is the strongest in man. All history reveals that truth, scepticism and unbelief are incidents, accidents, not principles nor elements, in man's constitution. The god force is the very life of progress, perfection, and of immortality. All nature struggles from the base to the top. Perfect equilibrium is found only in the sphere, so the spiritual faculties in man are the windows of his opening soul into zones of perfection and immortality.

Phrenology has a sphere in one hundred directions. I cannot imagine any great writer who existed years ago, even the greatest of this land who has not had an intuitive conception of Phrenology. Do you suppose that Shakespeare could have originated all his plays had there not been the inspiration of Italy before him? Do you suppose

that Milton could have written his great epic had there not been a Homer and Virgil before him? What a tremendous memory the great historic poet possessed. It was because of the great men that preceded Shakespeare and Milton that enabled them to work up the material side of their prose and poems, until they reached the climax of the Himalayas, and were made famous. Phrenology enables the author to describe his characters, not in a haphazard way, but in all the fulness of Nature. Real men and women speak and act and truth becomes not only stronger than fiction but more powerful and persuasive.

There are many who disbelieve in Phrenology, but these kind of people, if they carried out their objections, could hardly be convinced of the truth of our science. Phrenology has a greater hold on the human mind than ever before. We find that Phrenology is constantly brought before our minds in the daily papers, for why are so many illustrations put into them with-reference being called to the shape of the head and the proportions of the face in each individual? In magazine articles we find the portraits of prominent men and women illustrating the pages. What does Phrenology see in the man or woman thus represented? Not so much paper and ink, but in the forehead is represented the man himself, what he is and in what he is interested. When you see a good face you know that it is such.

We ought not to say we believe in Phrenology; we ought to say we *know*. For its main principles are all accepted in every success. Phrenology has got beyond a mere belief. The same methods of demonstration have founded the success of Botany, Geology, and Physiology, and even Medicine.

"But why is it asked," said the speaker, "is not Phrenology accepted and taught in the colleges? Because there are no inducements offered, as there were in the middle ages for the

dead languages. But Hebrew, Greek and Latin are not so valuable to students as the study of Phrenology, at least not as a general thing.

If we could only induce a philanthropist like Carnegie to start and endow a college organized on modern plans, not modelled after the middle ages, but one that would appreciate the proper kind of knowledge that would be of service in the present day as well as in the future, what a grand result would accrue from such practical help.

He had a good deal of experience concerning colleges, Dr. Hyde said, as he had been through Harvard and secured his degrees there, and though he may not have used his brains as much as he might have nued them, yet he had used them more than his degrees. The latter had been practically of no use to him, with the exception of the knowledge that he gained in obtaining them.

It was time we had schools modelled after a different curriculum. At Harvard electroids were used upon cats and dogs, and they studied Bainy Philosophy; but his, as well as that of other scientists, including Ferrier, fair to give a practical description of character. Golt and Ferrier, among others, all agree that the intellectual faculties are located in the forehead, but the electroid receives no response from the locates the spiritual organs. This may be because this region is the highest development and is almost independent of physical stimulation. The organs in this region are above the senses and may have already reached direct communication with the unseen world, for Spirituality places man in a land of moral consciousness.

Phrenology has become the greatest of all the sciences for the interpretation of the mind. A great sculptor stood here last season and told us that the art of the Greeks did not observe the true form of head; that they often carved a retreating forehead on the heads of persons who were known for

philosophic reasoning, while the study of Phrenology would have helped them very much to understand the full significance of the models they were moulding.

In the histrionic profession Phrenology plays a very important part, but Elocution was not taught with the proper understanding of the human constitution. Those who have had the intuition to apply unconsciously the principles of Phrenology in the interpretation of Shakespeare's plays have been succesful. Garrick, Forrest and Booth maintained the true art of elocution. Those were wonderful plays for the introduction of the light and shade of character; but the players need to be especially trained to interpret those fine passages and to bring out the sublimity, the beauty and the analytical skill to be found in them. There is still room for the science of character to be studied in the emotions, for even in this respect Phrenology, while making valuable suggestions, is woefully deficient, the classification and description originated by the authors of the natural system of elocution being the only contribution in this direction.

One argument against Phrenology has been that it was contrary to accepted religious views. But Pope has declared that "the proper study of mankind is man," and when we understand Phrenology aright we shall see that it does not interfere with any man's religious views.

When Mr. Hyde was nine or ten years old he remembered reading "Combe's Philosophy," and no romance entertained him better than this work. The higher qualities of man are all explained or interpreted in "The Constitution of Man," as well as the animal propensities or evil tendencies from perverted passions and desires.

The higher qualities, such as Kindliness, Beenvolence, Respect and Veneration, for a good, benign and Fatherly God, teach us not only to have

love toward one another and a desire to have freedom of speech and freedom of thought, but such faculties draw us up to contemplate our nearness to God, and that enables us to realize that God is our Father. They help us to train children in the way

they should go while they are young and to entertain a realizing sense of the Creator.

In short, the sphere of Phrenology should enter every department of our study, among our business men as well as in all the professions.

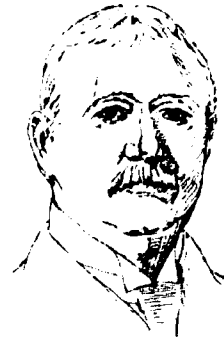
What the Papers Say.

ON CHARLES A. PEABODY, ALEX. ORR AND THE LATE J. A. MCCALL AND HOW THEIR REMARKS CORRESPOND WITH THEIR PHRENOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

The *Literary Digest* comments as follows: "That the same man who became president of the New York Life Insurance Company in 1892 to re-organize it and restore public confidence in it should now resign, only fourteen years later, to make way for another re-organization and house cleaning, is considered by some newspapers an eloquent testimonial to the blighting effect the proximity of unguarded millions may have on human character. When the New York Life faced a similar crisis fourteen years ago we read in the newspaper accounts it was necessary to obtain the services of a good man, experienced, and a good financier and Mr. McCall was the choice, his prompt re-organization of the company's discouraged and disorganized forces was a work of tact and ability. In the present investigation the disclosures regarding the use of the company's funds by its officers in speculation and politics became so sensational that the State of Missouri suspended the company's privilege of doing business within its borders until President McCall should quit the presidency. Simultaneously with his retirement, says the press, Mr. McCall has re-funded to the company the two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, which had been given to Andrew Hamilton, the legislative agent and was unaccounted for by him. Alexander E. Orr, who is chosen to succeed Mr. McCall, is considered to be an excellent choice and one that will

restore confidence in the company. He has been many times chosen President of the New York Produce Exchange; is a worker for Civil Service Reform and now President of the New York Rapid Transit Commission, his age (seventy-five is considered the only point against him.

"The retirement of Messrs. Alexander and Hyde from the Equitable, the McCurdys from the Mutual, and President McCall, his son and George W. Perkins, from the New York Life, leads



THE LATE MR. JOHN A. MCCALL.

the New York Times to moralize as follows on the frailty of the great in the presence of gold:

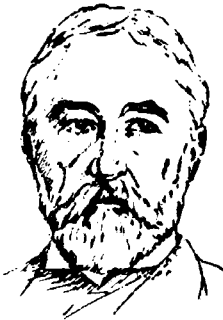
"The source of the trouble is plain enough. The New York Times says: 'It lies in the fact that in a great insurance company money is generally piling up until it reaches a prodigious total. A big railroad corporation pays out its money almost as fast as it comes in; a large manufacturing corporation or a 'rust' is frequently a borrower of

money. It does not accumulate. Exactly the reverse is true of the insurance company. So far from being a borrower it has at all times a superabundance of cash for which it is the incessant occupation of its officers to find suitable investments. They are surrounded with money. It confronts them on every side until, being finite men, they come to hold it a cheap thing. With so much money all about them, why should their own personal fortunes languish? They are in a position to know the investment markets intimately—nobody more so. Profitable opportunity always confronts them. We know now how they yielded to the temptation.

"It has all come out now, and he would be a very unfeeling man indeed who would not admit that the penalty

ficers of the companies. It was a violation of trust to use insurance funds in speculation, either for the company's benefit or for their own, and, of course, the sale of the securities to the company by its own officers is a transaction that nobody could defend, nor can palliation or excuse be found for the building up about the companies of financial institutions in which their profit is incidental to the gain of officers and trustees."

The Equitable has given out the following statement: "Reform in the life insurance business has commenced in earnest. The three big companies—the New York Life, the Equitable and the Mutual—have entered into an iron-clad agreement with one another that rebating of premiums must cease. All



MR. CHAS. A. PEABODY.

already visited upon the chief offenders has been grievous. Men of great prominence have been struck down. Irreparable disaster, the loss of position, the loss of reputation, has come upon them. How insidious were the temptations of insurance management is shown by the fact that men of hitherto unquestioned integrity are among the fallen. As to some of them the conviction is general that they were conscious of no wrong doing and intended none. The 'syndicate' operations, so far from diminishing the assets of the companies, actually increased them. The policy holders profited by the operations that yielded an illicit gain to the managers. The fault was that no such operation should have been entered into by of-



MR. ALEXANDER E. ORR.

questions of dispute in regard to such matters will be referred to the Hon. Grover Cleveland, who has been chosen as referee. This is a position once occupied by the Rev. Thomas B. Reed. The salary for such a position is to be paid jointly by the three companies, and amounts to \$12,000."

The characteristics of the three men whose pictures are here given are clearly defined. Charles A. Peabody, new President of the Mutual, who took charge of affairs the first week in January, receives \$50,000 a year, and takes the places of Mr. McCurdy, who received \$150,000. His head indicates that he has large Conscientiousness and also large Acquitiveness, which should enable him to value property, and be a

worthy custodian.

John A. McCall, who re-organized the New York Life fourteen years ago, and now steps aside to make way for Alexander E. Orr for another re-organization. His head has evidently undergone some change during the past fourteen years, for the organ of Conscientiousness is not now highly developed, while the faculty of Acquisitiveness is strongly accentuated.

Alexander E. Orr, who has been made President of the New York Life, at the age of seventy-five, receives a salary of \$50,000 a year, and takes the place of

Mr. McCall, who received \$100,000 per annum. The head of Mr. Orr shows a large development of Conscientiousness and a small development of Acquisitiveness. He should, therefore, show a conscientious mind in superintending affairs, and will not manifest greed for the accumulation of personal wealth. As a person whom the public will have confidence in he is likely to win many friends. The width of the base of his head does not indicate that he will be so much interested in seeing how he can build up his own fortune through the interests of others, as his predecessors have been.

The above article was written before Mr. McCall's death.

The sketches have been made by Mr. Frederic Koch Class 1902.

EXCESS VERSUS MODERATION; OR THE ORGAN OF COMPARISON.

BY ELLA HALE GORDON.

Excess is from the Material,
Moderation is from the Spiritual.
Excess is unnatural,
Moderation is natural.
Excess is disease,
Moderation is health.
Excess is discord,
Moderation is harmony
Excess is always developed not in-born,
Moderation can be developed and is inborn.
Excess shows emotions master,
Moderation shows mind masters.
Excess shows much lack of no self-control,
Moderation shows great self control.
Excess excites the nerves,
Moderation quiets the nerves.
Excess weakens the muscles,

Moderation strengthens the muscles.
Excess poisons the blood,
Moderation purifies the blood.
Excess stupifies the brain,
Moderation invigorates the brain.
Excess retards the highest development,
Moderation promotes the highest development.
Excess spells damnation—loss,
Moderation spells peace—gain.
Excess breeds vice,
Moderation manifests virtue.
Excess is followed by retribution,
Moderation is praised.
Excess reveals foolishness,
Moderation is wisdom.
Excess ruins man,
Moderation preserves man.
Excess destroys,
Moderation creates and preserves life.
“*Naturopath.*”

Mr. Dudley Field Malone.

A PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION OR LESSON IN PHRENOLOGY.

By J. A. FOWLER.

Since the days of Patrick Henry we have had a number of brilliant orators who have graced the bar and given to the world their fine oratory. But, unfortunately, court oratory (as was once stated by our Professor in the New York Law University) does not pay as well to-day as a practical line of argument. Consequently it is not so much encouraged, and Idealism in public speaking, and especially in defending cases before the bar, is not so universally studied.

In Dudley Field Malone, however, we find an innate ability which will naturally come to the front and show itself in his professional labors. The accompanying portrait, (taken by Rockwood and reproduced for the benefit of our readers, gives the student the idea that Mr. Malone is an excellent speaker. He is, moreover, a fact gatherer, and this is easily discerned by a glance at his perceptive faculties which overshadow the eyes and protrude over the lower part of the forehead.

His organization as a whole makes a very interesting study, as there are many lessons to be learned from it. Were we to classify these we would first explain to the student of human nature that his temperaments were quite harmonious, there being an ample development of brain which is well supported by the activity of the Motive and Vital elements and these made a good foundation for his professional work.

Secondly, we find a combination of his father's and mother's characteristics, which are represented as follows:

His physique, his perceptive intellect, his will power, and his superior energy, are all inherited from his father; while his Vital Temperament, delicately

chiseled features, strong sympathies, analytical mind and large Intuition he has inherited from his mother. He is thus able to adapt himself to many circumstances, people and kinds of work.

He uses his anterior brain in his professional work, and although he could succeed in promoting a business yet his mind will succeed the best when engaged along professional lines, and he will be of great help to others in giving them ideas and in planning out



Photo. by Rockwood.

MR. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE.

(1) The motive temperament. (2) The vital temperament. (3) The mental temperament.

work on a practical basis. Hardly anything pleases him more than the effort to get hold of facts, to trace coincidences and prove statements.

Another important lesson shows itself in his strong analytical mind. He differentiates between facts, ideas and principles, and his intellect is greatly helped by the force of his moral brain. He could be quite dramatic as a speaker, for he would call upon his large Sublimity and Spirituality to help him in using his magnetism when addressing an audience and drawing together the sympathies of his hearers. When standing before an audience one very quickly realizes whether one has the attention and interest of those before him, and Mr. Malone would be able to hold an audience and inspire special interest in what he had to say, and would not be likely to leave a subject until he had touched every phase of it. His Human Nature is like an open door that shows him exactly where he can meet people half way. Thus he will adapt his oratory to the needs of his audience.

The fourth important lesson to be culled from Mr. Malone's head and face is the fact that his head is particularly high from the opening to the crown. This presents to us strength of character in a very marked degree, for the moral qualities are accentuated, giving him ethical pose and altruistic

ideas and definiteness of thought. He is not one who is swayed against his opinions, conclusions or conscience, in other words, he is guided in his work by his ideas of principle. He has a spring of inspiration from Hope and Spirituality. His Imagination also starts in these faculties, and he lives more in the upper part of his brain than in the basement. Therefore, he appreciates the atmosphere that enables him to look out into the world in a broad, sensible and practical way, and he will find, as a rule, that his efforts will enable him to succeed rather than to fail in his undertakings.

He is very independent, and he will fight his battles alone, but he will fight them with gloves on and conquer his difficulties without showing any desire to recant from the stand he has taken, or manifest any weakness in his arguments. He will work for drastic reforms and, like Mazini, Kossuth, and Garibaldi, will show fervor, fire and emphasis in leadership. He should make a fine success of his work, for he is one who will build well and will lay his foundations upon granite rather than on the sand.

The above photograph has been marked off with the object of showing the various temperaments and the strong points of this gentleman's character.

Science of Health.

HEALTH NOTES

BY E. P. MILLER, M. D.

INTERESTING ADVICE ON LIGHT EATING.

The Hotel Register of Nov. 15 has the following on light eating, which, coming from Oscar, the famous chef of the Waldorf-Astoria, is most excellent advice:

"He declared in an interview recent-

ly that one meal a day was plenty. Oscar is solidly built, weighs more than 200 pounds and has a glow on his cheeks. He is alert and his eyes are bright.

"As a rule," he said, "New Yorkers eat too much. This is especially true of the men in the Wall street district.

In the morning they get up late and have only time to snatch a hurried bite before going to their offices. Noon-time sees them bent over a table in one of the downtown restaurants. They cram enough food into their stomachs in five minutes to last them until evening. Then they rush back to the hotel and get here only in time to change their clothes, fly into the dining-room and partake of a hearty meal and then they are off to the theatre. After the theatre they eat again and then go to bed.

"I eat only one meal a day and sleep from five to six hours. At 2:30 p. m. I have my only meal. It consists of either a half of spring chicken or a piece of fish or an egg. It has been several months since I ate real meat. I never partake of sweets, never drink wine and never smoke cigars. My duties require me to be constantly upon the move and I am at work from 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock the next morning. I never feel tired and I always enjoy my work. When I go to my country home in the summer I follow the same system, for it is a system with me. While on my farm I work as hard as any farmer."

DANGER FROM USING FISH.

Dr. W. H. Wilesey, the leading chemist in the Agricultural Department at Washington, in a work on Pure Food Products, claims that beef, poultry and game may be improved by keeping them under proper conditions of temperature and protection from decomposition germs for a proper length of time. But the reverse is true of fish, oysters, lobsters and crabs, they never being so wholesome as when used immediately after their death following capture, and it would be better if they should be killed instead of being allowed to die of removal from their natural element. He cautions particularly against eating fish which have been frozen down and thawed out and sea food which has been kept for any

considerable time. Such articles of food have a tendency to develop ptomaines that are extremely poisonous.

Canned fish is peculiarly liable to this danger, for when the cans are opened even the best quality soon develops ptomaines on standing in a warm place. He says no canned fish showing signs of fermentation should be used on any account. No canned potted fish should be put on the table the second time, and what cannot be used at one meal should be destroyed, for the consequences of eating that which remains over night are *dangerous in the extreme*.

Now, the above are the teachings and advice of one of the ablest chemists of this country. What he says about fish is unquestionably true, but it should be applied, in a measure, to all kinds of flesh. The moment life leaves a fish or an animal, fermentation and putrefaction set in, and in a mild or warm temperature it progresses rapidly. If the temperature surrounding it is freezing cold, the fermenting germs or ptomaines do not propagate so rapidly.

The reason fish, oysters, lobsters and crabs putrify more rapidly than beef and the flesh of other animals used as food, is that the fish and other sea food are scavengers and devour dead or live worms, insects, bugs, etc., and hence are more contaminated with filth than those vegetarian animals. But whether eaten immediately after they are killed or canned or kept in cold storage, they contain more or less ptomaines and putrid matter, which, if daily taken into the human system gradually accumulates in the blood and tissue, which sooner or later clog the capillaries, causing congestion, inflammation, pain, suppuration and other conditions detrimental to life. The first command of the Creator to Adam and Eve, the father and mother of the human family, in regard to what they should eat, gave no permission to eat fish, flesh or fowl. Eating such things is one of the

main causes of sickness, pain and death. Fish, flesh and fowl are foods that contain both good and evil elements, and it is the evil that overcomes the good and destroys life.

CEBALLOS PROVES WHAT IT CAN DO.

MAKES ACTUAL DEMONSTRATION OF WHAT ITS LAND WILL PRODUCE.

There may be much good land in Cuba that will grow fruit some time, but prospective purchasers want land that will produce fruit now, with other necessary advantages to interest the producers and the homeseekers.

The American colony in Ceballos is one that is entitled to impartial investigation to determine what industry and organization will do by men who know how to manage it in order to produce what is profitable in fruit and vegetables in this country.

In the district of Caballos there are nearly 40,000 acres of the finest fruit and vegetable land in Cuba. The rapidly growing town of Ceballos, being in and about the centre, with 2,000 acres already planted in oranges, lemons and grape fruit. Ten thousand of these trees were twenty-six months old when the writer saw them, and were as large as trees grown in Florida would have been at double that age, many of them being twelve feet in height with a corresponding spread of branches that were quite heavy with bloom and young fruit, and giving abundant promise of a big crop, which

will be shipped next fall and winter.

The soil varies from a reddish to a chocolate color, and is free from the stiffness common to so much Cuban land. This is due to the 20 to 25 per cent. of silicious matter so desirable in soils for fruit and vegetable growing. Mile after mile of orange tree rows that are in all stages of growth and fruit bearing may be seen, and the sight is certainly an inspiring one.

Pineapples and bananas grow to perfection, in size, color and yield.

In vegetables, those crops that Cubans thought impossible to raise grow to such perfection here as to compel every Cuban planter seeing such vegetables raised to at once start to produce Irish potatoes, cabbage, onions, cumpers, and, in fact, almost any known vegetable, in place of importing these crops to feed 2,000,000 people a year.

To these agricultural and horticultural advantages must be added those which are quite essential to homeseekers in Cuba. There is a good school, a store, bank, hotel, town hall, telephone, railroads and proximity to sea ports. Interested promoters of Cuban land may take a lesson from Ceballos by first proving what their lands are capable of producing before offering them for sale.

It is customary with many of the promoters of Cuban lands to offer their stock for sale and representing in their prospectus in glowing colors the profits which can be made from certain crops



NEWLY ERECTED HOTEL AT CEBALLOS, CUBA.

which they think can be grown on these lands. As a rule, however, they do not seem to take their own medicine, and demonstrate their faith in their own propositions by first spending their own money to develop the property, and to demonstrate beyond controversy that these things can be done just as they represent in their prospectus, as most of them seem to prefer to let the other fellow do this while they engage strictly in the land business. It seems to the writer, however, that a wiser course is pursued by the people who own the magnificent tract of land at Ceballos, as they have spent several hundred thousand dollars to prove that their statements are correct and true, homeseeker going there to investigate can see at a glance that it is not necessary to depend upon anybody's word that certain things will grow, as the company has gone to the trouble and expense of making this demonstration, and on the most extensive scale that has probably ever been attempted in the world, as there is probably no other company in the world which has 2,000 acres of orange trees already planted, with probably as much more to be planted very shortly. This work has been ably managed by Mr. M. E. Gillet, of Tampa, Fla., one of the oldest and largest fruit growers and nursery men in Florida, and he has fully proven that an acre of land in Cuba can grow crops to such an extent as to return the purchaser his investment in the way of profits in less time than in other part of the world.

BY W. J. THOMPSON,
Representing Swift & Co., agricultural
chemist.

THE ANTIQUITY OF VEGETARIANISM.

Some of the most intelligent vegetarians claim that vegetarianism is a cult that originated over 3,000 years ago. In Asia and Africa there are races of people who have never eaten animal flesh. There are some tribes

of cannibals, however, that are more fond of human flesh than any other because it is sweeter and better. The worshippers of Bhuda in India, China and Japan are nearly all of them vegetarians, and there are several million of them. This question of diet was intelligently and scientifically established nearly 6,000 years ago. The first and oldest record on the diet question is found in Geneses First, 29th, and Second, 16th and 17th. The true and most perfect food for human beings was made known to the first pair of the human race, when they were first from the hands of their Creator. They were told and had especially prepared for them just the kinds of food that their digestive organs were made to digest and assimilate, the nutriment best calculated to supply the elements required for their health, happiness and long life.

The intelligent races that live exclusively on vegetable products are longer lived, more healthy and enjoy life much better than those who live exclusively on flesh or on a mixed diet. Plutarch, who flourished in early years of the Christian Era, in an essay on flesh eating, says:

"Indigestion is most to be feared after flesh eating, for it very soon clogs us and leaves ill consequences behind it. It would be best to accustom one's self to eat no flesh at all, for the earth affords plenty enough of things fit not only for nourishment but for delight and enjoyment."

All species of lower animals, according to their kind, feed upon one sort of food which is proper to their nature—some upon grass, some upon roots, and others upon fruits. Neither do they rob the weaker of their nourishment. But man, such is voracity, falls upon all to satisfy the pleasures of his appetite; tries all things; tastes all things; and as if he were yet to seek what was the most proper diet and most agreeable to his nature, among all animals, is the only all-devourer.

He makes use of flesh, not out of want and necessity, seeing that he has the liberty to make his choice of herbs and fruits, the plenty of which is inexhaustible, but out of luxury, and being cloyed with necessities, he seeks after impure and inconvenient diet,

furnished by the slaughter of living beings by this showing himself more cruel than the most savage of wild beasts. For blood, murder and flesh are proper to nourish the kite, the wolf and the serpent; to men they are superfluous viands.

Charles W. Banks, M. D.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The third meeting of the season in connection with the above institute was held on January 9th, when Dr. Charles W. Banks, of East Orange, gave his popular lecture on "Personal Hygiene." The Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, President of the Institute, presided, and in introducing the lecturer said, that this was the first occasion he had presided at the regular meetings of the Institute since his inauguration as its President, as at the previous meeting he gave his address on "The Sphere of Phrenology," and, therefore, could not assume his duties as chairman. He said he was pleased to be with them in this capacity and desired to emphasize the importance of these meetings, and trusted that the public would become more and more alive to their value.

Dr. Banks, on commencing his address, laid weight upon the importance of proper knowledge on hygienic matters. He pointed out the fundamental principles of health, and showed conclusively how modern science had aided the public during the last twenty-five years in encouraging free discussions upon health topics. He explained each department of health and showed conclusively how by personal hygiene health could be built up and maintained. At the close of his remarks, which were well received by an audience that appreciates a good thing when it gets it, a discussion was held in which several members took part. Dr. Brandenburg, ex-President of the Institute, came to the platform and

gave some lengthy remarks on the subject of the evening in his usual practical and forceful way. Mr. Klein, Mr. Delancy Allen, Miss Fowler, and Dr. McGuire, among others, commented on the advice given by the lec-



CHARLES W. BANKS, M. D.

turer. At the close of the discussion the President thanked the speaker for treating the subject in such a practical and scientific manner, and said that no student of the brain, or of Phren-

ology, could well afford to do without the up-to-date knowledge with which the distinguished physician had presented them.

At the close, although the hour was getting late, a vote was taken as to whether they should have practical demonstrations of Phrenology, and as the audience expressed willingness to remain the chairman called upon Miss Fowler to make the examinations. She said on rising she thought it would be appropriate to call upon Dr. Banks to allow his character to be defined according to the principles of the science which they were there to promulgate. Thereupon Dr. Banks took a seat and Miss Fowler pointed out his salient characteristics. She spoke first of his organization, which she remarked had been grandly designed by the Creator for he was in every respect a true nobleman in mentality as well as in physique, the head measurement being above the average, which was accompanied by a superior constitution. He represented the Scotch ancestry in both his equipment of body as well as of mind. She said he had a well balanced temperament, though the Mental and Vital were largely accentuated and united favorably with the Motive elements, and crowned by a large and active brain; height of stature; a well developed body, firm muscles. The indications of health marked him as a man who had been particularly fortunate in his environments, and he presented a fine example of the subject he had under consideration. A dyspeptic doctor cannot now expect to

gain much popularity and Dr. Banks was one who should carry not a little personal influence with him into the sick room. He could inspire confidence and faith wherever he went, and this was greatly in his favor.

His mentality showed that he had 'no-rooms to let,' and no striking defects to overcome. He possessed a quiet persistent energy, which was able to carry more weight with it than the bombastic enthusiasm of those who are not able to manifest the scientific attainments that they pretended to demonstrate.

He represented a man of exceptional culture, insight into character, analytical power as a specialist; intuitional capacity to understand and appreciate the needs of people who consulted him; sympathy in looking broadly into the affairs of men and moral discernment in adjusting matters of justice. Thus on a Board of Works, or Board of Health he should be of immense value in deciding on technical matters.

His social qualities enabled him to understand the needs of family life; hence he should be able to get in touch with the requirements of domestic practice as a family physician.

Few men were able to combine in one practice the work of a family physician and that of a medical statician or medical analyst, and it required a man of marked ability and general scope of mind to be able to do both. With his comprehensiveness of character Dr. Banks was just the man to fill such a position.

Large Heads not Always the Best.

OLIVER B. TITUS WHO WEARS A SIZE 10 HAT, THE LARGEST WORN BY ANY MAN AROUND GREATER BOSTON Has Puzzled Doctors. Medical Men Cannot Explain How He Has Out-lived Infancy. His Mental Faculties Clear.

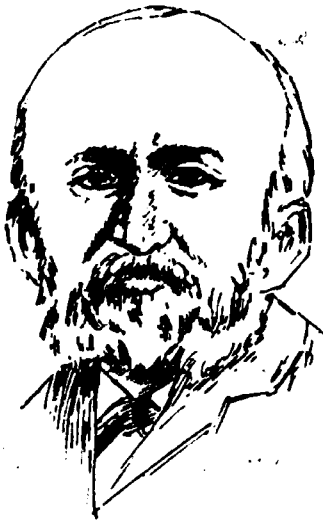
Oliver B. Titus, well known in Charlestown and Somerville, without

doubt wears the largest sized hat of any man in greater Boston, if not in

the United States a size 10. Around the top his head measures exactly 30 inches. His last hat, a soft felt, was made to order by the Roxbury firm.

Leading Boston hatters say they know of no other man who wears as large a hat.

During the last few years the common report has been that Mr. Titus has willed his head at death to Harvard Medical School for the purpose of medical inquiry relative to its abnormal growth. Many people believe the rumor true, but Mr. Titus, while admitting that he has made a will, em-



MR. OLIVER B. TITUS, OF SOMERVILLE, MASS.
Drawn by F. Koch.

phatically denies that he has done anything of the kind, or that he at present has any idea of inserting such an interesting provision in his will.

The medical fraternity, however, is interested in the unusually large size of his head, in view of the fact that he has lived to the age of 56 and retains his mental faculties to a remarkable degree. Relative to the case a

"Medical men familiar with the case of Mr. Titus are unable to explain satisfactorily to themselves how it was medically possible for him to outlive erville says:

leading physician and surgeon in Somerville's infancy. It is probably a case of hydrocephalus, the formation of water on the brain in early infancy, when the child was two or three months old. In most cases a child thus afflicted dies long before it reaches its maturity."

During most of his life Mr. Titus has enjoyed good health, although in later years he has frequently been annoyed by sick headaches. Up to last spring he was actively engaged in business as a clerk in the employ of his brother, Frank A. Titus, who for the past eight years has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business at 48 Broadway, East Somerville.

For three months last summer he was treated at the Somerville Hospital for a double hernia and since his discharge he has not been as well as before and consequently has for the time being retired from active business life.

He was never married, and since the death of his parents has made his home with his brother, Frank, at 34 Flint street, East Somerville.

Oliver B. Titus was born in Wolcott, Vt., July 12, 1849, the son of Lyman Titus and Ilvira Walbridge. When a youth his parents removed to Charlestown, where he graduated from the Prescott grammar school in 1863, and later attended the high school for several months. After leaving school he was employed for 33 years by his brother Frank, who carried on the business of gas fitter and plumber, with a shop on Main street. The family lived in Charlestown 41 years, and then removed to East Somerville.

Forwarded by Horace Eaton.

My heart! do not complain of the evening, for the morning comes after it; even as sting and honey, and descent and ascent, come together.—Hafiz. (Ghazel 27.)

Child Culture.

Maurice Warner, A Boy Violinist.

By J. A. FOWLER.

No. 651.—Maurice Warner, the young American boy, whose marvelous playing on the violin has attracted the attention of the greatest and best musicians of the country, has an undoubted future before him in the musical world.

He has a delicate but remarkable organization in several respects, and one cannot help but be attracted to his personality and to his unconscious ability in playing the violin at so young an age.

Being endowed by nature with a good hold on life and although delicately constituted yet he has wonderful ability to overcome fatigue and is able to throw off disease and unfavorable environments that might otherwise upset his susceptible nature, were he not possessed of large Vitativeness.

As he is old for his age, he shows a remarkable amount of control and power to hold his own, even to abstracting his attention from his surroundings and concentrating his whole mind on what he is doing. His quality of organization is very exquisite, rendering his touch much above the average, and giving him innate ability to put feeling and light and shade into his music. It is not surprising to find that he inherits much of his talent from his mother, who is a violinist, and from his grandmother on his mother's side; hence he is the third generation of fine violinists, and his head indicates more than ordinary capacity to live a long and active life.

In his face is the indwelling of an inspirational spirit capable of receiving from the higher and holier influences of life much that would be lost on an ordinary mind, but which this lad can take up and interpret in the right way.

His brain takes the lead of his Motive and Vital forces; hence his Mental Temperament predominates. We do not mean to say by this that he is weak in muscular strength, yet so intense is



No. 651.—MAURIC WARNER.

his mind that he almost forgets that he has a body, and it needs stimulating in order to prevent him from losing sight of it altogether. If he makes any mental effort he gives instinctively all the

vitality at his command and on this account few people will be aware of how much he gives out in everything he does, for he is earnest, conscientious and executive and does nothing by halves.

strong and he is a true artist in every sense of the term. He will know how things should be adapted and properly arranged, and he should have a very good sense of color, power to arrange decorations, as well as combine shades



MAURICE WARNER.

The intellectual and spiritual regions of his brain claim most of his attention, hence he will give his best interest, his whole mind and energies to the work that he performs.

The artistic taste in him is very

and hues in flowers, in drapery, in the arrangement of a garden, or flowers in a room.

The central faculties of his forehead are strongly developed; hence he is an analytical boy. Things will not suit

him unless they are just right, for he is a born critic in an artistic sense, and discovers any error in his work, or even in the work of others. He could act as an expert or as a musical critic. Thus in literature and in art, as well as in music, he will show a great deal of technical ability as well as soul expression.

Human Nature gives him intuitional power in music, and as he has a remarkable development of Time, Tune, Ideality, Comparsino, Benevolence and Spirituality, he will use his Intuition in arranging his work, and these qualities will enable him to understand tones, the light and shade of music and how to produce certain effects and give certain expression to the piece of music he is playing.

There is evidence of a remarkable memory and this will help him to sustain his musical gifts, as well as assist him in recalling names, incidents, facts and experiences. He will thus be able to store his mind with the best literature and will recall where he has read a certain thing that has interested him, and he will turn to the page of the book, for the latter will impress itself upon his mind the first time he reads a story, a biography, or a bit of history.

There is more than one side to his nature and he will be able to give himself relaxation of mind by changing his work from music to art or literature. There are some persons who are solely and entirely bound up in one direction; that is not the case with this lad, for while music will be his prime interest in life, yet literature and art will also claim a share of his interest and attention.

HIS CONSTRUCTIVENESS.

His constructive power is very pronounced. It enables him to unite various thoughts and to invent contrivances that will be for his own profit and benefit. We believe that if he were to lose his favorite fiddle through some unforeseen accident he could improvise one with a few materials at hand, and

play better on this instrument than many would do on a fair superior one. He has resourcefulness of mind, and in an emergency he will use it to advantage.

He will be equal to many trying circumstances and will show a cool exterior when others are agitated, excited and concerned. He loses himself in his work so that he has not much time to spend in useless fears, and in this respect he is not like many persons of talent and when he has any musical task to perform he will forget his surroundings and become engrossed with his work, and will almost forget that people are listening to his playing.

HIS SPIRITUALITY

Spirituality will lift him above ordinary circumstances and help him to catch many inspirations that will come to him on the spur of the moment.

In technique he will show considerable individuality, and there are many things in music he will not need to be taught, for he will sense them himself and add them to his musical education. The light and shade in his character will show itself in his adaptability of mind and his ability to change the current of his thought when the opportunity offers. Thus he will see the humorous effect of a thing as well as the pathos of another phase of his work.

He will approach the serious side of his work with considerable gravity. Yet, on the other side, if he were asked to play a humorous piece or a touching ballad, he would enter into the spirit of these different harmonies with genuine interest. He will thus be able to prevent himself from wearing out in any one direction of his work. Paganini was a great artist, but we have as great a genius rising in the horizon to take his place.

HIS ENERGY.

The energy that he will show in his work will be surprising, and the larger the task the better he will rise to the occasion, for his strength will come along the line of his interest.

HIS VENERATION

The organ of Veneration will not allow him to trifle with any subject that he thinks to be sacred, or that calls out his respect, and in this characteristic he appears to have more than ordinary sense of the appropriateness of things.

He is a very conscientious lad and if he promises to do a thing he carries out his agreement to the letter. He is old for his age, and older in the manifestation of his character, in his thoughts, and sympathies than the ordinary boy.

He seems the culmination of many generations of talent, and just as Beecher was a concentration of many preachers, and as John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster and others mark a number of generations of growth and ability, so he is a composite character of several generations of musical talent.

HIS TEACHERS

Maurice Warner is an American boy, born in Fort Scott, Kansas, November 24th, 1895. He inherits much of his talent from his mother, who is a fine violinist, and in her turn she inherited her talent from her mother. Thus from two generations he has culled his interest in the violin. It was from his mother that he received his first instruction on his favorite instrument, the violin. He began studying when he was four years old. Later he studied with the Wincenz Von-Rolla Macielinski, of Kansas City. At the age of six years Maurice played from memory Concertos by Rode, Viotti, De Beriot, and others. In a letter written by Carl Busch, the noted composer of Kansas City, to the boy's first teacher, Macielinski in regard to his pupil, Mr. Busch says: "In all my experience I have never seen a prodigy who could compare with this little fellow and to think that he is only six years old and already plays such works as De Beriot's, Rodes."

This is considered the greatest feat of memorizing ever known in the violin world and his bow-arm is remarkable.

Afterward he studied with Professor S. E. Jacobsohn, of the Chicago Musical College, and the famous Jacobsohn Violin School. After the death of Prof. Jacobsohn the boy studied with Michael Banner, of New York City.

His playing in New York City and wherever he has appeared has created a sensation.

It is through the efforts of Mr. C. Jerome Ehrlich, of New York City, Maurice's friend and adviser, that this gifted boy is to be educated musically by the greatest masters in the world.

As Mozart was to the piano and Handel to the organ; as Shakespeare was to poetry and Ericsson to invention; as Emerson was to epigrammatic writing and Franklin to statesmanship; as Irving was to the drama and Jenny Lind was to song, so Maurice will create around himself a halo of greatness in the playing of the violin.

On March the 6th Maurice is to play the following selections:

Fourth Grand Concerto, D. Minor, Vieuxtemps; Hejre-Kati, Hubay, at the Hall of the American Institute of Phrenology.

After this great prodigy is heard in all of the large cities he will go into retirement for some years, as the greatest masters in the world will be engaged to teach the boy the finer arts of his profession.

It will be remembered that last summer Maurice played in the great auditorium at Ocean Grove, N. J., before an audience of over 10,000 persons, and the boy was one of the greatest attractions of the season.

He has appeared at many musicales given by the "400" and is well known in all musical circles.

The following carefully prepared family tree has been forwarded to us, since we made our examination and proves the foregoing remarks.

Maurice Warner's father was born in Iola, Kansas.

His grandfather on his father's side was born near Buffalo, N. Y.

His grandmother on his father's side was born in Brown County, Ohio.

His great grandfather on his father's side was of English parents.

His great grandmother on his father's side was of Scotch parents.

His great grandfather's father was of American and Scotch parents.

His great grandfather's mother was of American parents and descendants of the "Mayflower."

Maurice's grand-parents were pioneer settlers in the year 1857.

Maurice Warner's mother was born in Coyville, Kansas.

His grandfather on his mother's side was born in Ohio, and is now eighty

years old.

His grandmother on his mother's side was born in Arkansas; is quite old and has musical talent.

His great grandfather on his mother's side was of French parents.

His great grandmother on his mother's side was of Welsh parents.

His great grandfather's father was of Irish parents.

His great grandfather's mother was of German parents.

Maurice's two uncles on his mother's side made their own violins and played upon them, and have remarkable memory musically.

Maurice's grandmother's brother made his own violin also.

Prize Offers and Awards.

For February the competition for an account of the most successful surgical operation that has been performed on the brain that the competitor has read about or seen performed has been awarded to L. P. Henderson, Pa.

For March the competition is for the best description of the character and work of the four men whose foreheads and upper features, beards and chins, which have been separated, appear in the January number to which we refer our readers. and we wish each competitor to state whether he gathers more of the real character from the upper or the lower part of the face and head.

For April the competition is for the best ideas on improving the Phrenological Journal. One month's entire contents table must be given, also the names of suggested articles for other numbers.

For May the competition is for the

best article on "How to Improve the Memory and Cultivate Eventuality."

For June the competition is for the best account of any Biblical incident illustrating phrenology.

The last two subjects have been suggested by a competitor (Mr. George Tester).

The prize winners will be given a year's subscription to the Phrenological Journal or one of the following books: "Self Culture and Perfection of Character," by O. S. Fowler; "A Manual of Mental Science for Teachers and Students," by J. A. Fowler; "The Principles of Physiology," by Andrew Combe, M.D.; "Marriage," by L. N. Fowler; "Memory and Intellectual Improvement," by O. S. Fowler; "Man in Genesis and Geology," by Joseph P. Thompson, D.D.

Competitions should be written on one side of the paper only and in ink, and sent in before or on the first of each month.

I have been set free by God, I know His commandments, henceforth no man can lead me captive.—Epictetus.

Benjamin Franklin.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

A good story is told of Franklin as follows: Being born a Democrat he abhorred all forms of snobbishness. On his being sent to France in 1776 as a Commissioner from America, he was obliged to go before the Senate. On the morning of the opening of the session that was to hear him he appeared in the ante-room in his well-known plain clothing and without a wig. In the midst of the wigged and powered

autocrats, dressed in all the spangled glory of their age, he presented a rare contrast. One of the lackeys approached him just as he was entering the Senate Chamber, tapped him on the shoulder and said:

"Excuse me, sir, but have you forgotten your wig?"

"Maybe so," replied Franklin, "but I did not forget my head."

He was the only American who united twenty-seven men in one.



DR. FRANKLIN IN PARIS.

Homeward Bound.

AN ENJOYABLE HOLIDAY.

A summer holiday spent at that centre of inspiration, Chautauqua, N. Y., then on to Jersey City, seeing great and greater New York had given my sister and myself a wholesome intellectual feast of good things. During a five months' absence from home we had seen and heard much to make us mentally stronger and better for a number of years to come.

We learned much that was valuable but we thought the best and most useful knowledge was gained at the Phrenological Institute located at 24 East Twenty-second street, New York City. Better than fairy or genii is "The Mother of Modern Phrenology," there who possesses the gift of making people know themselves as they are in reality and not as they may appear to others, or sometimes imagine themselves to be. Comparatively few persons understand the gift that is in them and are not an enlightened knowledge of self and using aright their best talents. A course taken in this Institute will give of human nature in general. When in New York it will pay many fold to visit this place and find out some interesting things about one's self.

The panorama of the numerous things seen and heard by us passed temporarily into the background as we turned our faces homeward. One difficulty had presented itself, this was an unlooked for illness of my sister making it impossible to return home within the limited time of our excursion tickets. The manager of the railroad gained our gratitude for his kindness in extending the time until we were able to travel. We gratefully appreciated such an expression of great-heartedness and will always pleasantly remember our ride over the N. Y. Central and Michigan Southern and C. B. & Q. railroads, the comfortable and hand-

some cars, the magnificent scenery along the way, the kindly courtesy shown us on the train and the continuous delights experienced on the trip.

A good night's sleep before starting refreshed us in body and soul, making our minds readily receptive to every enjoyment along the way. Early on the morning of our journey we were awakened by the sound of a slamming shutter on our window as the wind whirled around the corners of the house, appearing to end up, with a flourish, the small thunderstorm of the night. I arose and looked out. There was a glimmer of light in the eastern sky, but overhead dark clouds hid the stars and the rain pattered on the window pane just like an April shower, although it was the tenth of December. We dressed in our travelling suits, completed the last night's packing, then went down stairs, where our friend had prepared a hot breakfast for us.

At 8 a. m. we were in the New York Central depot, ready for the train. We took the Empire Express, which is called the fastest long-distance train in the world. Winding along the Hudson we sped swiftly on to Albany, without a single stop along the way.

The coach in which we rode was remarkably clean and comfortable, as warm as summer inside, and when we began to see snow outside it appeared like only a picture of winter with the breath of a June day about us. Nearly everyone has some idea of the charm of the scenery along the Hudson with its many charming retreats and places of historic interest, and we kept our eyes wide open to see all that we could.

Seated by a window I looked out and glancing upward a surprise of beauty from an unanticipated source broke on my view. The rain of the night before had freshened and brightened every-

thing even to the clouds that were now breaking away and tumbling about. Suddenly the sunshine gleamed through an opening, tinting all in the great round dome of sky with exquisite coloring. I looked with delight at the vast, beautiful picture. In spots the clearest, deepest blue of the heavens shone through black clouds which grew thin and scattered. The sun, tipped with brightness, huge, high-piled masses of gray clouds, while near the horizon were long streaks of light blue and a lighter blue that merged into a light green color. Higher up there were deep purple clouds and others tinged with a dark blue. Such varied colors with their many tints and shades changing in panoramic view above the earth were so absorbing and full of a keen enjoyment to me that it seemed for a little while as if my spirit was up there, too, in that clear, pure atmosphere, revelling with the rollicking clouds.

Dropping my gaze to the earth the Catskills came in view. A purple mist overhung their rounded tops and a white covering of snow lay on their sides. It appeared sombre and dream-

like, away off there, and I didn't wonder that Rip Van Winkle took his long, restful sleep in a region like that.

Arriving in Albany at 11 a. m., we had twenty minutes for lunch. From here we turned westward, running beside the Mohawk River, in which broken slabs of ice mingled with the rushing waters. Comfortable looking farm houses and leafless apple orchards were scattered along our way in the Mohawk valley. At 5 p. m. we arrived in Buffalo, where we waited three hours for the fast mail to take us to Chicago, which we reached after a restful night in the car, at eight o'clock in the morning. An hour's delay here then on a fast train we skimmed over the Illinois prairies a distance of nearly one hundred and eighty miles, reaching our destination at one o'clock in the afternoon. One mile's drive in a hack and we stood once more on our own doorstep. Through the open window I had caught sight of the dearest woman in the world, my mother. She opened the door to receive us, and in the gladness of welcome I said, "It pays to go away on a long visit just for the happiness one feels in getting home again."

SARA M. BIDDLE.

WILL; OR THE ORGAN OF FIRMNESS.

Resolved:

I will be my natural self
And try to be it always, then
I will appear at my best.—
I will control myself then,
I will influence and control others
Always for their best good.—
I will cultivate repose, then
I will have strength and power.—
I will be tactful, then
I will put others at ease
By knowing what not to say.—
I will be kind, then
I will make and keep friends.—
I will look for the good, then
I won't see the bad qualities in
people.—
I will be hopeful, then
I will be optimistic, and people will
come to me.—

I will take advice from everyone,
But give advice to no one, then
I will keep in harmony and out of
trouble.—

I will give the best, then
I will get the best.—

I will have in my mind only
One aim at one time, then
I will learn the first requisite of intellect—concentration.—

I will be moderate in everything
whatsoever, then

I will be healthy and happy.—

I will do for others, then
I will forget self and learn that
"Life is more than meat."—

I will have faith in myself
And not in fate, then
I will be self confident and

I will Succeed.—

—From *Naturopath*.

A Conclusion About Gravitation.

A SUPPLEMENT TO "ELECTRONS AND THE RESURECTION."

BY WILLIAM HEMSTREET.

Science has already established these several canons:

"There is a universal ether which is unatomized matter and the parent of all physical matter."

"The motion of ether is electricity."

"Matter is electricity."

"An atom is made up of hundreds of corpuscles."

"Electric and magnetic currents move spirally."

Upon these concrete premises the mind is naturally led into the following conclusions about gravitation—attraction—cohesion—weight: The ceaseless spiral motion of this ether, which is as material as water or wind, and which motion is called the energy of nature, in all atoms and out of them, pulls everything together, by mutual *corkscrew* appliance. The magnet and the armature are involved in these counter corkscrew currents of irresistible substance. The armature is "attracted" by the operation of the spiral current of the etherial substance *behind* the armature, pushing it as muscle pushes any weight. All nature, from corpuscle to sun, is thus hugging and gripping itself by this spiral intertwining; all space is filled with this swirling spiral energy and corkscrewing grip. This is the spirit of God. Atoms and their products are coagulated (or crystalized) bits of this living ether and are carried along in its mighty flood. This energy,

or motion, is the immanence of God's will, which, if relaxed an instant, would let all things dissolve into darkness and void as in the beginning. Gravitation is no more of a mystery than wind upon a sail, for it is simply the mechanical power of a moving substance involving the object moved. The only mystery is in the original force.

The mind can be somewhat helped in this suggestion by the following simple illustration: Take a spiral steel spring about two feet long and one-half inch in diameter; stretch it until the coils separate enough to cut the spring into little sections of two or three coils. Each of those hundred little coils may be regarded as an unenergized corpuscle. Any motion caused in them will be spiral, according to their construction. Place them in a bag in contact and shake. They will immediately form into a solid ball, all hooked spirally into one another. The more shaken the more compact they become. This ball may be called an atom of corkscrewing corpuscles. The more corpuscles the more whirling force, or weight. This is the whole law of attraction and of the building up of the atom. Now imagine the whole field of the luminiferous ether to be myriads of these electrified little spiral corpuscles in motion. They take all physical matter with them. Gravitation is simply the propulsion of an etheric wind.

The truest wisdom is a resolute determination.—Napoleon I.

The one serviceable, safe, certain, remunerative, attainable quality in every study and pursuit is the quality of attention.—Charles Dickens.

Never don't do nothin' which isn't your fort, for ef you do you'll find yourself splashin' around in the kanawl, figuratively speakin'.—Artemus Ward.

THE Phrenological Journal

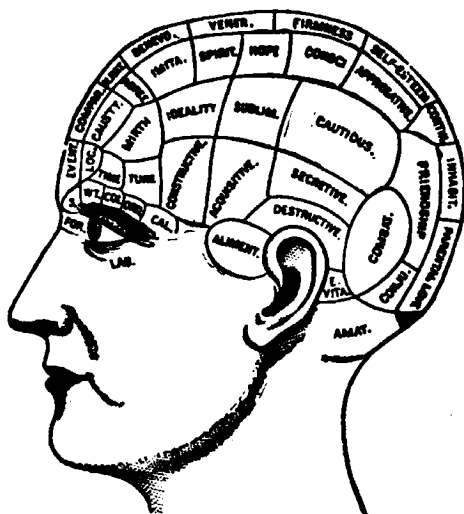
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, MARCH, 1906.

Thought is health; thought is achievement; thought is success.

Thought is the preparative process by means of which one comes to be able to take advantage of opportunity.

—Lillian Whiting.

THE STUDY OF CHARACTER FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

It has been stated by some persons who do not know sufficiently of the business of reading character from photographs that this work cannot be done satisfactorily.

From long experience and the testimonials we have repeatedly received, we wish to inform all inquirers on this subject that the work can be done creditably and without prejudice or error in such a satisfactory way that all can afford to give it a trial when they are unable to present themselves for a phrenological examination in person. Many persons are anxious to know more about the peculiarities and traits of their friends; parents wish to know about the capabilities of their children; sweethearts are anxious to know about the dispositions of their intended partners. What is easier than to have a couple of portraits taken (a front and side view) with the hair brushed close

to the head, which will enable the expert to see the full outline of the front, top, and back and phrenological features on top, back and side regions.

This work is becoming more and more interesting and more and more important, but we wish to add to its potency during the present year and help hundreds who have not previously thought of this means of studying character.

STRONG FACTS.

The People's Registry Co. puts out the following facts:

"We furnish the following:

\$1,00 for loss of life.

\$1,000 for loss of both hands, feet or eyes.

\$1,000 for loss of one hand and foot.

\$250 for loss of one eye.

\$5 per week non-fatal injuries.

\$500 for loss of life if struck, or knocked down, or run over by a common carrier.

\$500 for loss of life if burned by fire

or suffocated by smoke in a burning dwelling house, store or license hotel, or theatre.

If the life, limbs, eyes, etc., are worth the above price we would like to compare the loss of the following faculties with them:

The loss of Causality, \$1,000.

The loss of Will, \$2,000.

The loss of Memory, \$3,000.

The loss of Energy, \$4,000.

The loss of Conscientiousness, \$5,000.

These are small percentages for the loss of such valuable mental qualities, as a Conscience, Reason, Energy, Memory, and Will.

What will bring back these priceless qualities?

We can recommend certain mental insurance companies who can help re-

deem the loss. The study of Phrenology from reliable sources has restored to a person these elements of character, and we believe it can help thousands of other students by its magic potency and scientific methods to do the same again.

"Know thyself" is the ever helpful motto; by knowing ourselves we are able to cultivate and restrain the powers that are weak or abnormal. If we do not know ourselves we cannot make proper improvement. Some people do not know that they have lost their Conscience, Reason, Memory and Will, and do not try to redeem them. They are blind to their own defects. Put a mental looking glass before them and they see themselves as others see them. What is this mental looking glass? Phrenology.

CHARACTER SKETCHES IN THE PAPERS.

The Face and Its Fortune, or the Law of Contrast in Relation to Falling in Love.

BY GEORGE MEYERS.

The above is the title of an interesting article in the *Strand Magazine* for February, 1905. The article is illustrated throughout with sketches made by Miss Alice Woodward, an

artist in black and white, who has drawn the illustrations admirably, many of the sketches being taken by permission from the *Lady's Pictorial*."

A similar article appears in our last number by Mr. Otto Hatry.

GREELY AND THE FARM.

Great Editor a Lover of the Soil All His Life.

"I would have been a farmer, had any science of farming been known to those among whom my early boyhood was passed," Horace Greeley wrote in 1868. "Farming, as understood and practised by those among

whom I grew up, was a work for oxen; and for men the life of an ox had no charms." And, in temperament, Horace Greeley was a farmer all his life. He was born on a poor little farm in New Hampshire, and his childhood experiences of the vocation were those of terribly hard work, and a meager living as its reward. It is no wonder that printing seemed more promising to him.—Mr. Oliver Bronson Capen in "Country Life in America."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Grace, Brooklyn.—In answer to your query as to what mental habits, emotions, passions and affections have a favorable influence on the female singing voice, and those which have an unfavorable influence, we would say that in regard to the first, a person should guard well her thoughts, being sure to cultivate the purest, most exalted and highest mental conditions, and control the emotions so as to know how to use them when expressing the voice in singing. We heard a fine female voice once sing in a church choir, but she did not know how to control her emotion, which was the greatest defect that she had. Love, amiability, gentleness, are all requisites to give attractiveness, but energy, executiveness, force, courage, precision, are also necessary to make the voice harmonious and to enable the singer to make a favorable impression upon her audience. A lack of concentration has an unfavorable influence, also a want of energy, precision, definiteness, courage and sympathy. Emotion, then, expresses itself through

many of the mental attributes, and we would advise you to study the definition of the Phrenological organs in order to be able to add power to your own singing voice.

E. S. Sloane, Brooklyn.—In reply to your query concerning delicate cheek bones and the facial arches and how persons differ from them who have large broad cheek bones. In the first case a person is weak, undecided, vacillating and inclined to lean upon others when they have small cheek bones; while in the latter case, those who have broad prominent cheek bones have the Motive Temperament and are positive enduring, sometimes hard hearted, cruel and revengeful, when they accompany large Combateness and Destructiveness. When broad cheek bones accompany large Benevolence and keen sympathies they help a nurse to be enduring, constant and efficient. Everyone should have a good supply of the facial arches, especially executive men and women.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

No. 808.—K. C., Owatonna, Minn. The photograph of the lady indicates a strong fusion of the iVtal Temperament, but she must cultivate more Hope. She is too much influenced by her emotional nature, and therefore fears loom up in her mind before she has had time to reason them away. Her sympathies are strong, and she has a good hold on life, probably coming from a long-lived family. She is helped by a word of praise and if married her husband should remember this. She is energetic, tactful, and should be a good manager of a home or school.

The photograph of the gentleman indicates that he is a practical observer. He is quite energetic, thoughtful and systematic. The dimple in the chin indicates that he will appreciate the

attention of his friends and will do much to arouse it, or secure their good opinion. He must cultivate Eventuality or verbal memory of names and dates, as he will need this faculty to help him in his work. He will appear to a good advantage as a married man if settled down in the right environments, and we trust that these will be secured.

No. 809.—H. W., Sargent, Neb. You have a strong Motive Temperament which gives you energy, executive power and pluck to carry out your work. It would not do for you to sit in an office all day. You will be weary of your work before the month is over. Some executive business will suit you better, connected with a wholesale house or in a hardware business, for in the

latter you would be able to use your ingenuity to some purpose, especially if you have machines to sell and are called upon to set them up. You would make a very good traveling salesman, and you will enjoy seeing many new

people every day.

If you will give some time to the study of Phrenology you will be fortunate in the selection of your friends and acquaintances, if you will allow it to guide you in your choice.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The American Institute of Phrenology will hold its fifth monthly meeting of the season on Tuesday evening, March 6th, when E. B. Foote, M. D., will lecture on "Health and Character; How United." All our friends and readers who have read Dr. Foote's writings will, we are sure, be interested to attend this meeting.

Phrenological demonstrations by the Vice-President will be given at the commencement of the meeting, which will be followed by some violin solos to be given by the promising young boy violinist, Maurice Warner, known to Ocean Grove audiences and some select "At Homes" given by the "Four Hundred" in New York City. His programme on the above mentioned evening will be as follows:

Fourth Grand Concerto, D Minor,
Vieuxtemps
(a) "Nocturne" - - - Chopin
(b) "Hejre Kati" - - - Hubay

The Chair will be taken by the President, Rev. Thomas A. Hyde.

Miss J. A. Fowler receives callers for Phrenological examinations daily at 25 East Twenty-second street, and is open to receive a few invitations to speak at "At Homes," or "House Parties" during the coming months.

Mr. Owen Williams, Phrenologist and Lecturer, is agent for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and all of Fowler & Wells' publications, care Fowler & Wells Co., 24 East Twenty-second street.

Mr. D. T. Elliott gives daily Phrenological examinations and holds classes at the Fowler Institute rooms, 4 Im-

perial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C.

Dr. Alexander is still lecturing in Canada.

Mr. Geo. Cozens is located in North Dakota, doing Phrenological work.

Mr. Fitzgerald is busy with Phrenological examinations, etc., in Chicago.

Mr. Allen Haddock, the pioneer Phrenologist has his time more than full with Phrenological and editing work.

Mr. M. Tope gives his whole time to Phrenological work in Bowerston, O. He is the editor and publisher of the *Phrenological Era*, a journal on Human Science. (35 cents a year.)

Mr. H. W. Richardson, LL. D., is examining and lecturing at Bowling Green, Ohio, and is assistant editor of the *Phrenological Era*.

We have recently heard from Mrs. S. R. Capen, of Philadelphia, and are glad to know that she contemplates writing many of her observations on Phrenological lines. We trust to hear often from her.

Mr. V. F. Cooper, of Lind, Washington, Mr. P. F. Fanigan, of Providence, R. I., and Mr. C. A. Tyndall, of Des Moines, Iowa, have been doing considerable Phrenological work of late, and have sent large orders for charts

Mr. C. B. Manning is making Phrenological examinations and lecturing on the subject at Exeter, New Hampshire.

Mr. Youngquist is doing satisfactory work in Stockholm, Sweden, where he is lecturing on Phrenology and giving Phrenological examinations. We wish him every success in his Phrenological

efforts.

Mr. Wm. McLuen, of Perry, Iowa, is engaged in Phrenological work.

Mr. H. W. Smith, of Calvert, Kansas, is engaged in Phrenological work.

H. H. Hinman has been doing some Phrenological work in Hillsboro, Texas. We are glad he is keeping up his interest in the subject.

MISS FOWLER'S TALKS.

Miss Fowler's Talks during January have been upon "The Psychology of Childhood," and have been adapted to the needs of parents and teachers in guiding the "Temper," in directing the "Studies," in developing the "Talents," in encouraging the "Recreations," and in fostering the right "Habits" of the young.

On the first morning Mrs. Hastie, of Pasadena, California, was her guest of honor. On the 10th the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell and Mr. Owen H. Williams were the guests of honor, and gave some valuable reminiscences of their experiences in the bringing up of their children. On January 17th Mrs. C. G. Miller, Mrs. H. E. Fox, Mrs. R. C. Penfield were guests of honor. On January 24th Mrs. E. M. Ferris, Mrs. Sarah R. Lloyd, Mr. G. W. Grimm were guests of honor. On January 31st, Mrs. Dye, Miss J. G. Lange, Miss Agnes Tierney were guests of honor, and all made a few remarks bearing upon the subject under discussion. At the last named lecture Miss Fowler examined the head of a little boy, demonstrating many facts that presented themselves to her notice. She used the blackboard to present many of her ideas in tabulated form, bearing upon the faculties and the measurements of children.

FEBRUARY TALKS.

The February Talks were held on the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th. The topics were "Character in the Face." She illustrated her talks by showing various classes of Noses, Eyes, Ears, and Chins, and point out at each meet-

ing the characteristics that were found in each class of face. The Talks are open to ladies and gentlemen. Among the gentlemen present have been Mr. John Drew, Mr. Blauvelt, Mr. Muhlebach, Mr. John C. Hastie, Mr. G. W. Grimm and Mr. Owen Williams. Among the ladies who have been present are Mrs. Caroline Munch, Mrs. Coffin, Miss Alice Drew, Miss M. C. Hammann, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. A. Johnson, Mrs. S. R. Lord, and Mrs. Henry F. Kiddle, Mrs. E. Glanzmann.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Fowler Institute held its usual monthly students' meeting at Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C., under the able Presidency of Mr. D. T. Elliott. Discussions of a highly beneficial character pertaining to Phrenology were the order of the programme.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At their January meeting, in London, Eng., the British Phrenological Society discussed the subject of "Woman, Her Brain, Mental Capacity, and Character." The points brought out were that woman is not inferior to man. She is only dissimilar, and a sensible woman has no desire to be like man. When her intellect was developed by education, and she excited her powers to the utmost, she could equal and even excel man. The emotional side of the nature of many women was being put into the background by the increased development of their reason and self-control, and by their living an outdoor life. They were, for instance, as a sex less subject to hysteria than their great grandmothers used to be. The danger was that women should starve their hearts or emotions by nourishing their intellects too much, and so become incapable of love, and the women whom men most wanted for wives, were restful, happy women. The advice given to women by

Don M.

Dr. Hollander as, don't starve your hearts. Be womanly. Let your emotions develop freely. A woman's nature longs for companionship. She must have someone to talk to.

In times of trouble no amount of work can make a woman ill. A man in love is in a hurry; he rushes through all the stages of emotion as if he wanted to have done with them. Woman wants to linger on each step. The man who is really in love will glory in submitting to the demands of the woman he loves, and will be as patient as a big dog with children. Man may take the lead, but it the woman who guides.

A number of the members took part in the discussion.

EIGHTY-ONE YEARS YOUNG.

Mr. Abraham Barnes is eighty-one years young, and has been a subscriber for many years of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and writes to know how many subscribers we have who are eighty-one. Will our octogenarian friends kindly let us know their ages, that we may gratify our own curiosity, as well as answer this query? We trust that our friend will live to be a hundred. He writes a good letter for his age.

Mrs. C. Leigh Hunt, the wife of Joseph Wallace, is the author of a work, "Physianthropy; or the Home Cure and Eradication of Disease," and she is the editor of "The Herald of Health," a monthly magazine devoted to bringing about "The Physical Regeneration of Man" by means of educating its readers in such ways of living as will enable them to cure, eradicate, and prevent disease, and at the same time maintain and develop the highest possible standard of health.

THE KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION BUREAU, ENGLAND.

The spiritual division is put first as being the most important of all; but it is related at all points, by means of the

bureaus which the society will employ in the work of classifying and organizing knowledge and action, to all the other divisions; for it is recognized that the Intellectual, Moral, Esthetic, and Emotional faculties and functions each and all largely depend for their health and effective action or expression upon the health and effectiveness of all these other divisions of the individual or of the body social and politic.

While the aims of the society go beyond the aims of Phrenology in attaching more importance to the functional, structural, and sexual sides of the individual, they yet include the taking advantage of all the results established by Phrenology. The society as a body is not committed to a belief in Phrenology; but as it seeks to organize knowledge, it must take account of that science. While most of the members are more directly and keenly interested in psychology than in Phrenology, all have a sufficient appreciation of the value and the actual achievements of Phrenology to wish to see its results recorded, and both these and its methods tested.

An experimental chart for recording measurements as to the fitness, etc., of the organs, faculties, etc., of the individual has been designed. The divisions and terms for the spiritual sections of this may readily be those adopted by Phrenologists; and when the society has got properly set to work (it is only a few weeks old) charts will be worked out in detail from the Phrenological point of view.

The purpose of this chart is to aid in the analysis of the whole nature of the individual. It is believed that as all the various sciences which bear upon the structure, faculties, functions, and general life of the individual are perfected in their methods, made more delicate and reliable in their measurement or their analysis, it will become increasingly possible—its advisability is beyond dispute—to erect a chart of the individual which will show his relative fitness for life in gen-

eral or for any particular pursuit. Such a chart, made early enough in the life of the individual, and corrected from time to time by comparison with his growth or degeneration, would trace, as it were, the evolution of the individual, and be no small aid to the effecting of a higher development.

The society has no dogmas beyond the sound one that the knowledge and action of the present day require to be organized. The claims and the actual results of Phrenology would therefore be as impartially recorded, and their intellectual value and their social application as impartially tested, as those of any other department of thought.

It is obvious, then, that there is here a field for the Phrenologist. There are many difficulties to be overcome before the end desired is reached, many experiments must be made, and lessons of failure be learned ungrudgingly. The Phrenologist is a specialist in the reading—or, say, in the measurement—of the mental faculties; and as the organization of knowledge, which, as has already been stated, is one of the main aims of the society, is largely but the organization of isolated specialisms to a common end, the theories and the claims and the practice of Phrenology fall within its purview, and there is thus room in its membership for the Phrenologist himself.

BOOKS.

"How to Teach Vocal Music." The Teacher's Electric Manual and Course of Study in Vocal Music, for Public Schools and Classes. By Prof. Alfred Andrews. Price 50 cents.

"Nature's Household Remedies"; for the prevalent disorders of the Human Organism. By Felix L. Oswald, M.D. 229 pages. Price \$1.00.

ON THE PRESS.

Aso-Neith W. Cochran is about to publish a book on the "System of Numbers and Letters, and Their Relation to the Individual Life." The application of this science will help one to adjust the affairs of life, both physical and material, the physical by knowing the number of the life vibration, making it possible to understand and become master of the law; in the material

by adjusting the business life harmoniously through establishing the vibration of the key number of the life, thus attracting prosperity and health. The book will also contain three or four plates of the geometrical signs and colors corresponding to the numbers and letters in the system. One chapter will be upon the naming of children and the giving of them of a proper corner-stone, key-stone and cap-stone in their names. Another chapter will be on diseases and their diagnosis through number and color vibration. The book will be neatly bound in cloth and will be sold by subscription. Price \$2.00, and can be ordered of the Fowler & Wells Co., where subscription blanks can be obtained, or at 415 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, New York City.

SUNSHINE AND MUSIC.

A laugh is just like sunshine,
It freshens all the day,
It tips the peaks of life with light,
And drives the clouds away
The soul grows glad that hears it,
And feels its courage strong—
A laugh is just like sunshine
For cheering folks along!

A laugh is just like music,
It lingers in the heart,
And where its melody is heard
The sins of life depart;
And happy thoughts come crowding
Its joyful notes to greet—
A laugh is just like music
For making living sweet!
—Ridley D. Saunders.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

At the February meeting of the American Institute of Phrenology, Feb. 6th, when Mr. Benedict Lust gave his address on "The Kneipp System or the New Claims of Naturopathy," Mr. Dudley Field Malone, gave an appreciation of Patrick Henry. He spoke of the latter's boyhood, his common school education, his early marriage at eighteen, his fondness for music and pleasure. As a young man he was generally esteemed lazy. His mind and powers explained his seeming laziness. He was a dreamer. But he had ability to grasp and formulate broad principles. He was always impatient of dry details and gloried in synthesis, but avoided the drudgery of concentrated analysis. His was the mind of a great orator and poet. His, we are told, was a great soul. He glowed with love of God, of country and of man. The proper study of mankind is man.

We were shown how he had business failures, how he was passed in law because of his native talent, of how he became a powerful pleader, and of Jefferson's tribute to him. In politics he leaned toward the conservatism of Washington and Hamilton rather than the radical democracy of Jefferson. The latter called him "the greatest orator of any age."

He was the first to give public utterance in America to colonists' claim of "Vested Rights," and was one of the first great American political reformers, and the first to formulate, enumerate and emphasize the doctrine of the sovereignty of the states "State Rights." We learned that Patrick Henry was a man of courage which was proved by his great speech in the hostile Assembly of Burgesses.

Patrick Henry was not only a man of courage, but one of zeal and a real reformer a statesman of consummate wisdom, an orator of surpassing eloquence, a patriot of purest motives.

The value of his life to us to-day was

enlarged upon. The speaker said the responsibility of this republic's perpetuation depended upon the patriotism and zeal of each citizen. He spoke of the lesson of the greatest of all reformers, namely Patrick Henry, and our national longevity as a republic will be assured by a return to the teachings and emulation of the lives of such men as Patrick Henry, and a birth of a new idealism fashioned on the old.

In short, the speaker contrasted our own great republic in its conception and founding with the first French republic, born in the blood of awful atrocities and with leaders like Voltaire and Robespierre. While our republic was founded not on anarchy, but on just laws, grounded in Christian ethics and by statesmen and patriots, as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton and Patrick Henry.

Mr. Benadict Lust explained the new aims of Naturopathy and gave his hearers a fine dissertation on the principles of Father Kneipp's system. He said that:

"In no branch of science have such great changes in the views of competent students lately taken place as in that of healing. While for centuries, with the increasing development of chemistry only medicines were used in order to give relief to the sick organism, and the number of remedies supposed to cause recovery were unlimited, a reaction seems now to be taking place which aims to lead the healing science into those channels which Nature itself offers to mankind, using those means as healing agencies which are most suitable for the body. If we look back to the history of medical science as practised in olden times, we find that the observation of the elements of Nature and their effects on man early taught him to use them as remedies for sickness. Fresh water, therapeutic herbs and healthy fresh air formed the principal factors which were used to

help relieve sickness and to keep health.

With the development of chemistry as a science and the discovery of the effects of chemical ingredients in the human body, people began to make use of them and this has brought medical science to its present stage, with its so-called remedies for the relief of sickness. The unreliability of many of these remedies, and their destructive effect on the organism, however, at last startled experienced practitioners who then formulated a new healing science which, in opposition to the generally called allopathic science, was named homeopathy. While the allopaths tried to directly affect the disease by putting into the organism remedies which caused an opposite effect, the homeopaths act against the diseases with such means as cause an action similar to the disease. To ensure the entire absorption of the substance and a beneficial effect from the remedy, which often acts only in its very minutest particle, the homeopaths prescribe it in minimum doses.

An entirely different course from either of these is followed in relieving sickness by Naturopathy. All the poisons of which the allopathic and homeopathic medicines mostly consist are discarded, and it follows the principle, that Nature, in its numerous forms, offers better and more effective resources. The real and true Natural treatment therefore is founded on the

observation of the powers of Nature, and the utilizing of their effects. All that has afforded benefit at all ages and to all nations is condensed in this science and offered to suffering mankind. The new natural treatment should not be confused with the one-sided argument of an extreme and the expectation of all relief from one principle. The true Naturapath is not so narrow-minded, and every one who has ever had an insight into the epoch-making work Bilz on "The New Natural Treatment" (*das Neue Naturheilverfahren*)—which has been distributed in hundreds of thousands of copies all over the world, will find that it does not represent a one-sided standpoint, but the only right principle "to take the good wherever it comes from." In reading that book this will become apparent.

Naturopathy is no quackery. It is no scientific problem failing to meet with success, as all who have practiced it would be willing to admit, and the successes gained by Father Kneipp Priessnitz, and other representatives of this method, have not only put Naturopathy on a high plane, but have secured followers and friends for it all over the world. He hoped the day was not far distant when those physicians would turn to it who to-day are still against it or impartial, as a reasoning man cannot but be convinced of its merits when the facts are proved to his satisfaction.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

At the Fowler Institute of January 31st Mr. Huntly Carter of the British Hospital for Mental Disorders, and the Knowledge Organization Bureau, England, lectured on the science of individual character considered as the basis of Sociology. He pointed to the need of a Sociological Observatory and Laboratory for the correlation of the human sciences, so that individual character could be thoroughly observed and recorded by the chemist, biologist, physician, phrenologist, and psycho-

logist working independently and together. By no other means could a proper study of character and temperament be made, and in no other way could sociology as the science of society be founded. He demonstrated how definite results might be obtained from this proposed science of character by means of an Autometer, or series of charts drawn upon the lines of the whole man and analysing, measuring and recording all the individual characters of the individual. This Auto-

meter would give the Phrenologist the advantage of the observations, and records of specialist working in other fields of investigation while leaving him free to devote himself exclusively to his own sphere, and would be a further advance in comparative methods and notations of character.

The lecture was greatly appreciated and called forth an interesting discussion. Mr. Carter very ably replied to several questions put to him and was heartily thanked for his instructive paper.

The lecture will appear in an early number of the Journal.

PHRENOLOGY IN BELFAST.

In the month of November last a well organized bazaar was held in Belfast, in which Mr. P. J. Dawson took an active part and secured the services of Mr. J. W. Taylor to give Phrenological readings, these were highly appreciated by the large number of clients who consulted Mr. Taylor.

We are glad to note that the work of such an enthusiastic student of Phrenology as Mr. P. J. Dawson is bearing good fruit, and we hope through his instrumentality a wider interest in Phrenology as a practical science will be the result.

WHAT DID I HEAR YOU SAY?

What did I hear you say, little bird?

What did I hear you say?

"My cheery chirp is never heard,
Save in a sweet, thankful lay."

What did I hear you say, fair flower?

What did I hear you say?

"I send forth my fragrance every hour
And render the dull earth gay."

What did I hear you say, green tree?

What did I hear you say?

"I spread out my branches fearless and free
So all that can shelter may."

What did I hear you say, bright sun?

What did I hear you say?

"I find food and raiment for every one
And chase the dim darkness away."

And, what have you to say, oh, man?

Ah! what have you to say?

Are you the only selfish one

That travels this earthly way?

—GEOFFREY TESTER.

To grow straight in the strength of thy spirit, and live out thy life as the light.
—Swinburne.

God created us, not to contemplate, but to act.

He created us in His own image, and He is Thought and Action, or rather in Him there is no thought which is not simultaneous Action.—Joseph Mazzini.

Rarely promise: But, if Lawful, constantly perform.—William Penn (17th Century).

God is One. The Universe is a thought of God; the Universe therefore is also One.

All things spring from God. Man is the noblest of created things. God has given to man more of His own nature than to the others.—Dante.

Let each man direct himself first to what is proper, then let him teach others; thus a wise man may not suffer.—Sayings of Buddha.

A test of life is that others are helped, cheered, strengthened, or comforted by the things in us which are beautiful, good, and lovable. To live is to love, for Love is God's very nature. Love destroys selfishness, the root of every evil quality.—E. P. B.

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Forward, forward let us range,
Let the great world spin forever down the
ringing grooves of change.

O, I see the crescent promise of my spirit
hath not set.

Ancient founts of inspiration well thro' all
my fancy yet.

—Tennyson (Locksley Hall).

On that day when all qualities shall receive their recompense,

Thy worth shall be in proportion to thy wisdom,

Strive after good qualities. . . .

—Omar Khay'yam.

"There is nothing better than to master anger." This is a wise saying, for pain follows anger, as it does when one has been scorched with fire.—Sayings of Buddha.

How well a sweet verse can comfort a heavy heart!—Ghazel 26.

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Graphite. Jersey City.—Contains an article an explanation of Dixon's graphite lubricants for marine service, Dixon's waterproof graphite grease and Dixon's graphite pipe joint compound.

Maxwell's Talisman. Chicago, Ill. Has an article on "The Irrigation in Egypt and the Soudan," by A. W. Hadley; another "To Train Men of Power." This article should do special good. It is stated that the present tendency is toward mere learning. It includes Professor Tyler's views in his recent lectures at Amherst. He says: "One of the crying needs of education is to train men toward power and character rather than toward mere learning." Professor Tyler is a biologist of note in the faculty of Amherst College, and therefore this warning comes with considerable emphasis.

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The American Medical Journal. St. Louis, Mo.—Contains an article on

"Cerebro Spinal Meningetis," by John P. Rice, M. D., which he says is the puzzle of the medical profession. Its origin has only been guessed at, and the nature of the disease is only a matter of conjecture. He quotes many authorities, and the article as a whole is a valuable one. Another article is on "Appendicitis," by (Mrs.) W. M. Tucker, M. D., of Flatonia, Texas, being one of the papers read at the twenty-first annual meeting of the Texas Eclectic Medical Association. The article is short and to the point.

The Pacific Medical Journal. San Francisco, Cal.—"Milk, Drugs, and Tuberculosis" is the title of an article written by Emil Weschcke, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, College of Physicians and Surgeons, San Francisco, Cal. This paper contains some valuable hints concerning the above subject. The article on "The Rational Use of Wines in Health and Disease," by Charles A. Wetmore, San Francisco, is calculated to do more harm than good. If his advice was taken, and the whole of the American republic were to form the habit of using wine as a table beverage with the object of promoting "health and good morals" doctors would soon find that they would have a greater increase of disease to fight than those that confront them at present, even in fever-stricken and malaria districts. Unfortunately people do not need to be encouraged to drink wine, but the opposite is generally the case. No wonder the writer says that he has received from the California Wine Association a demand for two thousand five hundred copies of this publication to be circulated pro bono publico.

The Eclectic Medical Review. New York.—Contains an article on "The Use of Olive Oil in Tuberculosis," and another one on "Diphtheria." The latter is by P. Nilsson, M. D. Both of the above named articles are valuable in their way.

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1906

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INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1880)



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- "Phrenology is an alluring star that glows brightly in Life's firmament for all, and its brightness allures the poet and the lover ; its depth baffles yet fascinates the philosopher, and its simplicity attracts the child. I cannot say, 'Long live Phrenology,' for it, like all other truth, is immortal, but here's to the health and long life of its faithful progenitors. May their zeal be undiminished and their efforts unceasing to spread this gospel of human salvation that is able to solve the mysteries of our being, and to lead man up to a heaven of his own creation."

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INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1880)

1838

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APRIL, 1906

[WHOLE No. 807

Brain Roofs and Porticos.

THE MIGHT HAVE BEEN'S.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

The more we study the character as represented in the face and head the more we realize that we are constantly moulding our characters by our life and work, and as the fiercest conflict and the most important contest waged throughout life is that in which the prize to be gained is character so we need to understand ourselves properly to well determine what kind of character we wish to possess.

In Mr. Lawson's recently published work on "Frenzied Finance," he describes as no other man could have described half so well, the struggle that went on in Mr. H. H. Rogers' mind when he was deciding what he wished to become—a literary genius or a financier. He chose the career of a financier. Our artist has sketched for us a comparison between the man himself and the "might have been" represented in the picture of Dante. Mr. Rogers' large Comparison, marvelous memory, active imagination and powerful Human Nature would

have shown to a good account had he chosen the career of literature. But, having made a different choice for himself, the choice has impressed itself upon every feature of his face, and we see him to-day as our picture represents him, with sharpened intellect, keen eyes, powerful nose that betokens resolve and strength of character to the extent of persistency in carrying through what he has commenced and a chin that is moulded from much hard struggle with circumstances. All the delicate outlines of the face have been changed into those of solid masonry not to be easily changed again into a sympathetic, benign or generous aspect.

Is not a definite lesson taught us in this one man's career, and should not a series of talks be given to children concerning their future, and the "Might be's" pointed out to them before the "Might have been's" take place?

Let us for a moment look upon the face of Cicero, which our artist

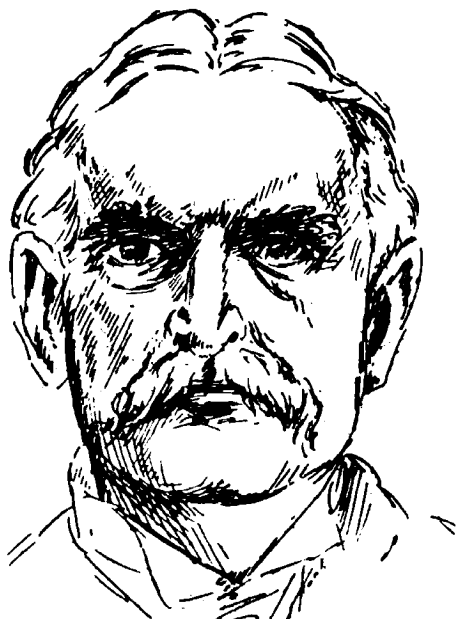


has correctly copied. He, it will be remembered, was a man of great comprehension and learning. In fact, he possessed an ideal head.

How many men have broken the imaginary commandment, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's head or his genius or talent" when looking at the head of Cicero? There would be some justification in persons envying such a character. Yet suppose for a moment that he had devoted himself to frenzied finance, what would the result have been? His face and head would have taken on the proportions of what we see in our second portrait of him, whose outline of head manifests not only a change of work, but a decided change in features and in the contour of the head. Let us look well to it, then, that we place high ideals before our children and study out the question of character building before the lines are too well drawn and the shape of the head moulded from habits which are difficult to break.

Character—How Formed.
Character must be cultivated

through youth to old age. The oak must first be an acorn; the flower a little seed; the stream be fed with numerous tributaries to swell its waters to sufficient depth for commercial navigation, and manhood or womanhood must be developed through varied experiences of mind and soul to win the ideal character. Hidden beneath its velvet petals are the thorns which prick and sting; they are there for a wise purpose. All the trials through which we may pass are for a purpose—to broaden, to elevate, to educate, to make a character, one that is well worth the striving for. If character is formed early, rightly formed, the victory is certain. We must build well from the foundation and see that the cornerstone of honor is well laid and cemented to it. Each in its own place, the solid blocks of integrity, sobriety, faithfulness and purity. No stone should have a flaw in it; perfectly formed and properly laid, there will rise for each a temple of Character, but the possessor must begin in the early years of life.



DANTE NO. II - H. H. Rogers.



CICERO NOI

Another very important lesson has been taught to humanity in the life and character of Marshall Field, and for the sake of showing how close an observer he was and how great a believer in the development theory of mind and character, we quote the words of John Dennis, Jr., in *Everybody's Magazine*. Thus the public is being educated (in spite of itself) along phrenological lines. Mr. Dennis says: "Mr. Field was the ideal of modern American achievement. He was poor and obscure; he became rich and famous. What of the man and his methods, which are far more interesting than anything in his great store?"

Mr. Dennis asks, "Do you remember in 'The Cloister and the Hearth,' where Gerard, writing alone in the Pope's closet, arises to see what is behind the soft, beautiful hangings of the room, and thrusts his hand upon the steel halberd of a soldier on guard there? It is so throughout the vast and wonderful enterprise of Marshall Field. Over all is a covering of soft, genial beauty and always underneath the steel of rigid, undeviating system that reaches from sub-cellar to garret,

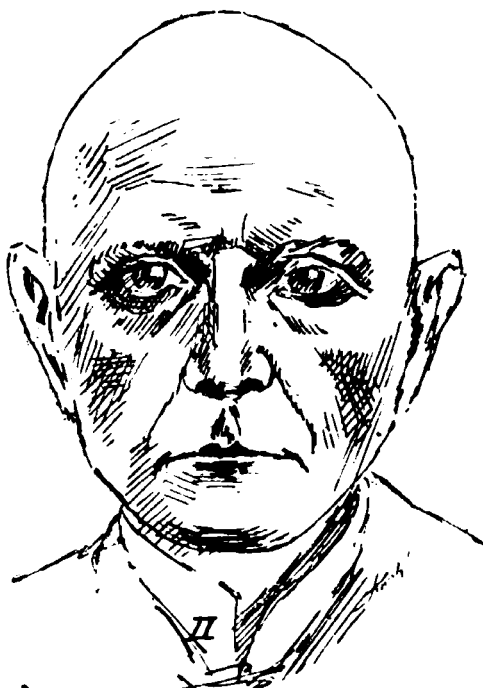
perfectly working, cold, absolutely certain.

Signs of Character.

You could read the story of it all in the author of these visible marvels, a quiet, suave, kindly man, polished, courtly, whose face under its genial expression told of tremendous resolution and iron will. You could hear it all again in the man's voice, a low, gentle voice, speaking kindness and genuine benevolence, and underneath, in every word, iron, ringing with the perfect assurance of dominance and power.

His Build.

He was a figure of the average height, cleanly and compactly built, still vigorous up to the time of his last illness, for at seventy Marshall Field had just reached his prime. The hair and the short mustache were white, the eyes blue and pierce-

CICERO NOI
Financier



THE LATE MARSHALL FIELD.

ing. The head was chiefly remarkable for round, even development—a good head, high in the frontal regions. The face was most interesting, with its complex indications of qualities we are accustomed to regard as incongruous; kindness and sternness, the well-schooled look that comes of habitual and wide reflection, and the chill immobility of one accustomed to battle and victory, something of the scholar, something of the dreamer, something of the soldier. The dominant quality was expressed in a jaw of extraordinary width, contributing a look of determination that would have been formidable but for the modifying lines about the eyes. In a word, the born commander, and almost the only one amongst the contemporary captains of industry that realized markedly the ideals of great men derivable from Carlyle and dear old Samuel Smiles, for this man was always self-contained, always prepared for battle, always making moves on an invisible chessboard, always poised and calm.

“Naturally a part of his equipment was a facility for the rapid dispatch of affairs. When he reached his office his secretary had prepared for him the matters that demanded his attention; with inconceivable rapidity he disposed of them. Having a full knowledge of what he wanted to do, his decisions were made instantly and without waste of valuable syllables. A way of giving instructions that combined infallible courtesy with brevity of expression was one of the curiosities of his methods. The sense conveyed was, ‘Do this, and do it with expedition.’ The form of it so clothed the sense that the recipient felt the utmost incentive to the doing and the least impression that he had been commanded to. A man able so to frame orders is not less than a born genius; nothing but death or disease could block his road.

Mr. Field's Mental Note Book.

“As Mr. Field walked through his store he observed the faces of



THE LATE CHAS. T. YERKES.

the young men in his employ, and his mind labored assiduously storing up notes about them. So long had he exercised his faculty of judging men, that it had become preternaturally acute, as was Theodore Thomas's ear. If the qualities he wanted existed in any man he could find them in that man's face. After a time he would ask of his manager:

"Where is young Mr. So-and-So, who used to be in the silk department? What is he doing?"

"If he found the young man had been advanced he made a mental note of the fact; the qualities he had seen in the face were being verified. Perhaps a year later he asked again; if the reports continued to be favorable the young man was classified in the mental notes as a future candidate for high command, and when opportunity opened that young man was likely to find that for years, without his own knowledge, he had been borne along noted and well remembered in this remarkable mind.

"Not long ago the general manager, after many years of service, suddenly resigned to go into business for himself. Mr. Field, whose invisible chess-play included all possible moves in his business, instantly moved up the young man he had long before selected for the position, and the next day sailed for Europe."

In the foregoing concise description of the man we feel sure that our readers will see that Mr. Dennis has written a very true description and a phrenological as well as a physiognomical sketch of Mr. Field, who was one of the most remarkable men of this period, and his methods of work are so concisely explained that his example should be followed by every other smaller business man who wants to make a great success in life.

Mr. Field was a great student of character and was a great believer

in the theory that character reveals itself in the head and face, and used the science that interprets life and character from these sources. We are gratified that such a representative man should be so faithful an example of an infallible method, which if our Universities of Learning were to follow, they would find that the same amount of success would attend their efforts.

*The Late Mr. Charles T. Yerkes
Compared with Marshall Field.*

Again we refer to what the papers have said concerning the passing away of the life and work of an influential man. The *Kansas City Star*, speaking of Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, says: "The late Charles T. Yerkes was a representative of a type of American business man that is passing away. The motto 'Be successful somehow' was his, and it is doubtful whether he saw anything immoral about it. To him business was a game in which anything was legitimate. If it was necessary to buy legislatures to get a traction bill adopted, he was as ready to take the necessary steps as he was to smoke a cigar. If a man wanted to dispose of large corporate interests he saw no harm in sending up values by paying large dividends out of the capital stock. It was the buyers business to be careful not to purchase securities at two or three times their real value.

"Yerkes' attitude was perhaps extreme, yet it did not differ essentially from the position of numerous winners of big fortunes. These men have played the game under rules that society is now declaring inadequate. Yerkes himself encountered the beginnings of the new social movement in the opposition by the Municipal Voters' League that drove him out of the street-car business in Chicago. If

public sentiment continues to make itself felt, the number of the Yerkes type will steadily decline. They belong to the old order which is now being supplanted by the system of the Square Deal."

The outline of the upper part of the back region of Mr. Yerkes' head makes a strong contrast from that of Marshall Field. The latter was full and round in this particular group of faculties, and he was known for his scrupulousness in conducting business methods. The face of Mr. Yerkes shows also a strong contrast with that of Marshall Field. The former shows much more pleasure seeking interest than the other and this is noticeable in the fullness in the lower

part of the face, the fullness of the chin and the roundness of that appendage.

But sympathy, kindness and human charity were well expressed in Charles Yerkes' large benevolence, and aside from all public benefactions, his gifts to charity in private were legion. His heart was always tender toward any one in trouble; his hand was always open for the worthy in need.

The reader has only to make his own observations upon these two characters, as well as upon thousands of other public men, to draw the proper inferences.

Sketches by Fred'k Koch.

The Different Temperaments.

Vital—Motive—Mental.

By J. M. FITZGERALD, OF CHICAGO.

*Paper Read at the International Phrenological Conference,
New York.*

Mind has its objective as well as its subjective side; the former is anatomical and physiological, the latter psychological.

Nature everywhere reveals herself in definite forms; everything after its kind is a fundamental law of creation. All animal life is divided into orders, genera and species; these classifications correspond to certain definite physical appearances, the structural relations of which are adapted to the expression of the peculiar instinctive attributes of the animal. As an illustration of the foregoing statement, we will take three well-known types of the canine species.

The shepherd, bulldog and greyhound each have a structure in perfect adaptation to their inherent mental demands. The shepherd is characterized by a body adapted to both strength and speed of an average

degree, the skull is highly developed in the forehead, the eyes are large, intelligent and expressive of great sweetness of disposition. He is a true friend and a sensible servant.

The bulldog is of low and heavy build, the legs bowed and powerful, the skull low and very broad, the jaws massive and repulsive, the eye brutish and cruel; his entire appearance is as uninviting as it is typical of untiring strength and blood-thirsty ferocity.

The greyhound is extremely tall, spare, slender pointed and long. His head is narrow between the ears and relatively small for his size; his look is one of restlessness, caution and timidity. Nature has adapted him for speed and he makes the most of it.

Man is governed by the same exact laws (though more complex,



PETER DAILY, Vital Temperament.

owing to his higher mental development) or organization, and can be studied and classified into types by his peculiar physical constitution, or temperament.

In 1839 Professors O. S. and L. N. Fowler classified all of the organs of the body and their functions together with the brain, under three heads—the vital, or nutritive; the motive, or mechanical; and the mental, or thought-producing. These have an anatomical and physiological basis and are also quite simple and comprehensive. They, however, are general enough to embrace the other divisions of other authors; for the vital includes the arterial, the sanguine, the thoracic, the digestive and the nutritive. The motive includes the mechanical, the muscular, and the bony, or osseous. The mental includes the sensitive, the harmonial,

the spiritual, the nervous, and the cephalic. The vital includes three classes of organs—the lymphatics, the blood vessels, and the glands—which, through their function of absorption, circulation and secretion, are the source of the body's nourishment and purification. Persons of this temperament are characterized by stature about the medium and by breadth of body, rather than by height. The bones and muscles are not so heavy and strongly developed as in the motive temperament. The chest is full, the abdomen rounded and large, the limbs plump and tapering, the hands and feet relatively small, the neck comparatively short and thick and the shoulders broad and round. The head and face correspond with the other parts and are well filled out with adipose tissue, while the expression is lively, frank and good-



ANDREW JACKSON, Motive Temperment.



REV. W. H. THOMAS, Mental Temperament.

natured. As Washington Irving says: "Who ever heard of, or saw, a fat man leading a riot?" They are very fond of variety and therefore incapable of fixing the attention long on one subject (unless it be of the pleasures of eating, drinking, etc.), and so unfitted for pursuits that require abstraction. In short, they are the jolly good fellows of society.

The motive temperament is indicated by large bones, strong, hard muscles, prominent joints and an angular figure, usually associated with more than average height; the shoulders are broad, the abdomen is moderate in fullness, the face is oblong, the cheek bones are rather high, the jaws large, the teeth strong, the features in general rugged and prominent. The expression of the face is striking; it is strong, earnest, determined and, maybe, se-

vere and stern. In proportion as there are good bones and good muscles, there is power in the constitution, power to endure, to sustain hardships, to overcome obstacles in the way. It is the machinery of the body. A man who has a strong muscular frame will walk rather than ride, and will delight to take active exercise. The motive temperament is connected with action, motion, endurance, hardihood and toughness. This temperament inclines a person to labor, to be industrious, to desire constant employment and to work without fatigue. They are not so polished and refined in their manner, with the same opportunities for mingling in refined society, the same amount of training and the same discipline, as those who have the mental temperament. They are more thorough, plodding, tenacious, direct, plain,

*Photo by Rockwood*

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Balanced Temperament.

practical, efficient and persevering; they are most certain to do and say bold things; to be connected with reforms, machinery, and pioneering work.

The mental temperament embraces the brain and nervous system and is the instrument through which mind is manifested, and develops sensation, emotion, thought and feeling. A person in whom the mental temperament predominates has a very large head for the body. The forehead is enormous, being broad and high; the upper side head is expanded, the base of the brain is narrow or small; the face is pyriform in shape; the features are delicately cut, if not sharp; the countenance is mobile and very expressive the skull delicate and thin, as are all of the bones of the body. The figure is not strongly marked like the motive temperament; seldom imposing, but may be graceful and elegant; the muscles are small and compact in quality, adapted to rapid action rather than strength. In short, the whole structure is distinguished for its fineness and delicacy. Such persons are very quick in their motions and have great sensitiveness to pain and suffering. They will be inclined to study, think, write, teach and speak; to do indoor head work in preference to manual labor. The mind will generally predominate over the body and with fair culture the person will be clear-headed, intense, susceptible to enjoyment and suffering, and to

every internal and external influence. The brain makes the whole body its servant and hence the whole body is the medium of mental manifestation. If the brain is larger in proportion than the body it is liable to exhaust the body, because the exhausting power is the brain. If the brain is small in proportion to the size of the body, the person is liable to take on an excess of vitality, to generate life without exhausting it through the mental susceptibilities. Such a person will not die prematurely from nervous exhaustion.

We have spoken of these temperaments where each has been predominant and the other two rather neutral in the individual. It is a very common thing for persons to possess two of the temperaments quite harmoniously developed and the third very deficient. Then, again, we see an occasional man, or woman, who is blessed with a harmonious blending of the three. These persons have what we term a balanced temperament. They have a good-sized, well-proportioned head, rather large bones and powerful muscles, and the vital organs are large enough to round out the body. Such as are thus fortunate in being, if properly educated and trained to industry, are capable of turning their head and hand to any line of thought and work with almost equal facility and success of effort.

I know
That Love makes all things equal: I have
heard
By mine own heart this joyous truth
averred:
The spirit of the worm beneath the sod
In love and worship, blends itself with God.
—Shelley.

DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD'S MIND SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPHS AT SUCCESSIVE AGES.

The Characteristics as They Develop Are Noted Phrenologically by Marks on the Face. No. 6 is from a Photograph by H. Wood by Permission.



The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 652. Emma Rhodes, East Springfield, Pa.—This child has the organization that will enable her to live a healthy, happy and useful life. She is well equipped to perform intellectual duties and she will not shrink from them.

Having an excellent memory of names, dates, events, people and places she visits, and she will be able to store her mind with incidents and thus entertain herself by passed records when she has no one to talk to.

She has also excellent musical ability, which shows in the outer corner of her forehead, and her disposition will add considerably to the effect of her musical education. Time, Tune and Weight are all well represented, and she should show not only ability to recall tunes and play by ear, but she will also have the patience to work out the theory of music, and should, by all means, develop this talent.

As a teacher of music she could adapt herself to the needs of pupils advanced at different stages. She will show keen sensibility to passing events, and is a wide awake child to what interests older people. She will not take things as a matter of course, but will throw joyousness into her work.

Were she to take up teaching as a profession she would manifest not a

little adaptation in understanding her pupils.

She will show a very affectionate, loving and friendly nature if she is rightly understood and trained. She must not be spoiled by being allowed to have too much of her own way, but judgment must be displayed on her be-



No. 652. EMMA RHODES, East Springfield, Pa.

half, and she will make a most efficient substantial and useful member of society.

She will be a companion to the old and young; in fact, will take as much pleasure in looking after old people as she will in playing with little girls of her own age.

She is quite industrious and she had better learn domestic science and help her mother with the cooking, as well as use her taste and originality in making her own clothes after she has learned to make them for her dollies, besides becoming proficient in music.

REGINALD PAUL OF BANGOR, NORTH WALES.

By D. D. REES, F.F.P.I.

The subject of this sketch—although not yet ten years of age—has already astonished many of the musical critics of Wales by his marvellous performances on the piano.

He is endowed with a fair-sized brain, but of very high tone and quality. If we would judge of *size only* as a measure of power, we would not expect anything great in this subject. His head measures $20\frac{7}{8}$ inches in circumference, but his high quality, activity and excitability combined with large force and energy and also having a predominance of the mental temperament—his body being comparatively small—with prominent organs of time, tune, form, size, weight even-tuality, comparison, constructiveness, ideality and language in the frontal lobe and a very strong back and side head, endowing him with much force and executive power, firmness and concentrativeness being also well represented. Hence he will manifest much stability, perseverance and self-control, though he is very active and often impatient and even restless.

He has all the qualities necessary to make a successful pianist or a violinist and his success in the musi-



No. 658. REGINALD PAUL.

cal world is well-nigh certain; for with the noticeable activity—to the practiced phrenologist—of the organs of tune and time, which would scarcely fail to attract the attention, one can see that he is a born musician.

As a student he would learn with ease—he has a quick, grasping, active intellect—which should, in fact, be for a time restrained, rather than encouraged. He would learn history and languages with remarkable ease. He also has all the qualities necessary to make him a good all-round scholar.

He has prominent self-esteem, which will help him very much in public life—give him confidence and self-reliance.

He is very sociable, friendly and warmhearted; is ambitious, and anxious to please, sensitive to praise and censure. He has a high sense of personal integrity, right and justice. He is conscientious, straightforward and trustworthy, and will

generally do all in his power to command success.

He is endowed with strong acquisitiveness, which will spur him on to greater action for the love of gain—whether of money, property, or the pursuit of knowledge, will command much of his attention.

He is by no means idle, but always up and doing, and there is a greater danger of his overdoing rather than showing any signs of indolence, and should be encouraged as far as possible, in his younger days, and avoid over work and exhaustion.

Science of Health.

NEWS AND NOTES.

BY E. P. MILLER, M.D.

THE NATURAL AGE OF MAN.

A cable from London, England, reports that Sir James C. Browne, a student of mental and nervous diseases of that city, declares man's natural life to be 100 years, and woman's natural age a little longer than man's. Fourier, a French naturalist, estimates man's life at 140 years. It is claimed by different investigators that every animal except man lives at least ten times as long as it takes the animal to reach the age at which it reproduces its kind. If this was true in regard to man he would live 150 years at least.

But why limit the life of man to 100 years or 140 or 150 years? Why should he not, or can he not, live to 200, 500, or even 1,000 years. It would take an ordinary man 1,000 years to learn all there is to be learned about this grand old earth of ours. We are informed by the Bible which is considered the word of God, that some of the men who lived before the Deluge lived hundreds of years. Enoch walked with God for 300 years and Enoch was not for God took him. But what did God do with him? Where is he now? He may be alive now on some other planet or fixed star for what we know. Enoch's father, Jared, lived to be 962 years, when he died. Jared's father,

Mahallabed, was 895 years old when he died.

Enoch's son, Methuselah, the oldest living man of which we have any record, was 969 years of age when he died. Methuselah was 187 years old when he begot Sombok, the father of Noah. And Lamech lived after he begot Noah 595 years and begot sons and daughters. And Noah was 500 years old, and Noah begot Shem, Ham and Japheth. "Noah was a just man and perfect in his generation, and Noah walked with God." To walk with God substantially means to live in harmony with the laws, to "obey his voice" and "keep his commands, his statutes and his laws." The promise to those that do this was freedom from disease, good health and a long life of happiness and prosperity. It is disobedience of the laws of man's organization that causes early death. The Lord God permits diseases to come upon humanity because they violate his laws. "He that doeth wrong shall receive for the wrong he hath done." These things need to be repeated over and over till the people learn to appreciate the knowledge to be derived from them. The following, found in the 28th Chapter of Deuteronomy, indicates what will happen to those who do not obey the commands of the Lord God.

58. If thou wilt not observe to do all the words of this law that are written in this book, that thou mayest fear this glorious and fearful name, THE LORD THY GOD;

59. Then the LORD will make thy plagues wonderful, and the plagues of thy seed, *even* great plagues, and of long continuance, and sore sicknesses, and of long continuance.

