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Contents from January to December, 1907.

Page	Page	Page
A		
Advancement Made in Mental Science During the Last Century, The, by Jessie Allen Fowler..... 1	Character, The Influence of Will on. By Geo. Markley Child, The Development of A. By J. A. Fowler. (Illustrated)..... 305-330	Fowler Institute... 32-98-135-167-202-236-266-301-335-369-405
American Institute of Phrenology, The... 32-68-96-133-100-104-266-301-300-307-402-405	Character Delineation, Aids to. By Huntley Carter,..... 336-371	Frenologi (Sweden)..... 99
Appreciation of the Remarkable Talent of Mr. Josef Lhevine, An. (Illustrated), Appendicitis, What is the Cause of?..... 150	Christmas Gift, An Unexpected. A Story..... 303	G
America's First Peace Conference. (Illustrated)... 181	Christmas, The Origin of.... 384	Good Motto for All. A True Story..... 158
Anthony, Edwin, Testimony in the Crumley Case.... 109	D	H
Annual Phrenological Convention of Ohio..... 237	Dunn, Robert L., A Psychological Study of (Illustrated)..... 17	Heredity (Illustrated). By J. A. Fowler..... 69
Anna Alcott Commelin, A Talented Authoress..... 321	Differentiation in Brain Structure in Men and Women. By J. A. Fowler. (Illustrated)..... 35	Heritage, Our. By Mr. Lincoln Bush..... 116
Acroatic, Phrenology, An, by Ruby Lawrence..... 328	Downs, The Rev. George W. (Illustrated)..... 127	Heads and Brain Weights, Measurements of (Illustrated). By J. A. Fowler. 237
Aids to Character Delineation. By Huntley Carter, London..... 330-371	Delineate Character From Photographs, How to. (Illustrated) By J. A. Fowler..... 137	I
Analysis and Synthesis of Genius. By Rose Albery. 372	Development of a Child, The (Illustrated). By J. A. Fowler..... 305-339	Indian Colony in New York City, The (Illustrated). By Allen S. Williams..... 88
Arkansas, The Psychology of (Illustrated)..... 353	E	Influence of Will on Character, The. By George Markley..... 256
Arkansas, Miss Fowler in... 301	Engineering Work of the D. L. & W. Railroad, Brains Behind the (Illustrated)... 55	Individualities that have Passed from Among Us, The (Illustrated)..... 261
B	Education. By Miss Ethel Pratt..... 79	In the Public Eye (Illustrated)..... 289-319-351-385
Biophilism. By Rev. Charles Josiah Adams, D.D., 14-52-85-115-156-250-324-360-388	Examination of the Head by Experts..... 162	K
Bobbie's Reason..... 24	Experience of Eve, The. A Story. By Ethel Robinson..... 253	King, Wm. F., Late President of the Merchants' Association..... 385
Brain Structure in Men and Women, Differentiation in. By J. A. Fowler. (Illustrated)..... 35	Ethnology, Phreno- (Illustrated). By J. A. Fowler. 271	L
Brains Behind the Engineering Work of the D. L. & W. Railroad. (Illustrated). 55	Employment Bureau..... 100-335	Law for Women, The Study of. By J. A. Fowler..... 258
British Phrenological Society, 67-98-134-167-203-237-267-301-335-369	Editorials..... 297-400	Live for Something. A Poem. 406
Bryce, James, The Personality of. (Illustrated)..... 148	Among the Newspapers. 297-400	M
Brain, Food and Occupation, The Correlation Between. By Jessie Allen Fowler..... 171	American Institute of Phrenology and Its Proposed New Work..... 163	Mental Science During the Last Century, The Advancement Made in. By J. A. Fowler..... 1
Birthday Wish, A (A Poem). By B. McM. 221	Brains, The Relative Size of..... 331	Men and Women, Differentiation in Brain Structure in (Illustrated). By J. A. Fowler..... 35
Bottomley, Prof., Sketch of (Illustrated)..... 291	Brains of Men and Women Compared..... 129	McCabe, the Late Bishop (Illustrated)..... 94
Bishop McCabe, The Late (Illustrated)..... 94	Brain Storms..... 129	Marriage in the Light of Phrenology, The Problem of (Illustrated). By J. A. Fowler..... 103
Blodgett, The Late Mrs.... 101	Brain, Can We Think Without the?..... 365	N
Brain Weights, Measurements of the Head and (Illustrated). By J. A. Fowler..... 237	Casting Up Accounts..... 400	New Year, Phrenology and the (A Poem). By R. L. Baker..... 22
Blanchard, Dr. Charles A., Sketch of (Illustrated)..... 351	The Coming Year..... 399	New Subscribers..... 31-64-101-132-166-201-368-404
Broken Nose, The. A Poem. 395	Counts, The Late Baroness Burdett..... 61	Nothing, Address by Alfred E. Johnson..... 146
C	Chronoscope and Its Experimental Work, The... 365	O
Correspondents..... 30-63-133-165-200-268-300-334-368	Character Rightly Valued... 231	Our Heritage. By Mr. Lincoln Bush..... 118
Childhood, The Psychology of..... 23-60-92-126-154-193-229-293-327-363-393	Criminals, Identifying by Photographic Measurement..... 365	Orchard, Physiological Estimate of Harry. (Illustrated)..... 234
Coutts, The Late Baroness Burdette..... 61	Child, The Valuation of a..... 365	P
Character from Photographs, How to Delineate. (Illustrated)..... 187	Cranial Surgery..... 163	Physiological Estimate of Harry Orchard. (Illustrated)..... 234
Correlation Between Food, Brain and Occupation. By J. A. Fowler..... 171	College Man, The..... 341	Pursuits, The Choice of (Illustrated)..... 235
Crumley Case, Testimony of Edwin Anthony in the... 199	Eliminating Non-Essentials Education, Over (Luther Burbank)..... 197	Psychology of Childhood,
Choice of Pursuits, The. By J. A. Fowler (Illustrated). 205	How Can We Make the Most of Ourselves?..... 96	
	Mental Influence a Potent Factor in Business..... 27	
	Mental Dullness..... 197	
	Mobius, Paul Julius (By J. A. Denlinger, M.D.)... 129	
	Phrenology, The Study of... 297	
	What Shall I Become?.... 263	
	F	
	Field Notes..... 32-65-98-135-168-203-238-267-303-335-369	

	Page
The	23-60-92-
126-154-193-220-293-327-363	
Psychological Study of Robert L. Dunn, War Correspondent, A (Illustrated).....	17
Phrenology and the New Year (A Poem). By R. L. Baker	22
Prize Offers and Awards. 31-68-100-130-230-299-333-364-404	
Psychology of Arkansas (Illustrated)	353
Public Eye, In the (Illustrated).....	289-319-351
Phreno - Ethnology (Illustrated). By J. A. Fowler	271
Personality of Mrs. Helena Secor Tonjes (Illustrated)...	247
Pursuits, The Choice of (Illustrated). By J. A. Fowler	205
Prominent Women Suffragettes in London. By D. T. Elliott (Illustrated)....	179
Personality of the Right Honorable James Bryce. (Illustrated)	148
Problem of Marriage in the Light of Phrenology, The. By J. A. Fowler	103
Phrenological Sketches.	
Anderson, Mr. Ellis.....	249
Blanchard, Charles A.....	351
Baroness Burdett Coutts... 61	
Bush, Mr. Lincoln.....	55
Bryce, The Right Hon. James	148
Booth, Miss Gore.....	179
Blodgett, The Late Mrs....	101
Bottomley, Professor	291
Commellin, Anna Olcott.....	319
Dunn, Robert L.....	17
Downs, Rev. George W....	127
Dickinson, Mrs.....	179
Fawcett, Mrs.....	179
Frodin, Mr. Erland.....	249
Graham, Dr. J. F.....	354
King, Mr. William F.....	354
Lhevinn, Josef.....	121
McCabe, The Late Bishop..	94
Mobius, Paul Julius.....	130
McKinley, The Late Mrs....	262
Maclaren, The Late Ian (Dr. Watson).....	261
Morgan, The Rev. G. Campbell, D.D.....	289
Orchard, Harry.....	235
Roberts, Mrs. Ina B.....	25
Roper, Miss.....	179
Shaw, Ex-Secretary.....	319
Tonjes, Mrs. Helena Secor,	247

R

Reviews.

"Text Book on Unipathy of Natural Medicine".....	29
"Modern Ghost Stories".....	29
"Practical Health".....	238
"How to Make a Man".....	265
"Ghosts".....	266
"Sources of Impurity and Purity Generally Overlooked"	334
"In the Year that is Now" and "A Song of Christmas"	334
"The Law of Financial Success"	334

"Color as a Curative Agent"	334
"Concentration; The Road to Success".....	364
"Hell Upon Earth Made Heaven"	405
Roberts, A Near View of Mrs. Ina B. (Illustrated)...	25
Rosemarie. A Story. By Cornelia S. Robinson.....	219

S

Squibs	170
Suggestive Therapeutics. Lecture given by Dr. C. O. Sahler at the American Institute of Phrenology.....	196
Second Annual Phrenological Convention of Ohio.....	237
Swedish Traveling Phrenologists, The First Two Native	248
Study of Law for Women, The	258
Sense and Nonsense.....	338
Study. A Poem. By Geo. W. Noland	270
Science of Health. News and Notes. By E. P. Miller, M.D.	
A Suicide at 106 years of age	31
An Easy Way to Wash out the Stomach	50
An Ideal Diet.....	125
Appendicitis. What is the Cause of?.....	150
A Test Between Vegetarians and Meat Eaters... 150	
Alcohol a Remedy for Disease? Is.....	226
Bacteria in Cream.....	124
Bill to Prevent Procreation of Certain Criminals....	256
Cooking and Heating by Electricity	368
Cooks and Typhoid Fever Producers	390
Cooking Food Destroys the Dangerous Microbes....	294
Cancer Cured by Anointing with Oil	49
Consumption of Sugar in the United States.....	123
Cigarettes in Illinois....	359
Coffee Killing Many....	359
Christian Science in Delaware	191
Deluge Covered the Whole Earth	20
Drinkers Take Heed.....	61
Dangers from the Use of Drug Poisons.....	296
Diphtheria in the White House	123
Disease a Blessing or a Curse? Is.....	152
Drinking Tea with Meals. 391	
Drug Salts.....	390
Extension of Health Reform Principles. An.....	152
Fish Have Sore Throat... 255	
Fermentation in Foods... 20	
Hydrotherapy in Treating Disease	359
Health Reform Principles. An Extension of.....	152
Health Defense League Incorporated	391
Lives Sixty-one Days on Water	359

Milk for Babies, What Breed of Cows Gives the Best	322
Milk Diet	49
Milk, Is Tuberculosis in Children Contracted by the use of?.....	49
Milk, The Great Value of Pasteurizing	82
Milk as a Cause of Disease	123
Mortality of Physicians, The	359
Milk for the Army, Pasteurized	226
Much Water in the Blood Dilutes the Digestive Fluids	392
Mrs. William Zeigler.....	390
Mr. Ogden Smith.....	391
Oldest American Speculator Dies.....	30
Onions as a Remedy for Disease, The Virtue of..	49
Peanuts versus Roast Beef. 359	
Pasteurized Milk, the Great Value of.....	82
Prevention of Rheumatism. 226	
Pasteurized Milk for the Army	226
Quick Ways of Doing....	49
Raw Food Advocates to Think About, Something for the.....	294
Report of Board of Health. 359	
Read This Record.....	82
Sugar in the United States, The Consumption of.....	123
Sterilized Foods for the Arctic Regions	294
Sterilizing the Cereal....	123
Stomach, An Easy Way to Wash out the.....	49
Tobacco Habit, The.....	191
Technical World.....	255
Tuberculosis Bacillus in Human Beings and Animals	150
Tuberculosis in Children Contracted by the Use of Milk	49
Tobacco's Evil Effects....	191
Take Heed.....	49
Tobacco Smoked Meat....	49
Treating Inflammatory Diseases	82
Uric Acid Caused by Yeast Bread	392
What a Lady Fifty Years a Vegetarian Says About It	294
What Whiskey Does.....	82

T

Temperaments in a Nutshell, The. By J. A. Fowler. (Illustrated)	373
To a Bust of Lincoln. A Poem. By L. Noland.....	155

W

What Phrenologists are Doing	32-65-98-135-160-203-236-260-301-335-369-405
Wednesday Morning Talks..	68
Wish, A Birthday. By B. McM.....	221
Will on Character, The Influence of.....	256

Illustrations.

	Page
A	
Adams, Rev. Charles Josiah, D.D.	14-52-85-115
Abram Hewitt, The Hon.	138
Andrew Carnegie	181
Addams, Miss Jane	185
Anthony, Mr. Edwin, F. A. I. P.	199
Anthony, Susan B.	375
Anderson, Mr., Mr. Youngquist and Mr. Frodin	249
Australan Skull	281
Alumbaugh, Edward Carter, Greenville, Texas	308
Anna Olecott Commelnu	321
Artist and Designer, An	346

B	
Bush, Mr. Lincoln, Chief Engineer of the D. L. & W. Railroad	55-118
Butler, Professor Nicholas Murray, Ph.D., LL.D.	380
Booker T. Washington	72
Benjamin Franklin, Bust of	72
Big Chief	89
Bishop McCabe	94
Bichtel, Rev. Henry, D.D.	142
Bryce, The Hon. James and Mrs.	148
Booth, Miss Gore	179
Byan, William Jennings	184
Bourn, Ida Mary	193
Becher, Rev. Henry Ward	211
Beethoven, Composer	215
Bortomley, Professor	291
Blanchard, Prof. Charles A.	351-352
Brain in Skull, The Female	41
Brain in Skull, The Male	40

C	
Childhood, The Psychology of	
Courn, Ida Mary	193
Doscher, Charlotte Kathryn	154
Floyd, Trueman	327
Gage, Lillian	60
"Hear My Dollies' Prayer"	229
Long Bear, Joseph	126
L. Ruby	363
Sawden, Harold and Elsie	92
Shearer, Lourance	293
Williams, Leslie Allen	23
Rehfield, Edwin Charles	395
Cleveland, Hon. Grover	143
Carnegie, Andrew	181
Choate, Hon. Joseph H.	207
Campbell, Rev. R. J., of London	208
Cayler, Rev. Theodore	209
Combe, George	242
Cuyler, Barton	243
Chinese Skull, The	277
Commelnu, Anna Olecott	321

D	
Dewey, Admiral	376
Dunn, Robert L.	17
Doxas, Rev. George W.	127
Drowatzky, Mr. W. H.	138-139-141
Doscher, Charlotte Kathryn	154
Dickenson, Mrs.	179

E	
Eustache	240
Esquimeau Skull, The	278
Elinor L. Muselman	306
Ex-Secretary Shaw	319-320

F	
Farmer, Miss	139
Fawcett, Mrs.	179
Frodin, Mr.	249
Florence L. Lawyer	306
Fandly Pet, The	307
Fulenswider, Leslie	312
Floyd, Trueman	327
Frankie H.	341

G	
Gage, Lillian, New York	60
Gall, Dr. Francois T.	245
George, Henry	140
Graham, Dr. J. F.	354
German Skull, The	279
Guernsey, Dr. Egbert	379

H	
Head, The Model	238
Hills, Rev. New-El Dwight	211
Huntington, Daniel, The Well Known Artist	213
"Hear My Dollies' Prayer"	229
Hot Springs, Ark., a Bird's Eye View of	355
Hulse, Samuel V.	310

I	
Imperial Bath House, The	
Hot Springs, Ark.	255
Irish Skull, The	275
Indian Skull, The	283

J	
Jerome, W. T.	141

K	
Kelvin, Lord, The Celebrated Electrician	206
Kinz, William F.	384-385

L	
Laba, Ramon Reyes	379
Lincoln, Abraham	374
Lueyine, Josef	122
Lauterbach, Hon. E., LL.D.	208
Laughing Eyes	309
L. Ruby, New York	363
Low, Hon. Seth	182
Lackawanna Depot	57
Long Bear, Joseph	126
Lipton, Sir Thomas	143

M	
Mann, Horace	380
Manning, Cardinal	381
Moody, Dwight L., Evangelist	200-209
McKinley, The Late William	217
McKinley, Mrs.	292
MacLaren, Ian (Dr. Watson)	261
Meacham, A.	315
Morgan, Rev. G. Campbell	289
Minister, A.	347
Muselman, A.	345
Mathematician, A.	344
Mildred, G.	342
Muller, Elbert W.	145
Mongolian Race	71
Moving the Draw Bridge	59
Morris Canal	58
McCabe, The Late Bishop	94

N	
Negro Skull, The	285
Nurse, A Little	317
Napoleon, Bust of	244

O	
Orchard, Harry	235
Organizer, An	314
Observation Tower	356
Page	

P	
Palmer	241
Paderewski, Ignace, the gifted Musician	213
Parkhurst, Rev. Charles, D.D.	377
Pope Leo XIII.	381

R	
Rubenstein	215
Roper, Miss	179
Roberts, Mrs. Ina B.	25
Roosevelt, President	19
Rockwood, Mr. Geo. G.	142
Ruxton, William	144
Red Eagle, his Wife and Baby	89

S	
Shearer, Lourance	
Stella, A Writer	311
Shaw, Ex-Secretary	319-320
Skull, The Negro	285
Skull, The Indian	283
Skull, The Australian	281
Skull, The Sandwich Islander	279
Skull, The Esquimeau	278
Skull, The Chinese	277
Skull, The German	276
Sandwich Islander Skull, The	279
Skull, The Irish	275
Skull, The Scotch	274
Scotch Skull, The	274
Skull, The Female	39
Skull, The Male	38
Stead, William T.	183
Spitzhelm	246
Smokeless Train Sheds, The	58
Sawden, Harold and Elsie, S. Africa	92
Sitting Bull, Willie, his Wife and two Children	88
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady	378

T	
Taft, Hon. William H.	217
Teacher, A.	314
Thurteil	239
Tonies, Mrs. Helena Secor	247
Teddy B.	340
Tilford, Mr. Frank	206
Teacher, A.	313

V	
Victoria, Queen	378
Vinchow, Prof.	207

W	
Welzhing the Baby	339
Washington, Booker T.	72
Willie H., A Physician	341
Well Balanced Boy, A	343
Woolley, Miss Mary Emma	186

Y	
Yale Graduates, '07	263

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CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1907

<i>Contents of this Journal copyrighted. Articles must not be reprinted without permission.</i>		PAGE
I.	The Advancement Made in Mental Science During the Last Century. Confirmations by Modern Writers. By J. A. Fowler.....	1
II.	Biophilism. By Rev. Charles Josiah Adams, D.D., President of the Bureau of Biophilism, with Portrait of Mr. Adams.....	14
III.	A Psychological Study of Robert L. Dunn, War Correspondent. By the Editor. Illustrated with Portraits of Mr. Dunn, the late President McKinley, and President Roosevelt.....	17
IV.	Science of Health. By E. P. Miller, M. D. Oldest American Speculator Dies; Fermentation in Foods; A Suicide at 108 Years of Age; Deluge Covered the Whole Earth.....	20
V.	Phrenology and the New Year. (A Poem) By R. L. Baker.....	22
VI.	The Psychology of Childhood. By Uncle Joe. No. 661—Leslie Allen Williams. Bobbie's Reason. In Japan. (Illustrated).....	23
VII.	A Near View of Mrs. Ina B. Roberts. By J. A. Fowler. With portrait....	25
VIII.	Editorials. 1907; Mental Influence a Potent Factor in Business.....	27
IX.	Reviews. Text-book on Unipathy or Natural Medicine; Modern Ghost Stories, A Medley of Dreams, Impressions, and Spectral Illusions.....	29
X.	Correspondence	30
XI.	New Subscribers	31
XII.	Prize Offers and Awards	31
XIII.	What Phrenologists Are Doing. Field Notes. American Institute of Phrenology. The Fowler Institute. The British Phrenological Society..	32

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The Advancement made in Mental Science During the Last Century.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

There is an increasing number of scientific men who are constantly writing and supporting the doctrine of Dr. Gall, though prejudice still keeps them from testifying of the truth of phrenology, a word which was first suggested by Dr. Thomas Forster, London, in 1816. Dr. W. R. Gowers, F.R.S., however, sums up the latest researches on the functions of the brain by scientists in his "Diseases of the Nervous System," by saying, "Doubt was formerly entertained as to the differentiation of function in various parts of the cortex, but recent researches have established the existence of differentiation which has almost revolutionized cerebral physiology, and vastly extended the range of cerebral diagnosis."