60. Moreover, he will bring upon thee all the diseases of Egypt, which thou wast afraid of; and they shall cleave unto thee.

61. Also every sickness, and every plague, which is not written in the book of this law, them will the LORD bring upon thee, until thou be destroyed.

EXAMPLES OF OLD AGE



The late Susan B. Anthony in her 83th year. Mrs. C. M. Severance in her 86th year. Mrs. Rebecca B. Spring in her 96th year, 1905. Los Angeles, California.

TO GROW PLANTS WITHOUT SUNLIGHT.

Reports from Washington on October 17th state that the Agricultural Department is going to experiment to see if plants cannot be raised without sunlight. They will plant cabbage, beets, turnips, parsnips, potatoes and other garden vegetables, and expose them to electric lights, to see if the heat and light of electricity will not promote the growth of plants similar to that of sunlight. If they succeed, as they doubtless will, it may prove to a possibility of the truth of the fifth verse of the last chapter of Revelations, which says:

"And there shall be no night there; they need no candles; neither light of the sun, for the Lord God giveth them light; and they shall reign forever and ever."

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY. OLD AGE MAY BE KEPT AT BAY BY THE USE OF BUL- GARIAN ZOGHOURT.

How the Food is Prepared.

*Perfect Nourishment, a Diuretic
and Slightly Purgative, Owing
to Its Saccharine Elements.*

I.

Those who wish to attain the age of a hundred without having to bear the inconveniences attendant on old age have only, it appears, to follow the prescriptions of Dr. Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute. Some have renewed their hope; some regard themselves in the mirror of time, under the alert and pleasing aspect of comfortable old men; others as crowned with the snowy diadem of abundant hair; yet others as decked with the ornament of a fan-shaped beard, adding to the elegance of a figure, always supple and the aspect of a young man.

Old age, in fact, according to Dr. Metchnikoff, is not a necessity, but an ancient law which weighs on humanity; and recent discoveries have proved that the numerous diseases of the intestines and the stomach which decimate humanity are due to the existing, alimentary regime.

That we all eat too much is an established fact. All scientific men are agreed that those whose longevity is remarkable live on very different food from the majority. Their diet is composed largely of vegetables, fruit and milk products; in a word, of elements which constitute a refreshing diet, diminishing as far as possible the intestinal flora—for the intestinal flora of the forests among which we find side by side eatable cepes and venomous mushrooms.

In principle, if we wish to avoid other disease due to intestinal poisoning, and to enjoy a green old age, sheltered from the marks of years, we must not resort to drugs, but to an appropriate regime consisting of fermentations abnormal to the intestines, and thus defend ourselves from the enemy which we carry about with us and which is the source of nearly all the ills which beset humanity. Birds, which are lucky enough to have no large intestine, do not suffer from old age. They preserve up to the day of their death their feathers, their bodily suppleness and their vivacity. The ideal for humanity would be to be deprived of that organ. Since this is not possible, let us endeavor to purify it of the poisons which may collect in it through the action of microbes, which have such a preponderating action in causing various intestinal diseases.

But how are we to exterminate the deadly army of microbes which has installed itself in the citadel of our being? For many years past the ferment of milk has been re-

garded as a powerful factor in destroying the microbes of putrefaction. The customs of primitive nations, it appears, are in this respect more scientific than our own. Never do Orientals, the wandering tribes of Algeria and Tunis, or the blacks of the South African continent absorb raw milk. They only use boiled milk and "lait caillé" (clotted milk).

Throughout the Ottoman Empire every one understands the manufacture of that product, which is called zoghourt, and, together with bread, forms the basis of the food of the entire rural population of Turkey. The mountaineers of the Caucasus have also used zoghourt from time immemorial; and its beneficent action against anæmia and tuberculosis is well known throughout the whole of that region. In Bulgaria, where the inhabitants are endowed with remarkable virility and are rarely sick, the sole food of the population is zoghourt, to which the name "Lait caillé Bulgare" (Bulgarian clotted milk) is given.

Zoghourt is milk, to which is communicated by maza, or Bulgarian ferment, a special quality of hydrochloric fermentation resembling hydrochloro-peptic fermentation. This quality, which renders it very easy of digestion, results in its being readily accepted by the intestines. It is prepared either with the milk of the cow, the sheep or the goat, warmed over a slow flameless fire in as large a vessel as possible, at a temperature never exceeding 80 degrees Cent., until it is reduced to two-thirds of its original bulk. The greater the reduction the better the zoghourt. It should never, however, be reduced by simmering below half of its bulk. To assist evaporation it is stirred with a ladle all the time it is cooking.

As soon as the reduction is complete, the milk is poured into bowls varying in capacity as required, and

set aside to cool, till it reaches a temperature of 55 degrees Cent. At that moment a small quantity of zoghourt made on the previous day, or the day before that, is introduced, in a proportion of about two cubic centimetres per litre—that is to say, a coffee-spoonful per large bowl. The proportion, moreover, depends upon its strength, and, if it is used in large or even small quantities, the complete coagulation of the milk ought to take place in five hours.

The mixture of the ferment with the milk is effected by taking the clotted milk of the previous day and adding it to a small quantity of the reduced milk taken from the bowl. The mixture is then introduced into the milk—without disturbing the surface, on which cream has already formed—by means of a syringe or a tube. As soon as the mixture is effected the bowl is covered with a woollen cloth, so as to keep the temperature about 55 degrees Cent. for five hours. At the end of that time the milk will be found clotted. The cloth is removed, and the bowl placed in a cool place until it is quite cold, that is to say in three or four hours.

The zoghourt is now ready for consumption. It tastes sweet or sour according as the leavening substance is sweet or acid. There are thus two sorts of zoghourt, each prepared with a different ferment. The sweet zoghourt becomes sour by lapse of time as the sugar in the milk turns acid; but such acidity only occurs in zoghourt prepared with sour yeast. It would be interesting to investigate and ascertain which of the two bacilli which coagulates the milk turns it sometimes sweet and sometimes acid. The sour zoghourt is generally preferred to the sweet. It can be eaten either with or without sugar.

As may be seen, a small portion of the zoghourt (generally taken from the bottom of the bowl)

should be reserved to serve as ferment. In Turkey, when a family has none, it is begged from the neighbors. But to obtain the ferment in a place where zoghourt has not been made, the mode of procedure is as follows: Clot natural milk at a temperature of 30 degrees Cent.; keep it till it becomes sour and then skim it. The cream will serve for ferment for the first zoghourt, the making of which will require a somewhat longer time than usual.

There is another manner of consuming zoghourt; it is put into a linen bag and hung up to strain off all the buttermilk. At the end of two or three hours only the curd remains, stiff enough to resemble skim cheese. It is generally sour and is called *Torba zoghourt* (deriv.: *Torba*, sack). It is eaten with sugar or honey, according to taste. It can be forwarded by post and must be dipped in milk on reaching its destination.

The ordinary zoghourt is eaten either alone or with any other kind of food—with fried aubergines pumpkins, strawberries, etc. It is in every case a wholesome, nourishing food—more nourishing than milk and especially suitable to those who are recommended a milk diet.

Zoghourt, which is a perfect food, is at the same time an excellent supplement to milk from a therapeutic point of view. It is a strong diuretic and slightly purgative, owing to the sugar of the milk which it contains; hence, its beneficial action in dropsy. When it is allowed to over-ferment it becomes—owing to the presence of a small quantity of carbonic acid—a slight stimulant to the mucous membranes of the stomach, as well as a sedative in the case of gastric intolerance.

Its great quality, which renders it superior to milk as a medicine, consists in its exquisite taste, so that it never causes repulsion when it is

well prepared. As already stated, the taste, which is fresh and pleasant, varies according to the method of making, either being slightly piquant.

"When one has before one's eyes," said Dr. Tulbendpan in a lecture to the Medical Society of Angers, at which he communicated the infor-

mation given above, "the enormous number of persons who succumb to uræmic or other disease because the taste of milk has become insupportable, we can realize what a powerful thereapeutic agent zoghourt may become in the hands of the physician."—*Forwarded by C. H. Shepard, M.D.*

JACOB KINNEY AT NINETY YEARS OF AGE MARRIES THE SEVENTH TIME.

Spry Nonagenarian, Father of Forty-Four Children, Weds a Widow of Sixty Summers.

A Richmond, Va., Paper of March 7th Vouches for the Following Statement.

Ninety years old, six times married, and the father of forty-four children, with grandchildren galore, Jacob Kinney, of Henrico County, to-day secured a license to take a seventh bride. The woman of his

choice is Ann Green, a widow, who admits having passed the sixtieth mile-post.

The old man has been a widower for some time. He says now that he feels the need of a helpmate, although he is as spry as he was twenty years ago, and is able to do considerable work on his farm.

A CURE FOR OLD AGE.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner of New York City, has an article in the New York *Tribune's* Sunday Magazine of Oct. 15th on "Cure for Old Age," in which he announces six rules for obtaining long life which are of so much value we give them place in the Science of Health, as follows:

I. PROPER EATING.—This is the first, the most important, of all hygienic rules, just as improper eating is the most widespread cause of disease and premature old age. Probably all of us eat too much, and many times too much, the members of Beefsteak Clubs being not the only offenders. That a locomotive will not work with too much coal or an automobile with too much gasoline men can understand. They should also be able to understand

that the body cannot work properly with an excess of food. It cannot handle the excess. A tremendous waste of vital energy occurs with all large eaters, simply in the body's getting rid of the excess. This excess poisons us. Food which is not assimilated because it is not needed decays and becomes poisonous. The body does its best to overcome these poisons, and tires the man out by its efforts. When it cannot overcome them, these toxic elements store as unhealthy deposits in the walls of the arteries. Sooner or later they set up disease; in all cases they harden and destroy the usefulness of the arterial coats upon whose normal condition health and long life depend.

Now, there are many reasonable people who are not only willing but

eager to eat properly, but they do not know how. They will say that they cannot measure their food for themselves nor for their children, because they do not know the proper quantities. Until more specific regulations can be found for them they will be greatly assisted by two broad rules.

EAT SLOWLY.—The first of these is "Eat Slowly." If a man eats rapidly he may eat twice or three times as much as he needs. If he eats slowly he cannot do this. The reason is that with slow eating the sense of repletion makes itself felt when repletion is reached. He cannot eat any more, because he does not want any more. His appetite being satisfied, food has lost its attraction. In eating rapidly, however, the excitement and the enjoyment and the haste prevent the state of repletion from being observed. In its place he is checked only by distention. In the former, repletion, his after-state will be one of content, comfort and activity. In the latter, the state is one of sleepiness, fatigue, and discomfort. From the standpoint of happiness and usefulness alone, to say nothing of health, no better rule can be followed by any man than "Eat Slowly."

DESSERT.—The second rule is as to dessert, the custom of tempting the appetite, after repletion is reached, to further indulgence. After a hearty dinner, pudding, pies and all other sugary compounds cost every one who eats them far more in comfort and pleasure than the pleasure which he receives. They are the most ingenious and most effective causes of general overeating. Sugar is rather a serious matter, dietetically speaking. According to the experiments of the Italian Government sugar contains and furn-

ishes to the body two and a half times as much energy as any other food known. Upon these results the British Government used chocolate for its troops in the Boer War, and the Japanese greatly developed the principle in the use of a chocolate preparation in their recent war.

Imagine, then, the strain put on the body by sugary preparations after a hearty meal, a mass of food and concentrated energy that is not needed, particularly by people leading sedentary lives who have no means of burning up the excess of food in healthy exercise. Sugar is an excellent thing in itself; but it might be much better if the dinner began with sweetmeats, in the Chinese fashion. In all cases where the dessert is heavy the dinner should be light and the relation between the two intelligently considered.

A further rule of value may be gathered from the fact that about eighty-five per cent. of the food, taken in normal quantity, is used up in maintaining the heat of the body. In summer, when the heat of our environment nearly approaches the heat of the body, something like eighty-five per cent. less of food is necessary. These figures cannot be laid down exactly for all persons, but the fact suggests its own course of action.

II.—PROPER ELIMINATION.—If the surplus steam of an engine was not allowed to escape and the ashes were not removed, its action would soon cease. The body is simply, in one aspect, an automatic food-consuming and waste-eliminating machine. The organs of elimination should be looked to, watched and maintained in regular daily action at least as carefully as the millionaire watches his automobile in these respects. Regularity is of the highest importance.

(To be Continued.)

General Porter.

A NEAR VIEW OF THE MAN AND HIS CHARACTER.

By J. A. FOWLER.

President McKinley once said of General Horace Porter that "he can match the French in all the grace of speech, wit and courtesy, which are so valuable in diplomatic and social life." Few men sent to France from this country have filled their mission with such eminent success as General Porter, and we wish to emphasize McKinley's tribute to the subject of our sketch by pointing out how he filled his position so completely.



Photo by Rockwood.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

(1) Stability. 2) Resolution. (3) Observation. (4) Longevity. (5) Wit. (6) Adaptability. (7) Sympathy.
(8) Tact. (9) Language. (10) Positiveness. (11) Intuition.

In the selection of foreign ambassadors great discernment is necessary in recognizing the fitness of each man to the country to which he is sent, and General Porter, through his diplomatic ability, his linguistic talent, and his ready wit, which are noticeable factors in his character and show in the development of his large Language, Wit, Secretiveness and Imitation, has been able to do what few men have accomplished.

We see in him a man of unusual strength of purpose. He is constitutionally tough and wiry, and his head and features betoken resolution which we see (1) in the well proportioned chin, (2) the nose, (3) the orbital arch, and in the perceptive faculties which are actively developed. These take a far-sighted glance of all practical subjects. Nothing escapes him. He is a man who is sure of his game before he fires his first shot. He never wastes his ammunition nor throws away his energy, strength or words on useless subjects. He knows what he is about and has the tact to use his knowledge with economic discretion.

His head is broad in the anterior lobe, making his forehead square rather than high. All practical leaders of men who have been known for their quick insight into the comprehensive affairs of life, such as (1) President Roosevelt, (2) Admiral Dewey, (3) General Tracey, have had a similar cast of head, while our literary imaginative, highly polished and philosophic leaders, like McKinley, as a politician, Herbert Spencer, as a writer, and the Rev. F. B. Meyer, as a preacher, have a higher forehead and a less prominent brow or arch over the eye.

In General Porter's head there is considerable breadth above and behind the ear which has given him courage to act, speak and work in a forcible way. He shows prudence without fear; hence he would rather be connected with a large

concern, a difficult enterprise and a masterly piece of work than with that which can be easily overcome or requires no test of courage to accomplish, conquer or surmount.

Constitutionally speaking he is made of wrought iron, but possesses—singularly enough—the polish of cast iron. He has the pluck of a hundred men and the sympathy of double that number. In this union of his character he combines the strength of his father and the tenderness of his mother. There are comparatively few men who have been better able to use their powers to a good account than he.

Like Abraham Lincoln, he has through his humor, resisted encroachments that another person, with less tact and insight would not have been able to do.

The outer corner of his forehead (5) is noticeably active and represents his Mirthfulness, and when this faculty works with his Comparison and Combativeness it gives him a keen appreciation for repartee, eloquence and appropriate illustration.

He possesses the Motive-Mental Temperament which shows in his broad shoulders, square chin, broad nose, long ear, high cheek bones, and his perceptive and executive faculties. He must have inherited some of his grandfather Porter's fire, nerve and military spirit.

It is not strange that General Grant should have selected him as Military Secretary, and that he should have become one of that general's close trusty and confidential friends and advisers. General Grant himself had a similar cast of intellect, and had General Porter been placed in a similar position to that of Grant he would have served the Union with similar ability.

His knowledge of military matter, courage and pleasing manners, ready tact, executive ability and tireless energies were characteristics which combined to make him a most efficient Secretary, and every office he has filled

since then he has honored with the dignity of being a brilliant soldier, an able lawyer, a distinguished writer, and a fluent speaker.

Now that General Porter has returned to this country we know that he will still manifest the same earnestness of purpose that he has always shown.

Prize Offers and Awards.

The prize for the March competition has been awarded to Mrs. Co-burn, North Water Gap, Pa., for her description of the four men whose pictures we gave in the January number.

For April the competition is for the best ideas on improving the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. One month's entire contents table must be given, also the names of suggested articles for other numbers.

For May the competition is for the best article on "How to Improve the Memory and Cultivate Eventuality."

For June the competition is for the best account of any Biblical incident illustrating Phrenology.

For July the competition is for the best article on "Scientific Marriage" (with advice on the same).

The competition for August is for the best article on "How to Cultivate Self-Esteem." The suggestion has been forwarded by Geo. T. Byland, Class of '98.

The prize winners will be given a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL or one of the following books: "Self-Culture and Perfection of Character," by O. S. Fowler; "A Manual of Mental Science for Teachers and Students," by J. A. Fowler; "The Principles of Physiology," by Andrew Combe, M.D.; "Marriage," by L. N. Fowler; "Memory and Intellectual Improvement," by O. S. Fowler; "Man in Genesis and Geology," by Joseph P. Thompson, D.D.

Competitions should be written on one side of the paper only and in ink, and sent in before or on the first of each month.

Mr. Benedict Lust, The Editor of "The Naturopath."

The American Institute of Phrenology.

The fourth meeting of the season in connection with the above Institute was held on February 6th, when Mr. Benedict Lust gave an interesting lecture on "The Kneipp System, or Naturopathy." He followed the eloquent appreciation of Dudley Field Malone, upon the life and work of Patrick Henry, and said on commencing his lecture that he thought Patrick Henry must have had a great constitution, and that in every period of the history of this country we have found that the right man has stood up as an apostle to

give utterance to great truths. Having a fine organization, Patrick Henry was backed up in his principles by his vitality and health.

All through his address Mr. Lust expressed his own strong personality. Being a foreigner and having a German accent, he expressed his views in a straight-from-the-shoulder way, and thus kept his audience in perfect good humor all through his remarks; in fact, they were often convulsed with laughter over the cool, audacious advice that he offered and the comparisons he drew

between what ought to be, and what is. He said it had become a public fad to have operations and several doctors. "A man cannot live, die or be buried as he wants to; he cannot be buried without a coroner's certificate, and a coroner's certificate must be obtained through a physician or by a post-mortem examination. This is worse than English taxation." It will be readily seen that Mr. Lust is a man who stands



MR. BENEDICT LUST.

for natural habits. "But," said he, "people do not want to follow natural laws. The making of money by fast methods is against natural laws. As for fresh air, there is none of it in New York; and if there was, men have no time to breathe it. We need more Patrick Henry's to create a revolution," he declared, "to make people take care of their bodies and use their brains aright." He said that "in Germany there are many more parks that are the lungs of the cities than here. In Germany the press helps to increase the interest in health measures; in this country patent medicines fatten the

receipts of the papers. In Germany there are eighty-nine societies to take up the study of Nature-Cure, and the simple life is studied much more than it is in this country."

Mr. Lust speaks with the force of conviction. The Vital and Motive elements are strongly combined in his nature. His quality is fine, which shows itself in the delicate texture of the skin and hair, and the Vital elements manifest themselves quite distinctly in his rather round but firm chin, small but well-shaped ears, full but well-set features. The Motive in the dark eyes, square forehead, high head, practical brow, conscientious bearing, ample chest, square shoulders and firm muscles. He is the picture of health, and lives up to and practices the views that he preaches. He therefore has influence over others, and people feel convinced that what he is telling them is true to nature, although his views may be rather extreme, and should be carried out and lived up to if health is to be the prime factor in life. He speaks with the air of authority, and consequently he will always have a willing audience to listen to his ideas.

At the close of the meeting, Dr. Brandenburg made some profitable remarks concerning the points which had been given by the speaker whom he had known for many years. As a physiologist he had had considerable experience, and as a lecturer on Hygiene he had studied the subject of Therapeutics from A to Z. He added some advice concerning the kind of baths different temperaments should indulge in and the way they should be taken.

Before the lecture, two examinations of a lady and gentleman were made by Miss J. A. Fowler; both were interesting and representative characters. At the close of the meeting opportunity was given for some examination of the busts and museum.

A Burglar's Brain.

Study of Edward Dunlap's Remarkable Mental Traits May Solve Criminal Problems.

Professors in Wister Institute Plan Deep Investigation of the Convict's Brain, Which Shows Great Differences from Others.

(Special Dispatch to the *New York Herald*.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Saturday, March 3d.—Edward Dunlap, reformed burglar, was right in his estimate of his brain, which has proved the most extraordinary ever examined by scientists at Wister Institute.

Dunlap was a remarkable criminal. He displayed great mental vigor and willed his brain to science, declaring that he felt certain his brain would be found to be unusual and that the study of it might enable science to suggest a way to combat criminal instincts in other men.

Announcement was made to-day that there are inexplicable features in Dunlap's brain that render it unique. That is all science can say at present. Dunlap's brain is different. It has aroused great speculation among the scientists, but none as yet ventures the slightest suggestion of its meaning. The solution will require years of study and years of comparison of this organ with others.

"Dunlap's brain is in many respects, the most remarkable specimen we have ever had here to examine," said the doctor in charge of the Institute. "Hundreds of brains, even of notable men, offer little or nothing to distinguish them from the average, but strangely enough Dunlap's brain, which has just been examined, bears out his belief expressed before he died that it was unusual.

"In no other brain we have ever seen here have the fissures been so wide and deep and strangely marked. What does this mean? I cannot say. It may mean nothing. It may be full of meaning. But the fact that the brain is different remains and is interesting to us in view of Dunlap's announced conviction that in it might be found the key to his long criminal life.

This is interesting, particularly at this time, when the institute has just been chosen as the Central Institute for Inter-academic Brain Research in the United States. Science has at last awakened to the necessity for brain study, and it is safe to say there is no subject of anatomy which is so little understood.

"Since this announcement there has been a great awakening of interest in the subject. It seems likely that we shall have practically an unlimited number of brains here at our disposal."

The above article is gratifying in as much as it is the fulfilment of long years of agitation on the question of Brain research, made by Phrenologists. But still very little will be done in ascertaining the true character of Dunlap, unless some of the researches of Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, the Fowlers, Sizer and Drayton are brought forward. Of course the examination of the fissures, the depth of the convolutions, etc., may prove something, but the width of the basilar brain as compared with other brains, the height of the brain as compared with the height of other brains, and the length may add something even more pertinent in explaining the man's character than the mere fissures. The paper says, "the solution will require years of study and years of comparison of

this organ with others," that is so, but we trust that the Institute will be willing to use the experiments

that have already been made, as stepping stones toward further light in this respect.

A Study of Heads and Faces.

In a recent New York paper, namely the *New York Journal*, the following remarkable picture appeared, which we leave our readers to dissect for themselves. In the

not like this man, he is coarse and brutal." Of the second she said: "Neither do I like this one, he is cold and cruel." Of the third one she said: "This type I like, he is fatherly and sympathetic." Of the

"I WANT ONLY JUSTICE," CLAICHE GIRL SAYS.



trial of Berthe Claiche, she is reported to have said, "I only want justice," and in choosing her jury she selected her jurors with considerable discernment of character. Of the first subject she said: "I do

fourth one she remarked: "I also like this one, his is an honest, kind face." And so she went on expressing an opinion concerning every juror, which showed her to be a shrewd discerner of character.

Health and Character.

Report of the American Institute of Phrenology.

A highly enthusiastic meeting was convened on March 6th (Tuesday) to hear Dr. E. B. Foote lecture on "Health and Character; How United," and Maurice Warner, the gifted musician. The meeting was an auspicious one among the many interesting gatherings of the Institute. The chair was taken by the Rev. Thos. A. Hyde, and after his remarks Miss Fowler made two phrenological examinations. Dr. Foote and Mrs. Trautman were se-

lected from the audience, because they represented different types of character. Dr. Foote, Miss Fowler said, possessed a high degree of the Mental Temperament, with hardly enough of the Vital elements to give physical stamina and vitality for all the work that his brain was inclined to do. He was constantly generating new ideas, planning out new fields of work, dipping into scientific facts that bore upon the issue of things that concerned mankind, and therefore he needed a giant body to support and sustain the activity

of his brain. He would be liable, she said, to burn the midnight oil, and remarked that she thought his wife must have often to remind him that he had a physical organization that needed thought and consideration. The dinner-bell was no sign that he was ready to put down his pen and obey its call. Miss Fowler asked his wife, Mrs. Dr. Foote, if her husband did not pay more attention to his brain than his body. To which she replied, "always."

The lady who was examined was of the executive type. She inherited a fine constitution, was large in build, solid and substantial, and well capable of taking upon herself responsibilities in life. She was told, among other things, that she had executive ability, organizing power, and a very industrious mind; that she would organize work for other people and be able to set fifty people to work; that she was very intuitive, and had good recuperative power; that her sympathies were strong and as a nurse in watching over the sick, or as a physician in giving advice, she could be equally helpful. When asked if she was engaged in any executive work, she said, "Yes, all day long." Although she had never seen Miss Fowler before, she had told her things which would seem as though she had known her all her life.

In introducing Maurice Warner, the wonderful little musician, Mr. Hyde referred to the musical talent that this boy evidently possessed, and mentioned the organs of Time and Tune, Ideality and Calculation which were specially large, and referred to the arguments he had had at Harvard when sustaining the theory that there was an organ for Oratory as well as for Music. He said that children were great proofs of Phrenology, and if we were to go into the schools we would find much confirmatory evidence of the Science. He was glad we had such

a highly gifted lad to play for us that evening. Maurice Warner then played from memory the "Fourth Grand Concerto in D minor," by Vieuxtemps, also a "Nocturne," by Chopin, and "Hejre Kati," by Hubay, and was accompanied by Mrs. Banner, the wife of Mr. Michael Banner, the celebrated teacher of New York City. His playing was an intellectual treat; and as the Hall of the Institute was full to its utmost limit by this time, his playing was received with great enthusiasm.

Dr. Foote was then called upon to give his address. He handled his subject with great skill and gave to his audience some well thought out ideas. He said what we were all crying for was good health and good character; that no argument was needed to show their utility. They are the summum bonum devoutly to be wished, which no one could deny. While the theories of theologists he did not pretend to know much about and the cosmic and psychic science problems were too deep for him, yet the practical, pressing, utilitarian problems are what interested him most, and it was these problems that he wished to speak upon.

So full of points was the subject that the lecturer found it difficult to draw the line and close the subject. On doing so, however, the chairman remarked on rising, that they would be glad to have Dr. Foote come some other time and give them the remainder of his notes and state the principles upon which these many valuable facts had been based, and propose a workable propaganda. He was sure that all had listened to the valuable lecture with great interest. Maurice Warner then completed his programme, the "Nocturne" being played in a most beautiful and artistic way; while the last selection namely "Hejre Kati," by Hubay, was bright and joyous. It was quite interesting to see the play of emotion on the boy's face as he played these two different pieces.

Continued on Page 132.

THE Phrenological Journal

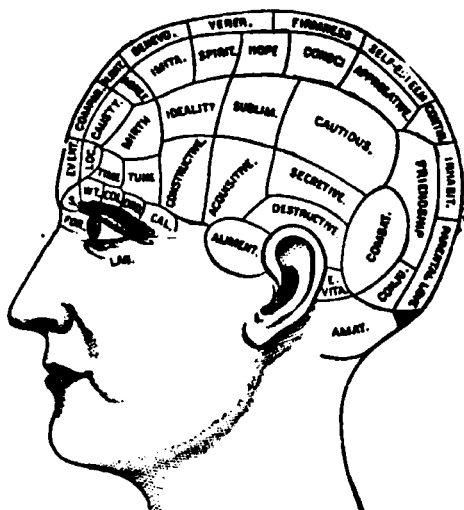
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, APRIL, 1906.

"There is one mind common to all individual men. Every man is an inlet to the same and to all of the same. Let a man then know his worth."

EMERSON.

SPRING

The wild winds through the leafless trees
Are harbingers of birds and bees;
The tempest's breath, the moan, the sigh,
Foretell of gentle breezes nigh.
The mantle now so closely borne,
And over Nature's jewels worn,
Will soon be cast aside, and bring
To vision brightest hues of Spring.

S. E. Baker.

A LARGE BRAIN DOES NOT PROVE INTELLECTUAL POWER.

Two of the most eminent anthropologists of Germany, Professors Loewenfeld and Eyerich, have been examining into the prevailing belief that a large skull and a heavy brain are indications of superior intellectual power, and find absolutely nothing in support of this tradition. They have based their investigations on careful studies of 935 soldiers of the ordinary class; 300 one-year volunteers, gentlemen's sons of superior education; 312 pupils of national schools, and 207 examinations of brains of the dead. There were

weakly endowed natures with fine brain capacity; on the other hand, some of the brightest of the one-year volunteers had heads rather less than the normal size. No matter what way they went to work to get results in favor of their earlier impressions, they were confronted with defeat. No such rule can be said to exist. It is as irregular and as unscientific to say that a big-brained or big-headed man is intellectual as to say that he is tall or short or addicted to any particular habit.—*Modern Society*.

The above statement is what Phrenologists have endorsed repeatedly, and only where size is accompanied

by a fine quality of organization have they indicated that size gave power. Physiologists who have not studied the localization theory, do not realize that the topographical areas of the brain are of much more importance than the size of a brain. It is where the brain is developed, whether anteriorly, posteriorly, superiorly, or inferiorly, that concerns a psychological and phrenological examiner.

THE STUDY OF PHRENOLOGY BY CLASS WORK AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

There are three methods of imparting phrenological knowledge by personal work. One is through classes in various localities, another is through the A. P. I. Institute; the third is by private instruction. All sources of study are preparatory for the more extended Institute work in the autumn, when both the principles and the art of character reading are fully explained and demonstrated. When persons can give their time to a lesson a week, the advantage of appealing direct to the teacher is a benefit, though in the lessons by mail, the same privilege is granted, but, of course, on a slower basis.

THE "STRAIGHT-EDGE" INDUSTRIES.

To help a man to help himself is a far greater and more praiseworthy effort than to bestow a library, and what we have heard of the "straight-edge" industries proves to us that we have among us men who have grasped at the right principle of things. As a rule, people do not want charity, but practical help. A few persons, however, will always be willing to lean upon the efforts of

others. But able-bodied men and women prefer to support themselves, and the industries known as the "Straight-Edge" supply a long-felt need. Right in the heart of New York City a school of methods exists for the study of the highest art—that of friendly co-operation. For several years a few persons have been working to establish the above-named school, and it is worthy of the support of all right-thinking men and women. The location of the Straight-Edge Industries is No. 1 Abingdon Square, on the corner of Bank Street, Greenwich Village. The Eighth Avenue trolley car passes the door. Connected with the industries is a restaurant, bakery, pure-food laboratory, printing establishment, play workroom for children, a hall for public gatherings, classes and lectures, and three floors of living rooms for workers and others. The Straight-Edge Industries have been partly equipped by workers and partly by interested friends. These industries are held in trust for the free use of co-operative workers by a school of methods which consists of persons who are studying by practical and experimental methods how to translate business into terms of human brotherhood. The investigators point out that two thousand five hundred dollars spent for meals, lodgings, salaries, rent, and other expenses of organized or unorganized charity, will support five thousand men and women in idleness for one day; whereas two thousand five hundred dollars spent to equip the Straight-Edge Industries has afforded a hundred and fifty persons a chance to work and earn their living, six months each on an average, equivalent to a day's work for thirty thousand people. One of the points of the practical creed of the members of this colony is, "there is no orthodoxy but the orthodoxy of loving our neighbors as ourselves, and doing unto

them all things whatsoever we would that they should do unto us." Any information required by our readers

on this important work we shall be happy to supply, or inquirers can write direct to the above address.

REVIEWS.

How to Be Healthy, Wealthy and Wise. By A. T. Story. L. N. Fowler & Co., Imperial Buildings, London, Eng., and Fowler & Wells Co., New York. The writer of this little booklet takes up the question of health and what it means, the feeding of children, happiness the desire of all, youthful smoking, exercise in the open air, the secret of longevity, apples for health, the misery of the millionaire, among other thoughts, and writes interestingly upon each. So many books nowadays are written upon health that it is very difficult to find a writer bringing forward any new ideas, but the compilation of the best literature upon health and the combining in one volume of much research which saves the reader's time is what helps to sell many booklets on this subject to-day. The writer of the above-named book is not unknown to phrenological readers, and those who have read his other literary works will be glad that he has ventured upon a new series. As every one is asking for something new, and we cannot have too many books on this valuable subject of health, we believe that the writer will be gratified by the distribution and ready sale of his latest publication. Price, 20 cents.

Taber's Family Medical Encyclopedia. Edited by C. W. Taber, Chicago; Assistant Editor, Nicolas Senn, M.D. This little book is intended to furnish the layman with a more or less comprehensive knowledge of the thousands of medical words and subjects in general use by the profession. It does not pre-

tend to be a "family doctor," but there is room for a work of this kind; in fact, its use is invaluable. It supplies the family with really pertinent facts regarding the structure and functions of the human body. It also gives various diseases that are liable to affect the various organs and parts of the body. It also provides the family with a means of discriminating between various symptoms so that it may be known when a physician's aid is imperative. It also furnishes the diatetic and hygienic treatment for all diseases of vital import, together with many suggestions for assisting the nurse or physician, and fifthly, it gives an extended list of poisons and antidotes and the symptoms and treatment of each. It is useful in emergencies and will prove of untold value to many a household. The departments devoted to accidents and "first-aid" treatment will also prove to be extremely useful. It contains a great deal of valuable information relative to nearly every subject embraced by the term "medical science," and current literature often contains medical terms which the layman knows nothing about; words and terms not found in the average English dictionary. The book is furnished with valuable charts, tables and cross-index for special subjects, and pages are left for prescriptions and medical recipes. It combines the important features of a medical dictionary and encyclopedia, and is, in fact, an epitome of general medical information. We have no doubt about its being appreciated by the general public wherever it is introduced.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Iris Nichols, Eng.—This child has a capital memory and is very observant; she is precocious and will manifest more than average intelligence for her years. She will display an enquiring mind and will be quick to learn, always taking a lively interest in her surroundings. She will be very self-reliant and resolute in purpose, quite active and energetic, also loving and sympathetic.

Keep her a little girl as long as possible and do not be in a hurry to tax her young mind with school lessons. When older she should have the opportunity of learning music.

When she reaches maturity, she will give a good account of herself and will aspire to a position where she can have responsibility.

H. Pinchbeck, Lincoln, Eng.—Possesses an active temperament, intelligence and a self-reliant disposition. He is fully alive to what is going on in his surroundings, and will take an interest in affairs generally. There is much decisiveness in his character, also versatility, with an occasional display of impulsiveness.

See that he completes what he commences; more application will be to his advantage; he is an affectionate boy, very sympathetic, and can talk well, his general memory is good. By the aid of constant perseverance he will make a good scholar, and eventually will succeed where his quick perception and constructive abilities will be called into exercise, either in mechanical work or commerce. The necessity of application must be impressed upon him.

J. Smith, Darwen, Eng.—This boy possesses much strength and solidity of character; he is firm and reliable, trustworthy and respectful; he will learn his school lessons with comparative ease, particularly by the

aid of individual tuition, for he likes to have a reason for everything and will evince an enquiring mind.

He has ability for drawing and will take an interest in mechanical work and will be skilful in it.

We advise his education should be directed along Scientific and Technical lines, and when his age permits apprentice him to a trade.

He is social and affable, responsive to good influences and will take his own part well among his competitors.

He has inherited strong moral tendencies and a good constitution.

HEALTH AND CHARACTER.

Continued from Page 128.

Mr. Piercy then gave out the notices for the future meetings, saying that Dr. Robert Walter, of Wernersville, would lecture on "The Constitution of Man, or the Philosophy of Phrenology in Connection with Science and Health," on April the 3d. He was sure that Dr. Walter was too well known and had been too well received at the Institute on previous occasions to need more than a brief announcement to secure for him a large and appreciative audience. A musical quartette was also expected to give some music on the same evening, and it should be borne in mind that the Phrenological Examinations which were generally given at the close would precede the lecture and would be given promptly at 8 o'clock.

A fuller report will appear next month.

The Wednesday Morning Lenten Talks arranged by Miss Fowler on "Character in Personality" would be given during the month, to which ladies and gentlemen were invited, particulars of which could be obtained from the printed programs. A class for earnest, busy men and

women would commence its first lesson on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, particulars of which could be obtained at the close.

A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and musician by Miss Fowler and the meeting was brought to a close. She suggested that each one present should read the sketch of Maurice Warner in the March Journal, which also contained the line of ancestry of the boy for many generations and proved conclusively the arguments of the lecturer.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Fowler Institute holds its usual monthly students' meeting at Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E. C., under the able presidency of Mr. D. T. Elliott. Discussions of a highly beneficial character pertaining to Phrenology are the order of the programme.

At the Monthly Meeting of the students of the Fowler Institute, held on February 28, a pleasant evening was spent in discussing the mental requirements of the mechanic. The subject was introduced by Mr. A. Dayes, F.F.P.I., who read an interesting paper, which will be given in a future number of the Journal. Mr. D. T. Elliott occupied the chair. On going to press, we have received the sad intelligence that the wife of one of our graduates in London, a member of the Fowler Institute, has passed away. It will be remembered that Mr. T. J. Desai, Barrister-at-Law, has taken quite an interest in the phrenological work and that he has given considerable time to literature. He sends us a poem he has just written on the death of his wife.

Mrs. Desai was born in 1874. We extend to Mr. Desai our sincere sympathy in his bereavement.

Professor Taylor, F.F.P.I., of Morecambe, England, is now lecturing at the Y. M. C. A., in Belfast, on Phrenology, one subject being "What to do for our Boys and Girls."

On March 7th Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald gave a lecture on "The Differences in the Cranium and Cerebral Developments of Men and Women" before the Senior Class of Bennett Medical College, Bishop Fallows presiding. The lecture was greatly appreciated. Another will be given soon on "Muscular Stability and its Relation to Moral and Mental Progress."

BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED.

The Monthly Meeting for February was of a social character and proved to be one of the most successful yet held. The purely phrenological items were supplied by Mr. George Hart-Cox, Mr. A. Hubert, Mr. James Webb, the President (Mr. J. M. Severn) and Mr. T. Timson; whilst some excellent musical contributions were given by Miss J. Ticehurst, Master C. Windish (whose head was afterwards examined publicly), Miss Jessie Sarna and Mr. C. Morgan. The President occupied the chair, and the Hon. Sec. Mr. Warren announced that thirty-three new members had joined the society since the beginning of the present year, and he was certain from the tone of things around that a wider interest than ever was being taken in Phrenology. This society had been working for twenty years and was still vigorous and prospering.

FIELD NOTES.

C. A. Hewes is travelling in the Southwest giving examinations.

D. H. Campbell is lecturing at Sturgeon Falls, Ontario.

Annie M. Dewey is giving examinations in Springfield, Mass.

E. J. O'Brien of Canada is now touring the States and located in Mt. Clements, Mich., lecturing as well as giving readings and doing a good business.

C. W. Tyndall is now in Omaha, Neb.,

R. J. Black, Vinton, Iowa, says: "I have had a fine business this winter, and if nothing happens I will try and pay you a visit next summer in New York."

Dr. W. G. Alexander is touring Canada, and is now at Calgary, Alberta.

Geo. Cozens is still doing business in North Dakota.

Mrs. Viola H. Gilbert has opened a Phrenological office in Asheville, N. C.

Alva A. Tanner is giving examinations at Oakley, Idaho.

V. F. Cooper continues to give examinations at Couer d'Alene, Idaho.

J. W. Billman of Smithville, Ohio, expects soon to give stereopticon lectures on Phrenology.

J. T. Byland, who has been laying off and resting for three years is now preparing to start out again in the lecture field.

MISS FOWLER'S TALKS.

Miss Fowler's Talks on Wednesday mornings at eleven o'clock, during February, have been upon character in the face. The salient points of eyes, ears, nose, chins, were given, and blackboard illustrations were used to enforce the speaker's meaning. Instances of each type are also found in the audience of ladies and gentlemen each morning. During the month Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary G. Hay, Mrs. E. J. Dye, Rev. Henry S. Clubb, Mr. H. O. M. Crosby, Rev. Albert B. King, have been guests of honor.

THE LENTEN TALKS.

The Wednesday meetings were upon "Character in Personality," on

"The Science of Dress," "Character in The Walk," in "The Voice," and the "Handshake." These will be more fully reported in our next issue.

The April Talks on Wednesdays—4th, 11th, 18th, 25th—will be upon Character in Handwriting.

A Morning Class has been formed of busy men and women at ten o'clock every Wednesday morning. A shorthand route to character reading is the object.

We can recommend Mrs. Reed as one who has given not a little attention to the study of the Music. Address, Fowler & Wells office.

Subscriptions can still be taken for the Aso-Neith Cochran System of Numbers and Letters, a book that will shortly be published on the Science of Numbers, Names and Life Vibrations. Cloth bound only. Price, \$2.00. Subscription blanks can be obtained from Fowler & Wells Company, 24 East 22d Street, or from 415 West 115th Street, New York City. The book will contain much interesting matter.

Mr. Utley, Class '06 lecturing in Canada has met with satisfactory success.

MY SYMPHONY.

WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING.

To live content with small
Means; to seek
Elegance rather than Luxury;
And Refinement rather than
Fashion; to be Worthy, not
Respectable; and Wealthy,
not Rich; to Study hard,
Think quietly, talk gently,
Act frankly;
to listen to Stars and Birds,
to Babes and Sages, with Open
Heart; to bear all cheerfully, do
all Bravely, await Occasions,
hurry never. In a Word, to let the
Spiritual, unbidden and unconscious
Grow up through the common.
This is to be my Symphony.

NOTES.

THE SYSTEMATIC PRINCIPLES OF
DRAWING.

The systematic principles of drawing the head to reveal character should be studied by all phrenologists, and a series of lessons will be commenced shortly for the benefit of our readers on the above subject by Mr. Frederick Koch. We are sure that this subject will be profitable for all who are interested in this work. Many want to sketch an outline of a head, but do not know how to begin. The work is simple, but one needs to know how to set to work, and this series of articles will reveal many of the points that are not properly understood. We would advise our readers to get their pencils sharpened and be ready for work.

AS THE TWIG IS BENT.

A. B. Brees, Lenawee County, Mich., has illustrated what may be done with a twig after persistent effort. Mr. Brees trained a tree on his old home in Allen County, Ohio, which is but one of many illustrations of the possibilities of tree training. While perhaps of little practical consequence, the fact is an interesting one, and applies with equal force to the development of one's character.

FUTURE ARTICLES.

We have in store many interesting answers to Phrenology, one on "Some Brain Fallacies; or the Size of Head in Relation to Mental Capacity," being an answer to Andrew Wilson, in "Black and White." Another on "The Human Brain, Where Some of Its Powers are Supposed to Reside," being an answer to Dr. E. A. Spitzka, of New York City, in the *New York Tribune Farmer*. Third, "The Relations and Development of Mind and Brain, or the Old and New Phrenology," being an answer to Prof. Elmer Gates in his little work on the above subject. And the "Crow-

bar Case," an answer to the Harvard University Guide, and "Is Phrenology Proven?" an answer to Prof. Henry James in his last work on Psychology.

OBSERVATIONS AND RE-
FLECTIONS.

BY S. HARMER.

Having had the privilege of spending much time during a number of years in a Phrenological office, there were many opportunities for observation and reflection which would apparently be useful as well as interesting to the non-professional mind. The old saying of "Many men, many minds" proved true in regard to those who came for examinations. The question most frequently asked was in reference to occupation, showing that Phrenology was not considered a "fad," but something of real, practical use.

Some persons would make a half apology, saying, "I have no faith in it, but would just like an examination for curiosity." The Professor would gravely answer, "It is not a question of faith—but facts, I tell you just what I see." Many times a doubter would ask for a simple, oral delineation of character, but at the end would request a full written description. Before leaving the office it was not uncommon for the person to say, "Thank you—you have described me as if you had known me all my life, instead of only a half hour." Some would come in, look over the printed circulars of prices and say, "I want to know only one thing; I don't care for a delineation of character nor choice of friends, none of those things. I just want to know what will be my best occupation." Only one thing! As if, under the magic sight and touch of the phrenologist a knob would rise on the scalp and proclaim itself "Lawyer, Doctor, Engineer, Carpenter, Clerk!" As in many other sciences the mind of the laity is not well-informed. One

young man, who was examined, was remarkably well-fitted for clerical work, but his digestive powers were very weak and his general health very poor. It seemed almost impossible to find a suitable occupation for him and throughout the entire written description the question of *health* was uppermost, being considered with every other subject.

A poor, hard-working woman came into the office with her boy, a lad about sixteen, and after a careful phrenological examination, she asked, "What had he better do?" The phrenologist went over the occupations he had mentioned, explaining in simple terms the "why" of it all. The woman asked again, "What had he better do?" Again came the answer, "Paper-hanger, carriage trimmer, etc." "Won't he make a doctor or lawyer?" burst out the poor, fond mother. Phrenology does not give brains. Alas! that there are too many square pegs

in round holes and the reverse! Phrenology helps to put the round pegs in the round holes, etc., and show each subject for what he is best fitted.

One may succeed in any one of a dozen different occupations while another has little choice.

One can work well only in quiet and seclusion while another is fitted to manage hundreds of employees or an army. After an examination a young man asked whether he would make a good telegraph operator. "Yes," said the Professor, "but you will not be contented, you can do very well, but that is not your best occupation." Having set his mind on being an operator, he did become one and in two years he was promoted to a high position with an excellent salary, but was so extremely dissatisfied that he gave it up and became as he had been advised two years previously, a private secretary.

SCIENTIFIC ELOCUTION.

The Faculties Required for this Profession.

By M. TOPE, OF BOWERSTON, OHIO.

Elocution may be defined as the science and art of speaking or orally reading with elegance, variety, energy and ease. The object sought is the correct presentation of thoughts and sentiments which some one has in some manner previously expressed. A great deal of so-called elocution is very poor work, for obvious reasons. And it is not every person who imagines that he or she is a good elocutionist that really is such.

At a thriving college in Ohio, where we were doing quite a business professionally examining the students and others, a certain lady called with some of her friends and had an examination. In summing up her talents for occupation we assigned her a different line from that which she was trying to follow. On

handing her the chart, she surprisedly asked if we knew who she was. We replied in the negative, and asked her name. She said that she was the teacher of elocution in the college. Then we said, "I cannot help it, Miss —; but your qualifications are better for other kinds of work, as you will find by trying." To be satisfied about this, we wrote at once to Prof. Nelson Sizer of New York, and asked him to state briefly the qualities required for an elocutionist, which he did, and corroborated our own views. The lady had, however, several natural endowments that were all right, as good lung power and a concentration of mind which would give a moderate degree of success in a number of things that she might set herself to do. But she was not by

any means a natural-born elocutionist.

This account not only confirms our previous statements, but illustrates how people generally make mistakes and get into wrong lines of effort, and it shows how necessary it is that young folks should be carefully directed into proper channels.

To excel in elocutionary art there are, therefore, two things that are absolutely essential: 1st, Requisite natural qualities: 2d, A thoroughly practical knowledge of the principles and laws of expression. The propriety and importance of considering the subject phrenologically, then, must be apparent; as it will not only give the right constitutional adaptation, but by an analysis of the mental faculties it will show what intonations, gestures, movements, looks, etc., express these faculties, individually and collectively. Nothing but Phrenology, carried out in detail, can ever place elocution on the scientific, sensible, correct and attractive basis of *Human Nature*, with all its variety of mental processes in intellections, affections, passions and foibles, and trace these activities or outworkings to their specific and primary sources.

Elocutionists should have a Vital-Mental Temperament, to give the necessary ardor and enthusiasm to enlist the feelings of hearers. The lung capacity should be ample, and the voice good. A little squeaky-voiced elocutionist would tire any audience.

The faculties of Self-Esteem and Approbativeness should be strong, to give self-confidence and a desire to please. Human Nature and Imitation should be well developed, to enable them to mimic and impart the lifelike to their efforts. A full or prominent eye is by all means necessary, for a ready command of words and appropriate delivery. Eventuality is essential, for a trusty memory of events. While the Social faculties and Ideality, Tune, Individuality and Mirthfulness need not

be above the average. With a combination similar to this, a person, male or female, can be a successful elocutionist, and might well adopt the profession if they can manage to make enough money out of it.

The chief principles and graces of elocution to be studied and practiced are: Pronunciation, Emphasis, Inflection, Pitch, Force, Rate, Quality, Pauses and Gesture.

Particular stress should be put upon clear articulation. It adds ornament to speaking, spelling, reading and conversation; and much improvement would be given to singing, only another form of expression, if singers would learn to articulate their words more distinctly. Teachers should pay more attention to this in teaching reading, spelling and speeches. Give drills on the elementary sounds and words.

The fidelity with which inflections or intonations correspond with mental operations and specific faculties is astonishing to a practical ear. The loves, disappointments, scolds, the amiable, gross, refined, half-witted, religious, etc., can all be told, though unseen. Some faculties shorten, others lengthen, these tones. Combateness and Mirthfulness cut them off short, but in different manners—the one falling, the other rising. Destructiveness gives a coarse, grating, or guttural sound, while Ideality polishes and elevates. Love “vanishes” the voice, and the affections generally lengthen the intonations. Veneration solemnizes them, and Causality imparts weight to the words; and so on, every faculty, in its very degree of excitation, being reported faithfully in the vocal enunciations. Understanding this, affords a redoubled pleasure to the hearer.

But time and space forbid further discussion. We know of no better treatise on this subject than the old series of McGuffey's School Readers, and Hyde's “Elocution and Oratory,” to which the reader is referred.

Sense and Nonsense.

THE FALL OF THE LILIES.

In the sweet of the early morning,
Just after the first bird-call,
I looked out at my golden lilies
Just in time to see them fall;
For the reaper had entered early,
And his stroke was swift and sure,
Neither spared he a golden lily
Just because its heart was pure;
Prostrate, they one and all together
Bowed them down before the sun,
And swathed with the common grasses,
They died as the grass had done.

And the buds which had never blossomed?
They were leveled with the rest—
Cut down ere the best within them
Could be yielded or expressed.
But what may be in the purpose
Which must hide behind it all;
What it means to the golden lilies,
Or to Nations when *they* fall,
It is He of the endless ages,
Who sees them arise—then die—
He only of all the universe,
Knows the Wherefore, and the Why.

ANNA J. GRANNISS.

BORN FOR A LAWYER.

Why His Mother Recommended Him
to Colonel Ingersoll.

Among the stories which Colonel Bob Ingersoll delighted to tell was the following, says the writer of "America's Most Popular Men:—

While studying law with a firm out west the colonel found himself alone in the office one day. He was interrupted by the entrance of a raw-boned, sharp-featured countrywoman, who ambled into the room leading a freckle-faced, watery-eyed ten-year-old boy by the hand.

"Air you the lawyer?" she began.

On being answered in the affirmative she went on to say that she had brought her boy Jim to town for the purpose of binding him out at the "lawyerin' trade." She was morally certain, she averred, that Jim was a born lawyer and that all he needed was a chance.

"But, madam," objected the colonel, "he is entirely too young to begin the study of law."

"Too young, indeed!" sniffed the fond mother contemptuously. "You don't know Jim. He was born for a lawyer."

Much amused, the colonel asked her on what grounds she based her hopes of a future at the bar for her darling child.

"Why," said she, "when he was only

seven years old he struck work, and he wouldn't do another lick if he got killed for it. When he was eight he got sassy and put on more airs than a prize horse at a country fair, and now, Lor' bless me, he jest freezes on to everything he can lay his hands on."

THOUGHTS OF GREAT MEN.

In all debates, let Truth be thy Aim, not Victory, or an unjust Interest; and endeavor to gain, rather than to expose thy antagonist.—William Penn (17th Century).

There are but two states of Love, and those are labor of love, and the zeal of love: the first is duty, the second is perfection.—Jeremy Taylor (Holy Living).

This is the Comfort of the Good, that the Grave cannot hold them, and that they live as soon as they die.

For Death is no more than a turning of us over from Time to Eternity.—William Penn (17th Century).

State what you *censure* by the soft name of those who would apologize for it.

—Hamilton.

The Bright one in the highest
Is brother to the Dark one in the lowest.

—Tennyson.

Men's minds are not so made as to grasp beginnings or endings.

—Max Müller.

Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.

The sea is our approach and bulwark; it has been the scene of our greatest triumphs and dangers; and we are accustomed in lyrical strains to claim it as our own.

—R. L. Stevenson.

Stand firm like a rock against which the waves batter: yet it stands unmoved, till they fall to rest at last.—Marcus Aurelius.

Repeated resistance to the slightest physical expressions of emotion must end in making self-control easy.—Weir Mitchell.

A day's grief out of some a year's life washes;
Some shed it like ducks' backs and "Mackintoshes."

—Willis.

Sundays observe: think when the bells do chime

'Tis angels' music; therefore come not late.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

Human Nature. San Francisco, Cal.—Contains an article on "Phrenology is the Light of the World," by H. H. Hinman; "An Appeal to Editors," by J. A. Fowler; "Follies and Failures of Modern Medicine," by H. E. Brook; "Scientific Medical Superstition," by D. A. Bland, M.D.; among other interesting articles.

Mind. New York. — Publishes a wide issue of subjects. One article that strikes us with particular interest is "Our Divine Heredity," by Edward M. Dawson; another on "Building a Powerful Mind," which is being published in sections; and another on "Ants," all of which are worthy of the attention of thoughtful readers.

Book and News Dealer. New York.—Is an epitome of new and forthcoming books. All subjects are introduced, including art, architecture, economics, politics, history, biography, science, medicine, travel, exploration, sport, and physical culture. One part is illustrated with the picture of E. Phillips Oppenheim, the writer of "A Maker of History."

The Delineator. New York.—Contains "Personal Talks with the Delineator Family," "A Pause in the Dance," "Fashions in New York," "The Dress of Paris," "Styles of the Month," "The Fitting and Draping a Waist," "The Millinery of Early Spring," "The Rights of the Child." These will show the wide scope of the Magazine, and no doubt attract many new readers.

The Literary Digest. New York, February 17th.—Contains an article on "Woman's Real Place in Literature." It opens with an article on "The Threatened Coal Strike," and contains a picture of President Roosevelt, and John Mitchell; also an article on "Japanese Instigation of the Chinese Boycott," with a picture illustrating the Imperial Chinese Committee, among other articles.

The Normal Instructor and Teachers' World. Dansville, N. Y.—Old and young can gather inspiration from articles to be found in the pages of this valuable magazine. Hints on design and drawing are inestimable. It opens with an arti-

cle on "Alternation in School Work," by W. T. Carrington. "A School of Horticulture for Young People at Hartford, Conn.," and "The First Children's School Farm in New York City," are also interesting articles.

The Eclectic Review. New York.—Contains an article on "The Treatment of Pneumonia," by Eli G. Jones, M.D., among its other interesting and valuable compositions. Much can be learned from its pages.

The Woman's Tribune. Portland, Ore.—Contains an article on "Congressional Hearing" of the remarks made by the Rev. Olympia Brown, President of the Federal Woman's Equality Association, before the United States Senate Committee on Woman's Suffrage. It is a paper full of rich thoughts of woman's work.

The Bible Review. Edited by Hiram E. Butler. Applegate, Cal.—This is a magazine which contains articles of Biblical interest.

The Housekeeper. Minneapolis, Minn.—Has many thoughts in it for young and old; also helpful hints for the busy housewife. The Children's Hour is not forgotten. An article by Gertrude Bateman on "My Adventures Above the Clouds," is sure to be of interest.

The Phrenological Era. Published by M. Tope of Bowerston, Ohio.—This is an interesting magazine which is improving every month. The editor takes great pains in giving his readers something worth reading.

The Vegetarian Magazine. Chicago, Ill.—As the wave of vegetarian thought is sweeping over the country, this magazine is holding its own and should prove of great value. Its article on "General Advice" is useful, and one on "Vegetarianism and Cancer" should be of great benefit in strengthening the resolve of persons to adhere to its principles.

The Christian Work and Evangelist. New York.—Can always be depended upon as having something of practical value on the religious side of life; also articles on secular subjects treated in a highly moral and substantial way.

Suggestion. Chicago, Ill.—One article in this bright magazine is one on "What Will You Have For Your Epitaph?" "Every day you write an epitaph, and the sum of these daily epitaphs constitute your character." Another article is on "The Art of Living," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox. "Water Drinking" is an editorial of great value. "Mind in Man and Animals" is a short article quoted from the *Literary Digest*. We would like to hear more on this subject.

Naturopath. New York.—Has an article on "The Kuhne Cure," by Hans Knoch. It is an exhaustive article, and explains the system introduced by Louis Kuhne between the years of 1883 and 1900. Another article is on "Neurasthenia and School Tasks," by Benedict Lust. This article points out many evils that exist in schools and should be of help in many ways.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Telepathy. Mental Telegraphic Communication; What it is, and how it is done. By R. Dimsdale Stocker. "The conclusion seems to be irresistible that the fine senses do not

exhaust the means by which knowledge may enter the mind; in other words, the investigator seems to be driven to the conclusion that thought transference must now be included

among scientifically proved facts." Ed. Bennett in the Society for Psychological Research. Price, 50 cents.

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[WHOLE No. 508

Mountain Climbing A Pleasure and A Science.

WHAT MISS ANNIE S. PECK, M. A. HAS ACCOMPLISHED

HER MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EQUIPMENT.

By J. A. FOWLER.

It is not given to everyone to have the combination of physique and ambition to do the perilous work that Miss Annie S. Peck has accomplished. Her organization shows a remarkable fitness for the work that she has undertaken, and we will mention a few points that manifest themselves in a marked degree in her cranial developments as well as in her physique.

The circumference of her head is twenty-two and a half inches, the height fourteen and the length fourteen and three-quarters. The width of her head measured with calipers is five and three-quarters and the length is seven and a quarter. Her weight is a hundred and twenty-seven pounds, and her height is five feet seven and a quarter. It will be seen by this that she has a full-sized head for a man, while her weight is only the average for a woman, and her height is three and a quarter inches above the average for one of her own sex. With her present height she should weigh a hundred and forty-

eight pounds, and for her size of head she should weigh a hundred and fifty-three, which is allowing ten pounds less for a lady than what we would expect to find in a gentleman. This goes to prove that she has much in her favor on the side of activity, agility, executiveness and brain capacity over adipose tissue, and if there is one thing above another that a mountain climber requires, it is certainly this temperamental condition.

Miss Peck is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, and is descended on her mother's side from Puritan stock, and can trace her ancestry back to Roger Williams. On her father's side she comes from Joseph Peck, who came from England about 1640; in fact, she can go back to her good old Anglo-Saxon ancestors of the tenth century.

She has substantially the Motive-Mental Temperament. This gives her locomotive power, command over herself, agility of movement and adjustment of her strength. She has no

adipose tissue to get in her way, and therefore fatigue and disease do not seize her, as is the case with a person who has the Vital Temperament. She is, therefore, immune from fear, fright or seizure of any kind that would occasion falling. She has presence of mind in times of danger, and the Motive type generally possesses more of this element than any other temperament.

We notice that she is high above the ears, and this gives her presence of

of a mountain, and who did not easily get out of breath, pant, or feel convulsed for want of breath.

Thus the combination of good lung power, as indicated in the bones of the face beside the nose; a strong beating heart, as indicated in the chin; good digestive power, as indicated by the fullness in the center of the cheeks half way between the lower lobe of the ear and the outer corner of the lips, are all essential to a mountain climber.



MISS ANNIE S. PECK, M. A.

Specially Taken for the Phrenological Journal

mind, perseverance, determination of character, poise and resolve of purpose. Any unexpected difficulty that happened to come in her way she would be able to surmount much more readily than a person who was easily attacked by fear, and for this reason the scaling of a high mountain, that would be considered quite a feat by most people, could be easily accomplished by one whose pulse did not change, whose muscles were not easily taxed, whose heart was not strained by the ascent

While moderate caution, which expresses itself in prudence rather than fear; ambition, which inclines her to go to altitudes hardly attained before; large firmness, which gives decision of character in taking steps in dangerous places; large sublimity, which enables her to appreciate the grandeur and the sublimity of the scenes around her, and enthusiasm in the work she undertakes to do, are well developed in the crown, the height and the semi-posterior portions of her head. The anterior parts

of the cranium, which are strongly developed in such adventurous characters, show themselves in her large perceptive. She is quick to see what is around her, and after observing, she is quick to act on her first impressions.

She has a memory of forms and outlines, and an intuitional grasp of mind that helps her to respond at once to the needs of a situation. Comparison, too, enables her to see how much more danger there is in one step than another.

Character manifests itself in everything we do, and there is a reason why one person selects the work of mountain climbing, while another prefers to tame lions or wild animals fresh from the jungle. Phrenology interprets these various phases of character, and unfailingly can account for the variation of development that is to be found.

There is width, too, in the temples, which gives constructive power, and this again is indicated by strength of



MISS ANNIE S. PECK, M. A.

Especially taken for the Phrenological Journal.

But such a character as hers is not so much inclined to look out for danger as it is to press forward for the goal and to accomplish her task in such a way as to minimize the danger.

There is also a sense of exhilaration that passes through such a mind in accomplishing a task so great, so vast and enterprising that it is not so much to be wondered at that she has been able to accomplish so much more than others when one examines, knows and appreciates her entire make-up.

character, resourcefulness of mind and readiness in taking hold of different kinds of work. It is the ingenuity of her character that helps her to adapt her strength to the arduousness of her task when every one else leaves her to press forward alone.

HER WORK.

It is an inspiration to hear a lady talk freely of her achievements in mountain climbing; tell of her adventures when ascending Sorata to a height

of 20,000 feet; how two nights were spent on the snow above 18,000 feet at twenty degrees below zero, and how to reach the summit of the Matterhorn which was mere child's play to her.

Miss Peck knows how to prepare for her arduous undertakings. In easy climbs she carries a bamboo alpenstock nearly six feet long; in harder ones, a peculiar looking instrument something of the nature of a pickaxe. The latter is an ice-axe, and has the words burned

an Eskimo suit brought by Commander Peary from the Polar regions.

AN ARCHAEOLOGIST.

Miss Peck is an archæologist of no mean order, and beside this, she is a musician, a lecturer and a writer. She holds a second degree from the University of Michigan, was the first lady to study at the American School of Archæology, in Athens, has occupied



ZERMATT AND THE MATTERHORN

into it, "A. S. Peck, Matterhorn, August 21st, 1895." Her dress for mountain climbing is particularly adapted for her work. She wears knickerbockers and convenient leggings, with very heavy shoes, and a sweater thrown back at the neck, which comes well down over the hips and over the wrists. A soft broad-brimmed hat completes the costume, a narrow ribbon passing over the crown and being tied under the chin. In South America she has worn

the chair of Latin at Purdue University and Smith College, and is called by competent judges one of the most scholarly and accomplished ladies in the United States. It is small praise to say, after what she has accomplished, that she has a pleasing personality, an unusually graceful manner, and a charm of voice, which is clear and distinct when telling a story of thrilling interest; she holds an audience in rapt attention. She began with lectures on Greek Ar-

chæology, and has passed on from this subject to more popular themes, including descriptions of her own travels in Switzerland, Mexico and South America. She has addressed the leading Geographical Societies of this country, has lectured at Chautauqua, New York, and also at the Chicago Art Institute and for popular audiences in most of the large cities of the United

States. She first began to climb a big hill in the yard of her father's house in Providence, and wherever she sees a precipitous slope she wonders to herself if the top could not be reached in such or such a way. One experience she relates with amusement. Years ago she was in the White Mountains, and had driven to Mount Washington, intending to stay there over night, and



THE JUNGFRAU FROM THE WENGERN ALP

States.

When she was a girl, she was fond of outdoor sports. She learned to swim, to row, and to whistle a tune better than her brothers. She indulged in tennis and horseback riding, and in 1897 learned to ride a wheel, which art she considers more dangerous than climbing the Matterhorn. She always thought so, and when she succeeded in breaking her kneecap by falling from the wheel, she had a personal experience of such a thing.

come down the next day. Her brother declared that he would walk down through Tuckerman's Ravine. She said she would like to go too. He asserted that it would not be possible for her to do it. She would have undertaken it, however, but unfortunately was ill during the night and so gave it up. Since then she has walked over the whole range of nine mountains, to say nothing of her many greater feats, making the masculine arrogance of her brother seem rather absurd.

When Miss Peck climbed Orizaba in Mexico she took a mercurial thermometer barometer from the weather bureau in Washington with her, and they have estimated since that the height of the

It is interesting that her real work in life has been the education of her head and not her heels, yet she excels in dancing as well as whist, in fact in everything she undertakes, but people



MT. SORATA, TAKEN AT A HEIGHT OF 13,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL, SHOWING THE SNOW LINE.

mountain was 18,600 feet. No woman had ever climbed that, and only a few men. That was in 1897, and it fairly entitled Miss Peck to her reputation as a traveler in mountain fastnesses.

generally speak of her in the unique title roll of "Miss Peck, the Mountain Climber."

She has ascended higher on this hemisphere than any other American

man or woman—to a height of approximately 20,500 feet, on Mt. Sorata in Bolivia—while in Peru she explored a section of country practically unknown

The titles of some of her lectures

Greece and Greek art.

She hopes in May to return to South America to continue her geographical exploration, her study of the country and people, and to reach the highest



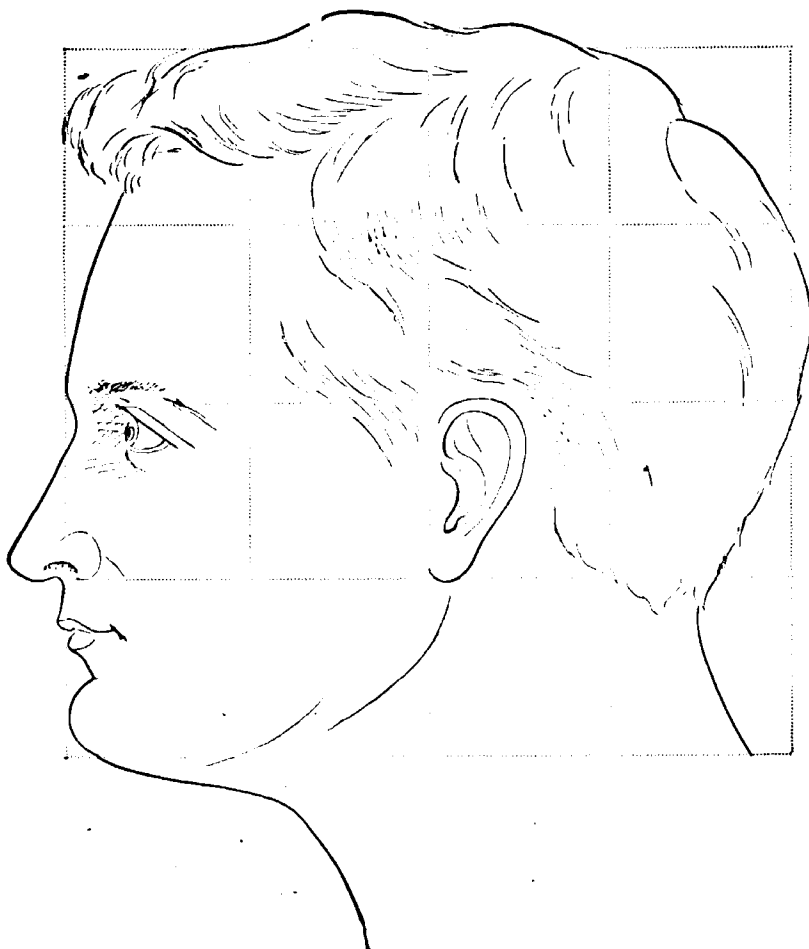
MISS PECK IN CLIMBING COSTUME

are as follows: "Bolivia and Mount Sorata;" "To the Summit of the Matterhorn;" "Peru and Mount Huascarán;" "Afoot and Alone in Tyrol;" "Panama and the Isthmian Canal." Mexico and Switzerland and a dozen on

summits of the great mountains. As she has never yet failed to do anything she has undertaken, we have faith in her ultimate and complete success there. Each is illustrated with about 150 lantern slides. She has lectures also on

The Scientific Drawing of the Human Head.

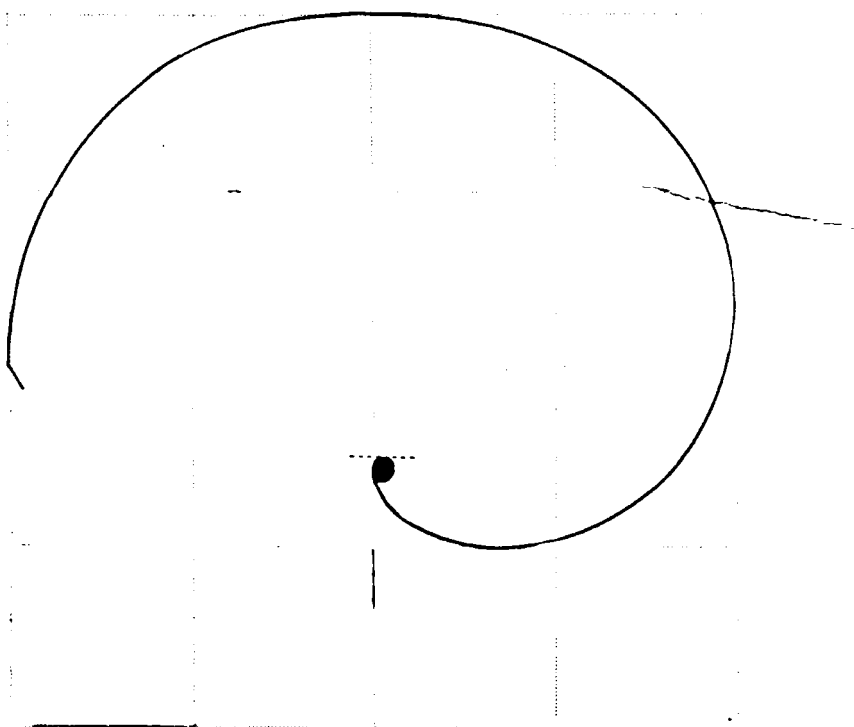
By FREDERICK KOCH.



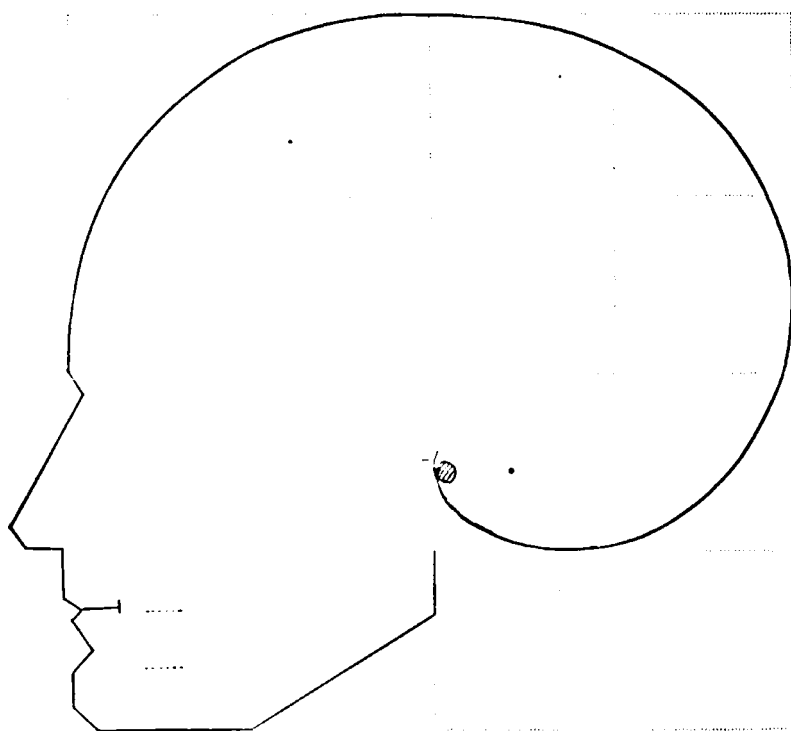
LESSON No. 5.

The object of this system of drawing heads differs from all other systems in that it limits itself solely to the head, and has its fundamental principles based on Anatomy, Physiology, Phrenology and Physiognomy. It teaches all the characteristics and ideal forms of the head, adheres strictly to the observation of nature, and presents these forms in an original way.

Our purpose is to instruct by a simple, practical and correct system so that any student can draw heads true to nature. The system is easily learned by those least practised in art or drawing, and is also useful for advanced artists or phrenologists. It develops observation and judgment of varying forms of the head and cuts out or eliminates unessential practice, gives



LESSON No. 1.



LESSON No. 2.

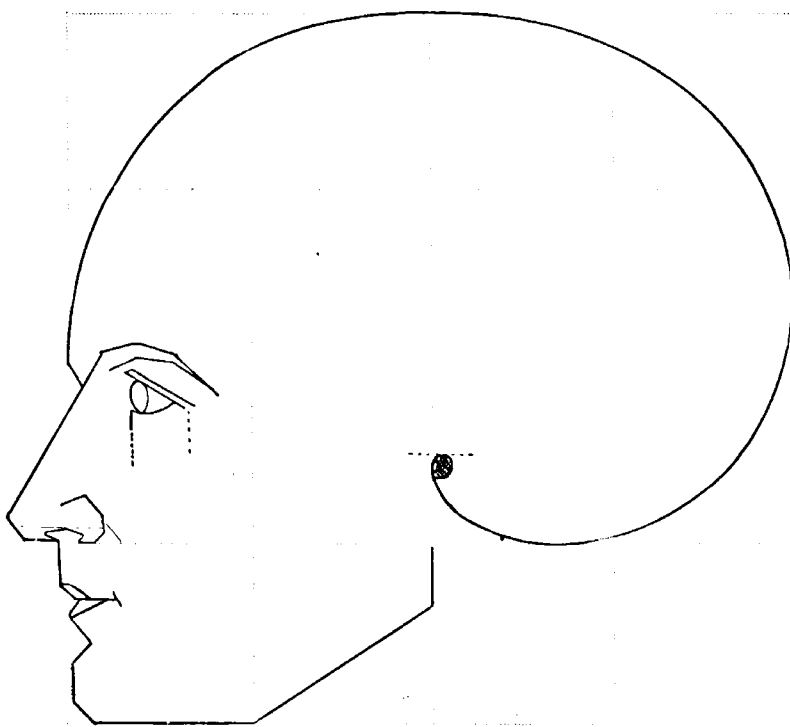
life and meaning to every line and form and accomplishes its purpose without waste of time.

Heads are measured in order to obtain the relative proportions of the cranium and thereby to discern the outlines of character.

The individual head is not normal in shape, for one or other of the regions of the head are more or less developed, and the number of the variations from the normal explains the difference we find in individuals. This series of

ures. The three leading forms are the square, the circle and the triangle, the square being the basis of all, and to produce these forms, straight and curved lines are used.

In the following lessons we shall commence our work by giving outlines of squares to be filled in by the student with straight lines. After these are sufficiently understood, the curved lines must be substituted for the perpendicular, horizontal and diagonal lines.



LESSON No. 3.

drawings, therefore, will be to the artist what the tape measure is to the phrenologist or scientist. We find that all objects in nature occupy certain relationships to other objects, and these can only be defined in general by mathematical lines, figures or forms, which are more or less arbitrary, fixed and dominant, each having its own proportions in order to make a complete whole. Everything, in short, has its shape or boundary line, and these approximate to definite mathematical fig-

LESSON No. 1

As the object of this lesson is to practice and develop observation, no rulers or compass should be used, and minute exactness should rather be sacrificed for the sake of judgment.

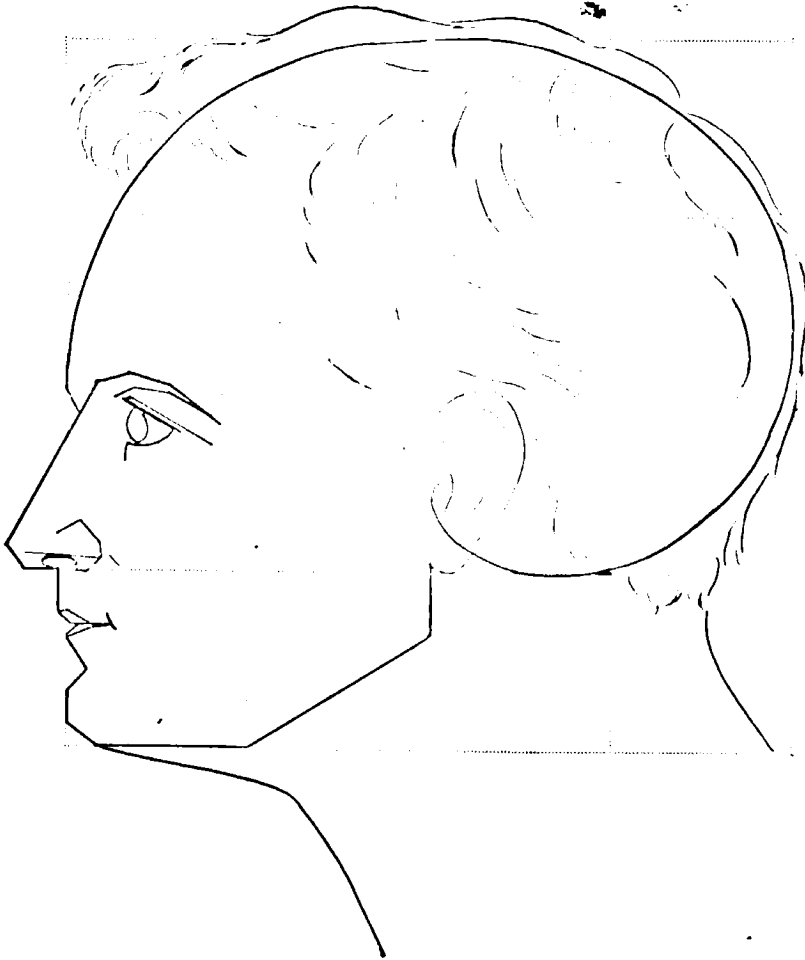
After laying out the squares, which should be in bold yet light lines, a student should commence by placing the ear. From this point he should draw a spiral line to the lowest point of the forehead, which line passes around the back of the square, over the

top, and down the frontal part of the square to the orbital arch. Practicing this curved line cannot be done too often. The perfection of this line bears the stamp of artistic skill.

When the student has attained fair practice, he should fill in the square,

LESSON No. 3

The eyebrows should cover the supra-orbital arch, as the lower edge approximately forms the middle of the head. Some rules which place the eye in the center line give too small a proportion to the upper part of the skull.



LESSON No. 4.

after drawing the line, to verify the correctness of the same. He should then again practice drawing the line, beginning at the root of the nose, and ending at the ear.

LESSON No. 2

Notice proportion of length of nose, mouth and chin. Practice until this proportion can be attained without the help of the squares.

LESSON No. 4

This lesson completes the outline of the whole head in straight lines where practical. The ear is the same length as the nose, and the hair is marked by outlines only.

LESSON No. 5

In lesson five the straight lines are rounded off, and the outline of the skull is omitted, being covered by the hair.

Science of Health.

NEWS AND NOTES.

By E. P. MILLER M.D.

ANIMALS KILLED BY EATING FOODS CONTAINING POI- SONS THAT ARE SOLD FOR MANKIND TO EAT.

The International Stewards Association recently held its annual convention at Atlantic City, N. J. Professor Eugene Girard, the chief chemist of this association, has been feeding dogs and other animals on food which contained the coloring matter and other poisons extracted from breadstuffs and prepared food. He had on exhibition a large Newfoundland dog who, when in healthy condition, was fed from day to day on food in which was mixed these matters extracted from human food; and the dog was so thin and emaciated he will have to be killed.

Other coloring matter that Professor Girard fed to guinea pigs and rabbits killed the animals in a short time. The tissues and every organ were found to be poisoned and discolored.

Professor Girard stated that the adulterations in the foods sold to-day are having the same effect on thousands of persons.

The Stewards Association has become so strong that many corporations dealing in foodstuffs make no attempt to place their goods on the market unless they are first subjected to an analysis by its chemists.

There is no doubt but that millions of people die every year from the effects of poisons that are mixed in the food prepared for them. Professor Girard exhibited more than one hundred vials containing various food poisons, and one of them contained enough coal tar dye, abstracted from an ordinary quart jar of huckleberries, to color a

flag three feet wide by eighteen feet long.

CHARACTER IN THE HOME.

The woman with a high sense of justice, if she possesses tact also, can usually imbue even a very worldly and busy man with a sense of obligation toward his children, says the *Delinicator*. She should lean upon him, ask his advice, and never admit that it is her duty to have the sole care of training the children. The mother has opportunities which the father lacks for studying the children, and she should give him the benefit of her observations, while he in turn should make opportunities for such study that he may combine the result of his observations, with the mother's, thereby producing that other point of view which is essential to progress in any line.

The mothers have had a mistaken sense of duty in this connection, and the fathers have in many instances simply accepted a condition ready made for them. I pray you, fathers, wake up to the blessed possibilities for service and true happiness in your parenthood; and, mothers, hold fast to such ideals as will make for righteousness and noble character building in your home.

A CURE FOR OLD AGE.

(Continued from page 121.)

III. FRESH AIR.—All persons who wish to live long must sleep with their windows open. The people who keep their windows shut are the people who get tuberculosis. Better even than open windows, as

is shown in the modern consumptive sanatoriums, is sleeping in the open air upon the verandas. Fresh air is the constant vital need of the lungs and the body. With fresh air must be included sunlight. The value of the sun rays, in their disease-destroying stimulation and energy, is great indeed. The red corpuscles in our blood represent our power to resist disease, and nothing increases them like sunlight.

IV. PROPER EXERCISE.—Proper exercise means a sufficient daily exercise in the open air and in the light of the sun to keep the circulation of the blood normal in the different parts of the body. Too much is as bad as too little; but every man, however sedentary his occupation, should manage to get at least half an hour of exercise. This will suffice, will distribute his blood properly, oxygenate it healthy, and keep his various organs in normal activity.

V. HEALTHY OCCUPATION.—All persons, whatever their age, should do a certain amount of daily work. Man is so constituted that he cannot be happy without accomplishing daily something that is worth doing. This is a curious fact, one that may be denied by idlers; but no idler can keep healthy. Work is a necessity of happiness, and happiness is a necessity to health.

It is noticed that when many men retire from business they go to pieces. They should not give up work entirely. They should not abandon business until they have something with which interestingly to occupy themselves daily.

VI. AVOIDANCE OF DISEASE.—Every disease from which we suffer represents a strain upon the system which takes an appreciable amount of time from our vital period. It is astonishing how many diseases that we incur are due to our mode of life, how vastly a proper mode of life would make us immune to

them. There are few if any microbes which the system in its normal state cannot destroy, whether by digestion in the stomach, combustion in the lungs or destruction in the blood. The microbe is always with us. Seventy per cent. of the healthy persons examined in a recent inquiry were found to have the pneumococci of pneumonia in their mouths. The pneumonia was ever with them, potentially. It waited pneumococci of pneumonia in their an impaired and weakened state of the system to obtain a foothold. Let all persons remember that it is the weakened state of the body, not the microbe, that is the usual cause of disease.

This, then, is the cure of old age: a rational, proper mode of life, which is not only open to all, but will be adopted by most men and women when they come to realize its importance. It should begin with youth. The care of children in school is of great importance. It represents from ten to twenty years of added life for every one. It represents a healthy, hearty old age full of rational enjoyments, instead of a peevish, weak and complaining one. Proper eating is the first consideration.

In the matter of longevity, people will always differ. Heredity is a factor of prime influence. Some persons are naturally strong, some naturally weak; but as nearly all persons take from fifteen to thirty years off their lives by over-indulgence, these added years are as much within the reach of the weak as of the strong. Alcohol, cold, fatigue, these are the three forces which enable the microbe to colonize. The avoidance of them means many added years for all.

Such is the rational cure of old age, and with the best wishes for the success of Professor Metchnikoff and injected serum, I believe it to be the only cure.

The New York *Times* of November fifth gives an explanation of Dr. Elie Metchnikoff's theories of disease and the methods of cure by antitoxin. Michnikoff believes all diseases are caused by bacteria microbes, or ptomaines, and that they can be killed by antitoxin. He is relying upon the phagocytes, those wonderful little microscopic warriors which constitute the white corpuscles of the blood, whose function it is to repair all injuries, envelop and absorb all microbes or other injurious matter which may endanger the bodily economy. In so far as his plan consists in stimulating the action of these phagocytes and largely increasing their formation it cannot be regarded as new. Whenever we introduce any antitoxin into the blood the phagocytes increase enormously in number and greatly in activity, massing to meet and overcome this new enemy. This indeed is the whole principle of antitoxin treatment.

At its best, however, it is a stimulant, and a stimulant is always used at great expense to the bodily strength, particularly in age, since the reaction is perhaps thirty per cent. greater than the stimulation. Stimulation, in other words, whether by the Metchnikoff method or any other method, will never increase longevity.

Neither Dr. Darlington nor Professor Michnikoff seem to appreciate the great value of Hygeotherapy as a remedial agent or of purifying the blood by eliminating poison through the skin, as with the electric light electrothermal and Turkish baths. They surpass all other agents in eliminating poison.

MEDICAL DREAMERS.

Dr. J. M. Lynch, of Philadelphia, in an article in the "Medical Summary" for September, 1902, entitled "The Dreamers in Medicine," makes the following statements:

We, as a profession, need more imaginative power. We think too much in "a rut." A goal is often won by crossing the customary track instead of sticking to the beaten trail, even if we are sure that being next the pole looks safest. Our whole training tends to narrow us. It is safe to say that no great discovery would ever have been made in any branch of medicine or surgery if all physicians had blindly followed the dicta promulgated by their predecessors who were at that time recognized and undisputed authority. Most advances in our art have been made by men whom the profession deemed medically mad, but who only were guilty of dreaming a century too soon. The first vaccination and the first laparotomy had the unqualified condemnation of the mass of the profession. The first Cæsarian section was performed by a butcher on his wife, with no instrument but a carving-knife. The butcher and Simms were placed in the same class of murderers, and Jenner was declared to be even worse. Our whole history teems with such instances.

DEATH RATE CUT DOWN.

With the increase from year to year of the amount of pasteurized milk dispensed, a marked and constant decrease in the death rate of children under five years of age is noticeable.

The depots in the playgrounds at the public schools were a new feature of the charity, having been so located at the request of the Board of Education.

Dr. J. Corwin Mabey, associate of the bacteriological laboratory of the Health Department, who has been investigating the results of various forms of milk diet on infants, said recently:

"In my three years' clinical experience with the Straus milk I have found it almost indispensable to the dwellers of the tenements. The ordinary milk to be purchased at the grocery stores in the congested districts of the city, the only milk within the reach of the poor until the establishment of the

Straus milk laboratory, is unfit for infant consumption, and as a result of its use the babies are attacked by all forms of gastric and intestinal diseases, and some rapidly succumb, especially during the hot weather. A proper milk diet not only saves life, but much suffering among the poor."

All the benefit derived from antitoxin is due to the antiseptic in it—the carbolic acid, trikresol or other antiseptic. This carbolic acid or trikresol subdues the inflammation of the throat and stops the formation of poisons in the blood.—Medical Brief.

MORNING APPETIZER FOR BRONCHITIS.

The swallowing of mucus during the night in bronchitis often causes disinclination for food in the morning. An alkaline solution of common salt, made by dissolving ten grains each of sodium chloride and sodium bicarbonate in a bouillon cup of very hot water, is recommended ("International Clinics") to be taken half an hour before breakfast, for its cleansing effect.

ANTITOXIN.

The daily papers of this city report that unfortunately Yetta Green, a little East Side girl, died in convulsions fifteen minutes after antitoxin was administered to her by a Health Department inspector as a preventive of diphtheria. There was a case of diphtheria in the family at the time, but Yetta was in usual health and out playing with other children. When called to receive the treatment she was frightened badly, and was almost in convulsions while being treated. The health inspector persisted in giving the treatment, and in fifteen minutes the girl was dead. The coroner held an inquest, and as usual exonerated the Health Department from blame. In-

stead of such a report as that, the Board of Health and the doctor who injected the antitoxin ought to be held personally responsible for the death of that girl, and be made to pay damages to the parents for the loss of their child. She was apparently in vigorous health when called from play with other children to receive the treatment, fifteen minutes after her life was extinct, and two days later she was in her grave, and the Health Department ready to inject more antitoxin and other poisons into blood of other children. Such is the practice of those who claim to be scientific physicians. Those who resort to hydropathy and hygiene and other health restoring agents and discard drug poisons have the true science of curing disease.

WHAT IS SPENT ON RUM, TEA AND COFFEE ANNUALLY.

In a recent issue of the "American Grocer" is presented a startling array of facts concerning the annual consumption of alcoholic and other stimulants in this country. From the tables compiled it is learned that the inhabitants of this country pay \$1,242,943,118 retail for alcoholic beverages, whereas only \$208,690,261 is expended for the three most important non-alcoholic stimulants—coffee, tea and cocoa.

It is shown that every year since 1899 a steady increase in consumption has been noted; that the per capita expenditure for coffee, tea and cocoa is only \$2.61 annually, while that of alcoholic drinks is \$15.54. It is also shown that one-fourth of the population of the United States drinks alcoholic liquor.

The consumption of all stimulating beverages is as follows: Coffee, 1,566,902,614 gallons; beer, 1,449,879,952 gallons; tea, 450,000,000; spirits and wine, 157,130,628 gallons.

PRACTICAL TEMPERANCE.

Matter, Mind and Memory.

SYDNEY C. PRITCHARD, OF ENGLAND.

In order to prevent, as far as possible, any misunderstanding owing to the use of technical or psychological terms I will endeavor to make a difficult subject simple and interesting, by resorting entirely to words of everyday use, which will convey to your mind exactly what is in my own, so if you think in anywise differently, it will be the result of your reasoning, and not because the words used are capable of having any other meaning; furthermore, if you keep in view the "basis" upon which my thesis is built, you must arrive at the same conclusions.

Our "personality," "self," or "ego," is a "mind connected with, or embodied in," a material framework, and the organ of this Mind is the Brain. The Brain is composed of different faculties (or powers of the mind), each faculty having its separate or special organ in the Brain, and man has all the primitive faculties requisite for his use. But it should be understood that each person possesses the faculties in different degrees; hence the variety of individual capabilities.

The idea of Mind as a unity which *combines* the various states, is a necessary assumption or presupposition in psychology. Popularly Mind is apt to be identified with "Knowing or Intelligence," but although Intelligence is perhaps the most important part of Mind, it is not the whole. However, Intelligence or Intellect is the subject for consideration.

The statement, "I think, hence I am" (which in parenthesis one might fittingly add, is more philosophical than "I think, hence I exist") causes one to realize and say "I am a substance, whose whole essence and nature consists in Thinking." This being so, one

should cultivate "memory in general," in order to possess a Storehouse of Knowledge upon which one can reflect.

"I," that is to say, the Mind by which I am what I am, is wholly distinct from the Body, and is even more easily known than the body, and is such that although the body were not, it would still continue to be all that it is.

Hence from this truth you will realize the necessity of increasing your brain power in order to have the Mind's organ more highly and uniformly developed, so as to comprehend a greater variety of mental states, which otherwise cannot be. To attain this state means, in reality, the possession of a good Memory.

In support of these remarks, let me quote a few lines from a Philosophical author. They are:

"Am I but what I seem, mere flesh and blood,
 "A branching channel, and a mazy flood?
 "The purple stream, that through my vessel glides,
 "Dull and unconscious flows like common tides.
 "The pipes through which the circling juices stray,
 "And not that thinking "I," no more than they.
 "This frame compacted with transcendent skill,
 "Of moving joints, obedient to my will.
 "Nurs'd from the fruitful glebe like yonder tree
 "Waxes and wastes: I call it Mine not me,
 "New matter still the mould'ring mass sustains
 "The mansion chanj'd, the tenant still remains,
 "And, from the fleeting stream repaired by food
 "Distinct, as is the summons from the flood."

Do all you can, therefore, to allow your Mind to be free, and not hampered

any more than it can be helped, by the organization through which it has to make itself known to the external world.

We learn from our Minds what goes on in other Minds, and the materials for our observation and examination are:

(a) Our own mental activities, and states present and past.

(b) Those of other external beings, so far as we can become acquainted with them.

(c) The things and phenomena of the external material world.

This involves the process of introspection and retrospection, which process has to rely on Memory.

We observe by what is called Consciousness and Memory, the difference between these two powers being:

Consciousness is a Knowledge of things *present*.

Memory is a Consciousness of things *past*, but really Memory is a kind of Consciousness and might be called "a Consciousness of something *past as past*."

To remember the seven requisites for a good memory the word "Catches" serves as a good mnemonic." Thus,

C. Clear notions of things to be remembered.

A. Attention.

T. Trust to Memory.

C. Connection, notion and ideas.

H. Habit or practice.

E. Emotion.

S. Similarity.

It is a question as to how far Memory is aided by mnemonics; if the "system" to be remembered is easy, mnemonics are useful, but if difficult they are of no practical use.

Of the seven requisites for a good memory "Attention" should take the first place so far as importance is concerned. Let us therefore consider "Attention" briefly.

In Attention we have not only *that*, but there is a step further; we are conscious of the different things and persons by *themselves* and *apart* from the

whole. Phrenologists call this power of the mind "Concentration or Centralism," which means the faculty that fixes the mind and brings all its powers to bear on *one* point or subject.

There are three degrees of Consciousness, viz.:

Sub-Consciousness, or an indistinct consciousness.

Ordinary Consciousness, or a distinct consciousness.

And Attention, or a Defining Consciousness.

There is no such state as "unconsciousness," and Attention is always accompanied by Abstraction.

The greatest aid to Mental Development is "Attention," and this should be conducted on methodical and systematic lines. Self-Control is also very important in Mental Development, without which it is impossible to arrive at either moral or intellectual greatness.

Now, Memory is latent (concealed) Consciousness. There can be no intellectual progress apart from Memory and in Memory there are several qualities desirable, but seldom found existing together. Memory should be clear, rapid, accurate and full.

Kant divides this power of the mind in a three-fold manner, viz.:

Mechanical, Ingenious and Judicious. *The Mechanical* Memory is the lowest of all, and is a linking together of words in rhyme, etc.

The Ingenious Memory involves intelligence of a higher order, and calls in the aid of a series of pictures somehow resembling a series of things.

The Judicious Memory is the highest order, and it is that in which the understanding takes part and the logical relations of notion and ideas are made a connecting bond.

These correspond in a good degree to the Perspective, Retentive and Reflective faculties.

In Memory there must be retentiveness, for unless the notions and ideas are retained it is clear one cannot remember.

DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD'S MIND SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPHS AT SUCCESSIVE AGES.

The Chronometer in Their Development from First Photography by Mark to the Present. No. 1 is a Photograph by Howard in 1839.

NO. 1. Age, one month. The only distinct character which is visible in this photograph is the development of the eye, which is directed towards the camera.

NO. 2. Age, three months. Marked by the development of the eye, which is directed towards the camera, and the development of the ear, which is directed towards the side.

NO. 3. Age, six months. The marked character which is visible in this photograph is the development of the eye, which is directed towards the camera, and the development of the ear, which is directed towards the side.

NO. 4. Age, nine months. Marked by the development of the eye, which is directed towards the camera, and the development of the ear, which is directed towards the side.

NO. 5. Age, one year. Marked by the development of the eye, which is directed towards the camera, and the development of the ear, which is directed towards the side.

NO. 6. Age, two years. Marked by the development of the eye, which is directed towards the camera, and the development of the ear, which is directed towards the side.



No. 654.—Charlotte Fowler Williams, Swansea, South Wales. The photographs of this little girl show a type of unusual strength and activity. Any one who is acquainted with Welsh characteristics is well aware of the fact that enthusiasm is a national trait. In this child we find abundance of it, even a superabundance for a girl. Were she a boy we should not wonder at her possessing such a vigorous basilar brain. But, being a girl, she must find avenues for her wonderful vitality and throw out her influence in a broad sympathetic way.

She has a high head and she cannot do better than follow the example of the one whom she is named after, namely Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells, and devote herself to doing good by educating people to understand themselves. She can, in fact, help her father and mother, and take up the occupation of public lecturing and make Phrenology her life work.

She will not be behind the times in anything she does, but will devote herself with strenuousness to the occupation that will call out her energies in the most forceful way.

She will make quite a thinker, and we give her picture with that of her mother as it shows her well-developed forehead, and indicates that she has inherited not a little of her intellectuality from her mother.

She is a child who always wants to know the reason of things. Some children are willing to believe whatever is told them by their parents; this child wants to know *more* than is told her, and therefore queries and questions until she is thoroughly satisfied that she understands all about a thing.

She is inquisitive, and will learn much through her queries, as they will all be "leading questions." She has a rich storehouse of imagination and ought to do considerable literary work when old enough to understand how to express herself in writing.

She will display not a little artistic taste and will arrange photographs, flowers and material in suitable ways: in fact, she could take up the work of designing and draw her own pictures or take her own photographs for illustrating her public work.

As a teacher she will be able to explain to her pupils the ideas she wishes to convey with unusual copiousness. She will never be at a loss for a word and will know how to attack a philosophic subject and get the kernel out of the wheat.

She is affectionate, sympathetic, kind-hearted, quite tender and susceptible; and will early show a disposition to depend upon herself.

She could succeed admirably in three directions: (1) as a teacher; (2) as a writer; (3) as a phrenologist.

We are glad to learn from the parents that she is a thoroughly healthy child. She was two years old when photographed with her mother. The circumference of her head at this age measured twenty inches; her trans-coronal measurement was thirteen and a half; the length from glabella to occiput was thirteen and three quarters;

the portrait in the center was taken when she was six months old; the photograph on the left represents Ye Olde Welsh costume.

She has a fine future before her if she takes care of her health and does not, as so many do, prematurely exhaust her strength.



No. 654. CHARLOTTE FOWLER WILLIAMS IN HER CHAIR; IN YE WELSH COSTUME; WITH HER MOTHER.

Prize Offers and Awards.

The prize for the April Competition has been awarded to George Testor for his practical suggestions on improving the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. For May, on going to press, one competitor

had sent in his answer to the question, "How to Improve the Memory and Cultivate Eventuality." Are there any others who wish to compete? If there are, the competition is open until May 1st.

For June the competition is for the best account of any Biblical incident or character illustrating Phrenology. One competitor has already sent in his paper. May we advise others to make haste to deliver themselves?

For July the competition is for the best article on Scientific Marriage, with advice on the same.

The competition for August is for the best article on "How to Cultivate the Organ of Self-Esteem."

The competition for September is for

the best article on what faculties are used in the various kinds of literature: Scientific, Philosophic, and Romance.

Competitors should write on one side of the paper only and in ink. All papers must reach the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL on or before the first of the month.

The prize winners will receive a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL or any one of the books mentioned in the April number on page 124.

Scientific Marriage.

By E. B. FOOTE M.D.

Report of the American Institute of Phrenology.

Dr. Foote in his lecture said that, taking people as they were they had two great principles to study; one was hereditary influences, which placed before them the question whether it paid to be born well or not, the other was environment. The late Dr. Barnardo in his recent report said that out of the large number of children who yearly came under his care only two per cent. turned out badly. Heredity was not so invincible an enemy as had often been supposed, and Dr. Barnardo had learned how to neutralize its influences. Dr. Foote did not believe that the same could be said for the New York slums, made up from all nationalities, nor that a child like Maurice Warner could have been turned out of poor material, as his whole phrenological make-up indicated that he had come legitimately from good stock, but still much had been done in New York City by the Charity Organization Societies and Kindergarten Schools. Dr. Foote then made mention of Mr. Burbank's work in California and how productive his efforts had been. He thought good results



DR E. B. FOOTE.

would follow his experiments with human plants.

We needed a genius to arise to make a thorough study of Race Culture on parallel lines with Mr. Burbank. The lecturer spoke at some length on the subject of Scientific Marriage, and what it stood for, and

referred to the Ohio State University, where a course in Sociology was suggested, which treated upon scientific marriage. This, remarked the lecturer, was a step in the right direction, and he thought that every college ought to have a post-graduate course for the benefit of the students, the girls voted to substitute a course in Domestic Science for the one that had been proposed on Scientific Marriage. This proves that we must begin early to influence boys' and girls' minds to see the need of instruction on all matters pertaining to their future lives. The Doctor also spoke of the article by Mable MacCoy Irwin, in *Triggs' Magazine*, February, 1906, on the subject of "The Right of the Child to be Well Born," also of the Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis in New York, in which Dr. Luther Gulick of the Board of Education, Rev. Lyman Abbott, Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr., and others, have taken a deep interest. He next mentioned the imprisonment of Moses Harman, the editor and publisher of "Lucifer" in Chicago, for his plain speaking, and regretted very much the treatment that had been given to Mrs. Stockham in Chicago; also an article by Ellen H. Sheldon, on "Enlightened Parentage," which appeared in the "Alpha," Washington, D. C., 1881, who quotes Herbert Spencer in his book on "Education." The lecturer mentioned several articles written by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who presents "A few reasons why man who bewails his birthright of illness might better think of getting strong," and who also discusses "A question which has been propounded by a man in doubt whether to marry." The Doctor next spoke of Russia's Beauty Colony and its methods of building an earthly Olympus, peopled with Apollos and Hebes. On this colony Mr. Reshetnikoff laid out his large fortune of ten thousand

and roubles for the purpose of eliminating the unfit by encouraging marriage only between young people of exceptional beauty, health and intelligence. To attain this end he employed as workers on his estate only the handsomest and healthiest villagers. These he encouraged to enter upon matrimony by free grants of land, payment of all marriage fees, and an annuity of fifty roubles a year for every child born.

He succeeded in removing from his estates all deformed and sickly persons, and attracted handsome giants from all parts of the province by granting them valuable privileges. Those who refused to marry the partners he suggested were deported. Since the institution of this human Beauty Farm, forty model marriages have taken place and over one hundred children have been born, nearly all of them being immensely superior to the average Russian peasant children in strength and beauty.

A marriage has just been celebrated there with exceptional display, owing to the fact that the bridegroom and the bride are the first couple both of whom sprang from unions arranged by M. Reshetnikoff.

Dr. Foote then gave the twelve rules for choosing a husband that were suggested by Dr. Harriet C. Keating in a paper she read before the New York Legislative League, on "Divorce." These were full of practical hints to young people.

The lecturer mentioned a number of questions for study on the problems of marriage, and some of the problems in parentage. He also dwelt on Science for Mating and the stages of development of this important subject, and mentioned the following names of those who had been pioneers in the subject, namely, Drs. Powell and Buchanan, the Combes, Fowlers, Trall, Hollick, Dio Lewis, Stockham, and Dr. Foote the lecturer's father.

Brain Roofs and Porticos. No. II.

CHARACTER STUDY FOR BUSY MEN AND WOMEN.

By J. A. FOWLER.

The day for long articles has passed, and persons desire at the present stage of civilization a shorthand route for doing everything. It is for this reason largely that we have prepared this series of articles, which we hope will prove interesting to our readers from an analytical point of view. The comparisons are designed to depict extremes of character and show how the actions and lives of men manifest them-

eral Hadley as one of the most important witnesses in the Missouri suits. He is a well-known figure in Wall Street, and is the father of Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr. At a very opportune time he sold out all his oil interests to "No. 26 Broadway," the Standard Oil headquarters. His photograph indicates that he is a shrewd man of business, is able to look far ahead, and has a lively sense of those conditions



MR. F. D. CARLEY.

selves in the face and head, and how the formation of the skull is a true index to character.

MR. F. D. CARLEY.

In Mr. F. D. Carley, who was formerly head of the Chess-Carley Oil Company of Louisville, we have a striking personality, and one that contrasts well with Mr. Ogden D. Mills. Mr. Carley was regarded by Attorney-Gen-



MR. OGDEN D. MILLS.

of business which, when taken advantage of, show to a good account, from a commercial point of view. He is broad in the base of the head, in the region of Constructiveness, Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness; hence he is not likely to lose any chance that would be an advantage to him pecuniarily. While the upper portion of his head does not register that fulness that we find in the head of Marshall Field, etc.

MR. OGDEN D. MILLS.

In the case of Ogden D. Mills we find a narrowness in the lower regions of the head, above and around the ears, while the upper portion is highly developed, and shows a character of remarkable integrity, of strong sympathies and reformatory ideas. He is a man of strong scruples. He conceived his idea of a hotel for working men through the promptings of his philanthropic spirit. He has done a vast amount of good for those who need it, and he will reap his reward in seeing the improved condition of the men who

the small hours of the morning, had better purchase Mr. Lawson's book on "Frenzied Finance," for it is more interesting and exciting than any modern novel. His head indicates that he cares for no one when he is working up his data, and his desire to vindicate the right in a drastic way shows through his large Conscientiousness and Executiveness. He cannot do things by halves, and is willing to take infinite pains to carry out his views. Some men would weary of details, but he rather glories in them. Memory of facts is excellent, consequently he

**MR. THOMAS W. LAWSON.**

have made use of the opportunities afforded by him.

MR. THOMAS W. LAWSON.

We now present another very striking contrast, between Thomas Lawson, the writer who has fearlessly attacked the Standard Oil Company and brought to light details which have hitherto been unpublished, startling the world by his trenchant argument, and Mr. Johann Most, the Anarchist. Any one who wants a thrilling bit of literature, such as will keep him awake until

**MR. JOHANN MOST.**

is able to recount or recall what he has passed through or experienced.

MR. JOHANN MOST.

In Mr. Most we find an unbalanced organization. He was not without enthusiasm, but the enthusiasm was more that of impulse than well-directed reason. Physiognomically it will be seen that he possessed much of the Vital Temperament with not enough of the Motive, or osseous system, to give solidity, strength, reasonableness and

common sense to his views. He lacked Caution, Foresight and ability to weigh and consider the results of his conduct. Therefore he was a slave to many of his mental conditions.

It will therefore be seen that his unevenly balanced organization was

fully portrayed in his phrenological developments, and he makes a striking contrast to the strong, firm, positive, fact-gathering, trenchant way in which Lawson manifests his mind and character.

Illustrations by Fred Koch.

The American Institute of Phrenology.

An interesting meeting was held on April 3d, when Robert Walter, M. D., delivered his special lecture on "The Philosophy of Herbert Spencer." The doctor was in good form, health and spirits, and gave an excellent discourse.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. Hyde, who made a practical address on Phrenology, and commented upon many of the statements made in the papers to-day in favor of and against the principles of Phrenology. He spoke of the question that had been enlarged upon by some scientific experts and taken up and commented upon in the papers, concerning large heads as not being indicative of strong powers of mind. He said that many persons who possessed large heads did not possess much talent or wit, while persons who possessed medium-sized heads often showed more talent and ability, **than those with large heads.**

He said that many papers only explained one side of a truth, and hence the habit that some people cultivated of decrying a subject because they did not know very much about it. He spoke of the quality of a person's brain having much to do with its effectiveness, and illustrated his remarks by stating that many turnips were large and good for nothing, while others that were small were sweet and eatable. The same might be said of apples. But where we find a large turnip or apple that has a fine quality, the size must necessarily be advantageous, and most people would choose the latter if they knew the quality to

be equal to the size. So with Phrenology. If a large head is accompanied with fine quality, there must necessarily be exceptional power to correspond.

Mr. Hyde said he was glad to be able to welcome that evening their old friend, Dr. Walter, who had for so many years devoted himself to the improvement and enlightenment of his fellow men. He was further glad that they were to have a discourse on the Philosophy of Herbert Spencer, for when he was at Harvard he took quite a distinct interest in comparing the metaphysical writings of the Greeks with the more practical philosophy of Phrenology. He referred to the philosophy of Bacon and Aristotle and the philosophical trend of many distinguished men of the present day.

Before calling upon Dr. Walter, he said they would listen to some practical demonstrations of Phrenology by Miss Fowler. The examination of a lady and gentleman was then given, the gentleman being Mr. Richardson, a former student of the Institute, who possessed a strong Motive-Mental, active, executive, constructive type of organization; and the lady, Miss Fulton, possessed a distinguished type of the Vital-Mental Temperament. Hence she presented a striking contrast to the first subject. At the close of the examinations, Miss Fowler asked the gentleman if he were not known for his executive ability, his organizing power, his intuitive discernment, his interest in large affairs, to which he readily as-

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sistently say that Phrenology is a science of Bumps and not length of fibre and relative proportions of the head, and quotes what Mr. Calhoun says in the *San Francisco Daily News* as follows: "No reputable Phrenologist uses the Bump System in character reading, as Phrenology is not Bumpology. A thorough knowledge of Physiology, Psychology, and a naturally intuitive mind are required in the correct study of analysis of character. Good Phrenologists are not to be found every day. There is no such thing as a 'Bump of Honesty.'"

STRIKES.

Character manifests itself in strikes as well as in other things, and on one knows better than an editor what a printer's strike means. Union men are not allowed to work while a strike is in progress; consequently it is very difficult to get non-Union men into your ways and willing to follow your bidding in emergencies. We are grateful to all our readers who have sympathetically borne with us the calamity of having to suffer the mistakes in printing which every magazine, more or less, has had to encounter during the process of the recent strike. There are times in one's history when one must either be willing to put up with an inferior article or do without it altogether. Such a crisis has been the fate of many American magazines, especially those in New York State, this Spring. Even after repeated corrections have been made, errors have crept in, and words have been left out in an unaccountable fashion. This is to be regretted. But some January and February issues have only just seen the light of day.

ENCOURAGEMENT AND OPPOSITION.

A long and useful life has just been drawn to a close among the Suffrage ranks through the death of Miss Susan B. Anthony, one of the most remarkable and lovable personalities among women workers. She was born in 1820 and devoted her life to the cause of justice and freedom. She was a strenuous and courageous worker and from first to last displayed a heroism for the justice of her own sex, which has succeeded in bringing about many reforms.

Strange to say, some of the greatest opposition that Miss Anthony was called upon to face was from persons of her own sex who have bitterly opposed the cause of Universal Suffrage.

In the recent charge given by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt at the Portia Dinner on March 31st, she admonished all anti-suffragists in the future to refrain from expressing any adverse opinions that might hold back the suffrage cause. At the close of the dinner five ladies promised her that they would no longer wage war against the efforts of men and women who were so successfully winning laurels for those who did appreciate the use of the ballot.

It is right that we should give the same charge to those students of human character who are publicly criticizing the good work of those who have carried the torch of Phrenology when this science was not as popular or as well received as it is to-day. A query has come to us from a student as to whether the criticism recently made of the phrenological bust was correct, and we have to regretfully say no. The article is misleading and incorrect, but

is written with so much confidence that a novice might think that the writer was correcting a mistake; while instead, he is making a mistake in writing the criticism. Vitativeness is not located, as is stated, on the mastoid process, but posterior to this bony protuberance. Dr. Gall did not locate the organ of Vitativeness, but if the writer will read Dr. Andrew Combe's location of the faculty he will see that it corresponds with that upon the bust. The names have to be printed within the area, region or section devoted to the function of a faculty, and this is what has been aimed at, as the book which accompanies the bust explains. A similar mistaken criticism has been made upon the organs of Language and Calculation.

CEREBRAL SURGERY. TOOK A BIT OF STEEL FROM THE HUMAN BRAIN.

*Philadelphia Hospital Doctor Uses
Magnet in Performing Rare Operation.*
(Special to the World.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—In removing from the human brain a section of steel belt lacing, nearly two inches long and shaped like a fishhook, with a pair of forceps, Dr. W. W. Keen, of Jefferson Hospital, assisted by Drs. Alfred G. Morton and B. L. Gordon, to-day performed successfully one of the rarest of operations.

John Nail, an iron-worker, of Winston, N. C., is the patient. While working in a machine shop about six months ago a belt broke above his head, and the steel coupling entered the right side over the ear.

By means of the X-ray Dr. Gordon located the steel, and last Tuesday the

first attempt was made to remove it. The magnet was strong enough to raise a piece of steel weighing nine pounds. On Wednesday the patient was etherized, but after the incision had been made there was a hemorrhage and the operation was postponed.

Before the professors and students of Jefferson and the University of Pennsylvania to-day Dr. Keen removed the packing from the wound in the skull. When the incision was made into the brain cells an abscess was revealed.

Dr. Keen had held the magnet to the incision for about five minutes, but the gangrenous pus neutralized its power. Then he laid the magnet aside and with a pair of small forceps caught the bit of steel and removed it.

To-night the patient is reported as resting comfortably.

SURGERY TO CURE IDIOCY..

PARIS, Feb. 17,—At the last meeting of the Academy of Medicine, the project of trepanning children of backward mental development was discussed. The opinion of the majority of the members was against the operation. Dr. Lannelongue, however, told of numerous cases within his own experience and that of his fellow practitioners in which remarkable results had been obtained by this means.

TO PRESERVE BRAINS.

When we can get persons to fully indorse our desire to preserve the brains of all distinguished people, we shall not find that cremation will stand in the way of this wish, for the brain of an individual can be removed immediately after death. We believe the time is coming when persons will not

only allow their brains, but their skulls to be preserved as a lasting tribute to their work and to science.

THE STUDY OF PHRENOLOGY.

In our Journal of July, 1904, our readers will remember that we outlined a course of instruction that would require some two years or more to adequately cover or master. The object was to found a college which would be a permanent institution for the use of students of Human Science, Phrenology and Psychology. The several advantages connected with this object must be apparent to every one. Some of the advantages of this college were (1) to secure a permanent location for the work of the institute; (2) to enable the course to be extended over two or four years.

In a shorter time, while one may make good progress, less satisfactory results must be expected. In Phrenology as in everything else, much concentrated effort, thought and study must be given to the work.

There is no study so fascinating and beneficial as Phrenology, and the longer the course of instruction the better.

For those who cannot study the subject at all, unless in a more limited way, we have prepared an interesting course and through experienced teachers, and the valuable assistance of experts in their various departments, the ground covered is surprisingly large, wonderfully comprehensive and remarkably satisfactory to instructor and student.

That much clinical work has to be done before a person can become an expert Phrenologist is definitely recognized, by no one so well as Phrenologists themselves, but the way is pointed out, the ground is ploughed up and filled with good seed ready for the showers of experience to do their work.

Nor is the work at the Institutes alone the only preparation. Previous reading in most cases has helped the students to make satisfactory progress. Often mail courses have preceded the regular instruction, and thus the pupils are made aware of the technical terms, and the study does not seem so difficult to master. Such preparation is always an advantage, and is to be recommended.

REVIEWS.

"Practical Psychometry. Its Value and How it is Mastered." By O. Hashnu Hara. Published by L. N. Fowler & Company, London, England, and Fowler & Wells Company, New York City. Price, 50 cents.

This booklet has for its object the revelation of unseen influences connected with Psychometry. The Psychometrist has an advantage over the clairvoyant inasmuch as he can use his gift anywhere. Any object can be made

to give up its history to reveal its past, present and future surroundings. It is according to this work a case of sermons in stones, and can be easily acquired if certain rules are complied with. The book contains six chapters. The first is "Rules for Unfoldment;" the second, "Vibrations of Color;" the third, "How to Produce Divine Affection in Man;" the fourth, "The Seven Stages of Man;" the fifth, "The Normal and Trans Psychometry;" and the

sixth, "Numbers and Their Meanings." There are touches in this little book of great and important subjects, though it is not possible in 38 pages to fully explain their entire meaning, but much has been touched upon.

The Mental Power Library, Vol. I. "Mental Art; or, The Art of Mind Development." By Samuel George. Published by Power Book Company, London, England.

This is a new book by a new au-

thor, on a novel plan, and deals with interesting subjects. It explains how delineations of character are made by occult scientists. It will open the eyes of every thinking man and woman and be of value to business and commercial men. The individual dealt with in the book shows how he was able to develop latent faculties and to acquire mind power by the aid of Mental Science. It contains twelve chapters and can be conveniently carried in the pocket.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. H., Nevada.—You ask what you ought to eat to reduce your weight. We would suggest, first, that you consider your temperament and when you have decided on that, then eat accordingly. For instance, if you have a Vital Temperament, you should give up the use of butter, sugar, rich gravies (if you are not a vegetarian), and take those kinds of food that will give you vitality without increasing adipose tissue. For instance, of the fruits you should take grape-fruit, oranges and lemons, rather than bananas, as the former will be cool and refreshing and promote a healthy condition of the system. If you have a Mental Temperament you can afford to select your diet and take saccharine (instead of sugar), wheatmeal, milk and eggs (eaten raw),

but no meat or butter. The best substitute for fat-forming foods would be Brazil nuts, peanut butter, figs, prunes and apples. Soup made of lentils, celery, and cauliflowers would also be suitable. Try the experiment and let us know what the results are.

T. L., Illinois.—We would advise you to read O. S. Fowler's work on "Human Science" as an answer to some of your queries. You will find in this book so much to stimulate, develop, and probably improve your mind that we feel sure that you could hardly do better for yourself than to thoroughly look through and study it. There are hundreds who have already been benefited by it, and we believe that you can be one more in that list.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

No. 810. R. M., Garden City, Mo.—Your photograph indicates that you have a good practical way of looking at things. Order and Calculation, as well as Form and Size, are faculties that are well developed. You can remember people well, and it does not take you long to recall what you have read, seen or heard. You should store your memory well with facts and incidents, and be prepared to recite poetry, for you will find very little difficulty in making the connections between one line

and another. You appear to have a good supply of Language and will never be at a loss to explain what you know, and as a teacher you could develop your ideas quite well, and students would succeed under your tuition. Decide, therefore, to teach. You might devote yourself to elocutionary teaching if you chose to do so.

No. 811. E. V., Weatherford, Texas.—The photographs of this child indicate a strong combination of the Vital

and Mental Temperaments. She is affectionate and can be governed much more easily through her love of nature than by forcing her through a command to do a thing. She is in her element when she is knocking about and on the move, but if she is asked to sit still she will recognize this as one of the greatest punishments that can be given to her. She is not easily deterred from what she wants to do, and will show quite a persevering spirit. She should be taught singing and deep breathing exercises that she may be able to vitalize her system and at the same time work out a profession that will be highly beneficial to her. She must be out in the open air as much as possible.

No. 812. A. H. K., Brandon, Manitoba.—You certainly have a strong and vigorous organization. You do not know what it is to be tired, and you can bend

your energies for a longer period to any sustained work than ninety-nine men out of a hundred. Disease cannot get hold of you, for you have no surplus flesh and therefore will not suffer from fevers or inflammations. But there is a tendency in your nature to carry your restlessness of mind too far. In muscular strength and framework you have been specially organized. Try and take life a little easier and do not put so much steam into your boiler or so much powder into your gun. You have good perceptive powers, are a keen observer of men and naturally enjoy outdoor exercise. You could become a good promoter, an excellent builder, or an engineer. You could also take up the study of physical culture and teach it, and you would notice well the improvement made in your pupils. Study to express yourself more copiously and you will be more fully understood.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Continued from Page 162.

sented, and made a few remarks illustrative of his character. Miss Fowler asked if there was any one present who knew Miss Fulton and could vouch for the indication of her masterly way of doing work and if at the same time she showed sympathy, womanly affection and independence of mind. A lady corroborated the statements that had been made, and said that her work never seemed done.

Dr. Walter was then called upon to give his address, which was listened to with deep interest, as the boldness with which he attacked the great philosopher's arguments was quite refreshing and new to many who had not found any one who was able or willing to refute many of the illogical statements that Spencer had made. Dr. Walter said that he was pleased to be with them, and it recalled to his mind the time when, fifty years ago, he was rescued from an early grave through reading some of the works on Phrenology which

had then just been published and which set him to thinking on an entirely new line of thought. He said that he began to study the Philosophy of Life about that time, and naturally turned to Herbert Spencer as an authority, but soon found that he and Spencer were traveling along different paths. He said he did not wish to impose upon his audience by making them think that he was going to rehearse or recount the entire philosophy of Herbert Spencer, but only those parts of his works that related to his subject.

As we expect to give a more detailed account of Dr. Walter's address in our next issue, we will reserve further comments until then.

"Mr. Piercy then announced that Dr. C. O. Sahler will lecture on Will, Force, Power, and how Attained, on Tuesday May 1st. Miss Ella McKean York will sing and Miss A. Strohmeier will play. A Steinway Piano will be used."

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

At the monthly meeting held at the Fowler Institute on March 28th, a capital paper was read by Mr. A. Ayliffe, the subject of the paper being "The Business Man, His Mental Requirements."

The remarks of Mr. Ayliffe were of a very practical character, and showed that he had made excellent use of his phrenological studies.

In the course of his remarks he referred to the business successes and phrenological endowments of Lipton, Carnegie, and many others, who have

achieved world-famed success in the commercial world, he contrasted their temperaments and mental equipments and showed where and how they varied in their business instincts.

An interesting discussion followed, and it was considered that the organ of Sublimity plays as important a part in the mental outlook of business men as it does in the mental outlook of literary characters.

Mr. Ayliffe was heartily thanked for his exceedingly interesting and useful paper.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

The annual meeting of members of this Society, whose offices are at 63 Chancery Lane, London, Eng., was held on March 8, 1906. There was a good attendance, and the proceedings were full of vigor. The retiring president (Mr. J. M. Severn) occupied the chair for the first part of the meeting, but gave place later to the new president, Mr. James Webb, who is quite a veteran and warrior in the phrenological cause. Other officers elected were: Mr. Geo. Hart-Cox, Honorary Secretary; Mr. F. R. Warren, Honorary Treasurer. The Annual Report was very satisfactory; it stated that during the past year a larger number of new members had joined the Society than in any previous year. The *Phrenological Review*, edited by Dr. Bernard Hollander, the eminent specialist, had done the Society good service.

The President (Mr. Webb) on taking the chair was loudly applauded. In a brief speech he recalled his experi-

ences in connection with the founding of the Society twenty years ago. In May, 1886 a paragraph was inserted in the *Phrenological Magazine* suggesting that those wishing to form a Phrenological Society should meet. A number of enthusiasts met, and defrayed the cost of the meeting by a collection. The Society was inaugurated. Mr. L. N. Fowler, Mr. Coates, Mr. Craig, Mr. Story, Mr. Dutton and himself were amongst its earliest members. Full particulars of those meetings were to be found in the 1886 volume of the *Phrenological Magazine*. He had noticed that phrenologists were long lived. Many of those early members had passed away at a great age—80 years, 86, 90, and even over 90 years of age. He explained the longevity of phrenologists on the ground that Phrenology was a subject that caused people to think about their mental and physical health, and their own and others' happiness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR EDITOR: In compliance with your request the writer will mention that he has been a subscriber for the *AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*

for sixty-one years, and for its past and present managers retains respectful and grateful remembrance. He is now in his eighty-ninth year, and before

reaching twenty-one was a physical wreck, owing chiefly to unhygienic diet, and taking of poisonous drugs. George W. Robinson, Guilford, Ind., was a subscriber (to me) for the JOURNAL for more than fifty years, and said he should take it to the end of his life, but

he died a few years ago. "Friend after friend departs."

"He that is humble, ever may
Have God to be his guide."
In love of righteousness,

JOHN HAWKELL.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

Mr. Allen Haddock, the pioneer Phrenologist has his time more than full with Phrenological work and editing "Human Nature."

Mr. D. T. Elliott gives daily Phrenological examinations and holds classes at the Fowler Institute rooms, 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London E. C.

Dr. Alexander is continuing his Phrenological work in Canada.

Mr. Geo. Cozens is located in North Dakota, doing Phrenological work.

Mr. Fitzgerald is busy with Phrenological examinations, etc., in Chicago.

Mr. M. Tope gives his whole time to Phrenological work in Bowerston, O. He is the editor and publisher of the *Phrenological Era*, a journal on Human Science. (35 cents a year.) He has arranged for a Phrenological Conference to take place May 11th at Bowerston.

Mr. H. W. Richardson, LL.D., is examining and lecturing at Bowling Green, Ohio, and is assistant editor of the *Phrenological Era*.

Mr. V. F. Cooper, of Lind, Washington, Mr. P. F. Fanigan, of Providence, R. I., and Mr. C. A. Tyndall, of Des Moines, Iowa, have been doing considerable Phrenological work of late, and have sent large orders for charts.

Mr. Wm. McLuen, of Perry, Iowa, is engaged in practising Phrenology.

H. H. Hinman has been doing some Phrenological work in Hillsboro, Texas. We are glad he is keeping up his interest in the subject.

Mr. H. W. Smith, of Calvert, Kansas, is engaged in Phrenological work

Mr. C. B. Manning is making Phrenological examinations and lecturing on the subject at Exeter, New Hampshire.

Miss J. A. Fowler receives callers for Phrenological examinations daily at the Fowler & Wells office, 24 East Twenty-second Street, and is open to make a few evening appointments to attend "At Homes" or "House Parties" during the month.

Mr. Owen Williams, Phrenologist and Lecturer, is agent for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and all of Fowler & Wells' publications, care of Fowler & Wells Co., 24 East Twenty-second Street, and is doing excellent work.

In an interesting letter from Mr. Youngquist of Stockholm, Sweden, he says he has just commenced another series of lectures, classes, etc. We trust he will be as successful in the future as he has been in the past. Mr. Youngquist has forwarded an excellent portrait of himself and a book of poems written in Swedish by a friend, who has dedicated several to Phrenology. Medical men have looked into the subject of Phrenology in this northern country and have written and spoken favorably of it.

Every student has it in his power to do something to influence and enlighten medical men, ministers, law-
-suuuy siy uy opload ssouisnq pur sra.f
diate circle, even he he does not succeed in doing as much as Mr. Youngquist has accomplished.

We congratulate Mr. James Webb on his election to the Presidency of the B. P. S., London. He is a charter member of that society, and a past master in the Science and Art of Phre-

nology. The Society should also be congratulated on its choice of its executive officers.

SPECIAL NOTICE

For any one requiring instruction on the piano we can recommend Mrs. Reed as one who has given years of special study and preparation to the technique of music. Address office of Fowler & Wells Company.

CHARACTER IN PERSONALITY.

Miss Fowler's Wednesday Morning Lenten Talks during March were upon "Character in Personality." On the 7, 14, 21, and 28, respectively, she has brought out the salient characteristics of how character shows itself in Dress, in the Walk, in the Voice, and

in the Handshake. As guests of honor during the month Miss Annie S. Peck, the mountain climber, Mr. Allen S. Williams, the authority on snakes and Indians, Mrs. Ina Breevoort Roberts and Mrs. L. M. Rounds have acted in this capacity.

The April Talks—on the 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th—were on "Character in Handwriting."

The May Talks—the 2d, 9th, 16th, 23d and 30th—will be upon "Mental Vibrations;" "Music and Its Influence Upon the Mind;" "Colors and Their Vibrations;" "Memory;" "The Vibration of Names and Numbers;" and "Scientific Motherhood."

The meetings begin at 11 o'clock and are open to ladies and gentlemen on a card of invitation.

PHRENOLOGICAL ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Every young man should have a fair education, a good character, be temperate, ambitious and have stability.

He should have a knowledge of Physiology, health laws, Phrenology, his weak and strong points, his talents and what line he is most adapted for. Then prepare himself, enter where he belongs, be faithful, work hard, keep posted in his line, save some money, be honest, sociable, mannerly, orderly, systematic, firm, prompt, dress neatly, keep good company, read good books, keep posted on the issues of the day, associate with nice young ladies, show them his highest regards, and protect them as he would his own sister. When he has found one who is healthy, neat intelligent, a pure character, ambitious, loving, who fits him according to the law of selection and affinity, and he feels that he can make her and his lot better, marry, settle down, thrust behind all temptation to illicit gain. Aim for a nice little home, know that he has the best and sweetest wife on earth, because she has the best husband. Take

his wife as a partner and nearest counsel in his business, and never deceive her. Always kiss her good-bye. Take what money he might spend for whiskey, tobacco and cigars and spend it in beautifying his home. Spend his evenings and odd times with his wife, take her to church and in good society, feel proud of her as he has a right to be, praise her cooking and it will taste good.

If he has little ones to bless his home, teach and train them in such a way that they will be healthy, loving, kind, honest, hopeful and useful, an ornament to society and a blessing to the world.

When man has lived such a life as this and his peace is made with God, he can look back on a well-spent life with pride and pleasure, knowing that he has done his duty toward himself, wife, family, home, society, church, country and best and highest of all, has fitted his soul for a higher kingdom.

H. H. HINMAN.

PHRENOLOGY MAKES HAPPY HOMES.

About five years ago while in Texas, I met a gentleman by the name of H. C. B., whom I phrenologized and gave a chart. Mr. B. knew nothing of phrenology before I met him, but after being read and reading his chart he became very much interested in himself, and the science of Phrenology. He subscribed for the Phrenological publications and bought several books on Phrenology.

Two years after I had met Mr. B. he wrote a letter inviting me to visit his home, which I did. When I reached his house his whole family met me at the door. Mrs. B., his wife, reached out her hand and said:

"Professor Hinman, is this you? I had rather see you than any man on earth."

"Why?" said I.

"Because," said she, "you have done more to bless my man and home than anything on earth."

She invited me in and began telling her story.

"Before you made my husband a chart, he hardly knew what it was to read, neither did I or the children,

but after we took to reading Phrenology we all became interested in the subject, and now we pass our evenings and odd time in reading. Before the boys got to reading they used to dance, hunt, and run around at night, but now their ways of life have changed. My husband used to drink some, he was cross to me and the children, unkind to his stock, was rather wicked, but after having studied Phrenology he is now quiet, kind, and as loving a husband as ever lived. We now have a nice little library, consisting of the very best literature. Before we got to reading the evenings and odd times seemed so noisy, long and dreary, but now our hours pass away pleasantly. Our home is so quiet and peaceful, blessed with happy smiles and kind words, and now life is worth living. How I wish that good books and journals on Phrenology could be in every home and library in this land. If they were, I am sure many a life would be changed for the better, many a heart made happier, homes blessed and firesides brighter all over the land." Such were the words of Mrs. B.

H. H. H.

THE EASTER LILY.

By GEORGE TESTER.

Behold! the spotless lily,
That pure and perfect flower
Emblem of Christ's own purity,
His faith, His love, His power --
Type of our Savior's victory
On that first Easter Morn
When to the empty sepulchre,
The women came at dawn.

"He is not here, but risen!"
Is what the angels said,
"Why seek ye here the living?
Where only dwell the dead?"

"O death! where is thy triumph?
O grave! where is thy sting?"
Thanks be to God for victory
Through Christ our Lord and King.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

Human Nature, San Francisco, Cal.—Has always something bright and interesting.

The Character Builder, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Opens with an article on "Harmony the Aim of True Education." It is as interesting an article as the title indicates. Another one of equal interest is by Edward Thorndyke, Professor of Psychology at Columbia University, on "Heredity."

Review of Reviews, New York.—Abounds in good reading matter, one taking article being "Food Science and the Pure Food Question," by R. O. Brooks. "Susan B. Anthony" is the subject of another interesting article.

The Union Signal, Evanston, Ill.—Contains an interesting article on "The New Woman in Japan," among others, which we would advise our readers to read.

Medical Times, New York.—Contains an article on "Christian Science Practitioners," which gives a percentage of men and women who practice this cult. Also an article on "New York City's Low Death Rate," which is an article by W. T. Mars, M.D. This is the third of a series.

World's Events Magazine, Dansville, N. Y.—Contains an article on "What the World is Doing; Events that are Making History," which includes work that is going on in nearly every quarter of the globe. "Paul Lawrence Dunbar" is the title of an article by Paul M. Pearson. Dunbar was the son of slave parents, an elevator boy, and the first great singer of his race.

The Literary Digest, New York City.—Contains an article on "Is There Crime in Campaign Gifts?" which contains the pictures of Andrew Hamilton and Cornelius N. Bliss among other up-to-date articles.

Suggestion, Chicago, Ill.—The April number contains articles on "Psychic Research;" "Auto-Suggestion;" "Suggestive Therapeutics;" "Drugless Healing;" "Nature Cure;" and "Thought Power," all of which are helpful and uplifting articles.

Town and Country Journal, San Francisco, Cal.—This magazine con-

tains many fine articles which are beautifully illustrated. One is upon "China's Understudy in California," by F. Babbitts. This article is illustrated with pictures of children in different styles of dress. The article on "Palm Culture in California" is realistic enough to make one feel the balmy atmosphere without going for it.

The Metaphysical Magazine, New York.—Contains an opening article by Alexander Wilder on "Psychic Therapy," and another interesting article on "How to Perceive the Truth," by Charles Edward Cummings. The journal is metaphysical in its trend from beginning to end.

Woman's Temperance Work, Oswego, N. Y.—Is the official organ of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the State of New York, and contains the temperance news of the whole State.

Medical Talk for the Home, Columbus, Ohio.—Contains an article on "Physical Culture for Children,"

which says, "Let children be children and give them all of nature that is possible for them to have." The contrary is just what is generally practised in the home, for children are made self-conscious through artificial agencies. "Treatment of Cancer" is a short but concise article of considerable use in which Dr. Allen and Dr. Robinson of New York City, who are connected with the Post-Graduate College, advocate the use of the Caustic Treatment for Cancer. They say that caustic paste with subsequent caustic dressing is a radical treatment for cancer and is often preferable to the knife.

We have been forwarded a series of post-cards containing new Psychology mottoes, printed by *Suggestion* and published in Chicago. Many of them are very beautiful and are helpful in their tone.

The People's Health Journal, *The Metaphysical Magazine*, *Medical Talk for the Home*, *Vaccination*, and *The New Voice*, among others, have also been received.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Moral Philosophy; or, The Duties of Man Considered in His Individual, Domestic, and Social Capacities. By George Combe. Reprinted from the Edinburgh Edition, with the Author's latest corrections. 334 pages. Price, \$1.25.

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Success through Phrenology, with Addresses delivered before the American Institute of Phrenology. Price, 10c.

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etc., have accustomed them to suffering, till they are hardly aware of it. I have heard it said that thoroughly healthy persons must be good."

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JUNE, 1906

[WHOLE No. 809

An Interview With A Celebrated New York Ophiologist.

ALLEN S. WILLIAMS.

By J. A. FOWLER.

The couplet, "He prayeth best who loveth best, all things both great and small," kept running through our minds when we had the honor and pleasure of interviewing Mr. Allen S. Williams, the celebrated New York Ophiologist, and made the acquaintance for the first time of a Hognosed Snake, whose pet name is "Two-Spot," and a famous Panther Snake, or Corn Snake, whose pet name is "Richelieu," called so because of his cardinal red color. When Mr. Williams visited our office he kindly brought with him his above-named pets, and after we had made our observations upon his head and character he showed us his rare specimens.

We found in the subject of our sketch a very interesting personality, and as he has such a genuine regard for his study of serpents, we could not but be carried away with the fascinat-

ing manner in which he discoursed upon and explained the nature of the last creatures in the world that seem to deserve or appreciate any human attachment. Quite curious were we to account for so extraordinary a liking as was exhibited by Mr. Williams in his collection of reptiles, and before he had passed out of the room we found we had caught his inspiration to a certain extent, and were willing not only to look at, but to handle the creeping animals ourselves. It does one good to get rid of a prejudice, and certainly Mr. Williams did us a signal service in dissipating all anxiety from our minds when we allowed the graceful snakes to coil around our bodies at will, without feeling that any disastrous results would accrue.

Mr. Williams did not present to us an organization that was bold, formidable or ferocious, as might have been

supposed of one who cared for such deadly animals or foes to human nature, as some think; but on the contrary, possessed a particularly fine quality of organization, a sensitive nature, and one whose relative proportions of weight and height were under rather than over the average. And when taken all together, he had that perfect command of himself, that remarkable control over his pets, and that marvelous understanding of his subject which showed to us that his organiza-

tion was in keeping with the work that he accomplished. is not a man of one idea, nor so set in his views that he cannot appreciate that which is new, novel and valuable. He is, in fact, always searching for new light, facts, knowledge and information. He is up to date as well as abreast of the times, for he looks ahead and sees the time when mankind will value even snakes for what they are worth (which cannot be said of men in general to-day).

He is, besides this, a thoroughly practical man—utilitarian in his views,



ALLEN S. WILLIAMS, OPHIOLOGIST.

tion was in keeping with the work that he accomplished.

Mr. Williams is decidedly compact in his mental and physical make-up. He has nothing that he can do without, and we might say with almost equal truth that he has everything that he needs to make him a unique man in every sense of the term, and one of the first things that we recognize in him is his versatility of mind, availability of talent, and capacity to suit himself to a change of surroundings. He

as well as in his style of working. The breadth of his brow is very characteristic, and shows how he takes everything into account, how he can remember the forms of things that he sees, how he stores in his memory facts relative to his work, whatever that work happens to be for the time being, whether it is of a business or professional character.

He is, furthermore, a man of method, system and arrangement. He knows where things are, for he remembers the

circumstance of putting them in certain places. He has a place for everything of importance, and accomplishes a great deal more in life than persons generally do by systematizing his work first.

He remembers faces remarkably well and every characteristic that distinguishes a person he stores in his mind. This ability applies equally to animals, and to snakes in particular, though Mr. Williams does not bestow his whole interest upon snakes, as he has given not a little attention to the cat family. Of the great cats, lions and pumas especially engage a part of his interest and affections. Among human beings, the Indian has attracted his interest, and many are the wonderful experiences that he has had with Indians, as he related in a brief but interesting way one Wednesday morning on the day of our interview.

He has large Human Nature, which is a strong characteristic, and it has enabled him to do many things with animals by definitely understanding their character. A naturalist or a trainer of any species of animals needs to have a full amount of this faculty to show discernment in appreciating the side lights as well as the strong points in animals not usually appreciated by mankind. For instance, one can see by the head of a snake that it is secretive and elusive, and in hunting for them one needs to realize this fact.

Sympathy seems to be another very strong characteristic of Mr. Williams' nature. In fact, without it he could hardly expect to succeed in winning the strange affection and regard of his singular pets. Every expression from the eye of animals as well as from their movements he is able to appreciate and thereby read instinctively their wants and desires. His sympathy makes him a friend to all animals and it helps him to interpret the language of their voices. Thus the hissing of the snake, the roar of the lion, and the snarl of the tiger appeal to him, and his Intuition knows

at once what should be done for their welfare.

The crown of his head is not so prominently developed. He is not dignified, austere, aristocratic or proud-spirited. He is, therefore, one to reach out a hand to his fellow man, even although he may be far superior in knowledge and experience to the one he is helping. Ambition is not the keynote of his character, therefore; that faculty is not so pronounced in development, and thus we find a still further reason why he lives more in the anterior region of his head than in the upper posterior portion.

He has strong attachments for his friends; in fact, the cementing or conjugal element is very much in evidence in Mr. Williams' character, and when one has traveled through England, and seen the old Roman walls that encircle the cathedral cities, one feels like comparing these to the strength of attachment that such a person exhibits for human as well as animal friends. In this characteristic Mr. Williams has probably inherited much of his fervor from his mother. His Philoprogenitiveness, as might be expected, is remarkably active, and gives length to his posterior lobe, which with the calipers measures seven and one-eighth inches by five and a half in width. The length, therefore, is proportionately superior to the width when taking into account that his head measures twenty-two inches in circumference by fourteen in height and thirteen and three-quarters in length.

From these few remarks we can gather that some of the salient characteristics of the mind of Mr. Williams are (1) a love of science; (2) a remarkable intuitiveness or insight into character and motives; (3) exceptional sympathy and kindness toward dumb animals and those who do not respond in the usual enthusiastic ways; (4) retentiveness of mind for every phenomena that he sees; (5) singular modesty for one who possesses so much knowledge and data of such a varied

character; (6) tact in handling and dealing with animal and human life; (7) and genuine friendship for some of the most unlovable creatures in the world.

HANDWRITING.

The handwriting of Mr. Williams shows an evenness of disposition and a harmony of the various powers of his mind. There is very little of the nervous or erratic disposition, but there is

dred and three. His father was a Baptist minister and founded the first Baptist Church in Pittsburg, Pa. His family were abolitionists, and his father helped to engineer the Underground Railway during the days of slavery. He was a personal friend of William Lloyd Garrison and many other active workers in the cause.

In the *Encyclopædia Britannica* Mr. Williams is called an authority on



GLADYS DITMARS.

certainly remarkable self-control, tact, and ability to handle men, love of the artistic in the curves, and the element of balance in the working out of his character.

ANCESTRY

Mr. Williams comes from a long lived ancestry. His father and mother were respectively eighty-one and eighty-three when they died. An uncle lived to be a hundred and one, and an aunt a hun-

opium smoking in this country, as he has written considerably on this subject. In the Centennial Edition of the *Commercial Advertiser* (now called the *New York Globe*), he wrote an article on "The Chinese in this Country," showing the benefit they had been to the country commercially and industrially. The article was read to Li Hung Chang who bought copies of it, took them home and filed them in the Government

Archives. Li Hung Chang said that it was the best article that he had ever read or that had ever been written on the Chinese by a foreigner.

At the close of our interview Mr. Williams took out of a box two carefully tied up linen bags containing his two pets "Two-Spot" and "Riche-lieu." The first one was a Hog-nosed Snake, 19 inches long, which

and on this account people often mistake it for a Copperhead, as this snake has a broad head and a narrow neck. Naturalists think it must have been a poisonous snake at one time. It can be found anywhere within 100 miles of New York City, mostly in sandy soil. It had not eaten anything, Mr. Williams said, since last September, so that it is a very economical pet to enter-



SONS OF CHARLES E. SNYDER.

when matured grows to be about 30 inches in length. It lives in sand, and is called the "Clown of the Snake Family." When wild, if frightened, it will flap its head and hiss, roll over and sometimes turn over on its back, straighten out stiff, and even if picked up will appear as if dead; but when dropped again it will crawl away. When frightened its head becomes very broad,

and on this account people often mistake it for a Copperhead, as this snake has a broad head and a narrow neck. Naturalists think it must have been a poisonous snake at one time. It can be found anywhere within 100 miles of New York City, mostly in sandy soil. It had not eaten anything, Mr. Williams said, since last September, so that it is a very economical pet to enter-

tain. Its food consists largely of toads, and as these will soon appear in large quantities in the country, the snake will begin to show an appetite for them. On taking the snake into our hands, we remarked upon its holding its head in an upward position, which Mr. Williams said was a characteristic of this snake, as it burrows upward in the sand and accustoms itself to throw its nose

upward.

The second snake above named was one of the most famous in the world. Some naturalists call it the Panther Snake. In Florida it is called the Corn Snake, because it is found in cornfields. This snake was much longer than the other, and when we took it from Mr. Williams' hands it would not lie coiled up in our palms, but stretched its body around our waist and put its face up to be kissed and its tongue out to listen to what was said concerning it, for we must remember the snake has no ears, and it is only through the tongue that it can hear what is going on around it. As we have already said at the commencement of the article, this was a very beautiful snake, and its scales were so arranged as to form a kind of red, white and black tiling.

The tail of a snake is very sensitive, and on touching its tail it will always uncoil from every object that it surrounds.

Mr. Williams has devoted ten years or more to the study of snakes; hence thoroughly knows all their characteristics, one of which is large Secretiveness, which is easily seen in the breadth of the head.

The following remarks on snakes were specially prepared by Mr. Williams to correct many errors that persons possess concerning snakes, and also to show their benefit to agriculture.

STUDY SNAKES INSTEAD OF SLAYING THEM.

By ALLEN S. WILLIAMS.

Secretary of the International Herpetological Society.

Herpetology is the science of Reptiles; Ophiology is the science of Serpents. Every man, woman and child should study or be taught rudimentary truths about reptiles, but especially snakes, because of the prevalent misinformation about these animals, which, when intimately known and well understood, are not mysterious, although all are interesting and many are beautiful. Important reasons why this knowledge should become common property are few; one is to enable the possessor to identify the common local species and to distinguish the poisonous from the harmless kinds; another is that one may



MILK SNAKE.



PILOT SNAKE.

know how to treat the wound made by a venomous serpent; an important reason is to rid one's self of false and unnecessary fears that are born of ignorance—who would like to be a coward? What is usually feared most is that which is not understood. If men knew snakes they would fear venomous snakes little, because they could better identify and avoid them; with a little inquiry they could acquire the knowledge of the best emergency treatments for the bites of venomous serpents, which are simple and easily applied by any one. The unnecessary and indiscriminate slaughter of harmless snakes is a cruel and indefensible act; the agonized victims if permitted to survive would benefit agriculture, while the effect of the cruelty reacting upon the slayer warps the soul and stains the character. Learn to know snakes and the pleasures of living will be increased and multiplied, as they are through studying other forms of Nature. To-day all in or near New York can learn to identify snakes because they can see them alive in the Reptile House of the beautiful park in the Bronx of the New York Zoological Society, which is the greatest educator in Nature Study that our country has had or probably can ever have.

The following illustrations have been kindly furnished to us from Mr. Williams' private collection of photographs.

GLADYS DITMARS.

The winsome little maiden in the wicker armchair is twice encircled by a Gopher snake fully eight feet long, which is as constantly her playmate as her pet kitten, and as much a plaything as her doll or cook-stove. This is clearly a case of hereditary influence, because little Gladys, two and a half years old, is the daughter of Mr. Raymond L. Ditmars, Curator of the Department of Reptiles of the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx.

THE SONS OF CHARLES E. SNYDER.

The two little boys, who are as lib-



TWO TAILED SNAKE.

erally hung with serpents as snake charmers in a museum, are brothers, the sons of Mr. Charles E. Snyder, the head keeper of the reptile house in the "Zoo" in Bronx Park, and Mr. Ditmar's factotum. The species of snakes that they are handling is the large King Snake (*Ophibulus Getulus Getulus*). The magnificent serpents are jet black with golden rings; they are cannibals, and kill and swallow Ratlesnakes and Copperheads, and yet are so gentle and tractable that they are fully deserving of the name given to the Puma by the denizens of the South American Pampas "The Friend of Man."

THE HOUSE OR MILK SNAKE.

The beautiful serpent of chocolate color and white, commonly called the House Snake or Milk Snake, the first because it frequently dwells beneath houses or porches, and the latter because it steals into spring houses and cellars to drink milk, and because credulous bucolics think it milks cows, is the *Lampropeltis dolia* *triangulus*. These pretty and harmless creatures should never be killed by man; they benefit the farmer by keeping down the rapid increase of wild rats and mice, so destructive to fruit trees and grain, while a family of "Milk Snakes" living under a house will keep the premises free from rats and mice, which so greatly annoy and rob the house-keeper.

THE PILOT SNAKE.

The longest serpent in the North-eastern United States is the *Coluber obsoletus*, or Mountain Blacksnake, or Pilot Snake. To avoid confusion, it may be mentioned that in the highlands of the Hudson, perhaps in other localities, the poisonous Copperhead Snake (*Agkistrodon contortrix*) is called a pilot. This blacksnake often exceeds seven feet in length; it is amiable in captivity. The illustration pictures "Othello," one of Mr. Williams' many "pet snakes."

THE TWO-TAILED SNAKE.

The peculiar illustration that appears like a two-tailed snake was in effect a practical joke played by one snake upon another. The large snake is a *Spilotes couperri*, a native of Florida, and known there as the Indigo snake, on account of its deep iridescent blue, and also as the Gopher snake, on account of its fondness for eating those small animals; this serpent always feeds on rats and mice, and some Floridians are unprejudiced enough to domesticate it instead of a cat for the purpose of keeping their premises free from small rodents. The indigo snake met a Coachwhip snake (*Bascanium flagelliforme*), and the Indigo snake, being a cannibal, proceeded to swallow its slender and graceful adversary; but when his feast was more than half over he was discovered, a string tied around the Coachwhip snake, and they were hoisted up by passing the string over a nail on the wall, so that an effective photograph of them could be made. After the picture was taken, the string was untied, and the Indigo snake resumed his meal; but when the Coachwhip had nearly disappeared he turned around and came out again. Thus he cheated the Indigo snake of a hearty meal and proved a practical joker.

After that Mr. Williams named the Coachwhip snake "Jonah."



Memory.

BY WILLIAM COX.

Paper read at the International Conference, New York.

Phrenologists are not likely to find fault with the meaning that is commonly attached to the term "Memory," that it is the ability to recall any impression, whether

thought or feeling, that has already found a place in the mind. Without this power all experience would be valueless, and the pleasures of life would be almost entirely oblit-

erated, for the only point in the vast expanse of time that would be left to us to enjoy would be the passing moment; the accumulated recollections of past experience would have no place whatever. To contemplate such a possibility, such a calamity one feels disposed to call it, should lead us to appreciate the gift of memory as one of our best blessings.

There is a mental process prior to that of being able to remember anything, and that is the reception into the mind of the knowledge, or the ideas, which are to be retained. Knowledge might, or might not be retained, and sometimes when it is retained it becomes confused; or the ideas get mixed up, distorted and dim. Such a muddled memory the schoolboy had who, when asked to write what he knew about Esau, stated in all seriousness that "Esau was a writer of fables, and he sold his copyright for a mess of potash."

It was necessary that ideas should be distinctly received in the first place. A curious phenomenon in connection with memory was the ease with which some people memorized things that others had great difficulty in remembering. One person had an excellent memory for forms and faces, another easily remembered places, another names, another musical notes, and so on. This affinity which certain minds have for special kinds of knowledge, had been noticed by John Locke, who had written, "Men that have senses cannot choose but receive some ideas by them; and if they have memory they cannot but retain some of them." But Locke has not told us why some minds instinctively choose and more easily retain knowledge of one kind in preference to another. It was left to Phrenology to give an adequate explanation of this.

What was the explanation Phrenology had to offer? It was this: That memory was not a single fac-

ulty, but a number of faculties, that there existed a relation between the different powers of the mind, and certain areas or centres in the cortex of the brain; and, further, that those Centers which were directly concerned in the acquisition of knowledge regarding physical or material things are located in the fore part of the frontal lobes, immediately over the eyes. Observations confirming this particular localization of function had been repeatedly made, and the mass of evidence which had been collected by Dr. Gall and his successors in this connection forms one of the strong bulwarks of Phrenology.

A fact within the knowledge of the present writer bearing on the localization of one of the centres may be cited. A certain father of a family of three children had great difficulty in remembering from year to year their ages and the dates of their birthdays, although, of course, reminded by the children each time the interesting days were coming round. He found he could remember the month in which each was born, but could never be certain of the precise days of the month if asked to state them right off. Phrenological students would, of course, have no difficulty in concluding that the centre concerned in remembering numbers must have been in a weak state. This gentleman's head was the subject of a phrenological demonstration at one of the meetings of the British Phrenological Society; and the expert who read the head (a perfect stranger to him), made the remark in the course of his delineation, "The smallest organ in this gentleman's head is that of number." In other respects the gentleman had a fairly good intellectual endowment.

Phrenology, then, teaches that the mind has many faculties, and that each primary mental power

Continued on Page 186.

The Scientific Drawing of the Human Head.

No. II.

By FREDERICK KOCH.

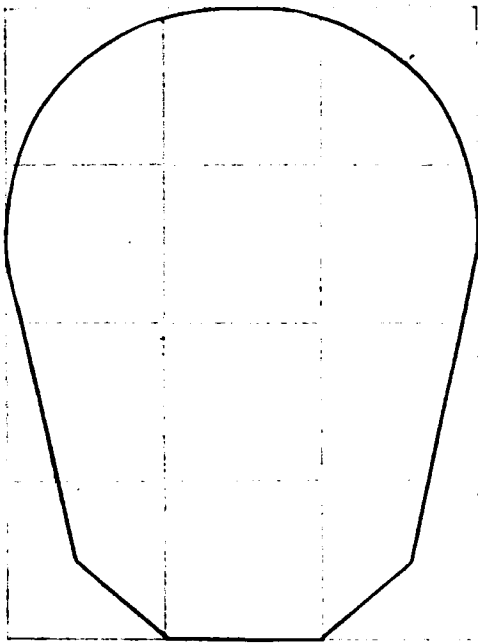
In our first series of lessons, the head, as shown from the side view, was placed in four horizontal and four vertical squares.

By making a horizontal section of the human head, through the center of the skull, the latter presents an approximately oval, or more oval than egg-shaped form, with a slightly larger diameter through the back part of the cranium.

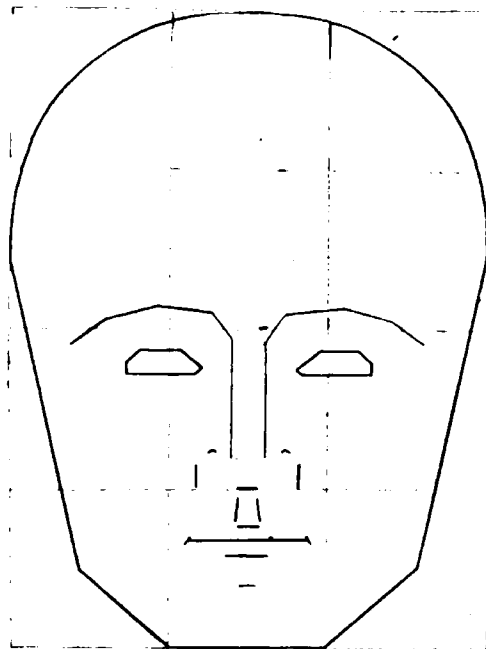
The front view offers two hemispheres or corresponding and symmetrical sides.

LESSON No. 1.

The top of the skull is marked by a slightly elongated half-circle in the upper portion of the circle. The corners on the lower part of the diagram correspond with the outer edge of the lower jawbone (or os maxillary). By laying out the face in an oval form, as



LESSON NO. I.



LESSON NO. II.

In the front view we give 3 squares to the width of the head, that is, the diameter from ear to ear (or above the ear) is three-fourths the length of diameter from the occipital to the frontal lobe. In these lessons we therefore place the head from the front view in 3 squares for the breadth, and 4 squares for the length or height of the head.

some rules do, the essential characteristics of the above-named corners (which are in conformity to anatomy) are missed out.

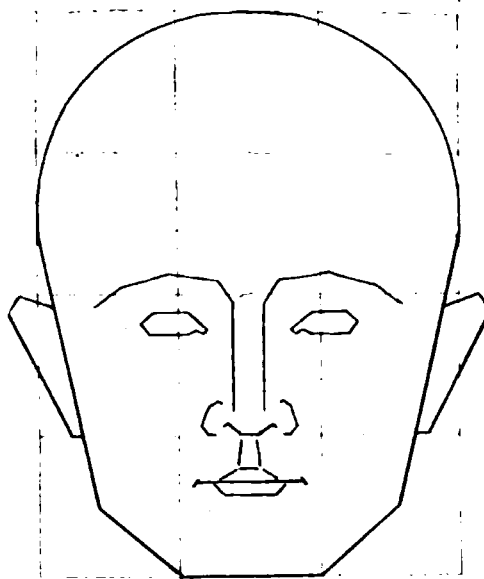
LESSON No. 2.

This lesson marks the proportions of the face, and any deviation from these proportions gives an individual

character. The most careful attention must be given to this part of the con-

LESSON No. 3.

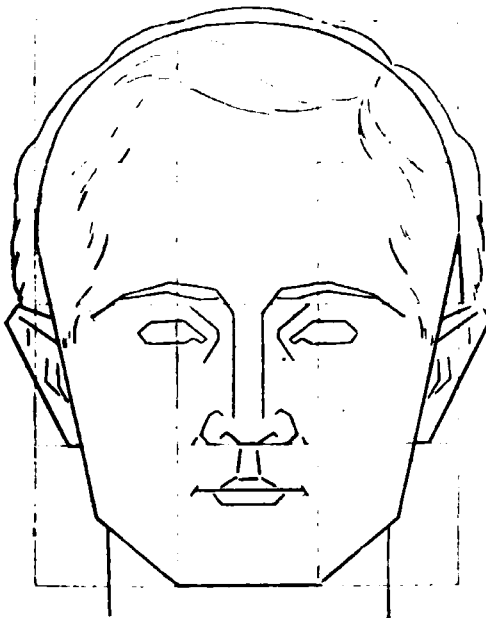
Lesson 3 presents eyes, nose, mouth



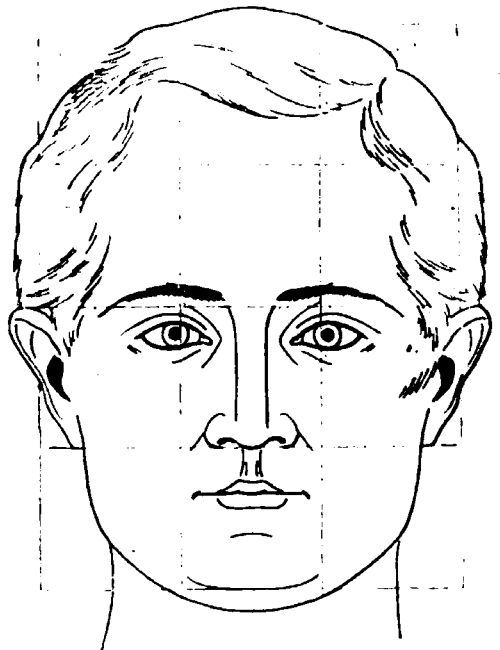
LESSON NO. III.

struction of the face. The final result, correctness or likeness of the in-

and ears in the outlines easily retained in the memory. Note relative propor-



LESSON NO. IV.



LESSON NO. V.

dividual will depend on the recognition and placing of correct proportions.

tions of the length of the eye with the distance between the eye. For propor-

tions of the nose, ear, mouth and upper and lower half of the head, refer to the explanation given in the series of lessons on the Side-View.

LESSON No. 4.

Lesson 4 gives the shape of the eyebrows, the width of the upper part of the nose and lower edge of the superciliary ridges. The hair is marked with a few lines of directions and portions,

and this completes the outlines of the whole head.

LESSON No. 5.

All the straight lines are rounded off. The outline of the cranium is omitted, being covered with the hair. The lower lines of the upper eyelid are accentuated, giving the characteristics of the eyelashes. Under the chin allowance is made for the muscle covering the lower jawbone.

“Delusion In Phrenology.”

*Reply to Mr. Brewster's Arguments Against the Science in the
"Brooklyn Eagle."*

DEAR SIR:

In a recent issue of your widely read paper there appeared a long article headed “Delusion in Phrenology.” As many of the conclusions set forth were mere assertions, and were not correct statements of the science, we take the liberty of asking you to insert the following corrections, as unthinking people may be carried away with the impression that your correspondent knows all about the subject.

In the first place, your correspondent stated certain principles upon which he said Phrenology was based and then proceeded to make observations upon these in a very discreditable manner. As he misquoted the principles, we will here give them correctly.

(1) The brain is the organ of the mind;

(2) Each faculty of the mind has its separate or special organ in the brain,—the brain being divided into organs, and the mind into faculties;

(3) Each organ of the brain has its definite location;

(4) Man has all the primitive faculties necessary for his use;

(5) Quality and size together give power, but size alone does not

yield intellectual capacity;

(6) The gray matter of the convolutions is the organic substance of all psychical actions.

In the above principles laid down, the science does not infer that the brain is divided into compartments with a separate wall around each, or with a separate convolution dividing each, as your correspondent infers, and he evidently considers he has made a fine hit against Phrenology when he says that “neither the cortical or fibrous part of the brain reveals any dividing lines or difference in texture; that even the microscope will not come to the rescue of the Phrenologist on this point; and not only this—the existence of the horizontal membrane separating the superior from the inferior part of the whole brain and the arrangement of the lateral ventricles, corpus callosum, the fornix, and other parts, are of themselves conclusive proof that there can be no compartments such as Phrenologists describe.”

The above assertion is simply a misstatement of facts and wasted sarcasm, for Phrenologists do not expect to find, and have not asserted, what your correspondent seems to

think is necessary in brain formation—namely, a separate compartment for each mental faculty or cerebral organ. He has not passed out of the nursery or learned his a-b-c in regard to the science about which he writes, or he would not infer that Phrenology was a science of bumps, and that therefore it was necessary for the brain to produce bumps all over its cortical substance in order to allow the Phrenologist to determine whether there was, say, a large development of Combative-ness, Veneration, or any other faculty of which the mind is composed.

For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of studying Phrenology aright, and not according to Mr. Brewster's point of view, we must say that "quality" is a more important factor than "quantity," that departmental "bumps" do not rise here and there under the skull, but that relative and comparative distances, such as breadth, length, and height, together with the quality of brain substance, has more to do with the development of character as it is interpreted by a Phrenologist than "size." Again, our correspondent assumes that "a Phrenologist thinks that a man with a large head must have more brains than a man with a small head, and the more brains he has the greater his power," and declares that a Phrenologist "forgets that many idiots have enormous heads, and that the heads of many of the world's greatest characters are very small."

This kind of reasoning carries no weight at all, for it is utterly false. Phrenologists do not recognize that the large head is capable of producing the best results, or possesses the keenest intellectual capacity. The large brain simply produces bulk, and Anatomy does not prove that the large head necessarily contains the largest number of gray cells, or possesses the highest degree of psychic power.

It is a known fact among those who have dissected as many brains as we have, that very often a large brain contains more white or medullary substance than gray or cineritious matter, and in small brains where the convolutions are closely nestled together, and the quality of organization is good, we generally find a larger percentage of gray matter. To assume, therefore, that Phrenologists consider that large heads always contain a larger percentage of gray matter, psychical power, or mental intelligence, is an objection so worn threadbare that we wonder our correspondent should have introduced it into his remarks. If he were to examine the heads and brains of monkeys, the dolphin, the canary, the sparrow, the ground mole, the lark, blackbird, etc., he would find that they all bear a relative proportion of gray matter in the various locations which give to them peculiar individual functions which they show in their characters; for instance, the mole's skull is very broad in the base; in fact, it is a brachycephalic head, while a canary and blackbird have relatively a narrower head than the mole in the centre, which gives energy and restlessness, but they are broad across the temples, where the centre of Tune is located, and which gives the function of music. The same might be said in a comparative degree of all the animal kingdom. The brain of the sheep differs materially from that of the lion; while the peacock has a high crown to the head and it shows a much greater degree of functional power to display itself than the cat or dog. The squirrel and the rabbit are directly opposite to each other in character, as the one lays up for itself nuts for the winter, while the other does nothing of the kind. What do we find in regard to the contour of the skulls of these animals? That the squirrel has a broader head through the

centre of Acquisitiveness than the rabbit, while the rabbit has a narrower head than the squirrel in the same centre. If all brains were alike, and all possessed the same density, degree, and quality of cerebral power, no variation would be noticeable. Your correspondent, therefore, is utterly misinformed when he says "that the skull and head continue to grow until after the age of eight, but they remain the same in weight and size." Such an assertion at once shows the folly of the writer in making such a totally untrue statement; in fact, it would be beneath our notice to reply to such if there were not some people in the world who do not take the trouble to investigate such things for themselves, and who believe any one who assumes a fact even though he does not prove his statement.

His next assertion is equally based upon a misguided and distorted delusion. He asks, "What, then, have bumps to do with the mind? We may polish our brains, but we cannot add to them." The writer evidently has not examined, from time to time, the heads of individuals who have used their faculties in various ways, as we have done for many years, or he would know that the exercise of the brain is

manifested by a change in the shape and proportion of the head. Children's heads grow not only in size, but in their individual powers or faculties. If this were not so, there would be no need to inquire into the innate ability of children. All could pass through the same drill and the same results could be expected; but just the opposite is true to nature. We find that lads who have the same opportunities in youth succeed in different callings when they grow up. They are not like peas in a pod or sardines in a box, but manifest many changes and variations in character, from time to time, and present different outlines of head. Thus Darwin possessed a large Perceptive intellect and showed great perseverance of mind in examining the habits of worms, as well as other members of the animal kingdom; while Herbert Spencer possessed large reflective, philosophizing and reasoning faculties about such subjects as Psychology, Mental Philosophy, and Sociology. No one to look at the photographs of the two men would take them to have the same character, unless it were a man like our correspondent, who evidently cannot perceive differences when he sees them.

To be Continued.

Memory.

Continued from Page 181.

manifests itself through a particular portion of the brain; that the brain as a whole does not exert itself at one and the same time; that the intellectual portion is in the front part, and the feelings are centred in the other lobes of the brain. Division of labor, or specialization of work is a principle which lies at the basis of Phrenology.

Unlike other psychological systems, Phrenology does not warrant

us in saying that there is a faculty of the mind called "Memory;" but it taught that memory is a function common to all the mental faculties. Each faculty concerned itself with its own special work. The power to receive, to retain, and to reproduce impressions is a property common to them all; but each after its kind. One part of the brain is used in observing, other parts in taking cognizance of the various qualities or

attributes of the things observed; another part in reasoning; one part in concealing our thoughts, another part in expressing them, and so on, just as in the case of the body, whilst it is one body, it has many members, all having different offices.

It is seldom, however, that mental operations are single, that is, single faculties or elementary powers of the mind, seldom act alone. They operate in groups or in combination. These combined activities are analogous to the compounds of Chemistry. Memory is resolvable into its elementary principles.

It is by means of the association fibres in the substratum of the brain, connecting part with part of

the cells composing the gray matter or cortex, that this co-operative action is brought about. Impressions are received by one part, the intelligence is communicated to other parts, and so the impression is made manifold. The retaining power is multiplied also by this means; and further, when the ideas are required to be reproduced, they can be made to live again by rousing one or other of the centres which have been concerned in the previous operations of receiving and retaining them. Thus the retaining power is of a compound character, and the reproducing power, or ability to recall impressions is stronger than would be the case if memory were a single faculty of the mind



The Synthetic Philosophy Of Herbert Spencer.

AN ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
PHRENOLOGY, APRIL, 3D, 1906.

By ROBERT WALTER, M. D.

Whatever one's opinion may be of the Synthetic Philosophy of Herbert Spencer, he cannot fail to acknowledge the originality of its methods and to admire the patient industry displayed in its development. The germs of this philosophy appearing in young Spencer's mind, even in his youth, held him steadily to its elucidation through long years of toil, making him finally one of the most noted characters of his generation. True, the times were already ripe for the acceptance of any system which claimed to be Evolution, and so truly was the "wish father to the thought" that few, even among thinking men, gave to the new system any careful or critical examination. The great majority being already committed to the doctrine of evolution, hailed the new system, and gave it adhesion chief-

ly, if not wholly, because of its label.

And no union label was ever more truly respected than this one. Constitutionally men are evolutionists; to accept any opposing system is to do violence to all we have ever known. As Mr. Beecher once said, "To deny evolution in some sense is to deny the plainest facts of life." All literature teems with illustrations of its processes. The Lord Jesus was an evolutionist of the most pronounced type. His great apostle urged it in all his letters. In addition Charles Darwin had accumulated such an array of suggestive facts, reinforcing the doctrines of a long list of original thinkers, from Aristotle through Bacon, Leibnitz, Spinoza, Kant to Erasmus Darwin and Lamarck, that thoughtful men everywhere had concluded that evolution exemplified the essential truths of exist-

ence, and that all that was required to give the *coup de grace* to human superstition and ignorance on the subject Creation was for some bold thinker to place in consistent order the facts already gleaned. Herbert Spencer proved to be the man for the times. He was not a gatherer of facts, as was Darwin, but an exponent of theories. No one will charge him with timidity, whatever may be said of his modesty. He followed in no one's footsteps, but blazed for himself a new path in the wilderness of human speculation. It is a remarkable fact that he takes no account in the development of his philosophy of the discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton. As far as his system is concerned such a man as Newton need never have lived. He exposes also, as he believed, the erroneous conclusions of Sir Wm. Hamilton. Even Charles Darwin is called upon to suffer the shafts of his criticism. Prof. Owen is charged with the "shaping of words into the semblance of knowledge," while you and I and every human being on the planet, as Spencer charges, who, after having considered the evidence, refuses to acknowledge that all our ideas and feelings are the product not of our own brains, but of some external "physical force expended in producing them," are the victims of "an overwhelming bias." That we are all liable to prejudices we cannot deny, but to assert that every thought we think, and every feeling we suffer and enjoy is not the product of our own powers of brain and nerve, but of some external physical force expended in producing them, as Spencer teaches, is asking of us too great degree of self-abnegation. His thoughts may be product of London fog, but we are not yet prepared to credit our own even to Pennsylvania sunshine.

Mr. Spencer called his system Evolution, because he well knew the value of first impressions. It is the label, not the doctrines, that has trapped the thousands to its acceptance. Consider for a moment, if you will, what the consequences would have been had the

same man, at the same time, with the same ideas and literary style, called his system Involution, as it really is. Who then would have received it with open arms? I have too much respect for the intelligence of men like Henry Drummond to believe that they ever gave to Herbert Spencer's "First Principles" sufficient examination to really know what they teach.

Involution is, of course, the opposite of Evolution. The one infolds from without the forces or causes of its productions, as Spencer claims is always done, while the other unfolds these powers from within.

And there is nothing unreasonable in this unfolding. All causes and forces are invisible, known only by their effects; they are intangible, occupying no space, so that to say that Evolution is the unfolding of potencies from within, while involution is the infolding of forces from without, is to state a fact of common sense. For illustration, a true evolution teaches that the force of an explosion of dynamite is the force stored in the dynamite, or of gunpowder the force in the powder. Correspondingly, a rose is the product of a force of life stored in the bud, which under favorable conditions bursts forth into the flower; but Mr. Spencer teaches that the rose is to be credited to the power of sunlight, all the while he ignores the existence of life in bud or bush. According to his theory life has no essential existence, but is merely a "mode of motion produced by the operation of external physical forces. Environment is his hobby. The general principle of material production he lays down in the following words:

"Any change of a fixed quantity of matter into a new shape, and any surplus forces expended in movement, are all derived from this same pre-existing external force." "The transformation of the unorganized contents of the egg into the organized chick is altogether a question of heat," he says. He seems to forget that if heat alone were neces-

sary to the development of the chick that we might get along without the cock, if not without the hen, and we don't know why the dummy egg so skillfully used to cheat the old hen wouldn't answer as well as any other egg. Evolution, on the contrary, teaches that the egg develops into the chick under favorable conditions because of the power of life derived from previous life stored within it. If heat were all that is necessary, why not grow chickens by boiling eggs?

Here is the fundamental error of Spencer's philosophy; it insists upon carrying forward all work by the application of external and alien forces, refusing to acknowledge the power and value of the forces within the thing that works. It acknowledges force as the basis of all function, while the force within refusing to do any work within becomes external to something else to do its work. It is as if your powers of digestion won't digest your food, but they will digest mine; as if your brains won't do any thinking for you, but they will for me, while my brains are doing your thinking.

These may be extreme illustrations, it is true, but they are true to the facts. After showing that all the changes in the face of Nature are the product of external heat, and that all vegetable and animal life is dependent upon the same heat, that the development of the egg into the chick is the product of heat, and that the result is directly proportioned to the amount of heat, he proceeds as follows:

"Even after all that has been said in the foregoing part of this work, many

will be alarmed by the assertion that the forces which we distinguish as mental come within the same generalization. Yet there is no alternative but to make this assertion, the facts which necessitate it being abundant and copious." And he further says:

"That no idea or feeling arises except as the result of some physical force expended in producing it, is fast becoming a commonplace of science." And page after page he repeats the same ideas in varied form, even going so far as to say that the "incontrollable movements" of the limbs due to tickling are the exact equivalent of the force applied from without in the tickling. He doesn't seem to recall that the violence of the movements induced by tickling is inversely, not directly, to the vigor of the application of force; for every one knows that the less force the more sensation and the greater the convulsions, while much force would reduce the sensations to a minimum or stop them entirely.

He also tells us, "The modes of consciousness directly produced in us by physical forces are retransformable into other physical forces."

But he confesses, "How this metamorphosis takes place—how a force existing as motion, heat or light can become a mode of consciousness, are mysteries which it is impossible to fathom. But they are not profounder mysteries than the transformation of the physical forces into each other." He doesn't seem to know that as long as we can't explain how a thing is done we have no proof that it is done at all.

(To Be Continued.)

Science of Health.

NEWS AND NOTES.

By E. P. MILLER M.D.

CUBA AS A WINTER RESORT.

Since the Spanish-American War, which made a Republic of the island of Cuba, it is reported that over 50,000

people from the United States have visited Cuba, a large majority of whom have either located there permanently or invested money in citrus fruit groves

or sugar cane plantations. Undoubtedly, over \$100,000,000 of American money has been invested in Cuba within the last four years, some of it in land for plantations of various kinds, but much of it in railroads and in manufacturing and other enterprises. Not much more than one-third of the land in Cuba was in cultivation at the time her independence was secured. The balance of the land was covered with forests or with rocks and marshes that render it unsuitable for cultivation. All the land adapted to cultivation will shortly be in the hands of those who will plant it with grape fruit, oranges, lemons, bananas, pineapples and other citrus fruits, or with sugar cane, tobacco and garden vegetables, all of which are profitable crops.

The citrus fruits grown there are the finest and best of any that comes to the New York market. We have had six boxes of grape fruit, oranges and pineapples sent to us from Ceballos, Cuba, which we have distributed largely among acquaintances, and every one who has eaten them testifies that they are the nicest and best flavored fruit of the kind they have ever eaten. Only a few days ago a man who has been many years a dealer in citrus fruit sent to New York from Florida, California, Jamaica, West and East Indies Islands, said the Cuban fruit from Ceballos beats them all. "I shall eat that when I can get it in preference to any other."

The reason the citrus fruits of Ceballos are sweeter and better than any other is, the native soil is full of the chemical elements necessary to perfect the fruit, without the use of artificial fertilizers; and the climate is about as near perfect as it can be. The rainfall there is largely in the spring and summer and early fall, when the moisture is needed for the growth of both the trees and fruit. In the late fall and winter when the fruit ripens and needs the sunshine to perfect it, there is but very little rain and some times none for weeks, while fruit is maturing.

There are no frosts in Cuba, although the temperature sometimes goes to 40 degrees, yet not to the injury of crops. The cool weather in December, January and February, the time for picking and shipping the fruit, greatly helps in husbanding its keeping qualities.

It has been my lot to spend some weeks in January and all of February for two seasons at Ceballos, Cuba, and I was never in a place where the atmosphere was more delightful and invigorating.

Ceballos is located not far from the geographical centre of Cuba, both north and south and east and west. The colony, controlled by the Development Company of Cuba, is composed mainly of people from the United States and Canada. Among all of those I have met, there has not been one but who speaks in praise of the delightful climate. All who have catarrhal or pulmonary or other chronic maladies find great benefit even from a short stay there.

Many who go there purchase five to twenty or more acres of land and get it planted with citrus fruits, or sugar cane, which when in bearing will yield an income to pay expenses for their winter residence there.

The Development Company of Cuba have 100 acres of grape fruit, orange and lemon trees, one hundred to an acre, making about 10,000 trees that were loaded with fruit so heavily that almost every tree had several limbs with props under them to keep them from being broken down by the load of fruit they were carrying. It was a grand sight to stand near the centre of these 10,000 trees and see in every direction the immense quantity of these most delicious fruits. These trees had grown from a single budded root, and matured the crop by the close of two years after planting. One of the largest of the grape fruit trees bore seven boxes of fruit this year, and a good many of them bore from two to four boxes.

It seems almost incredible that fruit

trees should in two years secure such a vigorous growth, and at the same time bear such a burden of fruit with such luscious flavor. In the north the cold weather of winter stops the circulation of the sap and trees stop growing for nearly half the year, but in Cuba, they put on a new growth about every three months. They have nothing to do but grow and bear fruit the whole year through, and they make one think of trees on either side of the river of life, that bear twelve manners of fruit and yield their fruit every month, and the leaves of the trees are for the healing of the nations; spoken of in the last chapter of Revelations.

In January, 1907, there will be 1000 acres with 100,000 trees in bearing at Ceballos. In three years there will be about 3000 acres with 300,000 trees. Those that have borne fruit this year will by that time be producing from four to five boxes each.

Visitors stopping at Ceballos this year were invited to eat all the fruit they wanted, free of cost. This place was started four years ago, and it has now about twenty buildings owned by the company, and by those who reside there. It has two hotels, one, the Plaza, is just completed, with accommodations for one hundred and fifty or more people. It has a town house, school house, a large store, office building, a bank, etc. It is establishing an electric light plant, an artificial ice plant, cold storage, and the new hotel has bath rooms and all modern improvements. There is an observatory about 85 feet in height from which a view of nearly all the groves and cane fields can be seen. A large packing house for boxing and shipping citrus fruit will be built this year. A sugar factory is to be erected in the near future. The prospect is that Ceballos

will in three or four years have a population of 5000 people and that it will become one of the most popular winter resorts for Northern people that there is in the Western Hemisphere.

The pure food chemists are now reporting that the juices of grape fruit, oranges, lemons and pineapples are antiseptic and will destroy disease germs. A few weeks' residence where the very choicest of such fruits can be had in abundance, in an atmosphere that is perfumed with orange blossoms and purified by ocean breezes will contribute greatly to the health, happiness and long life of those who spend their winter months at Ceballos, Cuba.

NOVEL METHOD OF TREATING BOILS.

W. R. Smith (*Eclectic Medical Journal*) employs the following method in the treatment of boils, and thinks it vastly superior to poultices, most local applications and internal medication. He takes a piece of soft linen or borated gauze, rubs some vaseline upon one side of it, quickly pours on it some chloroform, applies it to the unopened boil or carbuncle, and places a bandage over all. It smarta a little at first, but this is soon succeeded by a pleasing, cool sensation. The patient is given a bottle of the remedy, and directed to change the cloth often. In from two hours to one day the boil (no matter how indurated) softens and opens.

The advantages claimed for this method are: (1) The pain is relieved from the first. (2) A painless opening. (3) It avoids shocking the patient. (4) It heals more rapidly than after any other method yet used, and (5) It makes a patient who fears a knife the doctor's everlasting friend.



Prize Offers and Awards.

The prize for the May competition has been awarded to William Cox of London for his concise and valuable contribution on "How to Improve the Memory and Cultivate Eventuality." Mr. Thos. Spaven, Mr. H. E. West and Mr. George Beauchamp have written articles which make the contest very close.

The competition for June is for a "Biblical Incident or Character Sketch Illustrating Phrenology." Two competitors have already sent in their papers, but the competition will be open until June 1st.

"Scientific Marriage" with advice on the same is the subject for the July competition, and we trust that many will be attracted to write upon it.

For August the competition will be

for the best article on "How to Cultivate the Organ of Self-Esteem."

The subject for September will be "What Faculties are used in Scientific, Philosophic and Sentimental Literature?"

The competition for October will be for the best essay on "Causality and Its Use among the Intellectual Faculties."

We were much interested to receive a competition from Mr. John Nayler of London. It was received after the prize had been awarded, but his suggestions will be used as far as possible in connection with the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and its improvement. We hope our friend will write again on some of the other subjects given above.

The Psychology Of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

By UNCLE JOE.

No. 655. Ruth Cokefair.—This little girl's organization indicates that she has almost a perfect balance of power, mentally and physically speaking. The Motive Temperament is represented in her well-developed framework, her solid muscles, and her strength and power of organization. The Vital Temperament is seen in her fullness of form and her physical beauty. And the Mental Temperament shows itself in her well-developed head, high forehead and balance of power between the anterior and posterior, the basilar and superior regions of her cranium.

It is for this reason that we expect to find a balance of power, mind and disposition, thoughtfulness for others, sympathy for those who are in distress, and friendliness for a large number of little people, as well as an interest in the concerns of those who are older than herself. If she were going to school, parents would say to her, "Will you look after my little one?" And

she would do it as carefully as any mother would watch over her infant.

She is fond of children and also of pets, and likes to have her dolls represent human character. She ought to have a rag doll, a wax doll and a china doll, as well as those that represent different nationalities, for she will make a great deal out of her care of them. She should have a room set apart for her dolls, and have doll furniture, so that she can go through and experience many things that will teach her what to do for herself and for others later on in life.

She will unite her social disposition with her intellect, and were she to teach school (and she would succeed in this occupation she would first love the children and then teach them. In fact, every one would love her and be pleased to do what she directed. From a moral standpoint, she would have an excellent influence over the young were she a teacher. She is bound to throw

around her an influence that is above the average, and consequently what she says will be taken for granted and acted upon.

She could take up the study of law, for she has large Conscientiousness and Comparison. She would show equity and justice as a lawyer and would be able to differentiate between the testi-

say, "This one thing I do," instead of having a great many irons in the fire at once.

She is quite musical and could devote herself to a musical career if she chose to do so. At any rate, she should study music and throw her originality into improvising or expressing music according to her own ideas.



No. 655.—RUTH COKEFAIR.

Head measurements: 21 inches in circumference; 14 inches in height; $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; with callipers, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length; Weight, $78\frac{1}{4}$ pounds; Height, 4 ft. 7 in.; Age 11.

mony given by the witnesses she examined. She would also know how to hunt up evidence and get hold of the facts she wanted to use.

This child is by no means crippled for want of ability. The trouble will be for her to decide what she wants to do and to keep to that program and

She will naturally want to be a nurse or physician, for her height of head, large Benevolence, philanthropic desires, and her interest in people are factors that will show themselves very soon in her character. She will be able to read the dispositions and the motives of people with remarkable ac-

curacy, and provided she does not let her sympathies guide her in her decisions she will make no mistakes in selecting her friends or choosing those to be with her in carrying out her daily avocations.

She has not large Self-Esteem or Combativeness; hence she will win her way and make friends instead of enemies and will have a singularly persuading influence over others.

She is not one who will want to waste anything she possesses; hence pieces of ribbon, lace or material that she sees can be used some time she will lay one side in a bottom drawer where she can take them out for special purposes, or give them away to those who are in need of such things.

She is fond of reading stories and biographies. In fact, stories appeal to her, for she has large Sublimity, Ideality and Human Nature. Hence her imagination supplies some parts of the incidents that are not even related in the stories. She ought to tell or write a good story. Her mind will be full of incidents that she will some day want to express, and she had better get into the habit of keeping little children quiet by telling them a story, one that she

has read or one that she makes up from a few facts. She will in this way train herself and encourage the habit of imparting knowledge.

She could study and speak the languages quite well, for her Causality and Imitation will enable her to understand the grammar and catch the accent of a foreign language.

And lastly, she should be able to succeed in elocution or voice culture, and it would be no waste of time to train her voice in singing or in recitation.

(1) Thus she could become an excellent Superintendent of schools.

(2) She could succeed in the study of music and could play on the violin as a special instrument.

(3) She could adapt herself to literature as a pastime, and eventually as an occupation in which she would take an intense interest.

She was born in New Jersey, while her parents were born in New York State. Her father's ancestors were Irish and French, and on her mother's side she comes from Dutch ancestry. Her family name was formerly Coqueckfier.

The Mental Requirements Of The Mechanic.

By A. DAYES.

Paper Read at The Fowler Institute, London, England.

At the monthly meeting of the students of the Fowler Institute, held on February 28th, a pleasant evening was spent in discussing the mental requirements of the mechanic. The subject was introduced by Mr. A. Dayes, F.F.P.I., in reading the following paper:

As he enters the world man is probably one of the most helpless of animals, and requires a longer period of care and culture than any one of them; he neither possesses the strong teeth and claws of the carnivora, nor the

warm, hairy coat of the horse, and without the organ of Constructiveness no man could live three months in any climate where ice or snow abounded. Although man is born without any natural weapons of defence, and is weaker in physical structure than many smaller animals, yet by his superior intellect and constructive ability he manufactures implements with which to subdue all animals, from the soaring eagle to the half-reasoning elephant; overcomes the wind and the waves of the sea, calls the lightning

from the heavens, and creates machinery by which most delicate fabrics are elaborated with as much skill as if moved by the power of reason; wherever civilization reigns we can see few objects which are not partly or wholly made by intricate machinery. A faculty for constructive ability is so important that its development is recognized by most eminent engineers to such an extent that university men are now taking years of practical workshop training to enable them to benefit by their theoretical knowledge, which otherwise they would not be able to do.

Generally speaking, the term mechanic simply applies to any person following the occupation of machine making, building, or wherever constructive ability is required, yet the same ability is absolutely essential to the minister, lawyer or surgeon; temperament, education and application or direction being the only difference. Mechanical requirements, mental and physical, are as varied and different in degree as the wigwam of an Indian is to St. Paul's Cathedral; for from a phrenological point of view a penman, requiring Constructiveness, Form, Size, Imitation and Ideality, is a mechanic, equally with the watchmaker with his delicate Mental Temperament and large Individuality, Form, Size, Order, Time, Constructiveness and Comparison. The engraver requires the Mental Motive Temperament, Comparison, Form, Order, Constructiveness and Ideality, which gives special ability as a free-hand draughtsman, no mathematical measurements being required. No boy of the sanguine temperament should follow this occupation; it is too tedious and sedentary. A mechanical engineer should possess the Motive-Mental Temperament and large Imitation, Sublimity, Constructiveness, Comparison and Casualty; and for locomotive and marine building also large perceptive, Cautiousness and Acquisitiveness to give care of material.

A mathematical instrument maker should be constituted much the same

as a watchmaker, or gaugemaker, where the measurements worked to are thousandths.

A forgerman employed on the largest kind of forgework may be mental, motive or vital, if he possesses large perceptive, Self-Esteem, Combativeness, Firmness, Constructiveness and Sublimity. In all big undertakings Sublimity appears most essential, as in the case of two men producing two articles of precisely the same kind (one weighing a few pounds and the other as many tons), the man with small Sublimity, although of equal ability and greater physical power, would be completely bewildered with the larger mass of material.

In some mechanical pursuits, such as dealing with metal or steel, brass or cast iron, a good perception of color is indispensable to the mechanic in the hardening of tools, of fine grade steel, some of them costing many pounds for their manufacture alone; a very fine shade in the yellow or blue temper would simply spoil a tool worth £10 before it had done £1 worth of work, whereas the natural life of the same tool would be equal to £100 if well tempered. Likewise, the color in many cases indicates the nature of the metal and the various treatment it has received, whether proper or improper, or whether a piece of wrought iron has been let into a piece of cast iron to hide defects; and to detect these colors accurately, a mechanic needs almost as good a perception of color as an artist.

Unfortunately, mechanics are often the creatures of circumstances in the adoption of their vocation. Hence, we have men, although good workmen who would have excelled in other spheres of life, whose mental and physical organizations are in some cases so antagonistic to their daily life that they after years of disgusting toil turn away and often excel in other directions, but always suffering from the evil of years of misdirected energy. A mechanic sometime ago, left engineering to engage in journalism and political and

trade union work with very great success. Another fair-haired, blue-eyed, finely organized, susceptible, spiritualized young man, after ten years of mechanical work, which was repulsive to his temperament and natural capabilities, turned to short-hand writing and office work with great success. At times terrible accidents occur through ill-placed men; sometimes through want of nerve, cautiousness, or lack of mechanical skillfulness. Some scientific method ought to be introduced for placing men according to temperament and ability in the position where they would be calculated to give the best result both for themselves and their employers; in every factory there is a certain amount of natural selection, always going on, and to some extent men get grouped either in the crowbar and sledge-hammer gang or among the mechanical artists of the shop. Reverting to the organ of Sublimity in the mental requirements of the mechanic, it appears at first sight curious that an organ that has for its principal aim the conception and admiration of the terrific and grand in nature, should be either requisite or of practical importance; but if we look at the stupendous undertaking of modern engineers in the construction of the "Dreadnought" or the Assouan Dam, it would appear that

some organ giving mental Magnitude and enthusiasm, beyond the scope of the percepts and creative powers, was necessary. In fact, ancient mechanics and builders appear to have been strongly actuated by the organs of Ideality and Sublimity in combination with the religious organs and aiming to imitate at attributes of the Creator. This we see in the elaborate, beautiful work of the ancients in their temples and pagodas, and in the gigantic pyramids, which have endured the storms of ages and still command the admiration of the world. In the rush and competition of our time when the struggle for existence is so very keen that specialization is the order of the day, to advocate a general development of all the mental and physical organs, seems rather utopian. Yet, I would advocate a much higher standard in the mechanical world when the man, though but a mechanic, would be more moral, artistic and poetical as well as mechanical, thus dignifying his calling and at least in the twentieth century, emulating the old world masters, for it is said that:

"In the ancient days of art, builders wrought with greatest care every minute unseen part, for the gods see everywhere."

Reviews.

"The International Prison Commission. Children's Courts in the United States." By Samuel J. Barrows, Washington.

This book is full of interest, for it takes up the origin, development and results of the Children's Courts in the United States. The establishment of the latter marks a new epoch in criminal reform in America and an extension of rescue and preventive work for juvenile offenders. One of the greatest reforms that has been instituted in the United States is that

connected with the development of the Juvenile Court idea by T. D. Hurley, and its success has been proved by its popularity. Every person interested in studying conditions and helping people to rise above them, knew that nothing could be accomplished along this line without the arm of the State backing them up in the form of legislation which would help them. The need of legislation of this kind was first discussed at meetings and before clubs, but no definite good was accomplished because there was no strong guiding hand back

of the movement. No battle was ever yet won without a master hand and brain at the head of the army. At last the Visitation and Aid Society of Chicago, after years of discussion and agitation, drafted a bill relating to Child Saving embracing the work that was being done by the Child Saving Societies and had it introduced into the Illinois Legislature in the spring of

1891. This measure caused considerable discussion and was finally defeated on the ground that it was advanced legislation. Agitation was continued in Illinois among the Societies—Child Saving Societies, Women's Clubs and other public bodies—until finally in 1899 the Bar Association of Chicago appointed a committee, of which Harvey B. Hurd was chairman.

Quotations From Useful Books.

HUMAN SCIENCE.

There are many valuable books in our libraries without our knowing their exact value. For instance, how many people know that the "New Thought" question was discussed in O. S. Fowler's "Human Science, in 1856"? And on page 364, paragraph 78, it says:

"THE WILL CURE AND THE LET-ALONE CURE."

"God's specific panacea invented for the express purpose of resisting and curing all forms of diseases and prolonging life to its maximum length possible is this identical remedy. It is by far the most efficacious of all remedies and cures and is *pleasant to take* as well as 'dirt cheap.' The great Doctor of this whole Universe 'fore-knew' that men would so outrage his health laws as to become sick, and hence need a remedial agent always on call and the best restorative he could devise, and invented this. Its curative principle is based in the magic power wielded by the mind over the body and each of its parts. This great truth has come up twice before, but cannot be cited too often or forcibly. *Those who think they are sick, are sick, though perfectly well; while those who think they are well, are well, even though sick.* Imagination makes us sick and well ad infinitum. Vitativeness puts forth this will to live and contributes essentially to the preservation

of life by creating a resistance of disease. Thus two persons, A and B, exactly alike in constitution, kinds of sickness, and all other respects, except that A has Vitativeness large and B small, are brought equally near the grave. A loves life so dearly and clings to it with such tenacity as to struggle with might and main against his disease and lives through it; while B, scarcely caring whether he lives or dies, does not stem the downward current, does not brace himself up against it, yields to its sway, is borne downward and swallowed up in death."

All should read Section II, "Vitality; Its Necessity, Organs and Promotion," which commences on page 355. On page 367 the final summing up is given in the following words:

"Readers are respectfully invited to scan this Will-power-faith-let-alone pathy, and if well, apply it to keeping well; but if sick, to restoration by a quiet mental resisting and stemming of the current of disease, and by a firm mental clasp hold onto life by resolving that you will get well, and fight off disease anyhow; by sending life-force to your stomach, bowels, lungs, head, hand, foot, even little finger-nail, or any part affected. This will wonderfully promote all other pathies, yet interfere with none."

We see by the above quotation that years ago, as early as 1873, the subject of Will Cure was brought forward by this illustrious Phrenologist.

Phrenology And The Teacher.

Years ago, before psychology came to be a word so glibly spoken and a science so much to be desired, phrenology held an important place as a prerequisite of mental science. Even to-day its study is favored by eminent psychologists, as being co-relative with their work. Prof. J. M. Fitzgerald has positive ideas as to what general facts a teacher should know with regard to brain conformation and the marks of mentality and temperament most easily read.

In the words of Prof. Fitzgerald:

"Every teacher should know that Horace Mann was induced to give up a seat in Congress and a lucrative law practice by George Combe, the Scotch phrenologist, in order that he (Mann) might give to the world a system of free public schools. Phrenology, then turned a lawyer and statesman into a teacher. The public school, the normal school and the first college open to women on equal terms with men (Antioch College, Antioch, Ohio) are the products of phrenology. Perkins Institute for the Blind and Deaf (of Boston) had for its first superintendent Prof. Howe (husband of Julia Ward Howe), a thorough believer in phrenology. Prof. Howe taught Laura Bridgeman—the first deaf, dumb and blind person to receive an education. He taught according to phrenological principles. Prof. Jas. B. Richards, assistant to Prof. Howe (and a student of phrenology), taught the first idiot and later became well known in New York City for his teaching of the feeble minded. With these benefits coming from a phrenological source, it behooves the teacher of the day to look into the science and art of phrenology before forming pronounced views against it. Every standard work on psychology has embodied more or less of the principles of phrenology and as the years pass along and new editions of these books

appear they are leading more and more toward the localization and temperamental idea of mind and its manifestations. Every teacher should be examined as to his ability to differentiate the mental, vital and motive temperaments. They should know them when each predominate and recognize them at a glance when in combinations, then they would know how to interest and control the child according to its temperament, and education would be greatly simplified. The strain and irritation would be lessened on the part of the teacher and the children would come to love their teacher and their school studies.

There are at least three books upon the subject that I would commend to the careful perusal of the teacher, viz.: "A Manual of Mental Science," by Jessie A. Fowler; "Temperaments," by Dr. D. H. Jacques, and the most recent work on phrenology by Dr. Bernard Hollander (of Royal College of Surgeons, London).

In closing permit me to quote a tribute to phrenology from the pen of a man who had been an avowed opponent of the science for more than thirty years, but later in life, when occasion led Oliver Wendell Holmes to mention phrenology, he said: "We owe phrenology a great debt, it has melted the world's conscience in its crucible, and cast it in a new mould, with features less like those of Moloch and more like those of humanity. Even if it had failed to demonstrate its system of correspondence, it has proved there are fixed relations between organization, mind and character. It has brought out that great doctrine of moral which has done more to make men charitable barisms than any one doctrine I can and soften legal and theological barthink of since the message of peace and good will to men."—From *Home Education*.

THE Phrenological Journal

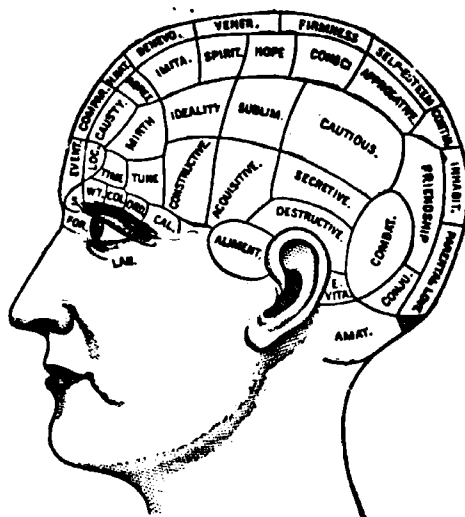
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JUNE, 1906.

"Let the MIND of the MASTER be MASTER of your MIND."

HOW TO STUDY PHRENOLOGY

What every one is crying for nowadays is how he can carve the marble of his own individual temple so as to build a structure that will not crumble through the influence of tides, winds, misfortunes or earthquakes, but bring into prominence a worthy building of an estimable ambition. This is an important idea for all to possess. Andrew Carnegie has cut the gordian knot by saying, "Not to know Phrenology is sure to keep you standing on the 'Bridge of Sighs' all your life." Why should we not then use the mental bricks and mortar that are at hand and set to work without delay. Phrenology will teach us how to do this. In his latter years Oliver Wendell Holmes said, "We owe Phrenology a great debt. It has melted the world's conscience in its crucible and cast it in a new mould, with features less like those of Moloch and more like those of humanity."

These two men have assured us that

through Phrenology we can make suitable use of our opportunities to erect a temple of which we can afford to be proud. We must, however, be willing to put the match to the straw and carry the Phrenological torch to lighten our pathway and encourage our steps toward perfection. Though it takes a lifetime to do anything well, yet if we sit down in despair and never make the attempt to improve ourselves, old age creeps rapidly on and chides us for our indecision and inertia.

Who, therefore, is ready to boldly make the start? The year 1906 has already begun to be one of great prosperity to the nation, and if so, it must be profitable to the individual. Thus there is every indication to encourage the student to carry out his desire of attending the Phrenological Institute Course in September. We do not know of any department of work where a careful study of Phrenology will not help to increase the mental vigor and businesslike method of enterprising

men and women. Phrenology in the past has helped to select suitable partners for business houses, clerks for banks, bookkeepers and office help of all kinds, which work entails a knowledge of the disposition and character of each person examined. Many such Phrenologists are required to carry out this work. One, at least, should be located in every State. We therefore predict that persons well educated in the Science of Phrenology will always be in demand and command the respect and co-operation of teachers, parents and business men. The field is now most

inviting to all who are qualified to fill such positions of trust and responsibility.

The Phrenological Course will be able to do at least two things:

(1) Help individual students to improve their own position in life.

(2) Help persons to become useful exponents of the subject and aid them in giving advice to those who know but little about the Science.

The enclosed booklet explains the working of the Institute.

The Institute Course commences on Wednesday, September 5th.

Character in Handwriting.

Miss Fowler's Wednesday Morning Talks during the month of April have been centered upon "Character in Handwriting." She explained the differences of character to be found in the fine and regular; the irregular and unsightly; the rounded and measured; the angular and pointed; the large and bold; and cramped and weak; the formal and precise; the ornate; the plain and legible; the dashing and illegible; and she showed how disease was discernible in handwriting; also how character has manifested itself in the handwriting of a large number of historical cases and in national types. The various temperaments were also diagnosed; illustrations were passed around the audience, and the literature on the subject was touched upon.

The guests of honor during the month have been Mr. F. J. Dickson,

Miss Norena Teeter, Mr. F. L. Lanning, Mr. H. J. Jackson, Mr. James C. Howard, Mr. William F. Spence, Mrs. H. L. Shoemaker, Mrs. H. M. Palmer, Mr. Henry Cronjaeger and Mr. P. W. Fairweather.

The May Talks were upon Mental Vibrations in relation to the following: "Music and Its Influence upon the Mind," with musical illustrations; "Memory," "Colors," "Names and Numbers," and "Scientific Parentage."

Dr. Julius King and the Rev. Albert B. King very kindly made short addresses on "Colors" and "Biblical Hygiene."

These Talks have always had a practical bearing on some phase of character study. The meetings were held at 11 o'clock, and preceded by a class for busy workers.

"In Matters of Principle—

Stand like a Rock.

In Matters of Taste—

Swim with the Current."

New Subscribers.

No. 813. P. S. W., Long Beach, Cal.—Your pictures indicate that you have a very observing mind and see the details of things which others pass unnoticed. You believe in having everything right to start with, and the little things in life annoy you quite as much as the larger ones, partly from the fact that many people are careless and do not think of these things, but let them slip as though they were beneath their notice. You can do many things about equally well, and must have had considerable experience in doing more than one man's line of work. You are quite capable in directing and superintending others, and can lay out work advantageously. You should be your own master and direct affairs rather than be where you will have to obey orders and follow out the views and opinions of others. You are quite firm and positive when you know you are right, and can take large responsibilities upon your shoulders. Take time to eat, for you appear to have a tendency toward indigestion, but by care you need not know anything about it.

No. 814. H. S. M., Omaha, Neb.—This lady is well poised. She knows how to direct the minds of others and has a thoroughly capable mind. She is very matter-of-fact, and if she were putting a garment together she would have all her seams notched, so that certain parts would fit into corresponding ones. If she were making a cake she would flour her currants so that they would not sink to the bottom. If she were teaching a lesson, she would have all her facts ready for her subject, and would marshal them in perfect order and in such a way that she would be understood by every one who listened to her. She resembles her father in her temperament and her capacity to do her work in a businesslike way. When she sews on a button, she sews it on

with double thread, for fear it will come off if she simply uses a single thread. She is perfectly willing to give advice when she thinks it will do some good, but she does not want to throw away her time on useless things, and she would reckon that she was wasting time if she gave advice that was not likely to be of use. She could support herself and family if she needed to do so. She is thoughtful of the wants of others, and no one goes to her in vain.

No. 815. H. V. K., Saginaw, Mich.—You appear to be pretty well balanced, and although your constitution is healthy, yet you will want to use your brain in such a way as to support yourself by it, rather than to depend upon your muscles. You would enjoy professional life, and would make a good lawyer if you applied it to the real estate business, insurance, or to municipal matters, where you could straighten out business by giving diplomatic advice, where you would have to deal in stocks or attend to investments for banks and business houses, and where you could adapt yourself to the technical side of a subject. You are quite ingenious, and show not a little capacity for mechanical inventions and ingenious contrivances. You are quite energetic, but are rather too sensitive; in fact, you think a little too much of the criticisms of others, and let them weigh upon you when you should go ahead and attack work irrespective of what others may say concerning you. Mechanical engineering would set many of your faculties to work, while the profession of law would give you ample opportunity to analyze any subject that came before your notice.

No. 816. J. A. B., Attica, Ind.—The photograph of this little boy indicates that he has a strong Vital Temperament, which is quite an exceptional thing for a boy, as lads, as a rule, have

a strong fusion of the Motive Temperament. He is a sympathetic lad and resembles his mother in a good many characteristics, we think. He is liable to be spoiled, and some care must be taken to prevent him from leaning too much upon other people. He is perfectly devoted to those whom he loves, and we hope he will be fortunate in securing teachers who will properly understand and appreciate his nature. He will be scientific in his desires and choice of studies, and we would advise him to become a physician, for he will make a first-rate one if he does not allow his sympathies to bias his mind

too much. He will be up to date in everything he does, and will want the latest inventions and the latest material to work with. He is fond of children and will take very kindly to them wherever he meets them. He is highly conscientious and knows what his obligations are to others, even although he is only six years old. He will make quite an effective speaker and will win the confidence of an audience with remarkable ease. He must have some responsibilities given to him so that he may work out his character in a strong and efficient way. He is a very lovable child.