Very early in the history of the world the intellectual faculties were located in the brain, and the brain being composed of cells and fibres, each distinct element of the mind must, to carry out the hypothesis, possess a group of these cells and fibres. It was, however, left for the modern scientist to discover and thoroughly test by ex-

periment an hypothesis of mind laid down by Dr. Gall through observation and examination.

It is interesting to note that Alexander Ecker in his work on "The Cerebral Convolutions of Man," says, "If, however, as we think is undoubtedly true, definite portions of the cerebral cortex sub-serve definite intellectual processes, there is a possibility that we may some day attain a complete organology of the brain surface, a science of the localization of the cerebral functions. Such a science that is a knowledge of the psychological organs of the brain in all their relations is certainly one of the most important problems for the anatomy and physiology of the next century, the solution of which will work no small transformation in psychology."

What we have to examine now, is whether the psychological researches that have been made during the last twenty years regarding the topography of the brain, agree in the least with the observations of earlier Anatomists and Physiologists.

To substantiate the fact that an approximate relation exists between the conformation of the skull and the known mental development of men and animals, and that the discovery of the centres for voluntary movements and conscious sensations in the cerebrum demonstrates the necessity of a renewed examination of the old system of Mental Science—important opinions have been expressed by the following:

Prof. Alexander Bain, in his "Mental and Moral Science" and "The Study of Character;" Prof. Cesare Lombroso, M. D., Professor of Medical Psychology of the University of Turin; Dr. Wm. R. Gowers, F. R. S., in his "Diseases of the Nervous System;" Dr. D. Ferrier of London, in his "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. Lewes, 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 "The Expression of the Emotions;" Prof. R. Ramsey, in his treatise on "Color-Blindness;" Prof. McKendrick, in his lectures on "The Centre for Tune;" Prof. Mattieu Williams, in his "Vindication of Phrenology;" Prof. Ballet, in his work on "Amusia;" Dr. Maudsley, in his "Brain and Mind;" Dr. Benedikt of Vienna, Dr. Broca of Paris, Dr. Vimont, Sir Henry Holland, Dr. Fritsch, Prof. Hitzig, Prof. Luciani, Sir James Paget, Dr. Crook of London, Dr. Hoppe of Copenhagen, Dr. Brown, Dr. Caldwell, Prof. S. Exner, Dr. Voisin, Dr. Mantegazza, Herr Mobius, Dr. Preyer, Dr. Penheim, Prof. Kussmaul, Dr. Charcot, Prof. Meynert, Sir William Turner, Sir Frederick Bateman, Sir John Forbes, Dr. Guy, Dr. Abernethy, Dr. Solly, Dr. Laycock, Dr. L. Forbes Winslow, Dr. Havelock Ellis, Sir John

Batty Tuke, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Prof. Horsley, of London, Dr. Peterson of New York City and Professor Henry James of Harvard, among others.

The prophecy of Alexander Ecker is being fulfilled in as much as experiment and observation coincide. Few would care to contradict the statement of Prof. G. H. Humphrey (in his "Treatise on the Human Skeleton") that "the skull is moulded upon the brain, and grows in accordance with it." He says, "No scientific man, even if he does not altogether agree with Gall, disputes the doctrine that the construction of the skull is remarkably proportionate to the whole anthropological organization in brutes and in man, and the whole of craniology, as it is understood by anatomists and anthropologists, would have no meaning if this idea were not the leading one."

We must on this question, however, examine the works and experiments of every English and foreign scientist in order to gather evidence on the comparisons and correlations between the experimental mode of ascertaining the functional topography of the brain in craniological and anthropological research, in order to carry out Alexander Ecker's programme in the twentieth century.

The question has been asked us, "What will be gained by the study of functional topography on physiological grounds?" We reply that the physiological correlative of a psychological manifestation will be established, as well as the outward and visible signs of our mental faculties with their physical expression; the movements which correspond to certain emotions and desires; the excitement of muscles and limbs which are called into action by applying the stimulus of galvanic currents or definite regions of the cortex; will enable us to ascertain and prove that certain muscular movements and elements of the mind depend upon definite areas of the brain.

The physiological proofs that the

old and new methods of investigations are being worked with this view are shown in the works of modern scientists.

Fritsch and Hitzig in Germany, and Prof. Ferrier in England, have found that the stimulation of various circumscribed areas on the surface of the convolutions (which till lately was believed to be insensible to irritation) is followed uniformly by movements of particular limbs; for instance,—if a mild current of electricity is applied to various parts such as the trunk, legs, arms, hands, the facial muscles, tongue and eyes, it gives rise to definite movements. Dr. Ferrier has by patient inquiry mapped out the various areas which he holds to be centres from which, in the phenomena of voluntary movements, influences pass to special groups of muscles, and he has continued his investigations in the direction of destroying these centres, and has found that destruction of the centres is followed by paralysis of the muscles which they dominate.

The experiments of Dr. Ferrier support the idea that perceptive centres limited in area and topographically distinct from one another exist in the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres. On 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 movements, with their associated sensory centres, form the substrata of those physical processes which lie at the foundation of the higher intellectual operations." That is what Dr. Gall, the anatomist, claimed, and what he began to teach in 1796, over a century ago. He further 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 the above communication can be proved to be true, then we have the opening of a wide range of cerebral evidence from experience and observation. There can be little doubt that a relatively high development of the visual centres will be associated with faculties in the domain of visual sensation and ideation; and similarly in the case of the centres for hearing, touch, and the other sensory faculties. So it is probable that a high development of special cortical motor centres will be found associated with special motor capacities and powers of acquisition.

Intelligence and mental power, 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 the various psychological functions possess separate physiological organs?

It is to pathological observations with regard to disease or mental weakness, as explained by Dr. Gowers, Sir James Paget, Dr. Peterson, etc., etc., that we look for evidence that will establish other facts on the health and disease of certain motor centres of the brain.

Let us for a few minutes examine the researches of modern physiologists which have been directed towards defining distinct areas for motion and sensation through experiments made on the brains of animals. These have been done, 1st, by exciting a definite portion of the brain by means of electricity; 2ndly, by watching the movements which have followed; and 3rdly, by destructive lesions and observing the loss of movement.

GUSTATORY CENTRE.

One of the localizations on which physiologists agree have opened the door for cerebral topography, is the Gustatory Centre or a mental craving for food. This is naturally supposed to exist only as an impulse in the ali-

mentary organs, and the nerves of the tongue and stomach, and not as a cerebral manifestation at all. What has been the collected evidence on this point?

Researches prove not only that there is an alliance between mind and body, but also the fact that nerve centres *are* the condition for the manifestation of thought, and that psychological functions require separate physiological organs.

From 1819 to 1824 this organ was demonstrated, and in 1824 this faculty was called the gustatory centre, and recognized by Dr. Crook, of London, Dr. Hoppe, of Copenhagen, and Mr. Combe, (Dr. Brown had also previously observed its existence) and they all located it in the same centre of the organ of Alimentiveness. Situated on the lower second temporo-sphenoidal convolution towards the lower extremity, from where the muscles of the tongue, cheek and jaw are affected.

Electrical irritation of this centre in animals causes movement of the lips, tongue, cheek, pouches and jaw, which are physical demonstrations of an excited gustatory sensation, and have been proved by experiments which coincide with observations previously made of the same centre.

Dr. Caldwell expressed an opinion in 1832 in the *Transylvania Jour. Med.* that the passion for intoxicating liquors arises from derangement of Alimentiveness. Instead of remonstrance with the drunkard, therefore, he recommends seclusion and tranquility, purging, cold water, low diet, etc., as a means of cure. These, he states, have been found successful by the physician of the Kentucky Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Caldwell's view is confirmed by the first case published by M. M. Ombros and Pentelithe—that of an old and confirmed drunkard, in whose brain they found a distinct erosion of the left organ of Alimentiveness. There are cases of morbid voracity on record where post-mortem examination has shown disease in the

brain and none in the stomach. (See Monro's "Morbidity of the Gullet," p. 271.)

By the careful study of the brain centres a clearer understanding of Inebriety and Dipsomania will be arrived at, and a more rational method of cure be affected than is often tried at present. It was a diseased condition of the gustatory centre, and there alone, that a patient was suffering from, in the Edinburgh Infirmary, Geo. Combe tells us, and all he could mutter was "hunger, hunger, hunger, it's hunger."

It is of this centre that Dr. Ferrier, in his "Functions of the Brain," page 321, says, "We have reasonable grounds for concluding that the gustatory centres are situated at the lower extremity of the temporo-sphenoidal lobes, in close relation with those of smell, with the olfactory bulbs and tracts which are very large in dogs, cats and rabbits."

I am myself acquainted with a lady who has no sense of smell, and her gustatory centre is very defective.

THE SPEECH CENTRE.

It is the speech centre which was localized by Gall in the third frontal convolution. In the posterior and transverse part of the orbital plate, pressing the latter, and with it the eyes more or less forwards or outwards, which localization was afterwards subjected to further proof by Bouillaud as early in the century as 1825, who brought forward further pathological light upon the subject. It was, however, the illustrious Broca, in 1861, who considered the proofs sufficiently clear to establish the speech centre in the lower left frontal convolution, when universal recognition was then given to it.

He thus demonstrated that one faculty of the mind may be lost almost independently of any other cerebral disturbance. Dr. Ferrier says that "inability to speak is not due to paralysis of the muscles of articulation, for these are set in motion and employed for the

purposes of mastication and deglutition by the aphasic individual. It is only when the centres of speech are destroyed on both sides that total inability to speak is the result.

THE IMITATIVE CENTRE.

On this most interesting case Prof. S. Exner and Dr. Ferrier have supplied the electric current, and it is to that part of the brain of animals which affects the facial muscles. They have excited the area which gives expression to the power to manifest gesture, and ability to mimic, and as the instrument of a mimic is his facial muscles, it is clear that experiment and observation have touched the same part of the posterior second frontal convolution where Gall located Imitation or the organ of Mimicry.

THE CENTRE FOR FRIGHT.

This centre is one which is suggested by Sir C. Bell (*Anatomy of Expression*, p. 168) as that which influences the muscles of Fright when excited by electricity, and causes retraction of the corners of the mouth which are drawn down, and the platysma myoides muscle is strongly contracted by fear. The portion of the brain influenced is the lower extremity of the parietal convolution under the parietal eminence. It is stated that when a whip was shown to a dog—before any experiment was made—he was frightened, but after that part of the brain was destroyed he showed no fear of the whip and even fell off the table. (Report Royal Society) by Prof. Munk.

Darwin in his work on the "Expression of the Emotions," says, "When a person is suddenly frightened, the muscles contract and draw down the corners of the mouth, and that is what is expressed when these muscles of fright or the sense of fear is exercised." Drs. Gall and Spurzheim termed this organ Cautiousness, and when it is prominent or active it gives an acute perception of danger.

Dr. Ferrier has observed through ex-

periment that after the destruction of this part of the brain, the animal has lost the perception of danger.

CENTRE FOR EXPRESSION OF CHEERFULNESS OR HOPE.

The centre which when excited causes the movement of the Elevator muscles, gives the muscular expression of Cheerfulness, and the muscles of the corners of the mouth and eyes are drawn up. This centre is the one which Dr. Ferrier has shown to be the physical expression of the emotion of joy. Disease attacks this portion of the brain, which is noticeable both in paralysis through the twitching of the corners of the mouth, and a change of character from a very cheerful disposition to a despondent one. It has been found recently that this disease starts from the posterior region of the frontal brain. In the *Journal of the Phrenological Society of Paris*, 1835, Dr. Voisin, one of the greatest living authorities on paralysis and idiocy, reports some observations made on defective brain developments. He also noticed that persons who are very changeable in their dispositions—very excitable one day and very despondent the next—have generally a diseased state of the brain in the particular region above mentioned. I agree with Sir C. Brown in that he says that "In this malady there is invariably optimism, delusion as to wealth, rank, etc., and insane joyousness," which I myself have also noticed when visiting asylums.

THE CENTRE FOR THE EXPRESSION OF WONDER (or Spirituality).

The centre for the expression of wonder has been experimented upon by Dr. Ferrier, and when electrified caused movements of the hand, head and eyes—the latter to open widely, the pupils to dilate, and the head and eyes to turn to the other side (page 255). This area gives the physical expression of wonder, the conception of sudden or new ideas and impressions. Herbert Spencer wrote several articles on

Phrenology in which he demonstrated his interest in Gall's system, and inculcated many of the latter's ideas in his works on Psychology.

Speaking of the faculty of Wonder or Imagination, he says, "If then the faculty be capable of effecting so much under the influence of its ordinary stimulus, we may reasonably assume that its unnatural actions will be accompanied by a difficulty in distinguishing revived impressions from real perceptions. Numerous cases of mental illusions from a slightly disordered state of the brain might be quoted. Similarly may be explained the mental action that gives rise to the seeing of ghosts and apparitions. . . . Persons will, of course, be subject to such illusions in the ratio of their endowment of the faculty of Reviviscence."

. . . . To show that Spencer believed in the practical difference in the shape of heads, we quote what he says: "Reviviscence creates mental imagery, love of ghost stories and witch-craft, affording scope for imagination. It has been maintained that Reviviscence is the parent of imagination, that imagination is but a revival and putting together of impressions previously received by the perceptive faculties, and that upon the efficiency of the reviving agent must mainly depend the vividness of ideal images. Poets, therefore, who are in a great measure distinguished by their powers of imagination, may be naturally expected to possess a large endowment of Reviviscence. That such is the fact may be seen by reference to the heads of Milton, Shakespeare, Tasso, etc. In all of them the organ is large, in some very large." In short, Mr. Herbert Spencer sums up his views in these words: "That the faculty entitled 'Wonder' by the phrenologists has for its ultimate function the revival of all intellectual impressions; that it is the chief agency of imagination, and that it affords a tangible explanation of mental illusions, either when due to disordered states of the brain, or to un-

usual excitement." It is interesting to note that Dr. Ferrier confirms Herbert Spencer's views, for the location of the faculty "Wonder," or "Reviviscence," corresponds with one of his brain-areas, "the excitation of which causes the eyes to open widely, the pupils to dilate with movements of the eyeballs and head. It gives the appearance of attention, and the movements indicated are essential to the revivification of ideas." This centre has more recently been termed Spirituality.*

"FIRMNESS" AND THE "LEG-CENTRE."

"The crown of the head is prominent in persons endowed with Firmness; while it is level or depressed in the feeble or irresolute." This sentiment of Firmness Gall located just in front of the central fissure, close to the median line, in a part of the brain now known as the "paracentral lobule." Gall says, "Such persons plant the legs firmly on the ground."

This is the recognized "Leg-Centre" of modern physiologists.

To express firmness, we hold the leg stiff and put the foot down. Children when obstinate extend their legs and kick with their feet against the floor.

Dr. Luys describes the case of a man, 53 years of age, who had exercised great authority and indomitable will all through his life.

Post-mortem.—The right paracentral lobule was found enormously developed.

Dr. Luys goes on to say that he found men with a poorly developed paracentral lobule of little energy, submissive, obedient, with a want of independence; whereas he has seen women energetic and self-asserting with this lobule highly developed. (*L'Encephale*, 1882, p. 569.)

THE CENTRE FOR THE EXPRESSION OF ENERGY.