Correspondents.

J. S., New York.—The traits of character or mental conditions belonging to the Motive Temperament which you ask about are those that spring from large Destructiveness and Combativeness. The perceptive faculties are also large and, generally speaking, the mechanical talent is particularly emphasized in this combination. The color of the hair is generally dark brown or black, and the complexion is swarthy or olive, but not always so; we find that sometimes the Motive Temperament has a light complexion and light brown hair, but these are exceptions to the rule. Make a thorough study of the Motive Temperament from Jacques' work on the Temperaments, L. N. Fowler's lecture on this subject, or "New Physiognomy."

T. S., Buffalo, N. Y.—You ask what faculties are common to man and animals, and which proper to man only. We must study the different animals to answer this question. Various animals show a predominance of different faculties. For instance, the mole has apparently no moral qualities at all. Its largest faculty is Destructiveness. The head is very flat but broad; therefore the head corresponds with its characteristics, as the mole is always dig-

ging up and is a perfect nuisance to a gardener. A parrot has Language and Imitation and uses these faculties in common with man. The peacock has large Approbativeness, and consequently is proud of showing off his tail. The squirrel has large Acquisitiveness and lays up nuts for the winter, but the rabbit has practically so small a development of the faculty as to apparently show none of it. The horse has large Locality, and can take his master home at night quite safely, even when his master does not know the way himself. The dog shows obedience and has the elements of Veneration as far as respect for his master goes, but has not the sense of prayer or the capacity to differentiate, as man has, between the things that are secular and sacred. There are cats and dogs that can be trusted and that show a conscientious spirit. They not only do as they are told, but they apparently have a sense about them which indicates that they know whether a person is cheating them or not. Many animals show expectancy and manifest the organ of Hope, and we find a great number that have Human Nature and are able to discern the temper and disposition of their masters. To narrow the question down to one or

two faculties, we find that Spirituality is one and Causality another that animals do not show in the full sense as does man. To be sure, animals show faith and expectancy, as well as trust in a master, but the animal fails to show a higher sense of this faculty for spiritual things. The same applies to Causality in the reasoning out of things. An animal can, up to a certain point, reason correctly, which some people call instinct, but his reason is limited to his education, training and culture. But there are some animals that show more of this faculty than others, and in proportion as it is developed in certain species, so we will find a double

interest in that one to understand and interpret the thoughts of man.

H. B., Ontario, Can.—You ask if photographs indicate the characteristics of people. In reply, if the photographs are true and not flattered, we can tell what the outlines of the character are. A gentleman who has just had a photograph delineated writes: 'A personal examination could not have been more satisfactory as to my disposition. You have certainly given a perfect description.' Some photographs, however, are much easier to dissect than others, and many have them taken on purpose, in order to aid us. Let us help you if we can in this way.

Will, Force and Power.

ADDRESS BY DR. C. O. SAHLER, DELIVERED AT THE AMERICAN
INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The last meeting of the season was held on May 1st, when Dr. C. O. Sahler of Kingston delivered an address upon 'Will, Force, Power, and How Attained.' Miss A. Strohmeyer played with great taste a number of pianoforte selections. Steinway's piano was kindly lent for the occasion. Two Phrenological Examinations of a lady and gentleman were made by Miss Fowler. The lady was a kindergarten teacher; the gentleman was engaged in the publishing of books on Engineering. In both cases Miss Fowler advised the pursuit for which they were best adapted, and in doing so mentioned teaching in the first case, and electrical work or superintendency in a business in the second, without knowing either subject.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Hyde, who was in Massachusetts, Miss Fowler presided and appropriately introduced Dr. Sahler, the lecturer of the evening. She mentioned Dr. Sahler's work at Kingston and his excellent book on "Psychology," which was taking its place among "New Thought" publications.

On commencing his lecture, the Doctor said that the subject selected for him was a large one, and he feared he would not be able to do justice to it in one evening. He succeeded however, in explaining to the satisfaction of all present the definition of Will, Force and Power, and finally summed up all three and explained how they could be encouraged. He brought with him, as illustrations, a large magnet and an electric battery. Both of these he used to show how, when the right conditions surround us, we can attract magnetic influences. He said that in the mineral and vegetable worlds, as well as in all animal, chemical, electrical and ethereal life, we find that the same principles express themselves, and one is but a stepping stone to the next. When he took up a piece of steel and presented it to the audience, there appeared nothing uncommon in the magnet; but when he placed it in close contact with the magnet he found that there was an attractive force in it, though it was an invisible one. So with the electric battery. In the simple cylinder which he held, and which

contained the electric current, one could not see anything out of the way, though when he attached a couple of wire cords to the battery, a bell rang at the other end of the cords, showing that the negative or quiescent state was changed into a dynamic battery through chemical and electrical conditions. So the same or similar results would accrue in mental, physical and spiritual matters if we polarized ourselves in the right way, by bringing out our individual power. He advised none to live a narrow prescribed life, but to get rid of the bondage that held their powers dormant. He said he owed a good deal of his present freedom of mind and power to what he had learned from the

American Institute of Phrenology, as many years ago Mr. Sizer had opened his eyes about himself and given him some good advice, which by following he had benefited greatly.

At the close of the lecture Miss Fowler urged all present to think more deeply on what the Doctor had said to them, for there was much talent and ability wasted in every one, which was not properly understood or polarized, and Phrenology would help them to do so.

Mr. Piercy made the announcements of the future meetings connected with the Institute, and invited all to be present at the opening meeting, to be held on September the 5th.

FWLER INSTITUTE.

At the monthly meeting of students at the Fowler Institute on April 25th, an excellent paper was read by Mrs. M. Willis, on the "Professional Man, His Mental Requirements."

She said in part, "There is something almost pathetic in the fact that while men upon looking at a building pronounce unhesitatingly as to whether the style of architecture be Norman, Gothic, Tudor, etc.; yet how few can classify themselves from a physiological point of view.

"This is often well accomplished (a painful and even a humiliating classification), but it is essential we should recognize the fact that morbid introspection is not self-knowledge, and endeavor to discover a way of looking at ourselves calmly, dispassionately and scientifically.

A man's place in nature, Drummond says, is to be decided by the characteristic functions habitually discharged by him.

"The science of Phrenology enables us to classify men as distinctly as the botanist, and the line of classification is as broad as the distinction between the daffodil and the future oak tree, therefore the distinction between a mechanical type, business type, and professional type of man is clear and defined to the physiological psychologist."

Mrs. Willis then gave descriptive delineations of the leading characteristics that will be possessed by the successful lawyer, barrister, physician, surgeon, actor, dramatist and author and showed the various combinations of mental organs including quality and temperament that are to be observed in those who have made their mark in either of the above professions.

An interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. Berry, Mr. Dayes and Mr. Elliott took part.

Mrs. Willis was heartily thanked for her thoughtful paper.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED.

On April 19th Mr. James Webb, the newly elected President, delivered his Presidential address. There was a

large meeting of members and friends.

Dr. Bernard Hollander occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Webb as a

veteran in Phrenology, whose long life had been spent in its advocacy; he had been a constant fighter in defence of the subject, and spent much labor in collecting new proofs of its truth, and now, when he ought to be resting, he was still as active as any young man.

Mr. Webb in his able address took up some of the attacks that had recently been made upon Phrenology by medical men and others, and disposed of them in fine and searching style. He referred also to the work and growth of the society, its crusade against prejudice and error in high places, and concluded with some re-

marks on the present outlook, which he considered distinctly encouraging, and on the future labors of the Society, and the ultimate victory of Phrenological principles. The address was received with loud applause, and was followed by an interesting discussion in which the following phrenological workers took part: Mr. G. Hart-Cox, Mr. William Cox, Mr. H. Proctor, Mr. Zyto and Dr. Bernard Hollander.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Webb for his excellent address, in acknowledging which he briefly replied to some points in the discussion.

Field Notes.

MR. ALLEN HADDOCK.

We are sure that all our readers will sympathize with our San Francisco friend, Mr. Allen Haddock, who has lost terribly by the recent disaster. A letter from him states that he has not only lost his office and business, but he is also suffering from the shock. He is now stopping with his daughter in Portland, Oregon. On May 2d. Miss Fowler made an appeal to her audience at her Wednesday Morning Talk on Mr. Haddock's behalf, which was immediately responded to, and the amount raised was at once forwarded to Mr. Haddock.

As we have made no public appeal we take this opportunity of saying that any donations sent to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL office, 24 East 22d Street, will be forwarded to our much respected friend who has held the Phrenological torch so faithfully and well for over a quarter of a century. Acknowledgments of the same will be given in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. We are anxious to swell the amount to a large figure as quickly as possible. No one knows the suffering, mortification and shock that fire and earthquake bring, except those who are called to experience them. Let us

all share our sympathy with our friend in this moment of sorrow by some practical expression of aid.

As Mr. Allen Haddock cannot continue his business in California at present, he has referred all enquirers to the Fowler & Wells Company, who will gladly do all in their power on his behalf.

All subscribers to *Human Nature* who remit \$1.00 will receive the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL to the end of 1907.

We are glad to state that Mr. Wilson McDonald, the sculptor and phrenologist, has recovered from his recent accident sufficiently to walk a few blocks, and hopes presently to be able to call at the Institute. All our friends who have had the opportunity of hearing this interesting and fearless exponent of Phrenology will be glad to know of his welfare.

Mr. Owen Williams, Phrenologist and Lecturer, is agent for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and all of Fowler & Wells' publications. He is doing excellent work at present in Philadelphia, and from there goes to Atlantic City for the summer.

Mr. D. T. Elliott of the Fowler Institute, 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate

Circus, London, is engaged in giving Phrenological Examinations during each day, holds classes every week for students of the science, and gives lectures on the study before literary societies in and around London.

Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald is located in Chicago, where he is engaged in Phrenological work during the day and devotes his evenings to the study of medicine. He occasionally lectures before literary, business and artistic clubs.

Last month Mr. M. Tope of Bowers-ton, Ohio, convened a highly interesting Convention on Phrenology, when a fine program was arranged. A fuller report will appear in our next issue.

Mr. Wolfe of Seattle, Wash., has arranged for a Conference on Human Improvement, including the subject of Phrenology, for July. We wish him every success.

Mr. H. H. Hinman is working like a bee at Fort Worth, Texas. He recently gave three lectures at the Medical College in the above-named town, and made delineations of most of the students. Previously the students did not believe in Phrenology, but now they are convinced that it is a science. His lectures were on "The Brain and Brain Dissection," when he explained the different parts of this organ; "The Thick and the Thin Parts of the Skull;" and "The Circulation of the Brain." After his first lecture the students cheered him to the echo. He explained that the brain and skull change with use and exercise the same as do the muscles and all parts of the body. He writes, "I love Phrenology and expect to spend my life in the good work."

Dr. W. G. Alexander is at Victoria, British Columbia, engaged in lecturing on Phrenology.

Mr. J. Thornley (class '05) has an office in Paterson, N. J., where he is devoting himself to Phrenology, and where we found him the other afternoon most pleasantly located.

Mr. Youngquist is busily engaged in pursuing his Phrenological work in Sweden. Few students have persevered

so indefatigably in starting classes, lecturing and publishing as has Mr. Youngquist. He deserves our best wishes and encouraging commendation.

Miss Fowler will deliver eight lectures in Maine during the first two weeks in July.

Miss J. A. Fowler has been lecturing in New York City. She receives callers for Phrenological Examinations daily at the Fowler & Wells Company's office.

Pittsburg is fortunate in having three exponents of Phrenology; namely, Geo. Markley (class '92), Paul G. Kington (class '99), and Otto Hatry, all of whom are engaged in Phrenological work in their respective ways.

C. A. Tyndall is now located in Illinois from last advices.

Wm. MacLuen of Perry, Iowa, and H. W. Smith of Calvert, Kansas, are permanently located in the above-named towns, and disseminating Phrenology.

John T. Miller, editor of "The Character Builder," and Professor of Hygiene at the L. D. S. University, is busy in the field lecturing on Phrenology.

Every one nowadays is asking for health bread, and as we have been favored with a loaf that is called "P. C." Health Bread, made by the Baking Company of Philadelphia, we can thoroughly recommend it to those who have dyspepsia, and stomach or bowel troubles. It is made of the whole wheat and contains "no fat and no sugar." It is guaranteed to cure constipation if eaten exclusively in the place of ordinary baker's bread and thoroughly masticated. It is cheaper and you get more health and strength by eating this bread than you do from most kinds of food.

There are many teachers of music, but only a few know how to impart their knowledge scientifically. Mrs. R. R. Reid has given many years to the technique of music and is therefore prepared to teach both advanced pupils and beginners.

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 preceeding 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.

We are gratified to note that Dr. J. A. Denkinger, an expert on Phrenological subjects, has written a paper for the Boston District Eclectic Medical Society on "Types of Physique and Their Relation to Health and Disease." He has taken up the subject pretty thoroughly, and has dealt at some length with the classification of temperaments. This article was afterward published in the *Eclectic Review*.

Naturopath, New York City.—The Kuhne Curé is discussed in this magazine by Hans Knoch, who writes upon the benefits derivable from Louis Kuhne's work on "Curing Disease Without Drugs." He was a great man, but like all reformers, has had many to

combat his views. Persons are now becoming more sensible and alive to the benefits obtainable from his teaching. Another article is upon "The Origin of Direct Skeletal Adjustment," by Dr. S. M. Langworthy, President of the American School of Chiropractic. This, together with an article by Benedict Lust, M.D., on "Neurasthenia and School Tasks," are excellent reading.

The Character Builder, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Is a magazine for home and school. It devotes its pages to the physical, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual training of the mind. It contains a Youths' Department, one devoted to Rational Medicine, to Educational Notes, and Home Making. We wish it all the success that its energetic editor can desire.

Review of Reviews, New York City.—Contains leading articles from the principal magazines of the month. It always contains some interesting notes on new books and points out the salient characteristics of the magazines of the world.

Vegetarian Magazine, Chicago, Ill.—Contains an important article on "The Natural Food of Man, judging from his structure," also articles on Fruits, Roots and Vegetables. One department is on "General Advice." Another is on "The Dining-room," conducted by Blanche M. Elfrink. An article on "Fruits and Nuts, the Diet of the Future," is by Josiah Oldfield, and is exceedingly interesting.

The Delineator, New York.—Is a magazine that contains all the Spring fashions for women and children, and a great deal of reading matter besides, which will interest the general reader. Biographies, new books, the homes of our celebrities, make interesting reading for young and old.

Lippincott's, Philadelphia, Pa.—Contains stories that are completed in this number, and always some funny bits at the end which go far to lighten and brighten the magazine. It was established many years ago, yet each number is fresh and entertaining.

Medical Talk for the Home, Columbus, Ohio.—This is the last number of the magazine that has worked its way up until it has become recognized as an important factor in the magazines of the month. Its articles are always terse and to the point, and its editor is an energetic, fearless writer and knows how to condense a great deal into a little space.

Suggestion, Chicago, Ill.—Is ably edited by Herbert A. Parkyn. It is called the "New Psychology Magazine for Thinkers," and generally has articles on "Psychic Research," "Auto-Suggestion," "Suggestive Therapeutics," "Drugless Healing," "Nature Cure," "Personal Magnetism," "Thought Power," "Health, Happiness and Success."

Medical Times, New York.—This journal is devoted to medicine, surgery and collateral sciences. It was founded by Egbert Guernsey, M.D., and is now conducted by Alfred Kimball Hills, M.D. It is a thoroughly up-to-date journal. One of its articles in the May issue is upon "The Latest Suggestions in the Treatment of Children's Diseases," by Walter Berger, M.D. This is a very opportune article, and is one that should do a great amount of good. It is followed by a short paragraph on "Appendicitis in Children," which disease, the article points out, is difficult

of diagnosis because of the difficulty of examination due to crying, restlessness and general rigidity, and the inability of the very young to relate their symptoms.

The American Medical Journal, St. Louis, Mo.—Generally has some interesting editorials by M. M. Hamlin, M.D., Mr. W. L. Leister, and Frederick Wallace Abbott. It contains one department upon "Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery," which is conducted by H. H. Helbing, M.D. It contains reports of different societies scattered throughout the country.

Vaccination, Kokomo, Ind.—This magazine is edited by Frank D. Blue, who believes that we should go on preaching the doctrine opposed to vaccination and enlighten the people on the evils brought about thereby.

The Christian Advocate, New York. Contains a picture of San Francisco on its front page, a letter from a girl in San Francisco, and a picture of the Leland Stanford Memorial Church; also an interesting article by Jennie Fowler Willing on "Getting Rid of the Microbes." The issue for May 3d is particularly interesting.

The Christian Work and Evangelist, New York.—Its articles for the week ending May 5th were upon the following topics: "Working for a United Church," by Rev. Chas. L. Thompson, D.D.; "The Bringing Out and Bringing In," by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler; "Sheldon and Ross in Cincinnati," by the Rev. T. W. Rainey; "The True Story of Nob Hill, San Francisco," by Joseph Newton Halleck; and "A Pen Picture of San Francisco as it was before the Fire," by Louise D. Mitchell.

Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich.—This is a journal of Hygiene, edited by J. H. Kellogg, M.D. Among other good things that the journal contains is an article on "How to Win the Birds about our Homes;" another is on "Cultivating Lung Capacity;" a third is on

"An Individual Menu for One Day," showing amount needed and food units for each article. All of these are highly interesting articles, while under the editorial column the subject of "Neurasthenia" is touched upon; and the welcome news that "King Edward has stopped Smoking" is discussed. Tobacco is no respecter of persons, we are told. It kills a king just as certainly as it does a street loafer or greenhouse pest. We are glad to know that any one who is so hard a worker as King Edward is willing to give up what has been killing him by inches for the last twenty years, and we trust that his

example will be followed.

We have received a copy of the "*Natal Mercury*" which publishes an article on "The Faculties of the Mind" by F. W. Fitzsimmons.

The Daily Express, London, Eng.—For March 24th, contained an expert sketch of De Rougemont, the outcast, by Mr. D. T. Elliott, of the Fowler Institute, London, Eng

The April number of the *Ethological Journal* has just been received on going to press.

Publishers Department.

Choice of Pursuits; or, What to do and Why. Describing Seventy-five Trades and Professions, and the Temperaments and Talents required for each. Also, How to Educate on Phrenological Principles, each man for his proper work. Together with Portraits and Biographies of more than One Hundred successful thinkers and workers. New Edition, Revised and enlarged. 680 pages. Full page portrait of author, Nelson Sizer. Price, cloth, \$2.00.

Harmony of Phrenology. In the Definition of the Organs, their uses, excess, and deficiency; with quotations from the Bible recognizing every Faculty and Passion, sanctioning their use and warning against their abuse. By Nelson Sizer. Price, 10 cents.

Phrenological Game. "The Perfect Man." This introduces Phrenology into a new Game on the same basis as the old and well-known game of "Authors." A Card game, giving instruction and amusement. Price, 25 cents.

The Temperaments; or, Varieties of Physical Constitution in Man, considered in their relation to Mental Character and Practical Affairs of Life. By D. H. Jacques, M. D. With an Introduction by H. S. Drayton, A. M. 350 pages. 150 illustrations. Price, cloth, \$1.50.

Catechism of Phrenology, Illustrating the Principles of Science, by means of short conversational questions and answers, thus adapting it alike to the young and old. Revised and enlarged by Nelson Sizer. 96 pp., paper. Price, 25 cents.

Indications of Character in the Head and Face. 12 mo, 66 pages. 30 Illustrations. Fourth Edition. Revised and Enlarged. Price, Paper, 25 cents.

Phrenology and the Scriptures. By Rev. John Pierpont. 12mo, 44 pp. Price, paper, 10 cents.

Self-Culture and Perfection of Character, including the Management of Youth Illustrated. By O. S. Fowler. Price, \$1.00.

Education of the Feelings and Affections. By CHARLES BRAY. Edited, with Notes and Illustrations from the Third London Edition, by Nelson Sizer. Price, \$1.50.

A Manual of Mental Science for Teachers and Student: Or, Childhood, Its Character and Culture. By Jessie A. Fowler. This work is the latest treatise on the Psychology of Children and contains a Psychological Chart for recording the developments of the child. Parents and Teachers will find a most useful assistant in this work. Price, Cloth, \$1.00.

Brain and Mind; or Mental Science Considered in Accordance with the Principles of Phrenology and in Relation to Modern Physiology. By Henry S. Drayton, A. M., M. D., and James McNeill, A. M. Sixth Edition; Revised and Extended. 354 pages. 124 Illustrations. Price, \$1.50.

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Volume 119

July

1906

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1880)



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- OF -
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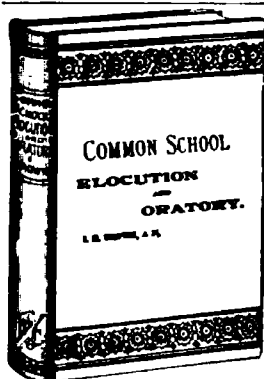
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1838

VOL. 119—No. 7]

JULY, 1906

[WHOLE No. 810

The Marriage Of King Alfonso and Princess Ena.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN AND THEIR ROYAL PALACES.

One of the principal events of the month has been the marriage of Alfonso, the King of Spain, to Princess Ena of Battenburg. Since his boyhood days we have taken a deep interest in the preparation, development and character of this youthful monarch and the care with which his fond mother trained him for his present position. Being naturally delicate in organization, he has not been able to do as much with his talents or abilities as he would had he been one of robust organization; hence, some allowance must be made for him on this account. We refer our readers to the P. J. of August, 1902, for a fine portrait and sketch of him when he was crowned king, at sixteen.

We trust that with the sturdy, healthy English stock which his wife represents, she will add much to his serenity of mind, vitality of constitution, and success as a monarch.

He speaks French, English and German fluently, and has modern views regarding his place, position and office, and is anxious to fill the same credit-

ably. He is possessed of a bright and intelligent eye, a graceful gait when walking, and a high and well-developed forehead. His ear is quite an index to his character, and in all his portraits we observe the same characteristics, namely, that the upper lobe is large and prominent, while the lower lobe is small and pressed close upon the cheek. This indicates that he has more intellect than vitality.

It would not have done for him to have married a wife as nervously inclined as himself, and we look forward with considerable interest to the benefit to Spain of this happy marriage.

It is interesting to note what a yearning there is for common things and simple pleasures among the younger royalties to-day, and especially so of the sensible courtship of King Alfonso, which, according to reports, seems to have delighted all Europe. The Queen, whose adopted name is Victoria, is a true type of the British temperament, and this should harmonize with the highly nervous temperament of the King.

A Near View Of Sir West Ridgeway.

BY D. T. ELLIOTT, OF LONDON.

Sir West Ridgeway is widely known in both hemispheres; he has travelled widely and has held a government position in Dublin and Australia, also many positions of importance in England.

In England and Australia he is held in high esteem, and his career has been a brilliant one; even in Ireland he was looked upon as a very fair administrator, his impartiality being apparent in the discharge of all his duties.

At the present time his name is prominently before the public as the

recently appointed chairman of the South African Committee; it is fully anticipated that he will show the same impartiality and unswerving loyalty to duty that has characterized him in the past.

To successfully pilot such a committee and give an unbiased judgment upon all the evidence that will be presented to it requires a comprehensive mind; also a sound judgment, with the ability to grasp the importance of details.

It will be very clear to the student of Phrenology that Sir West Ridgeway possesses those qualities in a large degree that are essential to wise statesmanship and a prudent administrator. He has a large brain, and the photo shows no marked depression in either region; therefore we judge his fair-mindedness and cautious spirit and capability for balancing the pros and cons of a difficult subject will be very much in evidence in all he undertakes.

The form of the frontal region indicates a predominance of perceptive power, and he may be judged as a ready observer, wide-awake and business-like in all his methods; therefore little will escape his mental alertness, and he is not to be talked over nor imposed upon by anyone, however subtle and cunning they may be.

His intuitive sagacity is remarkable, and it is not difficult for him to correctly judge the quality and characteristics of those with whom he comes in contact.

He has a keen sense of fun, will heartily appreciate lively society, and he can always take a prominent part in entertaining his friends.

He will be in his element in telling a story, or in relating some of his personal experiences; no company will be dull that has the privilege of entertaining him.

He may be regarded as a most unselfish man, yet discreet and business-like in small things as in big things.

His strong sympathies will make him philanthropic in sentiment, but he will never be a sentimental man: the crown of the head is too strong for him to display any such weakness.

His ideas of duty, justice and moral obligations make him very circumspect and just toward his fellows; the head is high and broad in its posterior region.

There is a large degree of mental capacity for planning and organizing work, also mental smartness and brilliancy, and he will always be up-to-date, quick to recognize what is practical, utilitarian, and valuable in science

or statecraft.

In conversation he will excel and will always manifest an affable spirit.

Hard work, requiring muscular energy, will not be very agreeable to his taste, the motive temperament not being a marked feature in his physical make-up; but he will be interested in



SIR WEST RIDGEWAY.

physical exercises and manifest a good share of activity and energy.

His deep, broad chin is indicative of great vitality, the nose also being indicative of a planning mind and a good respiratory system.

It can be no surprise that Sir West Ridgeway is remarkably popular amongst his many friends; he is youthful for his years and will always appear buoyant in spirit.

The particular work upon which he is now engaged in South Africa requires great sagacity and a tolerant spirit, and we are quite sure Sir West Ridgeway will use these traits, and the present commission will add lustre to his fame.

Brain Roofs and Porticos. No. III.

CHARACTER STUDY FOR BUSY MEN AND WOMEN,

Again we present to our readers a number of portraits which contrast in a very practical manner the outlines of heads belonging to men of different standings in life and known for different characteristics. These comparisons are largely given, so that our readers may, at a glance, notice the differences among men, and become character readers themselves.

No. 1 is the head of the late Samuel P. Langley, who passed away in February, and whom the country acknowl-

servatories. Among other things, he established the fact that the "sun is blue," as it is sometimes sensationally stated; in other words, that since the atmosphere absorbs a relatively larger amount of the red than of the blue rays, the actual color of pure sunlight, as it would appear outside the earth's atmospheric envelope, is more bluish than the filtered light that we call daylight. In scientific circles he will be remembered and honored because of his investigations and discov-



No. 1. THE LATE PROF. LANGLEY.



No. 2. ALFRED R. GOSLIN.

edges was one of its most eminent men of science. As secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, he had, since 1887, been at the head of the great government center for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge." But his position in the scientific world had been fixed before that by his work at Allegheny Observatory (Pa.) of which he became director at the age of thirty-three, after working first as a civil engineer, then as an architect, and then in several astronomical ob-

eries in solar physics. Among the people at large, however, he will be chiefly remembered because of his experiments that led to the successful development of the aeroplane, or flying machine. If the aeroplane is to solve the problem of aeronautics, Professor Langley will stand in the same relation to the aerodrome that Robert Fulton does to the steamboat; at least, his experiments with aeroplanes caused more advance in practical aeronautics in ten years than had been accom-

plished in the previous one hundred years.

It will be seen, from his portrait, that Professor Langley possessed large Causality (a), large Ideality (b), large Comparison (c), and large Constructiveness (d).

Compare Langley with No. 2, Alfred R. Goslin, a fugitive, notorious for years as a Wall Street operator in many shady deals. He is a notorious stock manipulator, and is reputed to have piled up a fortune of \$2,000,000

while he is particularly full in the temples (b), showing large Acquisitiveness, and is well developed over the eyes (c) showing large Perceptive faculties.

No. 3 represents Andrew Carnegie, who is a well-preserved and well-balanced man, one whose perseverance and industry should be an object lesson to our rising young men. He was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth, as his little daughter has been, neither had he golden opportunities or a col-



No. 3. ANDREW CARNEGIE.



No. 4. JAMES DONNELLY.

through his various stock schemes. He was mentioned in connection with the 520 per cent. Miller-Franklin syndicate, who unloaded the Phenix National Bank on J. P. Morgan, at \$5,000,000. Goslin's luck has been almost a proverb. With eel-like ease he has slipped away from prosecution a dozen times on various criminal charges.

It will be noticed that Goslin has a very retreating forehead (a), and is deficient in those mental qualities of reflection that made Langley so famous;

lege education to back him in his work; but he used his own energy of mind, his ingenuity and steadfastness of purpose, and these have helped him to rise in the world of fame so that he is captain of industry, dean of wealth, a Peabody of philanthropy, and many practical ideas, from a phrenological point of view, can be gathered from his outline of head.

His head is long and broad, rather than high and narrow. The width of his head at the base over the ears is the starting point which enabled him fifty-

five years ago to take pleasure in his work and show executiveness as a messenger boy of the Ohio Telegraph Company, at fourteen years of age, where he earned \$2.50 per week; then as a telegraph operator at a salary of \$25 per month, when the first telegraph operators received messages by sound instead of by tape. Idleness and irresolution have never been a temptation to him, as is the case with many young men to-day. His breadth of head in the temples shows him to be a man of considerable ingenuity, capacity to work out new ideas, and ready resourcefulness of mind. Thus, Constructiveness, together with Acquisitiveness, are actively developed.

Compare Carnegie with portrait No. 4, James Donnelly, alias "The Conse-

quential Mick," who was arrested on December 17th, 1904, on a charge of fraudulently procuring money in the names of labor organizations. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment. His age is forty-three; height, five feet four inches; weight, 164 pounds; build, heavy; hair, brown; eyes, blue; complexion and mustache, medium dark; born in the United States; occupation, canvasser.

It will be noticed that the whole trend of the head from the forehead, brow, nose, lips and chin, and length from chin to the occipital region is diametrically opposite in the two portraits, 3 and 4.

BY THE EDITOR.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY F. KOCH.

Tolstoy The Teacher.

W. SCOTT GIVEN.

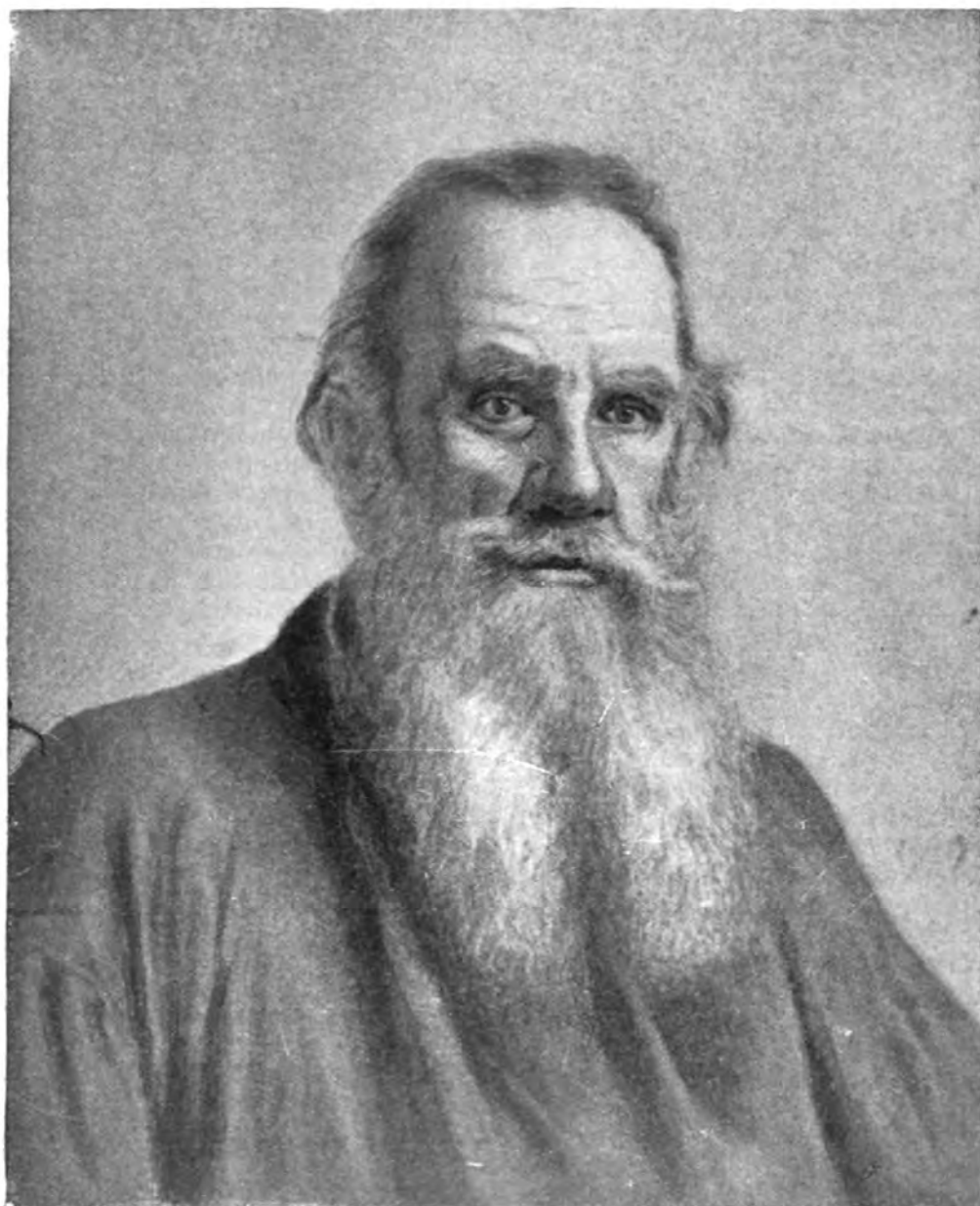
All eyes have been lately turned toward unhappy Russia. The civilized world is awaiting attentively the outcome of her fight for freedom—for the struggle is not over yet, it has only begun.

Intimately associated with Russia is the name of Tolstoy, the great writer and reformer. The Czar and the Russian nobility fear him, the people love him.

The man who thus makes his mark on a nation is a great man, and we as students of Human nature make such men our peculiar study. In examining the portraits of notable men we see the confirmation, or otherwise, of phrenological and physiognomical truths; let us therefore analyze briefly the characteristics of the face before us and see what it tells. The head is long, the features are well marked and large, which gives a good hold on life.

There is a look of Darwin about him—the scientific searcher after facts—and also something of Carlyle in the rugged outlines.

The temperament is Motive-Mental, which, of course, gives endurance and staying power. Such men write and work for a purpose. The forehead is high and broad, indicating executive ability, sympathy and a sacred regard for the higher truths. The deep-set eyes, the overhanging eyebrows and the two furrows between them are the outward symbols of serious thought and love of justice; the outcome of a desire to examine and analyze. It also indicates concentration. The broad nose is an Eastern characteristic. It tells of policy, tact and a deep knowledge of human nature—hence he clothes his doctrines in the form of a novel. He knows the people will read a novel sooner than a sermon, so he gives them



TOLSTOY THE TEACHER.

the sermon in the guise of a novel.

He looks the seer and the prophet. He is forcible, yet persuasive. The man has naturally a quiet, peace-lov-

ing, studious disposition, and it is only the existence of injustice and oppression around him which arouses him to action; for this man is a lover of men.

How Will Influences Character.

BY GEORGE MARKLEY.

"The will and character.—What is called will, in fact, is not the power to perform once or twice, reflective acts; it is the faculty, if not always active, at least always ready to act, in conforming our life to the dictates of reason; it is, in some sort, if we may associate these two words, the habit of the will."

"It is the power of willing, always within the reach of souls energetic and truly masters of themselves, that constitutes moral power, or, in a single word—character. Character, thus understood, is, without doubt, the aggregate of moral faculties in opposition to intellectual faculties; but it is, above all, the energy and firmness of the will."

These two sentences, copied verbatim from "Heath's Pedagogical Library," a text-book for public school teachers, and a recent publication on psychology, will give the reader some idea of the philosophical (?) jargon and meaningless jumble of terms so often employed by psychologists.

There is a clause or phrase in each sentence just quoted to which I desire to particularly call the attention of the reader. In the first sentence these words occur: "It is the faculty, if not always active, at least always ready to act." From this I would infer that every person has within his mental make-up a faculty of the will in such a state, or condition (always ready to act), that, when certain stimuli are presented, it will at once be excited to activity. We do not need the aid of mental science in arriv-

ing at the conclusion that, to say the least, this is a mistake. For every reader of this article knows, or has known, persons whose *Wills* it was almost impossible to excite to activity, even when in imminent danger of bodily harm; so that a strong or active Will is not a commodity carried about with all persons continually; not even a "will ready to act" is at hand at all times with every one.

In the second sentence we find these words: "Character thus understood is, without doubt, the aggregate of the moral faculties in opposition to intellectual faculties; but it is, above all, the energy and firmness of the will." I must let the reader make his own criticisms on this latter quotation, as I confess that I am not able to in any sense comprehend such a mass of chaotic terms. The most I can say is, that it appears to me to be a case of "confusion worse confounded."

What has phrenology to say on the subject? "The true nature of Firmness is to give stability, fortitude, fixedness of purpose and constancy of character; to enable one to stand up against the current of opposition, to hold one's faculties to their work until the duty is fulfilled. The influence seems to terminate on the mind itself, giving the quality of permanency to the manifestations of the other powers."—Nelson Sizer, in "Choice of Pursuits."

In discussing the WILL CURE, in "Human Science," O. S. Fowler has this to say: "Vitalitiveness puts forth this *will to live*, and contributes essentially to the perseverance of life by cre-

ating a resistance to disease; that is to say, the individual has, or may have, some strong object in view to live for, and consciously, or maybe more frequently unconsciously, in his desire to prolong life, he appeals to and arouses *Vitativeness* into a renewed state of activity, and then his *Firmness*, whatever its development may be, comes to and sustains the activity and power of this faculty over the physical conditions, and many, many times, disease is overcome and health restored, and nurse and doctor are wondrously surprised and even disappointed at the sudden recovery of patients who have been given up to die. This being true of this faculty, it will certainly hold good with other faculties."

Large or very large organs in the brain and strong faculties in the mind dominate and control the whole organism—marshall all the other organs and faculties to their support in gratifying their desires, and, as long as these stronger powers of the mind are not restrained from their full activity and are supported by a strong development of *Firmness*, they will show a strong "will power" in whatever direction these larger organs of the brain and stronger faculties of the mind may lead.

"This faculty (*Firmness*) contributes greatly to success in any enterprise by communicating the quality of perseverance. . . . Fortitude and patience, also, as distinguished from active courage, result from this faculty."—"System of Phrenology," by George Combe.

Even the larger and stronger nerve centers in the brain, and faculties of the mind, in seeking their gratifications, will be more or less desultory in their action where *Firmness* is weak in development; while, on the other hand, organs that are not so strongly marked as some others in the same head may

be, under the direction of the Intellect, supported by strong *Firmness*, will show a stability of purpose in growth and culture by being almost forced into constant activity that is bordering on the marvellous. Again, this same condition of mental culture is oftentimes observed in the restraint that can be brought to bear on organs that are larger, or, maybe, very large, which may stand as much in the way of the success of the individual as weak organs will.

In discussing this condition or power of the mind, the psychologist treats it (the will) as a single faculty, while the phrenologist is compelled to consider it in a more general manner, i.e., a many-sided condition in the mental economy of man.

The *WILL*, as understood by the phrenologist, in a community of, say, a few hundred persons, may be as multi-colored and mottled as the leaves of the trees in autumn—being colored by the faculty, or faculties, which may be supported by *Firmness*, and acting with it.

"In the brain it occupies a part of the anterior central convolution bordering on the fissure of Rolando. Its size is measured by the height of the head directly above the ears.

"It is the function of this organ to give fixedness of purpose, perseverance, and determination to character. It has no relation to external objects; its influence operates upon the mind itself, interiorly and subjectively, contributing the quality of steadiness and persistence to the manifestations of the other faculties."—"Brain and Mind," by Henry S. Drayton, A.M., M.D., and James McNeil, A.M.

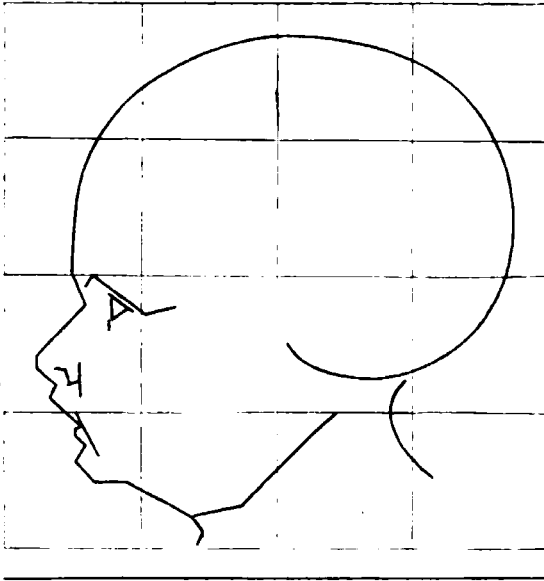
Again, the *WILL* may be as fickle and rest at as many points of the mariner's compass as the weathervane that is turned from one point to the other by every changing wind.



The Scientific Drawing of the Human Head.

No. III.

BY FREDERICK KOCH.



LESSON I.

between the ear and the eye and super-ciliary ridge, and the length between the ear and chin increases more in proportion than the other relations in distances.

LESSON No. I.

The diameter of the head of a child one year old is about $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the diameter of the head of the full-grown person. In the diagram we make allowance of one square, by laying out the outlines of the skull in a little over the length of three squares.

The face is small in proportion to the skull, the nose and upper lip project, and the chin retreats.

LESSON No. II.

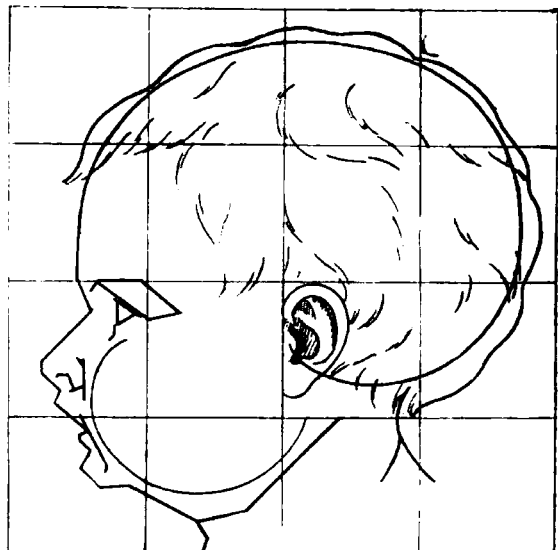
Observe the length of the cheek with the height of the same. The fullness and proportionate large size of the

In the antique and heroic forms of the human figure the size of the head in proportion to the whole body is about $\frac{1}{8}$, that is, the whole figure is eight times the length of the head.

This relation of size gives larger proportions to the figure at the expense of the head. The full developed and well-proportioned head is not more than $\frac{1}{7}$ part of the full length of the figure.

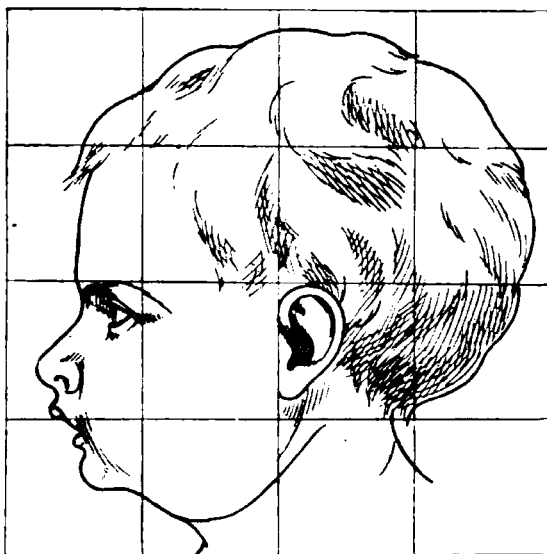
Of the new-born child the length of the head is about $\frac{1}{4}$ the size of the length of the whole body. In children of two years old, $\frac{1}{5}$, and ten years old, $\frac{1}{6}$ the length of the whole body.

Throughout the development, up to maturity, or up to ripe age, the eye, with its neighboring mental faculties, and especially the chin, grows or pushes forward more so than other parts of the head. In other words, the distance



LESSON II.

cheek, extending toward the neck, make the other features of the face appear



LESSON III.

small. The neck of the child is short and thin. The distance from eye to nose is shorter than from nose to chin. The ear is placed in horizontal direction with the nose, and is slightly larger.

LESSON No. III.

The lines of the finished head show a tendency toward roundness and fullness. The back and upper part of the skull appears large, partly because of the larger development of the social group of the brain, and also appearing so from the weak, thin, and undeveloped muscles in the neck.

LESSON No. IV.

The size of the head of a ten-year-old child is about $\frac{7}{8}$ the size of the head of the full-grown person.

Like in previous lessons, we commence by placing the ear as the center-point, and proceed with the outline of the skull, position of the eye, nose, mouth, and chin, etc.

The eye, as compared with the baby head, is more advanced or pushed for-

ward; so is the chin, whereas the ridge of the nose descends now more in horizontal direction.

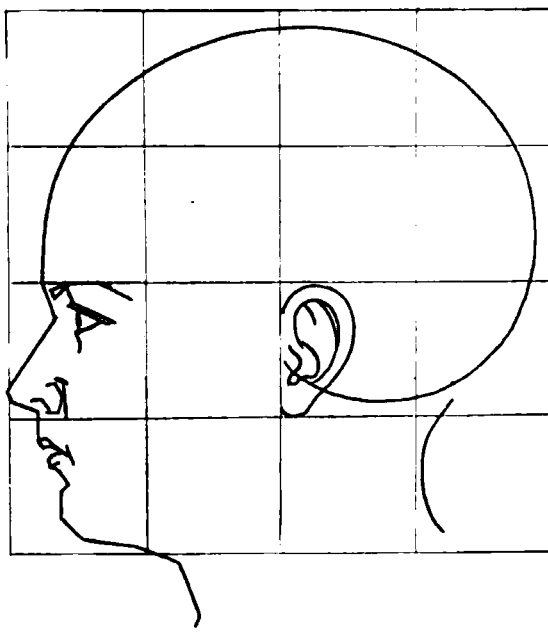
LESSON No. V.

It should be the aim of the student to memorize the characteristic forms of the varying ages, by contrast and comparison, and so develop observation, and receive stronger impressions of forms, which observations are more vividly impressed in the memory.

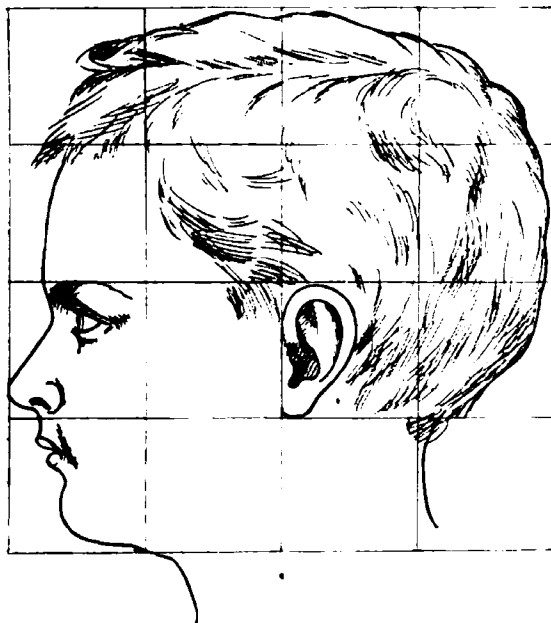
Note the development of the lower part of the head, the width of the neck, the length of the nose, the prominence of the eye, revealing power of observation, the advanced chin, revealing power of will.

LESSON No. VI.

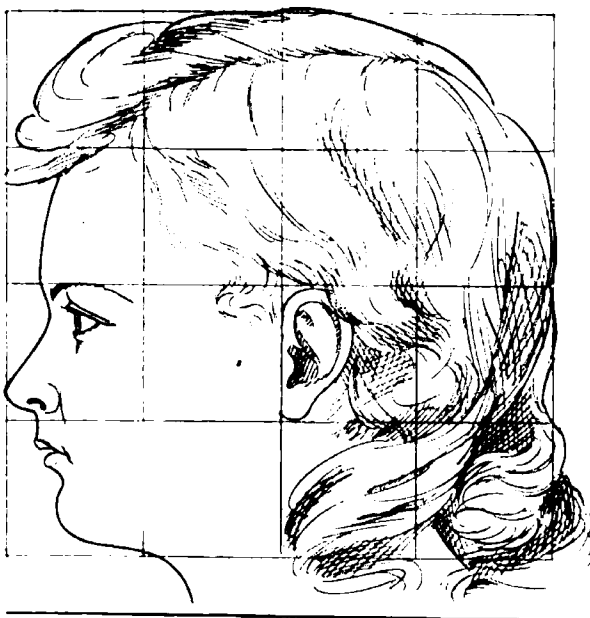
The characteristics which distinguish the female head from the male head are evenness, and gracefulness of lines. Although the angularity of the male head is not yet pronounced to a marked degree in the boy's head, yet the lines and curves of the forehead, eye, nose, mouth, chin, cheeks, and especially the neck of girls are distinctly softer and more graceful.



LESSON IV.



LESSON V.



LESSON VI.

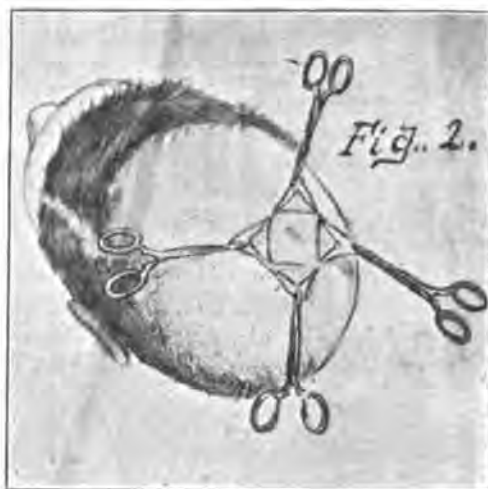
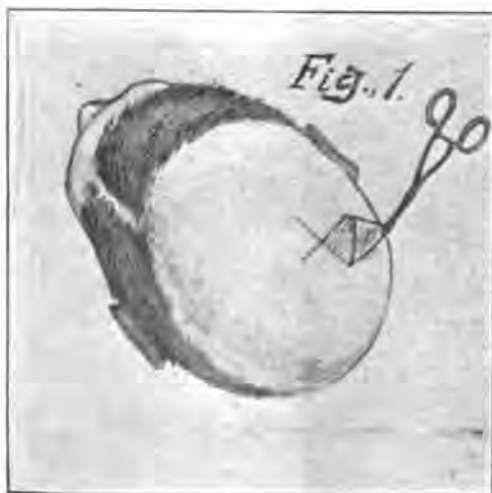
Surgical Operation Restores Mental Balance.

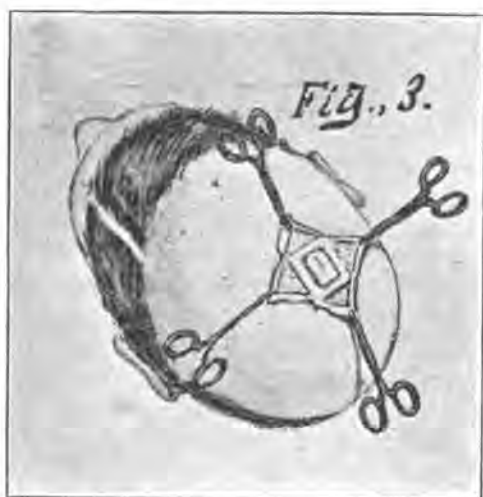
BY JOSEPH E. CHAMBERS, M.D.

Chief Surgeon of the Cosmopolitan Sanitarium, St. Louis, Mo.

The following remarks on a surgical operation that was made upon W. J. M., aged 37, who was a member of the St. Louis metropolitan police force, show what is being done in surgery to locate functional cerebral derangements. Dr. Chambers was requested about the first of last July to visit W. J. M. at the St. Louis Asylum by some of his friends, who believed that his case came within the domain of surgery. His case had been pronounced incurable in two asylums, and, as it is the custom of the city asylums to convey all patients pronounced incurable to the incurable ward of the "Poor Farm," his friends became desperate. They tried to connect with his insanity an injury he had received to the head more than three and a half years before the symptoms began to develop. Dr. Chambers found the patient in a state resembling dementia, with hyster-

ical melancholia, face florid, but emaciated, and pupils extremely dilated, resembling the dilation of glycosuria, and was sure, from the first time he looked into his face that he had a functional derangement of the brain, instead of a diseased brain. A physical examination of the cranium revealed a sensitive area, with all the symptoms of a recent fracture in the right parietal eminence, about two inches from the crown. Examination of this area caused the patient to shrink down in his seat, his face to pale, his eyes to become glassy, with a fainting expression, his pupils to dilate further, and it also produced heart weakness and a general appearance of collapse. He soon recovered when pressure was removed. When the above symptoms were repeated several times, they convinced the surgeon that there was bone thickening or endo-os-tosis from an old fracture.





CAUSE OF WOUND.

About four years previous, while walking his beat, the patient was set upon by ruffians, who, snatching his club, beat him over the head. In the scuffle he managed to get his revolver, and succeeded in killing one of his assailants. Horrified by their work, they ran away, leaving him insensible. Other police soon arrived and conveyed the patient to the City Dispensary. Here he revived, had a scalp wound two and a half inches long closed, and was pronounced free from serious injury. The next day he went back to work as usual and continued his regular duty for three years and nine months, w'en he suddenly became wildly maniacal. For seven weeks he was in a straight-jacket at St. Vincent's Asylum; then became milder and morose, and was pronounced incurable, having apparently acute dementia. The patient lost about sixty pounds in weight in three months, which fact was attributed as the strongest evidence of acute dementia (brain softening); but to Dr. Chambers it was an evidence of malnutrition from cerebral disturbance.

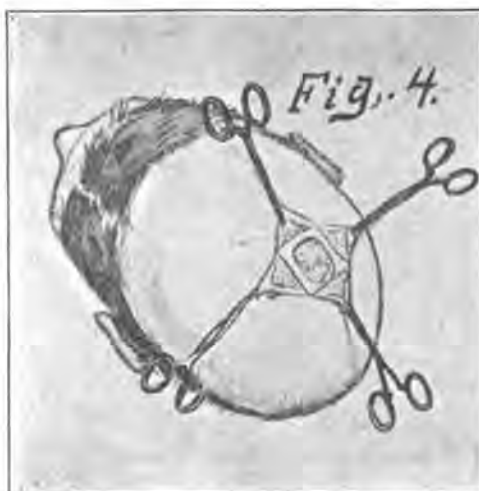
THE OPERATION.

The patient was then removed to a hospital, where, after ten days, he was operated upon. The incisions were made down the skull, cutting through

the periostum. They crossed at the center of the sensitive area, making four right-angled triangular flaps. Then the points of the flaps were turned back and carefully dissected, so as to leave as much connective and vascular tissue adhering to the periostum as possible.

Fig. 1 shows how the flaps were dissected back. The periostum, with its adherent connective tissue was then separated from the bone. These inner flaps were then turned back, as shown in Fig. 2. A well-marked line of the old fracture was then brought into view, as shown in the same figure, almost parallel with the great longitudinal sinus, and about two inches to the right of it. The operative field was now laid out with the flat chisel points, using the small, round chisels for the corners.

Fig. 3 very plainly represents the field of operation after it had been laid out and the bone had been cut about one-third through, the furrows always being deeper on the sides than on the end, until the cavity was penetrated. The outer table was found to be thicker than normal, and the inner table about three times its normal thickness. The opening into the cranium was about one and three-quarter inches by one inch. The inner table on the right side was found to be



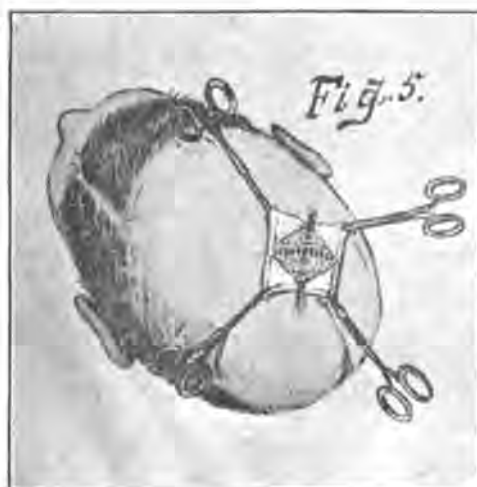
much thicker, for the reason that the fracture had diverged toward the right side, and it was thickest at the point barely within the margin of the opening. Just beyond the margin of the opening on the right side, and projecting within the skull, was quite a thickened portion of bone, which was carefully removed with the curved rongeur. After this, by the use of the straight rongeur, the inner plate was trimmed out on all the margins of the opening, giving it the appearance of an inverted hopper. The brain membranes were nowhere adherent to the bone and appeared perfectly healthy.

Fig. 4 fairly represents the case completed, before the wound was closed. By changing the position of the head and inserting the finger on the various margins of the opening, all bone pressure was removed. Then the wound was thoroughly dried with gauze and the inner flaps were closed with ten-day catgut sutures, leaving a small drain in the center, composed of about six strands of the same catgut (Fig. 5). Then the scalp was closed by means of the same sutures and covered with about two ounces of dry acetanilid, over which was placed sterile gauze, and the head bandage was then applied. This dressing was allowed to remain for four days.

As soon as the patient came out from under the influence of the anesthetic he was perfectly rational, but quite feeble. He was kept quiet for two days before being allowed to be seen by any of his friends. At this time he had the appearance of one feeble, both mentally and physically, but his mentality was otherwise perfectly rational. There was a marked improvement in his mental strength from day to day and no symptoms at any time of recurrence of insanity of any form, now that there was no longer pressure upon the brain. At the end of ten weeks the doctor consented to have him resume his duties, and certified to his superiors on the force that he was a perfectly sound man. He accordingly resumed his duties as a policeman.

This above case is described to show that by a surgical operation the mind can often be restored to a normal state, and many are the instances on record of how Phrenology has predicted what surgery could do.

We wish to thank Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, and Dr. W. C. Langhurst, of Aurora, Ill., for drawing our attention to this case. Both gentlemen are able advocates of Phrenology, and the latter is a progressive physician and surgeon.



DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD'S MIND SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPHS AT SUCCESSIVE AGES.

The Characteristics as They Develop Are Shown Photographically by Mark on the Face. No. 1 is from a Photograph by Eastwood by permission.



The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 656. James LaFayette Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill.—This little boy is full of life, energy, spirit and enthusiasm. He will keep any one lively wherever he is and he will make a good chum for an older, staid person. He is companionable also and will absorb the attention

of a roomful of people, both now and when he is a full-grown man. He will never wait for any one else to start a conversation if there is any lull, for his mind is so full of things he wants to express that he will be forced to talk about them, and other people will have to get their say in as best they can.

He is a child who will be very enthusiastic, and he will warm people up to his way of looking at things. He will not be able to put up with people who are cold, indifferent, apathetic, or melancholic. He is just the opposite of these things himself; therefore he will generally feel in good trim, will laugh off disappointments, make the best of circumstances, and really convert a good thing out of what appeared at the outset to be a grave error or mistake.

His head is remarkably full in the anterior portion and broad above the ears, and he has apparently a good height of head from the opening of the ears to the top of the head. There is exceptional sturdiness to his constitution, and every action of his shows that he will respond lustily to appeals made to him for an expression of energy. He will have no half and half ideas about anything. When he is asked for an opinion he will not say: "I think so and so is true," or "I think I believe in such and such a subject." He will be positive concerning everything and he



No. 656.—Baby Jimmie at 10 months old and his mother.

will be so good-natured over expressing his opinion that, in the large majority of cases, people will agree with him and not care to take sides against him, for fear they will get the worst of the argument.

He is a very ingenious little fellow and will very early show his inventive, as well as his mathematical, ability. He will work out his own reasons for things and look ahead in his lessons and work out more problems than his teacher gives him. He is quite old for his age in many of his ways and actions, and he will show a wonderful understanding about things that will surprise his teachers, and they will wonder where he gets his ideas from.

He has a remarkable development of Sublimity, and this will incline him to work out large problems, immense projects, and cope with vast speculations or big machinery. If he becomes a physician he will command a large practice, for he will be popular, and his capacity for work will be enormous. In surgery he will do some wonderful things and will see possibilities where others will stop at the brink of an undertaking and hesitate for fear of failure.

He should be carefully trained, not spoiled, but allowed to grow up as naturally as possible; then he will be a

blessing to his parents and the community wherever he lives. We can safely predict (1) that he will invent and contrive some new lines of labor-saving machinery, (2) that he will write some remarkable book on surgery which will practically startle minds of slower growth, (3) and that he will be a capitalist and control public money and work out some large philanthropic schemes.



No. 656.—Baby Jimmie at 7 months old. Weight, 21½ lbs.; cir. of head, 18 inches.

No. 656.—Baby Jimmie at 5 months old; just after his bath.

Prize Offers and Awards.

The prize for the June competition has been awarded to George Tester for his clever comparison of the characteristics of the Disciples, who he said, were wisely sent out by their Master in twos, instead of singly. Great penetration of character was shown by our Lord in selecting two of opposite dispositions. Mr. Thomas Spavin stands next in the competition, and wrote a description of Jacob; his article was quite interesting, and on Phrenological lines. Next in order stood the essays of Mr. A. M. Growden (Ill.), and S. E.

Baker, whose competitions were a tie, the former writing on "The Prodigal Son," the latter on "Ruth and Naomi." All are to be congratulated on the excellence of their papers, our only regret being that all cannot obtain the prize.

For July the subject for competition is "Scientific Marriage," and how to select suitable partners for life.

For August the competition will be for the best article on how to cultivate the organ of Self-Esteem. This should prove a very interesting theme to write upon.

The subject for September will be on what faculties are exercised in Scientific, Philosophic and Emotional Literature?

The October competition will be for the best essay on the organ of Causality and its use among the intellectual faculties.

The subject for November is the best

Christmas story of about six hundred words.

All the competitions should be sent in to the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL on or before the 1st of each month, and be written in ink on one side of the paper only, and directed to the Prize Department. Let us have a good competition for November.

Science of Health.

NEWS AND NOTES.

BY E. P. MILLER, M.D.

IS MEAT A STIMULANT?

There are many physicians now in practice who regard the flesh of animals as a stimulant that affects the brain and nerves, very much like alcoholic stimulants, cocaine or morphine. That is one reason why some people find it so hard to give up the use of meat.

Dr. Haig, the champion of uric acid as a cause of disease, says: "As regards nutrition, there is no difficulty, for plenty of things can be found which will nourish the body quite as well or better than meat." "I would also say that meat not only produces a craving for stimulants to overcome the rebound from its own stimulation, but it also produces thirst, so that those who use it are driven to drink very considerable quantities of such fluids as beer, and thus introduce ever more and more of the stimulating acids and alcohol."

The more largely the diet consists of meat, the more difficult it is to do without it, and most people of that class will not give it up until disease compels them to do so. Some people will suffer with sciatica, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, and other chronic difficulties, day after day, when, if they would entirely abstain from all animal food, tea, coffee, vinegar, pickles, condiments and sugar, they would in a few days' time get relief from pain and

finally get well. They will, however, bring on their trouble again if they return to meat eating.

FRUITS FOR THE SICK.

There are many times when the sick should not eat raw fruit, but can take cooked fruits. Any and all fruits may be cooked—in many different ways—all attractive. Compotes are fresh fruits stewed; they are usually made by first making a syrup of three and one-half cups of sugar and two and one-half cups of water, and boiled five minutes. The time must be counted from the time it actually begins to boil. When it is boiling drop the fruit in carefully, a few pieces at a time, so that they will not break; cook until tender, but firm enough to keep their shape; remove with a skimmer; arrange daintily on a dish, then boil down the syrup until thick, then pour it over the fruit. Let it cool before serving. Apples, pears, peaches, apricots and oranges may all be cooked in this way. —*Pacific Health Journal*.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HOGS.

Apparently danger of the transmission of tuberculosis through food is not confined to the use of beef and dairy products. Western pork breeders are uneasy over the increasing prevalence of swine tuberculosis, which is becoming a serious question for the farmers and packing houses. A hog expert

has expressed the opinion that the animals receive the infection by being fed with skimmed milk from tuberculous cows, as during the months when there is most dairy food for hogs the disease is seen most frequently.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART DUE TO THE USE OF TOBACCO.

This condition is a great deal more common than is generally supposed, and while in many cases it is only a source of discomfort, in many others it is very painful and troublesome on account of the dyspnea it produces, and it may be productive of serious results. This trouble comes under the head of cardiac neuroses, and has no connection with organic disease, although, if long continued, may produce dilatation; afterwards hypertrophy may be induced as a compensation to the dilatation.

In smoking tobacco we take in carbonic oxide, several ammonias, and an empyreumatic oil containing nicotine. The ammonias and nicotine are the substances which, by acting in numerous directions, are so deleterious to the system. The ammonias act on the blood, making it alkaline and fluid, thereby impairing its nutritive property. The stomach is debilitated and dyspepsia is induced. The innervation of the heart is disturbed, its action is weak, irregular and intermittent; palpitation, precordial pain, faintness and vertigo are the consequences.

Every medical man is familiar with these symptoms, and in nearly every case I find that the cause can be traced to the use of tobacco. In reference to the treatment, nothing is very successful unless the use of tobacco is inhibited. If this is made imperative, and a Cactina Pillet is given every two or three hours as the occasion demands, the patient will not only be benefited, but permanently cured if the treatment is continued for some time.—*Charlotte Med. Jour.*

WARTS.

Warts are ugly things. You can remove them without pain and without

making a scar by applications of a supersaturated solution of bichromate potassium every day.—*Cour. Record of Med.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The professor was lecturing to the medical class, and stopped occasionally to ask a question.

"Suppose," he said, "a young woman, in walking on a slippery pavement, fell and dislocated her ankle, and you happened to be on the spot, what would you do?"

"Rubber," answered the flippant and unthinking young man. The rest of the class held its breath till the professor went on:

"Quite correct. A vigorous rubbing would serve to keep down the swelling until remedies could be procured and applied." And the students breathed again.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NEEDLESS TORTURE.

During one of the battles in Mexico, a French officer was wounded severely in the thigh, and for four or five days several surgeons were engaged in attempting to discover the ball. Their sounding gave him excruciating pain. On the fifth day he could bear it no longer, and cried to the surgeons, "Gentlemen, in heaven's name, what are you about?" "We are looking for the ball." "Mon Dieu! why didn't you say so at first? It is in my waistcoat pocket!"—*Modern Eloquence.*

GRAPE-FRUIT.

Within the last ten years grape-fruit as a breakfast food, or fruit, has become very popular, so much so that most of our best restaurants and fashionable dining rooms have placed them on their bill of fare. About one-half of a grape-fruit is served to each person, and the price varies from ten cents to forty cents, according to the quality and size of the fruit served. The true name of Grape-fruit is Pamela. It is called grape-fruit because it quite generally grows in clusters like grapes. Very often there will be from two to ten, or

even fifteen, quite large grape-fruits growing on one stem. It is a very interesting sight to go into a grove or orchard of grape-fruit trees that are four or five years old and see the various clusters of this fruit food growing and maturing on each tree. From five to twenty-five boxes of grape-fruit are usually gotten from a single tree after they are five years old.

Physicians and agricultural chemists are now making analysis of the medicinal and dietetic properties of grape-fruit, and both as food and in medicinal properties it is given high rank. The peculiar bitter-sweet taste it contains is derived from citric acid and from chinconia. Citric acid is found in lemons and limes, which contain from five to seven or more per cent. Grape-fruit only contains about two per cent. of citric acid, but it is combined with the flavor of the best quality of oranges. The juices of grape-fruit are antiseptic, refreshing and purifying; they are also tonic without the unpleasant and deleterious effects of quinine and other bitter tonics.

Persons suffering from torpid liver, constipation, indigestion, malaria, and kindred difficulties, will find the half of a medium-size grape-fruit eaten an hour before breakfast will soon be followed by beneficial results.

VEGETARIANS IN PARIS.

The illustrated part of the *Evening Mail* of June 2, 1906, has a short article under the above heading, which reads as follows:

A league has just been formed in Paris by some prominent vegetarians, anxious to convince those who do not share their views that the vegetarian cuisine is almost as varied as that which includes meat, fish or game, says Francis Hezzer in the *Bystander*. And, to prove this, they have published a cookery book, with close upon nine hundred recipes.

Prince Troubetskoy, the well-known sculptor, is the high priest of this league, and numberless are those he brings round to his way of thinking. Charles Castellani, the panorama artist,

who was with Marchand in Fashoda, is also a splendid propagandist, and has converted several ladies, among whom Mme. Roll, wife of the famous painter; Mme. Sigriste, Mme. Judet and others. The league also comprises the names of Mme. Sosnomska, the charming lady doctor; Dr. de Martel, the son of "Gyp"; Dr. Devillers, Maurice Bouchor, Damp, the sculptor; Mlle. Brunswick, Col. Baratier, etc. Leonardo da Vinci, Newton, Michael Angelo and Wagner were, we are told, all vegetarians.

Tolstoi and Elisee Reclus also turned away from animal food, and we are asked to follow the example of these men, of whom it cannot be said that this change of diet in any way affected their intellect. It is even hinted that the ladies who cease to be carnivorous retain their beauty much longer. There are, however, no statistics to show this.

VEGETABLE MEDICINES.

Under this heading we find the following in the *Kansas Farmer* of May 30, 1906. It is much better to take medicine in vegetable foods than to be swallowing poisonous drugs:

Turnips, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, watercress, and horseradish contain sulphur.

Potato, salts of potash.

French beans and lentils give iron.

Watercress, oil, iodine, iron, phosphate, and other salts.

Spinach, salts of potassium and iron. Food specialists rate this the most precious of vegetables.

Cabbage, cauliflower, and spinach are beneficial to anemic people.

Tomatoes stimulate the healthy action of the liver.

Asparagus benefits the kidneys.

Celery for rheumatism and neuralgia.

It is claimed the carrot forms blood and beautifies the skin.

Beets and turnips purify the blood and improve the appetite.

Lettuce for tired nerves.

Parsley, mustard, cowslip, horseradish, dock, dandelion, and beet tops clear the blood, regulate the system, and remove that tired feeling so peculiar to spring.

A FEW NOTES FROM MEDICAL JOURNALS.

When the brain is much involved in a disease, quinine is contra-indicated.

The paroxysms of whooping cough are relieved by pulling the lower jaw downward and forward.

A large cupful of hot water drunk every half hour, persistently, has cured severe cases of delirium tremens.

Fifteen grains of pyrogallic acid to one ounce of vaseline applied locally will cure ring-worm.

It is stated that smelling the oil of rosemary relieves or dissipates nervous headache and hysteria.

For slight epistaxis (nose bleed) suck ice, put ice on the back of the neck, and inject into the nostril ice water, alum water or a solution of tannic acid.

To cure corns, dip a piece of cotton into spirits of turpentine and apply to the corn.

The monobromate of camphor is suggested in acute nasal catarrh.

Breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid will relieve whooping-cough.

It is claimed that turpentine applied freely to wounds will prevent tetanus.

HOT WATER IN PAIN.

The good effects produced by so simple a thing as drinking hot water in abundance, when troubled with spasmodic pains and localized congestions affecting any of the internal organs, need to be realized by experience from time to time, in order to be fully appreciated.

Take a man suffering from sudden, intense pain in the stomach, bowel or bladder, with renal, vesical or bilious colic, give him a pitcher containing a quart of water, almost boiling, and tell him to drink it, teaspoonful at the time, as fast as he can, and by the time he has taken half the water, he begins to experience relief, and in a little while, after all the water has been drunk, the system is well relaxed, profuse urination sets in, and, after a nap or short rest, he is as good as new.

If you had given him opium to relieve a casual, if severe, pain of this nature, some time would be needed to recover from the effects of the opium. Of course, there are times when nothing but some form of opium will relieve, but in these fleeting, harrassing pains, due to colics or temporary congestions, hot water, used in the above manner, will give the best results, and is quick in its action, so that in a short while the patient may go about his business.

The free drinking of hot water is useful in coughs and colds, stimulating the secretion and exciting free elimination. It might also prove of service in appendicitis, if used at the very first symptom of disease. Before inflammation sets in, there is a determination of blood and nervous force to that point. Pouring in hot fluid, with its relaxing and solvent power, would tend to control the congestion and assist the bowel to empty itself. Theoretically, it is sound practice and worth trying.—*Medical Brief.*

“Delusion In Phrenology.”

*Reply to Mr. Brewster's Arguments Against the Science in the
“Brooklyn Eagle.”*

Continued from Page 186.

Again he says, “If the theory of Phrenology is true, and if a person should have an accident or a disease and lose a portion of his brain

he would lose control of those faculties which are supposed to be located within the lost part,” but he continues, “Every physician can

probably tell of cases in his own experience where his patients have lost portions of their brains, and you will probably not find a single case where the patient lost control of the precise faculty located in that portion."

Here your correspondent is at sea again, for the famous crowbar case in Massachusetts goes to prove that a man who had an iron bar thrust through a portion of his faculties was so changed in character that he could not be re-engaged by his employers after his recovery from the accident, because instead of being a steady, reliable, respectful, conscientious workman, he became just the opposite, and having lost the power in both hemispheres of his superior, or moral, qualities, he could not make up the deficiency. Again, a man received an injury in the back of his head, where his domestic faculties were located. These had been well developed, and he was known in his family for being particularly domesticated, affectionate, and friendly. After he fell and struck his head, his wife noticed a change taking place in his character which continued until his death; and instead of being his former self he became violent, unfriendly, and repulsive in character. After death his brain was examined, and it was found that the faculties that controlled his domestic nature had become inflamed, and he had lost the normal control of them.

The organs of the brain are dual, or the same in each hemisphere, hence if an organ is injured in only one hemisphere it is possible for the other to carry on a partial expression of the faculty, but not in as full a degree as though both hemispheres were uninjured. Common sense tells us, aside from anatomical knowledge, that no brain can be injured seriously without a proportionate loss of power, which distinctly proves that the brain is com-

posed of a plurality of organs, each of which is the seat of a separate faculty, the destruction of which in both hemispheres causes destruction of that particular faculty.

Again, your correspondent says, "The Phrenologist assumes that all skulls are of the same thickness, and that every skull is of the same thickness at every point. There are variations of this rule, as he will tell you, but in the main the statement is true; for, if it were not so, bumps and indentations would be almost meaningless, but the fact is, that some skulls are only one-eighth of an inch thick, and some are a full inch in thickness, and there is no certain way of telling just how thick a skull is, except by examination of its interior, and not every subject is willing to undergo this inconvenience."

In no statement is your correspondent more mistaken than in the above, and every student of Phrenology at the American Institute of Phrenology is shown by the comparison of some hundreds of skulls where the variation in the skull exists, and what the student may expect to find. We do not know where Mr. Brewster has picked up his information concerning Phrenology, but evidently he has not gone to the right source for his facts, as Phrenologists do not say that all skulls bear the same thickness, and that each skull is equally thick or thin in every part. Thus his reasoning on this point is delusive. He should first study the thickness of skulls himself before he misquotes what he supposes others base their conclusions upon.

Again, your correspondent makes a misstatement with regard to the faculties of the mind, which shows he evidently has not studied any recent work on Phrenology, and he takes up considerable space to argue the fact that there is no such thing as localization of function. He

shows not only an error of judgment, but a want of knowledge concerning the recent experiments made by Dr. Ferrier, Dr. Cunningham of Dublin University, Sir William Turner, Professor of Anatomy in Edinburg University, Dr. Landois, at Greifswald, Dr. Sommer of Giessen, Dr. Von Bunge, Dr. Mobius of Leipsic, Dr. Broca of Paris, among a long list of others who have proved that certain brain centres control certain functions of the brain.

The localization of the gustatory centre in the second temporo-sphenoidal convolution, the speech centre located in the inferior frontal convolution, the imitative centre, recognized by Prof. Exner and Dr. Ferrier, located in the second frontal convolution, besides others which we could mention, go to prove that his arguments are all against the scientists who are helping to prove the definite localization of cerebral functions, and are proving conclusively that the centres recognized by Dr. Gall, over a hundred years ago, are the same that are being experimented upon by themselves through their demonstrations with the electric battery upon animals, and through their observations of the

insane in asylums and hospitals. No one pretends to say that the knowledge of the brain is complete, but the reasoning of our correspondent is so entirely unscientific that we would like to refer him to a number of books that have recently been published on Scientific Phrenology to enable him to correct his own delusion on the subject.

Your correspondent shows in two other long paragraphs that he does not even understand the definition of the organs. How can he, therefore, be expected to explain the same to others. He believes he has "knocked the bottom out of Phrenology" by his arguments, while he has actually and practically cut away the foundation for any disbelief that a rational opponent can have by his weak philosophy. When he comes to the point of dividing up a faculty he shows he does not comprehend in the least the localization of the various kinds of memory we possess, and absurdly argues that, "there ought to be as many faculties as there are things in the universe." Until your correspondent has read the literature that has been published on the subject of Phrenology, no intelligent mind should pay the least attention to the arguments that he endeavors to unfold.



The Synthetic Philosophy Of Herbert Spencer.

AN ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
PHRENOLOGY, APRIL, 3D, 1906.

By ROBERT WALTER, M. D.

[Continued from page 189.]

Once upon a time a learned professor propounded to his class of forty students the question, "Why does fresh water begin to freeze at the top and

salt water begin to freeze at the bottom?" The next day thirty-nine students had found ingenious explanations, but the fortieth answered, "It

doesn't do it, sir." "How do you know?" "I tried it last night." A little Baconian science by way of experiment would help Mr. Spencer very much.

We quote these words and call attention to these facts not that we may expose Mr. Spencer to ridicule, but to show by his own testimony that his system is one of involution. He repeatedly employs the word "involve" to describe the processes of Nature, while the words unfold, unroll, evolve, seem to be foreign to his vocabulary. One of his most intelligent followers, having come to appreciate this truth, gives expression to it in the last chapter of his "Ascent of Man" in the words:

"Evolution is not to unfold from within, but to infold from without."

Drummond does not seem to think that there is anything wrong in perverting language so as to make it teach the opposite of what ordinary people suppose it teaches. But his definition is, at least, intelligible, and to be commended for its simplicity—a virtue which no one will ascribe to Spencer's definition of the same thing, which we find in the following words:

"Evolution," says Spencer, "is the aggregation of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion, during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, and during which the motion undergoes a similar transformation."

No doubt this is the language of philosophy, but it is not the language of ordinary common sense.

But Spencer's definition of life, confirming, as it does, the definition of evolution by Drummond, will be more easily understood. "The broadest and most complete definition of life," he says, "will be the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations." The fact of adjustment always going on in all living things, as well as in all Nature, no one can doubt; but that this adjustment is the life—

that life is a mere "mode of motion," having no essential existence, as this philosophy everywhere teaches, is a doctrine beyond our powers of assimilation. Life is the cause, not the result of the adjustment. The neglect or refusal of the involutionists to distinguish between causes and occasions, enables them to arrive at almost any conclusion they please; and some of them deliberately use these interchangeably, according as they wish to arrive at this or that conclusion, and even boldly confess the sin of their logic in doing it. A *cause* is that by the *power* of which a thing is, while the *occasion* is the incident or accident which brings into operation the power. Life—the power within—is the cause of all functions and all adjustments within its domain, while external forces are the *occasions*, and the *adjustments* are the results.

There are but two other things in Nature at all comparable with life, viz.: gravitation and chemical affinity. These are the great forces of the material world, as life is of the living world; they perform all the evolutions of matter, as life does all the functions and evolutions of living existence. They are inherent in material things, as life is inherent in all living things, and as the living things cease to exist when the life is withdrawn, so matter would cease to exist if either gravity or affinity should disappear into something else. The utter impossibility, and even absurdity, of the transformation of forces doctrine upon which modern evolution is built, becomes, therefore, evident. If gravity could desert matter in order to be converted into life, what would become of the matter? Would not the doctrine of its indestructibility be instantly disproved. If chemical affinity should desert water, how could there be any water? And how could these become something else unless they disappeared as gravity and affinity; for they cannot be two things at the same time. Life, therefore, is not a mere motion, neither transmuted from, nor the product of, physical

forces, but is, on the contrary:

An invisible principle of existence coming only from preceding life and illustrating the qualities and characteristics of its progenitors.

How in accordance with Spencerian involution, the physical forces may be transmuted into life; how, indeed, the less can produce the greater, and yet lose nothing of their own substance in doing it; how things without mind can produce mind; and carrying the same thought to its logical conclusion; how this great universe, of which we are all constituents, could evolve itself out of nothing, or, at best, out of an infinitely little First Cause, is sought to be explained through the revival of that old discredited doctrine of transmutation. It is no longer the transmutation of the baser metals into gold, but of the baser forces into life. You recall, no doubt, that they have almost succeeded in producing life out of lifeless matter, but do not forget that they had almost succeeded a hundred times in producing gold, but the gold still persisted in eluding their grasp.

It required the genius of Herbert Spencer to give to this transmutation sophistry a show of reason, which he did by the invention of a theory of *one great force*, from which all other forces are derived—a force which he

admits has no name, because its existence had never before been even suspected—a force from which gravity, affinity, life, electricity and all the others, are derived—an Unconditioned Reality, he says, from which we all draw—evolved or invented to meet a necessity (necessity has always been the mother of invention) the necessity being a plausible explanation of the evolution which he had invented.

The existence of this nameless force has long remained unquestioned, because of the phraseology often employed to describe it; as, for instance, when Mr. Spencer tells us, "We are ever in the presence of an infinite and eternal energy from which all things proceed." This fact being a universal belief among Christian people, if not among both savage and civilized, has caused thousands to look upon Spencer as a coadjutor and a brother, and very near to the Kingdom; and Spencer has laughed in his sleeve at the gold brick he has palmed off upon the Christian world as the pure goods. Spencer's infinite and eternal energy is a blind, unreasoning force, like steam in a locomotive, while the Christian's is an infinite mind, the source of all minds—and infinite life, the source of all lives, the giver of every good gift, the source of all wisdom, knowledge and power.

To be Continued.

Phrenology Makes People Better.

By H. H. Hinman.

I.

Phrenology makes people better,
While living here on earth,
It makes them thank their God
For all that they're worth.

II.

When this goodly science
Is once well understood
'Twill lift the human race,
And do a lot of good.

III.

Education will have changed,
For the instructors then can see
The talents of each child,
And what the child should be.

IV.

People will know their natures,
Their strongest talents too,
Each will find his proper sphere,
And know just what to do.

V.

There will be fewer failures,
 In this busy world of ours,
 People will take more comfort
 And work much shorter hours.

VI.

There will be less of sickness
 And drugs will have no place;
 People will look much happier
 And smiles will be on every face.

VII.

Wars will almost vanish,
 And arbitration reign,
 Religion will be better,
 On a higher mental plane.

VIII.

People will be more noble;
 In every deed and thought,
 Will thank God for Phrenology,
 And the blessings it hath wrought.



MR. LUNGQUIST AND HIS SWEDISH STUDENTS.

AN ACROSTIC.

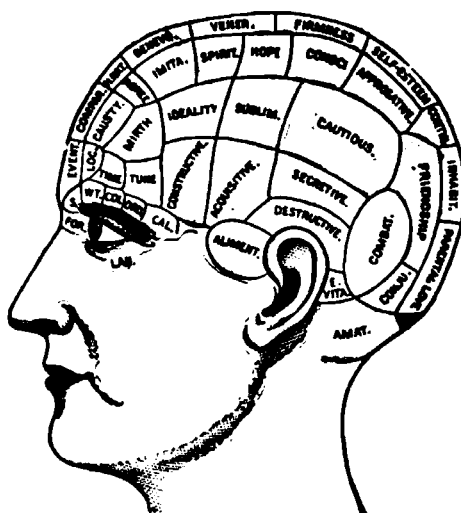
FRANK.

From Heaven's arch, serene and fair,
 Read love, the life of beauty there.
 And would thou have rich treasures
 thine.

Ne'er have thy day-star cease to shine,
 Keep in thy heart true love divine.

R. L. BAKER.

(1880)



competence" those ascribed to it number 2,023. Now, putting Professor Tyler's views on education side by side with the facts published by "Bradstreet," we can easily see that it is the practical and scientific side of education that will fit men and women to be useful citizens, competent business persons, and men and women of "Power." In thinking this matter over seriously, we have come to the conclusion that Oliver Wendell Holmes was right when he said, "We owe Phrenology a debt, for it has melted the world's conscience in its crucible and cast it in a new mould, with features less like Moloch and more like those of humanity. Even if it had failed to demonstrate its system of correspondence, it has proved there are fixed relations between organization, mind, and character. It has brought out that great doctrine of moral ethics which has done more to make men charitable and soften legal and theological barbarisms than any one doctrine I can think of since the message of peace and good will to men," (p. 198 P.J.). And Horace Mann was also right when he gave to the world a system of free public schools, after making a study of Phrenology and being converted to its tenets by that able philosopher, George Combe, and by so doing gave up a lucrative law practice and a seat in Congress. Who among our progressive thinkers will be willing to follow his example to-day and help promulgate Phrenology? One gentleman is thinking of leaving several scholarships to the American Institute of Phrenology to help disseminate the usefulness of Phrenology, and we feel sure that others will follow his example when

they think the matter over.

What Science is better calculated to "Train Men of Power," than Phrenology? What Science is better calculated to develop Power and character than Phrenology?

THE LATE JAMES A. BAILEY.

As an expert in superintending shows and circuses it is probable that few men have excelled the late James A. Bailey, the proprietor of Barnum & Bailey's circus, and former partner of P. T. Barnum, who died at the age of sixty during the month of April. It has been said there is a niche for every one in the world, if he knows how to find it. Of Mr. Bailey we can say that he devoted his whole life to the management of circuses, having begun at the age of eighteen, and, with the exception of the years he spent in serving in the Civil War, he was constantly engaged in the work of conducting shows. He was a man of increasing energy, and never left any duty to another to fill that he himself had promised to superintend. Every day he visited personally each trainer, assistant, and animal that belonged to his show, and indicated great resourcefulness of mind. As one trainer said to us, shortly before Mr. Bailey's death, when we were examining his elephants: "he must rest on the trains, for he never neglects to see every one of his large staff of workers once a day."

He was a man of practical Observation, great intuitional grasp of Mind, immense Perseverance and indomitable Courage in planning large undertakings.

EFFECT OF WORRY ON THE BRAIN.

Query 138.—How are brain cells injured? Does worry injure the brain?

Answer.—Continued worry upon one particular topic will result in absolute injury to the brain. The chief cells that are injured or destroyed by worry are those in the frontal lobes, beneath the upper part of the forehead. There are various sets of cells; thus one man may have one set injured or destroyed, and another man another set, depending, of course, upon his worriment. These cells are all connected by minute fibers, and are also connected to other classes of cells, so that when one class is injured the whole brain will be more or less affected. In working, the brain cells throw off a poisonous product, and when this product is not rapidly thrown off, the poison remains and the cells, unable to perform their duties, commence to break down.—E. P.

SURGEONS SEE LIVING HUMAN BRAIN.

ANOTHER CASE OF SURGERY.

Mrs. Cora Hall has been physically restored and mentally improved after one of the most remarkable operations of the five thousand performed at Bellevue Hospital during the past year. She was the first patient on record to be discharged as cured in forty-eight days after suffering from a double wound of the skull, exposing and affecting the brain substance itself. Mrs. Hall, who lives in New York City, received two blows on her head by a burglar. The first blow laid open her scalp and cut to the skull. The wound extended five inches from the angle of theinion along the side of the head above the ear. The second blow was al-

most exactly parallel with the first and the same length. The space between the two wounds was a quarter of an inch, and both penetrated the dura mater, or the internal membrane of the brain.

The ambulance surgeon made haste to get the woman to the hospital, but without hope that she would live to reach there. She remained conscious, and was able to tell how she had been attacked, which was an extraordinary circumstance, for examination revealed an injury to the nerve centers which are supposed to control speech.

None of the operators had seen a wound of such extent before. As the exploration proceeded the surgeons had the experience of seeing a living human brain exposed. The heel of the cleaver had ruptured the frontal lobe, and there was a visible hemorrhage from that important part.

Removal of the sliver of bone created by the two blows was the first step. When Cora Hall returned to consciousness the only protection her brain had at the point of injury was the skin.

At the end of the third week in the hospital her vocabulary, limited apparently when she was first able to talk, was increased. She was directly a changed woman mentally, but this phase of her progress did not interest the surgeons, and they made no record of it.

THE MERRY SUMMER MONTHS.

BY GEO. TESTER.

The merry summer months are here,
they have not come too soon,

Old Sol shines forth quite brightly, all
nature seems atune.

Wild roses scent the morning breeze,
and all the air is rife.

With the sweet-smelling atmosphere of
fresh and verdant life.

All modestly in nestling nooks the purple violets spring,
 Meanwhile at night the whip-poor-will
 likes his queer lay to sing.
 Here, side by side, in swampy bog,
 bloodroot and mandrake grow,
 Their palmate leaves rise gracefully,
 their white blooms nod below.

The hills are clothed anew in green,
 where lambs disport and play,
 And noisy crows cry out their caw, and
 robins chirp their lay.
 The merry summer months are here—
 the summer months so dear,
 Cool shadows and balmy breezes tell of
 nature—raise a cheer!

Correspondents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

E. S. T., Brooklyn (2).—You ask what conditions are required to produce a delicate complexion. *Ans.*—Several conditions serve to produce a complexion without blemish: (1) a person must not eat rich or greasy food; (2) must exercise in the open air daily; (3) should breathe deeply; (4) should exercise all the faculties of the mind and control and check the undesirable expression of any; (5) hereditary environments add some to the natural vigor and comeliness of the features.

L. H., Hoboken.—What faculties help to make a good kindergarten teacher, you ask. *Ans.*—She must have a Vital-Mental temperament as a foundation to give a domestic and loving nature; large Language, Sublimity and Constructiveness to make a good story teller; large Ideality and Color and Form, to make, mould and use clay and colored paper; Tune, Time and Weight to appreciate music and play the children's songs; a motherly spirit and patience should be added to the other qualifications.

F. M.—You ask if we think salt is a good or an injurious article of diet. *Ans.*—As we get nearer to nature, we need less salt in our food. It is unnecessary. Salt is good in its place, for preserving food and cleansing articles of

diet, but nature has salted most of her food sufficiently, so do without it.

The New York *World* gives the following advice on a remedy for thick lips:

T. J.—The following astringent lotion may be of help in reducing the thickness of your lips. Try it. Don't bite your lips or fold them in between your teeth. It will surely increase their size. Here is the formula for astringent pomade for reducing thick lips: Melt an ounce of any of the cold creams, add one gram each of pulverized tannin and alkanet chips; let macerate for five hours, then strain through cheese-cloth. Apply to the lips when necessary.

We have received this letter as a suggestion:

Do you not think that the enclosed prescription for reducing thick lips, by Margaret Hubbard Ayer, recommending pomade, can be improved by:

Increase of Firmness.....	100%
“ “ Self-Esteem	90%
“ “ Secretiveness	80%
“ “ Will - Power and force part of De- structiveness	70%
Increase of Kindness.....	60%
Reduce Pleasures.....	50%

Very truly yours,

F. K.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED.

Dr. Bernard Hollander, the eminent specialist in brain and nerve affections and author of "The Mental Functions

of the Brain," lectured at the May meeting of the above society. His subject was, "What is Phrenology?" From his own personal point of view as a Doctor of Medicine and as one who had

made a special study of the diseases and functions of the brain, and also after some twenty-five years' experience on the subject, he expressed the opinion that the amount of prejudice which existed against Phrenology in medical circles was due to the erroneous notion that Phrenology consisted in character reading by means of certain excrescences, or deficiencies, on the cranium. In explaining what Phrenology is, he wished to lay stress on the principles on which it was based. What physicians have already accepted covers practically the whole ground of the old Phrenology. The physician rarely had any need to read character by Phrenology, therefore we could excuse him taking up that side of it. But when we come to the view that Phrenology is the Science of the Mental functions of the brain, that those various functions are localized, and that it can, therefore, be utilized in the diagnosis of diseases of the brain as manifested by morbid conditions of the intellect or feelings, then the medical man has a valuable subject, and that is the proper view for him to take of it.

The term Phrenology itself was only another word for Psychology. Properly speaking, it was a psychology based on our knowledge of the functions of the brain. He liked to call it a system of physiological psychology.

The learned lecturer next traced briefly the history of Phrenology from the time of Dr. Gall, to whose indefatigable labors was due the acceptance of the teaching that there was an intimate connection between brain and mind.

The mistake, he said, that is made to this day by medical men generally, and investigators in this field, is this: they neglect to observe that the feelings and passions are connected with the brain just as much as the intellect is. Overlooking that fact, they must go wrong in their investigations.

Why did Gall not succeed in his time in getting the subject acknowledged?

The reason was very simple. Apart from the hatred of the Church, apart from all personal envy, there was a distinct, and, it appeared at the time, a sound scientific opposition to Gall's proposition that not only the intellect, but the feelings also, were connected with the brain, and that they all had special centers in the brain. The medical faculty examined this theory. The only way of testing it, they thought—and a good many think so to-day—was by experiments on living animals. They cut away portions of the brain, and cut and cut again, they cut away the entire brain, and the animal did not suffer mentally as the result of this examination. Until the year 1870 it was held by the entire medical profession, with the exception of a few inclined to Phrenology, that the brain acts as a whole and not in parts. To a certain extent that is true, for every center is intimately connected with every other center by means of the association fibres. To-day, as one of the leading physiologists had said, they were all for localization.

Some objections to Phrenology were effectually answered, and some of his own interesting experiences related in support of the science.

At the close, a hearty vote of thanks was carried with acclamation, proposed by Mr. J. P. Blackford, seconded by Mr. F. R. Warren, and supported by Dr. C. W. Wilkinshaw. Mr. James Webb, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and during the evening Miss Esther Higgs gave a public delineation very satisfactorily.

NOTICE.

The American Institute of Phrenology commences its autumn session on Wednesday, the 5th of September, at 8 o'clock, when all our friends from near and far are cordially invited to attend.

Every year the Science of Phrenology is growing in importance. Let all persons take note of this fact.

FIELD NOTES.

If we cannot help our friends in some way when they are in distress, when can we assist them? We believe it is a much better custom for people to distribute flowers to living friends than to wait until a person dies and then expend a large sum for a floral tribute. Our appeal last month on behalf of our friend, Mr. Allen Haddock, (who has lost his business, books and health in the recent earthquake at San Francisco), was generously responded to, and \$13.00 was realized. While we gratefully acknowledge this expression of sympathy, we do not think that this is all our friends can do in the matter, so will not everyone do a little? Will not each one put himself in Mr. Haddock's position for a moment and try to realize what it is to lose everything at a moment's notice. "Do unto others" is a good motto to work by. We wish to cheer Mr. Haddock so that he may regain his health and be inspired to enter the professional field again.

We repeat our offer to the subscribers of *Human Nature*, and will, on receipt of \$1.00, send them the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL to the end of 1907.

Mr. Tope, of Boweston, Ohio, reports that his May conference was a great success—the finest one that has been held in those parts within his recollection.

Mr. Owen Williams, Phrenologist and Lecturer, is agent for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and all of Fowler & Wells' publications. He is doing excellent work at present in Philadelphia, and from there goes to Atlantic City for the summer.

Mr. D. T. Elliott, of the Fowler Institute, 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, is engaged in giving Phrenological Examinations during each day, holds classes every week for students of the science, and gives lectures on the study before literary societies in and around London.

Mr. Wolfe of Seattle, Wash., has arranged for a Conference on Human Improvement, including the subject of

Phrenology, for July. We wish him every success.

Dr. G. W. Alexander has been engaged at Victoria, British Columbia, lecturing on Phrenology.

Mr. J. Thornley (class '05) has an office in Paterson, N. J., where he is devoting himself to Phrenology, and where we found him the other afternoon most pleasantly located.

Mr. Youngquist is busily engaged in pursuing his Phrenological work in Sweden. Few students have persevered so indefatigably in starting classes, lecturing and publishing as has Mr. Youngquist. He deserves our best wishes and encouraging commendation.

Miss J. A. Fowler has been lecturing in New York City. She receives callers for Phrenological Examinations daily at the Fowler & Wells Company's office.

Miss Fowler will deliver eight lectures in Maine during the first two weeks in July.

Pittsburg is fortunate in having three exponents of Phrenology, namely: Geo. Markley (class '92), Paul G. Kington (class '99), and Otto Hatry, all of whom are engaged in Phrenological work in their respective ways.

C. A. Tyndall is now located in Illinois from last advices.

Wm. Mac Luen of Perry, Iowa, and H. W. Smith of Calvert, Kansas, are permanently located in the above-named towns, and disseminating Phrenology.

John T. Miller, editor of *The Character Builder* and Professor of Hygiene at the L. D. S. University, is busy in the field, lecturing on Phrenology.

There are many teachers of music, but only a few know how to impart their knowledge scientifically. Mrs. R. R. Reid has given many years to the technique of music, and is therefore prepared to teach both advanced pupils and beginners.

Mr. and Mrs. George Morris are busily engaged in the Phrenological field, and intend to visit the states of Oregon and Washington. They start

in July and have sent a large order for charts. They are both in good health. In a letter recently received they speak of having entertained Prof. Haddock and his wife in their home in the woods.

Dr. Alexander is making a phrenological tour of Manitoba, where he is expecting to lecture for the next few weeks.

Mr. Youngquist, of Stockholm, Sweden, has sent us a picture on a post-card of his recent phrenological class, which we take pleasure in reproducing, and which will be found in another column of the JOURNAL. Swedish people are evidently superior-looking men and women, and Mr. Youngquist has been able to get them interested in the noble science of Phrenology. We congratulate the Swedes on having such an enthusiastic native teacher. It is a grand thing that

Phrenology can be explained to these Northern people by one who can speak to them in their own language without the aid of an interpreter. Who will do the same for Russia and Italy?

Mr. George Cozens is traveling in Canada, and has been giving lectures in Manitoba, where he is at present.

Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, has been asked by the president of the Chicago Optical Society to give another lecture on Phrenology in that city, which has been arranged for the 7th of June. Four years ago this interesting lecturer gave a talk to the same society on Phrenology, and the members maintain that his address was the most interesting of any topic that has been introduced during that time. Mr. Fitzgerald is continuing his professional work, as well as his medical studies.

Character In Dress.

Character expresses itself distinctly in the clothes we wear as well as in our walk or shake of the hand, and we can see at once whether there is harmony or inharmony represented. It is essential that we study temperament in our dress and study the scientific wearing of clothes and their influence on our minds. For instance, persons with a Motive Temperament, who are tall, generally thin, and possess dark hair, are the only individuals who can or should wear checks; but they almost invariably wear stripes and accentuate their height. Persons of a motive type can wear red; but you will often find that they select various shades of green, and the result is a want of harmony. Persons who have a Vital Temperament are generally fleshy, round and plump in form, and possess a good color. Such persons should wear stripes, but you almost invariably find that they select plaids and checked

goods. Having good circulation, they should wear blue, but through distorted judgment they often appear in red dresses. Persons with the Mental Temperament are generally slight in form, medium in stature, and have protruding foreheads, and are somewhat pale in complexion. Such persons should wear pink or rose color, but they generally select white materials, or black dresses or coats, which make them look more diminutive than by nature. Brunettes can wear yellow and red with becoming taste. The blondes should select grays or blues. The pale complexions should select pink or old rose; while the rosy complexions should select the pale or delicate shades, and not the deep colors.

Dame Fashion has endeavored to rob a man's wardrobe for the up-to-date girl. But has she been sensible enough to select pockets, suspenders, loose vests, comfortable sleeves, and easy fitting coats? Oh, no; she has

selected the high stiff collar, the clumsy stock, the uncomfortable broad shirt front, the tight-fitting coat and the hard hat, without thought of appropriateness. When considering this question we should take into account the kind of work we do. Hence our dress for tennis should be loose; for walking it should be short; for evening it should be thin; for work it should be plain; for climbing it should be clinging; for boating and riding it should be comfortable; for gymnastics and golf it should be light and easy; for gardening it should be simple.

In the trades and professions, a cook generally wears white, as it can be easily washed, and the washing will

not hurt the material, and a cook should always be immaculately clean. A doctor for operations wears rubber gloves, apron, and a white suit. Lawyers wear wigs; ministers wear gowns; actors and actresses display great taste and expend much thought in the selection of their stage wardrobes.

In short, dress is a part of us, and while we wear our clothes on our bodies, yet our minds partake of the vibrations of color and the appropriateness of our attire. Some gentlemen always know what ties to select, while others make terrible mistakes, and the results are plain to see. In a word, temperament should be studied in dress more than it is.

NEW AGE OF WOMANHOOD.

Business women as wives were discussed by the Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, in his sermon on "Business Women—Do They Reduce the Number of Marriages and Do They Make Good Wives?"

"The newest thing about the modern woman," he said, "is her taking possession of the business world, and becoming independent of the sterner sex. The business woman of to-day stands out in bold relief and forms a strong contrast to her sisters who have preceded her. She believes in personal freedom and self-support and refuses to be a mere appendage to a mere man, a tender to a masculine steam engine. To-day she is her own locomotive, and if she marries, she marries as an equal and not as a dependent.

"Under these circumstances, of course, we must expect fewer marriages in proportion to the population. The industrial women leaping into the ranks of open competition tends to reduce the wages of the men and so incapacitate them to marriage. This is one sad feature of modern commercial life. It will

reduce the number of homes, leaving camps of unmarried men on one side and spinsters on the other.

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"But although the weddings will be fewer those couples who do marry will be happier, because they stand on the same footing and mutual affinity will be the basis of marriage in place of mercenary motives.

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Mind, New York.—"The Philosophy of Mental Healing," by Mary Robbins Mead, and "Building a Powerful Mind," by Maud Simmons Brunton, are two topics which are discussed in a recent number.

The Character Builder, Salt Lake City.—Is a periodical devoted to health, phrenology, and social purity.

The Eclectic Review, New York City.—Contains a department of therapeutics. "The Treatment of Burns" is one interesting topic discussed under this head.

Normal Instructor, Dansville, N. Y.—The June number of this magazine is particularly interesting, not only to teachers, but the general public as well. One article is on "Thinking and Earning," by Nathan C. Schaeffer, Ph.D., LL.D., which contains valuable advice for young men. Mr. R. J. Rounds has discussed the subject of "Teachers' Pensions." Another very instructive article is on "Life Drawing," by James Hall, director of art in the Ethical Culture School in New York City. This article is profusely illustrated with crayon sketches.

The Metaphysical Magazine, New York City.—Contains articles on "Popular Superstitions," by Alexander Wilder, M.D.; "Eddies in the Stream of Modern Culture," by Dr. Axel Emil Gibson; "Remedies," which treats with the metaphysical system of curing diseases, by Leander E. Whipple; and another, on "Ideals," by Frederika Spangler Cantwell, among other interesting and instructive articles.

The Review of Reviews, New York.—Contains, as usual, many fine portraits of prominent men and women, as well as comments on the leading events of the month.

Medical Times, New York.—Contains an article on "The Latest Suggestions in the Treatment of Children's Diseases," by Walter Berger, M.D., which is the second of an interesting series. "Our Knowledge of Cancers" is another interesting subject, which has been well worked out by M. Shellenburg, M.D.

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The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

INCORPORATED WITH THE
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VOL. 119—No. 8]

AUGUST, 1906

[WHOLE No. 811

How Phrenology is being Observed in the Papers.

In a recent edition of the New York *Evening World*, Mr. Mortimer, the artist, has been struck with the marked similarity in build, features and method

last January, gave way to Mr. Ely. The three men are striking types of the energetic, tenacious, never-let-go prosecutor. "Each," according to the *Even-*



MB. OSBORNE.

MR. RAND.

MR. ELY.

between Mr. Ely, Mr. Rand and Mr. James W. Osborne, all of whom have been connected with sensational trials. Mr. Osborne conducted all the important cases in his time, and was succeeded by Mr. Rand, who, upon his retirement

ing *World*, "has a thick neck, a square jaw, a protruding chin and a big frame. Their voices are harsh and penetrating, although Mr. Rand can be melodious in oratory when he is in the mood. Mr. Osborne's earnestness was terrifying at

times, when he almost climbed upon witnesses whose testimony he doubted."

"Mr. Rand was more given to ridicule, but he could be as forcible as Osborne."

"Mr. Ely has not the keen sense of humor that both his predecessors possessed, but he is just as earnest, just as dogged, and just as painstaking in digging up evidence against the person he is called upon to prosecute."

If there is any reliance to be placed in the outline of the heads of these gentlemen, we see that the organ of Firmness is very pronounced, and the organ of Dignity is deficient in Mr. Osborne and Mr. Rand, while it is much more prominent in the form of independence in Mr. Ely. The shape of the noses of the two former gentlemen is similar, while that of Mr. Ely is slightly retrousse, which shows pug-

nacity, boldness of attack, and an unrelenting persistency of argument.

They all have the overshadowing perceptive arch and great length of jaw, from the opening of the ear to the point of the chin. We leave our readers to make their own observations of the characters of the men.

We believe, too, that the organ of Veneration is not particularly large in any of the above-named gentlemen, though the arrangement of the hair may cause some difficulty in forming any accurate idea of the organ.

The social affections, as shown in the line drawn from the opening of the ear to the back of the head, are relatively smaller when compared with the arch of the head above the eyes.

All of the gentlemen in question make interesting physiognomical and phrenological or craniological studies.

The Best of All.

BY JOHN N. PARKER, B.A., MAJOR IN THE SALVATION ARMY.

In their struggle for life, position, honor, pleasures, and wealth, men seek these in the wrong way. They start at the top instead of the foundation to build. To build a house, one must be a carpenter; to run an engine, one must be an engineer; to practice medicine, one must be a doctor, and to teach, one must be a teacher. To undertake to do any of these things without knowing how would be considered the height of folly; and yet men undertake to direct the most wonderful, the most complex, the most useful and the most God-like organism in the world without knowing anything about it. The most important thing of all, is for man to know himself and for what he is best suited. Half a lifetime may be lost, wasted in floundering around to find one's place, for want of this knowledge. Just

as the eye was not made to hear, or the ear to see; the nose to taste, or the mouth to smell; the hands to walk, or the feet to handle, but each for its own specific work, so every man is made for a special place. That is the place he should fill, and the only one he can fill successfully (see 1 Cor. 12). To run, a man must know the kind of track for which he is best suited; to build, he must know what kind of a foundation he has; to invest, he must know whether he has the cash; just so, if he is to undertake a particular line, he should first know if he is suited for that line. To begin at the bottom, to know himself first, so that he may find and fill the place for which God made him, do the work for which God created him, is the most important thing of all; and the only way to unerringly find

his place is by the help of Phrenology. All other things are needed in their places, but what is most needed is the knowledge this will give; and because it gives this, Phrenology is the most necessary, the most valuable, the best of all.

Why are so many men failures? Why are so many men out of employment, and wandering from place to place like derelicts on the ocean? Why is the bottom of the sea of life strewn with so many wrecks? Is it not because not knowing what they were best suited for, they tried the first thing that came along and failed, and then something else, and on and on, always with the same result, failure, until they got discouraged, gave up in despair and went down? If they had known for what they were best suited, and had taken the advice of Solomon, "Let thy fountains be dispersed abroad, and rivers of waters in the streets" (Prov. 5:16), they might have succeeded as other men.

Why are so many poor? Why do their children cry for bread, go in tatters and suffer agonies they should never know? Is it not often because father is not in his right place?

Why are some homes always unhappy and full of contention? You may have seen them. Everything seems to go wrong. The father is cross, the mother scolds and there seems to be nothing but discord. Peace, one of the richest—the priceless jewel of earth—has flown. Instead of home being home to such families, it is more like Hell. If instead of going blindly into marriage, the parties had first learned whether suited for each other, they might have prevented their unhappiness; since their marriage if they had learned where their difficulty was, they might have avoided much of that which has ruined their home.

Why are so many children uncontrollable, so rude, so dumb ap-

parently? Is it not because their parents do not understand them, or their own weaknesses, and do not undertake to train them in the right way? We are told to "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it" (Prov. 22:6). But how is a parent to do this if he does not know how? Learn how, of course. But how is this to be done? There are two things necessary. They should know and control themselves: "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city" (Prov. 16:32). To control others, it is necessary to control one's self; and the first step to self-control is self-knowledge. The only way to get this is through Phrenology. The next thing is to know the child, and this knowledge is obtained in the same way. Brute force may keep children under control for a while; but it is kindness and common sense backed by real knowledge of the child that is going to make possible the bringing of it into a way that parents may indeed be proud of its Godly, useful life. Parents, do you realize the value of Phrenology to you in the training of your children, and why it is so important? If you know where its faculties are too large, it tells you how to help the child to restrain itself there; if too small, how to cultivate. In a few years and especially when young, the faculties by this restraint or cultivation change quickly. When the faculties have changed and its habits formed its nature is so fixed that it is natural for it "not to depart from" the way it has been trained. The inference is plain. Parents, you wrong yourselves and children if you do not know and train them right.

Why are employers so often hindered in their business by unsuitable employees? Certainly unsuitable persons are not employed intentionally. What is the difficulty,

then? Why is he taken and given a trial? Because there is need of some one, and it is hoped the party will suit when it is not known whether he will or not. Phrenology would help to determine whether the party was suitable, and much time would be saved to both.

Why are there so many clashes among neighbors and friends; those who should live happily and peaceably together? Is it not because they do not understand and consequently do not know how to adapt themselves to each other? Why is it that children trained as Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Catholics, Jews, Democrats, Republicans or Prohibitionists are so unwilling to change to anything else? It is not simply the teaching, but that teaching has accorded with their faculties; hence being anything else would be unnatural to them. This barrier of faculties, however, is not unsurmountable, and should not stand in the way of a change where right says such a change should be made.

Why are there so many criminals in our jails and penitentiaries? Because men did not know themselves

and where to restrain and cultivate their faculties, but let themselves go without their own restraints, or the direction and help of God.

Why are there so many in the insane asylums? Because they did not know how to take care of their bodies, and restrain or cultivate the faculties that perverted have ruined their lives.

Why do so many die easily, overwork themselves, or give themselves up to a life of ease? Why do so many never find their right places, but go through life with their talents unused? Is there not some way of help, some way to prevent all this waste of God-given talents? There is; and that is through the knowledge of self that may be obtained through Phrenology.

So important is this great subject that all public schools, colleges, young people's societies and the churches should, as far as possible, teach it and urge it upon the attention of all. It is an interesting, valuable and fascinating study, and would, if taken up, earnestly and conscientiously, result in incalculable profit and interest, to a grateful public.

Brain Roofs and Porticos. No. IV.

CHARACTER STUDY FOR BUSY MEN AND WOMEN,

BY THE EDITOR.

We are confronted from day to day with the ever forceful question of how character shows itself in the outlines of the face and head. In the present instance we have two men whose life and work have been before the public criticism during the past year.

No. 1 is no less a man than Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the Investigating Committee of Life Insurances.

"The exposures of insurance irregularities that are filling the news columns of the press are evoking the suggestion that a little more honesty would mean a much better policy—or, at any rate, a cheaper one," says the *Literary Digest*.

This is what Mr. Hughes is evidently endeavoring to do. Mr. Hughes' fee for the Armstrong committee, it is un-

derstood, will be \$15,000. For six months' arduous legal work of incalculable benefit to the public, this is certainly not excessive, remarks the *New York World*.

It is decidedly modest when compared with the charges of the eminent counsel arrayed against Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hornblower's bill for services in the Alexander-Hyde controversy was \$45,000. Mr. Cohen charged \$50,000

been received by Mr. Hornblower's firm.

Everything considered, Mr. Hughes' services would have been cheap at \$100,000, and the *New York World* observes, "The State is still in his debt. It is under a new obligation to him for his example of moderation and honesty in legal charges."

The line across the head shows a vast difference in the extent that it covers and the proportion that it gives, and even an untrained eye can easily detect that Mr. Hornblower possesses a much wider area in the base than Mr. Hughes.

What difference does this make in the character of the two men? Every difference in the world, for, while No. 1 is influenced by motives of modera-



No. I. MR. C. E. HUGHES.



No. II. MR. HORNBLOWER.

for a period covering five months. Mr. Joline's little bill was for \$25,000. Mr. Root's was of like amount, and Mr. Depew's yearly retainer was \$20,000.

Self-depreciation cannot be alleged against these able attorneys. The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company receivership developed another incidence of large legal fees. After the \$60,000 lawyer's bill was paid, only \$6,000 was left for the creditors. The estate of William Rice paid out \$537,623 in fees, of which \$125,000 was alleged to have

tion in regard to greed and "grab-all-I-can-get" policy, No. 2 is actuated by the influence of large Acquisitiveness, and hence, sees no wrong in making a demand for as high a fee as will be paid. The standard of the one man is, therefore, very different from that of the other, and not until we get a few more men like No. 1 into our public offices, shall we be able to get a valuable percentage of honesty rather than greed and corruption.

The countenances of the two men vary as much as their heads. The eyes of No. 1 are kind and considerate, though firm and positive; while those of No. 2 are anxious, greedy and avaricious. The nose of No. 1 is aquiline, with a sufficient amount of width to it to make it positive. The nose of No. 2 is commercial in type, and has the characteristic curve along the center. The distance from the nose to the mouth, or the upper lip, is long and well proportioned in No. 1, while it is greatly foreshortened in No. 2, the nose almost dipping down to meet the chin.

The lips indicate a full development of the posterior region of the head, which helps a man to be interested in the affairs of his fellowmen from other motives besides those of what he can get out of his brother worker. The lips of No. 2 show very little consideration of philanthropic spirit; in fact, the upper lip is very cold and hard, even to unfeelingness, though it is somewhat modified by the lower one.

If we look for a moment at the top of the head we shall see another interesting comparison, for, while No. 1 is filled out in the upper story, No. 2 seems lamentably short of this mental commodity, and the arch just above the second line shows a falling away of brain in this region.

It must not be concluded that a person must remain as he is all his life with the impediments and handicaps of his nature, for Phrenology points out that by knowing one's shortcomings they can be modified. We, therefore, make these contrasts more with the spirit of helpful enquiry for the sake of showing that all can, if so disposed, alter his or her conditions favorably. But none must suppose or run away with the notion that a person is justified in doing wrong because of his want of moral culture. What, then, must he do? Immediately set to work to cultivate that which is lacking, and the end will justify the means or the trouble taken in so doing.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY FREDERICK KOCH.



The Synthetic Philosophy Of Herbert Spencer.

AN ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
PHRENOLOGY, APRIL 3D, 1906.

By ROBERT WALTER, M. D.

Continued from page 231.

The history of this invention of Spencer's is well set forth by his leading American coadjutor, Prof. LeConte, whom we prefer here to quote, because he avoids the high-sounding and confusing phraseology of his great prototype. LeConte says, in his "Evolution," that "the obstacle to the accept-

ance of the evolution theory was removed by conceiving that all the forces of Nature—gravity, electricity, magnetism, heat, light, chemical affinity, etc.—are but different forms of one universal, omnipresent energy, and are transmutable into each other back and forth without loss."

There are two classes of forces in this list, each the opposite of the other in all essentials, and yet they are here jumbled together as though they were essentially alike. Gravity and affinity are inherent, intrinsic and non-producible, while heat, light, electricity, etc., are extrinsic, incidental, and producible, the very opposite in all essential respects; and yet these men, knowing these facts, place them in the same class and assert that they are transmutable into each other back and forth. We are unable to conceive that a college professor don't know any better. Is there a single fact in the universe to show that gravity can be produced, destroyed or transmuted into anything else? And where is the place where chemical affinity or life can be manufactured? If heat or light is transmutable into gravity or affinity, there should be some place where this is done. We all know how to make heat and light, provided we have the force to make them out of, but who knows how to make the force? Heat, light and electricity are "modes of motion," and, of course, given the force we can easily make the motion; but no motion can make its own force. Spencer says the force that makes heat, light and electricity is without name, but common observation shows that they are made by gravity and affinity. Does the heat of the sun come from a nameless force? And whence the heat that warms our house or lights our city? Is Spencer's theory more to be trusted than our own senses? The heat, light and electricity of commerce are all produced by gravity or affinity, and not by some nameless force whose very existence was never suspected until Spencer invented it in order to render plausible one of the greatest of all impositions upon human credulity.

All science, knowledge and human experience testify to the fact that the infinite and eternal energy appears in Nature in three distinct forms, viz.: life, gravity and chemical affinity, the great producing, ever-present agents of

existence. Are not these universally present to our senses? Why go beyond gravity in search of an omnipresent force when Newton demonstrated that every particle of matter in the universe is a storehouse of it. Why depreciate the discoveries of all the ages? Why ignore Newton and even Jesus and Paul, and then talk about "overwhelming bias" and religious prejudice? We do not think that the history of the nineteenth century, (and it is doubtful if that of any other century) furnishes a superior example to Herbert Spencer for bias and prejudice.

LeConte tells us that after the general doctrine of transmutation was accepted, "life force was still believed to be a peculiar mysterious principle or entity standing above the other forces and subordinating them." Is there anything unreasonable in this? Is it not true that human life, at least, stands above and controls all other forces, and makes them our servants? Or is it true, as Spencer says, that every idea of ours is the product of these forces? Which is it? Do we make heat or does heat make us? Is gravity our master or are we the master of it? Do we not make it our servant in a thousand different ways? And is the same not true of all other forces? Are they not our servants to obey rather than our masters to command? Why, then, should LeConte repudiate the idea that life stands above and subordinates all other forces? Which shall we trust, the testimony of our own senses or Spencer's theory? We can deny the facts of observation in this respect only by closing our eyes and plunging heedlessly into an abyss of absurdity, falsehood and fatality, as Spencer has done. One truth indeed this great system very forcibly illustrates, viz.: that the human will is competent to any result which it has set itself to achieve.

"If it will, it will, you may depend on't; And if it won't, it won't, and this is an end on't."

And—

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of his own opinion still."

Both LeConte and Spencer were so dominated by a theory which filled every thought that the plainest fact of life would seem to find no room for lodgment.

But LeConte has incidentally given us another great truth, viz.; "If living force is above and dominates all other forces, it is natural, yea, almost necessary," he says, "to believe that living forms are wholly different from other forms in their origin." He should have left out the word "almost." All other forms are the product of force, as he admits, and if every living force is above all other forces, living forms, which they have produced must be equally above other forms in their origin; for the form always corresponds with the force that produces it.

"But the difficulty," says LeConte, "was soon removed, for vital force also yielded to the general law, and may now be regarded as so much force withdrawn from the general fund of physical and chemical forces to be again refunded without loss at death." This obstacle (to evolution) is therefore removed.

The obstacle is removed from Mr. Spencer's paper, it is true, but is it removed from any unprejudiced mind who has given attention to the subject? The fatuity which can put gravity, affinity and vital force in the same class with heat, light, electricity, etc., and make them all transmutable into each other, back and forth, without loss, is passing comprehension. Once the wish becomes father to the thought, who can explain the absurd lengths to which frail human nature will go? Gravity, affinity and life produce heat, light and electricity, but are never transmuted into them; and the thing produced can never generate its producer. No child ever yet begot its own father.

Imagine for a moment that the gravity of water which produces electricity

by its passage through a water-wheel is transmuted, or, as Spencer has it, transformed, into that electricity. Think of water without gravity? No water ever lost gravity by doing work; it lost position, the equivalent of work done, but the force is eternal, inherent in the water, and can never desert its elements.

But this author also tells us that "Vital force may be *regarded* as so much force withdrawn from the general fund of chemical and physical forces to be returned at death." Why didn't he say vital force *is* so much physical force, instead of saying it may be regarded as so much. Whenever a witness hedges in his answers, or evades a direct answer to the question, we always suspect the reason why; and for the same reason we find LeConte saying, "Vital force may be regarded" only because he didn't like to say what his conscience told him was not so.

But, for the sake of argument, let us grant it is so, and that the life of an athlete consists of an immense amount of physical force, transmuted into vital force, and that, being suddenly killed, all this vital force is at once returned to the physical and chemical forces whence it came. Did his life come from gravity, what an immense weight he would become when all at once this life was returned to gravity. Or, if, as more generally believed, life comes forth from heat, and, being suddenly returned to the heat whence it came, we may test the amount of life returned by the use of a clinical thermometer, if we can find one that will measure so great heat. Or was it returned to electricity? Look out! you will be electrocuted if you touch him, for he lived a strenuous life and the voltage of his body must be very high. But whether his life is returned to gravity, heat, electricity or other force, it must of necessity show a wondrous increase in some one or all of them, a thing which easily may be made a subject of actual test, to which we appeal. Do it, sir, do it, is our

challenge to the involutionists.

One more illustration from this author of the transmutation of forces is justified chiefly because it is the same employed by Herbert Spencer, but less succinctly for the same purpose.

"As sun heat," says LeConte, "falling upon water disappears as heat to reappear as mechanical power, raising the water into the clouds, so sunlight falling upon green leaves disappears as light to reappear as vital force, lifting matter from the mineral into the organic kingdom."

Beautiful simplicity, if true. But it isn't true. Every element of the statement is false, except that sun heat falls

on water and sunlight falls on green leaves. But neither of them is transmuted into anything else. Sun heat does not disappear as heat; nor is it transmuted into mechanical power. On the contrary, it is absorbed by the water as heat, it remains in the water as heat, and it is only as heat that it can be of any service in raising water to the clouds. But it doesn't raise the water at all; it heats the water, so causing the vapor to be of less specific gravity than the surrounding atmosphere, so that gravity, pulling on the whole atmosphere, crowds the lighter vapor up. Heat is the *occasion* for the operation of gravity, but gravity alone does the work.

To be Continued.

Near View of Josiah Allen's Wife, Samantha.

BY THE EDITOR

The Mark Twain of Women Writers.

It was my privilege the other day to meet the author of "Samantha Allen" or Josiah Allen's wife, and it afforded me more pleasure in doing so because having such an opportunity of seeing her at near range, one can account for the ability of such a writer, and present one's conclusions to the readers of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Women are not generally credited with possessing great wit or humor as writers or speakers, if that is the case, then we find in Miss Holley a brilliant exception. Her humor is so natural that she throws around her an innate charm, and it is perfectly delightful to listen to her conversation as well as to be entertained by her books.

In personality Miss Holley is singularly attractive, her beautiful white hair acting as a crown of glory around her face; while the latter is lighted up with the sweetest of smiles, and her eyes fairly

dance with good humor and kindness. There is something particularly fascinating about her eyes which no photograph can do justice to, and she needs to be studied in her private life in order to catch their full meaning.

Although she is a woman of maturity of thought, yet she has in her veins perpetual youth. She will never grow old in spirit, but possesses the recipe for crystalizing the sunlight and the dewdrops so that they will murmur to her thoughts of cheer for ever and for aye.

Her books, as Bishop Newman has truly said, are an antidote for the blues, a tonic for mental prostration, a provocation of wholesome laughter, and an inspiration to Godliness. Her wit is bitter as satire sugar coated with the sweetness of exhilarating fun; it is irony laughing at fashionable folly. Hers is exalted wit with scappel in one hand and balm of Gilead in the

other. Her personality is intense; her genius immense; her art perfect. She stands alone in her own chosen sphere, without a rival.

Through her humor she becomes an efficient reformer, and her fun has always a beneficence about it and not merely an amusement. It is elevating, and has always a point to it. Her books are certainly doing a great work for social reforms.

She is logical, eloquent, pathetic and instructive at the same time, and her common sense beams out from beneath all her humor. It is like the sunshine playing with the icicles on a beautiful winter's day.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are many clever women writers to-day, Miss Holley's mental endowments are far above the average. Although we do not lay great stress upon size of head alone, it is nevertheless a fact that her head measures twenty-two and a half inches in circumference, by fourteen and a quarter in height, and fourteen and a half in length, and with calipers the width of her head measures six inches and the length seven and a half. Thus, the circumference of her head, taken by itself, is equal to that of a full-sized gentleman's head, and together with the quality of her organization one can readily see that she can take her place with women who possess a master mind.

Together with the active development of her forebrain, she has also a strong degree of moral and spiritual power, and this influence is breathed into every part of her work. Being highly sympathetic, she sees things from the viewpoint of tenderness and pathos, and when linked to her humor help her to produce a book like "Samantha at the St. Louis Exposition."

Such writers as Marietta Holley are rare and are highly appreciated by the general public, and when we count up the number of humorists among our gentlemen writers, we find that even these are limited.

Her moral brain expresses large Con-

scientiousness, Hope and Spirituality, which are largely developed in her coronal region, and are much in evidence when one is talking with her. She does not simply speculate or conjecture in a visionary way concerning immaterial subjects, but she gets down to bed rock and her feet are planted upon the earth, although she has followed Emerson's advice of attaching her wagon to a star.

Her books are sermons written with a practical object always before her, and the emotional side of her nature is able to picture the ridiculousness of every-day occurrences.

A person who is without this moral development above referred to is very liable to be very tame and commonplace in thought, and cannot rise to the height of imagination in any phase of work. This is where one great difference appears between writers who simply have a desire to entertain and those who entertain with a high moral purpose as a background.

The versatility of Miss Holley's mind is displayed through the various talents that she possesses, namely, for poetry and music, as is demonstrated in her work. Her best poems, essays and stories are "My Opinions and Betsy Bobbett's," "My Wayward Pardner," "The Mormon's Wife," "Sweet Cicely," "Samantha at the Centennial," and "Samantha at Saratoga," "Samantha Among the Brethren," "Samantha Among the Coloured Folks," "Samantha at the World's Fair," "Samantha in Europe," "Around the World with Josiah Allen's Wife," "Samantha at the St. Louis Exposition," and her last book called, "Experiences with a Borrowed Automobile."

Her talents also enter the domain of music. Her mother played the organ and was intensely interested in music. It is but natural, therefore, that Miss Holley should show some interest in the same art herself. It has been, however, for her to spiritually interpret the lives of others through Samantha Allen, that she is best known to the

public, and her writings will be read, not only by this generation, but also by those that are to follow, for she possesses the secret of creating around her an interest for her work which will never die. Her intellectual light will burn clearly when that of some of her

istrations; large Language to supply her with fluency to clothe her ideals, and large Ideality and Constructiveness to enable her to weave together her observations of men and time.

The Watertown *Daily Standard*, Saturday, March 18, 1905, says of



MISS MARIETTA HOLLEY,

Author of "Samantha at the St. Louis Exposition."

famous competitors in the literary world will have vanished from sight.

In order to interpret character, however, as Miss Holley does, she uses her Human Nature, which helps her to understand the idiosyncracies of her sex; large Comparison, which gives her power to dissect and compare the various thoughts that come to her for reg-

Marietta Holley: "America can boast to-day what no other nation in civilization may, and that is, a genuine and famous woman humorist, Marietta Holley, the creator of Samantha Allen. Barring the quaint dialect speech, and the fact that she has no husband whom she has to correct, Miss Holley is herself Samantha Allen. Manifest in her

daily life and character are the profound, yet homelike philosophy, strong convictions, and advanced ideas that Samantha utters in the pages of Marietta Holley's book. With all this, Miss Holley combines in her own make-up an exquisite poise of judgment and a breadth of intelligence that enables her to see all sides of a question at once. Few reformers of either sex can do that.

"I try in everything to be like Samantha 'mejum,'" says the author of "Samantha."

It would be hard to find a truer type of womanhood than Marietta Holley. She is honest and sincere as the sunlight and know human being can have more decided convictions of right and wrong, yet she says the lesson of life to her has been that of tolerance, to think kindly of all mankind, even of those who are erring. Marietta Holley lives in a beautiful home at Pierrepont Manor, N. Y. State. It is built on the same tract of land where our woman humorist was born. It is surrounded by lawns and gardens, flowers and trees. Miss Holley loves flowers passionately. There is a fine vegetable garden, too. There are poultry, horses and stables, where Samantha's horses and carriages are kept, lakes which Samantha caused to be constructed are fed from springs upon the land itself. The water supply of the beautiful home is conveyed by piping from the same springs. Miss Holley herself planned the home and the laying out of the grounds, and watched while her ideas rose into materialization under the hands of workmen.

Our Samantha has demonstrated that a woman may write famous and popular books, and at the same time prove herself a perfect home-maker and manager of an estate. It is the fine quality of level-headedness that shines pre-eminent in this lady, in which respect she sets an example to all her sex. It may be mentioned that all the money which built and now maintains the beautiful home was earned by the witty and industrious author herself. She

is a home woman, and this establishment was the ideal before her through years of work. What she did by her gift of writing and her skillful management, other women with other gifts, may do as well. Her example ought to be an inspiration to her sex.

In this home Miss Holley spends much of her time, does much of her writing, and extends hospitality to friends. Her hired people in and outside of the home are devoted to her and "stay with her forever," it has been said. Her nature, sunny and sympathetic and sweet, even with her business-like ways, takes them all in and helps them in their sorrows and troubles. Miss Holley has never been to Europe and does not like the thought of crossing the ocean, she says. She does not belong to any club. In private, however, Miss Holley is a charming talker, though not a glib one, perhaps those who think deeply are never glib talkers, and all she says is sincerity itself. Miss Holley is a handsome woman, with large, bright eyes, a sweet mouth, and strong, firm features.

One of her latest books being "Samantha at the St. Louis Exposition," which is a quarto of three hundred and twelve pages in decorated olive green cloth, from the publishing house of G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York. It is cleverly illustrated, which conveys the humor of the story admirably. Samantha's "Eppisodin" always irresistible and one of the happiest instances is where she goes into the wireless telegraph and telephone station. "You don't hear anything more than the noise of the passing crowd, and the air don't see many different from the plain Jonesville-air; but take up a receiver and put it to your ear, and lo, the atmosphere all about you is full of voices, near and far off strains of music, and I says to Josiah, 'Who knows but some happy soul, some happy day may discover the secret of seein'?"

Continued on page 257.

What The Future New Yorker Will Be.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

"Considering that we have eighty-four per cent. of foreigners in our public schools here in New York City, and that this per cent. represent twenty-one nationalities, we can readily see that there must be

will be the national character in the years to come?

"In the girl's physical form and head, we see represented a strong fusion of the Vital-Mental temperament, and these are indicative of the



COMPOSITE OF ELEVEN GIRLS.

a strong fusion of foreign blood in the growing population, and as we look forward into the future, and recognize the possibility of these types intermingling one with another, the question arises, "What

German, Italian, Dutch and Semitic types. The breadth of the head across the temples and upper forehead indicate the German type. The large Ideality and Tune, or the breadth of the head one inch above

the temples, indicates the Italian element. The Dutch character is represented in the height of the posterior region of the head. Conscientiousness, giving integrity, reliability and honesty of character, is

the American character is shown in the large Constructiveness, which adds ingenuity, inventiveness of mind, and constructive ability.

"In the boy we see more of the Motive temperament than in the



COMPOSITE OF ELEVEN BOYS.

here indicated. The Slavonic and the Semetic characteristics are noticeable in the expression of the eyes, and the form of the lips; while the American characteristics are noticeable in the height of the central forehead, giving Intuition and ability to understand the characteristics of people; and, further,

girl. The face is longer and less rounded out; hence, the locomotive, executive, businesslike qualities appear to be strongly represented. The breadth of the head across the ears gives him pluck, spirit and energy. The mellow expression from the eyes is indicative of the foreign infusion of character. The height



The National Type of Girls are: (1) Italy. (2) Africa. (3) Austria. (4) Canada. (5) Poland. (6) Greece. (7) England. (8) France. (9) Spain. (10) Germany. (11) Roumania.

of the head is an advantage and a beneficial addition to the child of to-day, who has but small veneration or respect for parental control and

authority. The height of the head also indicates firmness of resolve, a persevering spirit, a reliability of character, and a disposition to do



The National Types of Boys are: (1) Scotland. (2) Ireland. (3) Denmark. (4) Sweden. (5) America. (6) Syria. (7) Armenia. (8) Russia. (9) Tripoli. (10) Bohemia. (11) Sicily.

as he agrees. There is a winsomeness to the character which represents power rather than weakness. It is not an effeminate face, but one of culture, and betokens strength, and the elements that give common sense, practical ability, and logical insight. The English, French, Irish, Dutch, as well as the German and Italian, are certainly represented in the face before us.

"We consider that these are wonderful forecasts of the future, and recognize that this combination of elements will produce a stronger national type of character than we have yet been able to produce. We predict that the elements that be-

token integrity, moral principle, breadth of sympathy, intuition, love of commerce, inventiveness and scientific ability, will dominate in the character of the future New Yorker. The blending, therefore, will be advantageous rather than detrimental to our national type. The physique will be stronger and better balanced than is the case with Uncle Sam to-day, and the characteristics of the Far East, such as the olive complexion, the liquid eye, the artistic taste, the musical capacity, and the linguistic talent, will combine well with the present motive activity, the executive ability, the mechanical expertness, and the money-making capacity of the American."

(FROM THE NEW YORK WORLD.)

THE CONFLICT.

Crumbling with age in the city
Are palaces dismal and old.
No one passes the doorways,
The hearthstone are vacant and cold.
There phantoms of wealth and distinction,
Clad in splendor of velvet and gold,
Come to whisper of human hearts broken,
Of sad tales which never are told.
To lives that are saddened and darkened,
Rich raiment, some comfort may bring;
But is happiness purchased with money?
Does peace crown the head of a king?
For answer, those ruins of beauty,
In eloquent pictures portray,
How the struggle for riches and power,
Lead onward toward blight and decay.

The soul must find food for unfoldment;
The heart must have room to expand:
To reap the rewards and the blessings
Which earnest thoughts ever command.
The treasures of life worth the seeking,
Are not found by building of clay,
Fine works of art, costly mansions,
That at best only last for a day.
But by honest lasting endeavor,
Rearing a palace sublime
Of good deeds to grow through the ages,
Brighter and brighter with time.
By reaching a hand to a brother;
In poverty never to roam;
To him every cot affords shelter;
He who builds thus, has always a home.

EDITH B. DARLING.

A NEAR VIEW OF JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE, SAMANTHA.

Continued from Page 252.

Who knows what divine visitors are this moment coming and going over these unseen routes, connecting our souls with distant ones, connecting one land to another like as not!"

"And bein' some eloquent, I keep on, we don't hear the sound of their footsteps lighter, 'and more noiseless than the down of a blossom, shod as they are with the softness of silence.' We don't hear the rustle of their garments woven of fabric lighter than air. We can't see their tender faces any more than we can see the sweet breath of the rose if they lay their tender hands on our foreheads. They rest here so light and tender we fancy it is only a breath of air to ching our fevered brow, bringing a sudden rest and comfort.

If they speak to us when we are tired out and heart-broken, we hear their voices only in our soul and are suddenly and strangely consoled. If their eyes ever look into our eyes, filled with a divine pity and sweetness of their all-comprehending love and sym-

pathy, we know it by the sudden sunshiny light and warmth that fills our being, that some time, some where, some happy soul may see and comprehend what we now faintly apprehend.

The book is full of fun from the early pages where Josiah elaborates his purpose to have an exposition of his own, to the close, where Josiah and Samantha go to thank President Francis for the treat he had given them. But the humor cannot be quoted; it is enough to say that it will hold the reader fascinated from start to finish. But if space permitted, the reviewer goes on to say, I would like to quote what Samantha has to say about Sam Perkin's saloon, and her talk about the Philip-pines, and to President Francis and Jane Oliver Perkins, about the home for fallen men; for all who are acquainted with Samantha know that her wit is only to introduce her philosophy, and that both are waited on by tender charity, for the foibles of humankind, and as a keen sense for the beautiful as ever possessed an artist soul.

Prize Offers and Awards.

The prize for the July competitors has been awarded to David R. Shearer, of North Carolina, for his article on "Scientific Marriage." As he understands the subject, it means a marriage in which the participating individuals have a thorough knowledge of themselves, of each other, and of the relation they are about to enter. Each would know and understand the faculties, temperament and possibilities of both. We wish this subject was more fully talked about and enlarged upon.

Mr. F. Dippel, of Philadelphia, is highly commended for his estimable competition.

For August the competition will be for the best article on "How to Cultivate the Organ of Self-Esteem."

The subject for September will be "What Faculties are Exercised in Scientific, Philosophic and Emotional Literature?"

The October competition will be for the best essay on "Causality and Its Use Among the Intellectual Faculties."

The subject for November is a Christmas Story of about six hundred words bearing on Phrenology.

The December competition will be for a New Year's Story or Poem bearing on Phrenology.

All competitions should be sent to the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL on or before the first of the month. Competitors should write on one side of the paper only, and in ink.

Science of Health.

NEWS AND NOTES.

BY E. P. MILLER, M.D.

MAKING VEGETARIANS BY THE MILLIONS.

The discussion of the question of Pure Foods that is going on in Congress and in the newspapers, will be of immense value to the people of this country, and also to the people of all countries. It will result in a careful and scientific analysis of nearly all foods and drinks, and in the elimination of the poisonous elements that most foods and drinks, now being consumed, contain. We predict that before the question is finally settled, many millions of people will become uncompromising vegetarians.

It is not the boracic acid, formaldehyde and other poisons put into the canned meats, sausage and other animal products, that do the most harm to the people, but the putrefactive matters in the dead flesh of animals before anything is mixed with them. When the blood leaves an animal, the life elements or living bacteria, are gone, and the putrifying germs of destructive bacteria immediately take possession, and in a few hours they propagate by the billions, and if not disturbed, in two or three days the whole carcass becomes a mass of putrid matter, any part of which, if taken in the human blood, will begin to destroy the living germs necessary to maintain health and prolong human life.

The placing of animal flesh in cold storage or injecting into it boracic acid and other poisons that kill the putrefactive bacteria, will temporarily arrest the propagation of these invisible putrifying germs.

There are myriads of poisonous drugs that are daily being prescribed by physicians and druggists that are either taken into the stomachs and

thence into the blood, or injected into the veins and tissues of the body for the purpose of killing the germs of disease that are doing far greater damage to those who use them than are the poisons injected into the canned foods by the managers of the packing houses of the Beef Trusts of the country!

Immerse the flesh of any animal in pure alcohol and make the vessel air tight, and you destroy the destructive germs in it, and it will not decay for years.

The Creator has made man on strict scientific principles. When he formed his mouth, his teeth, his tongue, his salivary glands that secrete the saliva, his stomach, with its glands for secreting the acid gastric juice; the deodema or second stomach, with its glands; the pancrea for secreting the pancreatic juice; the liver, with its glands for manufacturing bile and filtering the blood, and the numerous intestinal glands for producing some half dozen or more different fluids, all of which aid in converting the foods eaten into blood, he knew just what kind of foods were needed to make the blood required to support and maintain all the organs and tissues of the body, to keep them in health and prolong their life. In addition to this he told Adam and Eve, the first pair created, just what kinds of foods to eat. See Genesis, First; 29. and Genesis Second, 9-16 and 17.

There is not the slightest intimation found in this, the earliest and most reliable history of the human race, that the Creator designed mankind to eat the flesh of dead animals. It is eating substances that contain both good and evil elements that has brought disease and premature death into the world. The way to be free from the

poison in animal flesh and the poisons injected into canned meats, is to entirely quit the use of dead cattle, sheep, hogs and fowls.

The Agricultural Chemist Atwater has ascertained that there is the same amount of the necessary material for the support and maintaining of the human body in five ounces of wheat flour as there is in fifteen ounces of sirloin steak or a quart of milk. The wheat flour can be bought for two or three cents, the steak, from fifteen to eighteen cents, and the milk, from five to eight cents. There is probably five times as much putrid matter in the steak and twice as much in the milk, as there is in the wheat flour.

The animals that do the labor for man are all vegetarians. In fruits, nuts, vegetables, and cereals, there is an abundance of nutritive material for all the demands of the human system without eating the putrid flesh of dead animals.

FRUITS AND NUTS.

An article in a recent issue of the *Kansas Farmer* under the above heading is, in my estimation, of so much value that it will be of interest to all who are students of the science of Health.

It is as follows:

There is a new theory for health which possibly goes to the extreme as most new fads do. It is that of uncooked foods. It maintains that cooked foods are dead, and that dead things cannot make life. But, however that may be, there are many uncooked foods that are healthful and pleasant to taste, that ought to be used more freely. Nuts and fruits have never been fully appreciated as a food by the masses, but have been used between meals and at bedtime, when food was not required, and consequently often caused indigestion; hence they were thought to be unwholesome. In an article on the subject of fruit as food, W. C. Barry says:

"In spite of all the opportunities and advantages we possess, and the cheapness of fruit, how many families fail to

enjoy nature's food and nature's cure for many of the ills which afflict humanity. Our preference seems to be to experiment with drugs and to employ remedies which offer only temporary relief at best.

"We have yet to learn the full value of fruit as food. We should cultivate a taste for it, enjoy it, and derive the benefit from its health-giving properties. Every day in the year fruit of some kind should find its way to our tables, not merely as a part of the menu, but obtainable at all times, presented attractively and temptingly, if you will, so that it may be partaken of easily and frequently. There are many, perhaps, who have never acquired a taste for fruit and who have little regard for it. To all those we can safely say that they are missing much, and, for health's sake, they cannot afford to dispense with it."

One cannot think of a farm without its orchard and bushes of small fruits. Time is well spent, and space is far from wasted when used for such purposes, especially for an apple-orchard. The crop is not always sure in Kansas, but what crop is? It is profitable, however. Let me quote from John Burroughs, the naturalist:

"The apple-orchard is sure to bear you several crops besides the apple. There is the crop of sweet and tender reminiscences dating from childhood and spanning the seasons from May to October, and making the orchard a sort of outlying part of the household. You have played there as a child, mused there as a youth and lover, strolled there as a thoughtful and sad-eyed man. Your father, perhaps, planted the trees, or reared them from the seed, and you yourself have formed and grafted them till every separate tree has a peculiar history and meaning to your mind. Then there is the never-failing crop of birds—robins, finches, king-birds, orioles, red-birds, starlings, and others, such a crop!"

There is the early apple and the late bearer and all kinds in between, so

that there is a succession; and it is possible, even without the cold storage, to adorn the breakfast-table with a plate of shiny apples the year round. An apple is a good thing to begin the day with. The *Philadelphia Bulletin* quotes a physician as saying:

FRUIT A CURE FOR DRUNKNESS.

"I know a woman who cured a drunken husband without his knowledge by keeping always a plentiful supply of good apples on the dining table. The man ate these apples and finally stopped drinking altogether." This cure is entirely within the reach of possibility. The same physician advises any one afflicted with the love of drink to "eat three apples a day, and the horrible craving will gradually leave him. The cure will be greatly helped along by smoking as little as possible."

Another editor adds his testimony in favor of the use of fruits:

"Just after eating a good apple, a cigar or pipe will not taste very good. I know, for I have once been a smoker myself. And when you get all the good fruit that you want, especially some of a more acid character, such as apples, currants, lemons, oranges, grape-fruit, peaches, and plums, there will be little craving left for strong drink. Many of our drunkards are made in the kitchen where an excess of greasy food is prepared. Let the cure come through the food also, by adding a free supply of acid fruits to the daily bill of fare."

Let us not despise the Kansas apple. I am reminded of a story I have heard a gentleman tell. He was walking along the street in Cleveland a few years ago, when he observed an overgrown boy examining a bunch of bananas hanging in front of a grocery

store. When he came up to him the young man said, "What's them?" When told they were bananas, he replied, "Are they good to eat?" He was told that some people liked them. After careful examination of the bunch, he said, "Are they any better than our apples?" I do not know how the gentleman replied, but he could have truthfully said of all the fruit, tropical and other kinds, there is not any fruit better or more satisfactory than "our apples."

The value of nuts as food is just beginning to be appreciated. It has been proven that peanuts afford twice as much nourishment as beefsteak, rice, beans, or cheese, and eight times as much as potatoes. Next to the peanut is the chestnut, which contains a great deal of starch and is used largely in Italy, taking the place of cereals and also in the finest grades of macaroni. Chestnuts are used in soup, forcemeats, and many kinds of desserts. Almonds are not only nutritious, but also a good digester when divested of their brown, tough skin, which is easily done by pouring boiling water over them and letting them stand three or four minutes and then rubbing them off. Then there are the English walnuts, filberts, hickory nuts, and pecans, which are growing in favor with cooks for desserts, salads, cakes, etc.

Peanuts used raw, that is, without roasting, are more digestible than otherwise, and the more one eats of them the better they are liked. They are inexpensive as compared with meat, and there is no fear, as in eating meat, of taking something into the system that may be diseased. In addition to the plate of shiny apples on the breakfast table, let us have a dish of unroasted peanuts.

AN ACROSTIC.

E'er may rich blessings on the shower,
Light be thy pathway ev'ry hour.
Look ever forward on thy way,
And garlands gather day by day.

R. L. BAKER.

DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD'S MIND SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPHS AT SUCCESSIVE AGES.

The Characteristics of Their Developing Age Shown Phenologically by Marks on the Face. No. 1 is a Photograph by Rockwell of Perinatus.



No. 657.—Elizabeth Kenwell, New York City.—This is a child nobly planned by nature. You will perhaps ask us, are not all children so? We reply, unfortunately this is not the case; in fact, many children have to struggle to get even an ordinary bill of health, and do not always succeed in overcoming their early inheritance. But much can be done through a knowl-

measurements were five by six and a half in breadth and length. She weighed thirty and a quarter pounds, and was two feet eleven and three quarter inches in height, and just three years, one month and two days old.

The photograph was taken when she was fifteen months old, so that considerable change has taken place in the muscular activity of the child. Her head is large, while her neck is comparatively small, and she will find some difficulty in steering so fully a developed brain during the young and tender period of her life.

She has a bulk of head in the upper story, or in that region above the line which circles her head. Consequently she is constituted to think, plan, work out schemes, control others, and make the necessary provisions in life for others to carry out in order to make life hum.

She is sweet in disposition, well developed in mind, and has a good fighting chance, physically speaking, to sustain herself through a useful career. She is bound to exert a beneficial influence in whatever society she may move.

This little girl has a superior quality and tone of organization which is particularly noticeable in her profile. Look for a moment at the stretch of her head from front to rear and the fullness of



ELIZABETH KENWELL.

edge of Phrenology applied to the laws of health.

This little girl has a large head for her age. She was three years old on the 21st of May, and when we examined her on the 23rd of June, we found that her head measured nineteen and three quarter inches in circumference, by thirteen in height, and twelve and a half in length; while the caliper

the frontal region, as well as the height of the moral section.

By placing one's hand over the face one would expect to find a much older child than one really sees.

She is a miniature philosopher, an Italian mosaic, or a picture made up of many points of interest.

Look at the development of the up-

fold a moral power that will rule, govern and control some influential position.

She will, without much effort, be forced into the arena of public work and be invited to take up some position of trust and responsibility.

She has special gifts for literature and music, and these should be devel-



No. 657.—ELIZABETH KENWELL, NEW YORK.

- (1) Horizontal line divides moral from executive faculties. (2) Perpendicular line shows the height of head.
(3) Marks show large Causality, Time, Tune and Ideality.

per back curve that stretches beyond the line passing from the ear to the top of the head, and, in fact, all that region that lies above the central line dividing the basilar from the superior region. There are unexpected wells of thought here, and who knows but what the very force of development here pointed out will in time un-

folded with the object of allowing her mind to unfold itself in these directions. While some children can excel in an all-round education, others are gifted in certain particulars, and the aim and object of parents and teachers should be to draw out individual talent. If we make machines of our children we shall stop the flow of spon-

taneous thought and convert them into human pulp through the following of a system, instead of letting the embroidery of life follow its own design.

She is a happy child and it is the happiness that comes from health of body, which, in its turn, produces peace and contentment of mind.

This little girl has not always been so healthily organized as she is to-day. She has fortunately been environed with those surroundings that have enabled her to develop her physique. Had she been in some homes she would have been a puny, delicate and ill-conditioned child, and from what we learned from her auntie, the greatest care has been bestowed on her development to reach the condition we find her in to-day.

A knowledge of the true principles of her physiology, and an understanding of her needs, phrenologically speaking, have enabled her to attain to her present favorable condition. What thanks she will have to give to those who have been so thoughtful of her every need. Children are not, as a rule, prepared to understand all that has been done for them until they themselves take upon themselves the position of parents and guardians. To be sure, it is the duty of every parent to do his or her duty in regard to the

children they bring into the world, but some parents are handicapped, and while they do all they can, yet they are unable to do everything that is essential for a child's well-being.

The literary talent that she shows manifests itself through her large Spirituality, Ideality and Casualty, and we find that she, even at this early age, has already manifested not a little interest in taking a pencil and paper and pretending to write a letter.

For music she seems to have an almost equal talent with literature, and will catch sounds readily and reproduce them. It will, for this reason, be to her interest to cultivate her musical talent.

She is always cautious about doing things that she has not tried before; while her back head indicates a wealth of affection and a devotedness to her friends.

She is a child who we can safely predict will have a career of unusual prosperity and success provided her ambition is sufficiently stirred to accomplish all that her organization indicates that she can do at present.

She must not be spoiled, however, through receiving attention too early, and if she is kept a little in the background while she is young, she will be all the stronger as she develops to full maturity.

Some Stories About Our Friend The Elephant.

By J. A. FOWLER.

No. I.

In studying comparative Anatomy we are interested in noting the great variety of characteristics of the members of the animal kingdom, and not until we have made a study of them do we understand why they were so distributed. For instance, the elephant, one of our largest animals, has a tremendous ear when compared with that of the rhinoceros, while these animals have the largest brains. When we compare them, however, with the

weight of their bodies they dwindle into insignificance by the side of man's brain. Elephants are an interesting study, both from the use they are put to in their native country, and their educability in performing certain regulated and oft-repeated feats. By kindness and firmness a trainer can produce wonderful results.

They are massive in build, and walk silently on the tips of their digits, of which there are five on each limb

united by a cushion-like pad that forms a flat sole.

As we have had an opportunity of seeing numbers of these curious animals in India, where they are revered and held with sacred awe, and also in other parts of the world, where they have been tamed and educated, we will describe some of their peculiarities and characteristics.

nostrils. There are no canine teeth and no incisors in the lower jaw. Those of the upper jaw are very long and are called tusks in popular language. They grow from behind as fast as they are worn away, like the incisors of a mouse or rabbit. Only one molar tooth is in use on each side of one jaw at the same time.

Their skin is very thick and scantily



A FINE ELEPHANT.

The head is large and joined to the body by a short neck, and the bones of the skull are filled with air spaces divided by thin partitions, thus securing lightness. The brain is comparatively small, and the nose is produced into a flexible proboscis or trunk, divided down the middle so as to form two tubes, at the ends of which are the

covered with coarse, bristly hairs. Their eyes are small, but the senses of hearing and smell are very acute. Though their eyes are small yet they see a great deal, and they possess a mental sight which never forgets the persons to whom they have become attached, or persons who have done them an injury. Their limbs are set onto

the immense trunk almost perpendicularly, and the great length of the thigh brings the knee almost in the position of that of the horses-neck. It is on this account that the elephants cannot jump, although they can stride six and a half feet.

Their trunk serves many of the purposes of a hand and its extremities acts as lips. With it the elephant gathers food and conveys it to his mouth. Into it we have seen elephants draw

The height of the large male is about ten feet, while the female is about one foot less and has smaller tusks.

Their head is oblong, their forehead concave, their ears small. The trunk ends on its upper surface in a finger-shaped lobe, and there are four nails on the hind foot. The enamel of the molar teeth forms parallel folds.

The African elephant is somewhat different in type, and stands a little



AN ELEPHANT IN CAPTIVITY.

up water, and by bending it upward and resting it upon the edge of the water trough they suck up the water into the mouth, or when they are giving themselves a bath, they blow the water over their backs and scatter it over their bodies shower-bath fashion. Sand and dust are strewn over the body in the same way. When feeding, we have seen them throw the hay over their backs as though in play. By forcibly driving air through their trunks elephants make the noise known as trumpeting.

The Indian elephant is found in Ceylon, where most of the males are tuskless, and in Ceylon we saw some of the finest specimens.

higher at the shoulder than the Indian species. Their forehead is arched, there is a lobe above and below at the tip of the trunk, and these close like finger and thumb; the ears are of immense size, and there are only three nails on the hind foot, and the enamel ridges on the molar teeth are lozenge shape.

The Indian elephant uses his tusks only as weapons of defense, while the African elephant uses his in plowing up the ground in search of roots and bulbs. The animals were formerly tamed and used in war, and were brought to Rome to take part in the games of the circus.

The African and Asiatic elephants weigh about five tons, while the Indian elephants weigh about three. The weight of the brain of the African and Asiatic elephants is respectively a hundred and forty-four and a hundred and sixty cubic centimeters. The small elephants' brains weigh a hundred and twenty-nine cubic centimeters, and include the Indian species.

BABY ELEPHANTS.

From among the eight baby elephants that we interviewed at Barnum & Bailey's, we have made the following measurements of Koko: His length is eighty-six inches. His height is sixty-eight inches. His weight is from eighteen hundred pounds upward.

His width of brow is eighteen inches. Twelve inches is the height from the root of the nose to the crown of the head.

His height of head is sixteen inches.

His length of head is thirteen inches.

Across the top of head is fifteen and a quarter inches.

Second measurement behind the eyes across the head is eighteen inches.

Width below the eye is nine and a half inches.

From ear to ear with calipers, is twelve inches.

From root of trunk to occipital spine is eighteen inches.

Once around the foot is thirty-four inches.

Twice around foot give the height, which is sixty-eight inches.

QUOTATION FROM NOTED BOOKS.

CLARK'S TEN GREAT RELIGIONS.

"Confucius was a teacher of reverence—reverence for God, respect for parents, respect and reverence for the past and its legacies, for the great men and great ideas of former times. He taught men also to regard each other as brethren, and even the golden rule, in its negative if not in its positive form, is to be found in his writings. Curiously enough, this teacher of reverence was distinguished by a remarkable lump on the top of his head, where phrenologists have placed the organ of veneration. Rooted in his organization, and strengthened by all his convictions, this element of adoration seemed to him the crown of the whole moral nature of man. But while full of veneration, he seems to have been deficient in the sense of spiritual things. A personal God was unknown to him; so that his worship was directed, not to God, but to antiquity, to ancestors, to propriety and usage, to the state as father and mother of its subjects, to the ruler as the place of authority."

(1880)

dresses for literary societies and then make a digest, and hold the notes only in his hands while he is speaking, using his judgment to express himself in an extemporaneous way, the simpler the language the better.

HOW TO TRAIN THE INTELLECT.

A brother who is in trouble about not being able to set himself to work in literary lines, writes us for our advice. We answer as follows:

"We think that the great trouble is that your mind wanders too much, and that you must bring it back to the center or starting point in order to accomplish something in literature. No man who has become a literary genius became so with the first stroke of his pen, and we would advise you to draw out your literary power by making up your mind that you are going to write so many pages every day, and form the habit of writing out what you have read until it becomes easy to you to produce original matter. If you do not set to work to dig out the nuggets of gold from the literature that you read, and express them in your own language, your mind will grow lazy, torpid and indifferent. You will be sucking in without circulating or ventilating the ideas you have gathered. Everything needs ventilation. Compare your mind with a stagnant pool that collects a coating of green over it, and you will understand what we mean. Benjamin Franklin trained his mind by reading Addison and then made himself write what he had read of this celebrated author. He soon became quite famous as a writer because he took such pains

to round out his periods and use the best language he could command. Imitate Franklin's example, and in a year's time you will hardly know yourself."

A PRACTICAL BASIS FOR THE "NEW THOUGHT."

A good deal has been claimed for what is called the "New Thought" principles. While we have always been interested along the lines of mind culture that the "New Thought" stands for we would like to see more base or bottom to the theories that have been circulated under the name of the "New Thought." And as we have often taken the opportunity to help people to develop their minds and increase their usefulness, we know that all people could be largely benefited by following out the following suggestions:

Take a gentleman who has small Hope, an average amount of Self-Esteem, and a full degree of Energy, with rather large Cautiousness, a good intellect, and a sufficient income to support himself without any need for any special exertion on his part. What is the result? He is a man most unhappy and discontented with his lot. He reads many books, papers and magazines daily; but he never produces anything. His mind is like a well that is receiving water all the time from the drippings of a water-fall above, but it has no outlet. What should such a person do?

By using the phrenological "New Thought," he should make the following affirmations: He should say to himself, "I am going to be positive, firm, strong and persevering in my efforts, and when in company I am not

going to give up my own individuality to a friend, as I generally have done in the past, but will strengthen myself to throw out my influence toward him and mould, develop and impress his mind to receive my thoughts."

"I am no longer going to be a bird of passage, and simply absorb other people's thoughts, but I am going to be positive and not negative in my attitude toward others."

"I am going to say to myself, 'I will to be strong; I am determined to carry out a certain thought this day. I have made up my mind to accomplish what I have set myself to do, and I will not rest until I have accomplished it. I will to be well. I will have no disease hovering over me. I will not think of disease as a possibility. I will strengthen my mind to resist weakness and decay.'"

If a person will assert his prerogatives in the above way, he cannot long avoid the possibility of strengthening his mind, and this will be a very great advantage to him. He should not be content to do this one day, and then drop the practice, but he should go over the ground several times each day at stated intervals when there is less liability to interruption, and he will find that he will gather his forces, his influence, and the vibrations of his nature into one centralized whole. Just as we pick up the rose leaves that fall from a once beautiful rose, and place them in a rose-jar, so we can mentally gather up the fragments of our minds and of our thoughts and place them into a mind-jar. The trouble with most people is that their minds are too discursive. They expand too much and in too many ways, and do not concen-

trate enough; hence, fail to gather the fruit of their labor.

Within certain limits, nothing is impossible for the mind to accomplish; that is, each faculty of the mind can be cultivated and increased or doubled in usefulness. A person who has small Self-Esteem must be willing to take responsibilities, and when the time comes for him to act he must not shirk them or leave them for others to carry out; he must not think too much about whether he is going to fail or succeed. He should place himself in a difficult position, and work himself out of it. Thus by testing and by influencing his weaker qualities he will be able to strengthen his whole mind. Affirm in the following way: "I affirm that I will assume control of my business. I will not lean upon any human being. I will stand erect, and increase my confidence in myself."

When the organ of Hope is small a person should say to himself, "I am going to succeed. I am going to be more sanguine and optimistic. I know I will be able to carry out my purpose." If a person will go over these acknowledgments to himself every day he will strengthen his organ of Hope.

THE TRUE WAY TO SUCCEED.

Every man, woman and child, hopes to succeed in his or her work, if animated by the right ambitions Spirit. To secure wealth is not the only road to success. But everyone can be benefited by taking a Phrenological Course of Instructions. The American Institute of Phrenology will open its forty-third session September 5th.

New Subscribers.

No. 817.—A. H. T., Stephenville, Texas.—You have a sharp, keen, active mind. You are a hustler and can get through work in half the time that most people take to do the same work. You go right to the point and waste no time, and do not consider the issues. You are in your element when you have executive work to do, and should so plan and strive to map out your life that you may not have any idle hours. Of course, we mean that part of your work should be devoted to recreation; but your recreation should be along the lines of study rather than dissipation, or simply "having a good time." You will always be interested in Phrenology, Physiognomy, and the subjects that make for self-improvement. But it will be difficult for you to gather into a lifetime all that you want to do. You have a versatile mind and are drawn first in one direction and then in another without knowing which thing to take up first. Your forehead is broad and you have a practical way of looking at things, but we fear you have caught the fever of always being in a hurry, and of not being sufficiently prepared for emergencies when they come round the corner to meet you. You should be able to write a good commercial letter and make an extemporaneous speech. Try and do so without hesitancy or fear of failure, and we think you will be gratified with the result. If you go into business take up the wholesale side of it rather than the retail store department. Study elocution with the object of becoming a speaker or debater. You do not lack energy; hence, when you get to work you work in earnest.

No. 818.—V. S. M., New York City.—You possess a bright, enterprising character. You generally look on the bright side of things; hence, are able to enjoy yourself and make others do the same in your society. While you like to look at the practical side of

things, you are not averse to thinking the matter over or reflecting on the results and the probabilities of what the future may unfold. Your memory of little things should be encouraged, and you can do so if you will take the pains to recall what you have seen, read, or heard, and give off your ideas when you meet your friends. You will know how to reproduce a character on the stage, but we think you can do better for yourself than to become an actor. There are some persons whose whole lives are wrapped up in that profession, and if they fail to study it they make a failure of life. But you could engage in business, or become a good elocutionist, or even devote yourself to the practice of commercial law. You are fond of society, are friendly and companionable, and will use your social brain in rather an intellectual way. Whatever you do, you do in a whole-hearted manner. When you play a game of football you forget everything else and enter into the spirit of the game; when you do business with a man you want him to get right down to dollars and cents and not fool about and be half the day doing what he ought to be only half an hour in arranging.

No. 819.—W. H., Chicago, Ill.—You certainly ought to use your inventiveness of mind in some light, ingenious way, though you should not engage in hard, laborious work. You will find that the study of dentistry or the study of electricity would suit you admirably. Your Vital temperament adapts you to indoor sedentary work, but your health will demand that you get into the world and do some active work. Or else engage in some active work indoors and hustle about a bit. When you get at it you can work for a longer period than most young men, provided your work is interesting. We wish you had taken up the study of electricity five years ago, but it is not too late now for you to undertake it,

and you will feel more at home than as an ordinary mechanic. You would have made a good doctor, for your power to diagnose is above the average. Try and get into the habit of using your mind in some intellectual way, either by joining a literary society, where you will be called upon to do active work, or become secretary of some mutual improvement society. Your moral brain is centered in your large Benevolence, and it is hard for you to see another man suffer if you can help him out of his dilemma, and on this account you must control your Benevolence and utilize your common

sense in all matters pertaining to the using of your time, money and energy for others. Be firm and positive. Cultivate more Self-Esteem and be willing to assume responsibilities, and you will increase your usefulness in the world and make your personality more positive. Your profile portrait shows a great lack of self-appreciation. Remember you can cultivate each or all of the faculties in turn. Therefore, set to work and get into your right groove. You can allow your past experience to help you in the future if you become an electrician, a dentist, or a manufacturer.

Correspondents.

Libra, Chilson, Mich.—You ask us to state what the different colors of eyes denote in character, especially dark blue and grey.

You will find that blue possess an aesthetic, lovable character. The dark blue are intense in their sentiment; the light blue more ethereal, poetic and spiritual.

Brown eyes possess a domestic nature, are sincere, loving, affectionate, and devoted to friends. The brown eye is generally faithful in its regards, and less sentimental than the blue.

The grey eye possesses the intellectual trend of thought. There is something very thoughtful, considerate and clever about persons possessing this eye. They are generally good writers, and can sustain themselves as teachers.

The hazel eye is a combination of green blue, and grey and yellow. You can often see these shades, and consequently, persons possessing this eye are known for great versatility of mind and capacity to do a variety of work. They are not so stable in affection, but

they can get along well with any class of society, and in positions where they have to meet with people of various nations and of different characteristics they get along well and are generally hopeful in disposition.

Green eyes generally accompany those who are highly sensitive, especially upon social and intellectual topics. Thus jealousy will often creep into a nature that has a green eye.

The black eye is very passionate, holds strong views, and is disturbed if it is thwarted in its plans.

C. N. M., Philadelphia, Pa.—Many thanks for your cutting on the late Harry Nelson Pillsbury, who was the great American chess champion. We shall be pleased to make use of it in our columns in a future number, as we believe it will be interesting from a psychological point of view. We would like other readers to follow your example, and send us clippings of phrenological interest which they note in the papers.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

The American Institute of Phrenology commences its autumn session on Wednesday, the 5th of September, at 8 o'clock, when all our friends from

near and far are cordially invited to be present.

Mr. Owen Williams, Phrenologist and Lecturer, is agent for the PHREN-

OLOGICAL JOURNAL and all of Fowler & Wells' publications. He is doing excellent work at Atlantic City during the summer.

Mr. D. T. Elliott, of the Fowler Institute, 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, is engaged in giving Phrenological Examinations during each day, holds classes every week for students of the science, and gives lectures on the subject before literary societies in and around London.

Mr. Tope, of Bowerston, Ohio, is the editor of the *Phrenological Era*, and is engaged in promulgating Phrenology.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Morris are busily engaged in the Phrenological field, and intend to visit the states of Oregon and Washington during the summer.

Dr. Alexander is making a phrenological tour of Manitoba, where he is expecting to lecture for the next few weeks.

Mr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, gave a lecture on Phrenology before the Optical Society on the 7th of June. Four years ago this interesting lecturer gave a talk to the same society on Phrenology, and the members maintain that his address was the most interesting of any topic that has been introduced during that time. Mr. Fitzgerald is continuing his profes-

sional work, as well as his medical studies.

John T. Miller, editor of the *Character Builder*, and Professor of Hygiene at the L. D. S. University, is busy in the field, lecturing on Phrenology.

Wm. MacLuen Perry, of Iowa, and H. W. Smith, of Calvert, Kansas, are permanently located in the above-named places, and disseminating Phrenology.

Mr. C. A. Tyndall is now located in Illinois from last advices.

Pittsburg is fortunate in having three exponents of Phrenology, namely: George Markley (class '92), Paul G. Kington (class '99), and Otto Hatry, all of whom are engaged in Phrenological work in their respective ways.

Mr. Youngquist is pursuing his phrenological work in Sweden, and is meeting with fine success. He deserves our best wishes and encouraging commendation.

Miss J. A. Fowler has been lecturing in New York City. She receives callers for Phrenological Examinations daily at the Fowler & Wells Company's office.

We repeat our offer to the subscribers of *Human Nature*, and will, on receipt of \$1.00, send them the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL to the end of 1907.

Convention At Bowerston, O., A State Phrenological Society Organized.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM AROUSED.

The following is a report of the first regularly called Annual Phrenological Convention ever held in the State of Ohio, which was convened at Bowerston, O., May 11, 1906. The account is given in language similar to that by which it was described in quite a number of the papers of the State.

There were three sessions—forenoon, afternoon and evening. The attendance was good, and there were good speeches and papers from distinguished

members of the profession, great enthusiasm awakened and much good done, not only in behalf of the advocates of the science, but among the common people. A state organization was started that bids fair to be not only a permanent affair, but one that will widen and develop into a mighty movement. This organization will be known as The State Phrenological Society of Ohio, and there will soon be drafted and published a constitution

and by-laws setting forth its objects, plans, duties of officers and membership, and including a lecture bureau reciprocal in its nature.

Dr. B. F. Pratt, of Painsville, was chosen president, and J. H. Preston, of Louisville, secretary and treasurer. These officers, together with Prof. Tope, constituted the executive committee of the society. It was voted unanimously that the next annual meeting shall be held at Bowerston, the time to be decided upon by the executive committee. This occasion caused a long step forward in popularizing this much abused science, and the fact that three leading ministers of the gospel participated in the exercises gives no uncertain sound as to its reception by the people. With a systematic arrangement of work by the whole professional force of Ohio and other states, backed up by the non-professional advocates and supporters, no man can begin to predict what this movement may accomplish, or where it may end. And other States are bound to follow suit. Following are the resolutions adopted by the convention: M. TOPE.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1st, That we highly ap-

preciate the friendship and kindness shown us by the people of Bowerston while in attendance at this convention.

2nd. That we are heartily pleased with the splendid music by the organist, pupils of the public schools and others, furnished for the occasion.

3rd. That we congratulate Prof. M. Tope on his untiring and successful efforts in bringing about this convention.

4th. That we tender our thanks to all speakers of the profession and all others, not of the profession, who have co-operated with us and encouraged us by their presence and good will.

5th. That we heartily endorse the permanent organization of a phrenological association for the State, and hereby pledge ourselves to do all we can to perpetuate and develop the same in behalf of the good of the public.

6th. That we highly commend and endorse the phrenological publication at this city, called *The Phrenological Era*, and recommend its hearty support.

7th. That we instruct the Secretary to send copies of these resolutions to the various papers of the surrounding counties for publication.

W. H. BUCHANAN,
JOS. H. THOMAS.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED,

The monthly general meeting was held on June 14th. Mr. James Webb, President, in the chair.

Mr. F. R. Warren read a paper on "The Faculty of Conscientiousness." He regarded this faculty as one of the stable qualities of the mind; it was directly concerned in the detection of truth and error, but it was seldom seen to exert so controlling a power as to be the leading impetus to the nature. Nevertheless it was marvellous that the love of truth abounded so much as it did and held such powerful sway. The conviction of a truth could not be reasoned away. He quoted G. Combe's words in regard to the faculty: "It

produces a feeling of duty, obligation or incumbency." Proceeding to give his own estimate of the faculty, he said, "Conscientiousness is the instinct of right, and the impelling force in doing it. A sense of the rights of others, and a desire to respect them. It seeks justice in dealing with others. It also produces the feeling of remorse. It leads to scrupulousness, earnestness, directness; it is the chief constituent of an upright and consistent character. It tends to punctuality and prompt fulfilment of obligations. It may be rigid, punctilious; it may lead to bigotry. Like the other faculties it requires education; but, in any case, its influence

is felt. It produces the conviction of the never-failing triumph of what is just and right. It induces patience and quiet content in the certainty that whatever the tumult, truth will emerge clear and steadfast. Where it is dominant the individual is a law unto himself. It means consistency of thought and action. Spurzheim discovered and localized in the brain the organ through which the faculty manifests itself."

Mr. William Cox followed, with a paper on "Phrenology Applied to Education." He was convinced the Education question would never be satisfactorily settled until Phrenology was applied to it on a wide scale. To the training of teachers, as well as to the selection of them for their work. To the instruction of the scholars and students, and even to the choice of legislators, who had the framing of the education laws.

Going to the root of the matter he defined Education as the process of drawing out the powers of the mind. It did not consist in cramming information into children's heads after the manner of packing a portmanteau, but it was evolution in the true sense of the word—an evolving of that which was already involved by nature. The teacher's work was to assist in this process, and just as horticulture brought out the possibilities of plant life to the full, and agriculture assisted the earth to yield forth her increase, so in education the various faculties of the mind were brought to some degree of excellence by culture. In the phrenological view, however, education took in a wider range than the intellectual faculties only. The education of the feelings was quite as important. In order to apply phrenology to this work it was essential that the teachers should have at least a working knowledge of the subject. Again, teachers should be subjected to a searching phrenological test to ascertain, for instance, that brute force was not the strongest trait in their character; to see also that there was

sufficient conscientious feeling to keep faith with the children and not to shirk their duty in regard to them; to find out whether there was a kindly and sympathetic disposition, combined with a genuine love of children, which would draw the children's affections towards them; at the same time we wanted to be assured of sufficient firmness and the feeling of authority to enable the teacher to preserve good discipline and command the respect of the children; to ascertain, moreover, that the leading motive was not a mere mercenary one, but that there was love for the work for its own sake; that there was patience to bear with the children; that the teacher had sufficient enthusiasm, energy and force of character to infuse the same qualities into the children, so as to get them to do their best in a persevering manner, and not by fits and starts. All these things were as necessary to be assured of in the teacher as his intellectual qualifications. Then, as to the scholars themselves, the reader of the paper recommended that they ought to be classified according to the quality of their brains and their mental endowments. Phrenology was the key to the individual child's mind, being not only the most perfect system of psychology extant, but had this additional advantage that it showed a definite and definable relationship between the various elementary powers of the mind and the development of different parts of the brain, so that by its means, taking temperament also into account, it was possible for an expert to measure up a person with almost as much accuracy as an agricultural valuer was able to gauge the quantity of hay in a haystack. It was not haphazard guess work.

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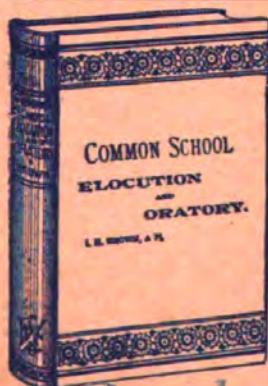
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1838

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SEPTEMBER, 1906

[WHOLE No. 312

Scientific Marriage.

BY DAVID R. SHEARER.

In approaching a subject of this kind it would be well for us to have a clear idea of what the word "Scientific" means in its relation to marriage. Now we all know that it is derived from the Latin word "Scio," to know, and means an accurate, thorough knowledge of any one subject, together with its internal and external relations.

A scientific marriage, then, would be a marriage in which the participating individuals have a thorough knowledge of themselves, of each other, and of the relation they are about to enter. In other words each would know and understand the faculties, temperament, and possibilities of both.

This would in itself be a great step in advance of the haphazard way of marrying so common now, but scientific marriage does not stop here. It requires in addition, that a majority or at least large number of the faculties and physical characteristics of one shall be supplemental to those of the other. To state the whole subject concisely: The physical and mental characteristics of

each must balance those of the other in such a way that the offspring of the union shall be theoretically perfectly balanced in all characteristics and qualities. This would be a truly scientific marriage.

The conditions such a marriage impose may be stated as follows:

The abnormally large organs of one, either mental or physical, should be balanced by small organs in the other. However, all large faculties should not be found in one, but each should excel in something.

There are one or two precautions to be observed in case there is a great disparity in size: Should the man be very large, strong muscled, and heavy boned, he should, owing to certain physical conditions to be met after marriage, choose a woman with a large mouth. Otherwise it is possible for her to be very small. According to this principle we see that it would be unwise for two persons, each having an abnormal temper, to marry. Should one have a large organ of number and be deficient in the

organ of parental love, the other should be the complement by having a large organ of parental love and a small one of number. Of course, it would be not only improbable, but impossible to find two persons absolutely complementary to each other, but a majority of the most important characteristics of each should be balanced by those of the other.

Some one may say this is reducing marriage to a mathematical union and leaving out the most important factor—love. However, if these other conditions are met, love will not be left out. In fact, love endeavors to the utmost extent of its power to choose in perfect accord with these principles or rather laws, as we have just outlined them, and were there no limiting circumstances, we would need no direction in choosing our proper mates. Marriages of the present day are largely a matter of circumstance or convenience anyway. For instance, a man with a limited number of lady acquaintances falls in love with one of them and marries her eventually. His union may prove to be a happy one because his love singled out the one most suited to him, but that does not signify that he would not have been happier with one more nearly his

complement in every way.

Someone might ask then, what should be the proper course of action of a young man who desires to marry scientifically and thus receive the greatest amount of happiness from such a life.

He should have a clear, concise knowledge of his own physical characteristics and mental qualities, and should carefully observe those of his lady friends and acquaintances. In the meantime he should guard his affections from an inopportune outbreak. This course should be pursued until he is ready to form a lasting attachment. There will be no difficulty about this if the young man can place himself in the close proximity of the one nearest his complement. Such a thing can be brought about by social or business intercourse.

Love, marriage, happiness is the only logical conclusion to such a course.

If scientific selection and marriage were only more generally and more widely practised, this old World so full of sorrow, divorce and suicide, would hardly know herself in the change that would ensue, for peace, happiness and an ideal race of people, would in one generation cover her bosom.

Do Tall Men or Short Men Make The Best Husbands.

The above question was recently asked in the *New York Journal* by Dorothy Dix, who, in discussing the subject covered the ground exhaustively and along the lines of anthropological research.

She says, that "while a man's physical pulchritude, or lack of it, does not matter after a woman falls in love with him, yet husbands differ from one another as one star differs from another in glory, and it is important that the girl who is groping around in the twilight of sentiment, trying to find the

right mate, should know if there is any effect of flesh on spirit, and if the tall man is more likely to possess those qualities that render marriage a glad sweet song, instead of a nightmare to the woman who commits herself to it.

The traditional hero of romance is tall. Orlando declared that his sweet-heart was only as high as his heart, and that seems to have established a sort of canon of art in regard to the relative heights of lovers that prevailed for centuries.

Women are growing taller and men shorter. Nor is shortness regarded with the feminine disfavor that it used to be, when it happened that a man was of abbreviated stature.

Royalty is an example of this change, and possibly it has had some effect in introducing this new taste or fashion for short statured men."

SHORT KINGS.

There is hardly a king in Christendom whose wife does not overtop him by a head.

The English king is quite 6 inches shorter than Queen Alexandra.

The czar, a little man, is overtopped a full head by the czarina.

Kaiser Wilhelm is of the medium height, but the German empress is tall, and that is why the proud kaiser will never consent to be photographed beside his wife unless she sits while he stands.

The king of Italy, short and squat, hardly comes up to the shoulders of the tall, athletic Queen Helena.

The king of Portugal, though fatter, is less tall than his queen.

Even the prince of Wales is shorter a good 4 inches than the princess.

And the young king of Spain is several inches shorter than his youthful queen.

In Dorothy Dix's opinion the tall man is generally a generous man and makes a lavish and indulgent husband as long as he has money, but he rarely looks out for the rainy day. He is the kind of man who will throw diamonds and champagne suppers at his wife and then die without leaving her a penny of life insurance money.

The little man, on the other hand, may be some penurious about money. He requires his wife to give an account of every penny she spends, but he sees that she and the children are provided for and put beyond want if he dies.

A big man, if he is unkind and a bad husband, will come home and make a rough-house, break things up and give his wife a black eye, and then simmer

down and be comfortable to live with.

The little mean man will nag his wife to death. He will break her heart with a million little spiteful tricks, but he will never strike her.



A COMPARISON OF HEIGHT BETWEEN THE KINGS AND QUEENS OF EUROPE.

A tall man will feel that he has done his duty by his wife if he loves her and works for her. He will not think

it worth while to show her any of the little attentions that women love, and he will call it "nerves" if she cries and is not satisfied with physical comforts.

The little man will understand. He will do delicate little things for her, such as remembering her birthday, the day they became engaged, and so on. Probably 90 per cent. of the affinities that break up homes are little men.

A big man is seldom a tyrant.

A little man nearly always is.

Will our readers kindly give us their opinion concerning the characteristics which are supposed to belong to the tall and the short gentleman. We ourselves have known some very interesting exceptions to the rule laid down by our esteemed writer, while in the main her remarks are justified by facts. So will our readers give us their experiences?

The Scientific Drawing of the Human Head.

No. IV.

BY FREDERICK KOCH.

A knowledge of the anatomy or framework of the head is essential for drawing the human head. The face is subject to great changes, yet any changes of the face either through health or sickness will find their limit of shrinkage in the form of the bones.

The proportions in our diagram represent rather the ideal, well and full developed head, and are according to phrenology, showing more what a head should or could be than what we actually find in the average head.

Taking these forms as a basis of comparison, we will be able to judge different individual characteristics of individual heads.

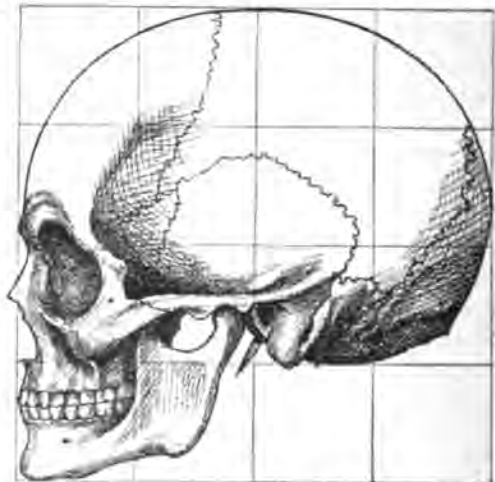
Prominent cheek bones denote coarseness of organization. The cheek bone can to some degree be regarded as a measure of refinement, however less so as regards to capacity or ability.

Amongst the most primitive organs of the brain, in man or animal are those grouped lowest in the skull, around the centers of hearing, sight and smell, and these are Vitativeness, which is back of the ear, Alimentiveness in front, and Force or Energy above the ear. From the size or prominence of the mastoid process, which in the diagram is shown as the lowest outer edge visible behind

the jaw-bones and ear, we can conclude relatively the location of Vitativeness.

LESSON NO. 1.

It is the intention of these lessons to show in outlines the forms, proportions, and relations of size of the different



LESSON No. 1.

parts and of the whole of the skull. The shading is introduced to show the relief and should be treated as less important.

The greatest freedom of lines in shading is allowed, and if used, the ex-

act copy of lines should be avoided. To achieve the tone of the shade should be the aim.

The proportions given in lessons on front view of the head apply also to this lesson of the skull.



LESSON No. II.

LESSON NO. 2.

Note square form of eye sockets, the slightly slanting direction downwards to either side. Their height is little over one-half of the length of the nose, their width about three-fourths the length. The height of the cavity of the nose is about two-thirds of the full length of the nose. The width of the teeth of both upper and lower jaw-bone is about one and one-quarter the length from the root of the nose to the chin.

In less well developed heads this width and length are about the same.

LESSON NO. 3.

In this lesson we show the brain as filling out the skull or rather how the skull adapts itself to the brain. The small brain or cerebellum is located at the base and back of the head, and is divided from the larger brain or cerebrum by the tentorium.

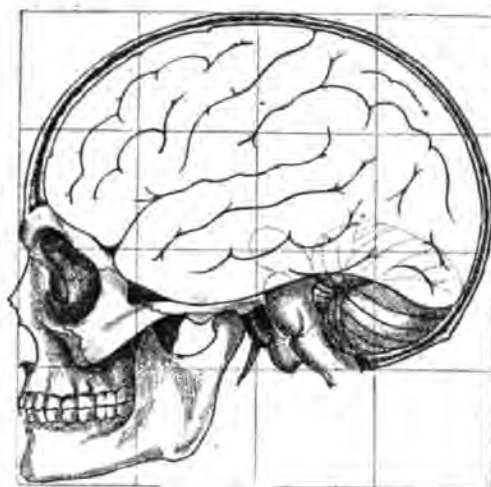
Our diagram shows by dotted lines the upper part of the cerebellum and crus cerebri which with the pons varolii are the continuation of the medulla.

LESSON NO. 4.

The harmonious proportions, the softly rounded forehead, the eyes, nose, mouth, chin, cheeks and ears in their relative size, their form corresponding to an even balance of power and adaptation to their usefulness, form the measure of beauty in the human head.

The unlimited variety of each of the features of the head can be traced more or less to harmonious development.

One or more features may be stronger and more pronounced than others,



LESSON No. III.

while others may be weak and undeveloped; however all are what they indicate, or indicate what they are.

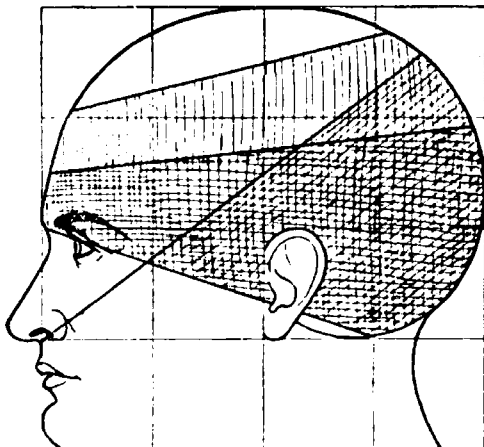
Phrenology and physiognomy are the sciences to read the characteristics and differences in the head, the human and animal. The first prerequisite for the artist is to see and to see differences. The artist who knows what he sees, the why, the cause and effect, will come nearest to the truth in copying or representing.

In our diagram we show the brain divided first in three parts. The lower part marked with a horizontal line gives animal feelings and propensities, the

middle part marked with vertical lines gives human intellect, emotions and sentiments, the upper blank part gives moral and spiritual sentiments and intuition.

We next have divided these three parts with a diagonal line beginning from the root of the nose to the crown of the head. The lower part of this line gives selfish or self-interested influences, whereas the upper part shows unselfish or disinterested tendencies.

This classification is understood to mean that parts change gradually into each other.



LESSON NO. IV.

The Psychology of the Automobile.

BY THE EDITOR.

Grit, perseverance and will power are said to be the mental requisites to control an automobile, and the development of these powers (and we would like to add the organ of Weight), is a natural resultant of a forceful, alert brain and perfect nerve action.

It is for this reason, if for no other, that the now horseless carriage is the last and most fascinating physical and mental tonic that has come upon the stage of the American public to stay.

What beside is the psychological character of the automobile? Such a question is but fair to ask, as it is being discussed the world over, and we cannot be far wrong in supposing that the psychology of the horseless car should be recognized in a magazine like the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Its character is not only interesting to us as a vehicle of pleasure and health, but also as a commercial object. A millionaire can secure for himself and family a machine valued at prices varying from one thousand to five thousand dollars, which is not thought to be an exorbitant sum, though eight, ten and fifteen thousand dollars are often paid

for American built machines; while six thousand dollars is considered a very good price to be paid for a good automobile.

It is, however, the medium priced automobiles that possess a medium power, with motors developing from twenty-four to sixty horse-power that the American public has decided to utilize for its pleasure producer.

For commercial profit as well as for pleasure and health this machine interests us from its psychological side. Sir Henry Thompson said years ago that the steam engine would be superseded by the electric motor, and now the horse is being outstripped by the automobile.

We have noticed for several years past that it has been engaged for business by large firms like Wanamaker's, Altman's, Lord & Taylor's and Tiffany's, all of whom have finely equipped horseless cars.

The United States Mail, and all the important city papers, have found out the secret of its usefulness for their quick deliveries, as their extra speed is a great advantage in their work.

The express companies have found the automobile a great convenience, for one car has the carrying power of several horses.

For ambulance work in connection with city hospitals, the automobile with its rubber tires has become a great blessing.

Thus the automobile has come to stay as a health giver.

Is there anything more glorious, entrancing, or exhilarating than a journey from New York to Maine in an automobile? We read a little story the

hills to Port Chester, a thriving place, but scarce an hour's ride from 42d street. Then, taking the Old Post Road, pass through Stamford, Bridgeport, New Haven and on to Hartford, where we will spend the night.

Our course has already shown us lovely views, rich fields, and sunny meadows and uplands forest lined. There is no need for haste except to reach camp the sooner, but rushing river, tiny, trickling stream and noisy brook, swiftly running over stones, claim eager gaze, and as the hours go



THE AUTOMOBILE FOR COMMERCE.

THE AUTOMOBILE FOR PLEASURE.

other day which suitably expressed the benefit of such a ride. As the journey is one that we have just recently taken, though with the added charm of outdoor travel, we thought it would interest our readers. It was called "Auto Trip to the Wilds of Maine," by K. Van K., published in the *New York Tribune* for August 3rd. It runs as follows:

AUTO TRIP TO THE WILDS OF MAINE.

Could anything be more delightful? Suppose we start at Tarrytown, upon the Hudson's bank, speed through the

by we form our plan to look upon the sunrise in its beauty and the pale moon's lovely light.

Anon there comes a shower, through which we wildly dash. It is over—such a baby of a shower—and spanning heaven's arch we see the rainbow's hues, first faint, then clearly tinted, then fading slowly, softly, till the blue dome claims it as its own. "Entrancing! Glorious!" we exclaim.

Now Hartford is behind us; we are off for Boston town, Springfield and Worcester on the way.

"This is simply great," exclaims our eldest son, "no waiting for the cars in stuffy stations, nor mixing with a crowd when once the train is in. Stop when you feel like it, start when you please. I call this the very acme of earthly bliss." And I agreed with him.

"Shall we 'do the town' at all, or just run in there and put up for the night?" he resumed as we approached the "Hub."

"We put up at the L—— House and pull out at 4 A. M.," his father quickly answered.

At dawn the following day we resumed our journey.

"There'll be good roads to Portland, but after that I guess we'll strike some pretty heavy going," was my husband's comment as we sped along.

"Gee! I hope we'll light on a couple of those jolly lakes; they do say, father, that Maine alone has over 1,600 of 'em. Quite a crowd, hey, pop?"

"Indeed it is, my son. We won't get as far as the famous Rangeley, but will probably skirt one or two of the Belgrade chain."

Portland reached, passed, and then Augusta left behind, the route became wilder as we neared our destination. Scattered hamlets, lonely houses on farms of many acres, then hunters' cabins, isolated, cut off by miles of land and water, with here and there a camp pitched upon the lake shore; till finally our eyes rest upon the spot that is to be our home for weeks.

Where was ever brook trout so delicious? The keenly bracing air, full of the pines' aroma, gave a whet to appetites that needed no reminder of the time for meals.

And the fragrant beds of spruce boughs, fastened down and lightly covered with a blanket, seemed to rest our

weary limbs and soothe us to slumber tranquil and profound.

Our visit was extended into the early fall, and it was with longing, saddened hearts we left our sylvan home and turned our auto once again toward the city streets."

K. VAN K.

Particulars of the Glidden tour through Maine have just reached us, in which about sixty automobiles took part. Many parties have also been arranged from New York to Massachusetts. Guns and fishing tackle and camping outfits have been taken along in these horseless carriages; hence there is often no need of stopping at hotels. The tents carried in the cars have been sufficient for all shelter. The fishing rods have supplied food from the lakes and streams in the summer, and the gun venison and bear meat in the fall.

During our tour we heard bitter complaints from hotel keepers and large boarding establishments on the coast, and even from the lessees of cottages, that the automobile was undermining their business, and that persons, instead of settling down quietly at the seashore, were racing through the country and spending a night here and a night there, and then traveling home after a week's outing only to take another journey in a different direction a week later.

With lung cells and brain cells filled to their fullest capacity, the blood courses through the arteries and veins so that every part of the body is thoroughly alive. Let us imagine then that Caution is on the front seat, and Executiveness, Courage, Hope and Self-Esteem on the back seat, and one's Causality and the Perceptive faculties will all be kept wide awake gathering fresh data day by day as one part of the country after another is being traversed.





The Synthetic Philosophy Of Herbert Spencer.

AN ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
PHRENOLOGY, APRIL 3D, 1906.

By ROBERT WALTER, M. D.

Continued from page 249.

Herbert Spencer's chapter on the "Transformation and Equivalence of Forces," which is not only the cornerstone, but the whole foundation of his Synthetic Philosophy, is one of the most marvellous productions that ever came from the mind of man. The chapter is acknowledged to be written for the purpose of establishing by *inductive processes* the doctrines already so lucidly stated by Le Conte, the transformation of forces. Spencer had already spent many chapters in developing the theory, and now proceeds to prove it by the facts, but after thirty pages of statements such as we have been reviewing, he finally confesses as follows:

"The truth as arrived at deductively cannot be inductively confirmed," and for a whole page he returns to his theory as capable of standing alone without proof. "Clearly the *a priori* truth cannot be more firmly established by any *a posteriori* proofs," he says. And he proceeds in the last paragraph of the chapter as follows:

"What, then, it may be asked is the use of these investigations by which transformation and equivalence of forces is sought to be established as an *inductive truth*?" Surely it will not be alleged that they are useless. Yet if the correlation cannot be made more certain by them than it is already, does not their uselessness necessarily follow?

Thus Mr. Spencer shows that the object of the chapter was inductive

proof of transformation and equivalence of forces, or as Le Conte has it transmutation of forces, and that he closes by acknowledging its utter failure to do what was promised. And as he cannot find any facts to prove his theory, what can he better say than that proof is unnecessary, anyway. And he explains as follows: "Since the persistence of force, being a datum of consciousness, cannot be denied, its unavoidable corollary must be accepted. This corollary cannot be made more certain by accumulating illustrations. The truth as arrived at deductively cannot be inductively confirmed."

Then why did he undertake to confirm it inductively? Why write an unnecessary chapter? If the persistence of force is a datum of consciousness and cannot be denied, why not have said so in the beginning, and rested his case right there. That any man of ordinary intelligence and honesty should say that persistence of force is a datum of consciousness transcends all proprieties. Is it not strange that among all the great minds of the past no one of them ever suspected the existence of this datum of consciousness, but left to Herbert Spencer its invention, who even when invented did not know it to be a datum of consciousness until he found that no other proof was at hand.

It is not pleasant for either hearer or speaker to be called upon to note the vagaries and absurdities of any

one, especially one who has so long attracted attention by seemingly great wisdom and learning. But the interests of humanity are immensely greater than those of any system. Let the truth be told though the heavens fall. Whether it be Herbert Spencer or John Jones or your humble servant, whoever places himself as an obstruction to the truth may expect to be borne down and ground to atoms in its onward march.

"Though the mills of the gods grind
slow
They grind exceedingly fine."

Mr. Spencer has tempted fate by his bold utterances; even the very first sentence of his philosophy contains the germ of poison that infiltrates his whole system. It would be unduly wearisome to stop here to analyze it, but we will call attention to a proposition which he legitimately develops from it through more than one hundred pages of illustration and argument as follows:

"There is no mode of establishing the validity of any belief except that of showing its entire congruity with all other beliefs."

What can one think of such a deliverance? When theories can lead a man usually sane to the assertion that all beliefs, whether true or false, must be entirely congruous with each other, or no belief can be established, we are surely justified in at least questioning the theories of the man. At first we supposed the statement was a misprint, but on further examination it is so in agreement with the preceding arguments, and with declarations repeated by the scores throughout this philosophy that we are compelled to accept it as the sober judgment of its author. It seems to be Spencer's doctrine that no knowledge is anything more than a belief and that one belief has as valid foundation as another. His very first sentence declares that there is "a soul of truth in things erroneous," and his whole philosophy is intended to obliterate

distinctions and ignore differences. "There are no absolute demarcations in Nature," he tells us; two and two don't make four with any degree of certainty. Classifications are purely subjective conceptions, and not at all true to Nature, notwithstanding that scientists all tell us that classifications are the very foundations of human knowledge. Prof. Jevons, of University College, London, in his great work, "Principles of Science," says, "The value of classification is co-extensive with the value of knowledge and general reasoning," and Prof. Bowen, of Harvard, is quoted by Jevons as saying, "Perhaps it will be found in the sequel that classification is the beginning and end of human knowledge." But of what value can any classification be that is not true to the facts?

Mr. Spencer has nevertheless formulated a yard stick with which to measure truth. He calls it congruity, which means consistency or reasonableness, and you will, of course, note that it is anything but exact. Things which seem perfectly reasonable to him will surely not appear reasonable to our limited intelligence. For illustration, it seems perfectly congruous with the facts, as he sees them, that chickens are the product of heat, roses are produced by sunlight, the convulsive movements of the limbs from tickling are the exact equivalent of the force employed in the tickling, that all your thoughts and feelings are produced by external forces, that heat makes gravity and sunlight makes life, and when life ceases it always returns to the heat, light or electricity that made it, and quoting from Spencer we read:

"If we inquire the origin of those forces which have wrought the surface of our planet into its present shape we find them traceable to the primordial source just assigned, viz.: heat, and then after a page of argument he confesses: 'The original cause of all these effects is still gravitation.' Heat, therefore, is the 'primordial source' and gravity is the 'original cause,' and

according to Spencer there is nothing incongruous in these statements."

The question is a reasonable one. Have we at length found all the incongruities in this wonderful philosophy, and the answer must be, we have not cited one-tenth of what we have found, and have probably not found one-half that exists.

But we must not longer delay; we close by applying Mr. Spencer's yardstick to his own philosophy in his own words, giving plan and purpose in his introduction and finally acknowledging the actual results achieved:

"Besides, seeing that the unified knowledge composed of parts that are universally congruous; and besides seeing that it is the business of philosophy to establish their universal congruity; we also see that every act of the process by which the universal congruity is to be established down even to the components of every inference and every observation, consists in the establishment of congruity."

And if you have any doubts as to the value of congruity, let us enforce its value by another quotation:

"When treating of the data of philosophy," he says, "we pointed out that one cannot make a first step without making assumptions, and the only course is to proceed with them as provisional until they are proved true by the congruity of all the results reached."

The most important of all the assumptions in Spencer's philosophy is that organic forms have arisen by insensible gradations; that is, that man and mind have come up slowly from the lowest conditions of life, if not of matter, and Spencer has labored long and hard to establish universal congruity in this and all other doctrines. But what has he achieved? He has made many interesting confessions, some of which we have mentioned, but none probably equals in importance the one which appears in section

74 of his "Principles of Biology," in which, after discussing the development of individual life, he says:

"But as before said, such difficulties must necessarily present themselves, if organic forms have arisen by insensible gradations. We must be content with a course which commits us to the smallest number of incongruities."

And so Mr. Spencer begins his great philosophy with the promise of "universal congruity down even to the components of every influence and every observation," and after having climbed the steep hill of logical inconsistency, not to say absurdity, he is finally, in the development of his central doctrine, compelled to adopt a course that commits him "to the smallest number of incongruities." And so this great philosophy, the life's work of a wonderful mind, which began with great expectations, ends by his own confession in a dismal failure. Congruity, having been sought, only incongruity has been obtained, especially in its leading and fundamental doctrines and conclusions.

SPENCER'S HEAD.

"Rev. Minot J. Savage, a prominent American, interviewed Herbert Spencer at his home in England shortly before the latter's death. In describing his personal characteristics he said: "The one marked thing about Spencer was his head. I have never seen such a dome on any figure, nor have I seen it in the portraits of any of the great men of whom I have read. You wondered how he could carry his head upright." Mr. Spencer had a great head surely, because he was a great man, a great scholar, an intellectual giant. But surely Mr. Savage has also seen portraits of Shakespeare, Lord Bacon and other great lights of the world. Each had a great head and a body of fine organic structure."

—Quoted from *Human Nature*.

Brain Roofs and Porticos. No. V.

CHARACTER STUDY FOR BUSY MEN AND WOMEN.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE MOST REMARKABLE FINANCIER OF MODERN TIMES.

Never in recent days has such a Will been written as that left by the late Russell Sage, and no wife has ever been entrusted with so large a share of her husband's property. It is partly on this account that Mrs. Russell Sage has become one of the most talked of women during the past month.

She has been known for her generosity for many years, while Russell Sage has ever manifested that uniform, sav-



THE LATE RUSSEL SAGE AND MRS. SAGE.

Photo by Rockwood.

ing, economical mind that he preserved to the very last. To anyone else so large a fortune would have afforded some incidental pleasure in disposing of it, but his whole mind was satisfied and centered upon laying out a dollar to the best possible gain, and he lived and died expressing his unique and peculiar psychological trend of mind, without any thought as to the vast responsibility he was placing upon others in disposing of his hundred and fifty millions.

When we examined the head of Mr. Russell Sage, in the latter part of 1897, at his residence in Fifth avenue, in the company of a few friends (Mr. George G. Rockwood being one of the party), I remember he remarked at the close of the examination: "I must say that I think you have hit upon the peculiarities of my character more accurately than any person I have ever talked with. It is true, as you said, I never allow myself to be drawn into any kind of rash speculations, but I have successfully resisted the pressure that has been brought to bear on me for the last sixty years. I have always endeavored to act justly and to be perfectly honest in all my dealings with my fellow men.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE RESULT OF SIMPLICITY OF DIET.

"You were also correct in respect to what you said concerning my health. I do not run to extremes in any way. I do not go to five or six dinner parties in a week, but I live simply. I have food that is of the best quality, and I have it cooked in a simple, sensible way.

"I am a very good sleeper, too, and I think I am badly treated if I do not get seven hours' sleep every night, and I try to get eight or nine hours. As I have always said, I come in daily contact with the sharpest and brightest men in the world, and I have been obliged to hold my own. I have been talking with a distinguished clergyman this very evening, and I said to him that if I could live the last sixty years of my life over again, I would hardly vary it at all. I might change a few little things, but the great framework would be the same. I have always tried to do my duty to my brother man, and to the community in which I have lived, and this will be a great comfort to me

when I depart from this life.

LOVE OF ANIMALS.

"You are quite right about my affection for animals and pets. Only an hour ago I was delivering an eulogy on a pet horse, and my wife said I could hardly keep house without my two pet maltese cats. My horses are all very fond of me and know me well, and I always drive myself. I have two young colts I am especially fond of. I often pet them in the stable, and when they hear my voice they go crazy to get at me and rub their noses against my hand.

"Perhaps the best answer to a great many of these things that you have said would be for me to say that I am perhaps the oldest successful business man living in the city of New York. I have been successfully engaged in business for over sixty years, and I have always been self-reliant.

MENTAL COMBATIVENESS.

"You hit my character correctly on Combativeness, for I have not worked merely for the love of money; neither have I taken any risk. If I had, I might be a great deal richer than I am now, or I might be a great deal poorer. It has been simply a matter of judgment. I have been guided by my Heavenly Father, and by my limited means of resource, and thus I have qualified myself to struggle with the masses of the people for the past sixty-five years. I do not say this boastingly, but as I am eighty-one years of age, attending to my business six days of every week, meeting the smartest and ablest men in the world from day to day, all sorts of inducements are continually held out to me to swerve me.

RESERVE POWER.

"As you have said, I have the development which gives me a certain reserve power which enables me to overcome these schemers, and I have always been able to push these risky schemes aside, and my losses have come mainly through the depreciation of property in various districts.

"My aim in life has been to do my share in developing the material resources of the country, and probably no man living has contributed more than I have for the construction of railroads throughout the country. I have spent millions, tens and hundreds of millions of dollars on the railroad systems of the United States, and I am now connected with more than twenty thousand miles of railroad and with about twenty-seven different corporations. They require but little attention, to be sure, but I give them enough to know about them, and I will not take any risk where I do not know anything about the conditions. Only recently a man sent to me for a loan of two hundred thousand dollars, and was willing to pay a very liberal commission in order to carry out some scheme of his in New Jersey. But I wrote to him and said:

"I have made it a rule of my life never to invest in anything I could not examine for myself."

FORCE OF CHARACTER.

"Allow me to say a few words in reference to your remarks on my force of character, and the impression I made upon others as a boy and a young man.

"At the end of the Mexican War I was elected a member of Congress and made treasurer of the County. They got into some trouble about what was considered a large sum of money in those days, about a hundred thousand dollars, and so the supervisors elected me to straighten the thing out. I had been successful in business in a small way, was a self-made man in every way, and I was elected to straighten this thing out, so that they must had confidence in me."