The centre which is the physical expression of energy Dr. Ferrier has ex-

*(See Herbert Spencer's articles in the *Zoist*, in 1844 and 45.)

cited by electricity, and caused animals to spring forward and lash the tail, some bounding forward as if suddenly startled. It is the middle temporal lobe that is thus affected, which part of the brain Dr. Ferrier has noticed to be large in murderers. This area, according to Dr. Gall, is observed to give energy and executive ability, and when very large to give severity and hardness of character, or proneness to destroy when excessive.

THE CENTRE FOR THE EXPRESSION OF CONCENTRATION OF ATTENTION.

The centre known as that of Concentration of Attention is situated in that portion of the brain which is crossed by the parieto-occipital fissure.

As the visual centre is situated in this area, there must be some psychological reason why sight is essential for accurate memory. It appears to me a remarkable fact that Spurzheim and Combe (especially the latter) observed that this centre should be called Continuity or Concentration. One often needs a pictorial representation to remember accurately, and the impressions made through the eyes are stored in this visual centre, which is the medium for Concentration of Attention.

THE CENTRE FOR THE EXPRESSION OF SUBMISSION.

This centre is one which Darwin and Mantegazza have referred to as the "Expression of patience, submission, and the absence of any inclination to resist."

The muscles influenced when excited from this centre are those which, according to Dr. Ferrier, cause the "rising of the shoulders with extension of the arms, flexion of the thighs and toes, and rotation of the leg," and are influenced through the parietal convolution, and which correspond with Gall's centre of Veneration or feeling of respect, and which Mr. Combe and my father and others have enlarged upon.

CENTRE FOR THE RECOGNITION OF SOUNDS (Tune).

Quite recently at the Royal Institution a scientific lecture was delivered on the sense of hearing by Prof. McKendrick, who pointed out that the sense of hearing depended less on the physical organ, the ear, than upon the impressions made upon the brain itself, and the capacity of the brain to retain these sounds, and in Mental Science we recognize Tune as the register for such sounds.

At present the investigations and researches have only been fragmentary compared with what they will be before a bi-centenary of Dr. Gall takes place. By then we may reasonably expect that the cortical centres of all the senses will be fully established, and thus prove their physical power as well as their motor or outward expression.

AN IMPORTANT CONFIRMATION.

As Dr. Dayton, Dr. Hollander and others have pointed out, the studies in the department of neurology pertain to the production of new phases of life on the side of its practical activities, and now and then their results furnish evidence that not only show the truth of old principles, but place in fresher and clearer light application of those principles.

Among the faculties whose organic centres are accepted is that of Tune, or the recognition of musical sounds. Probably there has been no student in Phrenology who has not been puzzled in his determination of the tone-centre at times. There has been no doubt, however, in the minds of phrenologists, since the time of the discovery of the organ, that such a centre exists in the anterior lateral area of the brain.

It is with no little interest, therefore, 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. On this line of discussion it is that observers predicate their views of the priority of the musical centre.

We know that children can sing before they can speak. Preyer states that children between eight and nine months old can sing a tune if played on the piano. There have been child musicians who could play or produce harmonious tones on instruments. Once a small child in the house of a celebrated violinist went to the piano, and reaching up, struck upon the keys, producing a simple melody with which everyone was 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 understanding 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 does not remember "Blind Tom," for instance, whose capacity for imitating pieces of music played in his hearing was marvellous. 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 that the musical faculties do not depend upon the speech faculty. As a writer in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" states: "Just as aphasia represents various forms of articulating defects, viz., the reading and writing of notes, singing and playing on instruments, and the comprehension of musical works."

"Wallascheck and Ballet were the first to classify amusia. Lasegue 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 and other tunes with ease. Charcot reported the case of a cornetist who lost the ability of using his buccinator muscles. Ballet describes the case of a professor of music who certainly lost the ability of reading."

THE MATHEMATICAL CENTRE.

Another Confirmation.

From German sources there comes a report of recent observations bearing upon the centre of Calculation, or as the observer terms it, the mathematical centre.

According to the *Kölnische Rundschau*, of Vienna, Herr Mobius has been making investigations and gathering data from upward of 300 persons, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not there are indications for special talent for mathematics. The results he has obtained appear to be satisfactory, to the effect that in the left frontal angle of the brain, corresponding to the external angle of the eye, is the location for the faculty which is chiefly active in mathematical computations. When that part of the brow is prominent, says Herr 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 upon the old views respecting the Language centre in that its location was chiefly related to the left hemisphere, and he assumes that the mathe-

matical centre is located on the left side. We may easily accept this theory from the generally accepted point of view, that the left hemisphere of the brain is the more actively concerned in mental operations.

CONFIRMATIONS BY OTHER MODERN WRITERS.

Dr. Henry Maudsley, F. R. C. P., late Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, London, writes:

"All broad-headed people are very selfish, that is to say, all who have a broad head in proportion to its length . . . and an undue preponderance of the breadth of head throughout the region in which the phrenologists place the propensities, indicates with certainty an animal love, which can scarcely be trusted at all times to adopt only fair means for its gratification."

Of a noble head he says: "From the forehead the passage backwards above should be through a lofty vault, a genuine dome, with no disturbing depressions of vile irregularities to mar its beauty; there should be no marked projections on the human skull formed after the noblest type, but rather a general evenness of contour."

On the brutal head he remarks: "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 toward the base, and a great development of the lower and posterior part; with those greivous characteristics might be associated a wideness of the zygomatic arch as in the carnivorous animal and massive jaws."

Cuvier wrote:

"Certain parts of the brain in all classes of animals are large or small according to certain qualities in animals."

Prof. Carpenter, who accorded with the phrenological ideas, though he did not pose as a phrenologist, said in one of his lectures:

"When the brain is fully developed

it offers innumerable diversities of form and size among various individuals, and there are as many diversities of character. It may be doubted if two individuals were ever exactly alike in this respect." (Medical Gazette, Sept., 1841.)

Flourens was supposed to have given the death blow to Phrenology or to Gall's doctrines, and yet there is not a man to-day who believes in or holds to his deductions or experiments. He was asked to make experimental investigations, whereupon he proceeded to destroy the brains of pigeons in successive stages, and as a result declared that nothing prevents the functions of one part from being transferred to another, and that it would not be contradictory to anything we already know, if after the entire destruction of the hemispheres, the intellectual faculties or Consciousness, should still remain. Flourens' report was accepted by the French Academy, and it was regarded as a fatal blow to Gall's position, but his experiments were in their turn set aside sixty years later, having been wrongly conducted and only on animals too low in the scale of organization to show the highly complex functions with which the human brain is endowed.

Abernethy invited Dr. Spurzheim to give a series of lectures, and demonstrations on the brain, to the pupils of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and resigned his chair to Dr. Spurzheim on several occasions.

GEORGE HENRY LEWES has said in the "History of Philosophy":

1. That the gray matter of the convolutions is the organic substance of all physical actions.

2. That no other part of the nervous system has any essential connection with the mind.

3. That each distinct faculty has its distinct organ.

4. That each organ is a limited area of gray matter.

DR. L. LANDOIS, German Physiologist in his "Text-book of Human

Physiology," wrote:

"The discovery of the centres for voluntary movements and conscious sensations in the cerebrum demonstrate the necessity of a renewed examination of Gall's doctrines."

"If, however, as we think is undoubtedly true, definite portions of the cerebral cortex subserve definite intellectual processes, there is a possibility that we may some day attain a complete organology of the brain surface, a science of the localization of the cerebral functions."

SIR JAMES PAGET says:

"Year by year facts have been accumulating in the line of accurate research and the application of electricity and other factors necessary to the study of the nervous system. One of the fruits of the investigations has been the localization of the several faculties of the mind."

PROFESSOR R. HUNTER:

"Phrenology is the true Science of the Mind. Every other system is defective in enumerating, classifying and treating the relations of the faculties."

ROBERT CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh:

"Phrenology appears to be true. It assigns a natural bias to the mind. By this Science the faculties of the mind have been, for the first time, traced to their elementary forms."

HERBERT SPENCER:

"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."

DR. SAMUEL SOLLY, Lecturer on Anatomy and Psychology in St. Thomas's Hospital, London:

"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."

SIR CHARLES BELL in his "Anatomy of Expression":

"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."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER:

"If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of, if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology."

In "Forty-Eight Sermons," page 303, Vol. I,:

"All my life long I have been in the habit of using Phrenology as that which solves the practical phenomena of life. I regard it as far more useful and far more practical than any other system of mental philosophy which has yet been evolved."

DR. ABERNETHY:

"I readily acknowledge my inability to offer any rational objections to the system of Phrenology."

DR. D. FERRIER:

"Other things being equal—if such a postulate can ever be reasonably made—there are grounds for believing that a high development of certain regions will be found associated with special faculties of which the regions in question are the essential basis. Thus animals possessed with an extraordinary faculty of smell have a relatively abnormal development of the hypo-campal lobule, the cortical centre of smell."

PROFESSOR TYNDALL:

"Given the state of the brain and the corresponding thought may be inferred."

SIR G. S. MACKENZIE, F. R. L. S., President Royal Society, Edinburgh:

"Phrenology is establishing itself wherever its immense value has been rightly understood."

DR. J. MACKINTOSH, M. D.:

"The more I study nature the more I am satisfied with the soundness of Phrenological doctrines."

DR. ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, F. R. S.:

"I am still a firm believer in Phrenology. It is ignored by modern physiologists, chiefly, I think, because it is thought too easy and simple, and was seized upon by popular lecturers who were often ignorant men. It is, however, a true science, founded in the only true way—step by step, the result of observation and of the connection between development and function."

SIR WILLIAM ELLIS, late Physician to Lunatic Asylum, Middlesex, Eng.:

"I readily confess that until I became acquainted with Phrenology I had no solid foundation upon which I could base my treatment for the cure of insanity."

DR. GUY, Prof. of Forensic Medicine, King's College, London:

"Phrenology is the simplest and by far the most practical theory of the human mind."

REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor of "The Outlook," and successor to Henry Ward Beecher as Pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn:

"Phrenology may be regarded under two aspects,—as a physical 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 of the brain can be adjudged by the shape of the skull."

REV. JOSEPH COOK:

"Phrenology is, or ought to be, the consummation of seven sciences, Physiology, Hygiene, Physiognomy, Craniology, Heredity, Ethics and Anthropology. They are the Pleiades of the mental mariner who sails in search of a correct knowledge of men."

REV. DR. AMORY H. BRADFORD, Author of "Heredity," and "Christian Problems," and "The Art of Living Alone," etc.:

"I am glad to acknowledge myself a debtor to what, if this world was not

so busy, I should be glad to study more carefully."

DR. D. FERRIER:

"So far, the facts of experiment and disease favor the views of the Phrenologist."

DR. CARPENTER:

"You all know that the brain is the organ of the mind."

DR. JOHN ELLIOTSON, F. R. S.:

"I am convinced that Phrenology is true, and as well founded, in fact, as the science of Astronomy and Chemistry."

C. OTTO, M. D., Prof. Medicine, University of Copenhagen:

"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 applied to the education of children and to the treatment of the insane and criminals."

"Upon the whole, I consider Phrenology one of the greatest benefits that of late have been bestowed upon mankind."

PROFESSOR SOLLY:

"The skull is modelled in its form and shape by the brain, though it is not uncommon to hear the opponents of Phrenology ridicule the idea of a soft brain producing any impression on the hard skull."

DR. HUFELAND:

"It is with great pleasure and much interest that I have heard this estimable man (Gall) expound his new doctrine. I am fully convinced that it ought to be considered one of the most remarkable phenomena of the eighteenth century, and one of the boldest and most important advances that have been made in the study of Nature."

HORACE MANN:

"I declare myself more indebted to Phrenology than to all the metaphysical works I ever read. I look upon Phrenology as the guide to Philosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates true Phrenology is a public benefactor."

HENRY DRAYTON, M. D., Author of "Human Magnetism," "Brain and Mind," etc.:

"The gospel of Phrenology teaches man the virtue of purpose, and as clearly demonstrates to each individual that he has a part in the great theatre of life."

JAMES SCOTT, Med. Supt. Royal Naval Lunatic Asylum:

"As I have been for nearly ten years the medical attendant of the Lunatic Asylum in this great hospital, my opportunities, at least of observing, have been great indeed; and a daily intercourse with the unfortunate individuals intrusted to my care and management has firmly, because experimentally, convinced me that mental disorders and mental delinquency can be rationally combated only by the application of Phrenology, and that the man who treats them on any other system will much oftener be disappointed than he who studies the manifestations of the mind and traces effects to their secondary causes by the almost infallible beacon of Phrenology."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER:

"If I have any success in bringing the truths of the Gospel to bear practically upon 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 of the Church any better preparation for religious indoctrination than to put them in possession of such a practical knowledge of the human soul as is given by Phrenology."

A. J. DAVIS, author of "The Physician":

"Phrenology has done more to advance the human race than any single thing of modern times."

REV. THOMAS CHALMERS, D.D.:

"Phrenology has added a new and verdant field to the domain of the hu-

man intellect."

Rev. P. W. DREW:

"To a Phrenologist the Bible seems to open up its broadest and highest beauties."

HON. JOHN NEAL:

"If we would know the truth of ourselves we must interrogate Phrenology, and follow out her teachings, as we would a course of religious training, after we had once become satisfied of its truth. . . . The result of all my experience for something over two score years is this: That Phrenology is a revelation put by God himself within the reach of all His intelligent creation, to be studied and applied in all the relations and in all the business of life."

JOSEPH VIMONT, M.D., of Paris, Physician and Author:

"Phrenology is true. The mental faculties of men may be appreciated by an examination of their heads."

SIR G. S. MACKENZIE, President Royal Society, Edinburgh.

"While unacquainted with it I scoffed at the new philosophy of the mind, by Dr. Gall, known as Phrenology, but have become a zealous student of what I now conceive to be the truth, and have lived to see the true philosophy of the mind establishing itself wherever talent is found capable of estimating its immense value."

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D., Professor Anatomy, University Glasgow:

"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."

JAMES SHANNON, President Bacon College, Ky., Professor Mental and Moral Science:

"I have great pleasure in stating my firm belief in the truth and great practical utility of Phrenology. This belief is the result of the most thorough investigation."

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY:

"All moral and religious objections against the doctrines of Phrenology are utterly futile."

RICHARD D. EVANSON, M.D.,
Professor Physiology, R.C.S., Dublin:

"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."

PROF. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN:

"Phrenology undertakes to accomplish for man what Philosophy performs for the external world—it claims to disclose the real state of things, and to present Nature unveiled and in her true features."

WILLIAM JAMES' EVIDENCE ON LOCALIZATION:

William James, the renowned American physiologist, says: "The possession of such a faculty of attention is unquestionably a great boon. Those who have it can work more rapidly and with less wear and tear. I am inclined to think that no one who is without it naturally can by any amount of drill or discipline attain it in a very high degree. Its amount is probably a fixed characteristic in the individual."

DARWIN'S EVIDENCE ON LOCALIZATION:

The late Prof. Chas. Darwin, in his Autobiography, says: "Up to the age of thirty or beyond it, poetry of many kinds gave me great pleasure; and even as a schoolboy I took intense delight in Shakespeare, especially in the historical plays. I have also said that pictures formerly gave me considerable, and music very great, delight. But now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have tried lately to read Shakespeare, and found it so intolerably dull that it nauseated me. I have also lost my taste for pictures and music. My mind seems to have become a kind of machine for grinding

general laws out of large collections of facts, but why this should have caused the atrophy of that part of the brain alone on which the higher tastes depend, I cannot conceive. I would have made a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once every week, if I had to live my life again, for perhaps the parts of my brain now atrophied would thus have been kept alive through use."

WHAT OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, AUTHOR OF "AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE," SAID IN HIS LATER YEARS CONCERNING PHRENOLOGY:

"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 that there are fixed relations between organization, mind and character. It has brought out that great doctrine of moral equity, which has done more to make men charitable and to soften legal and theological barbarisms than any one doctrine I can think of since the message of peace and good will to men."

We may also mention the names of the following persons who have accepted Phrenology as a true science, and in various ways given it the support of their influence. Thousands more could be added: Dr. John Bell, Prof. C. Caldwell, Prof. S. G. Morton, Prof. Geddis, George Eliot, Dr. John W. Francis, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dr. McClintock, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Hon. Horace Greeley, Dr. James Cummings, Dr. N. D. Hillis, Mr. Luther Burbank, Prof. S. G. Howe, Prof. Geo. Bush, Judge E. P. Hurlbut, Hon. S. S. Randall, Wm. C. Bryant, Prof. Max Muller, Mark Twain, Hon. Amos Deane, Rev. Orville Dewey, Rev. John Pierpont.

Biophilism.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D. D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.



REV. CHARLES J. ADAMS, D.D.

It has been arranged that I shall write a department of Biophilism, in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, from month to month. That being the case, it would seem that it would be wise for me to come, at the outset, to an understanding with the readers of that journal, as to my motives, purposes and intended methods.

In the first place, however, though I have used the word for many years, it might possibly be well to answer a question which is frequently still asked me: What does Biophilism mean?

As I said in a folder which I issued more than a decade ago, it comes from two Greek words—*bios* and *philein*. If I may presume that there is anyone who does not know, the first of these words means life, the second, to love.

So Biophilism means the love of life.

The love of what sort of life?

That is a question which I was expecting. There is a class of human beings, of which each loves only himself. But there are, I believe, fewer of this class than is commonly supposed. There are more of the class, it seems to me, each of which loves only the particular class to which he conceives himself as belonging, or the individual member of that class. Here is one who loves no one outside of his own family. Here is another, who loves no one outside of his own tribe, nation or race. The last of these is typical of the human beings who inhabited the world in the day of the Galilean. Then, to the Hebrew the Hebrew was the Hebrew, and everyone else a Gentile; to the Greek or the Roman the Greek or the Roman was a Greek or a Roman, everyone else a barbarian. To the Athenians and the strangers who were within the walls of Athens, who "spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing," St. Paul was still a "babbler" when he included all peoples, in saying: "In him we live and move and have our being." And there are not only individuals, but tribes, if not nations and races, to whom these words are still a babble. I once had a friend, a Hebrew, who told me that when he was about to leave the old country, his rabbi said to him:

"You're going among the Gentiles. Pluck their hair! Rob them!"

They were in the good old man's thought, only Gentiles. They had no more rights to be respected by the Hebrew than, under a decision of our Supreme Court, the negro once, in our history, had to be respected by the white man.

In Russia, the honor, the comfort, the life of the Hebrew is lighter than thistledown. In a great oriental religion, a woman is held to be of such inferiority that to be immortal—think of it, ladies!—she must be reincarnated as a man. Before our Civil War there were books written to prove that the negro is less worthy consideration than the white man, and is not immortal, because his skull is differently formed from that of the Indo-European. How few there are who love mankind, and the individual human being, regardless of family, tribe, nation, race, or religion—because he is of the human species! The rough, in San Francisco, caught, with both hands the queue of the little yellow man, who was preceding him on the street, jerked him, feet up, through the air, and, upon being called to account, said:

“Oh he’s only a Chinaman!”

And the man who said it was only a tough! some one interjects. True! But are there many human beings who are not apt to be toughs in their relations with the weak of their kind? And how many of us include the creatures of other and lower species in our love? How many of us have any sense of obligation with regard to them? Not many—unless they be pets, or appeal to us through their beauty, grace, or song.

The mistress of the rectory tells the butcher that his son has agreed to kill a number of chickens, in succession, for her. The butcher laughs, saying:

“Yes; he’ll do that for you! But we couldn’t get him to kill a chicken at home in a thousand years!”

“How’s that?” she asks, thinking that there may be a bit of fault-finding in the comment.

“They and he are friends!” is the reply. “It’s as good as a show to see him with them! He nearly always has one of them in his hands, on his shoulder, or with its feet in his hair!”

One spring I asked a lady if she had heard a brown-thrasher sing. She said

that she had not. I told her that if she would be at the rectory early the next morning, I would walk with her to where she would have that pleasure, assuring her that it would be a great one. She came. We went. The performer was where I expected to find him—in a retired lane, on the topmost spray of an arbor vita. She was enraptured. When he ceased for a moment, and she had recovered her breath, she exclaimed:

“There was never a human singer who could equal that!”

When the time of the enforcement of the game law was expired, the next autumn, and she heard the explosion of a gun, she shuddered, thinking of the one whom she called her enchanter, and of no other, who might be killed or wounded.

There are loves which are beautiful, which are, also, selfish. And this is often true of a love which embraces more than one. It may be true of a love which embraces all desirable persons and things. I sent something which I had written on Biophilism to a clerical friend. He replied that he saw no reason why the creatures which are of service to us here, or give us pleasure, should not be about us—to be of service to us, or give us pleasure—in the hereafter. And human thought has been anthropocentric so long that he had no idea of the self-centredness embodied in his remark, and looked blank when I suggested that immortality might be meted out to man for the pleasure, or the service, of some other animal.

There are loves which refer to the individual—such as the conjugal, the paternal, the filial, friendship, religion. This would be a sad world without any one of these. The individual life of the mature human being must be miserable, both negatively and positively, to at least a degree, which lacks what might be considered the least important of them. But there are loves the object of which are the aggregations

of individuals. There are those of family, of tribe, of nation, of race. These are as necessary to humanity as the loves which refer to the individual. But there is, in the regard which we are now taking—in the moral regard—a generalization up to which I have been working. It is contained in: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." In relation to this commandment, each of us, in common with "a certain lawyer" in the parable, is "willing to justify himself" by asking: "And who is my neighbor?" The answer plainly is: "Whoever has fallen among thieves"—embodied thieves, thieves of heredity, thieves of environment, or thieves of any sort—whoever needs neighboring, whether or not he belongs to my family, tribe, nation, race, or religion. But is one to stop there? When St. Paul said, as has been quoted to the Athenians, and to the strangers who were with them: "In him we live and move and have our being," may he not have had in mind more than he dared to utter, in view of his auditors' capabilities of receiving? Though he may not have heard it from the Divine Lips, he undoubtedly knew of his Teacher's having said: "Not a sparrow falls to the ground without your Father."

So, out of self-love one should come into conjugal love, out of conjugal love into family love, out of family love into tribal love, out of tribal love into national love, out of national love into racial love, out of racial love into love of humanity, out of love of humanity into love of all sentient things.

When he has so far evolved, he is a Biophilist.

As there may be a born poet, so there may be a born Biophilist. If there be, in either case, I have never met him. It seems to me that one cannot be more than born with the powers to become anything. Those powers must be drawn out, or he never becomes that anything. And that he may amount to much in the lines of that anything, the powers must be more than drawn

out. They must be developed, trained.

To reach the minds of those of my own species in the interest of Biophilism, and so in the interest of all species, has long been, is, and shall be, my object. In the work upon which I am now entering, I shall pursue the method which I have long pursued. With argument and comment, I shall publish incidents which reveal the powers of the soul, the mind, and the spirit of the lower animal. Through having edited a department of Biophilism in *The Dog Fancier*, and afterwards such a department in *The New York Sunday World*, through having written for many other papers and magazines on the subject of Biophilism, and through voluminous correspondence brought by my book, *Where Is My Dog?* my poems, *The Matterhorn Head*, and my novel, *How Baldy Won the County Seat*, I have accounts of multitudes of such incidents. But I want more. Can not everyone who reads this send me one, or a dozen? What is sent will not be waste-basketed. If it does not appear at once, it will be filed away and used whenever it fits in. Do not hesitate in regard to sending anything from the fear that it may not be of value. It may belong at "the head of the corner." I want the assistance of as many as possible in getting the holdings of Biophilism to the attention of as many as possible. They may not be accepted. But they can not injure the one who considers them. And they may do him good, and good through him.

An old gentleman of semitic origin was inveigled into attending one of my symposia. Some time after, he stopped me on the street to say:

"Since I heard you, the other evening, I've been doing what I never before dreamed of doing—giving attention to my horse, with the thought of his being somebody and, though I have always been 'merciful to my beast,' the attention has not been to his disadvantage!"

A Psychological Study of Robert L. Dunn War Correspondent.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

When we had the pleasure of interviewing Mr. Robert L. Dunn a short time ago, we saw at a glance that his general make-up fitted him for independent work and qualified him to be at the head of any staff as a War Correspondent; and we would like to give our readers the benefit of our conclusions.

Mr. Dunn is not a powerfully built man. He does not weigh anything like a hundred and fifty pounds; nor is he above the average in height. He has not even a strong Vital Temperament, but instead shows an abundance of grit and wiriness that fit him for expert work. He has a combination of brain and nerve-fiber, and these are so harmoniously united that they enable him to use his powers more available than as if he weighed two hundred pounds. His Motive Temperament makes him tough and enduring, though it does not show itself in protruding bones or immense muscles; but when you look at him you hardly see anything but his large bulging forehead, his intensely interesting eyes, and his refined features pass into insignificance when one looks at the head behind them.

There is an air of quality that distinguishes him above his fellows, and one cannot help but realize at once the uniqueness and the power that the man possesses. Though petite in build, yet there is something that is very reassuring in his manner and address as we listen to his conversation; something that makes us hold our breath as he talks at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour; something that impresses us with the earnestness of his work and the force, energy and pluck that he puts into every effort.

His features are clearly cut. His dark brown eyes have a penetrating expression in them; his hair is dark and



ROBERT L. DUNN.

glossy; his nose is executive and rather long for his slender face. His ears, too, are long and thin; they are what we term mental ears, as the upper part (before the dividing line breaks up the curve), indicates their mentality. His mouth and lips are flexible, and look as though they could do a good deal of talking; while his chin is firm and well proportioned, and makes a fine finish to an almost feminine cast of face. Some expressions of his indicate the executive officer; others distinguish him as a journalist; others again as a speaker; and above all, as one to influence

as well as impress everyone with whom he comes in contact.

The measurements of Mr. Dunn's head are as follows: The circumference registers twenty-one and three-quarters; the height of his head is fourteen and a half, by fourteen in length. The caliper measurements are five and a quarter inches in breadth by seven in length. He pulls down the scales at a hundred and eighteen pounds only; while his height is five feet eight and a quarter. So it will be readily seen that he is compact in organization.

Comparing his total head developments, we find that he has a remarkably high head above the ears; a broad and rather square forehead, and there is sufficient breadth over the ears to establish the thought that he is energetic, forcible, daring and plucky.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

In our interview with Robert Lee Dunn we learned much that will be of interest to our readers concerning the late Russo-Japanese War. He was the only foreign war correspondent and photographer in Korea at the opening of the Russo-Japanese War.

He anticipated the war before it broke out, and when arrangements were being made for his departure to the front he was given permission to make his own plans and arrangements abroad, instead of having to wait for orders from home.

He was sent out by *Collier's Weekly*, and arrived at Chemulpo, Korea, many days ahead of any other correspondent. This enabled him to see the great water battle which resulted in Russia's initial defeat. Mr. Dunn was the first foreign correspondent or newspaper man in Korea, and had barely landed there when the ports were closed to all correspondents and photographers. There was a strong feeling against intruders, and he had many exciting personal experiences.

The views he secured were excellent, and his lectures are said to be of the keenest interest. The pictures are care-

fully selected from over fifty thousand views; in fact, the greatest collection ever made of war. The slides are supplemented with "motion pictures," the first and only set of this kind ever taken. All told, the original cost of securing the pictures from which his story is selected far exceeded a quarter of a million dollars, and the motion pictures alone cost a hundred thousand dollars to secure.

The young photographer is well known here, having accompanied both the McKinley and Roosevelt parties on their Western tours, and the photographs which illustrate this article were taken by him.

After being eight and a half months abroad, broken down in health, he returned to recuperate, intending to return to the seat of action.

Mr. Dunn went to Japan in February, 1904, and while other correspondents were waiting in Tokio to secure credentials, he went to Korea with the Japanese army. He witnessed a battle at Chemulpo, and succeeded in getting a picture of one of the Russian battleships as it blew up. This picture is the only one of its kind ever taken. Mr. Dunn witnessed the landing of the Japanese army, 60,000 strong, in Korea, and was the only newspaper correspondent who accompanied the Japs on their march to the head of the Yalu River. During this time the hardships were increased by the cold weather, and many of the soldiers died from exposure.

The news written by Mr. Dunn was carried back to the Coast by native runners, who required often as long as two or three weeks to make the trip. The reports would then be forwarded to China, and sent from there to this country by mail, so that when the news reached New York it was eight weeks old.

While in Japan and Korea Mr. Dunn took some three hundred pictures, which were published in *Collier's Weekly*. When the Yalu River was reached



THE LATE PRESIDENT McKINLEY.
Taken by Mr. Dunn at Buffalo

Mr. Dunn was arrested by the Japs, and after being imprisoned in the Guard House for three days, was sent back to Japan. After waiting in Japan five months, to be allowed to return to the front, Mr. Dunn gave it up as a bad job and returned home.

As soon as he set foot upon Japanese land, he began with his camera and what provisions he could carry, he set out for the mountains of Korea without asking anyone's permission or waiting for anyone's orders. He started on horseback, but the country is so mountainous that it had to be traversed by foot. He made no attempt to travel along with the army, but either went on several hours in advance or else broke across the mountains on either side.

The battle of Chemulpo was the most wonderful sight he ever witnessed. All was one seething mass of steam, smoke and fire. The din was awful. In this battle three of Russia's ships were sunk.

From Chemulpo he traveled four hundred miles to Sunan without much

adventure save several arrests by the officers of the Japanese army, who held him a prisoner until they could telephone back to the station just left to inquire what they should do with him. When they found that there was really nothing that they could do, since Mr. Dunn was an American citizen, free to travel through the mountains of Korea if he desired to do so, they invariably let him go, directing a return path which he was to take, and which he invariably followed until he considered he was at a safe distance; then he would turn around and set out over the mountain again.

At Sunan, which is about five hundred miles below the Yalu River, he made his headquarters and would travel two or three hundred miles in advance, and then return. It was from this point he made the expedition to the mouth of the river.

He tried usually to keep ahead of the army, for in that manner he could reach the villages and become supplied with food before the soldiers came. He



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.
Taken by Mr. Dunn on the President's Western Tour.

found this necessary in order to get enough food, for it was impossible to carry sufficient to supply his wants while journeying over that rough country with the thermometer registering below zero. The cold was probably the greatest hardship he had to contend with.

Mr. Dunn has visited several parts of the globe on assignments for New York papers. He reported King Edward's coronation; the coronation of

the Spanish King; the installation of the President of France; and Prince Henry's visit to the United States, beside being with President McKinley when the latter was assassinated at Buffalo.

The Japanese and Russian officials, at the request of Mr. Dunn, provided him with the most elaborate and liberal credentials, but as soon as his back was turned they forwarded advices secretly cancelling the same.

Science of Health.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

By E. P. MILLER, M. D.

OLDEST AMERICAN SPECULATOR DIES.

E. B. WESLEY, WORTH THREE MILLIONS, NEVER SMOKED, DRANK, OR WENT TO THEATRE.

Under the above heading we find the following in the *New York American* of Oct. 4, 1906:

Edward B. Wesley, regarded as the oldest of American speculators, died yesterday at his country mansion at Portchester on the Sound, of heart disease. He leaves an estate valued at about \$3,000,000.

Almost up to the day of his death he had looked after his business affairs, and made daily trips to Manhattan. Last week he attended a meeting of the directors of the Union Trust Company, of which he was one of the founders. At the time of his death he was in his ninety-seventh year.

Mr. Wesley started his business career selling birch beer when a boy to a crowd of persons that had gathered at his birthplace at Lester, Mass., to see General Lafayette pass by. He made \$2, and with this money he walked to New York and landed there in 1825.

At a salary of \$8 a week he began speculating in fish, and from that branched off in the financial world. He

numbered among his associates in trading in notes Commodore Vanderbilt, Russell Sage and Jay Gould. He often said that he laid the foundation of his success to the fact that he had never smoked, chewed or drank in his life, and he said he had never been in a theatre. His fortune will be inherited by his only daughter, Mrs. Ida Breck, of Mount Vernon.

FERMENTATION IN FOODS.

The question of fermented foods and drink is one of vast importance to the human family. The yeast ferment is the primary microbe that feeds nearly the whole family of ferments. When we learn that in all civilized countries yeast is used liberally in the making of bread that is commonly called the staff of life, all must see that it must be a gigantic power for evil. It would be more appropriate to call yeast bread the staff of death than to call it the staff of life.

Dr. John Butler, of New York, says: "A very little yeast introduced into the stomach already weak will suffice to start fermentation of food; and yeasty fermentation once started tends to perpetuate itself indefinitely. As a result of this fermentation, carbonic acid gas is set free, which not only

paralyzes the healthy activities of the secreting glands of the stomach and intestinal canal, but in consequence of its irritant action on the mucous membrane, a catarrhal condition arises, which, besides keeping the parts in a state of sub-acute inflammation, allows the stomach, duodenum and whole intestinal tract to be continually so filled with mucus that mechanically their functions are impeded so that every meal put into the stomach in this yeasty, slimy condition only further increases the difficulty. More and more yeast is formed, which is absorbed into the blood; healthy nutrition becomes impossible, and that part of the body naturally the weakest or most over-worked, is the first to suffer; it may be the heart, lungs, brain, kidneys, or spinal cord."

HOW DISEASE-GERMS ARE ORGANIZED.

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

HOW YEAST-BREAD INTRODUCES ALCOHOL INTO THE BLOOD.

"A great many people in this world think that disease, pain and death are sent upon the human family through some mysterious dispensation of Providence; but when they fully understand the science of life they will discover that they bring these calamities upon themselves by direct violation of the laws of their own bodies. Unleavened bread made from the entire wheat possesses all of the vital properties of the nutritive constituents of foods required by the tissues of the body; and, for all except infants it is the very best balanced in nutritive material of any one food that man can eat. It has protein

for muscles, brain and nerves, fat and carbohydrates for animal heat and force and energy, and mineral matter for the bones and other tissues, and hence is the real staff of life. But yeast bread is contaminated with the germs of corruption and putrefaction before it enters the mouth, and these germs often multiply and increase in the stomach and alimentary canal, devouring and polluting the nutrition required by the tissues, dropping their dead carcasses all along their track, making a seedbed for disease germs wherever they are, and death, sooner or later claims the victim. This is a question of life or death, which, owing to the ignorance of the people, nearly always ends all too soon in the grave."

A SUICIDE AT 108 YEARS OF AGE.

Mrs. Mary McKittrick, of Uniontown, Pa., who was 108 years old, committed suicide, fearing that owing to her old age she was a burden to her family. She was out of doors nearly all day the day before she died.

She was visited by many people on account of her extreme age, and to nearly all she told how to attain long life.

"I think the people would be much healthier," she would say, "if they would be more careful about what they eat. Milk, butter and potatoes have been my chief diet. I drink tea, but I never tasted coffee. I never eat cake or pie."

Mrs. McKittrick was born in County Kildare, Ireland, during the Rebellion of 1798. She lived during the term of every President of the United States, except Washington.

Her activity and mental vigor were remarkable. Only once did she require a physician, and that was because she fell down a flight of stairs. Until three years ago she regularly walked a mile to attend church.

Her grandmother lived to the age of 106 and her mother to 100. Two of her grandsons went down on the battle-

ship Maine.

DELUGE COVERED THE WHOLE EARTH.

SO SAYS ONE OF GERMANY'S FOREMOST SCIENTISTS WHO IGNORES BIBLE STORY.

Berlin, July 15.—Between 780 and 1,170 inches of rainfall caused the deluge some 12,000 years ago, according to a new theory launched by Prof. Johann Reim, of the Royal Observatory, one of Germany's greatest meteor-

ologists.

This theory has caused a great stir not only among scientific men but among theologians. He maintains that the flood was universal and that water covered the whole world. He attaches no importance to the Scriptural narrative. It is of no importance, he says, because it leaves out entirely the fact that a deluge myth may be found among aboriginal people throughout the earth.