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANALYSIS OF MR. SAGE.

These remarks were published in the January number of the *PIRENOLICAL JOURNAL* for 1898, and were prefaced by an analysis and criticism of Mr. Sage's character, a few points of which it may be well for us to subjoin.

We remarked that Mr. Sage possessed a very compact organization, and few men condense as much power in so little room as he did.

He had a superior quality of brain power and the capacity to use his brain and body to a marked degree. He had availability of talent, and he knew exactly how "to point his gun and keep his powder dry." He did not waste material or energy, but economized strength, money and influence.

As an executive man, he stood out as an individual type of character. He was remarkable for the control which he showed over himself and could foresee and foretell what emergencies were likely to take place.

NOT A SPECULATOR BUT AN INVESTOR.

One remarkable feature of his character was that he was not inclined to speculate, as many men did. His organ of Hope was not large. Many men on the Bourse or the Stock Exchange whom the writer had examined, had shown more Hope than he, and more optimism of mind; but with his large Cautiousness he looked ahead and counted every step he took, and anticipated every action that he premeditated.

He had a wonderful intuitive mind that enabled him to forecast events and to read the characteristics of men. He was seldom mistaken in any of his ideas concerning men, and was able to size them up correctly, thus being able to discover any deception or fraud that persons might be perpetrating.

He had not a broad, selfish type of head, but he had more than ordinary Comparison, analytical power, and the ability to adjust materials; hence he analyzed money as though it were goods to be sold in a store, or precious stones to be traded through the market.

He was a systematic financier, and it was through his large Order, Combativeness, Comparison and Causality that he was able to succeed in the difficult task of handling vast sums of money. As a business man, as a poli-

tical leader in his earlier days and as a magnate in the financial centers of the Union he was a powerful figure, a supreme man and a fine example of what a poor boy can accomplish.

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.

Though the late Russell Sage was a unique figure in the financial world, he possessed a wife who is just as remarkable in her way, and we trust that the implicit confidence her husband has shown in leaving her to dispose of the bulk of his large fortune will show to the world that that trust has not been misplaced.

While her husband could make his thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars by careful investments and keen business judgment, prudence and foresight, Mrs. Sage is able to use the same qualities in benefiting humanity by disposing of her worldly possessions.

Mrs. Sage has great individuality of mind, and is not one who cares to lean on anyone. She has preserved her originality of thought and her desire to do good, notwithstanding the many lessons in economy that she has been forced to learn.

She is a thoroughly practical woman, and looks all around a subject before she commits herself to it. She has maintained her personality and carried out her practical work in intellectual and philanthropic channels, while her husband merged his interests into the problems of finance.

Her head is too broad to allow her to be impractical or a poor observer; hence she knows how to turn everything to a good account.

Her forehead is high in the region of Causality and the moral qualities, which give her planning talent and ability to sift the wheat from the chaff. She has a deep set desire to do good, and knows the true value of a five dollar bill and has done much for others, far more than most people would have done under the same circumstances.

When someone was complimenting her on Mr. Sage's gift of five thousand

dollars to the San Francisco Relief Fund, she remarked: "Yes, but it should have been fifty thousand."

It is said that she was a year trying to persuade her husband to consent to give the amount that he finally decided to contribute toward the new wing in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Her strength of character, energy of mind, and persevering spirit are seen in the width and height of her head and in the strongly defined features of her face. Though she would have been conscientiously strict in bringing up children of her own, yet she is one who would leave the door ajar for any wayward one to enter, lest at the unexpected hour he should come and find everything closed against him.

Thus in her character she combines prudence, energy, sympathy, independence of mind, conscientious scruples, and a great earnestness and sincerity of motive. Her living motto must be in the Bishop of Ripon's lines:

"Daily need and daily thought,
Slowly into habit wrought,
Raise that temple base or fair,
Which men call our character;
Build it nobly, build it well,
In that temple God may dwell."

PEOPLE WHO ARE TALKED ABOUT.

We present to our readers the portraits of three of the most talked of people during the past month, one being an Englishman, the late Alfred Beit; the second an American lady, the late Lady Curzon; and the third a Frenchman, Alfred Dreyfus. Of the latter gentleman we may truly say that with his vindication one of the most amazing dramas of modern history has come to a close. The Supreme Court of France, on July 12th, not only annulled that extraordinary second verdict of the Military Court against Alfred Dreyfus which has been held up to ridicule as a verdict of "Treason with



THE LATE ALFRED BEIT.
ALFRED DREYFUS
THE LATE LADY CURZON.

extenuating circumstances," but at the same time declared that there was no ground for a new trial, as neither a crime nor an offence subsisted. The press throughout the country has hailed this sweeping vindication of Captain Dreyfus as a tardy righting of an infamous wrong, but at the same time congratulates France on the unimpassioned finding of the highest French tribunal.

The New York *Evening Sun* says: "Though the mills of the gods grind slow, twelve years is a long time to wait their grist of justice in a modern Republic. Periodically for twelve years this amazing opera bouffe composed of political intrigue, chicanery, ridiculous mystery, and a sham show of patriotism, has thrown all France into a state of hysteria. But there is more of tragedy than of opera bouffe in the Dreyfus affair."

It is unnecessary to give here the details of this memorable case, but linked to the charge for which Dreyfus was sentenced to five years on Devil's Island, is the memorable and heroic stand taken by Emile Zola on behalf of Alfred Dreyfus.

It will be readily seen that the head of Dreyfus is one of no mean order. His forehead is broad and high, and whether Jew or Gentile, his brains represent in a remarkable degree, honor, sobriety and intellectuality.

THE LATE ALFRED BEIT.

In a former number of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL we gave a psychological account of the late Cecil Rhodes and his great work in developing South Africa. To-day we are called upon to note the passing away of another equally great magnate connected with the development of South Africa. We refer to the late Mr. Alfred Beit. He was England's richest man and assisted Cecil Rhodes in his stupendous achievements. We doubt whether the latter would ever have succeeded in developing his plans or have accomplished so much for South Africa without the

shrewd, quiet, unostentatious counsel of Alfred Beit, who was his chief associate. Mr. Beit died recently in London. His wealth has been estimated as five hundred million dollars.

He, unlike many multi-millionaires, was a generous hearted man, and left large sums to charity. The public bequests made in his will aggregated more than twelve million dollars, of which six millions is to be devoted to the improvement of means of communication in South Africa.

Mr. Beit was certainly a powerful factor in developing the projects conceived and managed by Mr. Rhodes. It is said that while Mr. Rhodes was more intent on the political aspects of the situation, and made money only incidentally, Mr. Beit paid more heed to the economic side of affairs, and sought the expansion of the country because that aided his fortunes. They both worked together harmoniously, and though with different motive, did much to favorably develop the destinies of the resourceful country of South Africa.

As seen by his picture, Mr. Beit was an aggressive business man, and in association with the late Barney Barnato, he brought about the consolidation of the Diamond-Mining interest which made him a multi-millionaire. He afterwards became interested in many enterprises in other parts of the world, still retaining his hold on South Africa.

His portrait indicates that he was a man of great determination of mind, will power, independence, resourcefulness and practical economy.

THE LATE LADY CURZON, OF KEDLESTON.

Among the American-born ladies who have married English noblemen, no American girl has attained to the social prominence which came to Mary Leiter as the wife of Lord Curzon, of Kedleston. Lady Curzon, whose recent death is widely lamented, showed not only tact, dignity and judgment as the wife of the Viceroy of India, but she

won the hearts and admiration of Indian society by her charm as a hostess, her great beauty and her intellectual cleverness in filling the difficult position allotted to her. It is said that the success of the magnificent Durbar at Delhi, in its social as well as political aspects, was due largely to her personality and resourcefulness of mind. It will be remembered that rather more than a year ago she recovered from a serious illness, and returned to her husband in India, who at that time wished to resign from his work abroad and devote himself to her, but owing to the importance of Indian affairs at that time, she persuaded him to return to India, where she rejoined him.

So assiduous was she in thinking of her husband's interest from first to last that she traveled with him throughout

the length and breadth of India just after they took up their residence in that country. These journeys were long and wearisome, though she considered only her duty by the side of her husband.

Prior to her marriage she was a social favorite in Chicago and Washington. It will be remembered that Lady Curzon's two sisters are married to Englishmen, Daisy Leiter being the Countess of Suffolk, and Nancy Leiter being the wife of Major C. P. Campbell, of the British Army.

Lady Curzon was exceptionally gifted, and resourceful, as well as possessed of many personal charms and much availability of mind. She leaves a devoted husband and three children, besides many friends in this country, England and India to mourn her loss.

Out Of Bondage.

A STORY FROM REAL LIFE.

"Good morning, Dan Howard, how do you find yourself this summer morning?"

"As fresh as a June rose sparkling in the early dew."

"This is my friend Herbert, Mr. Howard, I have been trying to interest him in your philosophy. He says he would like to hear from your own lips the story of your struggles and triumph. I told him that you were a modest man, not given to exploiting yourself before others, but I thought at my request you would gratify him by giving a brief history of your experiences in health reform for his benefit."

"Yes, friend Knowles, I am glad of an opportunity to tell my story to him or others who would profit by my example."

"I shall indeed be pleased to hear the story, Mr. Howard."

"Well, go on, Dan, and we will both listen to you."

"In my early days I was not a robust man, but learning the carpenter's

trade I worked at it mostly for a living. As the years went by I had frequent sick spells. I applied to various doctors and took their medicine; had fever and ague frequently. Sometimes they would knock it out for a time and I would go to work again. So it went on, the sick spells getting more frequent and my strength failing, until 13 years ago last winter when I was completely prostrated with chills and fever day after day and wasted to almost a skeleton. My friends thought the chances for my recovery very small. Trying one doctor and then another and getting no better, but rather growing worse, I got discouraged; life was getting to be a burden, the prospect seemed dark ahead. About this time a copy of a Health Journal came into my hands. I read and pondered; here was a new way of life, the old way was a failure; could it be possible that this was any better? I would try it and know; with me to decide was to act.

Continued on Page 296.

Science of Health.

NEWS AND NOTES.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

IMPURE MILK A CAUSE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

It is reported that in Troy, New York, 16 per cent. of deaths among the people are caused by tuberculosis due to impure milk, while in Utica only 19 per cent. die of that disease. The ratio of deaths from tuberculosis in 12 of the principal cities in New York are as follows: Troy 16 per cent, Auburn 15.4, Mount Vernon 12.8, New York City 11.9, Watertown 11.6, Albany 11.3, Rochester 10.9, Elmira 9.3, Schenectady 8.4, Buffalo 7.6, Syracuse 6.3, Yonkers 5.8, Binghamton 5.8, Utica 19 per cent.

These records come from the Department of Agriculture of Washington. The reason the death rates in these cities differ so widely, is due to the impurities in the milk used by the people. The tuberculosis bacteria is disseminated in the milk used. All the dairy herds that supply milk for Utica are examined for tuberculosis germs, and the milk is sterilized or pasturized under municipal control. In Binghamton no municipal inspection, but over 50 per cent. of the milk is pasturized. In Yonkers cows examined for tuberculosis, milk is analyzed for bacteria, but only the big dealers pasturize the milk.

Syracuse—No dairy licensed except on certificate of veterinarian that the cows are free from disease, tuberculin test used; increasing quantity of milk is pasturized.

Buffalo—All herds in city limits examined twice a year but tuberculin test not applied. Pasturized milk used in increasing quantities.

Elmira—All dairies inspected but tuberculin test not applied; no bacterial examination; practically no pasturiza-

tion takes place.

Rochester—Some attention to bacteria, tuberculin test not used. Pasturization given up after great success in reducing death rate and Matel dairy system substituted.

Albany—No municipal inspection of milk. Only one firm pasturizes a portion of its supply.

Watertown—Inspection for adulteration; no bacteriological examinations; tuberculin tests not used. No pasturization.

New York City—Milk inspection almost solely for adulterations and lack of fats; few bacteriological examinations. Tubercular test not used. Pasturization discouraged by the health department.

Mount Vernon—Inspection chiefly for adulteration; some bacteriological examinations; tubercular test not used; practically no pasturization.

Auburn—No examination for bacteria or tuberculosis; only for cream volume.

Troy—Practically no examination or attention to supply of milk for any purpose.

These reports indicate that the more attention given to testing milk in many ways to keep it pure and sweet the less people die of tuberculosis.

LOBSTER POISONS THREE.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Three persons, members of the same family, died on Peddock's Island, Boston Harbor, today of ptomaine poisoning from eating lobster. The dead are Antonia Gomes, sixty-seven years of age, of East Cambridge; his son-in-law, Joseph Oliver, thirty-eight years of age, and the latter's grandson, Joseph Oliver, Jr., about three years of age.

THE SMOKING NUISANCE.

It is encouraging to see posted up about the subways and elevated stations signs forbidding smoking on the platforms or cars. If the Board of Health connect with these signs a five hundred dollar penalty to each violation of the rule it will as soon arrest the evil as effectually as a similar notice stopped the spitting on the cars or platforms. It does the noses of the people far more injury to get tobacco smoke into their lungs than it does to get spittle on their shoes, and hence the fine for violating the rule ought to be full as heavy for the smoker as for the spitter.

Mr. Gustave H. Schwab of New York sent a communication to the *New York Herald* of May 1st, 1906, which states as follows:

"No one who has occasion to make daily use of the public transit facilities in the city can have failed to observe the increasing habit of smoking in subway stations, on the elevated stations and on the surface cars, and even in the elevated and subway trains, on which, when the cigars and cigarettes are not actually smoked, they are allowed to die and gradually become extinct, to the discomfort, and in many cases more than discomfort, of men and women passengers.

The notices displayed by the elevated and subway authorities forbidding smoking on the platforms are universally disregarded, and appeals to the guards in the subway and elevated stations avail nothing.

It appears to me that the proverbial indulgence and long sufferance of the American public render it futile to rely upon the co-operation of the public in suppressing this nuisance, and I believe that the only authority that can effectively promulgate and carry out regulations against this evil, which threatens not only the comfort, but health of women and children in the ill ventilated subway cars and subway stations, is the Board of Health of this city.

I need not remind you of the magical effect exercised by the ordinances prescribed and enforced by the Board of Health against the expectorating fiends that defiled public conveyances until very recent years. Any one who recalls the conditions that existed on the street cars and on the elevated in former years, when spitting was freely indulged in to the disgust of respectable passengers, will gratefully recognize the public service rendered by the Health Department against this evil habit. Why, therefore, I ask, cannot the Health Department deliver us from the smoking fiend and the carrier of dying cigars in the subway stations and subway trains, not to mention the elevated and surface cars?

I hope that you will lead a crusade in this direction, and can assure you that you will win the gratitude and hearty support of thousands."

GUSTAVE H. SCHWAB.

New York, May 1, 1906.

HOW YOU MAY HAVE YOUR DYSPEPSIA CUT OUT.

The very latest alleged triumph of surgery is the cure of chronic dyspepsia with the aid of the knife.

Dr. Louis Frank, professor of abdominal surgery in the medical department of Kentucky University, holds that in the vast majority of cases it can be cured with the surgeon's knife.

Furthermore, he boldly states that in nearly every instance where man or woman suffers from chronic dyspepsia the knife is the only sure and radical cure.

Dr. Frank, in a communication to the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, pictures the pitiable condition of the chronic dyspeptic, going on daily from bad to worse, submitting to the necessity of taking nourishment with dread of the consequent tortures that will ensue, forced finally to reduce his aliment to liquids, and not even then finding escape from pain and suffering. To such a one, he says, life is misery.

Medicine, he points out, seldom produces cure or even alleviation of the tortures of the disease.

And this is but natural, he asserts, as the cause, in almost all cases, is one that medicine cannot reach.

This cause is pronounced to be gastric ulcer.

It is estimated by Dr. Robson, he says, that from five to ten per cent of the community suffer from this affliction.

And for it there is but one remedy—the surgeon's knife, the operation of gastroenterostomy.

All protracted gastric or intestinal disturbances are due, Dr. Frank asserts, to organic causes, and are absolutely never functional.

Consequently there is no hope of finding relief in medicine alone.

When there is any question as to diagnosis, he urges, the exploratory incision should be freely resorted to as a legitimate and accredited operation.

Then, if it is found—and he claims that it will be almost invariably so found—that the trouble is caused by gastric ulcer, the remedy is plain, and the surgeon's knife readily supplies it.

The result, it is assured, is a complete and radical cure, with a restoration to the sufferer of that enjoyment of life of which he has been so long deprived.

As to the operation itself, Dr. Frank cites the records of recent surgery to prove the ease and safety with which it is performed in almost every instance where recourse to it has been tried.

PICKLE DIET KILLS FAT GIRL. SHE DROPS DEAD AFTER TWO WEEKS' ATTEMPT TO REDUCE WEIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Having lived for the last few weeks on practically nothing but pickles and vinegar, taken under advice of friends as a diet to reduce her weight, Miss Annie Gross, 25 years old, succumbed to the strenuous remedy and dropped dead yesterday while taking a drink of water.

Since early girlhood Miss Gross has bitterly lamented her extreme weight. In school she was pointed to by her girl companions as the "fattest girl in the city," to her great humiliation. Wherever she went, her size was noticeable, and as she grew up to an age when she attended social affairs given by the young girls of her set the fact caused her much embarrassment.

Every remedy known to the medical world as a relief to this condition was tried in turn. Physicians were unable to help her. Her family and friends in whom she confided, one after the other recommended various remedies, but they did not avail to effect the desired result. Finally a few weeks ago a friend told of the wonderful results attained by the diet of vinegar and pickles, and in desperation she decided to give it a trial.

An autopsy on the body of Miss Gross showed the walls of the stomach to be almost entirely eaten away by acid from the pickles and vinegar.

THE COOKING OF VEGETABLES.

Raw food diet is becoming quite a fad with many people, and if those who favor it will confine their food to fruits and nuts there will be no absolute necessity to do much cooking. Such foods grow and mature in the sunlight and are thus prepared for mastication, digestion and assimilation. But many vegetables grow under ground and store up starch and sugar in a way that they are neither palatable nor digestible, without they are cooked and some of them the more they are cooked the more easily are they digested and assimilated.

A recent issue of *Table Talk* contains an article on the cooking of foods that has many practical suggestions that are of much value not only to the cooks but to those who do the eating and digesting of the foods after they are cooked:

"A great deal of attention should be given to the cooking of vegetables. The

principles underlying the cooking of vegetables are the softening of the fibre or cellulose, the cooking of the starch properly, the saving of nutritive value, proteids and minerals, and rendering the proteids more digestible, and the development of flavor.

Firm vegetables, especially roots and fibres, should be baked. They are exposed to the high temperature of the oven so the bursting of the starch takes place properly. Green vegetables especially contain a large percentage of water, and they can be cooked in their own liquid on top of the stove, and thus the minerals are retained. The slow temperature gives time to draw out the juices in the vegetables.

To prepare spinach for cooking, wash it in warm water, as the dirt is more thoroughly removed from the rough surface. Spinach is valuable for its minerals, and it should be cooked in its own juice to retain the minerals. Steam in the vegetables bleaches them, so the spinach should be cooked uncovered for a fine color.

Cabbage has not much value, as its

mineral is sulphur, and when cooked it forms indigestible compounds which the system cannot handle. Raw cabbage is more valuable than the cooked cabbage, as the cellulose is very fine and the carbohydrate is sugar, which is very digestible.

Any vegetables cooked in their own skins, as peas, beans, carrots, string beans and parsnips, should be in sufficient boiling water to cover them. Cook hard vegetables covered until two-thirds done, then add salt and cook uncovered, allowing the water to evaporate. To cook them entirely uncovered is a waste of heat.

Pungent odors in vegetables are due to certain oils in them that give character, odors and flavors, and when exposed to heat they are very volatile. These oils driven off by heat are condensed on the cover, and when the cover is removed it is very disagreeable, so leave the vegetables uncovered. When they stop boiling the odor is strong, so keep them boiling vigorously."—*Minnie Belle Simonds.*

OUT OF BONDAGE.

Continued from Page 291.

One morning I said to Mrs. Howard, "I believe there is a way out of this." She shook her head with an incredulous smile—"and I am going to try it." And I began; the last doctor was dismissed, his pills and powders thrown to the dogs; all the various menus of the old regime—the beef tea, the beef steak, the roasts and soups, the pie and cake, the mustard, vinegar, sugar, salt, pepper, tea and coffee, the whole list of condiments and stimulants—were dropped. With plenty of pure water to satisfy thirst, the weary stomach was given a rest for a time. Then and there the chills left and have never been back; gradually I began to eat a little simple food, some ripe fruit, a little cereal, a few dates and figs, or a few nuts, as nature demanded. The old poison was

being washed out and nature began very feebly at first to rebuild; for weeks, perhaps months, I was weak and gained slowly, my friends said I was starving myself to death. I knew better, hope had revived and I was to live. With the coming of the spring I was able to be out in the fresh air and sunshine. I worked a little as my strength would allow, and whenever tired threw myself at full length on the warm ground in the broad glare of the sun—the great live giver. As the summer days passed, there came to my life a great uplift; not only was my physical strength being revived, but my mental and spiritual powers were taking on a new life. A sense of nearness to God with His fatherly care and blessing filled my days as I lay there in the sunshine with a joy

and peace and brightness, such as I had never known. I had come unto Him and He had given me that abundant life which He promises to His children.

A continued simple life brought vigor to my system so that in a year or two I took up my trade again and followed it for several seasons, more continuously than ever before. Now at past three score I am living on the same simple sun-grown fare which sustained me in the crisis of my life. I take no medicine. I have no colds, I enjoy the food which nature calls for with a keen rel-

ish. My hair has whitened, but I can still enjoy a romp with my grandchildren as you may see. Now ends my story."

"I shall not soon forget it and I trust I may profit by it," responded Herbert.

It is indeed a suggestive experience. What one man has done others may do. Perhaps some may take this as a pole star to guide them from slavery to freedom.—J. P. KNOWLES, *Smyrna Press* Aug. 2, 1906.

Reviews.

"Pioncers of Progress," by T. A. Bland. Published by T. A. Bland & Co., Chicago, Ill. This is the title of Mr. Bland's latest book, just issued. It is a historical review of political, religious, social, economic, scientific and philosophic progress of the Nineteenth Century in the form of Biographical Sketches, Personal Recollections and Friendly Criticisms of the lives and characters of thirty-two men and women he has personally known, among whom are: Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott, Gerald Massey, William Lloyd Garrison, Matthew Simpson, Henry

Ward Beecher, Thomas K. Beecher, Lew Wallace, Benjamin F. Butler, John Clark Ridpath, Susan B. Anthony, Andrew Jackson Davis, Peter Cooper, Hiram W. Thomas, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Julia Ward Howe, Robert G. Ingersoll, Francis A. Walker, Henry George, Alfred Russell Wallace, and John Boyle O'Reilly.

Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, President of the Liberal Congress of Religions, has kindly written an Introduction to this book which includes a biographical review of his life and labors.

It is a book of 254 pages, printed and bound in best library style and furnished at the popular price of \$1.25.

Brotherhood.

All men are equal in their birth,

Heirs of the earth and skies;

All men are equal when that earth

Fades from their dying eyes.

All wait alike on Him whose power

Upholds the life He gave,

The sage within his starlit tower,

The savage in his cave.

God meets the throngs who pay their
vows,

In courts their hands have made,

And hears the worshipper who bows

Beneath the plantain shade.

'Tis man alone who difference sees,

And speaks of high and low,

And worships those, and tramples these,

While the same path they go.

Oh, let man hasten to restore

To all their rights of love!

In power and wealth exult no more,

In wisdom lowly move.

Ye great! renounce your earth born
pride;

Ye low! your shame and fear.

Live, as ye worship, side by side;

Your brotherhood revere.

HARRIET MARTINEAU.

DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD'S MIND SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPHS AT SUCCESSIVE AGES.

The Characteristics as They Develop and Their Phenology by Mark as the Face. No. 1 is from a Photograph by Bainbridge by Permission.



The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 658.—A. J. J., New York.—A good deal is written nowadays concerning the prevention of crime through surgical operations which are being performed by the Pennsylvania Society to protect children from cruelty. This society has instituted, in co-operation with the Bureau of Health and the Bureau of Charities, the practice of performing operations upon children whose defects are likely to lead them into a career of crime. Commissioner Darlington two years ago instituted a similar system of school inspection and medical or surgical treatment. This preventive work as it is carried on in New York and will be still further developed through the committee on the principal welfare of school children of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, is arousing general interest throughout the country and is likely to be adopted by School Boards, or Boards of Health in other large cities. Mr. Brown, the new United States Commissioner of Education, has written to William H. Allen, of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, saying that he hopes to make it the subject of a printed bulletin in the near future.

We believe that this is a step in the right direction, though a knowledge of Phrenology would be of immense value

in reinstating backward children to their normal condition. We are glad that Boards of Health are at last waking up to the fact (what Phrenology has pointed out for many years) that



No. 658.—A. J. J., NEW YORK.

much could be done for the children of our schools if a proper knowledge of

the localization of the mental functions was thoroughly understood and the influence of the physical ailments upon the mental powers.

We refer our readers to an editorial on another page of the JOURNAL for a fuller explanation of this subject.

All children are not born with a normal amount of vitality or mentality, but the photograph of the child we present in the psychological study of childhood is a beautiful exception to this fact. She certainly has a well developed and intuitive mind. The hair gives us some impediment in judging of the full development of her head, but her memory of what she reads is a remarkable gift and should enable her to recite poetry and recall what she hears with very little trouble. (1) represents large Eventuality and quickness to recall what she has studied, while (2) enables her to compare and contrast one image or picture before her mind with that of another.

She has quite a keen imagination, and should be able to lose herself in her thoughts, and were she to write poetry we think she would be very successful.

No difficulty should be experienced in memorizing her pieces of music, and playing them just as well as though she had the notes before her.

One factor of her mind is confidence, ease of manner, and ability to hold her own wherever she is. She is a well poised child, and not one who will be easily thrown off her guard.

A special rather than a general education should be given her, and if she were our child we would give her opportunities for developing her musical talent and her love for and capacity to write poetry.

She is a child who can be reasoned with through what she sees and observes, rather than through abstract means, and this fact had better be taken into account in her management and education.

The Organ Of Weight.

The organ of Weight is largely represented in many of the kinds of work done in and around New York, especially in connection with our skyscrapers and the towers to our high churches. A noticeable feature just now is the demolition of one of New York's most famous churches, and steeplejacks, or men engaged specially for the purpose, are obliged to work at the dizzy height of nearly 300 feet in the air in tearing down the tower of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's old church in Madison Square, one of the oldest churches in the city. The picture illustrates this very important faculty of the mind.

A short time ago we saw the picture of the man who put up the awnings on the outside of the Flat Iron Building. He did this work with so much composure that he would not have a chain attached to him, as many have, but was

perfectly at home in scaling the building on its exterior surface.

Another way of showing the organ of Weight is quite a favorite one at this season of the year, and many times we have watched men and women dive from planks on high cliffs into the surf below. Our readers have probably seen their friends to the same thing.

Another exhibition of Weight is to be seen by men working on the roofs of the train sheds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, where they are working two hundred and eight feet above the ground. The picture shows the structure which is nearly completed at the Hoboken end of the D. L. & W. line.

As every power of the mind is distinct in itself, and cannot take the place of any other, we logically infer that there is a faculty that gives us the power of judging of weight. "Statics,

or that branch of mathematics which considers the motion of bodies arising from gravity, probably belongs to it," says George Combe in his "System of Phrenology." Persons who excel in outdoor sports, in baseball, cricket, archery, and quoits, and find great facility in judging of momentum and resistance in mechanics, are observed to possess that part of the brain lying nearest to the organ of Size, largely developed, and the organ is now re-

walking on a tight rope, in which the regulation of equilibrium is an important element. When Constructiveness is large, and Weight small, persons engage in stationary material rather than deal in locomotive work with moving machinery. They rear still fabrics rather than work with machinery. Look at the heads of all engineers, and you will find the sequence or reason for the development of this faculty. Go to a circus and see acrobats tumble about,



MEN AT WORK AT THE TOP OF THE TOWER OF DR. PARKHURST'S OLD CHURCH.

From Leslie's Weekly.



MEN WORKING ABOVE THE TRAIN SHEDS OF THE D. L. & W. TERMINUS HOBOKEN.

From the Metropolitan.

garded as established. Persons in whom Individuality, Size, Weight and Locality are large have generally a talent for automobiling, cycling, engineering, building, construction work, and those branches of mechanics which consist in the application of forces. They delight in steam engines, water wheels, and turning lathes, or logging, as in Maine.

The same combination of faculties exists in persons distinguished for successful feats in skating, dancing, or

and men, and even women, make pyramids of themselves, and watch clever tricks performed on trotting horses, and our meaning will be quite logical as to the usefulness of this faculty.

The Organ of Weight is located in the second frontal convolution, on the arch of the eyebrow between Size and Color, and was localized by Dr. Spurzheim. To William Tell it meant a great deal; he knew if he missed his

aim when putting his arrow through the apple that his dear little son's life was in peril, but his organ of Weight together with courage served him a

located on a living body show a large development of this faculty. In fact, it is the perception of the laws of gravity and motion, or the power to estimate



THE DIVE.

From the Metropolitan.

good purpose. We all remember how his arrow went straight into the apple instead of his child's head, as Desler thought it would.

Persons who throw knives at a target

weight by the eye and hand.

Lowell has truly said:

"Be sure of your facts, your measures and your weight."

J. A. F.

DAILY THOUGHT.

Sail the ship and plant the seed;
What's done in faith is done indeed.
Life is not trained for highest being
By means of any lowest thinking;
Nor can the soul have finest skill
Thro' wrong desires that master will;
And never yet did purer heart
Grow from purest loves apart;
Nor ever has a soul been known
To reap a harvest never sown.
We think and love and choose our way
To good and truth and God away.

—JOHN PAUL EGBERT.

THE Phrenological Journal

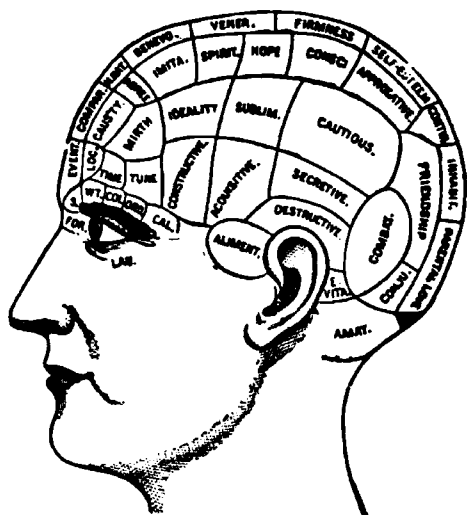
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 1906

There is something you can do better than another. Listen to the inward voice and bravely obey that. Do the things at which you are great, not what you were never made for.

—EMERSON.

MEN NEED TO BE INSTRUCTED.

BY H. H. HINMAN.

Men need to be instructed,
So they may stop and see
That they are swiftly drifting
Out on the rugged sea.

The sea that leads to ruin,
Where many a man is lost
In that sea of superstition
Where souls must pay the cost,

THE STUDY OF PHRENOLOGY WILL PREVENT THE IN- CREASE OF CRIME.

Referring to experiments that are being made by the Bureau of Health, in connection with the Pennsylvania Society to protect children from cruelty, Mr. William H. Allen, of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, says that under the new definition of "crime" no child could be called a criminal. "We must treat such a child," he said, "for the weakness or physical defect that is causing him to swerve from the normal." More and more criminologists agree in attributing crime to physical defects (and we may add mental lesions). A stream is

flowing along, but is impeded at one point by a boulder that makes it deflect from its true course. Remove the boulder, and the stream goes right. The whole tendency of Phrenology is to study the physical and mental characteristics of the child and get at the causes that make him do what his neighbors don't.

"It is simply defects that make a child queer, funny or abnormal. He can't breathe or eat right because he has adenoids, or he can't see because his eyes are crossed. It is impossible for him to be normal or to keep up with normals, so he gets shunted off more and more by himself. Dr. Darlington says of truants, a large proportion of

them haven't vitality enough to be interested in what interests the others.

"Now, there isn't any surgical operation that will prevent a Sunday School superintendent from forging, or a bank clerk from embezzling," continued Mr. Allen, laughing. "But there are operations that will prevent what most of us call crime. The trouble with criminals is that they have no more alluring pictures in their minds than crime, so they commit crime. Give them more vitality, more mentality, and you give them more attractive pictures which they will follow."

Mr. Allen gave an instance that came to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children not long ago of a ten-year-old girl who was obstinate, ugly, stupid and indifferent. When she was examined they found she could hardly breathe for adenoids. She was operated on and became a bright, good-natured child.

"She may fairly be said to have been saved from a career of crime," commented Mr. Allen, "for the downward course of such an individual pushed out from the occupations and pleasures of the normal, would have been almost assured."

The whole report is very interesting, but space will not allow us to add more than to refer our readers to paragraphs that have already appeared, commenting on the fact that operations on the brain, as well as on the nose and throat, have been highly beneficial to patients suffering from mental disturbances. One case was cited in the July number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, page 219. Another case was reported in our December number, page 408. We would like our new subscrib-

ers to note these facts and circulate them among their friends, for they prove that the localization of the functions of the brain, as is stated on page 408 in the December number, show that Phrenology has pointed out where a lesion of the brain existed, namely, in the center of Cautiousness, and through an operation the man was restored to his normal condition.

It would be well for all Phrenologists to keep these points in mind when they read thoughtless criticisms on Phrenology.

THE STUDY OF POPULAR AND PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY.

If you want to understand whose opinion is worth following, namely, that of Mr. Luther Burbank, of California, the wizard of plant life, or the able editor of the *New York Times*, you had better take a course in Practical Psychology, Scientific Character Reading, or Physiological Phrenology that is now opening (September 5th), at the American Institute of Phrenology, or in England at the Fowler Institute, and find out for yourselves.

Mr. Burbank expressed his opinion of Phrenology to Mr. Champe S. Andrews in an interview as follows:

"When a very young man, I visited O. S. Fowler, the most scientific phrenologist, I think, who ever lived. He gave me a thorough examination and pronounced me lacking in Concentration, Acquisitiveness and Self-Esteem. . . . I studied his chart carefully, and at that early age I possessed a keen faculty of self-analysis. I saw that Fowler was right, and I had the courage to admit it to myself. Not only that, I saw I had not sufficient character to value money even as a means to a worthy end, for mere money making was detestable to me. I saw that I had a way of beginning fifty tasks and ending none. I began the most rigid course of self-discipline, and I feel I

may say that, whatever faults I may now have, the ones that developed early in youth and were pointed out by Fowler are not now among the number."

The opinion of the wrathful editor who was prejudiced, ignorant and sarcastic in his criticisms of Mr. Burbank's work, and his faith in Phrenology, was as follows:

"And how more than pathetic to read Mr. Burbank's almost reverent talk about that most completely exploded of solemn humbugs, Phrenology! To hear such nonsense from such a man must have made the interviewer want to turn away blushing as from a display of unseemly or pitiable weakness by one loved and respected."

How lamentable that an editor can be found who can unblushingly pity the brave, industrious and scientific investigator for his acknowledgment of the benefit he has derived from the Science of Life—Phrenology, which is apparently so little understood or appreciated by the said writer, who seems more than angry that any respectable person can believe in its truths. He needs enlightenment, for his assertions have no weight with them. Phrenology is not the "most completely exploded of solemn humbugs," and *he* should be the one to blush behind his own hat for writing such an editorial.

The number of believers in the Science is constantly increasing among notable men and women, such as Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, George Eliot, Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, Dr. Hillis, Dr. Amory Bradford, Oliver Wendall Holmes, Mrs. Charlotte Wilbour, Mrs. Clarence Burns, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the late Russell Sage, Mark Twain, Dr. R. Hunter and Dr. Samuel Solly, lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, who says: "I do not see it (Phrenology) as otherwise than rational and perfectly consistent with all that is known of the functions of the nervous system." Or Herbert Spencer, who was the greatest philosopher of modern times, who wrote:

"Whoever calmly considers the question cannot long resist the conviction that different parts of the cerebrum must in some way or other subserve different kinds of mental action. Localization of function is the law of all organization, and it would be marvelous were there no exception." Or Sir Charles Bell, who in his "Anatomy" says: "The bones of the head are moulded to the brain, and their peculiar shapes are determined by the original peculiarity in the shape of the brain." Or Dr. Abernethy, who said: "I readily acknowledge my inability to offer any rational objection to the system of Phrenology." Or Sir G. S. MacKenzie, F.R.L.S., President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, who says: "Phrenology is establishing itself wherever its immense value has been rightly understood." Or Dr. C. Otto, Professor of Medicine in the University of Copenhagen, who says: "I not only consider Phrenology as a true science of the mind, but also the only one that with a sure success may be applied to the education of children and to the treatment of criminals," and, "I consider Phrenology upon the whole, as one of the greatest benefits that of late have been bestowed upon mankind." Also Dr. J. Mackintosh, M.D.; Sir William Ellis, M.D.; Dr. Lyman Abbott, former editor of the *Outlook*, who said: "Phrenology may be regarded under two aspects, as a psychical system of classification of faculties, and as a craniological system based on the doctrine that each faculty has its appropriate place in the brain, and that the capacity in the brain can be adjudged by the shape of the skull"; (and scores of others in all walks of life).

Therefore the pitiable and pathetic object before us is the deplorably ignorant editor, and not the cultured mind of Mr. Burbank. Let all who doubt this statement look into the subject and study it, and write us for further particulars, and the names of books bearing on the subject.

New Subscribers.

No. 820.—H.S.M., Grand Lake, Newfoundland.—You have a keen perceptive intellect, and through it you ought to be able to do some thoroughly practical, effective work. You study from facts and from nature, rather than from theories and philosophies. You like everything to be explained in a practical, utilitarian way, without leaving any room for doubt. You should be a good speaker, for you have a sufficient flow of language to enable you to feel at home when expressing your ideas. You have evidently come from long lived stock. Look at the length of your chin, nose and ear. Do not confine yourself entirely to indoor work, unless you can be actively engaged in a department where you will be called to exert yourself in a scientific and active way. You appreciate order, and can keep it in an office. You work with your eyes open, not in a dreamy, sleepy fashion, and we would expect to find that you were constantly comparing, and analyzing your work from day to day. You may do all right as a telegraph operator now, but get into some electrical work where you will have more scope for your ingenuity, as Edison did.

No. 821.—E. S., Meaford, Ontario.—Your photograph shows you to be a capable young man, well able to enter business and succeed in the same, with capacity to rise step by step into a position of trust and responsibility. You have apparently more serious intent than many young men of your age who care but little for work, and even less for study. You would make a good secretary to a company and eventually a good organizer for a publishing firm where you would have scope and opportunities for enlarging and unfolding your mind. You have large Order, and are methodical, systematic, and could become a cashier of a bank or an accountant and book-

keeper where steadiness, careful habits, integrity and perseverance were required.

No. 822.—G. E. McC., Burwell, Nebraska.—The pictures of this young lady indicate that she has a fine endowment of health, and should be able to succeed in several callings where she could combine her intellectuality with her sturdiness of physique. She has an open countenance, is energetic when she takes an interest in a thing, and works heartily when once called out. She is firm and positive when her mind is made up, but she is plastic, sympathetic and thoughtful where others are concerned. She would make a very good teacher were she placed over little children, especially in the kindergarten system, for she could adapt herself to music, drawing and singing which the kindergarten children are encouraged to practice. She seems to have particular gifts for music, and should be able to understand the light and shade of music, even to teaching the same. Her brain appears to be well balanced, and as she develops she will become quite a powerful and influential woman. She is very keen to observe surrounding circumstances, and as a naturalist in studying nature and the characteristics of animals, she would be a great success. She can be depended upon, and will always carry out her duty and obligation, however difficult they may be. She has no small amount of ambition, and will strive to succeed in whatever she sets out to do. We wish her every success in life. Would there were more people like her.

No. 823.—L. N. B., Coolyton, Neb.—This little tot has a very interesting character, and we would advise her mother to make special note of her development from year to year. She should make a schedule similar to the form given in "Mental Science," and

every year make a new form so that advancement can be noted down and compared, and peculiarities taken into account. As a child she will not play with fire or edged tools, except in a very cautious, careful way, but her want of Weight, (we mean the organ of Weight) may make her stumble and fall over things, and through her want of

observation she will not see until it is too late. She will show a very inquiring mind about everybody and everything, and her memory of people, occurrences and facts, will be a remarkable feature of her character. She is a happy child and will make the best of things, and her chief aim in life will be to work for other people, help them along, and secure their happiness.

Answers To Correspondents.

C. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.—You ask our opinion concerning the following fact: "It is thought generally that size indicates power, and the reverse weakness, but I have met among working girls young women who have been self-reliant and self-dependent from a very early age, and who were also intelligent, moral and loyal in their affections, yet whose faces and features were delicate. Now, since these women lack no good thing mentally, what power do they lack that their chins and cheekbones and faces altogether are more delicate than common?"

As we have heretofore explained in the JOURNAL, it is not a matter of size of head that gives a person command over himself, or even talent to do certain kinds of work. A development of certain parts of the head is much more to the point, or necessary, in yielding self-reliance and self-dependence, and a good anterior lobe which is well filled out, will give a person of a small brain more intelligence and mental capacity to think and act in an original way, than will be the case with a person who has a large posterior, but a small anterior development.

Hence with a delicate appearance among the working girls who you have cited, they are probably well developed in Executiveness, or the function located above the ears; also in Independence, the function that is developed in the crown of the head. Size, in these

respects, you will see does not count for so much as local development.

We wish all our readers would bear this fact in mind.

C. W. H., Carthage, Me.—You ask how do we tell how a person is like his father or like his mother, and add, "I suppose you have some method which is at present unknown to me."

There are scientific reasons why a person takes after one parent more than the other, namely: When a son takes after his mother he generally has those attributes, temperament and quality of organization that we have found are usually possessed by women, such as the Vital Temperament accompanied with delicate, regular features, and a large development of Conjugalitv, Approbativeness and Intuition; while if a girl takes after her father, she generally has a strong development of the Motive Temperament, and possesses large Firmness, Self-Esteem, Destructiveness and Combaticiveness.

Your other queries we will answer another time.

A. S. T., LaHarpe, Ill.—You had better stick to the standard books on Phrenology, rather than fill your mind with undesirable comments by those who have not given the subject a thorough and conscientious study. It is all nonsense to talk about a "Potato Temperament," an "Apple Temperament," or an "Acid Temperament."

Prize Offers and Awards.

The prize for the August competition has been awarded to Mr. John Naylor, of London, for his concise remarks upon "How to Cultivate the Organ of Self-Esteem." He draws attention to the fact that we must ascertain what other faculties are in full strength, and adopt such tactics as will use them to advantage. He lays stress on physical health and its importance which must be maintained at a high level in order to develop Self-Esteem. He alludes to the spiritual plane which must not be neglected, man being an immortal soul, and if he remembers this he will keep away from what is low, polluted and debased. He then recommends the reading of good books, the listening to good speeches and lectures, and advice is given to study all one can when brought into contact with great people, great in courage as well as in attainment. He also suggests that one should remember that all are of the same kindred, for God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth. Humanity of all races, kindreds, peoples and tongues has many things in common, and the heroic virtues of one class and one country are not unrepresented in other classes and other countries also. Thus he encourages a person with small Self-Esteem to develop this faculty by living a pure and upright life and associating in thought and feeling with the great and noble.

The Rev. Albert B. King, of New York, has also written good advice on how to cultivate Self-Esteem, and takes a worthy place next to the prize winner. We hope we may read more from the pen of this cultured divine. He recommends four good rules for cultivating Self-Esteem, which we will endeavor to give to our readers on some future occasion.

The next competitor is Mr. William

Cox, of London, who gives some sensible ideas with regard to the cultivation of the organ of Self-Esteem. He says the best way to cultivate one's muscles is by using them, and the same applies with equal force in the cultivation of Self-Esteem or Dignity. "But do not aim," he says, "at developing this out of all proportion with the many other traits of character with which it needs to be combined." He states what he thinks to be the proper use of the organ of Self-Esteem, and then says "that we must exercise the faculty with the full purpose and intent of the Creator in whose image and likeness we are made."

The next competitor is Mr. Frank Dippel, of Philadelphia. We only wish that we could give each the prize offered.

The subject for September will be "What Faculties are exercised in Scientific, Philosophic and Emotional Literature?"

The October competition will be for the best essay on "Causality and Its Use Among the Intellectual Faculties."

The subject for November is a Christmas Story of about six hundred words illustrating Phrenology.

The December competition will be for a New Year's Story or Poem bearing on Phrenology.

The January competition will be for the best article on the faculty of Philoprogenitiveness, and the writer's ideas as to whether animals have a soul and live hereafter.

All competitions should be sent to the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL on or before the first of the month. Competitors should write on one side of the paper only, and in ink.

The prize winners will receive a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, or any one of the books mentioned in the April number, on page 124.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

A RECENT VISIT TO MAINE.

It was our intention to publish an account of Miss Fowler's tour through Dixfield, Carthage, Berry's Mills, Weld and Rumford Falls into the heart of Maine, during the first two weeks of July, but we have reserved it for the next issue, that it may contain the portrait of the Governor, the Hon. William T. Cobb, and content ourselves by saying for the present that everywhere she met with the greatest kindness and courtesy, and made many friends as well as revived the friendship of many persons who had heard O. S. and L. N. Fowler lecture in various parts of the State. A notice that appeared in the Rumford Falls *Times* of July 14th we append to these remarks:

CARTHAGE AND WELD.

"Last Monday eve closed a very interesting course of lectures on Phrenology given by Miss Jessie A. Fowler of New York, including addresses to the Sunday-school at the Baptist Church on Sunday morning and Tuesday afternoon when, Miss Fowler gave a very helpful speech to mothers and teachers on the training of children. On Saturday evening she was invited to go to Weld to lecture in the Town House, where Mr. Skofield presided. Some of those examined publicly were Rev. Mr. Rush, Mr. and Mrs. Staples, Mr. Hanscom, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Mr. Ralph McLean among others.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.

"The citizens of Rumford Falls who have not this week availed themselves of the opportunity of hearing Miss Jessie A. Fowler have certainly missed a treat which is not liable to occur in this town for some time.

"Miss Fowler has made phrenology her life work, her father before her having been L. N. Fowler, the eminent

phrenologist. During his travels through the British Isles, Australia and other foreign countries he was accompanied by his daughter, who has therefore had the opportunity to study many classes of humanity.

"At the first lecture on Tuesday evening Miss Fowler explained how the character could be detected by the expression on the face, the voice, dress, gesture, etc. She has studied the science so carefully as to enable her to decide on one's character by hearing the voice over a telephone. At the conclusion of the talk, several of our well known citizens were examined, among them being Judge Johnson, E. K. Day, Rev. Culbert McGay and Dr. Taylor. As near as we knew the character of each was perfectly explained.

"The last of the lectures will be this Friday evening at McMennamin Hall, when Miss Fowler will take for her subject "The Science and Ethics of Marriage." Mrs. W. Staples-Smith sang solos at each lecture. She has a magnificent voice, which has been richly cultivated.

Rumford Falls *Times*, July 14.

"At Berry Mills, Miss Fowler has been giving a course of important and interesting lectures on Phrenology during the past week."

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The feature of the initial meeting of the Autumn session of the American Institute of Phrenology, beginning at 8 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, September 5th, will be an address by Allen Samuel Williams, on "The Chinese in America." The facts presented will be those evolved from personal investigation and association covering twenty-five years. Mr. Williams' studies have been biological, ethnological and sociological, and always from life. During

1906-1907 he will lecture for the Institute on "Indians in New York City,"

The President, Rev. Thos. A. Hyde, B.D.; Vice-President, Miss Fowler, and our past President, Dr. C. W. Brandenburg, among other distinguished friends are expected to be present, including the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Crosby. Musical selections will be given during the evening.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The Fowler Institute will continue its meetings for students during the month. These meetings have proved very interesting during the past months, as the members receive encouragement and each one stimulates a revival of his phrenological observations. Mr. D. T. Elliott is engaged in giving phrenological examinations during each day, holds classes each week for students of the Science, and gives lectures on the subject of Phrenology before literary societies in and around London. Phrenological and Health literature can be obtained of L. N. Fowler & Co., 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, or of the Fowler Institute, 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, England.

BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATE.

The first meeting of the above society, after the summer recess, will be of a social character, on September 13. The program will include several items of a phrenological character in addition to musical and other contributions. It has been found expedient not to hold public meetings during July and August, but the Council have been busy arranging the winter's campaign, and special attention has been devoted to getting up an attractive program for the great Annual Congress of Phrenologists, held in London on Lord Mayor's Day, November 9th.

Mr. Tope, of Bowerston, Ohio, is the editor of the *Phrenological Era*, and has done much in promulgating Phren-

ology in his State. He is an enthusiast on the subject.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, has now completed his medical studies, and is continuing his professional work in Phrenology.

Dr. Alexander is making a phrenological tour of Manitoba, where his lectures are well received.

Mr. Youngquist writes us that the uphill work of placing Phrenology on its proper basis in Sweden is now over, and we judge that he is practically sailing along in a calm and placid sea, bound for the ocean of success. He deserves our best wishes.

Miss J. A. Fowler has just concluded a course of a dozen lectures in and around Rumford Falls, Maine, where she made many new friends who were interested in Phrenology, and converted many to the usefulness of the Science. A full account of her trip will be given in the next issue of the JOURNAL. She is now in New York City, where she can be consulted at the office of Fowler & Wells Co.

Mr. Allen Haddock is still visiting his daughter in Portland, Oregon. He is not making any personal appeals himself, but we take pleasure in doing so on his behalf, knowing that he has many friends in the country who will be pleased to contribute something toward the restoration of his home and business. The forty dollars that has been subscribed through the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL should be augmented from month to month. We are anxious to raise at least one hundred dollars for our venerable pioneer in the West, and we know we have only to mention this fact to receive the support of all our readers.

Mr. Owen Williams, Phrenologist and Lecturer, is agent for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and all of Fowler & Wells' publications. He is much respected wherever he goes, and has done excellent work at Atlantic City during the summer.

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.

called Truth. There is much solid information to be culled from its pages.

Mind, New York.—Is a magazine devoted to metaphysical thoughts and to philosophy, science, religion and psychology. Charles Brodie Patterson is the editor.

The *Review of Reviews*, New York City.—Contains excellent illustrated articles on current topics.

The *Delineator*, New York.—Has always something interesting to fashion seekers.

The *Eclectic Review*, New York City.—This monthly journal is devoted to eclectic medicine and surgery, and is edited by Geo. W. Boskowitz, assisted by the faculty of the Eclectic Medical College. A recent number contained "A Specific for Nettle Rash," by Eli Denny, among other interesting things.

Medical Times, New York City.—Has an article on "Facial Expression in Diagnosing Mental Diseases." This is an excellent article, and should be read by all skeptics on Phrenology and Physiognomy. It says the face is an excellent index in certain diseased conditions, and is too little studied and too little understood. We are glad that this admirable periodical which Dr. Guernsey used to edit, has struck the right note in advising physicians to make a study of the face, for no one can study the face without going further back, namely, to the brain, the prime cause of facial expression.

The *Pacific Medical Journal*, San Francisco, Cal.—Has an article on

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

Phrenological Era, Bowerston, Ohio.—Is a monthly devoted to Phrenological matter, and is edited by Mr. M. Tope. It is a valuable little monthly.

The *Character Builder*, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Unites the subjects of Health, Phrenology, and Social Purity, and is published at Salt Lake City by Mr. John T. Miller.

Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich.—This excellent magazine is edited by Dr. J. H. Kellogg. The August number is called "The Invalid Number." The opening article is called the "Menti-Cure," by the editor, and he illustrates his remarks by two chains; one is weak and easily broken, called Error; the other is strong in every link, and is

"The Psychic Effects of the Earthquake," by H. D'Arcy Power, of London. Among the editorials is a paragraph on "Earthquake and Marriage," another on "The Effect of Great Calamities on the Mind." Many interesting articles are included in the May and June number united in one.

The *Business Man's Magazine*, Detroit, Mich.—Has a sensational cover of a powerful locomotive drawn in the form of an octopus, passing through the country rooting up houses on every side, and a hand above holding a dagger with the word "Justice" upon it. Judging from its pages, the cover illustrates the first article called, "Break the Railroads' Throttling Grip," by Hon. Charles E. Townsend. It gives

excellent pictures of President Roosevelt, John E. Townsend, and Frank K. Higgins.

Naturopath, New York City.—This magazine is the official organ of the Naturopathic Society of America, and was formerly the *Kneipp Water Cure Monthly*. The June number contains an article on "The Fruit and Nut Diet," by O. Hashnu Hara, besides other valuable contributions.

Spare Moments, New York City.—Is a magazine of inspiration for the ambitious of both sexes. It is following the example of the *Saturday Evening Post*, and other magazines, by including stories in its columns. We think this is a mistake of the editor, as its matter was always first class.

Publishers Department.

How to Bathe; a Family Guide for the use of Water in Preserving health and treating disease. By E. P. Miller, M. D. Price, 25 cents.

How to Sing; or, the Voice and How to Use It. By W. H. Daniell. Price, cloth, 75 cents.

How to Teach Vocal Music. The Teacher's Electric Manual and course of study in Vocal Music, for Public Schools and Classes. By Prof. Alfred Andrews. Price, 50 cents.

How to Live. Saving and Wasting. By Solon Robinson. 343 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

Heredity. Responsibility in Parentage; or, the Influences of Heredity.

Home Treatment for Sexual Abuses. A Practical Treatise on the Nature and Causes of excesses and unnatural Sexual Indulgences. The Diseases and Injuries resulting therefrom, with their Symptoms and Home Treatment. By R. T. Trall, M. D. 118 pages. Price, paper, 50 cents.

How Nature Cures. Comprising a new System of Hygiene and the Natural Food of Man. By Emmet Densmore, M. D. Price, \$2.50.

The Health Miscellany. A series of papers on Health topics. 8vo, 64 pages. 35 Illustrations. Price, paper, 25 cents.

The Hydropathic Cook-Book. With Recipes for Cooking on Hygienic Principles.

By R. T. Trall, M. D. 226 pages, 98 illustrations. Price, cloth, \$1.25.

Health in the Household; or Hygienic Cookery. By Susanna W. Dodds, A.M., M. D. This is undoubtedly the most complete work on the healthful preparation of food ever published. The object of the work is to enable seekers to furnish their tables with food that is wholesome and at the same time palatable. 608 pages. Price, cloth, \$2.00.

Rational Physical Culture, from the Standpoint of the Physician. By Constantine F. McGuire, M. D. Price 25 cents. The Brooklyn Daily Eagle says:

"Our author, we might say lecturer—for that is what the series of talks which make up the little volume really are—does not lay down any hard and fast rules, or prescribe any complicated system of exercise. Simplicity is the keynote of the methods he suggests."

The Analysis of Memory on a Phrenological Standpoint. By R. W. Smith. 180 pages. Price \$1.00.

How to Improve the Memory. By G. H. J. Dutton. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

How to Strengthen the Memory; or Natural and Scientific Methods of Never Forgetting. By Dr. M. L. Holbrook. Price, \$1.00—4s.

Success in life depends largely on never forgetting.

Hygienic Cook-Book; containing Recipes for making bread, pies, puddings, mashies and soups, with directions for cooking vegetables, canning fruits, etc., to which is added an Appendix, containing valuable suggestions in regard to washing, bleaching, removing ink, fruits and other stains from garments, etc. By Mrs. Mattie M. Jones. Price, paper, 30 cents.

Kissing, Art of Osculation, curiously, historically, humorously and postically considered. Price, 25 cents.

Liver Complaint, Mental Dyspepsia, and Headache. Their Cure by Home Treatment. By M. L. Holbrook, M. D. Price, \$1.00.

Contents.—General View of the Liver—Functions of the Liver—The Bile: Its Quantity and Uses—Derangements of the Liver—Torpids Liver—Relation of the Liver to the Kidneys—Diseases Caused by Uric Acid—Diseases Cause by Deranged Liver—Effect of a Deranged Liver on the Nerves—Effect of Diseases of the Liver on the Heart—Causes of Liver Complaint—The Home Cure of Disease on the Liver—Miscellaneous Questions Answered—Mental Dyspepsia: Its Treatment—Headaches and their Cure—Practical Notes Concerning Headaches.

Life at Home; or, the Family and its Members. By Wm. Aikman, D.D. New and Revised Edition. Price, cloth, \$1.50.

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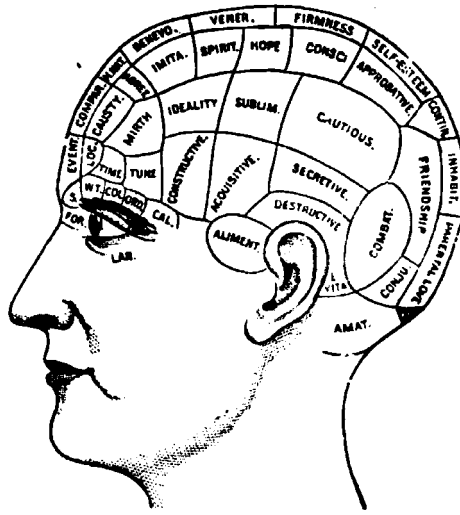
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October

1906

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

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AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE ON MENTAL SCIENCE, HEALTH AND HYGIENE

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OCTOBER, 1906

[WHOLE No. 813

Brain Roofs and Porticos. No. VI.

CHARACTER STUDY FOR BUSY MEN AND WOMEN,

BY THE EDITOR.

Among the men who have impressed the world by their industry and execu-

the late Carl Schurz, and few foreigners have taken a greater interest in the problem of administrative reform than he.



THE LATE CARL SCHURZ.

tive ability, few have made a greater impression upon American affairs than



GEORGE MARTIN.

In the early struggles of the Republican party Schurz bore an important

part. He was a political force of the first order, and his voice was one of the few that had real potency in the moulding of public opinion. This was due to his wonderful combination of intellectual force with elevation of character, strength of mind, and oratorical gifts, which are seldom found in a single individual.

He was a great Secretary of the Interior. He was also a journalist, orator and author, and after he retired from public office he devoted much of his spare time to literary work. He was at one time the leading political writer for *Harper's Weekly*, and his "Life of Henry Clay" is one of the most admirable political biographies, and his Essay on Lincoln is his masterpiece.

It has been said of him that he was not a man of genius, but if genius did not run through his veins he certainly had high intellectual powers which were combined with moral qualities even more rare.

He was a born thinker, and never hesitated to fight for a cause that he considered to be worthy of his courage and resolution.

Perhaps the key of his whole career consisted in his devotion to high ideals and to his faithfulness and conscientious adherence to his political views and moral convictions.

The upper part of his head was so fully represented, especially the organs of Casuality, Ideality, Spirituality and Conscientiousness, that he forms a very striking contrast to the portrait of George Martin which also accompanies this article.

GEORGE MARTIN.

GEORGE MARTIN, ALIAS "ENGLISH GEORGE."

The portrait of George Martin is one taken from the New York City Penitentiary. He was arrested on October 31, 1904, on a charge of fraudulently procuring money in the name of labor organizations. He was tried, convicted and sentenced on November 14, 1904. He was of Scotch ancestry; he was an agent by occupation; complexion medium dark; weight, two hundred and three pounds, of stout build and medium height. The photograph was taken after his face and head had been closely shaven as a convict, but he usually wore a dark mustache and possessed dark hair. When arrested with others, there was found in their possession four credentials of various organizations, as well as alleged official journals of such organizations.

He has none of the fine culture or ideal type of Carl Schurz; neither has he the keen sense of justice which dominated the mind of our foreign leader. Any work was good enough for George Martin.

He possessed the animal type of head and face, and when we compare the width of the base of his brain with the width of the upper region we find a striking lack in those elements that made Carl Schurz a man of integrity, a leader among thoughtful men, and one to be depended upon.

One has only to look at the different types of men one sees just around him to be assured of the truths and principles of Phrenology.

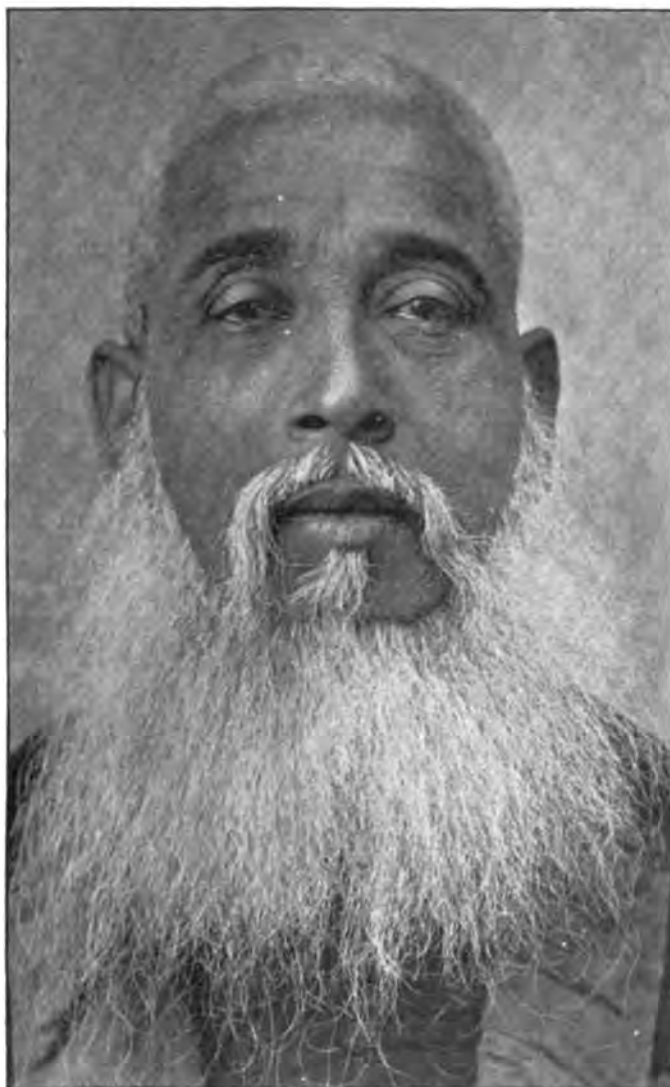
Sketches by F. Koch.



Analysis Of H. M. Malak.

PRESIDENT OF THE MEHDI BAG INSTITUTION, NAGPUR, INDIA

That the world is peopled by characters bearing every shade of difference clearly than any other science of the human mind.



M. H. MALAK, OF NAGPUR, INDIA.

ence is proved to us day by day, and Phrenology realizes this fact more It is therefore with exceptional pleasure that we present to our readers the

portraits of a distinguished and highly beloved native of India who has been called upon to lead a class of people known as the Atba-e-Malak Community.

He is of the type of some of the great original reformers of his country who have been commissioned to take the lead for the betterment and improvement of their fellow human beings.

Anyone who knows the history of India realizes that these leaders are selected not only for their wisdom, but also for their exaltedness of mind, purity of character, and unselfishness of aim.

In the character of Mr. Malak we find indelibly stamped upon his head and features something of that benign, sympathetic and intuitional character that one does not meet with every day, especially if one happens to be traveling hurriedly along Wall Street, the great financial center of New York, or along Lombard Street in London, and it is well for us to make a study of such an individuality as is presented in the pictures of Mr. Malak.

Certain national types of heads have to be taken into account when summing up a gentleman of this nature, and it would be well for us to note the particulars of this Indian president.

Psychologically speaking, the head is remarkably high for its length. The posterior region is foreshortened, while the bulk of the head is located in the anterior and superior portions. The large animal type of head would be well represented in the basilar and posterior lobe, just in the opposite direction from what we see represented here. Thus we should expect to find expressions of humanity emanating from such a mind, strong philanthropic ideas, a brotherly sympathy for his fellows, and a forgetfulness of self.

The front view manifests quite a distinct narrowness in its lower register of faculties when compared with the average head, but there is enough development to give energy, force and spirit to

enable him to undertake practical executive work.

He has rather a harmonious combination of temperaments which yield their quota of influence. Hence the Vital is noticeable in the fullness of the form, the rotundity of the cheeks, a comparative medium stature and a well covered osseous system. He is not angular like the American or Scotchman, nor is he short and stocky, like the Englishman.

The quality of organization in this case stands for a great deal, and gives him his intensity of mind and adds to the activity of his mental make-up.

His head is large enough to carry out the magnificent work he has commenced. Had he a twenty-three inch head in circumference, with his present framework and bodily appointments, he would be greatly handicapped; but organized as he is, he shows versatility of mind, capacity to do a great variety of work, and availability of talent.

From a healthy standpoint, he is one who can throw off disease readily and keep his equilibrium much more easily than the majority of his countrymen, and not only his own countrymen, but those of other nations as well.

His eyes are keenly expressive and betoken a readiness to listen to all the requests made upon his time, sympathy and means. They are not cunning, deceitful, crafty, selfish physiognomical centers, but are benign, thoughtful and considerate.

His nose is a well formed one, and gives him not only physical recuperative power and ability to oxygenize his blood, but also shows mental attributes that indicate strength of character, determination of mind and thoroughness of purpose.

His lips and chin are largely typical of his particular caste, and show not a little breadth of interest and social diplomacy and sympathetic interest in a large number of his fellow men. Contrast them for a moment with the thin, lifeless looking lips that one sometimes

sees on the faces of those who are reserved and self-contained, and one at once realizes that these characteristics are wanting here.

The back part of his head, examined in conjunction with his lips and chin, indicate considerateness rather than the

been much called into action, especially of late years, and that he is able to block out work with considerable genius and aptitude, overseeing work that he puts into the hands of other people to elaborate. Had he a low, flat head, his ideas would all be based upon sordid,



M. H. MALAK, OF NAGPUR, INDIA.

animal or passionate type. Therefore in his home, in a community, to his friends at large, he will make their interests his own.

His capacity to organize appears to be one of his salient characteristics, and we should judge that his Causality had

selfish schemes; but the development of his superior qualities and the activity of his Benevolence and Conscientiousness enable him to utilize the energies of others in a masterly way for designs that are pure and holy, as well as generous and sympathetic.

Such a mind as his is capable of carrying a good many details and of retaining a considerable amount of experience of the past. He should be able to carry his mind back over many years and recall incidents that occurred twenty and thirty years ago. Thus his retentiveness of mind amounts to almost like the work of an encyclopedia.

Being respectful toward the aged himself, he naturally creates in others a respect for all sacred work. He never trifles with anything that another reveres, and for this reason he is able to collect a following around him of men and women who are also mindful of the experience and wisdom of superior minds. He is no trifler in any sense of the term, and were he building an edifice he would use the best material, for he hates shoddy of all kinds.

As a speaker he will come to the point of his subject with great directness. His eloquence will not be of the flowery sort, nor will he use much hyperbole or exaggeration in his appeals or speeches, but he will be more prophetic and spiritual than materialistic in his way of impressing his knowledge, facts and experience. He should be a fluent speaker, having an ample amount of words to convey his meaning, and being able to make suitable appeals to the imagination of his hearers. He cannot be hypocritical or artificial in his dealings with others, and he should show marked courtesy for the imperfections and deficiencies of others.

His Agreeableness and Imitation do not allow him to be a follower of others, except where he finds that their views are superior to his own. But he is much more inclined to use his Human Nature or insight into the characteristics of people whom he meets, rather than take the word of mouth for his credentials of others.

Such a man as the one before us is discriminative, perceptive, and practical in his teaching, and were he a preacher, instructor, professor, or lecturer, he would impart his knowledge in a genial,

persuasive style that would gather others around him, and he should be beloved by all who thoroughly know and understand him.

The origin and present status of The Mehdi Bag Institution of Nagpur, known under the name of Atba-e-Malak Community of which Mr. H. M. Malak is President.

As it is generally the case with almost all the forms of religion that after a lapse of time the real beauty, the truth and the real principles, as well as the essence of religion are neglected by the majority of the persons who seem to have embraced the faith, as the same are interpreted by the so-called professional priests of the times to suit their taste and profession, and who give such a color to the real tenets and doctrines as would suit the convenience and tastes of the mass of people in order to see their profession flourishing and worth striving for. In fact, religion as is generally known and followed by the majority of the so-called religionists is a sheer abuse to it and the real doctrines and tenets are reduced to mere outward ceremonies and superstitions.

It was the same case with the Dawoodi Bohra community to whom Mr. H. M. Malak and his predecessor belonged. The Dawoodi Bohra community believe in Islam and belong to the Shiah sect. They differ in various points from other sects of Moslems, including Shiahs and they think themselves to have reached the esoteric section and they think that their community only will attain the goal of salvation and others will not. It is true that the said community was under the spiritual guidance until some sixty-five years back, but since then the matter has been changed and in the absence of any such spiritual guide, they stand side by side in rank to their fellow brethren of other religions.

While the other Mahomedans appear to believe that their religion is such that there is nothing worth keeping secret, and have therefore had all their

religious books printed and published, the Dawoodi Bohras have refrained from publishing on the plea that some of their religious books are not suitable for publishing for the good of the Mahomedans at large, and are chiefly suited for the adepts of their community.

In the absence of any true spiritual guide, the community was reduced from the status of religious people to that of only worldly men, and the members believed in and observed religion only for its name's sake. They were very backward in understanding the real beauty of the religion they embraced. They did not know what religion could do in the bettering of their physical bodies, their metaphysical ideas, the culture and development of the different organs or faculties of the mind and body, and the enlightenment of their souls.

Seeing the above described state of the community, the predecessor of H. M. Malak, who was a son of a Bohra merchant, by name Jeevabhai Hebatullabhai, dealing in oil, paints and varnishes in Bombay, out of Fort, severed his connection from the Dawoodi Bohra community and in the company of some well versed expert and far advanced superior beings who had made it their duty to look to the welfare and attainment of the faculties and development of the organs above described of the humanity at large, in order to render the evolution thorough, complete and perfect, took upon himself to impart to them a knowledge of religion from the year 1891.

He had received no scholastic education whatever, and he did not know even the Koran, Arabic, Persian, English, or any other language, simply knowing his mother tongue, Gujarati. But he was really an ideal man, adorned, endowed and blessed with natural and divine gifts, and when he commenced his work he showed all his qualifications, distinctions and capacities. He solved the most difficult questions in religion, philosophy, physi-

cal, mental and secular matters, industrial arts and sciences, and showed himself quite befitting the rank he claimed and the mission he had to fulfill. His disciples gained much by his instructions, much beyond their expectations, and though some of them have read and studied all the religious books of the Dawoodi Bohra Community, yet they never noticed any expert of his type, and this tends to show that he was quite up-to-date in all religious and secular matters, and he treated, described and discussed matters in such a way that every highly educated, scientific or religious person had to admit the truth, reasonableness and beauty of his tuition. The reformed ideas and the enlightenment of the community are all due to his teachings, and the community is deeply indebted to him, and will ever remain so.

The late Mr. Malak's plan was to form a society whose work should be to do good to the members, to their fellow brethren, and the persons who were likely to join the society. The members, who were only a handful in the beginning, were shown the necessity of such a society, and seeing the reasonableness of it, and believing it to be an act of real charity to support and help in every way those who are in the line of attaining such a noble aim as that of improving their souls and those of the future generations, they came forward to help their brethren with all their might and main, and though the members have since increased to some extent, yet the brotherly and sisterly love is the same, and everyone is helping the other to the best of his or her ability and power. Since the members were satisfied as to the good will and best motives and aim of their head, i. e., the founder of the society, they voluntarily come forward to give every help and assistance. They are not from one part of India only, but from several places and cities, such as Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad, Sidhpur, Malwa, Gujarat, Burhampur, and so on. Most of them were tradesmen doing a fair

business as shopkeepers and merchants. Some were in the service of another. In fact, they were not destitutes and helpless folks, but had sufficient means to maintain themselves. There are at present about 36 families, some having a small and some a large number of members. The society is not like other communities, but the inmates of Mehdi-bagh are all students developing themselves and pursuing religious studies, and the Institution is like a college. The women are all taught just like the men, and they are being brought to the equality of the men. They write and read essays, and they know how to sew and cook. They know how to do wool and silk knitting, also gold thread embroidery. They are taught to earn their own living by being industrious and making their lives easy and not burdensome. As to the men, they are taught all sorts of work, such as agriculture, shop-keeping, gardening, carpentry, etc., etc., and it is expected that on no account their lives may become burdensome to them, but they can help themselves and help others in times of need.

The Mehdi Bag Institution has a primary school for the children, the language at present taught being Gujarati, Urdu, and Arabic, and they are given tuition in such a way as to have a general summary of geography, grammar, arithmetic, reading, writing, etc., a practical general knowledge which will help them in their near future.

The Institution has a debating society in which men and women take part. The debates generally take place twice a month, and religious and moral subjects are discussed therein.

The Institution has also a Dispensary for the treatment of the inmates conducted by a graduate of the Bombay University, holding a diploma of L. M. & S. The Dispensary is a charitable one open for outsiders also, and is so popular that patients from far come for treatment, and at times and in case of emergency outsiders are treated as indoor patients. The daily average at-

tendance is not less than fifty.

In the year 1899 the President Founder died. It was then that the present Mr. H. M. Malak succeeded him by his nomination. It was not that he nominated him at the end of his lifetime, but he from the beginning made him known as the fit and qualified man to succeed him. Since he took the management of the Institution, he thought fit to make proper arrangements for the maintenance of the Institution, so he in his time increased the business which was commenced in the time of his predecessor, opened two other branch shops, one in Seetabuldi and the other in Sadar Bazar and a third one in Umrer, making the Itwari Shop as the Headquarters, all going on in the name of the Mehdi Bag shops.

The Society has from the year 1893 made its place of residence at Mehdi Bag, a special name being given to the enclosure, and the station of Mehdi Bag just close by is kindly named after it by the B. N. Railway authorities. There are at present sixty-seven men, forty-seven women, and fifty-seven children in the Institution. They are all fed, clothed from one place, and they all dine at one place, the women behind a partition. Early in the morning or after half-past seven in the evening, as the season permits and occasion suits, the members of the community and the young ones not below ten gather together in Masjid, to acquire the religious knowledge imparted by the late Mr. Malak in his life-time, and now by the present Mr. Malak, for about two hours. This knowledge is imparted, not by making them learn books, but in the form of an essence by verbal lectures and sermons, and the members are allowed to put any sort of questions and in any matters to satisfy their curiosity, zeal and requirements. They all listen and try to remember the same, while some take notes of what is said. This system is adopted to suit the aged people to understand matters with more simplicity and without going to

the trouble of learning different languages and going over book after book and making reference after reference, as the time for them for so doing has by far past and gone by. Not only Islam tenets and doctrines are taught to them, but a general idea of all the religions is given to them, as the President Founder and his successor most sincerely believe that the time has come when there should be one religion, and there will be one religion at no distant time.

Though the present Mr. Malak is not as young, and was not so young when he joined his predecessor, and when he assumed the charge, and though better educated than his predecessor, yet he has the same natural and divine gifts, and to them everything is revealed. They have thorough and true insight into all matters, and thereby prove that the nomination is not merely a nomination for name's sake, but according to the real qualifications as in the nominator. The members do not even feel that they have lost their President Founder, but they see him in his successor, and this proves before them the spiritual connection and guidance.

The present Mr. Malak was a son of a native Hakeem practicing in Bombay in the Fort Gunbava Lane, known by the name of Mujakhan Hakeem, most famous and popular amongst the Parsees and other brethren and he had good means to support his family. He was bereaved of the parental love and shelter in his young age of six years. He was educated in Bombay Fort Branch School and Elphinstone High School and at the age of about 21 he went to Aden and was in the Government service in the year 1878-79 and 1880, in the Government Treasury there. In addition to his duties in the Treasury, he was in the License-tax Department. He then came to Bombay, whence he went to Karauchee and Quetta for business pursuits, and then again returned and settled in Bombay. He was engaged in a merchant's office

doing the business of Commission Agent. He served there for about eight years. He then came in contact with his predecessor and those around him, and accepted their tenets and doctrines.

It was his predecessor who went to seek after him and not he who went seeking after the late Mr. Malak, and there is something in this assertion which can only be understood and grasped by those who are far advanced in grasping spiritual matters, and it is for these reasons that his predecessor nominated him from the beginning and at the end and for which the members of the Institution believe themselves to be really indebted to him.

The members of the Institution, though they have supported and are helping it, yet do not claim to be any co-sharer in the income and assets of the Institution. The whole belongs to the President himself and he is to make use of in the best way he likes, but the late as well as the present President did not hoard up and use the same for their own good and welfare, but spent and are spending it in maintaining the Institution, in supplying the wants of the members, keeping up the fame of the Institution and bringing it into prominence for the welfare of all concerned.

The Institution has not such a small number of members only but it has good many sympathizers in places abroad. These sympathizers and others of the Dawoodi Bohra Community and those who are seekers after truth will one day surely try to listen to the doctrines of the Institution and lend their ears, admit the truth of the same and join the Institution, though up to now and at present they are somewhat heedless and indifferent towards it. So that the up-keeping of the Institution and welfare thereof, means welfare and good of the would be members in future and therefore it becomes an admitted fact that the noble and philanthropic aim is attained in a better way and the purpose is served in this way

only and none else.

The Institution as it stands at present has no liabilities. The President has to superintend the management of the cultivation of some 50 acres in Nagpur and some 200 acres in Umrer, the

management of all the shops and the management of the Institution. The town of Umrer is in his Malguzari, a Tahsil town area about 2,200 acres, out of which 200 acres are in his Khood Kash Kari.

The Psychology Of Maine.

Having recently had an opportunity of going through a part of one of the glory for its Aroostook potatoes, which bring the highest market price.



HON. WILLIAM TITCOMB COBB, GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

most remarkable States in New England, namely Maine, it may not be out of place to give our readers a few facts concerning what is characteristic of this section of the country. Since our return it has seemed to us that every other person we have met has been to Maine, is going to Maine, or would like to go.

It is also rather remarkable that while Vermont gets the credit for producing celebrated horses and maple sugar, yet Maine comes in for some

The Maine apples are also celebrated in English markets as well as those of this side of the Atlantic; besides which Maine is noted for its pine-spruce, poplar forests, its trout fishing, and its hunting of moose.

Maine cannot boast of having raised a President of the United States, yet many distinguished men come from this locality. For instance: General Knox, Samuel Fessenden, John Neal, Neal Dow, John S. C. Abbott, H. W. Longfellow, Nathaniel P. Willis, Sergeant S.

Prentiss, James Alden, Charles F. Brown, William P. Fessenden, Hamlin Hamlin, James G. Blaine, Thomas B. Reed, and many others.

THE RE-ELECTED GOVERNOR.

The Governor, Hon. William Titcomb Cobb, is a man of no ordinary ability and standing. He possesses a well-balanced organization, is a man rightly suited to a northern State, a thinker of no mean capacity, an organizer of men, and an executive officer capable of seeing the needs of those who appeal to him on broad questions of finance and commerce.

He looks at things from a comprehensive point of view, and would have made a splendid Judge of the Supreme Court after the order of Judge Field and Justice Brewer. He is not a man to come to hasty conclusions, but is willing to weigh and consider all subjects of importance.

His head is high above the ears, and is also broad across the top. It has not a sugar-loaf appearance, nor is it narrow in the front; hence we may reasonably expect to find expressed in his character a humility of purpose, conscientious scruples, serenity of thought, eloquence as a pleader, and human nature which helps him to make the whole world akin.

Hon. William Titcomb Cobb was born in Rockland, Maine, July 23, 1857, the son of Francis and Martha (Chandler) Cobb. He graduated from the Rockland High School and from Bowdoin College. With the completion of his course at Bowdoin he went to Europe and studied law one year at the University of Leipzig and one year at the University of Berlin. He also made an extensive study of the German language, becoming a proficient reader and fluent speaker of it. He returned to America in the summer of 1879, and in the fall of that year entered the Harvard Law School, where he remained one year. Returning to Rockland he studied law in the office of Rice & Hall, and was admitted to the

Knox County Bar in 1881, but never entered upon the practice of his profession out of deference to the wishes of his father, and abandoned the legal profession in favor of the business pursuits which had made the name of Cobb famous throughout the State. He devoted his attention to the business of the firm of Cobb, Wight & Co., and the ship-building interests with which his father was connected until 1885, when he became a director of the Cobb Lime Co. He was elected president of this company in 1890. In 1889 the firm of Cobb, Butler & Co. was organized, and Mr. Cobb, with Hon. A. W. Butler, took up the management of the ship-building business which had been begun by Francis Cobb. His principal business interests at the present time are with the firms of Cobb, Wight & Co. and Cobb, Butler & Co.

His political experience, so far as office-holding goes, in part is service in the Rockland city government and in Governor Burleigh's council. He has been chairman of the Republican city and county committee, always an active worker and a most liberal contributor to the campaign fund. He is now serving his second term as Governor, having been recently re-elected.

SOME INTERESTING INDUSTRIES IN MAINE.

One of the most important industries in Maine is the manufacture of paper from wood gathered from the surrounding woodlands, and the printing of the United States postal cards by the Oxford Paper Company, which was founded in the year 1900, and began operations of pulp and paper making in the following year.

Fortunately the mill is located in a favorable spot at Rumford Falls, where it has every facility for carrying out its stupendous work. The mill has at all times found an ever ready sale for its ever increasing products, and is at the present time manufacturing and selling a larger amount of pulps, book paper and postal card paper than at any

other previous period of its history. Millions of cards made from the fibre of Maine's forest trees, at the rate of three and a half million per day, create an important industry for this section of Maine, for scores of skillful men and women pass in and out night and day through its portals of the mill.

THE POST CARD MILL.

The mill is located on the picturesque river Androscoggin, amid rugged



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE OXFORD PAPER MILL.

scenery, studded on the sides with the tall and stately silver birch, spruce and poplar trees, and here and there a delightful little valley or cove in which is located a stately residence or a country farmhouse.

As might be supposed, many strong barriers of masonry and concrete divert the rough current of the river from its original source, and turn or lead it into useful canals to the great water wheels beneath the mills.

Daniel MacMaster is the general manager of the Oxford Paper Mill, a bird's-eye view of which is given in this article.

The steam plant is of the most excellent and modern character. One cannot pass through the well-arranged room without pausing in admiration to examine the main boiler house containing thirteen water-tube boilers, each of five hundred horse power capacity, supplied by the Sterling Consolidated Boiler Company. These boilers are so fitted with traveling grate stockers, and the mechanical arrangements have been

perfected to such an extent that the coal receives no handling whatever on its way from the immense coal piles to the furnaces. The four Sterling steam boilers raise their steam from the wood room waste, and are connected with four more to the reclaiming furnaces in the Soda Pulp Mill.

THE WOOD ROOM.

It is interesting for an outsider to know that the wood preparing building is equipped with a plant that is capable of turning into chips, ready for the digestors, a hundred and seventy cords of spruce, and a hundred and seventy cords of poplar wood per day. From the wood room the chips are carried to the two Pulp Mills on belt conveyors elevated by high trestles, which conveyors deliver the chips direct into bins situated above the digestors. Although the Pulp Room, Chemical Room, and Finishing and Cutting Rooms are intensely interesting, yet in order to understand the refining processes of the whole work it is to our mind interesting to pause for many minutes in what is termed the Wood Room, where spruce logs and poplar bolts are first put into long troughs and driven along until they reach a saw that cuts them into two feet lengths. These are again



THE WOOD ROOM.

forced along by machinery to convenient places where they are clipped of their bark and crushed into chips, and forced along an incline channel until they reach the Chemical Room. Here the transformation from crude and

cumbersome wood to the convenient pulp begins to show itself.

These rooms, where we see the log in its natural state before it is converted into postal card stock, remind us of many minds that are in the same condition waiting to be transformed—waiting for some chemical process which will give a finished product by means of advice or suggestions through a practical phrenological examination of a person's capabilities.



THE PAPER ROOM.

It is interesting to note that while the spruce wood undergoes one process of chemical reduction, and becomes sulphite or spruce fibre, which gives strength to the finished product, the poplar wood is treated in quite another way, and produces soda or poplar fibre which gives the necessary softness. When these two are combined in their proper proportions, and receive an admixture of imported clay to act as sizing and keep the ink from spreading, and a certain amount of coloring matter to give the familiar post-card tone, the mass of pulp is ready for another process.

We then pass out of one series of buildings into another, though all are united by machinery and large pipes, until we pass into the Pulp Rooms, or more properly speaking, the Soda Pulp Mill and the Sulphite Pulp Mill, the latter having a capacity of about seventy-six tons of bleached air-dried pulp per twenty-four hours.

THE CHEMICAL ROOMS.

The Soda Pulp Mill in which poplar wood is almost exclusively used, is the largest of its kind in the world, and the production of dry bleached fibre amounts to about one hundred tons per day. The digestors in both pulp mills are among the largest of their respective kinds, and the chemical plants connected herewith are thoroughly modern and well equipped. In order to reach a stage where the pulp can be used as a necessary messenger of men's thoughts, it has to pass over and over scores of shining steam-heated rollers in the great paper making machines, but first upon an endless web of fabric before the pulp is trusted or strong enough to pass along by itself. In this room, which is spotlessly clean, the great paper making machines are run for a hundred and forty-four hours each week, to supply the stock from which the postal cards are made. Here it is attended by workmen toiling with bared arms and legs in an atmosphere of great heat and moisture.

Gradually we found that the pulp had been losing its moisture and attaining a firmness and consistency as it passed along over the rollers, until it came out at the far end of the huge machine a smooth, soft-tinted postal-card-board, ready to be cut the proper size and sent to the printing presses.

COUNTING THE POST CARDS.

From the making of simple paper we now watch the process of the converting of the same into postal cards, for here it is given the imprint which marks it as national property and is subjected to a strict accounting and official inspection. By this method of counting, the postal cards, as soon as printed, are placed in the same category as the currency of the United States, and thus a governmental inspector and his assistants are in constant attendance to see that every sheet of cardboard that finds its way from the great paper machine to the printing presses is accounted for. The rapidity with which this counting

is accomplished shows that it has been acquired by a great amount of training, dexterity and accuracy.

Proper dimensions to receive one hundred and twenty impressions upon its surface as it passes through the press are arranged for each cardboard sheet as it arrives at the press, and the average speed of the press is thirty sheets per minute. Thus each press prints more than two thousand dollars' worth of postals every hour.



DANIEL MACMASTER, OF RUMFORD FALLS.

The printed sheets are now piled high on waiting trucks to be carried to the far end of the room to where the slitting machine is located. This machine divides each sheet into ten strips, each strip as wide as a postal, and twelve times as long. The energies of the man who feeds it are taxed to the utmost, owing to the rapidity with which it works, and the attendants who take away the strips from the parallel troughs into which they fall are in as great a hurry to convey them to the cutting off machines as a New York conductor on a Broadway electric car is when he invites his passengers to "step lively."

The final count begins when each strip of twelve cards becomes separated by the cutting-off process into twelve individual cards. The girl who feeds the machine counts down one at a time twenty-five strips of twelve cards each, and the machine divides each strip into twelve separate cards and drops them into a series of twelve boxes. When the count of twenty-five strips has been taken each box contains twenty-five cards, or three hundred cards in all.

These, it was explained, are turned quickly over, disclosing twelve other boxes, and the counting of twenty-five more continues; while the three hundred cards in the twelve boxes turned over are banded in packages of twenty-five each by three girls at each machine, whose rapid fingers move with such remarkable swiftness that they are able to dispose of the lot neatly bound in paper straps with adhesive ends before the call comes for the feeder to turn the box again. All this is done quicker than one takes to explain it, for in twelve seconds the work is completed. Close by the binder stands a girl who puts twenty packs of five hundred cards into a pasteboard box bound with cloth strips, and these are passed quickly to the tables of the packers who enclose twenty of them, or ten thousand cards, in a wooden packing case. They are then ready for shipment.

The cards thus described are the ordinary one-cent postals, though two other kinds issued by the post-office department, and called the reply card, and the foreign postal-cards, are also made in the same mill.

Thus we see from beginning to end a gigantic industry, one which many people in the United States know nothing about, for many do not realize that post-cards are made from wood, while others are unaware that Rumford Falls is the center for such governmental work.

RUMFORD FALLS.

The town of Rumford Falls may not be found on some old maps, but it may

be accurately located on even a small map in the most northerly bend in the Androscoggin River, in Maine, or where the river, soon after re-entering the State and flowing east and north, suddenly turns south and east toward the Atlantic ocean. The source of the river is up at the national boundary line in the Rangeley Lakes and Magalloway River. The elevation of Rangeley Lakes is fifteen hundred feet above sea level. The Androscoggin River is the best-regulated large river anywhere. No other river has all the advantages it possesses. It furnishes more water power than any other river in New England, and Rumford Falls embraces all the advantages of such a river. For economic construction and use the water power of the river was divided into three falls. It was over these falls and down the river that we saw the logging system brought to its close for the season.

The town of Rumford was first incorporated in 1800, in honor of Count Rumford, who was a large owner in the town, and several of the descendants of Count Rumford are now residing there. It was not until 1892 that the first mill was built. The village of Rumford was all on paper, not a rod of streets, except a small piece of Prospect avenue, was then in existence. The nearest railroad station was Canton, twenty miles away. From ten public school children there are now eleven hundred. The first building, as well as the first mill, was begun in 1892, while the first dam was built in 1891. The population of the town at present is about nine thousand, of which thirty-three per cent. are foreigners. So quickly has been the growth of the town, the development of its streets, the importance of its stores, that one would not imagine that it was only a town of fifteen years old. The principal dry-goods store is owned by Everett K. Day, who was examined many years ago by Mr. Fowler, and who, after being publicly examined on the first evening of

Miss Fowler's lectures, gave a splendid testimony of the benefit Phrenology had been to him, and advised every parent to have his child's head examined by a competent Phrenologist. He thought the day would come when teachers would universally use the Science for the purpose of understanding the individual capacity of each child.

The principal Episcopal Church is called St. Barnabas, whose pastor is the Rev. Culbert McGay. He was likewise examined on the same evening as Mr. Day, and gave a similar corroboration of Phrenology. He said that he was examined by Miss Fowler eight years previously in New York City.

The principal dentist of the town, Stephen Taylor, who also submitted to a public examination, had been acquainted for many years with the subject, and considered it a useful science which would one day be used in many fields of business.

Rumford Falls is cosmopolitan in its population. There are citizens from Italy, Canada, Nova Scotia, Poland, New Brunswick, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Sweden, England and Scotland, many of the early settlers being the Scotch. These people represent a diversity of ideas, customs and habits; consequently the New England Puritan Sabbath and the Prohibition Laws do not appeal to them as strongly as to native born citizens.

Judge G. Willard Johnson, who kindly occupied the Chair at all of Miss Fowler's evening lectures at Rumford Falls, is also an earnest believer in Phrenology. He has a good practical intellect, and willingly talked about the Prohibition Laws of the State, and was also interested in the subjects of Miss Fowler's lectures.

"The Principles of Phrenology and What They Represent"; "The Head and Face"; "Endorsements of Phrenology" "The Psychology of Childhood, or The Training of Children"; "Health and Long Life"; "The Genius of Love, or The Ethics of Marriage"; "The Choice of Pursuits."

SOME CITIZENS OF RUMFORD FALLS.

Mr. F. F. Bartlett and Mrs. Helen L. Ames among other well-known persons in Rumford Falls were publicly examined.

Rumford Falls is growing very rapidly. It has a population of over eight thousand to-day, and the Continental Paper Bag Company has built its own boarding houses for its seven hundred men, women and boys. Thus they look after the real interests of their employees; the employers of the mills, we are told, deduct so much from the wages every week for the board of the workers in the mill.

Among the active citizens who have taken part in the building up of Rumford Falls is the Hon. Waldo Pettinger, the pioneer of Rumford Falls, Geo. W. Bisbee, President of the Rumford Falls Trust Company, Geo. A. and Mrs. Ames, proprietors of the Hotel Rum-

ford, both of whom are interested in the welfare of Rumford Falls, and nowhere in the neighborhood is one more comfortably located than under the management of Mr. Ames and his able wife.

Much might be said of Dixfield, where the useful little wooden tooth-picks which are found in all the hotels and restaurants of New York are made. There are also factories for the useful little spools used by companies like Clark's for silk and cotton.

Other very interesting places hemmed in by beautiful mountains and united by picturesque rivers, are Berry's Mills, Carthage, East Dixfield and Weld, where there is a beautiful pond seven miles in length. In Berry's Mills the name of the place was many times repeated by the persons who possessed the name, while Hanscom, Pettingill and Rolfe are also familiar names at Rumford Falls and Berry's Mills.

Comments.

Though the sky is dark and low'ring,
Soon the clouds will scattered be;
Each one has a silver lining,
Sunshine comes with life and glee.

Do not let us be discouraged
With the briars in the way;
But press onward to the blossoms,
Plucking garlands every day.

Each day is but a commencement
Of a journey through the wood.
Let us walk that ev'ry footstep
Takes us ever to the good.

R. L. BAKER.



Stensland's Character.

BY DR. J. M. FITZGERALD.

Phrenological Delineator.

Stensland has what we call a coarse-grained vital temperament, which is indicated by the extreme roundness of the face and head, the broad brow, the round nose, bulbous at the end, and the whole body, built on the round-and-smooth order. There is very little of the angular in the man's make-up.

The physical clearly predominates over the mental in this man. The animal propensities are marked—the appetites and passions.

He is a man of extreme friendliness and sociability. He is pliable, smooth and diplomatic.

This is all indicated by the predominance of the vital temperament.

He has a very strong language faculty. This is indicated by the protruding eyes.

He is very bland and conciliatory, convincing to those who put implicit trust in him. There is great will power and strength in the man as is indicated by the great breadth of the head in the region of the ears.

He has great executive and constructive ability. His hair stands on end, showing virility, pugnacity and determination to carry out to the limit anything that he undertakes.

INSTINCTS OF A GAMBLER IN WIDTH OF HIS HEAD.

The great fullness and width of side head just forward of the ears indicates

a great acquisitiveness.

With the low top head indicating a relatively weak moral and religious nature, the acquisitive and executive sense give him the spirit of a gambler in matters of finance.

If a man with the fullness of the head in the region of the ears had a high head like McKinley or Pope Leo to balance it, it would be quite a different thing.

The upper frontal top head, the seat of benevolence and kindness, is a minor quality when compared with the major faculty of acquisitiveness.

Sympathy for the distressed has no restraining influence on his desire for money and power.

The predominance of the selfish organ of his brain would cause him to look out for self first, friends second and patrons last.

The brain is notably developed just above the eyes, giving him a grasp of facts and details.

SELFISH DEVELOPMENT SHOWN BY THE BUMPS.

The brain in the upper part of the forehead, seat of the reasoning faculties, is defective when compared to the selfish development in the side head.

Therefore, he does what he desires without reasoning.*

*See Editorial column.

Quotations From "Self Culture."

BY THE REV JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE.

Page 100.

"Of all systematic divisions of human nature into faculties and powers, I think that of Phrenology, on the whole, the most convenient merely as the basis of self-examination. I think so for

several reasons; first, because it is founded on actual observations of life, and therefore is true in the main. I am not now speaking of Craniology or the shape of the head, but of Phren-

clogy, or the arrangement of human powers. I like it, though it does not give us the depths and heights of human nature. But it presents a good sketch for working purposes of the various powers of the working soul. It has nothing to say of the soul itself; it only speaks of its organs, its faculties, its tools. It has nothing to say of freedom; that is assumed, or not, as you will.

I recommend the phrenological arrangement of human powers simply as a convenient one in self-study. If a man wishes to know what he is fit for and capable of, this gives him a useful method of investigation. It divides, for example, all our powers into mental, moral and passional—intellect, morals and affections. To the intellectual region belong, first, the perceptive faculties, by which we take notice of outward objects; observe their form, size, weight and color. Then the reasoning powers, by which we compare

objects to see if they are like or unlike, if they are cause and effect, if they are congruous or incongruous.

Then there is the imagination, which makes a picture of the whole while examining the parts. Then, again, come the moral qualities—sympathy, reverence, firmness, conscience. Then follow the passional and energetic powers, which supply movement and force, as self-reliance, the desire of approbation, the desire for home, the love of family and friends, and passion for battling with difficulties, the passion for destroying evils, the passion for collecting property in all its forms, the desire of construction which is the basis of all art. Now, this may be, or may not be, the best classification of human powers; but it is at least a nearly exhaustive classification. Add, as the basis of it, the soul itself, and its freedom, which is the essence of the soul, and this classification shows well enough what our faculties and powers are."

A PHRENOLOGIST'S WILL.

BY GEORGE SAVORY.

My children, read this will and testament,

The best I can declare, perhaps my last:

No fortune have I won, beside good home,

Large family—health and education good—

But I bequeath to each and all full store

Of wealth, in wisdom worth far more than gold,

And costing me research of years—some gold,

As well as time, which might much gold have won:

A wisdom which I now divide for each—

Ah! no, best call it knowledge only now.

For you alone can make it worth these words,

By putting principles to daily use;
Since he alone is rich in wisdom who
Applies to life all knowledge he can gain.

First, know yourselves! Your heads I've measured well,

But what are charts that dust alone consult?

Review them oft with care till all the brain—

Each organ "weak" or "strong" in memory fixed—

Appeals each hour for culture or restraint,

And soul responding uses more or less
Each tool or "organ," wisely, thus the best

To balance up the whole, by making each	Such equipoise. No loss, no slight, no blow
Perform its service full and nothing more,	Can more than surface ripple. Such calm depths
Allowing none excess of action, time	Are little moved by superficial joys
Or voice in their full council which decides	Alone to rabble known—to those high- bred
Life's grander questions,—fixing "fate" alone!	As well who scorn this richest fount of truth
My will is made; what added words can help?	Heed that, religion, culture, love as- sured,
Heed that, your happiness is won, com- plete,	Sound mind in body sound are yours, and wealth
And unassailable, for naught disturbs	Sufficient unto all real need and use

Science of Health.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

BY E. P. MILLER, M. D.

HUMAN BLOOD.

It is an old adage that "the life of all flesh is the blood thereof." The first paragraph in Flint's Physiology is the following:

"With the progress of knowledge and the accumulation of facts in physiology, the importance of the blood in its relation to the phenomena of animal life becomes more and more thoroughly understood and appreciated. The blood is the most abundant and most highly organized of the fluids of the body, providing materials for the regeneration of all parts without exception—receiving the products of their waste and conveying them to the proper organs by which they are removed from the system. These processes require on the one hand constant regeneration of the nutritive constituents of the blood, and on the other, its constant purification by the removal of effete matters."

The constant supply of nutritive material requisite to keep the human body in repair is obtained from the food we eat, the liquids we drink, and the air we breathe; and it is only by keeping all parts in good working order that

we get rid of the waste and poisonous matters which are constantly being taken in, or are developed in the blood and tissues of the body. The question of pure food is, at the present time, receiving earnest attention and careful investigation in nearly all parts of the world, and no question is of greater importance to the human family.

ELEMENTS OF THE BLOOD.

The blood is composed of a clear fluid—the plasma or *liquor sanguinis*—holding in suspension three kinds of corpuscles or cells. (1.) Red corpuscles; (2) white corpuscles or leucocytes; (3) blood plates; all varying in size, shape and number. These three varieties of corpuscles can be seen only by the aid of a microscope, and they are each quite different in structure and function, as well as in number.

The red corpuscles are most numerous and have the most important function to perform. After the food is reduced to a liquid state, by the digestive fluids, the red corpuscles carry oxygen, from air in the lungs, to the various parts of the organism, and by this means the food elements are converted

into living tissue. They are the life sustainers, the health givers, and hence the perfect performance of their function is indispensable to the perpetuation and enjoyment of life.

The red corpuscles are smaller than the white, and as before stated, much more numerous. The function of the leucocytes or white corpuscles, seems to be to take care of the waste and putrid elements that get into the blood or tissues. They propagate in these elements, convert them into their own structure and then disappear. They have the power to go through the walls of the capillary blood vessels into the surrounding tissues, and then back into the blood again, and are carried by the blood to the different excretory organs to be expelled from the body. Getting rid of the debris, the waste and used up material of the body, is of almost as much importance in the preservation of health as is the supplying of nutrition to prolong life.

Blood plates are smaller than the red corpuscles, and like the white cells they have the power to pass out and in through the capillaries into other tissues. Their function is not well defined, but much like that of the leucocytes.

PLASMA OF THE BLOOD.

The Plasma of the blood, when free from the red corpuscles, is of a pale color, but contains, according to Flint, about 47 different chemical and nutritive substances. It is made up not only of the elements needed for the repair and preservation of the body, but also the waste and useless material that has to be eliminated through the excretory organs.

NUMBER OF BLOOD CORPUSCLES.