Phrenology and the New Year.

I.

The door bell rings, a Form we see,
'Tis happy New Year, young and free;
He's introduced by Father Time,
Who travels round in ev'ry clime.

II.

His Youthfulness bids us awake
To Hope and Mirth for his dear sake;
For Human Nature e'er will show
The way to hearts that all should know.

III.

With Tune make melody and cheer,
And pleasant greetings let us hear;
With Color show in great degree
Whate'er we wish to think or be.

IV.

Locality will places find,
With many scenes it stores the mind;
And Order will arrangements make,
And thought and things their places take.

V.

Eventuality will store
The happenings of days of yore;
And Number e'er will to us bring
The date, the worth of everything.

VI.

Comparison and Language tell
To others all deductions well,
Sublimity to us will show
Grand scenes and deeds while here below.

VII.

Casuality will always tell
To all the way to reason well.
With Conscientiousness we'll do
To others what is right and true.

VIII.

Destructiveness will give us vim,
Vitativeness our ailments trim.
Secretiveness keep thoughts within,
Combativeness the prize will win.

IX.

Large Self-Esteem will make us try,
And not from duties let us hie;
And Approbativeness will show
To others what we have or know.

X.

With Cautiousness and Firmness, too,
We'll look ahead and walk straight through
The path that leads to Wisdom's way,
And never from her guidance stray.

XI.

With Love to rule at home, and friends—
Whose company a solace lends,
The days are brighter and we feel
A halo o'er the senses steal.

XII.

Benevolence and Faith will stand
With Veneration's helping hand,
As moral guides while here we roam,
And lead us to the Father's home.

R. L. BAKER.

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

The Characteristics of Their Growing Age Shown Photographically by Marks on the Face. No. 6 is from a Photograph by Burwood by Permission.



The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 661.—Leslie Allen Williams, New York.—When a man has completed his life work, and is an octogenarian, or has passed the mile stone of three score years and ten, one realizes that the natural vigor of his con-

stitution must abate, and the life forces begin to decline.

But where a young life is just blossoming into manhood, and is stricken with sudden sickness, even unto death, one wonders what strange providence has called the child from active service.

Especially is this a case of wonderment when the character of the boy is above reproach, and where generosity, kindness, thoughtfulness and scholarly attainment are possessed by the one who is so stricken.

We are tempted to repeat the old saying: "Whom the Gods love die young"; and verily this has been the case in many instances, and if that is the case, the gods do not evidently care much for boys who are a trouble to their parents and teachers, who are unruly, unkind and untractable, and who show no disposition to love, honor and obey their parents.

In the case of the lad whose picture we present to our readers in this column, we find a veritable boy, but one who is exceptionally endowed with tender, susceptible and loving attributes, through which he must have endeared himself to all who knew him.

That he is a veritable boy is seen by the attitude which he has struck, and is a type of thousands of others. But



LESLIE ALLEN WILLIAMS,
Born October 5th, 1890—Died June
2d, 1906.

his mental calibre represents more than the type of the ordinary boy. He seems to have combined the attributes of his father and mother, or the masculine and feminine qualities; hence he was more of a complete composite of the masculine and feminine qualities of mind than the majority of lads, and his picture shows that he was bound to hold a unique position in life where the handling of men and the touching of humanity was called for.

Though the hair covers his head very closely, and almost obliterates from view the forehead, yet enough is to be seen from the height of the head above the ears, and the breadth of the forehead, to show that he was a boy of exceptional principles, and one whom everyone could appeal to for sympathy.

Aside from his disposition, we can see many scientific traits of mind. He was a careful observer, and possessed an excellent memory of what he saw, read, or heard; and combined with these attributes he probably showed considerable originality of thought, foresight in looking ahead, and an intuitive perception of character.

In short, he was an uncommon lad, possessed of more virtues and less vices than we commonly find, and the world has been the loser by his early demise.

He would have excelled in public work, and would have made an excellent naturalist, or a lecturer on Natural Science.

BOBBIE'S REASON.

When Bobbie brought his report card to papa, there was a little black cross in the section marked "deportment." Bobbie knew papa's eyes would find that the first thing, and he twisted his small handkerchief into hard knots, and tried to hide part of his chubby head behind the chair in which his father sat.

"What does this mean, Bobbie?" asked his father.

"I was late at school," said Bobbie, who knew that his mother had seen him leave the house in good season each day. "The teacher rang the bell when

I was just in the yard, but—but I couldn't run." Bobby was near to tears, but he was winking manfully.

"Well, that is rather bad," said papa gravely. "I don't want my son to grow up into a man who is always behind-hand. Now I am going to be very severe. I shall not tell you to-night what the punishment will be, but unless you can show me a good reason why you were late"—

"I can show it!" cried Bobbie. "I can show it! you just wait." He ran out of the room, and soon came running back, holding in his hands the smallest mite of a kitten. It was poor and scraggly and forsaken in appearance. Its large, frightened eyes fixed themselves on Bobby's papa as if pleading for him. "I can show the reason," urged Bobbie. "This little cat was bound to follow me, and I tried to get away, and I kept putting him over the fence and running very, very hard; but he just jumped over and stuck his claws in my pants until I had to leave him with the lady in the candy shop until school was done, and then I brunged him home. That was the reason," Bobbie finished, all out of breath.

Papa put on his glasses and looked at the kitten. Something in its forlorn frightened face touched him. "Well, I guess we shall have to forgive you this time," he said. "Nora had better feed him on cream for a while."

"Then I needn't have that punishment—that one that was too awful to think up?" asked Bobbie.

"No, that is all forgiven," said papa.—M. J. S., in *Youth's Companion*.

IN JAPAN.

The children of Japan have all sorts of good times. One of their favorite "plays" is cooking, which they manage in a way that little American girls would enjoy. Most traveling peddlers carry with them a copper griddle, a small metal pot, or brazier, for holding burning charcoal, a number of cups and plates and spoons, and the materials for making batter. Of course they have

these things for their own use, but they often let out the entire outfit for an afternoon to any boy or girl who has

the "cash" to pay for it. Just imagine the fine times the children have, baking and eating their own gridle-cakes!

A Near View of Mrs. Ina B. Roberts.

BY J. A. FOWLER.



MRS. INA B. ROBERTS.

When a woman has something good to offer to the public, and knows how to offer it, she is pretty sure to succeed in her undertaking. This has been the case with Mrs. Ina Brevoort Roberts, who has recently edited a much-sought-after book, called "The Club Women of New York," which is a directory of the members of all the Women's Clubs, Societies and Associations of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity.

Mrs. Roberts is also the editor of "The Club Woman's Weekly," which paper was issued January 1st, and is devoted to the news and advancement of women's organizations.

When we say that she has by her own efforts secured and compiled nearly one hundred and fifty sketches of different clubs, and given the names and addresses of the officers, and a little history of each club, and has further given the names of fifteen thousand women, their residential addresses, and the clubs of which they are members, it will be seen that the task was no light one.

Encouraged, however, with the work of this book, she has undertaken to edit a new and much needed Club Woman's Weekly, which we have no doubt will prove as useful and necessary as the Directory.

Speaking upon Women's Clubs, she recently said:

"The Woman's Club as a factor in modern life is something more than a joke. Fifteen thousand women in Greater New York belong to some Woman's Club, Society, or Association, and the majority are members of more than one. Some women, indeed, pay dues to thirty or forty clubs.

"Fifteen thousand women," she said, "are all working to help the less fortunate, in addition to educating and training themselves. Who shall prophesy as to the limit of their power, when, in addition to their effort in individual clubs, the entire fifteen thousand are able, upon occasion, to move forward as one woman."

The fathers, husbands and brothers may not generally know the good that women's clubs do in bringing together women in various walks of life. This good is incalculable.

On this point Mrs. Roberts cleverly says: "It is in clubs that the business woman meets the society woman, to find her less frivolous than she seems. It is in clubs that the society woman meets the business woman, and discovers what an ideal combination sense and sentiment make. It is in clubs that the business woman and the woman of leisure meet, and respectively stimulate and refresh each other.

"What she learns at her club, a woman puts to practical use in her home. Indeed, paradoxical as it may seem, it is in her home, rather than at her club, that the club woman shows to advantage. The reading public knows far too little about her, for there is no finer woman in the world."

MRS. ROBERTS' MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Concerning Mrs. Roberts' characteristics, in an interview made in March, before any thought of the new publication was on the carpet, we made the following statement, which has been borne out by her recent experiences, and which is therefore interesting from a prophetic standpoint.

We said in part: "Your head indicates that you have a remarkable amount of mental insight, and your brain power dominates over your bodily strength. Therefore you may easily neglect to think of the latter, while giving due consideration to the former.

"Judging, however, from your organization, we believe you have come from a long-lived stock, and should be able to extend your life beyond the average length for a woman, by taking proper care and thought.

"One indication of your mental development shows that you have a full share of executive power; hence you

should be able to carry through your work with considerable force and spirit. You are seldom daunted by obstacles; do not need to borrow ideas from others, and know how to use your own to advantage. You are able to throw out inspiration and thought to others as to what they should do in regard to work or study.

"Your mind shows, through the development of your brain, several distinct characteristics. One is your ingenuity in putting mental material together; and yet another shows in giving voice to your thoughts in a literary way, aided by your large and active Causality and Spirituality. Hence, in a literary direction you should have scope and ability to interest others in your line of knowledge, as well as in your experience of women and affairs.

"You ought to show more than ordinary sympathy for humanity, for your cup of human kindness is full to overflowing.

"You are able to regulate not only your own affairs according to a high code of morality, but are an influence for good wherever you are. As a teacher you would be able to set a good example to your scholars; at the head of some business institution, or special line of business, you could carry everything before you along high lines of principle; and in a home of your own you would regulate your affairs according to your ideas of right and justice.

"Versatility, perseverance, sociability, method and discrimination are among the other points in your character which deserve more than a passing notice."

It will be seen by the above short analysis that Mrs. Roberts has already proved the correctness of these remarks.



THE Phrenological Journal

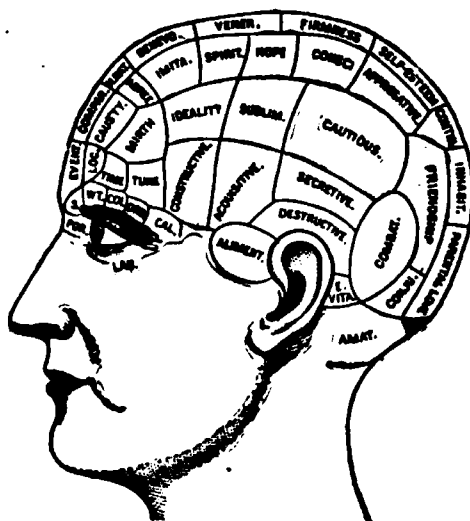
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JANUARY, 1907

"Diligence is the mother of good fortune." Cervantes.

1907.

The year 1907 opens auspiciously. Our good friend, Sir Thomas Lipton, writes so enthusiastically of our country that one might suppose that everyone lived in the lap of luxury, as he is so enamored with the success that he has seen on every side. He is right to a certain extent in his survey of American commerce. There is a greater demand for work in our manufactories than can be easily supplied; and what is true of our manufactories, applies equally well to other lines of work.

When success comes to a country through its commerce, then, as a rule, the people are more enterprising; they are more anxious to study, more willing to learn the practical side of those subjects that will reveal to them their own natures and those of their fellow men. Minds are acute under such conditions, instead of being leadened by superstition, and consequently more is accomplished in our scientific, prac-

tical phases of work.

Investigations are being made much more on the practical side of science than ever before; while in the past century just the beginning of surgical work was recognized and encouraged, to-day it is no uncommon thing to find surgeons who are stretching out into untrodden fields of knowledge and experience.

Thus Phrenology will benefit by this advance in scientific thought and commercial prosperity.

MENTAL INFLUENCE A POTENT FACTOR IN BUSINESS.

There is more need than ever for business men to study Phrenology, or, if you choose, practical Psychology. Some time ago we noticed a heading of an article which ran as follows: "Rib-bon Sellers Should Be Psychologists," and another heading by a manager of one of New York's largest department stores, as follows: "Mental Influence

a Potent Force in Selling Goods."

In the first article we are told that there are three types of women shoppers—intellectual, the woman who thinks; emotional, the woman who feels; volitional, the woman who decides.

"This is the way," it is asserted, "you can tell them apart: Intellectual woman, logical in mind, fixed expression of face and not volatile; emotional woman, a mellow, wavering voice, large sympathetic eyes, shows outward influences; volatile woman, firm walk, talks quickly, decides quickly."

"If the woman belongs to the intellectual class, she must be shown the advantage of the purchase. She must be convinced by reason. If she belongs to the emotional class, she is a 'sure sale,' as things which appeal to the eye and emotions catch her. All the talking in the world, and all the winning smiles in the universe won't make the volitional woman buy a penny's worth more than she wants. Her mind is made up, and the clerk will employ his time better by devoting his attention to the next customer."

In dealing with a woman of wealth, we are advised as follows: "The woman of wealth is proud of the fact that she does not need to inquire the price, and the clerk who falls in with her idea of independence will be the most successful. He may talk style, quality, and everything else, but omit the price."

"The woman of limited means," we are told, "is dangerous. Do not try to decide for a woman like that. Be accommodating, and she will buy what she needs."

Of "the woman who is undecided," we are told "that the will of the salesman must decide for her. If he has judged her correctly, he can lead her to a decision."

Concerning "the bargain hunter," we are told "to show her the best bargains, and recommend them."

Thus a poor salesman can become a good salesman if he only exercises mental influence on the buyer. In other words, salesmen should be psychologists or phrenologists.

WHAT THE MANAGER OF ONE OF THE LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORES IN NEW YORK SAYS.

"There is undoubtedly a mental influence which operates between salesman or saleswoman and customer that is a very potent force in the selling of goods. I would, however, call it an inspiring of confidence on the part of the salesman. The first thing a salesman must do is to win the confidence of a customer to the point that he knows his business, that he is competent to judge of the quality of the goods in his department; then must follow the winning of the confidence to the point that he is not misrepresenting the goods he displays."

The writer says: "I do not believe that people are ever hypnotized into buying goods which they do not want, but I do believe that many a sale that might have been lost has been saved by the personality of the man or woman behind the counter." And, we will add, many a sale has been lost because the salesman has not psychologically understood his customer, and has not been obliging.

"There is a moral 'suasion' that enters into every sale, but it is not hypnotism;

it is simply confidence—confidence in the man or woman behind the counter, and confidence in the company behind the man or woman behind the counter.

“There is another force that is often very potent, and that is the force of a

cheerful, sunny disposition. We all like to deal with cheerful people, and a clerk who possesses a natural light-heartedness, and who waits on his customers with patience and a smiling face is a clerk who will draw trade and hold it.”

Book Review.

The Text-Book of Unipathy; or, Natural Medicine and Hygiene. By B. B. Batabyal, Founder of Unipathy. Price, \$3.00. Published by Batabyal & Co., Calcutta.

This is a book that is adapted to those who prefer a combined method of treating disease, taking as a basis Unipathy, or the science of simplifying all systems of medicine into one. Its limited number of medicines, the easy modes of their administration, and the wonderful results, make the system an embodiment of simplicity and marvel. It is suited to anyone in any situation of life. It is recommended to foreign residents in a country, who find it very hard to adjust their health to the requirements of the climate of that country.

Although the plan laid down by the writer for the diet of a person is purely vegetable, he suggests that gradually, if not all at once, a person can be induced to give up his old methods of diet. But to gain the full benefit of this new system, the closer a person adheres to the “choice of food stuff,” the better it will be.

For India, and Indian residents, we believe the book is very well adapted to the requirements of the country, and can be easily understood, as the names of all the remedies are in the Indian language.

Modern Ghost Stories. A Medley of Dreams, Impressions and Spectral Illusions. By Emma May Buckingham. Price, \$1.00. New York, Fowler &

Wells Co., 24 East 22d St., and L. N. Fowler & Co., London.

This volume should have considerable interest for a wide circle of readers, as this is the age for many of the considerations and topics introduced into its pages. It is not a book simply of ghost stories, as the title indicates, but it further discusses spectral illusions, tongueless voices, psychological impressions, irresistible impulse, the warning of dreams, superstitions, and spirit telegrams.

The book is dedicated to Miss Gertrude Vaughn, in memory of a happy summer at Columbia University, New York City. The writer says: “The wisest among us would probably be astonished at the number of tolerably well educated people who believe in dreams, superstitions and unlucky days,” and she is perfectly right in saying that “there are thousands of men and women to-day who think, as their grandmothers did a century ago, that it forebodes ill luck to see the new moon over the left shoulder; that it is wrong to start on a journey, or commence a new piece of work on Friday; that planting, sowing, and weeding during certain phases of the moon are unlucky. So mothers wean their babies and cut their children’s hair only when the moon is new. Others believe that to forget something and go back after it, is a sign of a fast-coming accident, unless you sit down in a chair; while fifty per cent. of our housekeepers see trouble looming up ahead of them whenever their bread

cracks open in the middle, or a looking glass is broken, or a picture falls from the wall, no matter how old or moth-eaten the cord may have been which held it. Some people always think somebody is talking about them when their left ear burns."

Thus we are constantly reminded of our uncanny beliefs in signs and prognostications of a superstitious character, whether we believe in the future of spirits, or the reality of ghosts, or not. We would therefore advise our readers to purchase this little book as a New Years present.

Correspondence.

Dr. B. F. Pratt has written an interesting letter concerning his trip to New York City, to Mr. Tope, the editor of *The Phrenological Era*. We quote a part of it from the October issue:

In the evening of Sept. 5 we attended the opening lectures at the Institute. Thirty-one years have glided by since I was here before, and I have been actively engaged in promoting Phrenology ever since. I have enjoyed the lectures from start to finish, and the only regret I have is, that there are not more people here to derive the knowledge which is beneficial to all mankind, and when it is fully disseminated will set the world free. The world will never gain the happiness for which millions sigh until man knows himself. Some people live, but they do not live;—they breathe and exist, and when they stop breathing the world has not lost anything by their departure. Some live about half, some three-fourths, but it should be the greatest ambition of man to learn how to live the best life possible; for human life is the greatest and grandest life in all creation, if its higher possibilities are reached.

There is nothing in all the world that teaches mankind how to walk life's pathway and enjoy the beautiful scenery as he passes by, like Phrenology. It teaches parents how children may be well born, and how to guide them after birth.

By a knowledge of Phrenology, the teacher learns how to guide his pupils and draw out the best that is in each one, and how to hold the precocious boy or girl in check so that he will not overwork his brain at the expense of the body and break down or die, as thousands do in our schools and colleges.

The physician who understands Phrenology, increases his capacity a hundred-fold in his treatment of the sick; and Phrenology ought to be taught in every medical college in the world. There is one medical college in the City of New York that is teaching Phrenology to all of its students, and we will soon have teachers in all the medical colleges in America.

The minister of the Gospel, the highest calling of all the professions, by a knowledge of Phrenology can lead people heavenward and Godward much more successfully; and we are glad to note that nearly all ministers are interested in Phrenology, and many of the leading divines are using it in their sermons.

I came here especially to study the finest collection of skulls and busts in the world, for they have skulls at the Institute representing nearly every tribe and nation on earth. While the study of skulls has been profitable to me, the lectures have brought new truths to my notice, and, as a whole, the course of instruction is better than it was when I was here thirty-one years ago. With

one exception, my old teachers have finished their life work and climbed the Golden Stair; but the good work which they so nobly began must be carried on to a greater expansion.

Yours truly for humanity,

DR. B. F. PRATT.

P. C., Rhode Island.—You can cultivate your memory, as you seem anxious to do, without studying a memory system, if you will strictly and conscientiously follow the advice once given to

Thurlow Weed who, when he was a young man, thought he ought to give up his profession as a lawyer because his memory was so poor. On his wife's suggestion he went over the ground or principal part of his work every night before retiring to rest. On doing so he found he could retain what he had done with much clearness at the end of a year's trial (he recommended other young men to do the same thing), and in this way he was able to build up a splendid memory of names.

New Subscribers.

No. 833.—O. T. A., Sweden.—The photographs before us indicate that the gentleman in question is a highly intelligent and keenly discerning man; clever in his work, especially in comparative work; logical in his way of reasoning out any subject that appeals to him, and if Phrenology was uppermost in his mind, he would give it a fair study. He does not appear to be so good a talker as a thinker or writer; yet if he had technical business to do,

and a summary to make, he would be in his element and know exactly what words to use, and condense his meaning into a short space. He does not like discursive or long-winded addresses, and thinks a great deal of time is wasted which might be utilized for better purposes. He will do well as an expert in some scientific line of research, and should apply himself to such a calling. Were he a physician, he would be excellent in diagnosing disease and adapting treatment to individual cases.

Prize Offers and Awards.

The December prize has been awarded to Miss Sarah E. Baker, for her Poem on the New Year bearing on Phrenology.

The January competition 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 to the query, "Do short or tall men make the best husbands?"

The March prize will be for the best short story for children.

The competition for April will be for the best suggestion as to how to increase the circulation of the PHRENOLOGICAL

JOURNAL, and what articles are the most acceptable.

A prize will be given in May for the best article on "The Definition and Cultivation of Hope."

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

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.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Classes for the instruction of students on the subject of Phrenology are being held at the Fowler Institute, London, where Mr. Elliott gives special attention to those desiring his knowledge and experience in this work, both in classes and by private instruction, or through the mail. The graduates of the Institute meet once a month to revive their knowledge of Phrenology, and are greatly encouraged by his kind suggestions and Phrenological observations. He is also engaged in giving Phrenological examinations daily, and is often called to give lectures before literary societies in and around London. Literature on Phrenology and Health subjects can be obtained from L. N. Fowler & Co., 4 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, London.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The winter course of lectures is being carried on by the British Phrenological Society every month. Mr. James Webb, the enthusiastic President, together with his Phrenological friends keep up their practical interest in the subject.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The American Institute of Phrenology will hold its January meeting on Tuesday, the 8th, at eight o'clock, when Mr. Robert L. Dunn will lecture on "Why Russia Lost." He will illustrate his remarks with stereopticon views taken by himself at the seat of the war between Russia and Japan. These will prove exceedingly attractive, and no one should lose an opportunity to be present if possible. The Rev. Mr. Hyde, A.M., B.D., will preside, and delineations of character will be given by Miss J. A. Fowler.

THE FEBRUARY LECTURE.

On Tuesday evening, February 5th, at eight o'clock, Mr. Lincoln Bush, chief engineer of the Lackawanna Railroad, will lecture on "Our Heritage." The depth of this subject will be fully explained by Mr. Bush, and he will also give some practical hints on how we can use our heritage to a good account. We want all our friends to keep this date free, and to make a special effort to give our friend Mr. Bush a cordial welcome. He has long been interested in the subject of Phrenology, and is well acquainted with most of its literature. Will our friends kindly send for a synopsis of the lectures which contains portraits of each lecturer of the course.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler will commence her interesting Morning Talks on Scientific Character Reading, on Wednesdays, at 11 o'clock, on the following dates: January 2d, subject: Infancy; 9th, subject: Childhood; 16th, subject: Youth; 23d, subject: Manhood; 30th, subject: Maturity. Mrs. Wieland, Mrs. Raye Smith, Consellor-at-Law; Dr. Muncie, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Albert B. King, of New York, have promised to preside.

Mr. Youngquist, of Sweden, writes that he has given lectures in fifteen towns in Sweden between the months of June and October, and people are becoming more convinced than ever of the truth of Phrenology in that northern country.

We hear from the daughter of Mr. Allen Haddock that he is improving in health, and has now returned to his home in San Francisco. We trust that the new year will bring fresh impetus and strength to our enthusiastic friend.

Mr. Owen Williams, Phrenologist and Lecturer, is agent for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL and all the Fowler & Wells publications. He is now located in Philadelphia.

Mr. George Cozen is lecturing at Park River, North Dakota.

Mr. Paul B. Kington is spending the winter in Pittsburg, Pa., where he is doing phrenological work.

Mr. G. C. Steinmetz is located in Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Levi Hummel writes from Syracuse, Pa., that he has decided again to enter the phrenological lecture field. We are glad that he finds that the world needs him more in this profession than in the car and mechanic shop. We trust he will never give up his present position, but go on disseminating phrenological truths. He is right when he says, "The world is more in need of human science than ever before."

Mr. Tope, of Bowerston, Ohio, is lecturing on Phrenology and engaged in editing his *Phrenological Era*, which, by the way, is increasing its size or number of pages.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, Dr. Alexander, and Mr. George Morris are all continuing their phrenological labors in their respective cities.

Miss Fowler attended the Homeopathic Fair at East Orange, November 15th and 16th, and the Little Cripples' Bazaar, November 20th and 21st, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. She attended the Little Mothers' Fair on December 8th, at the Waldorf-Astoria. On Friday evening, December 7, she took part in a debate organized by the Business Woman's League, on the subject that "The country would be benefited by woman legislators." She has been appointed Chairman of the Legislative Committee in the Portia Club.

Mrs. G. Morris Ellis is engaged in Phrenological work in Aberdeen, Washington.

LECTURE ON INDIANS IN NEW YORK CITY.

BY ALLEN SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Founding of an Indian Relief Fund.

Members of the American Institute of Phrenology and their friends had a rare treat on Tuesday evening, December 4, in hearing Allen Samuel Williams, ethnologist and ophiologist, lecture upon Indians in New York City and the Snake Dance of the Hopi Indians in Arizona. The lecturer illustrated his double lecture with fascinating stereopticon slides. The stereopticon, its lighting and operating, was generously contributed by a well known expert expositor of illustrated education, Mr. Horace W. F. Cheney, of the Riley Optical Company. Mr. Williams' subjects were further illustrated by real Indians and real serpents. The aborigines were Ah-Neu-La-Deni, "Red Eagle," of the Mohawk tribe, his wife, Noon-Ga-Wa, "White Fawn," and their daughter, Ska-Sen-Niio, "Good Name." This diminutive Indian maiden was born February 22, 1904. The snake dance of the Tusayan people of Arizona was illustrated by stereopticon pictures made from photographs taken on the spot by George Wharton James, and the realism was unexpectedly heightened by the sudden production by the lecturer of several lively specimens of the species of non-poisonous serpents handled and carried by the snake priests of the five Hopi villages, where the people make living snakes a part of their complex ritualistic prayer for rain. They also use venomous rattlesnakes, but the lecturer remarked that while he had possessed many he objected to exhibiting them because of the hazard to others as well as himself. A large bull snake (*Pituophis bellona*), very lively, held the center of the stage while out of his bag.

Red Eagle sang Indian songs of the Mohawk and other tribes, some in the aboriginal, with, and others without, the monotonous Indian war drum; the same songs he afterward sung in Eng-

lish with their tunes modified and adapted to our system of musical notation. Very interesting was the song sung by the Hopi priests in their tribal snake dance. Red Eagle learned it from them. While Red Eagle sang, the little Ska-Sen-Niio brought down the house by leaning back from her mother's lap; gazing wonderingly at her musical father, and tickling his eyebrow with a spare Indian drumstick.

The final stereopticon view to the first half of the lecture on the Indian Colony of New York City was a fine portrait of the late Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse, Chief Ga-Ie-Wa-Noh of the Senecas and known as the "White Woman Chief of the Six Nations," or the Iroquoise Confederacy. The lecturer descended upon her philanthropy, her motherly care for her red children whenever poverty or trouble made friendship from some source an imperative need, and said that an effort had been initiated to raise a fund with which to erect a monument to Mrs. Converse's memory, her valuable historical work and endless good deeds for the Indians. Mr. Williams graphically described the utter loneliness and helplessness of an Indian astray in the metropolis, and how such a red wanderer would tighten his belt hole after hole when beset with hunger, and with the stoicism of his race, prefer death by starvation to begging.

At this psychological moment, while his audience was intensely interested, Mr. Williams said, "Right now is the time for us to found the Converse Relief Fund for Indians in New York City: this would be the movement of all others that Mrs. Converse would approve, could her spirit appear here and speak."

Dropping a dollar in his opera hat, Mr. Williams called for a volunteer to pass it: Mr. Charles Elley Hall responded, and it came back with \$6.67, contributed by a select but sympathetic audience. Mr. Williams appointed Miss Jessie A. Fowler as treasurer until an

organization could be effected and a proper plan for the maintenance and just and practically philanthropic distribution of the fund, when it becomes substantial, could be formulated. A report upon progress of this excellent charity will be made, together with the photos of Red Eagle and family in the next issue of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

The existence of the Indian colony, the facts about its members, the potent attraction which Red Eagle and his family proved, and—not forgetting Mr. Williams' pet snakes, which charmed all observers—the vivid description of the Hopi Snake Dance and the psychological remarks made by Miss Fowler on Red Eagle and family, combined to make one of the most memorable evenings in the history of the Institute.

Rev. Thomas A. Hyde presided and at the close said he had never listened to such an instructive, varied and lucid lecture on the American Indians, and knew he voiced the appreciation of all present. Dr. C. W. Brandenburg proposed that a rising vote of thanks be given to the able lecturer and all who had taken part and added to the entertainment of the evening. This was accordingly done.

Mr. Piercy gave out the notices of future meetings and said that the January meeting would be held on Tuesday, the 8th, at 8 o'clock. The lecturer would be Mr. Robert L. Dunn, and his subject would be, "Why Russia Lost," illustrated by stereopticon views taken by himself, while he was acting as a war correspondent for *Collier's Weekly*.

Among those present were Mr. Curtis, of Providence, R. I.; Mr. Knowles, of Smyrna, N. Y., who is the oldest living subscriber to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; Mr. C. B. Barnes, of Mountain Lake, Maryland; Miss Irwin, Mr. Charles Elley Hall and his mother, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Butler, Miss Gunst and Miss Albery.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The *Phrenological Era*, Bowerston, O.—The November number presented itself in a cheery colored cover, and gave a continued article on "Bible Characters," by the Editor. Also an article on "The Universality of Life," by Prof. Geo. Markley, and Prof. Allen Haddock's paper that he wrote for the Conference in May.

The *New Thought*, Chicago, Ill.—Has changed its editorial staff. It is now presided over by Franklin L. Berry and Louise Radford Wells, though William Walker Atkinson is still on its staff of writers.

The *Union Signal*, Evanston, Ill.—Is illustrated quite profusely on Nov. 29th with portraits of representatives

from different countries who attended the World's Women's Christian Temperance Convention at Boston. One picture is of Miss Ellen N. Stone, the lady whose ransom was bought from the Bulgarian government.

The *Beacon Lite*, Columbus, O.—This magazine has taken up the reform spelling in earnest. It has gone further than the authorized list at Washington. One has to look twice to read some of its pages. It is published by Dr. S. H. Darby, and tells of work done among the children.

The *Eclectic Review*, New York.—Contains an article on "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," by John William Fyfe, M.D. "The First Row in My Medicine Chest" is the subject of his eleventh topic, pulsatilla being the objective point. "A Case of Obsession," by J. Thornton Sibley, M.D., is another interesting article. Also a letter on "La Grippe and Its Treatment," by C. C. Edson, M.D.

American Agriculturist, New York.—Opens with a picture of N. J. Bachelder, Master National Grange. One article in the November 17th issue is on "Pecan Culture, A Profitable Enterprise," by the Hon. J. D. Wright, Thomas Co., Ga.

WHAT THEY SAY.

THE JOURNAL is getting to be as interesting as it was over fifty years ago when I used to take it. Wishing you well intellectually and financially, I remain, E. M., Frankfort, Kans.

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Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue: Two complete performances daily has accomplished wonders at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue, and also the Harlem Opera House, where the change to this policy was made a couple of weeks ago. Now it is possible for patrons to see an entire show between 2 and 5 and 8 and 11.

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CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1907.

	Page
I. Differentiation in Brain Structure in Men and Women. With some of the latest scientific discoveries. By J. A. Fowler. (Illustrated).....	35
II. Science of Health. News and Comments. By E. P. Miller, M. D. Is Tuberculosis in Children Contracted by the Use of Milk? Meat Riot. Cancer Cured by Anointing with Oil. The Virtue of Onions as a Remedy for Disease. An Easy Way to Wash out the Stomach. Drinkers, Take Heed. Tobacco Smoked Meat. Quick Ways of Doing.	49
III. Biophilism. Self-Consciousness. By Charles Josiah Adams, D. D. Illustrated with portrait of Dr. Adams.....	52
IV. The Brains Behind the Engineering Work of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Mr. Lincoln Bush, Chief Engineer. (Illustrated.)	55
V. Child Culture Department. By Uncle Joe. No. 662. Lillian Gage, New York. (Illustrated.)	60
VI. Editorials. Eliminating Non-Essentials. The Late Baroness Burdett-Coutts.....	61
VII. Answers to Correspondents.	63
VIII. New Subscribers.	64
IX. What Phrenologists are Doing. The American Institute of Phrenology. The British Phrenological Society. Field Notes.....	65
X. Prize Offers and Awards.	68

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INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1836)

1838

VOL. 120—No. 2]

FEBRUARY, 1907

WHOLE No. 817

**DIFFERENTIATION IN BRAIN STRUCTURE
IN MEN AND WOMEN**

WITH SOME OF THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES

By J. A. FOWLER.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Shakespeare, Swedenborg, and the Bible all agree in saying that, underlying every phenomenon of the natural world and psychological occurrence, there is found a fixed causative relation of two principles, different in function, yet of such a difference and such an equality that, like man and woman, who constitute the type of the whole of nature (both visible and invisible), each is the complement of the other; one being gifted with energy to act, and the other with equal energy and aptitude to react. All phenomena, alike of matter and of mind, resolve into this duality, whether physical or spiritual, animal or vegetable; life always presents itself as communicated through one single formula, the reciprocal action and reaction of complementaries.

BINARY CAUSES.

Binary causes lie at the base of all things. The sun and moon cast their light upon us; the rain falls and the waves roll; the spheres perceive their

rotundity, and preserve in their motions all of these as the result of underlying dual forces. The fabric of nature, like its phenomena, resolves everywhere into qualities. Land and water, male and female, the straight line and the curve, do but express prominently a universal principle in that admirable adaptation of things to act and react.

No other source of phenomenon, either in the animate or inanimate world, shows so distinctly the purpose of God, as that man and woman should keep the equilibrium of life by being counterpart to each other. The entire brain and nervous system, with their wonderful appendages of muscles and bones, are alike on both sides of the body.

The crowning act of creation was the production of two human forms, each external to the other, each a microcosm embodying all the mysteries of nature, and yet with their relative properties and affinities so propor-

tioned that each should be the ideal, the life of the other.

MAN AND WOMAN COMPLEMENTARY TO EACH OTHER.

Man and woman are bisexual in themselves, but in relation to each other they are complementary. In man, the masculine element is the positive principle, the feminine element is the negative; while in woman it is exactly the reverse.

One immortal writer has said: "Every object in the universe is masculine or feminine; therefore, it is that in every created form, male or female, the elements stand opposite each other, holding each other in place, inspiring, impelling each other to use, binding up from invisible bases the material containants of life." We find there are sympathies and unions between organ and organ; between function and function; between the nervous fluid and the blood; between the heart and the lungs; between the cerebrum and the cerebellum, which are too abstruse for popular comprehension, justifying the remark of Galen, that "the anatomy of the human body is a sublime hymn in honor of the Deity."

THE SEXES EXIST IN EVERYTHING.

We find that the sexes exist in everything. Swedenborg says that Divine Goodness and Divine Truth are the recognized sexes in God, and are drawn together by magnetic affinities. As most objects in the universe are masculine or feminine, the attractions between the complementary forms produce all the motions and organizations of spirit and matter.