Within the last quarter of a century, microscopic and chemical tests of the blood have been made to ascertain the changes in the number and function of the corpuscles, in the different diseases to which the human family are subject. The number of corpuscles changes rapidly and widely at times, and under changes of conditions. The

average number of red corpuscles in a healthy man is usually about 5,000,000 per cubic millimeter. In a woman, about 4,500,000. The number varies with the age, constitution, nutrition and manner of life. A high altitude also increases their number. The oxygen in the air being lessened as we ascend, it requires more red corpuscles to obtain the supply of oxygen needed to sustain life. In some cases the number increases to 6, 7 or 8 millions to each cubic millimeter. A deficiency of red corpuscles and an increase of the white, indicates diseased conditions. Plenty of red blood indicates vigor and plenty of material for the removal of waste tissue and the preservation of health.

FUNCTION OF THE LEUCOCYTES.

The power of moving through the walls of blood capillaries into the surrounding tissues as well as to travel along the outer part of the blood vessels, is a normal function of the leucocytes. It is thought by some that they thus protect the body from disease-germs by destroying or ingesting them. When they do this they are called phagocytes which means, "to eat the cell." They might with propriety be called the scavengers of the body, for, as before stated, they propagate on the dead and putrid matter that is found both in the blood vessels and surrounding tissues.

THE NUMBER OF LEUCOCYTES.

There are four or five varieties of leucocytes and their number varies considerably, depending upon the amount of waste and putrid matter in the blood and tissues, most of which is taken into the system in foods and drinks. The average number in health is between 5,000 and 7,000 per cubic millimeter.

One variety of leucocyte is developed in the lymph glands and vessels. These are called lymphocytes, and of these there are several varieties. It would require volumes to consider all the varieties of pathological cells found in the body and which propagate rapidly when the materials for their increase are carried into the blood.

AUTO-INTOXICATION.

Scientists are now discovering that nearly all diseases are caused by auto-intoxication or self-poisoning. This results from the use of foods and drinks that cause fermentation and putrefaction in the stomach and intestines, and develops ptomaines, uric acid, leucocytes, lymphocytes, phagocytes, and other poisons, which become part of the blood and hence enter all the tissues of the body.

The yeast germ commonly used in bread-making is the original germ of fermentation and is of the same family as the putrefactive germs found in the flesh of dead animals. The yeast, or fermentative, germs propagate in starch and sugar in solution, also in other foods classed as carbo-hydrates. They are the source of much suffering from generating gas in the stomach and intestines. The putrefactive germ propagates in the protoids or nitrogenous foods, and in the albumen of the flesh of animals, and sometimes in vegetable protoids.

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF CORPUSCLES IN DISEASE.

Within the last ten years the microscope has disclosed the changes in number to which both the red and white corpuscles are subject in disease. It is found as a general rule that in nearly all forms of disease, either acute or chronic, there is a diminution in the number of red corpuscles and an increase in the white. It is also evident that the fatality in all forms of disease depends largely upon the extent of diminution of red corpuscles and the extent of increase of leucocytes or white corpuscles.

Thayer and Da Costa present a large series of cases of typhoid in which there was a progressive weekly loss of red cells from 100,000 to 500,000, and of 5 to 6 per cent. of hemoglobine which is a peculiar pigment that gives the red coloring of the blood. Thayer made 826 examinations: the first week the white cells averaged 6,422, and the number gradually decreased until the

tenth week, when they were only 5,000; such patients recover.

Physicians and chemists are now discovering that the disease germs of tuberculosis, typhoid fever and diphtheria, may be taken into the system from the milk of cows, and when there is a seed-bed in the blood and tissues where the germs can propagate they may destroy life.

Disease germs will not propagate in pure blood; but if there are fermentative or putrefactive elements in the blood and tissues they will develop rapidly. This is true of every variety of disease germ, and applies to every form of disease. Leucocytes are always present in pus and in all products of inflammation.

THE REMEDY.

PURE BLOOD. HOW TO BE OBTAINED.

By using only pure foods and drinks, by breathing freely of pure, fresh air and by cleansing the blood and tissues of all impurities that have accumulated within. The waste and putrid matters in the system must be stirred up from their hiding places and worked out through the excretory organs as rapidly as possible. These impurities are naturally carried out of the body through the alimentary canal, in feces—through the kidneys in urine—through the skin, in perspiration—through the lungs, by respiration, in carbon dioxide—by stupa from the bronchial tubes, and by mucus from the nasal passages—and it is far safer to secure the natural excretion of these organs than to resort to poisonous remedies which excite action to rid the system of the dangerous poisons which form a large portion of the drugs administered.

A copious application of warm water by enemas will generally remove the poisons that accumulate in the intestines, and produce no harmful effects; and by opening the pores of the skin, in which process baths of all kinds are beneficial, an amount of impurity is removed that will set all the organs to work doing their best to secure a healthful state of things.

As an eliminator of poisons the Electric Light Bath has no equal. All experimenters testify to the fact that sweating baths increase the red globules of the blood, and as the red globules increase the white diminish. The Electric Light Bath not only promotes copious sweating, but it has the effect and confers the benefit, of a real Sun-Bath.

Fasting for a few meals also increases the red corpuscles and diminishes the white. It stops the supply of elements on which the white cells propagate, and increases the supply of oxygen which is essential to the increase of red corpuscles.

On subsequent pages we show the superiority of bathing as an effective remedy for nearly all diseases to which mankind is subject.

FRUIT TO CURE DRUNKARDS.

What To Eat makes the following sweeping claim for fruit as a drink habit cure:

There is but one sure cure for the drinking disease or habit, and that is the simplest of all. The cure consists in eating fruits. That will cure the worst case of inebriacy that ever inflicted a person. It will entirely destroy the taste for intoxicants and will make the drunkard return to the thoughts and tastes of his childhood, when he loved the luxuries nature had provided for him and when his appetite had not become contaminated by false, cultivated tastes and attendant false desires and imaginary pleasures. No person ever saw a man or woman who liked fruit and who had an appetite for drink. No person ever saw a man or woman with an appetite for drink who liked fruit. The two tastes are at deadly enmity with each other, and there is no room for both of them in the same human constitution. The one will certainly destroy the other.

The only drawback seems to be that, if the drinker so abhors the fruit, can he be depended on to exercise his will power in overcoming the aversion, any more than he can be depended on to

quit the drinking without the fruit eating.

TUBERCULOSIS GERMS SHUN WALKERS.

Eat only when hungry. Eat no eggs, meat or milk. Live on oatmeal, bread and black coffee. Walk all of waking hours and sleep in the open air. Take no medicine or treatment and stay away from the hospitals.

This is the treatment for tuberculosis, prescribed by John Kraus, the consumptive tramp, who, after an 11,000-mile trans-continental jaunt, arrived in Detroit yesterday and is visiting friends here. Kraus was a Detroitier until seven years ago, when consumption forced him to flee the town and seek relief in the west. Even there his case was despaired of by leading physicians.

Finally Kraus started to walk and he has been walking ever since. He is a well man to-day and ascribes his present condition to the simple life.

WHAT ROBERT HUNTER SAYS.

Describing the slaughter-houses of Frankfort, Germany, Robert Hunter says: "Every portion of the buildings has concrete floors, which are washed down twice a day with hot and cold water. All the butchers' instruments are sterilized twice each day. The meat, after the animals are killed, is carefully hung up away from all contact. All the employes are wearing clean clothes, with spotless aprons."

Again is the thoroughness of the German held up to universal admiration.

SHOWERS OF ANTS.

NEUCHÂTEL, Sept. 30.—The villages round this town have just been visited by showers of ants to the consternation of the inhabitants, who consider the visitation as an evil omen.

The insects were in nearly all cases dead, and the incident is supposed to be due to swarms of ants coming out on a bright autumn day and dropping to the ground after the cold has nipped them.

DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD'S MIND SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPHS AT SUCCESSIVE AGES.



No. 659.—R. E. B., New Orleans, La.—The picture of this child shows her to be a little madam in her own right. She will know how to take the lead, give directions, control affairs, and make others stand round and do her bidding. She will not only be able to "boss the show" as they say, but she will be able to do so pleasantly and with so much interest that everyone will want to fall in with her ideas.

There is considerable talent or genius in this child's makeup and we hope she will be developed along the right lines. She is an ideal child, and will have many stories to tell her dolls and many ideas to follow out to the full extent of her imagination.

She is quite an ambitious little character, and will not want to fall below anyone who is working with her.

Her temper will be quick, and she may stamp her little foot with some impatience when she wants a thing very badly, but she will not hold her temper long, and the clouds will soon roll by, and the sun will shine again in her locality.

She is broad in the temples, and she should manifest a good deal of artistic talent and power to design and work from a pattern. In fact, she will combine colors successfully, and put material together with more than ordinary

skill, though it will be more on the side of ornamentation and design than on the side of drudgery and hard work.



No. 659.—R. E. B., NEW ORLEANS.

One might almost be forgiven for wishing that she might remain as she is, for

she is nearer the angelic stage now than she will ever be again, and one would like to see this element preserved all through life, not by a canning process, or in a stereotyped way, of course, but with added experience, culture and knowledge.

Her originality should be preserved and she should be educated as much along the lines of her individual temperament as possible. A peach cannot be made into a pear, or a pear into a plum. The peach has its peachy taste as well as the pear its flavor, and the plum its superb color; so each child should have his or her distinctive characteristics preserved and trained, and art and design are largely her prerogatives.

MAKING CHILDREN GOOD BY SURGERY.

A good deal has been said of late about correcting the mental defects of children by operating upon the brain of the so-called delinquents.

When asked the other day whether it were possible to change the character of incorrigible girls and boys by surgery, we remarked that if Phrenology is taken into account, or the Localization Principle is recognized, much good is likely to accrue by such treatment. But if a person simply wishes to increase his reputation by making experiments upon the head, without considering the location of certain mental elements of mind, serious mistakes will be made, we fear.

In the case of one experiment that was made by Dr. Ernest Laplace which was recently reported, the doctor, with several students, found traces of a very slight depression at one point in the boy's skull. The boy was, from all accounts, unmanageable, and rather gloried in his reputation, which was that of being the very worst in all the country round. A careful examination developed the fact that this mite of a boy once fell from a hayloft. After the discovery of the depression, his head was shaved close, and precise measurements

were made with delicate instruments, and the paper states that "the fact was established beyond all question that there was cause for an operation at the point of the skull described by phrenologists as the seat of Conscience. At this point Dr. Laplace inserted a trephine and made an incision about the size of a quarter through the boy's skull. He removed the 'slug' of bone, carefully dressed the resulting wound, and put the little fellow under the care of two special nurses. After two weeks' serious illness, he began to recover, and after a month in the children's ward of the hospital, where the operation was performed, he got up and walked about. Finally he returned home, and after five months of careful observation his parents reported the boy entirely cured of his evil propensities, and he is loved by all who formerly shunned and feared him. The pressure on his brain, resulting from the forgotten fall from the hayloft, made an involuntary criminal out of a boy who was born with every natural tendency to goodness."

THE BOY OF FOURTEEN.

The age of fourteen is a very critical one with boys, and is one that parents would do well to consider more than they do. We were much pleased the other day to hear a father say that he had been a reader of O. S. and L. N. Fowler's works for years, and had read parts to his fourteen-year-old boy which would help him to understand the changes that were taking place in his constitution, and his regulation of his little love affairs.

With the putting on of pants, a boy invariably thinks his way is best, his opinion is right, and his judgment is correct. A boy of fourteen changes in looks; he loses that taking and particularly pretty girlish, open, confiding look for one more of defiance and positiveness.

A boy of fourteen does not want to be advised, and he is inclined to think that everyone is finding fault with him.

A boy of fourteen likes to read works of adventure, and even has a passionate desire to read, read, read, at all times, and it is difficult to make him see the propriety of stopping when told not to read at meal times, or when going to bed.

A boy of fourteen thinks it is fine to use words that he hears other boys of his age use; all the slang terms, the contractions, the abbreviations, etc., come into use.

A boy of fourteen thinks he would like to try smoking, for others do, even if it is only corn silk dried. I never thought this possible until some boys suggested it to my boy, and he innocently tried it and thought it was harmless.

A boy of fourteen does not want to take more trouble than he needs to, and if you ask him to do an errand it is hard for him to lift his growing limbs to help you.

A boy of fourteen often wants to study only the subjects that interest him, as he is unconscious of the use that other studies are to him.

A boy of fourteen has a remarkable appetite. He can eat everything that is going, and is hungry even when he gets up from a meal.

The voice of the boy of fourteen takes on a deeper tone. In fact, from the light soprano voice we find it changing to the heavy guttural nasal degree. Choir boys who have charmed us by their beautiful soprano voices have now to wait for a period until the whole voice changes. Sometimes it will develop into a tenor; in other cases a baritone; and still again it will develop in other instances the solid base voice.

It is at this age that boys generally wake up to the fact that they have a sex nature, and in O. S. Fowler's "Science of Life," on page 892, par. 954, there is something that all mothers

would do well to read. We quote a portion of the paragraph as applicable to boys of fourteen:

"All the world acknowledges the magic power mothers wield over sons, yet none realize that it is conferred by this sexuo-maternal and filial sentiment, by her as a woman loving him as a man, and calling out his Love for her feminine qualities. And the more she feels all around and gathers up his masculine heartstrings, does her moulding power over him become absolute; follow him wherever he may wander, and last long after she and he too are in their graves—even forever.

Matrons, read over all thus far said about fathers and daughters, changing mother for father, and son for daughter, and learn from these principles how to comport yourselves towards your sons. This Love element is born as much in sons as in daughters, and requires exercise toward the female sex. Then what person is as appropriate as his mother. Her love for him is inexpressibly pure and deep. What true mother can depict its intensity? This being loved by her as a woman naturally calls out his love in response, which enhances his manliness of body, and of mind. No boy can become a fully-developed man without loving his mother, or some person who fills her place.*

Ye mature matrons, blessed with sons of different ages growing up to manhood, do you not exult in view of their developing manliness? and feel a love analogous to that toward their father, rising up and swelling within your maternal bosom? Besides loving them as your children, do you not also love them as persons, with a cast of love very different from that felt toward daughters? Men, young and old, do you feel no sentiment of Love toward your mother as a woman? and very different from that felt toward your father?

*See also "Talk with boys."

Childhood—A Poetic Delineation.

BY GEORGE W. NOLAND.

(From a Living Subject.)

Little child, what mystery hides within
your gleaming eyes?
Germs of future history, joy, or sorrow,
smiles or sighs—
Thoughts of evil or of good, little bud
of womanhood.

Deeper puzzle never man tried to
fathom or unfold;
We will find it if we can, 'neath your
hair's bright tangled gold—
By your forehead smooth and white,
where thy record Time must write.

Child of Impulse, thou art born con-
science's sting to keenly feel,
Mingled there as night and morn, heri-
tage of woe and weal;
Duty shunned shall cause thee pain—
duty done cheer thee again.

Loving heart and gen'rous hand shall
distinguish thee through all;
Hardships thou wilt well withstand.
tho' they shroud you like a pall.
Hope will live within your heart, while
you bravely do your part.

Intellect has set its seal, and has
marked you for its own,
Beauty will to you appeal, every phase
of beauty known;
Music, language, every art, will enrich,
refine your heart.

Dawning womanhood will bring much
of battle, much of strife,
Guard thy love, the heart's well-spring,
at this crisis of thy life—
Waste not all thy tenderness, for a look
and a caress.

Possibilities are thine, rarely that to
others given,
Which can make you half divine, lift
your heart to God and Heaven—
Strength and weakness both are there,
little maiden, so beware.

THE Phrenological Journal

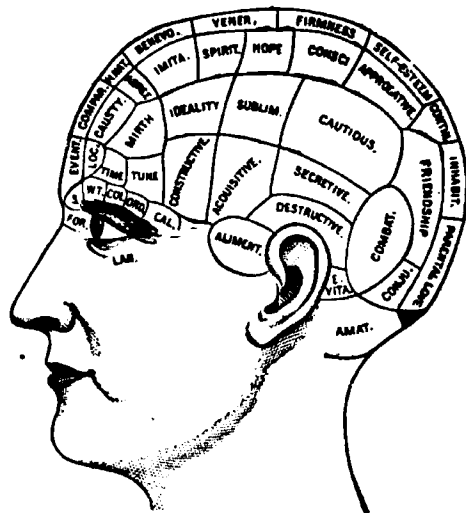
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

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Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, OCTOBER, 1906

"Life is short, art long, opportunity fleeting, experiment uncertain, and judgment difficult."—Hippocrates.

BANK PRESIDENTS SELECTED BY PHRENOLOGY.

The time is coming, in fact, is close upon us, when it will be decided in a scientific way who shall be our Bank Presidents. More than this, not only will a scientific survey or examination of the heads of those who preside over our leading Banks be made, but they will be expected to submit to a phrenological expert every few years, so that what changes take place in their character may be noted.

We are not always the men we were when we started out in life. Changes take place for better or worse, and it is our business to see that we are no worse than we were when we commenced our career; in fact, Phrenology points out what changes actually register themselves in our characters.

EX-MAYOR BELCHER.

We believe that if ex-Mayor Belcher, late of Paterson, who was so implicitly trusted by all classes of people, had been compelled to submit to a scientific examination of his head, his weakness could have been pointed out, and hundreds of persons could have been spared the ruin of their prospects. In-

stead of this, everyone believed him to be what he appeared to be on the surface. He was not thought to be such a fine artist in crime, and no one credited him with being able to take into his custody the funds of so many widows and small investors and pocket the money for his own purposes or for other investments. No one imagined that he would pay the interest on stocks, shares or securities which were not bona fide or legitimate, and pretend that he had invested the money. Yet such was undeniably the case, and his head must have shown his tendency of mind to embezzle.

While other people have their weakness, this was his, and he needed help to face his weakness just as a young child needs help to overcome a tendency to tell stories or steal money to buy candy.

MR. HIPPLE OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the new York *Tribune* of September 3d Mr. John H. Converse made the following statement in regard to Mr. Frank K. Hipple, of Philadelphia:

"Confidence and trust are the life of

business. In the case of the directors of the Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia, that confidence was reposed in its principal officer, President Hipple, and it would have seemed a short time ago as though such confidence might be placed in him as safely as in the President of any other financial institution in the city. This feeling of security on the part of the Board was only the reflection of the feeling of the entire community. Personally I had known him for many years, and, indeed, it was upon his urgent request that I entered the Board about eight years ago. I declined at first, but finally consented, mainly because of his urgency and my friendship for him.

"Knowing him as I did, I would believe implicitly any statement he might make concerning the affairs of the Company. It is, therefore, hardly surprising that the Directors accepted such statements when they were duly certified by another.

"When asked if it was not surprising that the President could have put through the Board statements of such a character that he could so long continue the deception, Mr. Converse said: 'I must confess that I am amazed that this could have been carried on under the eyes of the Board, but it was because of our unbounded confidence in Hipple.' Nevertheless, I believe it will be shown that Hipple's downfall did not begin many years ago, but within a comparatively recent period."

As the mind changes we believe that Phrenology will come to the aid and then be utilized very largely in the future in the selection of prominent, important officers, such as Bank Presidents, and others. The reason why we think so is because no other science can adequately explain how, directly or indirectly, a man's mind may be influenced, for while one person may have large Acquisitiveness and embezzle money for his own use, another may be led astray by an over development of Benevolence, which may lead him to lend large sums through having over

confidence in the honesty of another, and unless he has large Conscientiousness to balance his Benevolence, may actually do serious wrong simply by being led through the importunities of someone who has a stronger will.

In one of the Broadway banks some few years ago the President never allowed a young man to be employed there without first having his head examined by Fowler & Wells, to see whether he was suitable for the office.

PAUL O. STENSLAND.

In the case of Stensland, who embezzled large sums of money from the Milwaukee Avenue Bank, in Chicago, a most interesting test was submitted to Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald in the form of the exact contour of Stensland's hat, which was obtained from Martin Losby, of Losby Bros., Chicago, and who proved by his examination that even this formation of head indicated that his animal propensities, appetites and passions, largely overbalanced his moral qualities, and that he possessed the instincts of a gambler which, if the same had been pointed out years ago, would have saved untold trouble.

When Dr. Fitzgerald was told later that he had been reading Stensland's head he said, "I am not surprised. The outline I had before me was that of a man infinitely ambitious, infinitely determined, and infinitely unscrupulous. He could hardly fail to achieve prominence and then disaster. That oval line before me spelled a world of tragedy, effort, success, and then a fall."

This corresponds with what the hatter said concerning the same outline. "I have believed that Stensland was crooked for years and that he would in time loot the bank of which he was president," said Losby.

"If you knew this, why did you not tell it, and save the people a loss they cannot bear?" he was asked.

"I had no more evidence than this little piece of paper," the old hatter said. He showed the bit of paper almost the shape of an egg, which represented Stensland's cranium.

HEAD WITH MOST PECULIAR BULGE AT THE BACK.

"His head has a very peculiar shape," said Losby. "The bulge at the back is most unusual. I do not base my opinion of the man wholly on that, but it shows in a measure what he is. I have known Paul Stensland thirty years; in fact, I rented his storeroom from him in 1875, when he and Louis Burlesheimer moved their dry goods store to Center and Grand Avenues."

Dr. Fitzgerald's analysis, from the anonymous outline given him, showed that the subject had the following qualities: Keen observation; small tendency or power to reflect, shown in narrowness of frontal brain; few ideas and little power to idealize, or see beyond the present; excessive selfish propensities, shown by extraordinary bulge on the sides; remarkable social qualities, likely to make him succeed with others,—shown in the peculiar curve of the back or blunt end of the oval.

In general, a keen perceptive intellect, propelled onward by a fierce energy, social ability, an army of selfish desires, inability to raise his mind to higher things, and finally an almost total inability to ponder the consequences of his acts.

"That narrow forehead," the expert says, "is Paul O. Stensland's only apology.

"When he was a boy he must often have exclaimed: 'O, I didn't think!' when called to account for pushing too

sharply the pursuit of a pleasure."

His head, then, showed what in real life were the facts of the case, namely: (1) his fondness for spending his depositors' money on his friends; (2) using his depositors' money to gamble on the races; (3) forging notes to rob his depositors; (4) driving others to death and suicide by his crime. He is truly called the twentieth century incarnation of Jekyll-Hyde.

How, then, can Phrenology determine the reliability of a person who is to occupy the important positions of trust?

Phrenology can not only indicate whether there is a strong sense of honor and integrity, but also whether that person is liable to be influenced by his friends.

So great is the confidence placed in Bank Presidents that their word is taken for granted, and thus great responsibility rests upon these individuals. If all heads were alike, if there was no differentiation to be noticed in the head, we should find no panacea for this great and perplexing question of whom to select to fill the position of president of our large financial concerns.

We need not only men above reproach, but those who are not likely to yield to tempting circumstances and environments. Large Benevolence and Friendship, if not regulated by a moral sense, conscientious scruples, and well regulated will power, will be liable to play havoc with a person who intends to act uprightly.

American Institute Of Phrenology.

OPENING EXERCISES.

On Wednesday, September 5th, the Opening Exercises in connection with the above Institute were held in the Hall, when a large and influential audience assembled.

The speakers were particularly fortunate in the selection of their remarks, and everyone expressed himself

as pleased with the result of the meeting.

The Rev. Thomas Alexander Hyde, B. A., B. D. (Pres.), occupied the chair in his inimitable way, and after giving his own excellent address on "The Usefulness of Phrenology," he introduced the speakers and the pianist,

making appropriate remarks, and applying "pepper and salt," as he called it, to each speech. He paid a high tribute to the inspiration of music, and complimented the lady pianist for her excellent rendering of the numbers on the program.

The Hon. John S. Crosby gave a pleasing welcome to the students, in which he endorsed the principles of Phrenology, and spoke of the benefits that the subject had been to himself.

Mr. Allen S. Williams made an exceedingly interesting address on "The Chinese in America," and gave some statistics which were both startling and convincing concerning the yellow race in this part of the world, and predicted a future for the Chinese, which is to be brought about by the Chinese Reform League.

Further notes on his remarks will be given in a future number.

Miss J. A. Fowler (Vice-President) spoke on "The Endorsements of Phrenology." She referred to the recent endorsement given by Mr. Luther Burbank, how when a boy he went to Mr. Fowler and was told by him what faculties he must cultivate, and said he knew that Fowler was right and had the courage to admit it to himself. He began the most rigid course of self-discipline, and feels that whatever faults he has at present, that the ones that developed early in youth are not now among the number. She referred to Spurzheim and the benefit that he was to a young man in school who was considered the greatest blockhead because his Perspective faculties were small; but because his Reflective faculties were large Spurzheim said that when he began to exercise these faculties he would be one of the brightest boys in the school. This had given the boy great encouragement, and he had already begun to find the remarks were true.

She also believed that the time was coming when Phrenology would be used in the selection of Bank Presidents, and all persons in authority, and not only once, but that a re-examination

of their heads would prove what changes were taking place in their organizations.

Mr. M. H. Piercy (Sec.) spoke on the Institute and its power for good, its influence in the past, and the usefulness of it to students. He appealed to all present to help the diffusion of Phrenology, and assist those who were engaged in promulgating the subject.

Mr. Hyde created considerable good humor by his witty and appropriate allusion to the remarks that were made by each speaker, and closed the meeting by asking Miss Florence Genevieve Hassell to give them one more musical number.

Among those present were Dr. Davis and friends, Mr. Howard and friends, Miss Davidson, Miss Schrerder, Mrs. Griffiths and half a dozen friends, Miss Gunst, Mr. Malone and friend, Mr. Maugans, Mr. Stouffer, Mr. and Miss Dryer and friends, Mr. Logan, Dr. Pratt and daughter, Mr. Aellig, Mr. Savory, Miss Alberry, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Beckwith, and Mr. Singleton and friend.

Every seat was filled, and many were obliged to stand.

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The Fowler Institute will continue its meetings for students during the month. These meetings have proved very interesting as the members receive encouragement and each one stimulates a revival of his phrenological observations. Mr. D. T. Elliott is engaged in giving phrenological examinations during each day, holds classes each week for students of the Science, and gives lectures on the subject of Phrenology before literary societies in and around London. Phrenological and Health literature can be obtained of L. N. Fowler & Co., 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, or of the Fowler Institute, 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, England.

BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATE.

The first meeting of the above society, after the summer recess, was of a social character, on September 13. The program included several items of a phrenological character in addition to musical and other contributions. The Council has been busy arranging the winter's campaign, and special attention has been devoted to getting up an attractive program for the great Annual Congress of Phrenologists, to be held in London on Lord Mayor's Day, November 9th.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. Tope, of Bowerston, Ohio, is the editor of the *Phrenological Era*, and has done much in promulgating Phrenology in his State. He is an enthusiast on the subject.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, is continuing his professional work in Phrenology, and has just written up the character of Stensland.

Dr. Alexander is making a phrenological tour of Manitoba, where his lectures are well received.

Mr. Youngquist writes us that the uphill work of placing Phrenology on its proper basis in Sweden is now over. He deserves our best wishes.

Miss J. A. Fowler is now in New York City, where she can be consulted at the office of Fowler & Wells Co.

Mr. Allen Haddock is still in Portland, Oregon. He is not making any

personal appeals himself, but we take pleasure in doing so on his behalf, knowing that he has many friends in the country who will be pleased to contribute something toward the restoration of his home and business. The forty dollars that has been subscribed through the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL should be augmented from month to month. We are anxious to raise at least one hundred dollars for our venerable pioneer in the West, and we know we have only to mention this fact to receive the support of all our readers.

Mr. Owen Williams, Phrenologist and Lecturer, is agent for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and all of Fowler & Wells' publications. He is much respected wherever he goes, and has done excellent work at Atlantic City during the summer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The commencement exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology, will be held on Friday Evening, October 25th, at 8 o'clock. An interesting programme has been arranged.

The Winter and Spring Course of Lectures will include one by Mr. A. S. Williams on "The American Indian", on December 4th, illustrated; one by Mr. Robert L. Dunn on "Why Russia Lost", illustrated, in January; one by Mr. Bush, Chief Engineer of the Lackawanna Railroad on "Progress", February.

Answers To Correspondents.

C. H., Maine.—Our PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL contains a column for New Subscribers and we give to these a free delineation of a photo.

We are sorry to learn of the death of Miss Judkins of Berry's Mills. Her death must have come as a great shock to all the people who knew her and to live in an important store in the coun-

try is a more public life than living in a brown stone house on Fifth Avenue, New York. She was as thoughtful as she was kind and sympathetic.

C. Stern, Brooklyn.—As the physical causes are so united to the mental in giving beauty we do not like to separate them here. You know the difference between a fine and coarse Organization

do you not? The one has fine skin, hair and clearly cut features, and the other has irregular features, rough and ragged and unkempt hair, lips, nose

and ears. This is owing to Temperament, and Temperament is the expression of the internal arrangement of the mind, constitutional strength, etc.

Prize Offers and Awards.

The prize for the September Competition has been awarded to Mr. Frank Dippel of Philadelphia for his article on "What faculties are exercised in Scientific, Philosophic and Emotional Literature." He says among other things that a scientific writer requires large Human Nature with large perceptive faculties. A philosophic writer requires large Causality, Comparison, Sublimity, Hope and Conscientiousness. An emotional writer can be satisfied through his spiritual, æsthetic, frivolous, animal and domestic propensities.

The October Competition will be for an essay on Causality and its use among the Intellectual Faculties.

The subject for November is a Christmas story of about six hundred words, illustrating Phrenology.

The December Competition will be for a New Year's story or poem bearing on Phrenology.

The January number will be for the best article on the faculty of Philoprogenitiveness and the writer's ideas whether animals have a soul and live hereafter. The February Competition is for the best answer on the query, "Do stout men or tall ones make the best husbands."

All communications should be sent to the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL on or before the first of each month. Competitors should write on one side of the paper only and in black ink.

The prize winners will receive a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL or any one of the books mentioned in the April number on page 124.

New Subscribers.

No. 824.—J. W., Albion, N. Y.—This boy has generous impulses yet is stubborn when he gets his back up. Has very little reverence for parental advice or control, but is influenced by friends who are able to persuade him to do many things on the spur of the moment. He needs handling with gloves on, and through his love of nature rather than through his sense of obedience. He is just at an age when he is growing fast and will need special treatment at home and school. In a year or two he will grow out of some of his peculiarities which he shows so distinctly now, but you must have patience and go over line after line with him and talk to him as though he were

going to obey, not as though you thought he were going to disobey. He will learn more from nature than from books. The book knowledge will come after he has observed through his scientific faculties. His language seems large enough to express all his thoughts and he will entertain his friends.

No. 826.—O. S., Trenton, Texas.—You have a long expanse of head from the opening of the ear to the brow, which shows that you drive things tremendously hard even at the sacrifice of your own strength and health. You would never allow failure to daunt you if it came to you; it would only spur you on to do better things. You are wiry and tough and have shown un-

usual powers of endurance. It is quite easy for you to organize work, but you will take badly to work under another unless that one is very practical. You reason out things in a utilitarian way,

and should be excellent in engineering and also in athletic work. There is a great difference between yourself and friend.

By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them.

N. A. CLAPP, CLASS OF '98.

From my early childhood days I have been accused of being one of the doubting Thomases. I could never believe a statement that the truthfulness of which one could, on good grounds, question, on account of a lack of a good reasonable basis, and I have always entertained a sort of pity for some who are ever ready to stake everything on theories founded on the supernatural, that could not be proven in accordance with the laws of nature. It was this pre-inclination to study cause and effect that led me to investigate and pry into the science of Phrenology. I could see that the brain is the organ of the mind. I could see that there was a physical basis for mind, an instrument that had been developed according to the ancestral forces and surrounding influences of the individual. That the external looks, actions and general manifestations of real character were but a reflection of the internal feelings and emotions. In other words, the true character of a man can be known by his looks. And again if we know what the actions of an individual have been under untrammelled circumstances, we can tell how he or she looks.

A very good illustration of this theory came under my notice and time can never erase the feelings that came over me, when confronted with the living individual whose character and appearance verified the truthfulness of this theory. Some thirty years ago I had friends living in my native county in

the State of New York, who had employed a young physician whose actions in his profession had proven him a selfish, cruel and brutal individual, and the words of his mouth had shown that he believed that he had no superiors in his profession. To get an expression of regret for mistakes committed (he would never admit that he committed one) would be as much out of the question as to get an apology from a tiger that had gratified his desire for food by eating a helpless, innocent child. Some of the actions of this physician had brought out severe denunciations from not only the injured parties, but friends of the same, and there was such universal indignation expressed on the part of those who discussed his actions that I set about the task of picturing in my own mind the looks and appearance of the man who was in several ways such an abnormal human being.

Among the things that this individual had done that excited comment as well as condemnation were the following: Pronounced a friend incurably insane when it was soon discovered that the physical condition of the patient was largely due to the manner of treatment, and that one hundred dollars was awaiting to be handed over to the doctor as soon as that individual was committed to the asylum. In another instance he had made a wrong diagnosis of a case, kept up continuous treatment and ran up a large bill which he, under the law of the State, collected.

Another was to jeopardize the reputation of young women by his plan of treatment. This same physician joined the church, as Pope says, "stole the livery of heaven," and at the same time rode rough shod over the helpless victims who were so unfortunate as to appeal to him for medical aid in times of distress.

In my reveries as I built in my mind a picture of an individual who would commit such deeds were the following characteristics: A round, stout built man, round head, pug nose, black hair and eyes, a stout, broad chin, heavy jaws, head so erect that there was an inclination to lean backwards, a rather short step and a disdainful air as he moved along. The cranial developments as we estimated them were: Large Firmness, very large Self Esteem, moderate Approbativeness and Friendship, large Amativeness, Combativeness, Destructiveness, Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness very large. Perceptive group only full and the Moral Sentiments either small or dormant. Causality, Comparison, Human Nature, Agreeableness and Time only average, while Eventuality, Locality and Individuality would be large.

In my daily reveries and dreams by night, the individual of the make up described haunted me. I had become accustomed to the peculiar step, the self reliant and disdainful air and the general aggressive appearance.

Several years ago business called me to a city in the State of New York, some distance from the place where the incidents mentioned above occurred. I was walking on one of the main avenues from west to east. It was past noon and the sun was behind me. I saw at a short distance ahead of me the outline of a form exactly like the one that had haunted me. As he came near my heart beat rapidly and I said, "Is it he?" As we met I stepped di-

rectly in front of him and said, "Beg pardon, is this Dr. Blank?" The answer came suddenly in the affirmative. "Did you formerly live in —?" Again the sudden yes. "Then you are the man who treated So and So." The answer this time was not a yes, but "Who are you? Where are you from? What do you know?" came in quick succession. I promptly told my name and place of residence. A few words were exchanged in regard to the case in question and he promptly denied the main charge of cruelty and improper procedure in the case. Instead of continuing his course down the street he turned and went back the other way. During our conversation I eyed him closely, studying his character as rapidly as possible. His uneasiness was quite manifest, and as he raised his cap from his head, with the exception of the glasses that he wore before his black eyes, the picture that I had formed in my reveries was before me, full and complete. It was our first and only meeting. As he turned from me he reminded me of the characteristic of a tiger thwarted in his plans. The incessant gaze of a critical eye was too much for him. At the time I remarked that the true character can not be concealed, for "by their fruits ye shall know them."

Some two years since we were told that this doctor died suddenly. He had accumulated a considerable fortune, but had never raised himself in the estimation of many of his acquaintances. His animal propensities and selfish faculties so much overbalanced the intellectual and reflective faculties that his moral sentiments were held in abeyance. He filled the poet's description when he said:

One whom none could love, none could
thank,
Creation's blot, creation's blank.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The Phrenological Era, Bowerston, Ohio.—Gives a character sketch of some well-known person each month. It is edited by Mr. M. Tope.

The Character Builder, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Contains articles on Health, Phrenology, Social Purity, and is published by Mr. J. T. Miller.

Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich.—Always contains some items of interest on Health. It is edited by Dr. Kellogg.

Physical Culture, New York City.—Contains an article on "Ideal Babyhood," by Marguerite MacFadden, and another on "Rowing for the Average Individual," by W. H. Burlingame, finely illustrated.

The American Medical Journal, St. Louis, Mo.—Contains an article on "How I Treat Rheumatism," by Percy M. Templeton, M. D., which appears to us to be a practical treatise on the subject. Another article is on "Operations on the Brain," by E. Younkin, M. D., of Villa Ridge, Mo.

Naturopathy, and Herald of Health, New York City.—Edited by Benedict Lust.—The subject of "The Necessity of Child Culture" is very finely written up by Russell D. Chase. Another article is on "Mind and Nature; The Psychological Aspects of the Return to Nature," by H. Spencer Lewis. This is an important subject, and it is dealt with in a practical manner. "The Vicious Vegetarian" is another exhaustive article by Edward Earle Purrington.

The Review of Reviews, New York City.—Is a magazine of general interest. It contains a resume of all the other magazines published, and consequently is of not a little interest to persons who have but little time at their disposal.

The Delineator, New York City.—Is of interest to young and old, and persons can gather many items of interest outside the realm of fashion.

Our Dumb Animals, Boston, Mass.—Contains an article on "Mr. and Mrs. George Thorndyke Angell," illustrated with their portraits and the birthplace of Mr. Angell, in Southbridge, Mass. On the first page is a fine picture of a guide's camp in the Adirondacks, which shows the rural life of his neighborhood. A portrait of the Baroness Bur-

dett-Countts is given, and a short account of how she spent her ninety-second birthday. The King of England said of her: "After my mother she is the most remarkable woman in England. She is still the most philanthropic woman in the world, and at ninety-two gives all her charities her personal attention. Her activity is the wonder of everyone who knows her. She still takes long drives every day. She enjoys the friendship of half the celebrities in Europe."

The New Voice, Chicago, Ill.—This paper is edited by John D. Woolley, and contains an article on "A Study of License Politics in Chicago," among many other interesting articles.

The Phrenological Era, Bowerston, O.—M. Tope, editor and publisher, is being much improved in style and artistic neatness. A few of the subjects treated in the September number are: "Christ and His Disciples," "The Universality of Life," "Brains and Business," "Mental Dessert," etc. It is the aim of the editor to make its subject-matter very practical for the common people, and the hints from a scientific standpoint on health, education and social matters are well worth the price for a year, which is 40 cents.

The Medical Times.—Contains much of interest for the layman as well as the professional man.

Publishers Department.

ACKNOWLEDGED WITH THANKS.

During the past month we have received an excellent map from the Western Newspaper Union proprietors, New York, showing at a glance the territory covered and the location of the 4,600 family weeklies of the Kellogg and Western lists. The map is studded with red stars, and serves as a fine object lesson of the work that is being carried on by the W. N. U. We believe the time will come when the same stars will be used to denote capable Phrenologists in all parts of the country.

The entertainment and instruction offered to the members and friends of the Institute on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, will be better than original—it will be aboriginal. We are to have a lecture by Mr. Allen Samuel Williams, who has been a welcome visitor among various tribes of American Indians, upon "Indians in New York City." The almost unknown colony of aborigines hidden in the metropolis will be described and their personalities, tribal

dress, work, religious rites and sports will be portrayed with original stereopticon views. Red Eagle, a distinguished Iroquois, with his squaw and pappoose, will be present in native dress and Red Eagle, who is doing a worthy work in preserving the tribal poetry and music of the aboriginal Americans, will sing the songs of his people. Incidentally there will be an exposition of the value of illustrated education.

"Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting" is the subject of a book just translated from the German by its author, Magdalene Kintzel Thumm. If you want to know the character of a person by his handwriting, read this book. The author even goes farther, and suggests that a diagnosis of the physical condition can be determined by one's handwriting. \$2 net.

Comparative Physiognomy; or, Resemblances between Man and Animals. By James W. Redfield, M.D. 334 pages. Illustrated with 330 engravings. New edition. Price, cloth, \$2.00. This is a

standard work, and carries the subject of Physiognomy into the field of similarity between men and animals. It points out the resemblances of human beings to beasts and birds, and of the people of various nations to certain animals, the points being made subjects of illustration.

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The Mother's Hygienic Handbook. For the Normal Development and Training of Women and Children, and the Treatment of their Diseases with Hygienic Agencies. By R. T. Trall, M.D. 186 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

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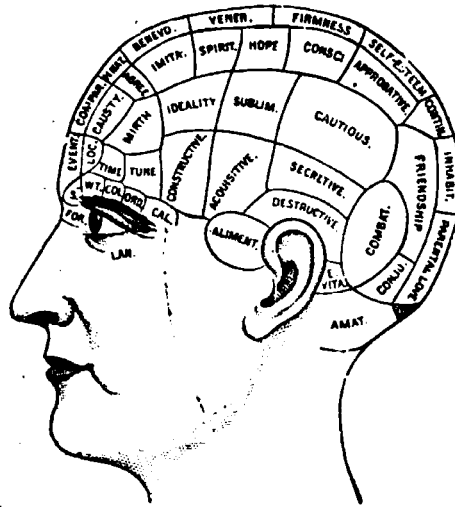


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1838

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NOVEMBER, 1906

[WHOLE NO. 814

The Psychology Of Boston and Some Of Her People.

In passing through Boston on our way from 'Maine to New York, we had the rare opportunity of standing in the illustrious edifice, Trinity Church. We recalled a former occasion when we heard Phillips Brooks preach a sermon of great power there.

With the mention of Trinity Church comes naturally thoughts of him who so long and so nobly led its people, the great Phillips Brooks.

Not to Trinity alone, however, or to the Episcopal Church did this man belong. He in truth was a priest of the



TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON.

people, ministering to one and all. It is said that there are institutions belonging to a whole community, so there are men who belong to the world. Phillips Brooks was one of these men. He was physically, intellectually and spiritually a giant among men, too large to cramp himself within circumscribed boundaries, but was concerned for the welfare of all.

The beloved Phillips Brooks possessed a remarkably fine combination of temperaments; hence the spiritual, intellectual, social and religious atmosphere that emanated from his teachings through his personality.

There may be a coincidence in the fact that earlier in the history of Boston is the name of Horace Mann, which has been perpetuated through one of Boston's educational institutions, and who provided for the peculiar needs of the deaf and dumb of his community, facilities that have long survived him—facilities that have opened to lives otherwise lived in saddest isolation, the companionship of the world. One single utterance of Horace Mann serves to give us of a later generation a slight conception of the man's splendid make-up. Abandoning his law practice that



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Which contains a fine collection of Phrenological Books, including the *Phrenological Journal* from its inception.

He was a true leader of men, and in many ways a typical product of local conditions, says Dr. Howe. He could bring to the local life an influence which greatly broadened its limits. The triangle in front of Trinity Church is the site which has been selected for the statue of this great man, which St. Gaudens is at work upon, and which will be a tribute of the people.

he might the better serve the interests of the State Board of Education, of which he was holding the secretaryship, Mann met with criticism on many sides; to the remonstrances of friends, however, he made but one reply: "The interests of a client are small compared with the interests of the next generation. Let the next generation, then, be my client."

What Horace Mann did (and does) for Education, for Phrenology and for the deaf and dumb, Samuel Gridley Howe, the honored husband of Julia Ward Howe, did (and does) for Boston's unseeing sons and daughters. The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind is indeed an imposing monument to a great life, whose memory is illumined by this noble memorial, hardly less than were darkened lives illumined by the man who called it into being. Most decidedly do we recall with esteem the work of this great man, and is it a coincidence that Boston has now a second teacher of this name—the Rev. Alexander A. C. Mann.



Dr. Mann, as a worthy successor of Phillips Brooks, will prove himself possessed of that rare power which has made him wise in using all available helpers in his Christ Church ministry in East Orange. It was at this period that we had the pleasure of examining his head, and that of his assistant, and lady choralists.

The Rev. Alexander Mann has a distinct personality, which gives him great intellectual vigor.

He is just in his prime, and is particularly well fitted for the responsibilities of a large church with many branches of ecclesiastical work.

With his working organization he cannot fail to show out his genuine self-sacrificing character. A minister with a purely Mental Temperament would prove mainly of theoretical value to a church; one with a Motive Temperament would be active in parish work; but a Vital-Mental Temperament fits a man for all the various duties to which a pastor may be called.

His Vital Temperament tends to make him an optimist, and his earnest nature inspires and encourages all classes of people. His exuberance of health and expressive voice are aids towards helping everyone coming within a radius of his ministry; while his handshake is magnetic and more cementing than a long sermon.

Being never afraid of work, he is able to set a fine example of self-denial to others and his devotion to the practical side of his ministry has won for him the admiration of rich and poor. If he had only apportioned out his work, instead of taking a live interest in it, he would never have achieved so much for his parish, but because he attended all the philanthropic, religious, educational and social societies himself, he was fitting himself better than he knew for duties of greater magnitude elsewhere.

So much for his executive nature; the intellectual and religious do not come one whit behind, as his forehead and height of head indicate. His brow is a massive and scholarly one, though not to the extent of neglecting the practical, for every phase of his character pivots around that point. "How can I make use of this to the Master's service?" has been his constant idea. It has been truly said of him that the strength of his pulpit work lies in its constructive elements. He has the insight to grasp truth in its deeper manifestations, so essentially one for all time, and the courage to retain his hold of the old dogmas which he has vitalized with characteristic adaptiveness and enthusiasm until the old formulas claim

the obedience and acceptance of the men and women of a new age.

He has, by basing his preaching on the deep and universal essentials of the Christian faith, and their appeal to human need, happily retained a certain vitality of impression incident to the evangelical preaching of an earlier day, while bringing his hearers to a

Yet the preaching of the new rector is wonderfully in accord with that of Dr. Brooks, constructive in its tendencies, and uniting something of the tenderness and spirituality of the old evangelical message with that breadth of thought which enlarges to meet changing mental habitudes and conditions, and that directness of application which



Rev. ALEXANDER A. C. MANN.

broad, intellectual ground maintained through a thorough knowledge of and participation in the critical and inspirational forces of his time. He stands firmly and constructively upon the theological standards of his Church, both as to order and doctrine.

Dr. Mann does not intend to fill the place of Phillips Brooks; he will be always his own man in his own place.

makes truth effective in character and action.

We are glad to learn that the warmth of the welcome he has received from the vestry and people of Trinity is assurance that his congregation appreciates to the full the coming of a rector competent to maintain the best traditions of the old Church.

J. A. FOWLER.

THE HARVARD MEDICAL MUSEUM.

Another interesting trip we took was to the Harvard Medical Museum, the specimens of which have now been removed to their new and elaborate quarters.

In the Museum we saw the celebrated skull of Phineas P. Gage, known as the "Crowbar Skull." The crowbar lies just in front of the skull, and is forty-three inches long.

In the same collection is the skull of Dr. Spurzheim, co-worker with Dr. Gall, whose skull, of course, is very interesting to all students of Phrenology, and whose measurements we propose to give in some future number.

In looking over the "Official Guide to Harvard University," we found an erroneous statement made concerning Phineas Gage. The Secretary of the American Institute of Phrenology sent a letter, also signed by the President, which ran as follows:

MAY 1, 1906.

MR. WILLIAM GARROTT BROWN, A.M.,
Deputy Keeper of the University
Records, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir.—We write to ask if you will kindly make a correction in the next edition of the "Official Guide to Harvard University," believing, as we do, that you wish the Guide to be authentic and reliable in every respect. On page 108, however, there appears a statement with regard to Phineas P. Gage, and on the 7th line from the bottom of said page the words stand: "He recovered and lived for thirteen years with no impairment of his faculties." This would lead the reader to suppose that the young man received no permanent injury to his brain.

Enclosed we wish to refer you to the statements of Professor Bowditch of Harvard, Dr. Barlow, who published the account, and Dr. Harlow, under whose care Mr. Gage came immediately after the accident, and through whose interest in the man till death we owe

the preservation of his skull. You will soon see by reading the enclosed account that the statement made in the Official Guide is misleading to the public, and in justice to science we think you will be willing to make this correction at your earliest opportunity. We shall be glad to hear from you to this effect.

We remain, yours very truly,

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Mr. Brown replied:

Gentlemen.—I have your note and the accompanying papers. As I am no longer at Cambridge, or connected with the University, I am referring the matter to the University's Publication Agent, Mr. J. Bertram Williams, who will, no doubt, make the desired correction if a new edition is published. I take it, the only change needed is to strike out the words "with no impairment of his faculties."

My recollection is that the statement as it stands came to me from the Curator of the Museum, or some other person connected with it, as I did not, in preparing the Guide, attempt to do more than edit the information concerning scientific departments.

Very truly yours,

W. G. BROWN.

The following statement is the one made in The Official Guide to Harvard University:

"There are many rare skulls of different races and rare and unique specimens. Among the latter is the celebrated 'crowbar' skull. This came from a man who, while tamping a blast, received the accidental discharge of an iron bar, which passed completely through his head, destroying a portion of the left frontal lobe of the brain. He recovered and lived for thirteen years with no impairment of his faculties."

Let us compare the above with the statements of Professor Bowditch, of Harvard, Dr. Bigelow (who published the account) and Dr. Harlow, under whose care he came immediately after

the accident, and through whose interest in the man till death we owe the preservation of this unique specimen. Dr. Bowditch says: "The subject of the lesion was a young man (Phineas P. Gage, age 25). While he was engaged in turning a blasting charge in a rock with a pointed iron bar 3 feet 7 inches in length, 1 1-4 inches in diameter, and weighing 13 1-4 pounds, the charge suddenly exploded. The iron bar propelled with its pointed end first, entered at the left angle of the patient's jaw and passed clear through the head near the sagittal suture in the frontal region, and was picked up at some distance covered with 'blood and brains.' The patient was for the moment stunned, but within an hour after the accident he was able to walk up a long flight of stairs and gave the surgeon an intelligible account of the injury he had sustained. His life was naturally for a long time despaired of; but he ultimately recovered and lived twelve and a half years afterwards. He then died (of epileptic convulsions) at a distance from medical supervision, and no post-mortem examination of the brain was made. But through the exertions of Dr. Harlow the skull was exhumed and preserved. Upon this the exact seat of the lesion can be determined."

Dr. Bigelow, who examined Gage two years after the accident, states that "a piece of the cranium about the size of the palm of the hand, its posterior border lying near the coronal suture, its anterior edge low on the forehead and raised upon the latter as a hinge to allow the egress of the bar, still remains raised and prominent."

Dr. Harlow's account is as follows, and is even quoted in Dr. Ferrier's work on "Cerebral Diseases," page 30, when he says, "There are multitudes of cases on record in which these regions have been the seat of extensive disease on one or both sides, with a like negative result as regards sensation or motion, and recovery has taken place after the most frightful laceration and loss of

substance." Dr. Ferrier gives as one of the most remarkable of these, that known as the American Crowbar Case, and says: "As this case, in addition to its importance otherwise, has lately been appealed to by Dr. Dupuy as showing that lesions of the so-called motor region may occur without paralysis, I have thought it necessary to obtain exact particulars in reference to it. "And," continues Dr. Ferrier, "I am enabled by the kindness of my friend, Professor Bowditch, of Harvard, to place before you a photographic delineation of the skull in this case. The skull is preserved in the Medical Museum of Harvard University, and there is no doubt about its authenticity." Dr. Ferrier continues to quote what Dr. Harlow says of the mental condition of Gage. "His contractors, who regarded him as the most efficient and capable foreman in their employ previous to his injury, considered the change in his mind so marked that they could not give him his place again. The equilibrium or balance, so to speak, between his intellectual faculties and animal propensities seems to have been destroyed. He is fitful, irrelevant, indulging at times in the grossest profanity (which was not previously his custom), manifesting but little deference for his fellows, impatient of restraint or advice when it conflicts with his desires; at times pertinaciously obstinate, capricious, vacillating, devising many plans of future operations which are no sooner arranged than they are abandoned in turn for others appearing more feasible. A child, in his intellectual capacity and manifestations, he has the animal passions of a strong man."

Previous to his injury, though untrained in the schools, he possessed a well-balanced mind, and was looked upon by those who knew him as a shrewd, smart business man, very energetic and persistent in executing all his plans of operation. In this regard, his mind was radically changed, so decidedly that his friends and acquaintances said he was no longer Gage.

The Psychology Of Maine.

Continued From Page 324

An account of Rumford Falls would be incomplete if we failed to mention the Continental Paper Bag Company which is a great and growing industry with a capacity for producing nearly twenty million bags per day.

The International Paper Company's plant is also another very important mill, where seven hundred hands are employed, the annual payroll amounting to five hundred thousand dollars. This was the first paper mill at Rumford Falls. The first paper bags were made by hand, but as this is an age of machinery they were soon superseded by the modern product. When the grocer puts up an order of groceries in the handy paper bag, and the housewife receives her goods in the best possible condition, neither stop to think of the hundreds of busy workmen and acres of floorage, the great machines working automatically, and as it almost seems intelligently, and the varied interests widespread and important required to make the paper bag of to-day.

To go further back to the beginning, one has to think of the men in the forests as well as the men in the mills, of the freight hands of the railroad, and of the great manufactories of machinery turning out machines capable of multiplying the work of one man until he becomes himself a host and an important factor in the industrial world.

TWENTY MILLION PAPER BAGS EVERY TEN HOURS.

The Continental Paper Bag Company has a capacity for making seventeen to twenty million paper bags every ten hours, and the Company consumes approximately a hundred and twenty tons of paper a day. Not only do they make bags, but they do all the printing of names and advertising of different firms on the bags.

This could not be well attended to in an ordinary printing office, and so the demand led to the supply. Special machinery had to be ordered, and in some cases invented, and presses built for the lines of work suddenly required, and to-day the printing department of the big plant at Rumford Falls is one of the most complete of its kind in the country, if not in the world, and is in many respects a leader. Over a hundred persons are employed in the printing department alone.

THE ENVELOPE FACTORY.

It would at first hardly seem possible that there should be a demand for the little merchandise envelopes in which are wrapped gloves and the little things women buy at stores large enough to require an entire factory for their manufacture. But the envelope factory, a part of the plant of the Continental Paper Bag Company, is an evidence that such is the fact.

HANDICAPPED.—“Can’t you find any work at all?” asked the kind lady of Frayed Franklin.

“Plenty, mum. But everybody wants

references from me last employer.”

“Can’t you get them?”

“No, mum. He’s been dead 28 years.”—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

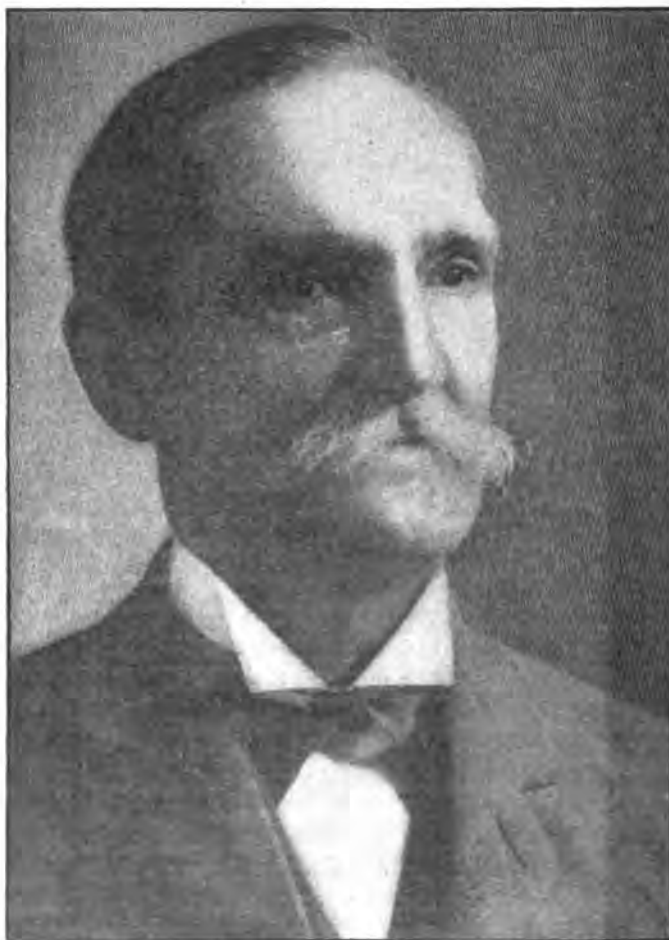
In The Public Eye.

EX-PRESIDENT TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA AND SECRETARY WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Had not the revolutionary spirit broken out in Cuba, we should probably have had no opportunity of uniting the name of Secretary William H.

recognize the necessity of some settlement of grievances.

President Palma could not carry on the government as a purely personal



EX-PRESIDENT THOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.

Taft with the government of Cuba. But, as the discontented party, or the opponents of the Palma government, grew more assertive, and the insurrectionary spirit gathered force, it became necessary for President Roosevelt to

enterprise, and unquestionably he relied too much upon a general recognition of his honesty and good intentions, and was probably over-confident as respects the self-acting character of the Platt administration.

In our treaty with Spain we had assumed obligations, and it was needful that we should continue to hold ourselves responsible for such maintenance of government and order in Cuba as would save from harm the personal and property rights of foreign citizens. A further condition of our withdrawal was the adoption by the Cubans of a constitution to which our government could give its approval.

as the Platt Amendment on account of the association with it of the late Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, who was chairman of the Senate Committee on Cuban Relations.

President Palma is an honest and gentle idealist, with broad intelligence and high probity, of retiring manners and diminutive physique. He was a staunch friend of General Maximo Gomez, and esteemed and trusted by the



SECRETARY WM. H. TAFT.

Photo. By Prince, Washington.

Mr. Root, who was practically the arbitrator of the affair, secured the addition to the Cuban Constitution of the significant parts of the Treaty between the United States and Cuba. This part of the Cuban Constitution was known

government of the United States. He served through the first term of his office, and had entered upon the first year of his second term.

Considerable contrast is observable between the late President Palma and

Secretary William H. Taft. The former is well meaning, honest, upright and trustful, as well as possessed of good observing powers. Where he showed his weakness in his administration of Cuba was in his lack of diplomacy. If all men were as honest as Tomas Estrada Palma, then he would have found very little difficulty in keeping control of the Cuban Republic. But as a large class of people are differently constituted from the ex-President, it became necessary to place someone in his position, even for a temporary period, who could deal with matters in a drastic, positive and parliamentary way.

SECRETARY WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The portrait of this gentleman shows him to be a man of marked ability, a born organizer, and one to properly understand the various dispositions of all classes of men. For this reason, he was sent out to the Philippines, and has been identified with the United States' Government as Secretary of State.

He is capable of shouldering responsibilities, figuratively and practically speaking. He is a large man, and also

a large, brainy man. He is a broad-chested man, and consequently is able to generate a large amount of vitality and arterialize his blood.

His digestive apparatus is in excellent condition; consequently he assimilates his food, and it nourishes his system.

He is amply developed in brain around the base, where he manufactures his energy, force, pluck and spirit. He is not slow to act, but prompt and spontaneous in looking into things, and has a ready grasp of mind to predict and watch coincidences. He is not one who will fool away opportunities, or trifle with circumstances, and possesses a very practical way of reducing his knowledge to a working basis.

He has enormous executive ability, and this he uses to advantage. He is one of the most useful and important men in the public eye. He is a gentleman of high character, of fine conscience, with a rare knowledge of public affairs, and ability to grapple with emergencies.

BY THE EDITOR.

The Influence Of Will On Character.

BY GEORGE W. MARKLEY.

It is an established fact in mental science that the Will is, on the whole, more of the nature of a general power of the mind than it is a single mental faculty. Again, that a strong willed person is in possession of a strongly developed organ of Firmness, and acting along with, or in conjunction with other organs of the brain, and faculties of the mind, confers on the person what is sometimes spoken of as: A Strong Individuality, meaning a strong character. A strong character is never accompanied with a small or weak degree of the organ of Firmness. Neither is a weak or vacillating character possessed of a strong development of the

organ of Firmness. Hence we are per force of the argument compelled to conclude that a strong degree of Firmness means a strong Will Power, and small or weak development of Firmness a weak Will Power.

The power and influence of a strong Will, for weal or woe, to the boy or girl—man or woman, in so far as to success and happiness being his or her inheritance, is or should be, one of the greatest in personal interests to the individual, and of the most momentous concern, at the beginning of the voyage of life, so that he may be capable, or at least, the better qualified for directing his efforts through life along the lines

of least resistance.

Strange as it appears to the casual observer, a strong Will Power is not always "harnessed up" to the stronger faculties of the mind. This is so true, and so very often the case, in regard to the selection of a business that it is easy to account for many failures in life, that bring in their train many, many sad, heart-rending and even soul and sense-destroying conditions to the individual, that at a comparatively small cost, and a minimum of effort could have been largely mitigated, if not entirely avoided by a little phrenological instruction. Parents should see to it when their children are young, say at the most, from three to eight and ten years of age, in what direction and on what lines, intellectually, socially and morally, the strongest brain developments and mental powers are adapted or developed; then have their educational work develop in conformity to their highest and best interests.

A boy or young man for instance, may make up his mind—Will—to take up a certain calling for which he has little or no adaptations, mentally or physically, because of certain conditions surrounding such calling, without any consideration as to his adaptability thereto.

This, dear reader, is not a fatuous view of this momentous subject. Sometimes boys and young men are influenced in selecting a trade or profession solely with the thought that they can wear nice dressy clothes at their work; without any consideration as to their fitness or adaptation for the calling they may select. And to encourage their own consciousness in the matter will make use of the old saying that: "What man has done man can do again," in so far as they are concerned at least, not qualifying this oft quoted saying with: "Other things being equal," the which would make the quotation logical, and practical as well.

Perchance their choice of a calling may be of a mechanical nature—a

trade requiring a high degree of mechanical skill. While with them, Constructiveness, the alpha and omega of everything mechanical, may be of small development,—say two or three in a scale of seven, at the same time other organs or nerve-centers of the brain would be from five to six, hence their choice under such circumstances would be a delusion of a very costly character to them.

In such a case a person may not be equal to drive a nail in a proper manner without much practice, and having a strong Will—large Firmness and a good degree of Self-esteem, hence believing in himself, his judgment and capabilities, will or may persist in following such conclusions as may seem good to him, even in the face of right and proper advice from persons qualified to give advice on such matters.

I recall an incident of a few years ago of a young lady who sought my advice as to what extent she would succeed as a dressmaker. I told her that she would succeed only in a moderate degree; but she could succeed admirably as a housekeeper, or, with an education she could do very well as a school-teacher. She had strongly marked Firmness along with a good degree of Self-esteem. This young lady's head was five or of full size. However, she disregarded my instructions, going ahead with dressmaking, and my having friends and acquaintances living in the same neighborhood, I have kept track of her work. The best that she was able to do was plain sewing, with nothing of the skill of an artistic dressmaker; Constructiveness was small. Another instance, quite recently of a young man who has studied chemistry and is doing fairly well, but would succeed on a very much higher plane in artistic mechanics, or as a practical mechanic—Blacksmith, Electrician, Electrical Mechanic and Electrical Engineer.

This young man has strong Firmness and a good development of Self-esteem; hence it is a little uncertain

whether he will, at his age now, twenty-two, make a change. He could have been started right five or six years ago. In some instances, instruction will amount to: "Convince a man against will, he will be of the same opinion still."

To be sure, harnessing the smaller organs, nerve-centers of the brain and weaker faculties of the mind, side by side, with a strong Will Power, would eventually result in cultivating and increasing the power and efficiency of these weaker organs and faculties. But in many instances life is all too short, and too strenuous in competition, in trades, professions and callings, for the individual to cultivate a small development of Constructiveness, or Tune, or

Color, or Language to such a degree of proficiency as to be able to take the lead, as a breadwinner. Hence the utility of phrenological advice, in assisting the individual to work with the larger faculties, moving him along the lines of least resistance, and then at his leisure cultivate the smaller and weaker faculties as to the emotional and sentimental powers of the mind; a strong Will can do much in the way of correcting them—by cultivating the weaker ones and restraining those that may be too strong for the comfort and good of the individual.

The great utility of Phrenology is a sort of a grading and levelling up modus operandi of the brain and mind.

A Phrenological Educator.

PROFESSOR I. N. H. BEAHM, PRESIDENT OF ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE, PA.

The essentials or strong points in this gentleman's character manifest themselves in the following way: He has a remarkably active brain, and prefers to use it rather than his physical strength. If he were building a house he would work out all of his plans on paper first, and have the thing fully arranged in his mind. If he were working out a sermon, he would bring in all the comparative illustrations that were possible to make the subject interesting to all the people who heard him. Were he traveling, he would use his **Perceptive** faculties to see and observe everything that was going on around him, and would make notes of what he saw.

He lives very largely in the anterior and superior parts of his brain. Consequently he will be a leader among men, one to superintend work, block out campaign work for others, and guide those who are in the dark concerning their future.

He is also quite ingenious, and could turn his attention to many forms of light mechanical work.

He is exceedingly orderly and neat in his arrangement of things, and is also highly social, friendly, companionable, and conjugal in his attachments, as well as fond of animals and pets, and attached to home and the surroundings of a home.

He likes to do things on a large scale, therefore he appreciates nature in all her grandeur and sublimity. Nature is a friend to him when there is no one around for him to speak to, and he really will never feel alone when he can walk out in the fields and commune with his God, for he feels very near to Him many times a day.

He must be sparing of his strength, and not use it up too prodigally, so that he can be a benefactor to his fellows. He could make an excellent Phrenologist, a good speaker, and an interesting writer. As a teacher he will take great

pains to instruct as well as entertain his scholars, and in matters of superintendency he should be very thoughtful for the comfort of all concerned in his college, as well as for the public good.

Educational advantages were meagre. Professor Beahm, on entering his 23d year was called to the ministry by the Brethren Church. This event was the turning point from farm life to the intellectual realm. For twenty-five years



PROFESSOR I. N. H. BEAHM.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Professor I. N. H. Beahm, President of Elizabethtown College (Pa.), was born May 14, 1859, at Cross Keys, Va. He comes of German stock. He was the fifth child in a family of fourteen. His father was a Union man on Southern soil, thus the son was free from sectionalism from childhood. His parents were pious and intellectual. They were of "the poor of this world, but rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom."

he has been student, teacher, preacher.

He graduated from Bridgewater College (Va.) in 1887, and from the American Institute of Phrenology in 1889. He also attended a number of Summer Institutes, and took special lessons in Elocution from some of the leading instructors and elocutionists in New England.

At the founding of Elizabethtown College, in 1900, Professor Beahm was chosen to lead the work. Besides pre-

siding over the work he teaches psychology, ethics and pedagogy. He has done considerable evangelistic work, and has many calls for public speaking.

He has traveled much throughout the U. S., and is now (fall of 1906) traveling abroad in Palestine and Egypt.

The Characteristics Of Elephants. No. II.

HOW THEY ARE TRAINED.

With kindness and firmness the elephant can be trained to do many things. The newly-captured elephant is first led between two trees and rubbed down by a number of men with long bamboos. It lashes out furiously at first, but in a few days it ceases to act on the offensive and quiets down as though ashamed of its conduct. Ropes are tied around its body and it is mounted for several successive days as it stands captive. It is next taken out for exercise between two tame ele-

phants, the pain and partly from a fondness for bathing the animal kneels down, and the lesson is repeated in water that is shallower day by day, until the elephant learns to kneel down on land. It is taught to pick up anything from the ground by a piece of wood being dangled over the forehead by a rope. This strikes against the trunk and forefeet. The elephant then takes the wood in his trunk and carries it.

The so-called white elephants are recognized in Siam as sacred, and are used in religious processions. One be-



TRAINING ELEPHANTS.

phants, a man going before it with a spear to teach it to halt when ordered to do so. When the tame elephants wheel to the right or to the left the driver presses its neck with his knees when sitting on his back, and taps it on the head with a stick to train it to turn. It is taught to kneel by taking it when the sun is hot into water about five feet deep, and pricking it sharply on the back. Partly to avoid

longing to Barnum was exhibited in the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park in 1883, before being shipped to America.

THEIR CHARACTERISTICS.

The elephant shows three characteristics, among others, which are easily trained. One is a sense of time. When an elephant is trained to do work in India it cannot be persuaded to give it up until it hears the bell ring, and by

the regularity with which movements are taken in dance music, elephants can be trained to take the steps correctly and rhythmically.

The organ of Time appears to be well developed, in all elephants.

The organ of Tune is shown by the way it takes the steps in dancing and by its marching to music, and the organ is well represented in the head.

The elephant possesses a memory of persons and recollects for some time if anyone does him a kindness or an injury. This has been demonstrated many times and anecdotes have been told how the animal has retaliated when a joke has been played on it.

The organ of Individuality is located in the central part of the forehead.

A STORY OF "COLUMBIA," THE BABY ELEPHANT.

Mr. Warren A. Patrick, in the "Bill-board" for March, gives a very interesting account of the first baby elephant born in modern times in North America. Her mother, whose name was "Babe," was a gigantic animal, as the picture indicates. The little elephant was born in the winter quarters of Cooper & Bailey's Circus, Philadelphia, in 1879, and was christened "Columbia," in honor of the land of the free. The United States flag is used as a canopy over the baby elephant and its mother, which are descendants of the gigantic mastodon and megatherium. These elephants were owned at the time by Mr. George Arstingstall, one of the most famous wild animal collectors in the world. In the right of the picture is the late Mr. James A. Bailey, the great showman, and it is said that no mother ever showed more tender care of her first-born than Mr. Bailey exhibited toward his toy elephant, and his regard and affection for the pretty little pachyderm never slackened as time went on, for he continued to visit "Columbia," who has grown into a magnificent animal, and is one of the finest performers in the large herd of elephants owned by the

Barnum & Bailey's "Greatest Show on Earth," when he was on the grounds, and manifested a watchful interest in her condition.

Columbia and her mother, Babe, belong to the Asiatic genus of elephants, not the African. In fact, it is well known that the African species do not thrive in the North Temperate climate, and, we are told, there is only one African elephant living in America.

Three other elephants have been born in the United States since "Columbia" first saw the light, and it may be interesting to many to know that the first elephant brought to America was



"Empress," who was remarkable for her pedestrial feats.

A STORY OF JUMBO II.

Jumbo II stands 13 ft. from the rims of his polished toes to the topmost ridge of his spire, and weighs a little more than six tons; but as an elephant lives some three hundred years, and Jumbo II is only forty-one years old, he must be considered "only a mere kid," as Mabel Hall, his trainer, calls him, and stands in the light of a nine-year-old school-boy compared with a gray-haired old man of eighty or more; and furthermore, he has all the pranks, mischief, fun and naughtiness of the real American boy, extended, of course, into elephantine proportion. He is, however, one of the greatest trick elephants in the world, but has two pet aversions, a rodent, or the scent of a

rat, and the scent of liquor; though Jumbo II is no temperance advocate, being willing to drink the contents of a demijohn whenever he has the chance. A story is told of him that he once chastised his keeper for getting into drunken habits, by first making a hole in the side of the building where he was kept, and after breaking two stout chains that held his feet, reached over to his keeper, who was lying in a drunken condition on the straw beside him, and with his tusks and trunk grabbed up his once beloved friend and threw him bodily through the hole in the building and landed him twenty feet away in a snow-bank. The punishment was so unexpected that when the keeper awoke he ran to the village and never returned to make peace with his elephant friend or master, and it was just after this that he passed into the hands of a new owner who engaged Miss Mabel Hall as his trainer, from whom we have obtained these facts.

Jumbo II is, without doubt, one of the finest specimens of an East Indian elephant in this country. The accompanying picture appeared in a copy of *Outdoors*.

That elephants like to be dressed up is evident, and they certainly have a psychological development which corresponds with the attributes of love of display. In one of our illustrations we show the picture of Mrs. Anna White, who is called the "animals' dressmaker," at Barnum & Bailey's Circus. She says that in her thirty-five years' experience no animal customer has ever knocked her down, stepped on her toes, lost its temper, or scolded her for putting the tucks so close together. And even the elephants have refrained from putting their trunk around her waist and swinging her off her feet. She also says that she is thoroughly convinced that elephants—like fashionable women, feel a deep and abiding interest in their clothes, and that they enjoy being fussed over and dressed up. They seem to have an instinct for dress, and

she even goes so far as to say that "elephants are vain things, anyway." Everybody knows how horses are tickled to death to wear their finery, that they show off and get chesty and put on style when they have it on, like any human being. Formerly she could dress an elephant for one thousand dollars, but two suits for the Durbar cost over two thousand dollars apiece.

One was of cloth of gold; the other of three shades of pink silk plush studded with brilliants. Each season the fabrics grow richer, the trimmings



THE ELEPHANT DRESSMAKER

more elaborate, and every spring she gets up something new for her animal clientèle, "for one has to keep up with the times in this as in everything else," she says.

MORAL ACUTENESS.

George Conklin, the animal trainer, when conversing about elephants' morals, said that he thought they were among the most intelligent, though they were by no means the only moral animals that he had trained, "though the higher up you go in intelligence, the more of a sense of right and wrong you'll find." One thing about elephants is very interesting, namely, they

know when they have done wrong themselves, and try to correct their faults. Take an elephant who has failed to do a trick in the ring. You will see that fellow after he comes downstairs practice that trick over and over again. You can't force them to learn a trick or to practice when they fail, but if they are left alone they will keep at it."

"It is a singular thing, too, that elephants will inform on one another when anyone has misbehaved," Mr. Conklin says, and he tells a good story of some elephants in their winter quarters at Bridgeport. One story is applicable to our former remark concerning their moral acuteness, as well as their sense of fun. One of the elephants knew how to take the key out of the door of the barn in which the elephants were kept. He would pull it out and stand on it, pretending not to know where it was. Then when he walked away the key would be found where he had been standing on it. Finally, after this had been going on for some time, the keeper went into the pen one morning. The key was missing and he pretended not to know where it was. Then one of the old elephants nudged him with his trunk and, reaching down, lifted the mischievous elephant's foot off the ground, disclosing the missing key. It just seemed as though the old elephant had become tired of the other fellow's badness, combined with mischief, and wanted the keeper to know who was doing it.

A TRAVELING COLLEGE FOR ELEPHANTS.

It is rather interesting to know that Barnum & Bailey's Circus has attached to it a traveling college for elephants, which has several departments. One class in this educational institution is for "advanced pupils." These are the elephants that have been appearing before the public for a number of years and are supposed to be practically finished in their studies. The purpose of maintaining this col-

lege is to teach the elephants new "branches," and, incidentally, to keep them from forgetting or neglecting the old ones. A second class is made up of intermediate pupils. The third, and perhaps the most interesting, is the kindergarten, in which there are eight little elephants. During the winter the baby elephants, as well as the older pachyderms, attended school practically all day long. But on the road the school hours are between the afternoon and evening performances. But they are busy ones for teachers and pupils. Of the eight little elephants in the kindergarten school, seven are from Singapore. The eighth and youngest was born in this country.

The head teacher or dean of the elephants' school is George Bates. His first assistant, who has charge of the baby pupils, is H. J. Mooney. There is, in addition, a whole staff of tutors and occasionally an older elephant to play the rôle of monitor.

In the elephant kindergarten one of the babies is taught alone until it has learned a trick. The first trick is to lie down at command. The teacher stands by the little fellow and says, "Down!" The elephant doesn't know what that means, so the teacher pulls the animal's legs from under him and throws him on the ground. While doing this the teacher keeps repeating the word of command. After a time, perhaps the end of the first day, the pupil begins to understand what is wanted and lies down without being urged. Then the animal is petted and rewarded with a loaf of bread. The elephant pupils never object to lying down at command when once they have learned the trick.

The best work with elephants is accomplished when they are taken at a young and impressible age, we are told. But the actual work of training the babies is much more difficult than when the elephants have arrived at the age of discretion. The baby elephant is both playful and mischievous. Like

the average human youngster, he is fond of playing truant and indulging in practical jokes, and there are days when it is impossible to get him to apply himself to the lesson. In this mood he not only refuses to work himself, but he will also keep the rest of the school in an uproar. It is customary to reward the good elephants with a loaf of bread or a bunch of carrots when they are successful, and this excites their ambition to learn. They quickly discover that there is no reward when they are refractory, and the fit of disobedience is usually of short duration.

GRADUATION CLASS.

After several years spent in the school, and they have passed from their freshman class to their graduation class, the elephants get a fairly good human vocabulary, and there is scarcely anything that the trainer says to them that they do not understand.

It takes a long time, however, to perfect the elephant pupils to a degree that will permit them to be presented to the public. Even after they are familiar with their act or part, they are liable to get "stage-fright" and upset all the teacher's calculations. Sometimes it takes months for a trainer to teach an elephant to carry him on his tusks, and only the advanced pupils will do this. It is the same way with walking on the hind legs, the position is unnatural and they dislike it, and while they learn it quickly, they will avoid doing it whenever they can. One of the hardest lessons is to teach an elephant pupil to lie down over a teacher without injuring him. One can imagine the sensations of a teacher when he tries this lesson for the first time. A mistake on the part of the elephant would result in the teacher being crushed.

When once an elephant is trained, or has been graduated from the college course, he can be sent into the ring and will go through the performance without further urging. Elephants do not seem to care whether the trainer is

with them or not. When they have once started their program they will go through it without further urging. In this respect they differ from the horse, for the moment the trainer turns his back the horses will begin to loaf, and it is necessary to watch them closely to get the best results. With elephants, the main purpose of the trainer being in the ring is to expedite the act and keep it from dragging.

Another curious thing in regard to elephants is the fact that they cannot think of two things at once. No matter how mean their disposition may be, they will never injure a keeper during a performance. Their meanness or revenge is exhibited only during their idle hours. In the ring they are too intent on performing their part of the work to have any thought for their private grievances.

THE ELEPHANT AS NURSE.

The elephant has been known to act as nurse, and not only has this enormous animal shown its attachment for a very young child, but it is related of him that he showed his instinct, affection, and common sense by driving off the flies with his proboscis when the child slept. When the little one cried, he did what most nurses would do, rocked the cradle backwards and forwards, and sent the infant to sleep again. He even showed his attachment by refusing food except when the baby was present, so accustomed was he to eat when he was caring for the child.

THE MEMORY OF ELEPHANTS.

Among the many incidents related about the memory of elephants, and the way that they have of resenting any interference with their rights, is one that is told by a sentinel belonging to the great menagerie at Paris, who was very careful in requesting the spectators not to give the elephants anything to eat. This fact seemed to be understood by one of the female elephants, who beheld him in a very unfavorable eye and had several times endeavored to correct his interference by sprink-

ling his head with water from her trunk. One day when several persons were collected to view these animals, a bystander offered the elephant a bit of bread. The sentinel perceived it, but the moment he opened his mouth to give his usual admonition, she, placing herself immediately before him, discharged in his face a violent stream of water. A general laugh ensued; but the sentinel having calmly wiped his face, stood a little on one side and continued as vigilant as before. Soon afterwards he found himself under the necessity of repeating his admonition to the spectators; but no sooner was this uttered, than the elephant laid hold of his musket, twirled it round

esting one in the development, growth and nourishment of the animal kingdom, and this leads us to refer to an article we recently read in *Leslie's Weekly*, by Mr. Charles Elley Hall, on "The Story of Pure Milk as Pure Food—Its Origin," in which the writer draws attention to the three essential articles of diet: water, meat and milk. He says: "The staff of life—the solid support of manhood at large—is bread; but adult manhood is a state to which only a certain percentage of the human beings born into the world ever reach, and the most ticklish part of the interval between birth and manhood—the stage of early childhood, where death meets so many—has to be negotiated



ELEPHANT TRAINER AND HER PETS.

with her trunk, trod it under her feet, and did not restore it till she had twisted it nearly into the form of a corkscrew.

Terry, in his voyage to the East Indies, tells us that the elephant performs many actions which would seem almost the effect of human reason. He does everything his master commands, showing that he not only uses his hearing capacity, but also his power of understanding. If he directed the elephant to terrify any person, the animal would run upon the person with every appearance of fury, and when he came near would stop short without doing him any injury.

THE QUESTION OF FOOD.

The question of food is a very inter-

esting one in the development, growth and nourishment of the animal kingdom, and this leads us to refer to an article we recently read in *Leslie's Weekly*, by Mr. Charles Elley Hall, on "The Story of Pure Milk as Pure Food—Its Origin," in which the writer draws attention to the three essential articles of diet: water, meat and milk. He says: "The staff of life—the solid support of manhood at large—is bread; but adult manhood is a state to which only a certain percentage of the human beings born into the world ever reach, and the most ticklish part of the interval between birth and manhood—the stage of early childhood, where death meets so many—has to be negotiated

on milk. The same reasoning may almost universally be applied to all forms of animal life, beginning with the active, ever-present microbe, including domestic animals, and ending with the man-eating lion and tiger, the gigantic elephant and hippopotamus, and the mammoth whale. Water is to quench thirst, but those other two, milk and bread, are the raw materials for building up the baby's body and then sustaining the man's."

We find that in early life the baby

elephants are fed on milk, and as a

solid food they like nothing better than

a piece of bread, and through the in-

strumentality of the latter we were able

to obtain many of our previously-men-

tioned measurements.

J. A. F.

Science of Health.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

BY E. P. MILLER, M. D.

HEADACHE AND COLLARS.

That high collars tend to produce nervous headaches among both men and women is the most recent discovery of a well-known Viennese physician. Quite accidentally the doctor's attention was directed to the very high and very tight style of collar worn by a patient who was always complaining of headaches and giddiness. The collar was laid aside, thus removing the compression of the neck, and the patient's headache and giddiness disappeared. Struck by this result, the doctor paid particular attention to the kind of collars worn by his "headache patients," and in very many instances the change to lower and easier fitting collars brought immediate relief. In the case of a woman wearing high, stiff neckbands it was found that doing away with these had a similarly beneficial result. The doctor declares that nobody with any tendency to headache should wear high collars.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

TO CURE SNORING.

"At a banquet," said an editor, "I once heard Jerome K. Jerome make a speech on snoring. I remember that it ended with these words:

"To cure snoring, it is advised that a piece of soap be dropped into the mouth of the snorer. The oil in the soap will lubricate the pharynx and other Latin parts of the throat. This remedy must be applied with caution, otherwise the snorer will arise and lubricate the floor with the person who dropped in the soap.'"—*Argonaut*.

PROBLEM IN ARITHMETIC.

It was at a class in arithmetic that the following household problem was exactly solved: "Suppose that in a family of five there are only four potatoes for dinner, and the mother wants to give each of the children an equal share

—how is she going to do it?" For a few minutes there was silence in the room while everybody calculated hard. Finally one of the little boys rose to his feet, and, after attracting the attention of the schoolmaster, gave this unexpected answer: "Mash the potatoes, sir."—*Kansas City Journal*.

TUBERCULOSIS FROM MILK.

A London correspondent of the *Evening Mail*, in a communication dated London, September 21, 1906, says:

Alarmed by the appalling infantile mortality in this and other British cities, coupled with the decreasing birth rate, medical men here are devoting great attention to the problem.

They agree that the chief cause of excessive mortality among babies is raw milk, with its active germs of disease.

That consumption is caused in children by infected milk has been proved beyond refutation by recent medical researches.

Calmette and Guerin have carried out a series of experiments which clearly show that consumption is not so much due to inhalation of the germs as to the swallowing of infective matter.

Von Dungern and Smaït have found that human and bovine tuberculosis are equally infective, but that by feeding with "tubercle of the human type" lung affection was produced, while when the bovine tubercle was employed the stomach was attacked.

Flugge, one of the greatest German authorities, is of the opinion that most frequently consumption is originated by way of the digestion.

TYPHOID IN MILK.

But consumption is by no means the only disease that polluted milk will spread. In the hot weather impure milk will cause numerous complaints of

the digestion in infants and is thus a most fruitful cause of mortality.

Again there are many milk bowl epidemics. As far back as 1857 a doctor in Penrith, Cumberland, pointed out that typhoid fever could be spread by infected milk and since that date more than 150 epidemics of that disease in Great Britain have been traced to polluted milk.

The most common way for milk to become infected is by infected water being added accidentally to milk or used for cleansing milk utensils. Flies may carry the typhoid germs to milk as was shown in the Spanish-American war and in the Boer war.

MANY EPIDEMICS DUE TO MILK.

Although the typhoid germ does not multiply rapidly in milk, it possesses the faculty of existing in milk, for a considerable time, at least for several days.

Dysentery, diphtheria, scarlet fever and Asiatic cholera may all be spread by infected milk, and many severe epidemics of scarlet fever and of diphtheria have been traced to infected milk in Great Britain, in America and, in fact, in all countries.

It is to prevent these diseases finding lodgment in the human system that pasteurization is resorted to, killing the germs and rendering the milk safe as food.

Legislation, so far, in this country has been singularly ineffective, and the attempts to enact proper statutes have failed.

The congress of the British Royal Institute held at Bristol in August proposed a system of annual licensing of all dairies, cowsheds and milk shops to replace the ineffective Milk Shops Order, which merely gives the local authorities power to inspect and frame regulations.

Now milk is not the only food through which disease germs are propagated by any means. Under the pure food laws the chemists and microscopists must direct their attention to the

putrefactive bacteria that propagate in the flesh of all dead animals. They propagate rapidly in beef, in mutton, in veal, in dead poultry and in all flesh foods. Where such foods are used daily and often two or three times a day, these putrefied germs accumulate in the blood and tissues and thus become a seed bed for gout, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, heart failure, apoplexy, paralysis, Bright's disease, pneumonia, bronchitis and fevers of various kinds that ruin health and destroy life.

KILLED BY VACCINATION.

Charley Tyson, a ten-year-old boy, is said to be dying from lockjaw at Smith's Infirmary, at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. The following notice of the case is found in *The American* of September 30:

On the 15th of September the child was vaccinated by Dr. Pearson, of Tompkinsville, the family physician. The vaccine used was purchased at one of the Health Department's stations in Stapleton, and was presumably pure. The wound healed very quickly and did not interfere with the child's customary activity or play.

On Tuesday, last, however, symptoms of tetanus developed, and on Friday the boy's jaws began to close and set. Dr. Pearson ordered him removed to the infirmary. Yesterday afternoon the boy's jaws closed tight, and have remained so despite the efforts of physicians.

Doctors who visited the hospital yesterday agreed that it was an exceptionally strange case, as they never before heard of lockjaw resulting from vaccination.

Specialists from Manhattan have been engaged by the parents of the child, and they will examine him tomorrow.

Vaccine matter is a dangerous poison, that is almost identical with pus. To introduce such a poison into the arm of a child, where it goes directly into the blood and is carried into the brain and to every organ and tissue of

the body, is a practice that has blighted the lives of many millions of people. It is as unnecessary as was the old but now abandoned practice of bleeding and purging for the typhoid fever, pneumonia and other ordinary diseases. In 1869 I was in London and attended a lecture by Dr. Collins, a physician who had been for twenty years a public vaccinator. He told the audience that he was once a firm believer in vaccination. One patient whom he vaccinated and the virus worked as perfectly as any he ever saw, and not two months after recovery the patient took smallpox and died. From that case he began to take notes of the cases he vaccinated. The result was, in a few months he became convinced that vaccination was not a precaution of smallpox, and he abandoned the use of it, and ever after opposed it. Pure food products, pure air, pure water and pure blood are the best preventatives and best remedies yet discovered for smallpox or any other disease.

What is most needed in the present age is to teach the people how to live so as not to get disease-producing bacteria into their blood, so as not to have diseases that destroy life.

Scientific investigators are beginning to find out that there are poisons in milk, in oysters, clams, lobsters, and in salmon, mackerel, and other fishes, in canned meats, in sugar candy, in pork, ham, bacon and sausage. The day is not far distant when it will be discovered that there is putrid bacteria in the flesh of all dead animals, that are the causes of nearly all diseases that destroy life. How can people have pure blood if they take putrid material in the food that their blood is made of?

SMOKING CIGARS A CAUSE OF SPINAL CURVATURE.

There is no doubt but that many millions of people every year ruin health of both mind and body by the habitual habit of smoking cigarettes, cigars or tobacco, and by chewing and snuffing it. Those who use tobacco in

any form are "in the broad road that leads to destruction, and many there be that go in thereat." There is no way that poison of any kind can get into the blood so quick as to have it in such a volatile form that it can be inhaled in the air we breathe. It is found that the lungs contain from 14 to 16 square feet of mucous surface. All experimental chemists agree that tobacco of all forms contains nicotine, which is one of the most destructive poisons to human life that is known. There are but very few that are more readily absorbed and taken into the blood. The first time it is used two or three inhalations will make a person very sick, and that very quickly. The brain and nervous system feel its life and health-destroying influence almost instantly. But every bone and muscle and tissue are injured by it. Even the bands of the spinal column are weakened by it. Spinal curvatures are increased by it, and it is found most frequently most prevalent where cigars are used.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, a brilliant correspondent of *The New York American*, who is now traveling in Europe, finds spinal curvatures are very frequent in Holland. In that paper, of September 23, she makes the following comments in regard to this disease:

"There is one curious thing which I have noticed in Holland and Belgium, and for which I would like an explanation.

"That is, the remarkable frequency of curvature of the spine among the inhabitants. I have counted as many as six humped backs in a single promenade, and no day passes that I do not see at least that number of these unfortunates. It seems, too, to be more prevalent among men than women.

"I have wondered if the very early age at which young boys begin smoking here can account for it. Small boys, not over six or seven years of age, are constantly seen in these countries smoking, not cigarettes, but cigars.

"The young men are, as a rule, of low stature, which is another result (so physicians tell us) of early smoking. Mentally, physically or morally the boy who begins smoking before he attains his growth is injured.

"In fact, the only evidence of conditions which induce physical maladies observable to a traveler in Holland is this large percentage of people afflicted with spinal curvature observable in the streets.

"I wish some statistician would give exact figures in this matter. It would be interesting to know if the malady really prevails to the extent it seems to me, after a month's observation, and if so, why?"

STUDYING THE PROBLEM OF LIVING TO BE 100 YEARS OLD.

I find the following under the above heading, on a slip of a newspaper that contains a few points of value and instruction as to methods of prolonging life:

"Regularity of life, a daily order that is as perfectly routinized as are the movements of a clock, care in eating, early hours for bed and long sleep there, and especially freedom from worry. These are one nonagenarian's rules for living to be 100.

A curious passion sometimes dominates men who have entered upon the tenth decade. The most conspicuous example of that was furnished by the late George L. Perkins of Norwich, Conn.

At ninety he had learned how to regulate his life. At ninety-five he was a most cordial interesting, erect, vigorous-minded man of business, but his daily life had been reduced to perfect system, even in the amount and kind of food which served him best. At ninety-nine he was persuaded that his ambition would be granted, and upon his 100th birthday, in 1888, a great com-

pany of bankers, railway managers, of many of whom he was old enough to say that he could have been their grandfather or great-grandfather, assembled to do him honor, says the *Philadelphia Press*.

A month later he was dead. It seemed as though having reached the goal of his ambition, that then he allowed relaxation of will and with that relaxation came reaction and, then collapse.

David Dudley Field found himself mastered by that ambition, and was persuaded that he would the easier gratify it if he continued his mental work and kept up his physical exercises.

His theory was that 100 years was attainable by any one who had no organic diseases, provided he took lessons of himself so that he knew what physical exercise was needed, what food best nourished him and was most easily assimilated, what kind of mental labor was most healthful.

The late Charles Butler, while he seemed less dominated by the ambition to live until his 100th birthday, was possibly more profoundly philosophical than any of the others. For it was his habit to say: "I shall live my life regularly, normally, knowing what is good for me in the way of physical exercise and mental and moral employment, seeking always reasonable content and thanking God for the blessings He has vouchsafed me. During this I shall live my allotted term, whether it be less than 100 years or more."

The father of the late Frederick A. Tappen, who was so near his centenary that he did at last hope he would reach it, had no particular order of life, his sole philosophy being that content and a good conscience and a reasonable observance of the laws of health were sufficient. That view served him until he was ninety-seven years of age."

DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD'S MIND SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPHS AT SUCCESSIVE AGES.

The Characteristics as They Develop Are Noted Phrenologically by Marks on the Face. No. 6 is from a Photograph by Rockwood by Permission.

NO. 1.
Age, one month. The only distinct characteristic noted in that of observation, as developed between the eyes.

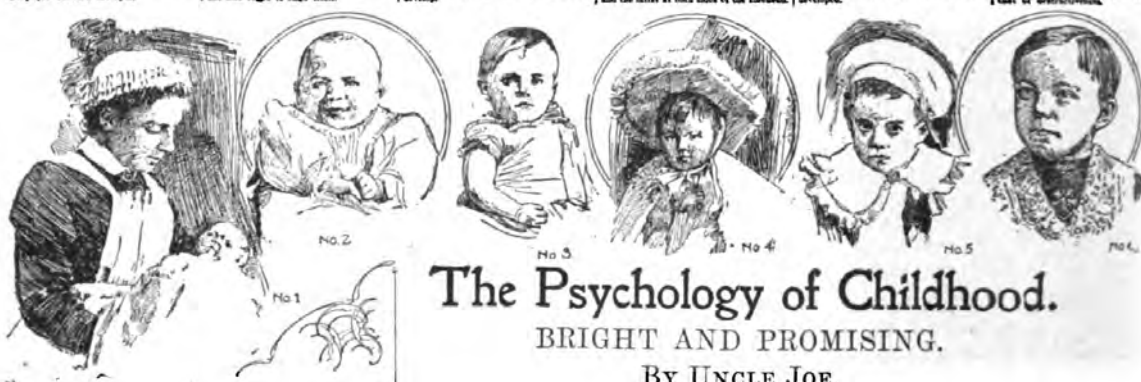
NO. 2.
Age, three months. Birthfulness and active interest shown. The initiative faculty has also begun to show itself.

NO. 3.
Age, six months. The dominant characteristic is curiosity. The fulcrum in the upper part of the forehead denotes that the child's phrenological mind has commenced to develop.

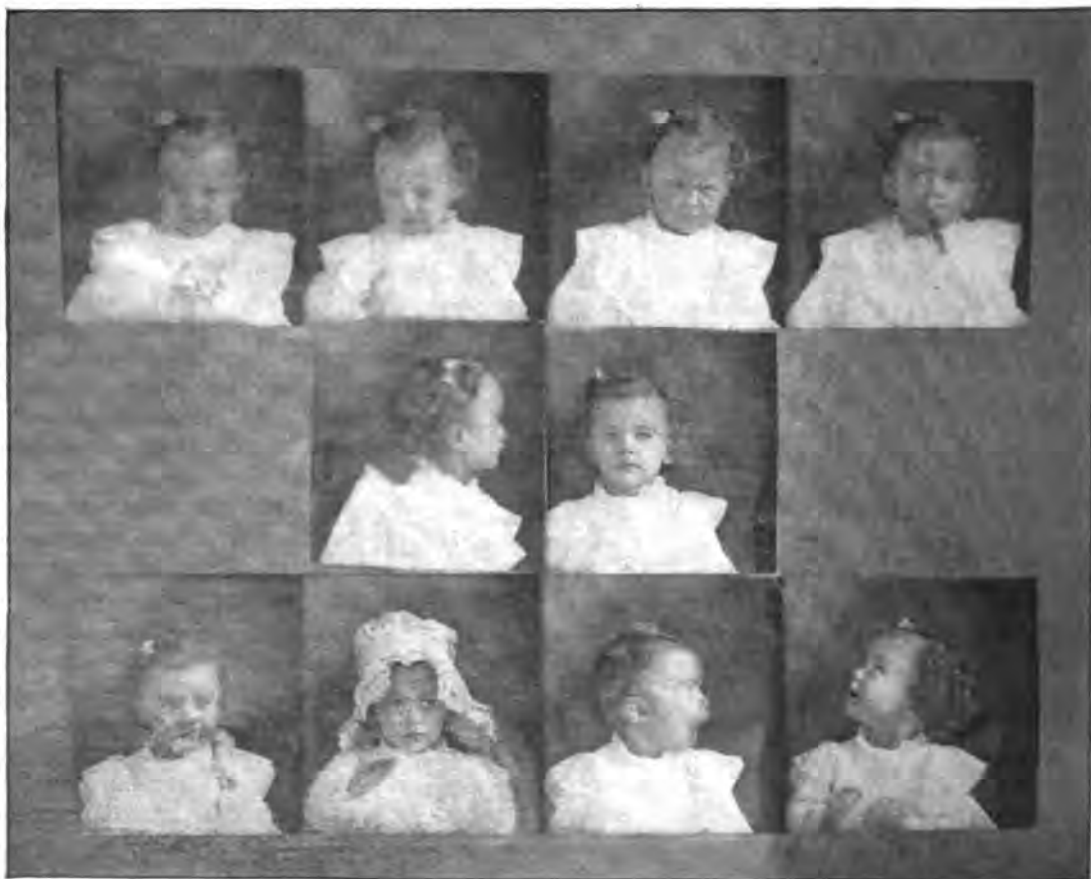
NO. 4.
Age, eighteen months. Active language and constructive ability may be seen, the former in the development beneath the eye, and the latter at both sides of the forehead.

NO. 5.
Age, four years and five months. Active individuality and originality of mind may be seen. Identity and sublimity are largely developed.

NO. 6.
Age, five years and four months. The individual shows increased mental development of the reasoning power. The marks show the end develops a new class of destructiveness.



No. 659.—Carolyn Vander Veer, North Branch, N. J.—This child is truly a child of nature. She is original, and by that we mean that she uses



No. 659.—CAROLYN VANDER VEER, NORTH BRANCH, N. J.

her intuitions and her large Causality, Ideality and Sublimity in an original way. She will have lots to think and talk about. How she will wonder whether the stars will stay in their places or not, and why the sun disappears behind the horizon. She will be fond of having all kinds of stories told her, and will keep quiet longer than through any other means when anyone is willing to entertain her in this way. She will make a fine elocutionist, and will represent things very well.

She will also have many ideas to express in writing, and will probably show quite a taste for literary work.

She is very restless, but her restlessness is interesting because she is anxious to learn something all the time. She will be fond of company, and of helping her mother to entertain visitors in the parlor.

She must be kept a little girl as long as possible, for when she has once begun to wear long skirts she will never go back again to childhood's ways.

Two in a family of this kind are enough to keep a mother busy.

WHAT MAKES FRIENDS FOR A BOY.

What makes a boy loved? Surely it is manliness. During the war how many schools and colleges followed popular boys? These young leaders were the manly boys whose hearts could be trusted. The boy who respects his mother has leadership in him. The boy who is careful of his sister is a knight. The boy who will never violate his word, and who will pledge his honor to his own heart and change not, will have the confidence of his fellows. The boy who defends the weak will some day be strong. The boy who will never hurt the feelings of any one will one day find himself possessing all sympathy. If you want friends, be the soul of honor: love others better than yourself, and people will give you their hearts, and try

to make you happy. That is what makes friends for a boy.—*The Young Evangelist*.

A GENTLEMANLY BOY.

A gentle boy, a manly boy,
Is the boy I love to see;
An honest boy, an upright boy,
Is the boy of boys for me.

The gentle boy guards well his lips,
Lest words that fall may grieve;
The manly boy will never stoop
To meanness, nor deceive.

An honest boy clings to the right
Through seasons foul and fair;
An upright boy will faithful be
When trusted anywhere.

The gentle boy, the manly boy,
Upright and honest, too,
Will always find a host of friends
Among the good and true.

He reaps reward in doing good,
Finds joy in giving joy,
And earns the right to bear the name.
"A gentlemanly boy."

—H. L. Charles.

INSIDE INFORMATION.—One of our good farmers was telling on the streets yesterday a conversation he chanced to hear between a young boy in his teens and a Christian Scientist. It appears that the Scientist came across a small boy sitting under an apple-tree, doubled up with pain. "My little man," he said, "what is the matter?" "I ate some green apples," moaned the boy, "and, oh, how I ache." "You don't ache," answered the follower of Mrs. Eddy; "you only think so." The boy looked up in astonishment at such a statement, and then replied in a most positive manner: "That's all right; you may think so, but I've got inside information."—*Kingfisher Ok. Star*.

TO EDWIN PARNELL LEDDY,
THE VIOLINIST.

As he swept the strings with a magic
hand,

In rare strains there came, as with king
command,

The far echo of the home-time lays,
Of a happy past, of the bygone days.

As he swept the strings with a magic
hand,

I seemed 'cross the sea in the Father-
land.

And familiar tones fell upon my ear,
And as vision came scenes I loved most
dear.

As he swept the strings with a magic
hand,

In my loneliness, in a stranger-land,
From the past I turned with a beating
heart

And I seemed the while from all joy
apart.

As he swept the strings with a magic
hand,

There awoke in me, as with king com-
mand,

An uprising wish that the haunting
pain

Of my life be changed to a joy refrain.

As he swept the strings with a magic
hand,

I dreamed a dream: Shall I under-
stand

All the Song of Life? Shall I find
the throne

Of Life's Happiness? Will it be my
own?

KLARA ALMA OESTERREICH,
of Germany,

POEMS.