The union of these elements is the vital principle of creation, the secret cause why one thing coheres to another, as atom to atom, which the philosopher calls attraction; between congerie and congerie, which the chemist calls affinity; between iron and loadstone, which everyone denominates magnetism. Spirit and matter hold to each other the relation

of positive and negative, or masculine and feminine, spirit being the living, active, impregnating element, matter the passive and receptive.

The sun and the earth are positive and negative to each other. The sun impregnates the terrestrial atmosphere with his masculine qualities, and the earth conceives and brings forth all the forms of vegetable, mineral and animal life.

Heat and light are the positive and negative solar elements. Heat is the feminine principle which expands and opens; light is the masculine element which penetrates and illumines. They co-operate in the creation of all earthly things. Magnetism and electricity are their counterparts or analogies in other fields.

Land and water under different forms are repetitions of the same eternal truth. Water is the male or positive element from whose substance the land or female element was deposited, which recognizes the reason why man has always called the earth his mother, and the corners of the earth his daughters, Europe, Asia and Africa; while water has always been called by the most ancient philosophers the father of all things, the luxurious crops, the joyous groves, the races of men, and all living tribes.

In minerals the masculine and feminine elements are found by their relation to the electro-positive or electro-negative pole. So in plants this sexuality is apparent.

In the letters of the alphabet we also see the sexes distinguished, the vowels being feminine and the consonants masculine elements of speech.

Words, again, are both masculine and feminine. Speech and music are again relatively male and female, music being the organization of sound, while speech is of words. Bass is the masculine, and Soprano the feminine element in music, which must be united to produce harmony of effect.

In human life, either sex without the other would be incomplete, and as lifeless as one part of the body would be if separated from the other. Sectional work could go on in separation, but not complete work.

THE PROPORTIONS OF THE AVERAGE
MAN.

The scientific measurements of the average man are approximately as follows:

His height is five feet eight inches; his weight is a hundred and fifty pounds; his chest measurement is thirty-five inches; his shoulders forty-two inches; his circumference of head measures twenty-two inches; his height of head is fourteen and a half inches; his length of head is fourteen inches; the width with calipers is five and a half, and the length is seven inches. Size of hat, seven. His weight of brain is forty-nine ounces, or thirteen hundred and ninety grammes.

PROPORTIONS OF THE AVERAGE WOMAN.

The scientific measurements of the average woman are approximately as follows:

Her height, five feet four inches; her weight is a hundred and twenty-five pounds; her chest measurement is thirty-one and a half inches; her shoulders thirty-eight inches; her circumference of head is twenty-one and a half inches; her height of head is fourteen inches; her length of head is thirteen and three-quarters; the width with calipers is five, and the length is six and three-quarters inches. Her weight of brain is forty-four ounces, or twelve hundred and fifty grammes.

These are facts which are simply typical of large averages taken by scientists, such as Fritsch, Munk, Hitzig, Horsley, Schaffer, Ferrier,

Bastian, Haverlock Ellis, Combe, Sizer and Fowler, among others.

BRAIN WEIGHTS.

H. Charlton Bastian, M.D., in his "The Brain as an Organ of Mind," on page 353, says: "The mode of weighing the brain has not always been similar by different observers.

"Thurnam says: 'My own observations fully confirm those of other writers, such as Tiedemann, Sir William Hamilton, M. Broca, etc., as to the average weight of the adult male brain being about ten per cent. greater than that of the female. As Professor Welcker expresses it: 'The brain weight of the male (1,390 grammes) is to that of the female (1,250 grammes) as 100 : 90,' that is about 49 ounces and 44 ounces respectively. Slight variations are observable in the brain weights of the two sexes as given by different observers, but it will be seen that the average difference is expressed with much accuracy by these figures.'"

COMPARISON BETWEEN WEIGHT OF
BRAIN AND BODY AND STATURE.

"Some think, with Tiedemann, that the less size of the brain of the female is due simply to her less stature.

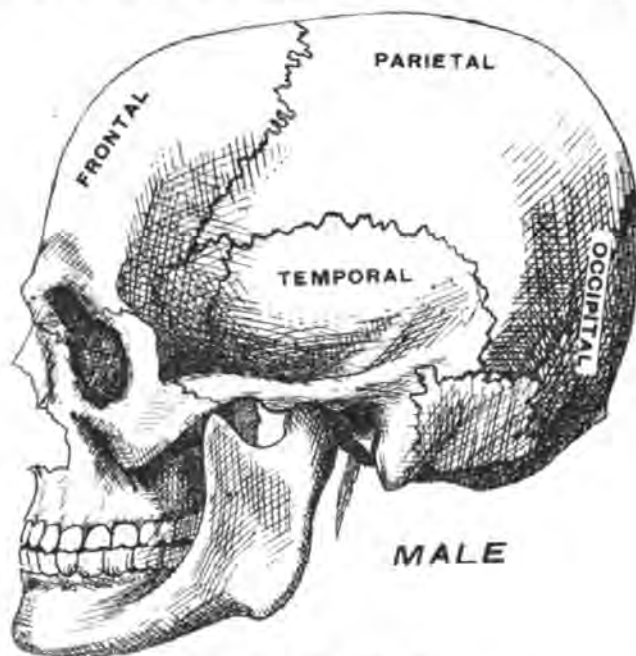
"The ratio of brain-weight to body-weight follows almost precisely the same laws as have been found to hold for lower animals; that is, the ratio diminishes with increasing weight and stature of body, so that, as Tiedemann observed, 'the human brain is smaller in comparison to the body the nearer man approaches to his full growth.'

"It varies also with his degree of obesity. In lean persons the ratio is often as 1:22 to 27; in stout persons as 1:50 to 100.

"Thurnam says: 'Though it may be questioned whether many useful physiological inferences are to be deduced from the ratio of the brain weight to that of the body in the two sexes, the comparison of the brain-weight with the stature may yield more valuable conclusions. . . . Parchappe inferred that, other things being equal, the weight of the brain in both sexes is relatively greater in tall persons than in short ones, the difference between the two being at the rate of five per cent.; i.e., the brain of a tall man being represented by 100, while that of a man of short

COMPARISON OF BRAIN WEIGHT WITH HEIGHT OF STATURE.

When we look at the matter in this way, the advantage is certainly in favor of man's superior craniological power; but if we look at the facts in another light, the advantage is rather on the other side, for relatively to the weight of the body in the two sexes, the difference, what there is, is in favor of woman: her body is shorter, and weighs less than his. Thus in man the weight of the brain to that of the body has been found to be an average of 1 : 36·50, while in woman it is 1 : 36·46, a difference of



A MALE SKULL

stature was 95. The difference in women was a little less.' This agrees pretty closely with Marshall's more recent computations."

The comparative sizes and measures of the heads and brains of both men and women as shown by M. Broca, of Paris, place the lowest limit of brain-weight with human intelligence at thirty-seven ounces in males, and thirty ounces in females.

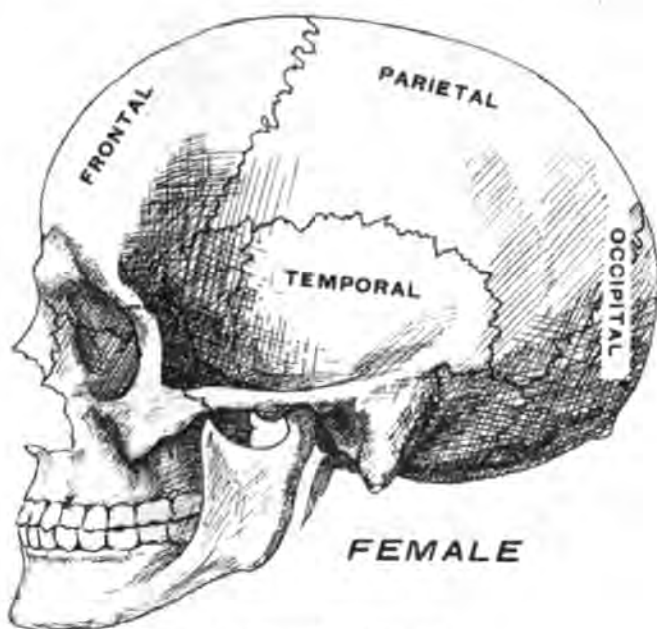
.04 in her favor. It is the absolute, rather than the relative, amount of gray matter (lying on the outside of the brain) that is to be considered in determining the brain power. It must, however, be borne in mind that the quantity of gray matter cannot always be positively affirmed from a determination of the size of the brain, though in general it can. A person, for instance, may have a large head and a large brain, and the cortical (or

outer) substance be very thin; and another person, with a smaller brain, may have the cortex so thick as to more than compensate for its smallness, which bears out Bastian's theory and that of all Phrenologists. These are of course exceptional cases, and generally the larger the brain, provided the quality is good, the greater the mental power. We have already seen that the power of a man's brain lies in a different locality to that of a woman's (when we describe a purely masculine man and a purely

noticed that there is a gradual increase of mental and physical power establishing itself in both men and women. During one week we recently measured, among others, the following sizes:

MEN.

Three heads measured twenty-three inches in circumference; one measured twenty-three and an eighth; two measured twenty-two and three-quarters; and one measured twenty-four inches, which gave us a total of the seven, of a hundred and sixty-one and



A FEMALE SKULL

feminine woman). In man, the frontal and basilar regions are more developed than they are in woman, while hers is more developed in the occipital region, and narrower laterally. It has been estimated that if we take the entire length of the brain as = 100, there will be found in woman 31 '3 parts in front of the fissure of Rolando (which divides the brain into two unequal parts), while in man there will be 43 '9 parts.

During the past ten years we have

five-eighths inches, or an average each of twenty-three and a fraction. The weight of these gentlemen amounted to twelve hundred and thirty-four and a half pounds, giving an average each of a hundred and seventy-six and a fraction pounds. The total of their ages amounted to two hundred and forty-seven, giving an average each of thirty-five and two-sevenths.

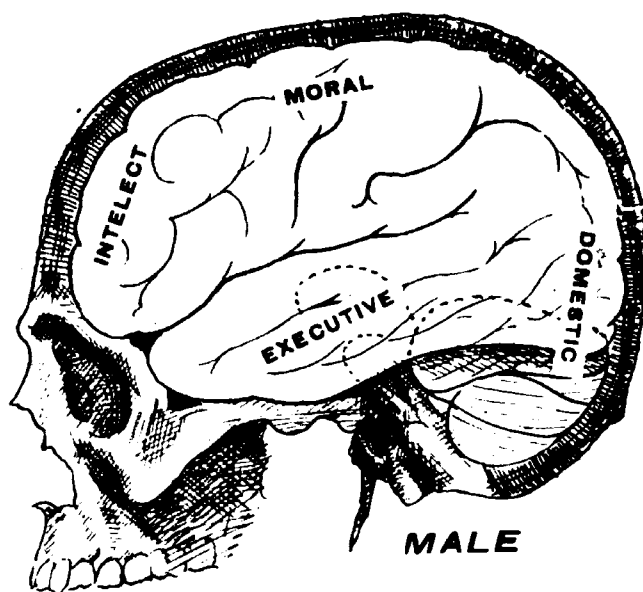
WOMEN.

In the measurements we recently made of the heads of nine women we

found the following advance above the average measurement of the female head: Four measured twenty-two inches; two measured twenty-two and a half; two measured twenty-one and three-quarters; and one measured twenty-two and three-fourths, which gave us a total of a hundred and ninety-nine and a quarter inches, or an average of twenty-two and a fraction for each.

So far as the constitution of the brain elements in themselves is concerned, there is nothing that warrants opinion regarding any defect as such

sex difference, but as should be expected, no precise standard has been obtained. Huschke's conclusion is a mean difference of 220 cc. Weissbach's, also predicated of German skulls, is about 200. Topinard, the eminent French anthropologist, finds a difference in weight of 200 grammes. Wagner, Krause, Vany, Broca, vary from 117 to 180 grs., or, expressed in ounces, from 3.8 to something under 6. Using Prof. Broca's ratio, the size of the male to the feminine brain is as 11 to 10. Wagner makes the difference somewhat great-



A MALE BRAIN IN SKULL

to be set to the account of woman. Using language of Prof. Ludwig Buchner in the *New Review*: "Neither chemical nor physical examination of the brain by means of the microscope has yet shown any real difference between the two species of brains by which any distinction of functional capacity can be discovered."

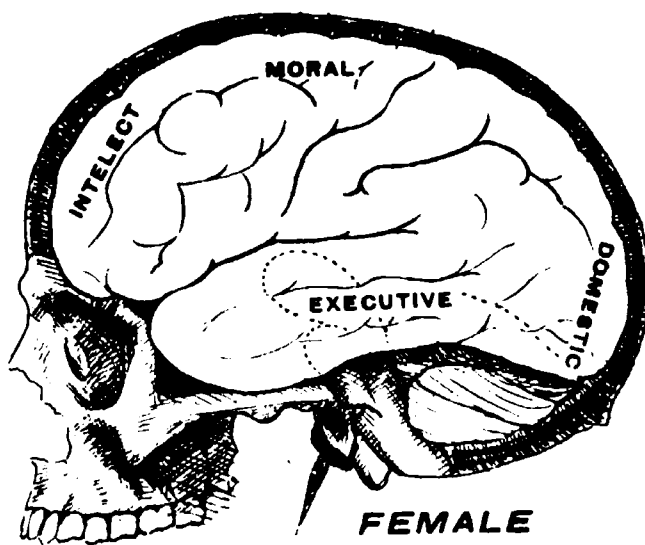
In this country and in Europe there has been much weighing and measuring of crania to determine the ratio of

er. Drawing a general average of the male brain at 49½ oz., the feminine would be placed at 45 oz.

It is a fact of not uncommon experience that a relatively small brain of superior structure, especially if the development of those parts that appertain to the intellectual faculties be greater proportionally than other parts, can accomplish more of creditable work than a large brain lacking

in such advantages of structure. This more conspicuously appears when the intellectual parts have been developed by education and exercise. In reference to this point, we may take the words of Buchner that "it is the less to be wondered at since the gray substance of the brain in which alone psychical processes are brought about presents in the smallest brain—by means of the vast quantities of nerve globules and cells which it contains—a more than sufficient basis for the

Explained in terms of function—as the brain is the centre of the whole nervous system, as well as the organ of mental function, so its volume must have a correspondence to the size and power of the nerve trunks that converge into it from all parts of the body. In connection with this very important fact, we must take into account the character, quality and peculiar elements of nerve structure in man, as well as the general superiority of his entire physique, when com-



A FEMALE BRAIN IN SKULL.

most extreme physical activity."

Prof. Bruhl, of Vienna argues for woman's equality of brain structure on the line of relative proportion mainly. He points to the fact that several animals, notably the whale and the elephant, have brains much exceeding the size of the human, but, nevertheless, stand far below man in intelligence, this fact being explained by the relation of brain quantity to body, that in the case of the elephant being as 1 to 500, and of the whale as 1 to 3,000, while the human brain to the human body is as one to 35 or 37.

pared with that of any of the lower animals. Carrying the application of the principle to woman, we recognize the fact that in typical womanhood the general physiology is smaller and finer, the nervous system especially being more delicate and symmetrical. In proportion to her weight, however, the brain of woman is somewhat heavier, so that putting the two things together, it may be claimed, as a reasonable conclusion, and not a concession of gallantry, that woman, so far as the brain and nervous systems are concerned, is very near if not absolutely

upon the same plan with her masculine counterpart.

Observers of the feminine head who are of the Buchner type, must needs find differences in the proportions of the feminine head as compared with the male. For instance, the greater relative development of the crown region, and of the posterior region in the feminine cranium and brain appears to be regarded as a disadvantage. Buchner says very truly that "if one looks at a woman's skull from above, its outline approximates to that of two cones with blunted ends joined together at their bases, whereas a man's skull presents from a similar point of view an egg-like appearance, expanding in the middle and toward the back." Their very difference in outline shows the special differences in organic structure and mental function that appertain to typical sexhood, a fact that Buchner does not fully appreciate, it would seem. We are as fairly warranted in saying that the male head has its disadvantages because of its characteristic shape, including its comparative defects in coronal and posterior development, as in attributing to woman any disadvantage because her anterior brain does not appear so big comparatively as that of man.

THE COMPARISON BETWEEN CIVILIZED AND UNCIVILIZED RACES.

We find that in savage nations, the native Australians, the bushmen, the negroes of Africa, and other low races, the skulls of men and women are much more alike in size than they are in Europeans.

Vogt truly says, the lower the state of culture, the more similar are the occupations of the two sexes. Among savages there is not that dissimilarity in mental work (as women have not only the care of the offspring, but have also to share—and that largely—in the husband's occupation and toil) that is found among civilized nations, and that hence there is not the same neces-

sity for a difference in brain-development.

In examining the mental calibre of uncivilized nations, especially the aborigines of the Australian bush, I have found that the habits, works and thoughts of women are almost identical with man's, and the difference in size and mental development is less than it is with civilized people. In civilized nations, however, we find a great variety in taste, in work, in general occupations and in manners, and a difference between the sexes is more noticeable. This is owing, I believe, to the general advantages which man has grasped, while woman has been left some way behind, and consequently has much to make up. The two sexes move through paths that approach parallelism at some points of their course, but we cannot expect them to travel the same road unless their brain and nervous systems reach a parallel in quality and educational advantages. The theory of the five ounces less in the woman's brain-weight looks an insurmountable barrier, but when woman by the intensity of her mind is capable of absorbing the whole of man's wisdom so that she shall appear equal to him in all labors of the understanding, she may reach the higher masculine standard in astronomy, mathematics, science and literature.

DIFFERENCES IN THE SHAPE OF THE MALE AND FEMALE SKULL.

The shape of a man's skull indicates that he has a larger anterior development from the opening of the ear to the frontal arch, and a smaller portion posteriorly from the opening of the ear backward, and shows a brachycephalic or broad head, as compared with a dolichocephalic or long head. While a woman has a longer proportion of skull posteriorly than a man, and therefore shows a larger development of skull from the opening of the ear backward, and a less extended development of skull or head

from the opening of the ear to the frontal arch.