Truths would you teach to save a sink-
ing land,

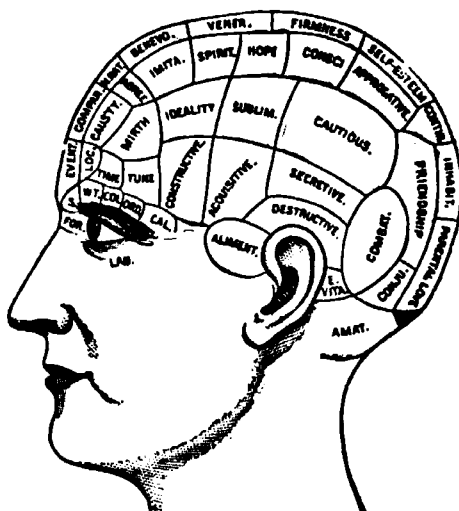
All shun, none aid you, and few under-
stand.

When in the course of human life

Five things observe with care—

Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

(1880)



hibited on the face in elation, joy or cheerfulness, anger or rage; all is changeability, contrasting strongly with the dead monotony of melancholia. In acute mania the face is a playground where run, leap and gallop in quick succession joy, anger, wildness, distraction, fear, lasciviousness and sadness. If the case takes a pleasant turn, the patient may actually improve in his personal appearance, looking healthier, younger and handsomer. But the change soon comes, and the patient becomes worn-looking. In chronic mania the face becomes deeply wrinkled, the patients, especially the women, become intensely ugly. There may be fixed expression of some intense emotion, such as anger, fear, pride or vanity.

In the delirious forms of mental disease the expression is very typical: there is constant motor agitation, tremor and great loquacity; while in the stuporous forms of mental disease absence of expression or extreme fixation is common. There is no facial reaction to words, while the pupils are dilated and sluggish.

"Where hallucinations exist the face expresses the emotion beautifully. Thus in delirium tremens, the face is perspiring, flushed or pale; tremor exists in the facial muscles when in action, and even in repose. The expression is tensified, the eyes injected, the pupils dilated. There is no exaltation and yet no pain; terror and apprehension are the predominating features.

"In mental decay the face is most typical. In all sorts of dementia confidence can be placed in the study of the face, while in ataxic forms of mental decay, such as general paresis, the face plays a prominent part. So it is in cre-

tinism, in moral imbecility, idiocy and other forms of psychical defect, the face plays its role in diagnosis. It is well to remember the importance of the face in diagnosis. To the layman it may seem an uncertain, trifling aid, but to the practiced eye it may settle a perplexing problem with promptness and certitude."

We thank the editor for thus pointing out so plainly what has been apparent to us for years, for no doubt many who have read this article in his paper may now be induced to follow his suggestions and benefit by a study of the face for diagnosing purposes.

SUGGESTION

A person with small Destructiveness or Executiveness should say to himself, "I am going to be more energetic; I am going to be more forceful; I am going to use more pluck and accomplish the difficult task I have set myself. I am no longer going to dream about a thing that I want to do, but will set to work and do it."

If a person will carry out these suggestions he can increase the energy of his mind that springs from the center called Destructiveness, the positiveness that comes from Firmness, the inspiration that starts from Hope, the confidence that springs from Self-Esteem, until the habit of daily concentration is formed and all the qualities of the mind are trained in turn.

BASEBALL IN SCULPTURE.—Director—"Say, my man, how is it that Shakespeare's statue is standing on the pedestal marked Scott?"

ATTENDANT.—"He must have got his base on an error, sir."—*Brooklyn Life*.

The Late Mrs. Craigie.

Every failure will only make me stronger when I succeed. . . Pain and despair and heartache they cast you down for a while, but afterwards—they help you to understand.
—John Oliver Hobbs.

While some persons have only one talent, a few are enriched by many—so many that they seem the embodiment of several persons in one. This was the case of the late Mrs. Pearl Mary Theresa Craigie. She was a woman remarkably gifted, and one who, when a child, was told by Mr. L. N. Fowler to engage in literature.

The Rev. Monsignor Browne, at her funeral, said of her: "She was a woman of deep religious feeling, with a highly spiritual temperament, and a mystic cast of mind. In the midst of all her various vocations she never forgot the deep truths of eternity. Her life was one of practical and honest Christianity. She was always ready to help generously in cases of need that were brought before her, and she gave what was far

more precious than gold, the bounty of her kindness and sympathy. Her range of mind was amazing, and her power of analysis such that she could deal accurately with the most simple details as well as discuss the broad principles that govern human conduct in all ages. Her work cannot receive its final judgment in our time. It must wait for a later generation to fix its place among the literary creations of the English language."

She was not only a writer of fiction, but a successful playwright, having produced many plays in England as well as in America.

She was also a talented musician, and her head indicated her exceptional ability, as we had occasion to point out over ten years ago when we interviewed her in her London home.

MIND RESTORED BY SURGERY.

LOS ANGELES, April 12.—Arthur Melton, who recently became weak-minded through an accident, has had his reason restored by surgery.

When he was five years old he received a blow on the head, and after

that he began to have epileptic fits.

Dr. John B. Murphy, of Chicago, operated on a portion of the brain known as the Dura Mater, which he claimed was the seat of epilepsy. Melton's mind is as clear now as it was before the accident.



New Subscribers.

No. 827.—J. G. K., Chicago, Ill.—You have a very well-defined head, which shows keenness of perception, mental adroitness, and great susceptibility of mind and character. You are ingenious as well as literary in your type, and can do work of a varied character. Your ingenuity, however, will show to a better account in literature than in mechanics, except as an inventor. You are a born critic, and can see very minutely whenever anything is wrong, and for this reason we would advise you to become a superintendent, manager, or specialist along a highly intellectual line of study. You would make a very good assayer, for your judgment of metals would be excellent; or you could succeed as a reviewer, and in this work you would be exceedingly successful in pointing out the aim of the writer of the book you handled. You are a keen thinker, a rather deep philosopher, and one who looks into the condition of things from their founda-

tion rather than from their outside surface. You are not one who can do things exactly like other people, for you have methods of your own, and are therefore a specialist.

No. 828.—C. J. H., Silver City, N. Mex.—You are adapted to a versatile position, and should select that line of work that will help you to be out of doors a part of each day. Indoor confinement will not suit you so well as a semi-active life, where you can think on your feet and be about town, and use your talents in an active, executive way. The work of surveying, or of mining engineering would be excellent for you, and we would advise you to do a little studying in these lines, and qualify for something more than ordinary business. The latter will not be very profitable, we are afraid, while surveying would be. You must cultivate more crown to your head, and collect more confidence in yourself before you can expect to do your very best.

Answers To Correspondents.

L. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.—We think that beauty, which you ask about, is the result of a number of coincidences. You will generally find that actresses who are beautiful generally take care of themselves. They massage their faces; they attend to the laws of nature, especially physical nature; they eat the kinds of food that will add to their comeliness, and they bathe their skin with certain lotions that are conducive to their good appearance. Beautiful women who are on the stage generally have to cultivate a genial smile, and a smiling face, well lighted up with interest, is generally more beautiful than one that is in repose. Beauty is often the chemical combination or the result of inheritance from natural af-

finities. Can anyone give us any more reasons why beauty shows itself so positively in some, yet not in others?

C. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.—We do not think that there is a "mental cause" for a bright, delicate and transparent complexion. On the other hand, we have not found many beautiful idiots. As a rule, the state of the mind impresses itself upon the features, but in regard to transparent complexion, we do not think that the mind has any special connection with it. It is alone a physical result, and can be traced more to inheritance than to anything else.

C. W. H., Carthage, Me.—You ask how we can tell the degree of anyone's activity. There are two ways of distinguishing this. One is by the sharp-

ness of the development outward from the head; the other is by determining the heat of any locality of the brain. Cerebral physiology should be studied in order to enable a person to distinguish between the heat of an artery and the heat emanating from the brain itself. Little instruments can be obtained for scientifically ascertaining the latter.

The faculties that denote excitability, which you ask about, are large Destructiveness, Combativeness and Firmness, while small Cautiousness and Secretiveness would help to give expression of Excitability.

C. S.—In reply to your query with regard to the mental causes of the different color of hair and complexion, they can be found in the laws of inheritance, but one must study very carefully hereditary influences to be able to interpret why this child has dark hair, and the other has light, and why one person takes after his mother and a second after his father. The laws of heredity are very interesting, and one can often predict with accuracy in what particulars one person inherits his chief characteristic from his mother, and others from his father.

Prize Offers and Awards.

The Prize for the October Competition has been awarded to Mr. William Cox of London for his Article on Causality and its use among the Intellectual Faculties. Mr. Dippel ran very close in Competition

The subject for November is a Christmas story of about six hundred words, illustrating Phrenology.

The December Competition will be for a New Year's story or poem bearing on Phrenology.

The January Prize will be for the best article on the faculty of Philoprogenitiveness and the writer's ideas whether animals have a soul and live hereafter.

The February Competition is for the best answer on the query, "Do short men or tall ones make the best husbands."

The March competition will be for the best short Story for Children.

All communication should be sent to the office of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL on or before the first of each month. Competitors should write on one side of the paper only and in black ink.

The prize winners will receive a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL or any one of the books Mentioned in the April number on page 124.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

The Fowler Institute, No. 4 Imperial Building, Ludgate Circus, London.

The Fowler Institute continues its meetings for students every month. These meetings have proved very

interesting and each one stimulates a revival of his phrenological observations. Mr. D. T. Elliot is engaged in giving phrenological examination daily, holds classes each week for students of the Science, and gives lectures on the subject of Phrenology before literary societies in and around London. Phrenological and Health literature can be obtained of L. N. Fowler & Co., 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus,

BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATE

The Council has arranged the winter's campaign, and special attention has been devoted to getting up an attractive program for the great Annual Congress of Phrenologists, to be held in London on Lord Mayor's Day, November 9th.

FIELD NOTES

Mr. Tope, of Bowertown, Ohio, is the editor of the *Phrenological Era*, and has done much in promulgating Phrenology in his State. He is an enthusiast on the subject.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, is continuing his professional work in Phrenology.

Dr. Alexander is making a phrenological tour of Manitoba, where his lectures are well received.

Mr. Youngquist writes us encouragingly of Phrenology in Sweden. He deserves our best wishes.

Miss J. A. Fowler can be consulted at the office of Fowler & Wells Co.

Mr. Allen Haddock we are sure has many friends in the country who will be pleased to contribute something toward the restoration of his home and business.

We are anxious to raise at least

one hundred dollars for our venerable pioneer in the West, and we know we have only to mention this fact to receive the support of all our readers.

Mr. Owen Williams, Phrenologist and Lecturer, is agent for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and all of Fowler & Wells' publications: He is much respected wherever he goes.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY

The entertainment and instruction offered to the members and friends of the Institute on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, will be better than original—it will be aboriginal. We are to have a lecture by Mr. Allen Samuel Williams, who has been a welcome visitor among various tribes of American Indians, upon "Indians in New York City." The almost unknown colony of aborigines hidden in the metropolis will be described and their personalities, tribal dress work, religious rites and sports will be portrayed with original stereopticon views. Red Eagle, a distinguished Iroquois, with his squaw and pappose, will be present in native dress and Red Eagle, who is doing a worthy work in preserving the tribal poetry and music of the aboriginal Americans, will sing the songs of his people. Incidentally there will be an exposition of the value of illustrated education.

The Commencement Exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology, were held on Friday Evening, October, 23th, at 8 o'clock. An interesting programme was arranged. Report of the same will be given in the December number.

The Psychology Of A European Quartette.

Not long since the New York *Evening Mail* published an editorial on "A European Quartette," and it strikes us as being very pertinent to our subject. It says:

"Of late Europe's leading premiers have been more in the public eye than have its sovereigns. It was but the other day that Campbell-Bannerman crowned a long and dogged career of thankless leadership in opposition by accepting the post of Prime Minister at the hands of the King.

Then France got a new chief in Sarrien, an obscure but powerful leader whose influence has been frequently exerted behind the scenes in the republican drama.

Von Buelow's standing with the Kaiser was for a time in question, and each day has brought news that Witte will, or will not quit.

Because he speaks our tongue, and because we read English political news, Campbell-Bannerman comes nearest of the group to the sympathies of Americans. 'C. B.' is an understandable Scotchman in whom the moral side is stronger perhaps than either intellect or will. He has humor, canniness and persistence, if not extraordinary firmness. His opponents condemn him comprehensively by saying he is "not a personage." He is too corpulent, with neither the physical nor moral attributes that make one a leader of men.

Von Buelow, the German Chancellor, has the very qualities that 'C. B.' lacks, while he needs some of the qualities which the latter possesses. Of distinguished appearance, of high personal charm, he has all the characteristic gifts of the courtier and diplomat; and he has an intellectual nimbleness and facility for his exacting post as spokesman of the Kaiser before a Parliament to which he is not responsible. He is, however, a Minister of the old-fashioned sort—his sovereign's accom-

plished agent rather than the people's executive.

The two most remarkable men of the quartette are those into whose natures it is not so easy to penetrate. Sarrien, the late French Premier, is scarcely a name to cis-Atlantic readers. Yet he is likened to "His Gray Eminence" of Gerome's picture. At sixty-six he consented to take a responsibility that for many years could have been his without the asking. Says the *Journal des Debats*: "This man, who, by a word or gesture, by his very silence, forms Cabinets at will, supports them, overturns them, from a distance strikes people at large as being a mysterious power, superhuman, furtive and formidable." It is circumstantially related that his failure to touch his soup at a dinner party caused the transfer of a cabinet portfolio. "He always declines office," continues the *Debats*, "but he nominates the Ministers, draws up the platform of the Cabinet, and states the conditions on which he will suffer it to live, after which he relapses into silence and buries himself in obscurity."

Of Witte America got only a superficial and one-sided view last summer. It saw a finance Minister, but lately in disgrace, playing the unwonted game of international diplomacy, playing it with all his cards face up on the table, and winning brilliantly. In the genial Peace Envoy it will scarcely recognize the public man in whom Andrew D. White discerned, as he says in his autobiography, "a certain sullen force." It will scarcely realize the impression of barbaric power intimated in a remark made to Sir Donald MacKenzie Wallace, and set down to him in his "Russia": "Imagine a negro of the Gold Coast let loose in modern European civilization." It certainly fails to discern the "scoundrel devoid of truth and honesty" of Gorky's invective. Nor

will it see the contrasting figures of a finance minister inaugurating under his imperial master a vast scheme of State paternalism, and then the most undaunted of opportunities steering the

Ship of State toward the goal of representative institutions."

The men who represent the governing ideas over Europe's four hundred millions are remarkable men.

Sense and Nonsense.

RECIPROCITY.—We will not mind putting dates upon our tin cans if London will agree to put dates on *Punch's* jokes.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

INDEPENDENCE.—"Dr. Besom is once more among us for a brief season," wrote the chronicler of Northby's social and religious life. "He says and does exactly as he thinks right, without regard to the opinion or belief of others."

"His wife is not with him."—*Youth's Companion*.

THE TERMINAL.—A New York Central train was rapidly approaching New York with Mark Twain as one of the passengers, when a lady sitting in the seat across the aisle leaned forward and asked:

"Excuse me, sir, but will you kindly tell me if this train stops at the Grand Central Depot?"

"Madam," replied the humorist, "I hope so; I hope to heaven it does, for if it doesn't there will be a d—l of a wreck."—*Argonaut*.

MR. STOCKTON'S CHICKENS.—When Frank Stockton started out with his Rudder Grange experiences, he undertook to keep chickens. One old motherly Plymouth Rock brought out a brood late in the fall, and Stockton gave her a good deal of his attention. He named each of the chicks after some literary friend, among the rest Mary Mapes Dodge. Mrs. Dodge was visiting the farm some time later, and, happening to think of her namesake, she said:

"By the way, Frank, how does little Mary Mapes Dodge get along?"

"The funny thing about little Mary Mapes Dodge," said he, "is that she turns out to be Thomas Bailey Aldrich."—*Everybody's*.

POOR AUNT MARY.—Mrs. Flint was a very stern woman, who demanded instant and unquestioning obedience from her children. One afternoon a storm came up and she sent her son John to close the trap leading to the flat roof of the house.

"But, mother——" said John.

"John, I told you to shut the trap."

"Yes, but mother——"

"John, shut that trap!"

"All right, mother, if you say so, but——"

"John!"

John slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. The afternoon went by and the storm howled and raged. Two hours later the family gathered for tea, and when the meal was half over Aunt Mary, who was staying with Mrs. Flint, had not appeared. Mrs. Flint started an investigation. She did not have to ask many questions; John answered the first one.

"Please, mother, she is up on the roof."—*Argonaut*.

RETICENT.—"Let me see," said she, "what is it you call these men who run automobiles?" "Pardon me," replied the gallant man. "I'm too much of a gentleman to tell you what I call them."—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The American Monthly or Review of Reviews, New York City.—Contains an article on "The Political Campaign"; also "The Cuban Republic in Time of Trial"; "Our Greatest Year of Railroad Enterprise"; "Chile and Peru, the Rival Republics." These articles are well illustrated, and give an idea of the countries of which they speak.

Eternal Progress, Cincinnati, O.—Contains the following articles in the October number: "Mastery of Self"; "Why we Think What we Think"; "The Real Purpose of Work"; "A New Remedy for Nervousness."

The Literary Digest and Public Opinion, New York City, September 29.—Produces a fine number, and one

which is a forerunner of other interesting and valuable contributions to literature. It contains an article on "Reforms for China"; another on "Two Sides of the Cuban Question," etc.

The Christian Work, New York.—Many interesting articles are published in the magazine for October 6th, which is specially illustrated with pictures of Maine, Newfoundland, and of the Moqui Indians.

The New York Magazine, New York City.—Has many good things for boys and girls; also an article on "Character Signals," by R. Dimsdale Stocker.

The New Voice, Chicago Ill.—Has an article on "The True Solution of the Labor Problem." The Portrait of Col. John Sobieski is given. He is heir to the throne of Poland, and a famous prohibition orator, whose fifty-ninth birthday was celebrated by Chicago Prohibitionists in a notable reception at Washingtonian Home, September 10th. He is a fine-looking man, and he has excellent mental capacity.

The Pacific Medical Journal, San Francisco, Cal.—One article is on "The New Cure for Cancer." The eminent surgeon, Dr. N. Senn, who has recently returned to Chicago from an extended exploration trip in the heart of Africa, says that he is quite convinced that cancer is purely a disease of civilization. Another article states that Mr. Luther Burbank has on his experimental farm about three hundred thousand specimens of plums.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St.

Louis, Mo.—Contains a portrait of the head of the Mormon Church, whose arrest is threatened, and who has just become the father of his forty-third child by his fifth wife. The magazine section for September 16th contains an ideal picture of Autumn; also an illustrated article on Luther Burbank.

The Journal of Physical Therapy, Chicago, Ill.—Contains a number of original articles on "Magnetism," "Clinical Lessons in Modern Methods," "Clinical Phototherapy."

Bible Review, California.—"Earth's Early Ages" is one article that should prove interesting to all ethnological students.

The School Physiology Journal, Boston, Mass.—Contains an article on "Muscular Power and Alcohol," by Dr. Johannes Bresler; another on "How We Find Out Things."

The Graphite, Jersey City, N. J.—Contains an article on "Franklin and the American Eagle," in which article he says he regrets that the bald eagle was ever chosen as the representative of our country.

Will Carleton's Magazine.—Contains a fine portrait of Louis Emery, Jr., the candidate of the Lincoln Republican Party for Governor of Pennsylvania.

His life is a lesson to all aspiring boyhood.

The Metaphysical Magazine, for October, contains an article on "Knowing and Fore-Knowing," by Alexander Wilder.

Suggestion, Chicago, Ill. — This magazine opens with an article on "The Coming Race." It is written for the expectant mother. Another article on "Let Us Laugh" is written, of course, for those who are despondent. "No Game is Lost Till it is Over" is the heading of an article by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The Medico-Legal Journal, New York.—Contains a frontispiece of the Honorary President and Vice-President of the American International Congress of Tuberculosis, New York. One article is by Dr. Clark Bell, of New York, on "The Case of Patrick." Portraits are also given of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Phrenological Era, Bowerston, O.—Contains an article on "Brain Development and Size of Body in Character," by Nelson Sizer. The editor shows how mistaken Dr. J. R. Buchanan was in his claim that the medulla oblongata is neither anatomically, physiologically, nor mathematically the center of cerebral development.

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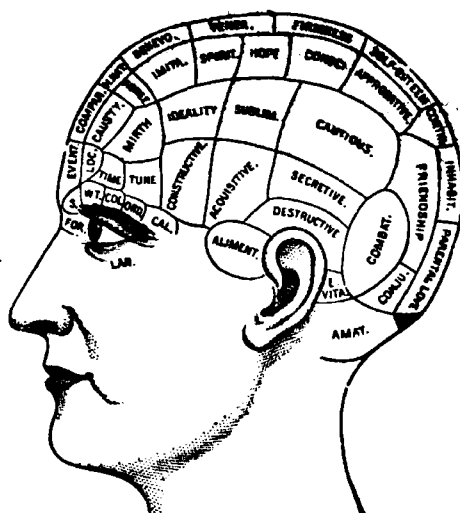


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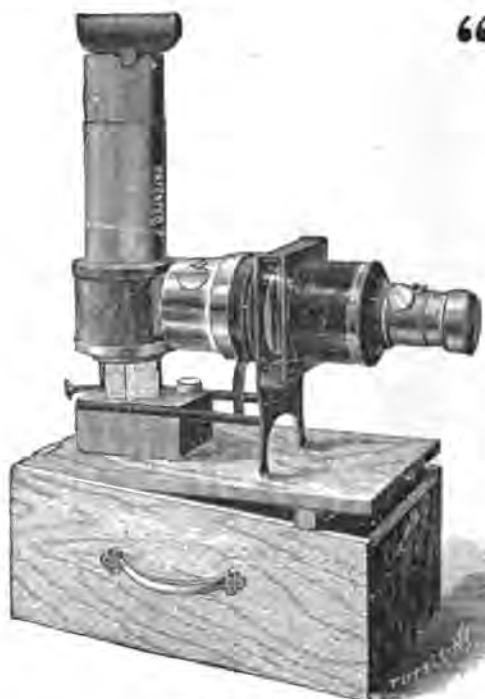
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DECEMBER, 1906

[WHOLE No. 815

Brain Roofs and Porticos. No. VII.

CHARACTER STUDY FOR BUSY MEN AND WOMEN.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

A NEAR VIEW OF OUR FUTURE GOVERNOR AT ALBANY.

The time has come when men see the wisdom of electing persons for public office according to the shape of the candidate's head, rather than the amount of money they spend over electioneering, or by the number of speeches they make to their constituents, or by any influence they may have to get into power.

We believe that the last vote that has been polled for the Governor of New York State has been carried for the candidate by virtue of his fitness for office, and the shape of his head indicates this.

Thackeray has well said: "There are men who wear their letters of credit on their foreheads." We would like to add to this, that the moral stamina of a man shows itself in the height of the top of the head. Between the two candidates for the New York State Governor there is a vast difference. We

give as a matter of comparison the two heads, and wish to show that there is a much greater width along the top, or in the superior region in No. I than in No. II.

The shape of the head certainly tells the story of a man's purpose in life, and his general character more than anything else can do.

It matters not how much a man may fight for contending objects which he considers to be wrong, if he does this for selfish ends. Mr. Hughes has had no axe to grind; no paper to circulate; no need to win popular applause. He has worked steadily on, from the time when he was a lad at school to the time when he became a lawyer in the firm of Carter, Hughes and Dwight, which now is called Hughes, Rounds and Sherman.

He is a wiry, but not a robust looking man; is about five feet ten inches in height, with a slight, but well proportioned figure. His hair is brown, and he wears it well pushed back from

his forehead; the latter is high and broad, and indicates intellectuality, scientific ability, and versality of mind.

His speech is prompt and quick. He has an attractive manner, and a magnetic personality.

The countenances of the two candidates for the governorship of New York State are quite different, though each corresponds with his outline of head. The eyes of No. I are kind and considerate, though firm and positive; while those of No. II, though eloquent in appeal, yet are inconsistent, changeable and versatile.

shows persistency combined with versatility and adaptability of mind.

The lips of No. I correspond, with a full development of the posterior region of the head, which inclines a man to be interested in the affairs of his fellow men from unselfish motives, and are full and eloquent. The lips of No. II are thin and theoretical.

The breadth of the upper part of the head in No. I is much more prominently shown than in No. II, as it will be seen that in No. II the head slopes off from the center line.

PERSONAL NOTES.



No. 1. MR. C. E. HUGHES.

The nose of No. I is aquiline, with just a sufficient amount of width to make it positive. The nose of No. II is long and slender, and toward the end has a commercial tendency.

The distance from the nose to the mouth, or the upper lip, is long and well proportioned in No. I, which always indicates a steady persistency of character. In No. II the distance



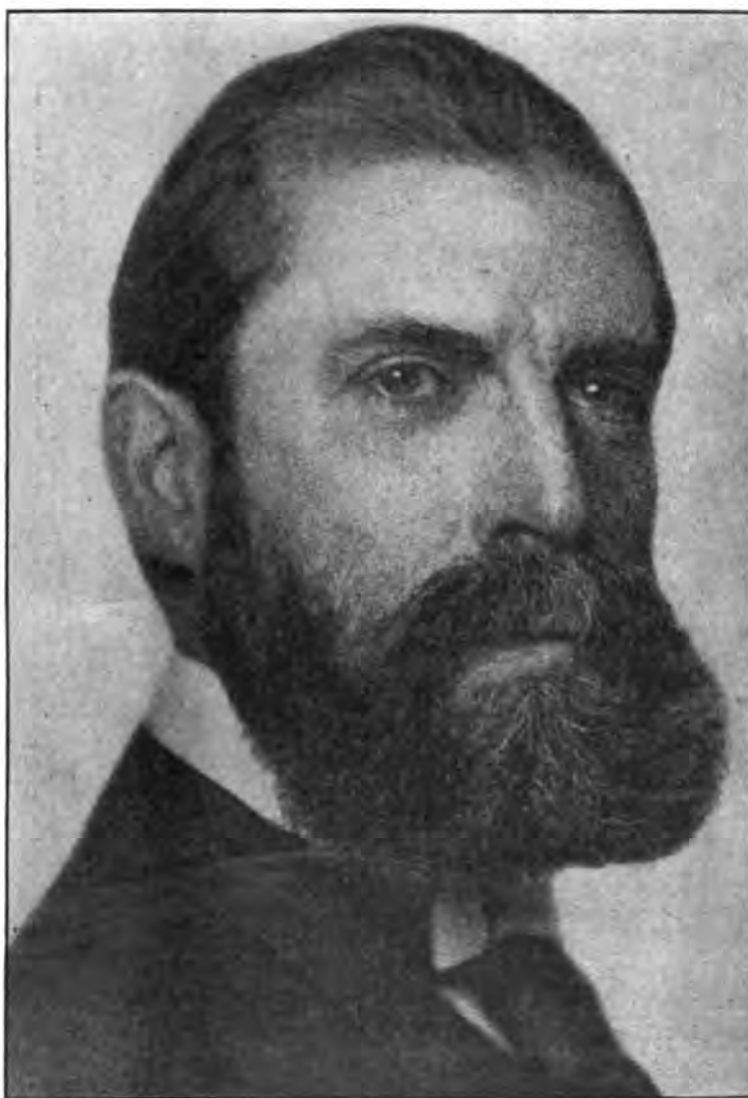
No. 2. MR. WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

Charles Evans Hughes was born in 1862, in Glens Falls, N. Y., the son of a Baptist minister, who was a native of Wales, and a Scotch-Irish mother. In his stock are intermingled Welsh, Irish, Dutch and Scotch blood, with a dash of German. In this ancestry he strongly resembles President Roosevelt.

"From the hour of his birth his parents never had any thought but that

he would be trained for the ministry," says the New York World. "The boy was ten years old when he decided that he would be a teacher and not a preacher. And his father did not oppose the son's desire. For, even at that age, the boy showed strongly the

When he was still quite young the family moved to Newark, N. J., where the lad entered the public schools. He made no reputation as a precocious pupil, but his teachers knew him as a studious, earnest, orderly youth who never let go of a task until he had



MR. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.

traits of mental concentration and devotion to purpose, which have so well served his needs in politics and law in his later life.

thoroughly mastered it. He graduated in 1873 with the rest of his class. Soon thereafter the Hughes family moved to this city, and young Hughes was en-

tered in the public schools here.

Charles obtained a certificate of graduation from "Old No. 35" in the fall of 1875, when he was thirteen years old.

FINE SCHOOL RECORD.

His career in the school had been noted for progress. Added to his abil-

on "Self Help" from the stage of the Academy of Music. He was the salutatorian of his class. His oration was regarded as a remarkable piece of work for a thirteen-year-old boy. It was strong, virile and masterful.

The lad's plan of entering the City College that year had to be revised, as



ity to grasp the elementary subjects which formed the curriculum of the school the lad was much given to the writing of ponderous essays, the subjects of which would in these days seem to be far beyond the capacity of a boy of his age. One of his most notable essays had for its subject "The Limitation of the Human Mind." Another was "The Evils of Light Literature." At his commencement he read an essay

he lacked one year of the necessary age. For twelve months he was tutored by his father, and then concluded to enter Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y., which is now Colgate University. He remained in this institution until 1878. Then he decided the curriculum of Brown University would suit him better.

TOOK PRIZE AT COLLEGE.

At the end of his junior year at

Brown, Hughes took the Dunn premium for the highest standing in English literature. In his senior year he won the Carpenter premium for general attainments. He had the classical oration on commencement day, when he was graduated in 1881.

When he entered Brown he had passed simply for admission and not for rank. During his junior year Prof.

New York and entered the Columbia Law School, whence he graduated in 1884 and was immediately admitted to the Bar. For a while he was a clerk in the office of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. Later he became a clerk in the law office of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower, in which, a few years later, he was to become a full fledged partner of the firm.



THE CHILDREN OF CHARLES D. HUGHES.
From left to right Catherine, Charles D., jr., and Helen.

Lincoln told him that he had made a great mistake and that he should have passed for rank. Spurred on by this compliment Hughes exerted himself still further, and he was one of the five Phi Beta Kappa men of his year. Even at that age he had developed a remarkable mental focus. He graduated from Brown with honors. The ink was not dry on his diploma before he had secured a professorship in the Delaware Academy at Delhi, N. Y.

Having proved his ability to manage a roomful of obstreperous young men, many of them larger and older than himself, young Hughes came back to

His natural inclination toward teaching often led him to accept tutorships. Teaching and the practice of law took up his time until 1891. Three years previous to this he had married the daughter of Walter S. Carter, a member of the firm. His labors had somewhat undermined his health, although he would never admit to his friends that he was ill. At length, fearing a breakdown if he stuck to the law, he opened negotiations with Cornell College, and much to the chagrin of his father-in-law, Mr. Hughes left active practice, and for two years occupied a chair at Cornell.

Returning to this city in 1893 Mr. Hughes again took up the active practice of his profession. Very soon he was sent to Oregon, representing the bondholders of a broken down railroad, and worked there for several months straightening out its affairs.

On his return he was the court member of the new law firm of Carter, Hughes & Dwight. When Edward F. Dwight died two years ago the firm title was Carter, Hughes, Rounds & Schurman. The recent death of Mr. Carter changed the firm's name to Hughes, Rounds & Schurman, with offices at No. 96 Broadway.

INSURANCE WORK WON HIM FAME.

He was a member of this firm when he took the place as special examiner for the Armstrong Committee, which made him famous and which is familiar to every reader of the great insurance scandals of last year. It was largely because of the magnificent reputation he made in the insurance investigation that the Republican nomination for Governor came to him unsolicited at Buffalo in September. He had never held office or run for office until that time.

Before becoming examiner of the Armstrong Committee, Mr. Hughes had acted as special counsel of the Gas Investigation Committee of the Legislature. It was in October of last year while he was conducting the insurance inquiry with such conspicuous success that he declined the Republican nomination for Mayor.

Early this year he was appointed by Attorney-General Moody to conduct the prosecution of the coal railroads for the United States Government—a signal recognition of his ability to probe corporate secrecy and corporate duplicity.

His wife, Mrs. Hughes, whom we recently had the pleasure of meeting, is a woman of strong individuality of character and intellectual attainments.

In person Mrs. Hughes is tall and slender, with regular features, wavy dark brown hair and large, expressive brown eyes. Her manner, though dignified, is vivacious and full of a gracious charm.

Although a college woman herself, she holds very practical views about recommending a college course unqualifiedly for all young women. "In the case of my own girls," she says, "that is a question still under debate. She spent two years at Wellesley College as a special student, being there in 1882 and 1883, and again from '84 to '85. She went to Wellesley College from Wells, where she had already spent three years, and is a member of the Eastern Association of Wells College.

She was born in Milwaukee in 1864. Her home and children have been her chief interest; hence she has not given much time to club life.

She has three children, the oldest being Charles Evans Hughes, named after his father. He is at present a sophomore at Brown University, in Providence, his father's Alma Mater, of which Mr. Hughes is one of the trustees. Her two daughters, Helen and Catherine, are fifteen and eight years old respectively. They attend school at St. Agatha's, a private school for girls attached to Trinity Parish, West End Avenue.

Mrs. Hughes belongs to only three organizations, one of them patriotic, the other college societies. She is a member of the Martha Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the New York Wellesley Club.



The Vibrations of Language.

BY BENJAMIN F. PRATT, M. D.

THE VALEDICTORY ADDRESS AT THE COMMENCEMENT
EXERCISES OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF PHRENOLOGY.

Without vibration there can be no life,—and the highest manifestation of life is reached through the full expression of vibration. All life expresses itself through a spoken word,—and from the tiniest atom to the highest unfolded man—God's creation vibrates the word of life.

Dr. Gall heard the voice of God vibrating through the human brain,—listened to its harmonious eloquence—and heard the spoken word—which God had written when the stars first sang together in bright creation's morning. As he listened—through his sense perception and inner consciousness—he saw in the human brain the location of the forty-three keys, which, when touched by a master mind would vibrate the harp of a thousand strings as its melodious notes pealed forth sweet strains of music which harmonized with the songs of wisdom of all the ages. As we listen to the vibrations of man's spoken words we feel the vibrations of discord that tell of the struggles of surging humanity and the rise and fall of empires, kingdoms, and republics.

The better the brain the better the thought, and it is the silent thought or spoken word that controls the lever-power that moves the world, and only through right thought civilization can advance and God's kingdom be established upon earth and among men.

Through her truth-loving sons, Germany and Scotland spoke the word of God as they unrolled the scroll, and spoke to man of the secret chambers of the brain and wrote the "Constitution of Man."

All forms of selfishness, including jealousy, hatred, revenge, religious big-

otry, and the glitter of material pride, feast upon the cankering worms which are ever gnawing at life's vitals or poisoning the blood of purity, and the grave opens and closes before life has fairly begun. These vultures have ever fought the progress of truth, for they realize too well that the establishment of truth upon earth would deprive them of their unholy heritage.

Religious jealousy suppressed Gall and Spurzheim in Austria, and Jesus was put to death nineteen hundred years ago among Judea's Hills,—but truth can never be crucified and will never die, although its personal representatives are persecuted or put to death.

There is nothing more detrimental to the progress of truth than for a man, or set of men, to assume an attitude of "I am holier than thou," or become arrogant in the thought that to them has been given the keys to the secret chambers of all knowledge. Many times in its history, the Royal Society of England has blocked the wheels of progress by rejecting new-found truths, refusing an appropriate place for consideration, because they did not originate within their domain of self-assumption.

The Royal Society, through its representative, Sir William Hamilton, together with the selfish despotism of Napoleon, tried to throttle the discoveries of Gall in England and France.

God's years have silently rolled along and there is no one living to drop a tear or speak a word in loving remembrance for the greatest murderer of all the ages, and Dr. Gordon and Sir William Hamilton have left nothing be-

hind them to keep their memories green in the minds of men, because their own created shadows of material pride, vested in worldly glory, blinded their inner consciousness against the truth.

In the near future a bust of Dr. Gall will have an appropriate place in the meeting chamber of the Royal Society of England and its members will speak in loving kindness of him as the greatest scientific discoverer of all the ages.

The good that they have accomplished by their perception into the mysteries of God's creation will give Darwin, Huxley, Tyndal, and Spencer appropriate monuments in the minds of men—but Dr. Gall with all the shining splendor of a new-born day has lighted up the pathway of truth with the brilliancy of the mid-day sun,—and the monument erected to his memory rises in glorious splendor above them all.

It is of little consequence where his mortal remains rest, but the vibrations of his voice, like the wireless telegraphy, have put in motion waves of thought that will vibrate the hearts and brains of all mankind around the globe.

When man knows his temple, which is God's temple, and with the skill of a master mechanic learns how to build it without the noisy racket of saws, and hammers, and chisels of licentious discord—then the immaculate conception of truth will impregnate the life of the new-born babe whose unfolding life will blossom with heavenly beauty into the glory of a perfect man. Then with a master's hand the forty-three organs of the human brain will be touched, while the great organs of life peal forth their harmonious notes of loving kindness as the whole world joins in the melodious song of "Peace on earth good will to men."

Science is a discovery of the wisdom expressed in God's world of beauty. Religion is a binding back a relation to God, and science and religion are brothers born under the same parental roof. God spoke the vibratory words of life

and creation was born. The spoken word of man will be complete in its vibratory expression, when, through the harmonious relations of the brain he speaks the word that vibrates the union of God in creation and God in religion.

Solomon surrounded with all his artificial trappings was not so great as the lily of the field because it represented a perfect life.

There is one God, one creation, one religion, and one language to express all. Yet, at various times in the world's history there have been many conceptions of God. Many systems of religion have been formulated which have blossomed like the budding spring-time but have fallen and drifted like autumn's withered leaves, many man-made systems of language have been constructed in confusion, which come and go with the rise and fall of civilization, and with crumbling empires there settles around them the stillness of the desert, and the darkness of eternal night.

The incomplete relations of Man's forty-two organs of his brain cannot speak the word of God in an expression of creation and religion.

The dead Latin language expressed the vibrations of force, which, represented material power, and constructed as it was it could not breathe forth the vibrations of life, with love for God and man; so with the death of the Roman Empire the language that had attempted to conquer the world by force sank in oblivion's grave for there was no longer any demand for its expression.

To be able to speak the Greek language, according to its man-made rules, was a leading ambition among the ancient Greeks. Demosthenes, the greatest orator of ancient days knew no language but Greek. In modern times his orations exert no influence upon society, and in most part are forgotten, because the vibrations of their words aroused the organs of the base of the brain in the interests of battle-fields and material glory, but the language which clothed the mythologies and philosophy of

the ancient Greeks vibrated, higher than the Latin because they were of the intellect.

Through religious thought the Hebrew language vibrated the sensations of the heart and portions of the brain, but neither of these three great systems of man-made languages vibrated the evolution and involution of the brain in the presentation of a perfect life,—and they are dead.

If the scientific discoveries of the past and present, including, anatomy, physiology, astronomy, botany, geology, and all the other ologies, keep in the forefront of human evolution, they must speak to the world in a live and living tongue that vibrates the higher evolution of the age in which we live, rather than cling with so much tenacity to Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, which, are as dead as the people who spoke them centuries ago.

The young untraveled boy or girl does not like the study of the dead languages because the brain development and highly adjusted nervous system vibrates a much higher plane than in the palmy days of the old Hebrew, Greek, and Roman expression, and the old professor of dead languages usually looks as if he had lived his life in a Charnel-house. Medical students are often lulled into a dreamy nothingness by the thought that wisdom consists in being able to recite a long list of medical terms that come from the dead languages. The booky medical student, rarely, if ever, becomes the good physician, and people die around them continually for the want of a spoken word that will harmonize with the vibrations of life.

Rocks, trees, fruits, flowers, grains, all vegetable life, birds, animals, and the fishes of the sea speak to man of God's creation and we may understand their language by getting the organs of the brain in tune with the Infinite.

It was fitting, indeed, that in the human brain Dr. Gall first discovered the organ of language, which expresses

the wisdom of all the ages.

Each organ of the brain has a language and through the united voices of all the organs with a master's voice all the faculties of the mind may sing the melodies of heaven, and like the prophets of old talk with God, who gave to man all that he possesses, and his harp with a thousand strings.

The cooing voice of the lover finds expression, and response, in fulfilment of the law that perpetuates creation. "I know not how to tell thee who I am, call me but love and I'll forswear my name and never more be Romeo."

The soft lullaby of the mother's love calls forth the sweet response, "Rock me to sleep mother, rock me to sleep."

Love of home and country, when its sacred domain is approached by the enemy, calls forth wild bursts of enthusiasm, which harmonizes with the vibratory sounds of rattling shells, booming cannons, and when the dead are buried and the wounded healed, across the bloody chasm, friendship's hands are clasped together as the story is told of the hallowed memories of home, sweet home.

The material worshipper talks of houses and lands and dollars, reaps where he has not sown, gathering to himself material which he cannot utilize in the building of a better life—glitters as a glowworm for a day, and as the coffin lid closes over him he is forgotten by the world. He was of the earth earthy and to the dust he has returned, leaving nothing behind to tell the story of the relations between God and man.

To know man is to know God, and to know God is to know man, and the wisdom of these things can only be attained through a complete knowledge of self. There are many helps to teach mankind and guide him along life's pathway, but beneficial as all other helps may be, Phrenology rises in monumental grandeur above them all, for through the human brain, God speaks to man the words of life, as he spoke

when the morning stars first sang together, filling the world with the vibrations of love, which is the fore-runner of perfect life.

When the wild mad rush for mater-

ial things is over man will return to his Father's house and find himself, for which he continually longs, and the Kingdom of Heaven within. Blessed be the hallowed hand of nature that turns the golden key.

Order and System Among Mankind.

BY MISS ROSE ALBERY.

THE SALUTATORY ADDRESS AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

A bunch of peacock feathers on my crown could not make me feel prouder than I do upon this auspicious occasion; a gilded nicol could not make me feel happier; nor a coat of mail make me feel stronger than I do armed with the wonderful knowledge of Phrenology. Its strength lies in its truth, its power and endurance in its application to methods for successful triumphs.

We have received a marvellous lesson in our course in Phrenology, its value can only be estimated by those who have had the grand opportunity of listening to the professors of the various sciences pertaining to our complex organism. They have given us the essence of knowledge having taken years to accumulate; and I am sure I embrace the sentiment of the whole class, when I express a feeling of gratitude for their painstaking efforts, in the lucidity of explanation by which even the subject of dry bones might be called a flowing discourse. We have received an object lesson from each lecture and an increased interest.

We were glad to learn from Doctor Drayton that the struggles of the early Phrenologists are over, and that we are now marching on firm ground.

We have learned through Doctor Brandenburg how to become strong, well and rich; by simply feasting upon nature's products; revelling in her de-

lights, and obeying her commands. How to educate ourselves the equal with any class, upon the three grand principles of hygiene, industry and love.

We have had the whole of our human system portrayed by Doctor Gardner, and he has left a lasting impression upon our memories that we are very fearfully and wonderfully made. As we gazed with rapt interest upon the dissection of the human brain we marvelled at its wonderful significance. I thought of the brain as a turbulent sea, restless, emotional, violent, with a ship tossed about on its rocky waves struggling against the impending storm. As the man with his one great ambition fighting against the storms of life; for the inestimable treasure which lies at the bottom of the sea, are not greater than the talents which lay upon the surface of the human brain. Now it is to these talents that we as phrenologists should feel the responsibility of exploring and locating the conditions and qualities of these gems of the mind. We have become so familiarized with the brain in its many phases, ethnological, anthropological and phrenological shown with untiring interest by our worthy and estimable teacher, Miss Jessie Fowler, that we feel we are almost going over sacred ground as we place our hands upon the heads of our subjects. And it behooves

us to treat them in such a manner that we may gain their confidence. For a Phrenologist is a physician of the mind and bears the same relation to his clients as the clergyman, physician or lawyer. And I think those seeking advice from a Phrenologist should be just as frank with his character as he is to his other counsellors of advice concerning his worldly or spiritual affairs; for a Phrenologist is just as desirous to benefit him and if possible even more so, in that he embraces many other sciences with his own for the welfare and perfection of the man.

We cannot conceive of a grander creation than man, yet man's knowledge in relation to himself is as comparative as the newly born infant to the greatest Philosopher.

Philosophers, Statesmen, Clergymen, Orators; men of talent and character, receive a world wide reputation and the admiration of their countrymen, they are a power that wield the destinies of nations for justice, peace and equity. Such a man is a volume of intelligence to the Phrenologist we see nothing wanting and nothing which we could add to their greatness. Yet it is nothing more nor less than the right man in the right place. They are as perfectly fitted for their positions as is a valuable jewel in its setting.

There is nothing which gives me greater pleasure than to see a whole family, whether in a high or lowly calling, who are in harmony with their surroundings, and one of the most pitiable sights are those whose conditions confine them to life long occupations antagonistic to their constitutions. Every man and woman is particularly fitted for some particular part in life's work, there is a place for every man and every man should be in his place. And just as soon as we can get this good and needful work systematized to some degree of order and satisfaction will it receive its due share of importance. Every great department store will need its Phrenologist; he will be the & Co.

of the Firm, and there will be a radical change in the employees. We shall see that the little fair haired child with the dimpled cheeks, who pouted at being given a job in the basement, has been allowed to chase butterflies or pluck daisies. The imp who was seen turning a somersault on a ladies' dress-box has been ordered to take the box seat on the delivery wagon and to deliver the dress with apologies, and now he is up and off the wagon and up and down steps with an alacrity which makes others apologize for getting in his way, and he is a better and a happier boy. And the funny looking man with the big head, who was caught playing tunes upon the typewriter and trying to balance his head instead of balancing his accounts, has been removed to the musical department, and the Firm soon wins a reputation of having the best instruments in the City. And the bright faced little woman with the eloquent eyes and lips, standing behind a store counter and found writing verses on scraps of paper has been transferred to the literary department, and the young collegian as he purchases the book she recommends feels satisfied it is the very book he needed, for it is prefaced with unwritten lines which stimulates the book to the last chapter.

And so on through the great departments of human activity. There is in the near future a great work for the Phrenologist, and as soon as he steps on the field there will be a general maneuvering. Temperaments, strength, activity, and quality, with their talents will be classified and arranged; each will adjust themselves to their right places, contentment will radiate a beneficent influence upon business, and after the close of a working day there will be lighter hearts and a buoyancy that will induce health, success and happiness, when love will follow in its course and all will be serene.

A great honor has been bestowed upon me in giving the Salutatory Address to this distinguished audience.

And altho the art of speaking well has been instilled into our minds by the Rev. Thomas Hyde, I fear I have not fully demonstrated his art in my effort to do well and to be brief. But our happy experiences must be given in a nutshell. What then have we not seen and learned during our short stay at the Institute.

Hospitals, and Prisons, and other Institutes have been visited, and Dr. Ballard's school for deficient children. Every physiognomical trait of human nature has been presented to us which consequently has unfolded all the faculties of our minds to sympathize with the distressed, reciprocate with the

light-hearted and to applaud progress, especially in the cause of Phrenology. Our enthusiasm has been faithfully represented by the artist and photographer, Mr. Rockwood, who has caught us in a snap-shot with "The smile that won't come off."

I would like to add a word of encouragement to the students who are to follow next year. I hope they will anticipate the coming event to be the best spent time of their lives. And may the inspiration of the words which fell from the lips of the Rev. Josiah Adams light upon them "To continue and not grow weary in the good work of Phrenology." I wish them God speed.

The Commencement Exercises Of The American Institute Of Phrenology.

The forty-third annual session of the American Institute of Phrenology was held in the Hall of the Institute on Friday evening, October 26th, at eight o'clock, which proved to be the largest gathering for many years. Mr. Francis Bergold delighted the audience with a violin solo, called "Fantaisie Pastorale," and was accompanied by Miss Dorothy Busch, pianist.

The Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, A.M., B.D., presided, and in his opening remarks, said that all day long a certain verse from a Greek Poet had accompanied his thoughts, and he could not get rid of it; hence he took it as an indication that it was meant that he should mention the same to them that evening. The verse that was ringing in his mind was: "The mountains look on Marathon, but Marathon looks on the sea."

He said many might ask how such a passage could have any application to the present occasion, and explained that unless we understood the surroundings of Marathon, we could not appreciate

such a reference until we studied the topographical bearing of Marathon, which was a small town looking on the sea, or a seaport town which could reach every part of the world, while the mountains grand and stately, looked down on the city, and were apparently stronger and more influential. They were the higher things looking down upon the lowly things of life.

As Marathon was a seaport town, and could reach every part of the world through her ships and her commerce, she was the representative of everything in civilization, education and commerce. Thus she was stronger than the mountains that overshadowed her, for she could reach every part of the world.

So precisely in this twentieth century, Phrenology commands all channels of education in the human character of the world; it commands the sea, and through the sea, it can disseminate its knowledge. From the portals of the Phrenological College all knowledge is opened out to the world; while other colleges teach much knowledge that is

artificial and useless.

Phrenology is like the great sea that surrounds Marathon; it commands the professions of theology, medicine and law, and brings intelligence to science, and deals with men, women and children. The sacred Bible has only two themes,—man and God. It shows the constitution of man, and gives his character, for the Bible says: "Man is fearfully and wonderfully made." The principles of Phrenology are scattered all through the Bible. Everyone who has received or will receive a degree or parchment from an institution like this, will find that it is more valuable than that received from all the colleges in the world.

He said that he found very little opportunity or need to look up his Greek, Latin, or mathematics, but every day he needed to look into the face of humanity, and the schools that teach it are correspondingly more valuable than those where humanity is not taught.

In introducing the speakers of the evening, Mr. Hyde called first upon Miss Rose Albery of Boston to give the salutatory address, the subject which she had chosen being, "Order and System Among Mankind, or The Right Man in the Right Place." In her remarks Miss Albery spoke of the value of Phrenology in focusing men's minds in the right direction. She gave encouragement to the students who were to follow in successive years, and judging from the benefit that she and her fellow students had received, she wished them godspeed, and hoped they would anticipate the coming event to be the best spent time of their lives.

Mr. Hyde then introduced Mr. Alfred R. Johnson, of Wisconsin, and said that, as the title of his paper was "Nothing," it reminded him of a little story about Mesillioun of France. When Louis the XIV was called upon to select a state preacher, fourteen candidates presented themselves, and all were obliged to submit to the test of preaching an impromptu sermon on the

text that was given to them when they stood up in the pulpit. Mesillioun was not liked for some reason by the King, and so when his turn came to preach his sermon, a paper was given to him with no text upon it. He took the paper and looked it over, and finding nothing written thereon, explained the same to his audience; but further added that God created man out of nothing, and proceeded to preach one of the grandest sermons that had ever fallen from his lips, and by far superior to any that had been given the other candidates, whereupon he was chosen as the Court Minister.

Mr. Johnson proceeded to explain that he stood before them with a sense of nothingness, and therefore he selected the subject called "Nothing" as his text; but on reflection it occurred to him that "nothing" was very appropriate and applicable to the views and statements of a great many people as regards Phrenology, and he thought that the science yielded so much that he would endeavor to picture to them many of the lessons that he had learned through its study.

Mr. George Singleton, of Dover, was next asked to read a paper upon "Man: his Spiritual, Intellectual and Physical Needs," which condensed a great deal of practical argument in favor of phrenological knowledge.

Mr. Frank J. Oaks, of Buffalo, then read a paper on "Some Practical Uses of Phrenology." He stated that in his estimation Phrenology stood pre-eminently in advance of any other science that we have of importance and value. He considered that the practise of Phrenology would put us on a higher plane of life, and increase our means of happiness, and furnished a number of facts that proved this statement conclusively.

The Rev. G. W. Savory, of California, was then called upon to give his paper on "Discreet Degrees in Phrenology," which was written in blank verse. He considered that there were three planes in every individual just as there are

three kingdoms, the mineral, vegetable, and animal. So three planes in the brain existed; the mind or intellect is scientific, philosophic or religious; also three distinct degrees, the natural, spiritual and celestial.

"The Vibration of Language" was the title of the paper written by Dr. Benjamin Franklin Pratt, of Ohio, who gave the valedictory address. On rising, he said that he felt strongly impressed to put his notes one side, and give a talk on his experiences during the past thirty-one years. It was in 1875 that he first attended the Institute, and gathered some lasting inspirations for his phrenological work. He said that these years had been busy ones, but he was glad to say he felt as young as ever, and as enthusiastic for the science, which he proved by returning this year to the center of phrenological knowledge, or his Alma Mater. He said that without vibration there can be no life, and the highest manifestation of life is reached through the full expression of vibration. All life expresses itself through a spoken word,—and from the tiniest atom to the highest unfolded man, God's creation vibrates the word of life. Dr. Gall heard the word of God vibrating through the human brain, listened to its harmonious eloquence, and heard the spoken word which God had written when the stars first sang together in bright creation's morning.

Mr. M. H. Piercy was then asked to make the lecture announcements. At this part of the evening's program, a flashlight photograph was taken of the assembled audience, after which Mr. Francis Bergold played the beautiful piece of Goddard's, called "Berceuse," accompanied on the piano by Miss Dorothy Busch (Steinway's piano being kindly lent for the occasion). This was very exquisitely played, everyone present feeling the influence of its beautiful harmony.

At the close, the speaker of the evening, the Rev. Charles Josiah Adams, D.D., of Staten Island, spoke

on "The Essential Man and the Essential Other Animal." He said that if you make a man of marble, he is marble; if you make him of mud, he is mud. The central thing is to know what a man is made of. He then said that if he were immortal, was his dog immortal? Did he know anything that his dog might not know? He spoke of his dog, Flip, and his large Newfoundland, which formed a bodyguard and made two circles around him whenever he went out, Flip making the inner circle, the Newfoundland the outer. He said he was convinced that of the forty-two faculties, and the five thousand not yet discovered, that the lower animals showed in some degree all that is shown in the higher. Dr. Adams said that he honestly hoped that when he was called to another life he would find that Flip, and all animal life that flies, walks and creeps, would also live in the world to come.

The Vice-President, Miss J. A. Fowler, was then called upon to give her address on "Phrenology Applied." She said that it was far from her intention to say a word that would cast a gloom over the enjoyable meeting that they had had, but it fell to her lot to say that, while she wished the students godspeed in their work, it was no easy task to part with them as a family. They had been so closely united during the session that now that they had come to the end of the course, it was sad to bid them all farewell. She said they did not pretend to have made them into perfect phrenologists, for experience alone could give them a practical insight into the great diversity of character, and with Edison she could truly say that they had not examined one-thousandth part of an inch of the knowledge that was yet to come. She was gratified that one student had thought it worth while to come back with his daughter for further knowledge, and she believed that each year there would be an unfoldment of new researches upon the brain which

would be of benefit to all who cared to study them.

As it was then after eleven o'clock, and many had to go quite a distance to reach home, she would defer the practical application of Phrenology until some other evening, and would ask those present to attend the Institute lectures for that end. As she had promised to give the students a motto to encourage them on the way, she would do so now, which was:

"Do the best that is in you,
Be the best that is yet to be."

And as a watchword, she would say to them: "You cannot dream yourself into a character,—you must hammer and forge yourself one."

She would like to remind them that a pupil of Abbe Sicord was once asked his definition of God, and his answer was: "The necessary being, the son of eternity, the merchant of nature, the eyes of justice, the watchmaker of the universe, and the soul of the world." So also a pupil of Phrenology was asked what he could say of Phrenology. He replied: "Phrenology wears and dons but one royal robe,—its name is Truth. It has one founder,—whose name is Dr. Gall. It has one field,—all humanity; one sworn witness,—a human head; one battle-cry,—Freedom; one watchword,—the enlightenment of mankind; one kind of prophet,—its brave and skilled expounders; one enemy,—Major Ignorance."

The President then presented the diplomas with suitable words, and a charge to all to be ever faithful to their responsibilities as graduates of the American Institute of Phrenology. He bade them remember the principles laid down by Gall, Spurzhiem and Combe, and in the career that each one had to carve out for himself or herself, to be ready to receive the light of new discoveries which would go hand in hand with the scientific side of the subject.

In closing, he said:

"I need not add more advice and encouragement to your future efforts than

has been said so well, so solemnly, and with so much feeling by your Vice-President, Miss Fowler. The diplomas which you receive to-day represent the alphabet of all branches of learning. The information which it declares you have obtained is by no means a "ne plus ultra," but rather a strong encouragement to seek greater achievements. To the student of human nature there can never come a "no more beyond" in the realms of duty, knowledge and power.

Character, mind and organization are the sources of all successful life. Two great books handed down the ages have held the empire over the human heart and mind. One claims inspiration, the Word of God, the Bible; the other claims to be the product of human genius,—Shakespeare's Plays. Both owe their influence to the truths they unfold in regard to character and motive.

The great dramatist even calls the world a stage, and the men and women players thereon. The science you have studied is the art of reading and developing character. In the words of Shakespeare: "Go forward. To thine own self be true, and it needs must follow as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to anyone."

The Bible recognizes only one self in man,—the higher self. All outside of that self is insanity. We are only true to ourselves when we are true to man and God."

Among those present were many old graduates and friends from far and near, as follows: The Rev. Henry S. Clubb, from Philadelphia, and his friend, Dr. Hazeldine, from St. Louis; Dr. Charles Wesley Brandenburg, Dr. Cora M. Ballard, Rev. Albert B. King, Mr. Bennett, of Dover, Mr. and Mrs. Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Haviland, the Misses Irwin, Mr. Vines, Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. and Miss Drew, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Glaser, Miss Gunst, Miss Hamann, Miss Dreyer, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Dr. Muncie and son, Miss Kenneflick, Mr. Allen, Mr. Maugans, Mr. Stouffer, among others.

A Brief Estimation Of Harry K. Thaw's Head and Face.

If we were asked if Harry Thaw showed any inherent trait of insanity in his head or face, we should answer this question by saying that if an unbalanced head and a strong animal nature were indications of insanity, then Harry Thaw could certainly be placed in this class.

There are a few instances of criminals who have been gentlemanly in their manners, and there are a large number of instances among the insane who are perfectly gentlemanly in their habits and ways. But in Harry Thaw we have the animal type of face and head, which indicates that his want of mental balance could easily lead him to commit a crime during a fit of passion, and his want of balance might also lead him to become momentarily insane.

Were we analysing insanity, instead of Harry Thaw's character, we should say that seldom do we find a well balanced person give way to crime, nor do they become unhinged.

In Harry Thaw's case, all the circumstances go to show that lawlessness and a craze for personal liberty, with a reckless regard for the dictates of propriety, order and decorum, show that he stands a very good chance to become a criminal through insane tendencies of mind.

The degenerate elements of his character show themselves (1), in the full base to his head, which Dr. Maudsley, of England, and others have indicated as a murderous type of character; (2), the position of the ear in relation to the head and face, which, as seen by his pictures, indicates that the lower lobe is on a line with the mouth, and the upper lobe does not start its curve until part of the eye has been reached, indicating that the ear is low set, and where this is the case a person should

always beware of the passionate tendencies of the individual.

Compare the position of his ear with that of McKinley, or that of Dr. Darlington, or that of Evarts, or that of Asa Galup, or Dr. Butler, or Silas B. Dutcher, or George G. Rockwood, or Theodore Roosevelt, and anyone can see for himself that the tendency of the mind is erratic and unsymmetrical, that at any time he is liable to give expression to his irregularity of manner, either through jealousy, owing to his large cerebellum, or to temper through his large destructiveness. (3) His head is flat in the superior region, indicating that he has no respect for things that are moral, high toned, or cultured, that his conscientiousness fails to stimulate him to acts of uprightness as such, unless inclination runs that way. There is a distinct deficiency in the conscientious faculty, and what he would recognize as his duty, namely, to take vengeance in his own hands, most persons would recognize as reckless passion. (4) The voluptuous lips form another sign of an unbalanced mind and a strong sensuous nature, and where a marked tendency in this direction is ungoverned by a strong moral development, we find that the reins to self-government have been thrown to the winds rather than grasped tightly. Licentiousness leads to a heated cerebellum, and a heated cerebellum leads to an unprincipled and an ungovernable social nature. (5) The nose is short and thick, which is another indication of impulse. The nostrils are also dilated, and we have never failed to find that when they are, the person shows a very expressive and passionate response to anything that does not accord with his sentiments.

(6.) The eyes are dark and flash un-



controlled emotion. The face may indicate calmness as a whole, but when dissected feature by feature, it gives one of the most fruitful examples of recklessness and disregard for law and equity of anyone who can be found.

(7.) There is youth indicated in the fullness of the cheeks and the round and slightly indented chin, but the projection of the lower lip and the heavy upper lip indicate jealousy.

(8.) Self-esteem, manliness and self-respect seem to be lost sight of through his small development in the crown of the head. Were self-esteem larger, he would value his own nature more highly, and show more regard for the principles of life which regulate the liberty of all by appreciating that all should

be governed by morality.

(9.) The chin is one that invariably accompanies a large cerebellum, which again indicates the passionate type of mind and a lack of balance, and moral restraint.

Thus the photograph shows that the subject has lived in the basilar part of his brain to such an extent that he has hardly recognized the beautiful attributes of his spiritual and moral nature.

This is possible, however, if he sets to work to develop and train his higher aspirations, for no man is so depraved that with proper environments he cannot improve in a most decided and beneficial way.

Book Review.

Mental Depression, Its Cause and Treatment, based on Modern Medical Reform Science and Successful Practical Experience, Clearly Explained for the Purpose of Self Treatment Without Medicine. No. 1 of the Natural Treatment Series, by Professor Richard J. Ebbard; price \$1.00. New York, Fowler & Wells Co., 24 East 22d Street, and L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

This volume will require no introduction so far as those readers are concerned who have already made the acquaintance of its author through his already deservedly popular work, "How to Acquire and Strengthen Will Power," etc.

This clear, candid, concise and eminently practical book will well repay perusal, and will also convey information and helpfulness, which it would not be possible to glean from any pretentious, theoretical and abstruse treatise.

It is a distinct help when taking up a work on a subject to be assured that

it cannot be read without benefit. The question at issue is dealt with in a plain and comprehensive fashion and the treatment described is at once simple and practicable.

The carefully arranged dietary is an important feature, perhaps requiring some sacrifice on the part of the patient, but at the same time is worthy of an effort, seeing so much depends upon the observation of this part of the treatment. This volume opens up fresh avenues of hope and encouragement for sufferers from mental depression; and is, in a word, a book which none can read without profit.

The author has also written "Life-Giving Energy," "The Bedrock of Health," "Dyspepsia and Constipation."

We take exception to one remark, that "meat is indispensable to secure albuminous elements of food," and the advice that raw oysters should be taken for dinner. We think if oysters must be eaten they should be cooked.

DEVELOPMENT OF A CHILD'S MIND SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPHS AT SUCCESSIVE AGES.

The Characteristics as They Develop Are Noted Photographically by Marks on the Face. No. 6 is from a Photograph by Rockwood by Permission.



The Psychology of Childhood.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

FROM UNCLE JOE.

No. 660—L. C., New York.—Not often do we find such maturity of thought in one so young as is the case with the

little girl whose portrait we present to our readers this month. Youth is the time when naturally all things look



Photo. By Rockwood.

No. 660.—L. C., NEW YORK.

bright and cheerful, but there are occasional cases where a child appears to be born with advanced ideas, and one wonders where they come from. It is our belief that heredity has much to do with the accent that is placed upon some faculties of the mind during youth, or we may go further back, and say that it is largely owing to prenatal conditions and the influence of the culture and maturity of the parental stock that causes the vast differences in the minds of the young.

This child, whose portrait is before us, gives evidence of remarkable perceptive power. Were she to devote herself to music, her large Tune, Time and Form would enable her to carry in her mind's eye and interpret musical score, and give light and shade to her work. The brow on the outer angle, just where the hair falls over the corner of the eye, is well represented. Thus, constitutionally she is well adapted to the study of music.

Persons say they have some difficulty in discovering the right location of the organ of Tune, but we think that the trouble lies more in the fact that people imagine they are good musicians, and like to be told so, whether they have much talent or not, and therefore whatever the opinion of a phrenologist, the individual who flatters himself or herself concerning this talent, cares more to be carried away by notions of conceit than to be told the truth.

This child is a practical illustration of unusual confidence in herself, and control over her abilities. She is not one who will become easily excited, or, to use a common term, "rattled." She has self-composure and placidity of temper far in advance of her years, and on this account she will seek the companionship of the old rather than those of her own age. Poetry and literary attainments will have some attraction for her, even if she were so situated that she did not need to earn her own living by the point of her pen.

In disposition she is lovable, though not particularly demonstrative. The joy that radiates from most children of her age will not appear in her disposition; but the more sedate, womanly, thoughtful view of things will be expressed by her, both in her conversation and her literary composition.

The breadth between the eyes shows that she remembers people, incidents and facts quite well.

Intuitional power for the discernment of the dispositions of her friends is also another noticeable gift of hers, and she is quick to recognize who are her true friends and acquaintances, and as she grows older this will be a prominent characteristic.

She will be selected to do important work, because of her scientific attainments, her determination of mind, steadiness of purpose, quiet resolve, self-control, and interest in all things that pertain to the practical side of her life.

WHY?

I know a little boy—

His name begins with C—

Who, when he's busy playing,

Is as strong as strong can be.

He can lug a heavy box,

Roll a barrel big as he,

He's as nimble as a fox,

When a bonfire there's to be.

He can pull his great big Flyer—

He is feeling well, you see;

It's astonishing how very strong

That little boy can be!

But when father wants the snowdrifts

Cleared away before the door

Or mother wants a package

From the corner grocery store,

That tired feeling comes apace—

He is not well, you see;

It's astonishing how very weak

This little boy can be!

—Selected.

Science of Health.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

BY E. P. MILLER, M. D.

WHAT THEY PRODUCE.

Here is an illustration of what saloons produce. In one corner of Oklahoma, a few miles from the Indian Territory line, there is a saloon from which has come in four years ten murders, sixteen assaults with intent to kill, and eighty-one cases on the commissioner's docket for the illegal introduction of whiskey into Indian Territory.—Selected

CIGARETTES INJURE THE MIND.

The Editor of the National Advocate is doing most excellent work, not only in warning the people against alcoholic liquors, but also the use of tobacco in all its forms. In the issue of his monthly for October, 1906, he has a most excellent message to the boys of America on evil effects of cigarette smoking. We copy from it the following:

CIGARETTES INJURE THE MIND.

The very fact that you are in school shows that you are interested in the improvement of your mind. For that reason you ought to avoid anything that injures the mind.

The poisonous drugs put in the cigarette tobacco and the cigarette wrappers, and especially the poisonous gas produced by the smoking of the paper and the tobacco together in the form of cigarettes, make a boy dull, stupid, sleepy and dopey. The boy who uses cigarettes cannot keep up with his class in school, and while other boys are being promoted he makes no progress, but before long is likely to drop out of school because his mind is so affected that he cannot study, or he cannot remember what he tries to study. Hence he loses his interest in school, and sooner or later he drops down and out.

School principals all over the country have told me that they could soon tell when a boy began to smoke cigarettes. A high school principal in one city told me that he had a bright boy in his school who stood at the head of his class. That boy began to smoke cigarettes, and within a year he stood at the head of the other end of his class! He lost his power of concentration and application of mind, hence dropped down lower and lower in his grades, until he was the poorest in his class.

One school principal said: "I can go through this school and put my hand on every boy that uses cigarettes, for he shows it in his face, and, if I am in doubt, I can prove my surmise by looking at his recitation cards."

Judge Willis Brown, of Salt Lake City, Utah, says: "In all my investigations I have found there were few cigarette smokers in high schools. The reason for this is that smokers are unable to keep up their studies and fall by the wayside. The dealer who sells cigarettes to minors is a traitor to his country and to society. He ruins the hope of all nations—its youth."

CIGARETTES INJURE THE BODY.

Second—Cigarettes Injure the Body, Cigarettes weaken the action of the heart and make it beat feeble and irregular. A healthy heart is like a strong pump which pumps the blood to every part of the body, and it beats with the regularity of a perfect clock. But when a boy begins to smoke cigarettes the strength and regularity of the heart's action is injured. Anything that injures the heart injures the whole body, hence ought to be avoided. The United States Government several years ago, when enlisting soldiers for service in the Spanish-American war, and for

service in the Philippines, found that of the young men who were habitual cigarette smokers not one in ten had a sound heart. Hence thousands of young men were rejected. Dr. Benjamin King, of Philadelphia, who acted as examining surgeon during 1861-1863 in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, says that the average rejections during those years did not exceed 13 per cent., but that the amount of rejections during our Spanish-American war was almost three times as large as during the Civil war. He attributed the large increase of rejections almost entirely to the cigarette habit in our country.

Dr. A. C. Clinton, of San Francisco, physician to several boys' schools, says: "I am often called in to prescribe for boys for palpitation of the heart. In nine cases out of ten this is caused by the cigarette habit. Cigarette smoking gives boys enlargement of the heart, and it sends them to the insane asylum. I have seen bright boys turned into dunces, and straightforward, honest boys made into cowards by cigarette smoking. I am speaking the truth that nearly every physician and teacher knows."

SPOIL FOOTBALL PLAYERS.

Prof. W. L. Bodine, one of the Chicago Schools Superintendents, says: "Last year the medical inspectors of schools, over whom I have jurisdiction, were assigned to make physical examinations of the young men who were members of the baseball and football teams in the various high schools; we also examined the young women of the basketball teams. All of the young women passed a successful examination, but many of the young men athletes were rejected because it was found they had valvular heart trouble. Each of the young men so rejected (with but one exception) was addicted to cigarette

smoking."

One coach says: "No boy can be a fine athlete, football, baseball, or basketball player, a runner, a jumper, or gymnast who weakens his heart by cigarette smoking."

The use of cigarettes makes many a boy a nervous wreck. The New York and Brooklyn papers some time ago told of a young man who died at St. Joseph's Hospital in Brooklyn as a victim of cigarettes. He was "a chorister in one of the Brooklyn churches," and was said to be in general "an exemplary young man." His only marked faults were "lying and cigarette smoking." When brought to the hospital his fingers were yellow with the cigarette poison. His sufferings were excruciating. Just before he died he said, pitifully: "I wish all the boys who smoke cigarettes could see me now."

Cigarettes have often been called "coffin nails," because they hasten a boy into his coffin, for the more cigarettes a boy smokes the sooner he will be put in his coffin.

President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, after many years' experience, says: "Boys who smoke cigarettes are like wormy apples. They drop long before harvest time. They rarely make failures in after life because they do not have any after life. The boy who begins smoking before his fifteenth year never enters the life of the world. When the other boys are taking hold of the world's work, he is concerned with the sexton and undertaker."

Out of 412 boys examined by the naval enlisting officer at Peoria, Ill., only 114 were accepted. Of the 298 rejections the greater number were on account of weak hearts, and in the majority of cases this was caused by cigarette smoking.



Interviews With Presidents Of Women's Clubs.

SERIES No. VI.

MRS. HARRIETTE M. JOHNSTON-WOOD. BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
PRESIDENT OF THE PORTIA CLUB.

BY JESSIE A. FOWLER.

We find there is as much difference among the Presidents of Women's Clubs as anywhere else, and for this reason this series of articles has an individual interest.

When a woman elects to study law, she undertakes to enter a profession that

husband is Judge Wood.

She is from Irish stock and possesses the vivacity of manner and spontaneity of mind of those who come from the Emerald Isle.

With her active and executive type of organization, she should show unusual



MRS. HARRIETTE M. JOHNSTON-WOOD.

requires an unusual amount of deliberation, thought and analysis. This is what Mrs. Harriette M. Johnston-Wood has done, and not only this, she has captured the heart of a judge—as her

energy and resourcefulness of mind. She has fortunately a good hold on life and must have come from healthy stock. Being slight in build, she nevertheless has a wiry constitution.

Originality is a strong point with her, and as a chairman she displays keen wit, and repartee. There is also a strong metaphysical tendency to her mind. That is, she likes to analyze, contrast and think out a subject for herself. She has no need to copy other people's ideas, for she has an ample supply of her own, hence she ought to show more than ordinary scope of mind in dealing with or getting hold of the essentials of truth, and is able to see the depth and breadth of a subject.

There is a great deal of intuitive power to her mind, hence she is able to judge of people correctly, and in her profession this faculty must have been of great assistance to her. Her sympathies are strong and liberal. She has a wide-awake mind, which is alive to all emergencies that may arise.

Being firm and positive when she has made up her mind to carry out a certain line of thought, she does not give up because difficulties rise in her way, because conscientiousness and combativeness work together.

Her social nature unites her to home and club life. She does not forget her friends, and although she makes new ones, still she retains those she has known for years.

She has a womanly mind as well as the strength of the positive and mascu-

line elements that unite themselves with her sensitiveness of character. She takes after her father in her executive-ness, her moral courage, her independence of mind and spirit, and her logical way of looking at things. While from her mother she has inherited her conjugal attachment to her friends, her strong sympathies for people in distress, her ambition to excel in whatever she undertakes to do, and her intuitiveness of character, enabling her to see the undercurrent of the lives of others.

She must live within her strength, and limit her ambitions. If she will do this she will be able to accomplish a vast amount of work, not only for herself, but for her fellow creatures, as she has magnetism about her that helps her to see the needs of her fellows.

Among her own sex she will be a power as she develops. But she is not one who will want to confine herself to the avenues of women's work alone. She will be a kind of pioneer, always taking up those things that are broad and comprehensive in life.

Mrs. Wood is an enthusiastic club woman and is President of the Portia Club, the Business Woman's Club, and has associated herself with many others.

She has a law office with her husband on Exchange Place.

PHRENOLOGY IS THE BEST PROFESSION.

By H. H. HINMAN.

Phrenology is the best science
Of any in the land,
The profession is not crowded,
There's room for every man.

The women are also needed
To push our science through,
They will find it pleasant
And will be well paid, too.

There are too many lawyers,
The doctors are starving out,
Teachers are on the tramp
With thousands on the route.

Bookkeepers are begging for work,
While the clerks are too thick,
When I see all of this
It almost makes me sick.

Continued on Page 407.

THE Phrenological Journal

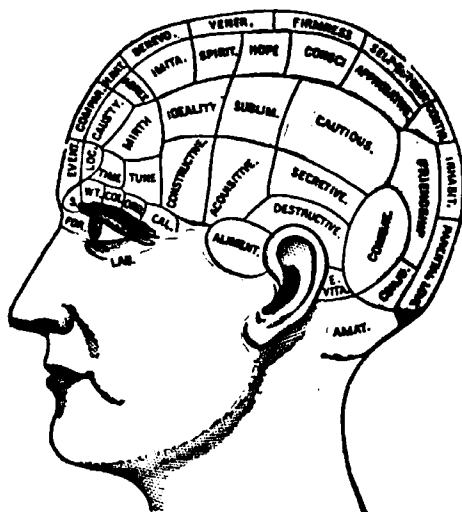
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, DECEMBER, 1906

*When thou hast panted up the hill Of duty, with reluctant will,
Be thankful, even though tired and faint.*

—Wordsworth.

THE CLOSE OF 1906.

The year of 1906 has been an eventful one, and we expect the same of 1907. From one source and another we have gathered that some additions and changes will be welcomed by our readers.

Important Psychological questions have stirred the people from bow to stern. The changes that we contemplate making are those that will interest young men, women and children.

We shall take from eight to sixteen pages to exhaustively explain and illustrate one important subject each month. For instance, we intend to take "Modern Phrenology" one month; "Heredity, Long Life and Mental and Physical Inheritance," for another; the "Action and Interaction of the Brain," for another; also "What Phrenology Has to Say on Marriage"; "The Mod-

ern Ways of Training Children"; "The Treatment of the Races and Their Division into Nations"; some important Interviews; some useful hints on Hygiene, Health, Foods, Condiments, etc.; "Surgery and Its Aid in Locating Definite Areas for Mental Functions"; among other subjects of interest. Of course the "Localization Theory" (and not Bumpology) will be upheld.

With new facilities for reaching the public on the news stands and subway stations, we hope to give THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL wider fields of usefulness.

We cannot close these words without thanking our many contributors for their ready help, and expressing regret that our esteemed friend, Mr. Allen Haddock, has still to remain "in the silence." Is there any kind heart among

our readers who feels called upon to dip down deep into his pocket full of cash, and as a Christmas gift, forward us, on his behalf, ten, fifteen or twenty dollars? It may be that some person without a chick or a child to feed, may warm the cockles of his heart towards this desirable object, and raise our sympathetic fund to \$100. No one knows so well as those who have experienced the loss, what our friend has suffered through fire and earthquake. That God may send his angels to just the right ones, and gather in from those who have plenty and to spare, is our earnest prayer, and that a bright and joyous Christmas may be left on every doorstep, with the words of reward, "He hath done what he could."

PHRENOLOGY IS A TRUE INDEX OF CHARACTER.

"Phrenology certainly has many attractions, and it is much needed by the great mass of the people. No other science so well and completely explains Human Nature, the inner source and mainspring of all our actions. And I believe that the majority of those who reject it do so blindly, with no real knowledge of its theory, its principles or its practical application.

"I believe, further, that there are thousands of 'intellectual heavy-weights' who secretly believe and follow the principles of Phrenology, but lack the courage of their convictions to come out openly and admit it. The literature of the day is full of pure and simple Phrenology, such, for instance, as the 'New Thought,' 'Principles of Success,' 'Suggestion,' 'Mental Culture,' 'The Power of Habit,' 'The Force of Mind as a Causative Factor in Health

and Disease,' etc., etc., all of these things being a part of the Science of Phrenology taken up and advocated as something new.

"Of course these things existed before the word 'Phrenology' was coined, but Phrenology solved the problem and placed them on a scientific basis. They all belong to the Science of Mind, Psychology, which is the Science of Phrenology."

DR. F. W. BROWN.

AN APPEAL TO EDITORS. NO. II.

It is easy to denounce what one does not understand, and it is further easy for an editor to report a criticism on a subject upon which he is not convinced himself. The following report from the New York *Evening Post* was forwarded to us by a member of our Press Committee, Mr. M. T. Richardson, with a request that we reply to it. It reads as follows:

"(1) Phrenology, or 'bumpology,' as scoffers have termed it, receives little attention on the part of physiologists at the present day, (2) but at the recent Congress of German Anthropologists at Gorlitz, a lecture was devoted to it by Prof. G. Schwalbe of Strassburg. (3) His own investigations have shown that 'bumps' do regularly occur on certain parts of the skull, and he also has come to the conclusion that, to a certain extent, the brain shapes the skull; not, however, as Gall held, the cerebrum, or seat of intelligence, (4) but only the cerebellum. For Gall's localization theory the Strassburg professor has only scorn; he has not been able to find any evidence of the existence of a particular bump or locality as indicating (5) a special disposition toward mur-

der, or a talent for architecture, mathematics, music, and so on. (6) The recent studies, in this direction, of Rüdinger and Rezius have not yielded any convincing results; (7) nor have the arguments of Mobius in his 'Kunst und Künstler' convinced the professor. (8) The examination of the brain of Hans von Bulow by Auerbach threw no light on the existence of a localized musical faculty. (9) Schwalbe has examined plaster casts of the heads of Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, and Schubert. In the case of Schubert, he found no trace of a formation supporting Gall's theory. (10) In all cases, the professor remarked in conclusion, it was useless to hope for tangible results unless the brain was examined as well as the skull."

The numbers have been inserted by the editor for convenience and reference in answering each point.

No. I. The Editor says: "Phrenology receives little attention on the part of physiologists of the present day."

This is a sweeping assertion and entirely untrue, for never at any other period has there been more searching examination of the brain than at the present day. We quote from the experiments of Dr. David Ferrier, the celebrated brain specialist in London, who supports the idea "that perceptive centres limited in area and topographically distinct from one another, exist in the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres."

On further examining Dr. Ferrier's works we find much in support of Dr. Gall's theories. He says, "We have, therefore, many grounds for believing that the frontal lobes, the cortical centres for the head, and ocular move-

ments, with their associated sensory centres, form the substrata of those psychological processes which lie at the foundation of the higher intellectual operations."

That is what Dr. Gall claimed, and what he began to demonstrate or teach in 1796. Dr. Ferrier also explains his belief that "there are centres for special forms of sensation and ideation, and centres for special motor activities and acquisitions in response to, and in association with, the activities of sensory centres, and these in their respective cohesions, actions and interactions, form the substrata of mental operations."

If this communication can be proved to be true, then there is an opening of a wide range of cerebral evidence from experiment and observation.

"Intelligence and mental power," says Ferrier, "as a whole, will, however, largely depend on the relative balance or development of one part as compared with another." What are we to understand by this, other than that various psychological functions possess separate physiological organs?

It is to pathological observation with regard to disease and mental weakness, as explained by Dr. Gowers, Sir James Paget and others, that we owe evidence that establishes other facts on the health and disease of certain motor centres of the brain.

Thus instead of the statement made by The New York *Evening Post* that "Phrenology receives little attention at the present day, scientists are conclusively demonstrating the localization theory. We could go further and prove that experiments have been made by them on

"The Gustatory Centre," "The Speech Centre," "The Imitative Centre," "The Centre for Fright," "The Centre for Expression of Cheerfulness or Hope," "The Centre for the Expression of Wonder," "The Leg Centre or Firmness," "The Centre for the Expression of Energy," "The Centre for the Expression of Concentration of Attention," "The Centre for the Expression of Submission," "The Musical Centre," or amusia, and "The Mathematical Centre." These researches have engaged the attention of Prof. Bain, of Aberdeen; Dr. Crook, of London; Dr. Hoppe, of Copenhagen; Geo. Combe, Dr. Brown, Dr. Caldwell, Dr. Broca, of Paris; Dr. Bouillaud, Prof. S. Exner, Sir Charles Bell, Prof. Munk, Charles Darwin, Herbert Spencer, Dr. J. Luys, Mantagazza; Prof. W. Ramsey, Preyer, Penheim, Kussmaul, Charcot, Wallascheck and Ballet, Lasegue, Lichtheim, Brazier, Edgren, Larionoff, Herr Mobius, Dr. Henry Maudsley, Cuvier, Prof. Carpenter. If these authorities are not enough, there are others whose testimony is on the side of the localization theory.

(2) That German anthropologists at Gorlitz have forgotten to look up the favorable evidence given by their comrades, which is unfair when so much research work has been done in Germany, some of which testimony we append below.

(3) We should remember, too, that there are no bumps in phrenological literature, and the word is only used to bring ridicule on the subject.

(4) If Prof. J. Schwalbe, of Strassburg, "has come to the conclusion that to a certain extent the brain shapes the skull; not, however, as Gall held, the cerebrum, or seat of intelligence, but

only the cerebellum," then we must point out that his investigations have not gone very far; he is way behind his fellow scientists, and if he has gone no further in his localizations than the cerebellum, he is certainly not a fit representative to read a paper on brain topography.

(5) Prof. Schwalbe says he has not found bump or locality as indicating a special disposition toward murder, or a talent for architecture, mathematics, music, and so on. We would like to refer him to what Dr. Henry Maudsley, F.R.C.P., late Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in The University College, London, has said in reference to murder on the brute head: "The bad features of a badly formed head would include a narrowness and lowness of the forehead, a flatness of the upper part of the head, a bulging of the sides towards the base, and a great development of the lower and posterior part; with those grievous characteristics might be associated a wideness of the zygomatic arch, as in the carnivorous animals, and massive jaws."

From a German source there comes a recent report of observations bearing upon the centre of Calculation, or, as the observer terms it, the mathematical centre. According to the *Kolnische Rundschau*, of Vienna, Herr Mobius has been making an investigation, gathering data from upward of 300 persons for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there are indications for special talent for mathematics. The results he has obtained appear to be satisfactory, to the effect that in the left frontal angle of the brain, corresponding to the external angle of the eye, is the faculty

which is chiefly active in mathematical computations. When that part of the brow is prominent, says Herr Mobius, it corresponds to an unusual capacity in this direction, and this prominence depends upon the development of the anterior end or margin of the third frontal convolution.

The observer's conclusions have a bearing on the phrenological localization of the faculty of Calculation.

Now, with regard to the locality of music. It is with no little interest that we have taken account of some recent investigations bearing upon the musical centre. Preyer, Penheim, Kussmaul, Charcot and others have demonstrated that the musical faculty is older than that of speech, on the ground that music has in itself more of the primary or simple elements of sound expression than speech. Animals of all kinds give expression in sound more or less musical to feeling, while man alone has the power of original speech or the expression in verbal terms of thought, feeling, etc.

We know that children can sing before they can speak. One observer states that he remembers when quite young being much surprised at seeing a small child in the house of a celebrated violinist go to the piano and reaching up, strike upon the keys, producing a simple melody with which we were familiar. The child was so small that he could not see the keys. In that very interesting field of aphasia many instances are given by observers that have a marked bearing upon this subject. For instance, the faculty of speech may be entirely absent, while the faculty of music, which includes the understand-

ing of notes and melody and the ability to use an instrument, may be quite perfect. There have been idiots carried about the country for the exhibition of their musical powers; who among our readers do not remember "Blind Tom," for instance, whose capacity for imitating pieces of music played in his hearing was marvelous. Seguin mentions an idiot who could reproduce on the piano any melody sung for him but once. Then, too, lack of power to produce or comprehend music shows on its side that the musical faculties do not depend on the speech faculty. As a writer in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, in a recent number says: "Just as aphasia represents various forms of articulating defects, namely, the reading, writing, pronunciation and comprehension of words, so amusia represents various forms of auditory defects, namely, the reading and writing of notes, singing and playing on instruments and the comprehension of words."

Wallerscheck and Ballet were the first to classify amusia in motor and sensory musical agraphia and alexia, etc. Lasegne observed a musician suffering from aphasia, who was unable to read or write, but could read and sing musical sentences with ease. Lichtheim reported a case of speech-deafness who could hear whistling and singing well, but was unable to hear musical melody. Brazier has described a patient suffering from apoplexy, without paresis and aphasia, but deaf to musical tones. The Marsellaise, played by the regimental orchestra, seemed to him like simple noises, while he himself could play the same at other times with ease.

Charcot reports the case of a cornetist who lost the ability of using his baccinator muscles. Ballat describes the case of a professor of music who lost the ability of reading.

These are but some of the many records that have been made by observers, bearing upon this very interesting subject and which differentiate between the speech or language centre, and that of music.

Now as Prof. Schwalbe closed his observations by saying: "It is useless to hope for tangible results unless the brain is examined as well as the skull," we will give a few words with reference to the findings in the brain-tissue, which are confirmative of the impressions of these observers. In the *Deutsche Zeitung*, 1894, Edgren mentions a case of musical deafness. A man was unable to distinguish between a waltz, polka or a march, and so far as speech was concerned, had no defect. He understood the language of others, but could not speak himself. After his death his brain was examined and it was found that the anterior two-thirds of the first and the anterior half of the second temporal convolution of the left hemisphere, and the posterior half of the first temporal convolution of the right hemisphere of the brain was destroyed. Broca had an impression that his discovery of the centre of language related only to the left hemisphere, but later observers have determined the fact that language has a double relation—a similarity of location in both hemispheres. We have not the least doubt that through further observers music will be shown to have its double localization in accordance

with the views of phrenologists.

The auditory centres are situated in the temporal convolutions. The evidences are sufficient, we think, for this opinion, and this fact doubtless has its bearing upon the musical centres just as much as it bears upon the language centres. Mere hearing does not determine the organic location of the faculty that intellectually or physically recognizes musical tones. (6) But we believe that if our friend, the critic, had gone far enough in his investigations he would have found that there were other scientists beside Rudenger and Rezius that would give him convincing arguments, and that (7) Mobius has already given, as we have found, convincing data to go upon and (8) that Hans Von Bulow is not the only one to consult on the localization of the musical faculty. (9) Strange, too, that when looking at the plaster casts of Bach, Haydn, Beethoven and Schubert, that Prof. Schwalbe could find "no trace of a formation supporting Gall's theory." It just goes to prove what a superficial observer he must be, for we have many times lectured on the German composers and had photos and busts of them before us and have been able to demonstrate the large musical faculty that all possessed. We have before us as we write excellent portrait photographs of Chopin, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Wagner and Handel, all of which showed a large development of Tune. We therefore fail to see the purport, the reasonableness or the scientific force of any of the arguments of Prof. Schwalbe brought forward in the editorial of the *New York Evening Post*. We agree with Alexander Ecker that

the time has come when there should be a reexamination of the brain centres in this twentieth century of ours, but the investigation must be conducted on lines that are fairer than those set forth in the quotation given above.

PHRENOLOGY IS THE BEST PROFESSION.

Continued From Page 400

BY H. H. HINMAN.

Good phrenologists are needed
In every first-class town,
But, sad to say, they are so scarce
That one is seldom found.

The people need phrenology,
Because they go astray,
They are crying loud for help
And falling by the way.

So why not learn phrenology
And help your fellow man,
I'm sure 'twill pay you very well
While travelling o'er the land.

God will crown your efforts
While toiling here on earth,
And at the final judgment
Will judge what you are worth.

New Subscribers.

No. 829.—D. W. B., Maine—This gentleman has a very practical organization, and one that likes to deal in facts. He is open to conviction, and is ready to accept ideas that are feasible, even if they are new to him. He is not bigoted, and for this reason his mind will grow, and he will be known for extending his usefulness as long as he lives. He has large perceptive faculties, which should make him a good business man, an excellent overseer, and one capable of directing others in new channels of work. We hope that he will have scope given to him to think and act along original lines. He would make a good teacher in a Sunday-school, deacon of a church, or superintendent of charitable funds. He can be trusted with responsibility, and will act out the dictates of his conscience wherever he is. He will be a law-abiding citizen, and no one will find that he will take advantage of his neighbor.

No. 831.—O. W. B., Topeka.—There is something very courageous and energetic in the photos of this gentleman. He will never show a faint heart, but will face the music every time. He is uncommonly practical, energetic, forceful and determined. The nose is a strong one and it, with the chin, gives solid satisfaction in whatever work he may be engaged. His words are always to the point in argument or debate, but he does not waste time over anything. He would have made a fine engineer or a general in the army. He is full of life and zeal. There is no lack

of humor and it crops out occasionally. He would make a successful lawyer.

No. 832—T. A. G., Lowell, Mass.—The hat conformitor shows a head of unusual size, width and especially in the back or posterior portions. He is friendly, companionable and should be a married man and should have a

hearty, buxom wife, not a society belle or a butterfly. He has courage, any amount of it, and energy. He should be quite fond of children, sufficiently so to build an orphanage or start a business adapted to children's needs. His recuperative power is above the average.

Answers To Correspondents.

M. L., Osman, Ont.—Your questions, "What is Intuition? What faculties cause or produce it? Can it be developed, and how?" are interesting ones to all phrenological students. It is a part of the faculty of Human Nature, and is sometimes called by that name. It is the state of mind possessed by persons who find it easy to successfully understand their fellows. An animal has it highly developed, and understands his master in a truly remarkable way. It is often mistaken for reason, and is very often the precursor of what is known as a philosophic process of reasoning boiled down to an essence. It comes to one, however, quicker than a process of reasoning, and often it is more reliable, and generally just as much so. It gives sagacity and an insight into the characteristics of people, and is possessed in a remarkable degree by the North American Indian. It was large in Napoleon, and in old Hayes, the great rogue-catcher and detective of New York, and also in General Grant, Patrick Henry, Benjamin Franklin, John Quincy Adams, Shakespeare, Susan B. Anthony, Dr. Gall, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Edwin Booth, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Walter Damrosch, Recorder John W. Goff, William Dean Howells, and scores of others.

We would advise you to read the little

pamphlet called "The Organ of Human Nature," in the Human Nature Library, No. 32, which will tell you all about it. The Latin interpretation explains its meaning as follows: In—into; tueri—to look. It is a very important faculty.

Your next question will be answered in our January number.

Libra, Houghton, Neb.—You ask what faculties help a person to know the truth of things, and reach facts or the ideal, and you further ask if the perceptive do not help us in this important work.

You will find that Human Nature helps us very much in conjunction with Conscientiousness, in giving a person an insight into the true development of things; while the Perceptive faculties enable us to gather knowledge of certain scientific data. And your query as to what faculties enable us to detect the reality of things from the ideal should be answered in the following way: The joint action of Comparison and Ideality give the mind the power to analyze intellectual, moral and spiritual ideals, and consequently Comparison, Ideality and Human Nature are essential for this purpose.

We are glad that you are interested in the study of Phrenology, and that you intend to follow it up.



What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

The Fowler Institute is essentially a teaching centre where instruction can be received from Mr. Elliott at No. 4 Imperial Building, Ludgate Circus, London. A special monthly class meeting is continued by Mr. D. T. Elliott, which is much enjoyed by those who attend, as each one stimulates a revival of his phrenological observations. Mr. D. T. Elliot is also engaged in giving phrenological examination daily, and gives lectures on the subject of Phrenology before literary societies in and around London. Phrenological and Health literature can be obtained of L. N. Fowler & Co., 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus.

BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Council has arranged the winter's campaign, and special attention was devoted to getting up an attractive programme for the Annual Congress of Phrenologists, which was held in London on Lord Mayor's Day, November 9th.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. William Cox, B.P.S., has been giving drawing room lectures on Practical Psychology during November, and continues them through December on the following dates, at 13 The Neall, Ealing, near London. On November 1, 8, 13, 22, 29, he lectured on "Phrenology in the Home"; "Phrenology and Education," "Phrenology and Choice of Pursuits"; "Phrenology and Business"; "Phrenology and Public Life"; on December 6 and 13 he will lecture on "Phrenology and Revelation" and "Phrenology and Marriage." Such practical topics should attract many to hear him.

E. J. O'Brien gave a lecture on Phrenology with a concert, combined, on Oct. 30th, with the aid of his wife, at

Mitchell, Ontario. During the winter he will lecture in the eastern provinces of Quebec.

Any subscribers to Human Nature wishing to dispose of the numbers from its origin to April, 1906, kindly communicate with J. B. Kopf, Bloomington, Ill.

Miss J. A. Fowler spoke before a brilliant assemblage of ladies on Wednesday, November 7, on the invitation of the Rainy Day Club, on "Character in Voice."

Miss Fowler commences her Wednesday morning talks in January, and continues them every week through Lent until June 1st. For particulars see announcement circular. Persons desirous of joining her morning class should communicate with her at once. An evening class, if so desired, will also be organized to meet on Monday evenings, at 7 o'clock.

Mr. Tope, of Bowertown, Ohio, is the editor of the *Phrenological Era*, and has done much in promulgating Phrenology in his State. He is an enthusiast on the subject.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, is continuing his professional work in Phrenology.

Dr. Alexander is making a phrenological tour of Manitoba, where his lectures are well received.

Mr. Youngquist sends two Swedish papers containing long notices of his work in Stockholm. He deserves our best wishes.

Mr. Owen Williams, Phrenologist and Lecturer, is agent for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and all of Fowler & Wells' publications. He is much respected wherever he goes.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The entertainment and instruction offered to the members and friends of the Institute on Tuesday evening, Dec.

4, will be better than original—it will be aboriginal. We are to have a lecture by Mr. Allen Samuel Williams, who has been a welcome visitor among various tribes of American Indians, upon "Indians in New York City." The almost unknown colony of aborigines hidden in the metropolis will be described and their personalities, tribal dress, work, religious rites and sports will be portrayed with original stereopticon views. Red Eagle, a distinguished Iroquois, with his squaw and pappoose, will be present in native dress and Red Eagle, who is doing a worthy work in preserving the tribal poetry and music of the aboriginal Americans, will sing the songs of his people. Incidentally there will be an exposition of the value of illustrated education.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

The December competition will be for a New Year's story or poem bearing on Phrenology.

The January prize will be for the best article on the faculty of Philoprogenitiveness, and the writer's ideas on Biophilism, or whether animals have a soul and live hereafter.

The February competition is for the best answer on the query: "Do short or tall men make the best husbands?"

The March competition will be for the best short story for children.

The competition for April will be for the best suggestions how to increase the circulation of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

THE CLASS OF 1906.

Dr. B. F. Pratt, from Ohio; Miss Ethel Pratt, from Ohio; Mr. Walter Logan, from Canada; Mr. Alfred Johnson, from Wisconsin; Mr. Harry Beckwith, from Penn.; Mr. George Singleton, from New Jersey; Miss Rose Albury, from Massachusetts; Mrs. M. J. Parks, from New Jersey; Mr. Frank Oaks, from New York; Mr. Edward Aelling, from New York; Rev. George Savory, from California, were the students who received diplomas at the

American Institute this year (1906). The Faculty congratulate themselves that they had a very appreciative, thoughtful and distinguished class to teach.

Mr. Charles J. Adams, D.D., will commence a series of articles on Biophilism and Psychology in the January number. Dr. Adams would like to hear from anyone who has a story to tell with relation to a dog, cat, or any other animal.

ERRATA.

We wish to correct an error on page 344. The words in the first column, twelve lines from the bottom, which are "Christ Church Ministry, East Orange," should read "in his Grace Church ministry, Orange, New Jersey."

AT NIGHT-TIME.

At night-time a gloom settles over the world,

Like some mighty shadow above us unfurled,

The cricket sings on in his soft serenade,

And a few weary children run home half afraid,

At night-time.

At night-time each dear little prattling mite,

Cuddles down on his pillow in drowsy delight,

The mother bends o'er them to kiss away care,

And breathes ere she slumbers a soft, fervent prayer,

At night-time.

At night-time all sound is soothed softly to rest,

Except some stray birdie away from its nest.

The stars shine above with a calm, gentle light,

And the moon in the West smiles a tender goodnight,

At night-time.

—GEORGE W. NOLAND.

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

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.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.—A recent issue contains a write-up on Sara Bernhardt, and many other interesting points from an intellectual menu.

The World Magazine Section, New York.—Contains an account of the most remarkable boy in the world, Norbert Wiener. He could say his alphabet at eighteen months old; could read and write at three years; at eight was fitted for college in mathematics, philosophy, languages and the sciences. Spencer, Darwin and Huxley are his fairy stories, but he loves play and his father says he is lazy. He is the youngest college man in the history of the United States.

Farm and Home.—Has always something interesting for our western friends. It is a progressive paper, and quite an acquisition to persons who cannot get in touch with, or cannot afford other papers. We highly recommend it.

Medical Times, New York City.—Contains editorials on "Pure Food versus Pretty Food." It joins in the general felicitation that the Pure Food Bill has been made law. Another editorial is on the new Harvard Medical School and a timely one on Accurate Expression versus the New Spelling Craze." A hint is given on "A Time for Study and a Time for Sleep."

The Blacksmith and Wheelwright.—Has quite a variety of news upon this practical question of shoeing horses. Its columns must therefore be of great service to those who are interested in the subject.

Suggestion, Chicago, Ill.—The Illimitable Power of Suggestion," by E. Rosa Hough, is the first article in the November number of this magazine. "Self-Control," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox is another interesting article.

Delineator, New York.—Gives us with lavish hand an introduction into the art of correct dressing.

Review of Reviews, New York.—The November number contains an article on "Our New Task at Havana"; also an article on "Mr. Root's South American Tour"; and a third article on "Candidates for the Governorship of New York." "Magoon, Administrator of Cuba," is another interesting article.

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New Gymnastics for Men, Women, and Children. With three hundred illustrations. New edition, revised and enlarged. By Dio Lewis, M.D. 286 pages. Price, \$1.50. This system is the outcome of years of study and experiment by the most original and ingenious gymnast the world has ever seen. Already 32,000 copies of the work have been sold. Dio Lewis's system has been generally adopted by the most advanced schools of this and other countries.

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tion of Offspring—Enlightened Parentage. Price, \$1.00.

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Miss Jessie A. Fowler's Wednesday Morning Talks, at 11 o'clock. Scientific Character Study. Admission \$1.00 a month or \$3.00 the course.

JANUARY TALKS, 2d, 9th, 23d, 30th.

TOPICS, PHRENO-PSYCHOLOGY. Jan.

(2d) Infancy. (9th) Childhood.
(16th) Youth. (23rd) Manhood.
(30th) Maturity.

FEBRUARY TALKS, 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th.

TOPICS, PHRENO-ETHNOLOGY. Feb.

(6th) The Irish or Celt. (13th)
The German or Teuton. (20th)
The English or Anglo - Saxon.
(27) The American or Union Race.

LENTEN TALKS FOR MARCH 6th, 13th,
20th, 27th.

TOPICS, PHRENO-HYGIENE. March (6th)

Raw Diet. (13th) Vegetable Diet.
(20th) Meat Diet. (27th) Fruit
and Nut Diet.

APRIL TALKS, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th.

TOPICS, TEMPERAMENTAL PHRENOLOGY. (April 3rd) The Motive.

(10th) The Vital. (17th) The Mental. (24th) The Well Balanced.

MAY TALKS, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th.

TOPICS, PHRENO-LOVE.. May (1st)

Conjugal Love. (8th) Platonic
Love. (15th) Parental Love. (22d)
Home and Patriotic Love. (29th)
Spiritual Love.

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 " III.—Some Notions of Mind and Science.
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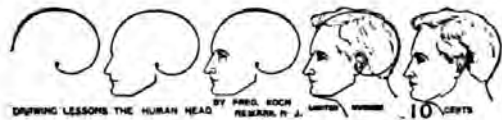
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