Those parts which are most extensively developed in man are the seat of the intellectual attributes, creative and volitional, as opposed to the emotional and sensory, which have their seat in the posterior and lower region; and those parts of the brain which are most extensively developed in woman are the seat of the emotional, domestic and affectionate attributes.

Thus man, as a result of this brain development of a differentiated character, shows a mind endowed with judgment, creative power and philosophic reasoning ability; and woman, on the other hand, shows an insight into the domestic relations, home life, and the social well being of mankind.

This does not mean that man has no affection and woman has no reasoning powers, but that the above named attributes predominate as a prerogative in each sex.

For what is man organized?

The Creator's designs for man were evidently for him to subdue the earth and till it. To be lord of creation, as woman is queen of it. He was organized to take the lead, to be the responsible partner, and the father of the race. Having a predominance of the positive qualities, he is specially organized to cultivate land, raise stock, build ships, houses, bridges, railway docks, fortifications, to navigate the ocean, invent and make machinery, and do wholesale trading. To make and execute the laws. To study, write and explain philosophy and science, and teach mathematics, astronomy and chemistry. To try experiments, make patents and organize general business.

For what is woman organized?

Woman is organized to act the gentler part of man's life-work, so as to be the counterpart to him as he is to her. Although she can invent and teach, she was designed to take a feminine view of subjects, to see the opposite side; to be a helpmate, to pacify, allay and exert a persuasive influence,

and be a mother to the race. For her to lose a degree of this—her nature, would be the destroying of the most beautiful attributes that the Creator could design and organize for her.

What are the Phrenological developments that characterize a man?

He has large Amativeness, Destructiveness, Combativeness, Firmness, Self-Esteem, Causality, Constructiveness and Sublimity. Hence he has energy, spirit, determination, originality, pride, generating power, and inventive and constructive talent. His large perceptive and central faculties give him his scientific mind.

What phrenological developments characterize a woman?

She has strong parental attachment, connubial love, and domestic feeling. Patience, prudence, pliability, and sympathy, help her to carry out her work. Large Approbativeness and Benevolence, which make her desirous of pleasing and making others happy. The elements of sagacity, economy, intuition, neatness, taste, and musical talent are large. She has prominent Observing faculties, large Individuality, giving Memory of Persons and Things; large Language, giving Conversational power; large Agreeableness and Ideality, giving refinement and chastity; large Spirituality, giving faith, sentiment and emotions; large Hope, giving buoyancy of mind. She regards man as her helpmate and protector, and, having larger Veneration than Combativeness, she expects him to take half the load and shoulder part of the responsibilities.

What are man's physiological and physiognomical peculiarities?

The first are seen in his strong, bony and muscular system, and his adaptability for action and locomotion. Physiognomically, he has a strongly-marked outline of person, a large chest, broad shoulders, is square built, has high cheek bones, with a confident, firm, energetic walk, and commanding look.

For what is woman characterized physiologically and physiognomically?

She has a predominance of the mental, arterial, and nutritive temperaments; hence, is organized on a higher key, and is more ardent, intense, susceptible, warm-hearted, impulsive, and excitable than man. Physiognomically, she has sloping shoulders, rotund form and face, penetrating eyes, with a kind, anxious, affectionate expression. She is smaller and more slender in every way, but finer and superior in quality of organization and nervous power. Her powers are finer, her nerves more delicate, her muscular strength and capacity for hard work, less.

In what does man show his power, and when is he in his element?

Man is in his element when he is doing the harder, bolder, rougher, outdoor work of life, as a builder, farmer, machinist, explorer, hunter, miner, surgeon, surveyor, engineer, driver, wholesale merchant, sailor, officer, soldier, manufacturer, and overseer; and shows his power when protecting and defending his family, home and property.

How does woman show her power, and when is she in her element?

Her power lies in her refinement, elevation of mind, gentleness of manner. She is certainly in her element when she has her family around her, is giving them advice, and is superintending domestic work. She is queen of her house and household. She makes a capital nurse, doctor, musician, milliner, dressmaker, artist, writer, singer, speaker, and club president.

We have been told regarding women, first, "that her intellectual light is borrowed, just as the light of the moon is the reflected light of the sun; that she can originate nothing, not even in musical composition, in which her organization would lead us to think she would excel;" but what about Fanny Mendelssohn, who composed many of the pieces attributed to her brother?

Secondly, that "the office of woman's brain is not to organize, but to utilize and make fruitful in her own field the stores of wisdom which man has accumulated in his;" but what about Mrs. Roebling, who continued the stupendous calculations in the building of the Brooklyn Bridge over the East River during her husband's illness, without which work the bridge would not have been carried on? Thirdly, "that a woman cannot grasp great theories;" but how about Isabella of Spain, who comprehended and sympathized with the plans of Columbus, and aided him to accomplish his discoveries? Fourthly, that "women have not truly scientific brains;" but what about Caroline Herschel, who performed drudgeries and calculations to help her brother, and also made independent discoveries, as did Mrs. Somerville and Maria Mitchell? Fifthly, that "women have no planning genius;" but what about Anna E. Carroll, who planned a vast campaign during the Civil War in America, which threw victories into the hands of our northern generals and virtually saved the union? Sixthly, that "women have no executive power;" but what about Mrs. Livermore, who planned and did priceless work at the head of the Sanitary Commission? Seventhly, that "women have no financial ability;" but what about Mrs. Frank Leslie, who paid off a \$50,000 debt in less than six months after assuming control of the great publishing business left by her husband? Eighthly, that "women have no inventive genius;" but what about the elder Mrs. Butler, wife of the senior partner of the Germantown woolen mills, who invented an improvement to a machine after her husband's death, which he and others had given up as impossible? Ninthly, that "women have no organizing power;" but what about Miss Frances E. Willard, who superintended for years the working of the most gigantic and finely-organized society in America,

wielding more influence for good than nine presidents out of every ten? Tenthly, that "women have no literary talent of any sterling worth;" but what about Mrs. Stowe, who did more to abolish African slavery by her pen than any ten men by their speeches? Eleventhly, that "women can only think of one thing at a time;" but how did Charlotte Bronte write her immortal novel, *Jane Eyre*, while toiling in the gloomy kitchen at Haworth? Twelfthly, that "women are incapable of manifesting courage, but are faint-hearted, run from danger, and are weak-minded;" but how about Grace Darling, who faced the storm when all the sailors said no boat could live on such a sea, and shamed her father into going with her by saying she would go alone if he did not care to accompany her? And thirteenthly, we have been told that "literary and intellectual work do not agree with women; they wear out too soon under it." But what do facts prove? Hannah Moore attained the venerable age of eighty-eight. Joanna Baillie lived to see her eightieth year. Mary Russell Mitford was seventy, and Agnes Strickland seventy-four, when they died. Mrs. S. C. Hall lived to be eighty, Madame de Sevigne was seventy, and George Sand attained the age of seventy-two. Mrs. S. Siddons was seventy-six, and Fanny Kemble seventy-three. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony both lived to be over eighty-six. Of scientific women, Mary Somerville lived to be ninety-two. Caroline Herschel was ninety-eight. These are representative names, all of them intellectual workers, some of them scholarly women, whom all the world is proud to honor. The average life among the eleven is nearly eighty years. Where among any other classes of women can a better, or, indeed, as good an average be found? Certainly not among farmers' wives, mill or factory oper-

atives, clerks in stores, or the purely domestic or social types. These last never boast of longevity, and the claim is rarely made for them. An average of eighty years among any eleven persons devoted to literary work or hard intellectual labor offers convincing proof of the healthfulness of that occupation. That these persons happen to be women, makes a strong argument in favor of permitting women to follow intellectual pursuits without fear of a premature "shuffling off" or failure from sickness because of their sex.

Educate woman up to the masculine standard of thought, and fire her soul with the love of God, husband, children, neighbor, home, country, and the world will find in the expression of woman's opinion on every subject a new fountain and oracle of wisdom hitherto unknown. This psychological truth is beautifully illustrated by Schiller in the character of Thekla, in his *Wallenstein*.

The reason why the western nations have advanced so much farther in civilization than the eastern is, that the women of the former have been placed more on an equality with men than have the women of the latter. In proportion as the remaining inequalities of the sexes are removed a still higher civilization will be reached.

THE DISCOVERIES OF DR. MANOUVRIER OF PARIS.

The transmutation theory, founded by a Frenchman (Lamarck), and completed by an Englishman (Darwin), having made great strides during the last thirty years, the problem of the comparison between man and the monkey tribe, most closely allied to him, has therefore acquired great importance, and a considerable amount of work has been accomplished in order to solve this question. Many writers, as ignorant as unscrupulous, have made use of this information to re-assert the superiority of man over woman, pretending that from an ex-

amination of the various anatomical types submitted to their investigation, there was a nearer affinity in the woman than there appeared to be in the man. But this mere assertion was soon upset, chiefly owing to the scientific investigation carried out by Dr. Manouvrier, attached to the Laboratory of Anthropology of Paris, and one of the most promising pupils of the late Professor Broca. Taking into consideration all the heads of information, which are very numerous and difficult to unravel, Dr. Manouvrier has proved unmistakably that an investigation of the chief anatomical characteristics in question, far from demonstrating the inferiority of the woman, on the contrary compels us to recognize in her even superior powers. Thus, for example, from the study of the skull capacity, we find, as placed in order, 1st, woman; 2nd, man; 3rd, monkey. A comparison of the greater number of the remaining characteristics gives nearly always the same favorable results to woman; and all these facts are contained in a publication, on which M. Manouvrier has been engaged for many years, with unremitting industry, and for which the Faculty of Medicine of Paris have awarded him their silver medal, the highest award of that learned body.

TESTIMONY OF AGRIPPA.

In a well-written treatise, Cornelius Agrippa, in 1509, maintained the superiority of woman over man, and proved his arguments by the choice of her name in the first instance, her order of creation, the material of which she was created, and the dignity that was given to woman over man by God; and further by nature, by human laws, by various authorities, and by reason—all of which were demonstrated by examples. In one sense woman has been considered superior to man because she is the central highest figure in the creation. The last created being receiving first the

divine life, she intervenes, as it were, between man and heaven.

Agrippa further explains that as to soul the man and woman are alike, but as to everything else the woman is the better part of creation. In the first place, woman being made better than man, received, or was given, the better name. Man was called Adam, which means earth; woman, Eve, which is by interpretation, life. By as much as life excels earth, woman, therefore, excels man.

Things were created, too, according to their rank. First, indeed, corruptible matter; but, afterwards, out of that matter, more or less incorruptible things—beginning with minerals; then herbs, shrubs, trees; and then zoophytes; then brutes in their order—reptiles first; afterwards fishes, birds, quadrupeds; lastly, the human beings; out of these, first the male, finally the female, in which the heavens and the earth and their whole adornment were perfected. The Divine rest followed, because the work was consummated; nothing greater was conceived.

DISSIMILARITY NOT SUPERIORITY.

Taking all these things into account, it will be seen that there must be some dissimilarities in the minds of the two sexes. Nor do we wish to point to one as necessarily superior, but that they are different. And on this point every one will agree with us—at least every one who will take the trouble to reflect upon the matter.

But it would be a sad state of things for mankind if the mind in the two primary divisions of the human race were the same. It was not the Creator's intention that they should be. However, where the blending of points or circumstances calls out in the one or the other a superiority, we say, let that superiority be acknowledged.

In short we wish to direct special notice to the wise dissimilarity

observable in mankind. We have seen in the barbarous nations that the habits, work, and thoughts of women are almost identical with man's, and the difference in size and mental development is less than it is with civilized people. In civilized nations, however, we find a great variety in dress, in taste, in work, in general occupations, in manners, etc., and a difference in the lives and a distinction between the sexes is more noticeable. Admitting this difference, we believe that, although the education of a man and a woman for different purposes in life cannot be the same, still, the one is just as important as the other, and should be just as thorough. The two sexes move through paths that approach parallelism at some points of their course, but we cannot expect them to travel the same road, unless their brains and nervous systems reach a parallel in quality and proportion. When organization becomes of paramount importance, girls and boys will be educated according to their constitutions, rather than by the pet ideas of fond parents. Some girls are sent to Vassar, Wellesley or Radcliffe because it is fashionable, and considered the thing, whether they have the capacity or inclination for a scholastic course or not. And boys are often crammed with mathematics, because the latter are in the curriculum of the school, whether they understand the principles explained or not. Precious time will continue to be wasted until we can convert public opinion, school committees, commissioners of education, doting parents, and, above all, blind and ignorant persons who insist upon "the pound of flesh" and the "worth of their money," without first consulting or examining the mentality in question that has to be worked upon. The world is, or professes to be, against cramming, but the system still goes on, worse and worse every year, and children are expected to

know now what only maturer manhood and womanhood knew before.

How do men and women compare with each other in the general work of life?

Man and woman compare with each other by man being able to block out the work of life better than woman, but she can finish it better. Man can break the way, woman makes it smooth. Man can do wholesale business better than retail, while woman can do retail business better than wholesale. Man has more bone and muscle, more physical strength, more brain area and grasp of mind, more inventive talent and originality of mind, than woman. Woman has more susceptibility, fineness of texture, readiness of thought, availability of mind, prophetic vision, and intuitive perception of truth, than man. All work is better done where the united efforts of both are given.

Mr. L. N. Fowler once made this comparison between the sexes. "Men and women are alike as far as original powers are concerned, and differ mainly in quality and quantity. Man is strong, woman is elastic; man is thoughtful, woman is emotional; man is inventive, woman is intuitive; man is positive, woman is negative; man is firm, woman is tenacious; man is liberal, woman is kind; man loves power, woman loves admiration; man wishes to be looked up to, woman wishes to look up to; man is methodical, woman is tasteful; man knows or thinks he does, woman believes and is sure; man thinks, woman considers; man respects, woman adores; man has pluck, woman has fortitude; man wholesales, woman retails; man has push, woman has patience; man rules by commands, woman rules by love; man is philanthropic, woman is sympathetic; man has judgment, woman has sagacity; man has talent, woman has tact; man makes the money, woman should take care of it; man fathers

the race, woman bears and takes care of it; man takes the lead, woman guides; man conquers by blows, woman conquers with smiles; man is dignified, woman is affable; man has passionate love, woman has conjugal love; man has a strong temper, woman has a quick temper; man speculates, woman calculates; man was made in the image of God, woman was made in the image of both man and God; man was created first and was made capsheaf of creation, woman was made last and is capsheaf of man; man feels his superiority, woman feels her equality; woman can do man's work and adapt herself to his sphere in life, as well as he can do her work and adapt himself to her sphere."

In the foregoing remarks we have tried to prove (1) that duality is found in all things; (2) that the masculine and feminine elements exist throughout nature; (3) that man and woman are bisexual in themselves, but in relation to each other they are complementary; (4) that one sex is not superior to the other, and that the statements of the latest scientific authorities open the way for further discoveries concerning the similarity and the equality of the brains of men and women, yet as each one is complementary to the other, each has his or her functions to perform, and consequently each has a predominance of certain structural areas or skull development.

In the phrenological organs the differentiation in the sexes shows in the following way:

In Amativeness, man has the creative love, and woman love of the opposite sex.

In Congugality, man has the desire for marriage, woman has constancy.

In Philoprogenitiveness, man has love of animals, and woman love of children.

In Friendship, man has gregariousness, woman love of family.

In Inhabitiveness, man has patriotism, woman has love of home.

In Continuity, man has application, woman has connectedness.

In Combativeness, man has courage, woman has defence.

In Destructiveness, man has power of extermination, woman has executiveness.

In Alimentiveness, man has desire for solid food, woman has desire for dainties.

In Acquisitiveness, man has desire to acquire, woman has desire to save.

In Secretiveness, man has policy, woman reserve.

In Cautiousness, man has vigilance, woman solicitude.

In Approbativeness, man has ambition, woman love of display.

In Self-esteem, man has pride and self-reliance, woman has independence.

In Conscientiousness, man has sense of justice, woman circumspection.

In Hope, man has hope in the present and speculation, woman hope for the future.

In Spirituality, man has sense of wonder, woman faith.

In Veneration, man has love of antiquity, woman love of worship.

In Benevolence, man has philanthropy, woman sympathy.

In Constructiveness, man has ingenuity, woman dexterity.

In Ideality, man has expansiveness, woman refinement.

In Sublimity, man has sense of the terrific, woman sense of grandeur.

In Imitation, man has mimicry, woman adaptability.

In Mirthfulness, man has wit, woman humor.

In Individuality, man has physical observation, woman has mental observation.

In Size, man has sense of bulk, woman has sense of form.

In Weight, man has sense of gravity, woman grace and balance.

In Color, man has sense of shades in colors, woman has power to arrange colors.

In Order, man has system, woman has neatness.

In Calculation, man has power to make estimates, woman expertness in figures.

In Locality, man has love of exploration, woman has memory of places.

In Time, man has punctuality, woman has memory of dates.

In Tune, man has sense of harmony, woman has modulation.

In Language, man has verbal memory, woman has verbal expression.

In Causality, man has power to reason, woman power to plan.

In Comparison, man has power to compare, woman power to criticize.

In Human nature, man has foresight, woman intuition.

In Agreeableness, man has suavity, woman ease of manner.

In Repose, man has inclination to sleep, woman lacks it.

The illustrations by Frederick Koch.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH

NEWS AND COMMENTS

BY E. P. MILLER, M.D.

IS TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDREN CONTRACTED BY THE USE OF MILK?

Professor von Behring, a scientist of Stuttgart, Germany, asserts that the tuberculous bacilli are transmitted from milk to children and thus produce consumption. Dr. Koch of Berlin takes the ground that tuberculous milk is not dangerous and that consumption, in most cases, is contracted by breathing. Prof. von Behring holds that the germs reach the lungs through the lymphatic system. If this theory is correct, we should insist on thorough pasteurization, for it is altogether probable that if the milk was thoroughly pasteurized, the tuberculous bacilli would be destroyed.

MEAT RIOT.

In the Brownsville district of Brooklyn they have recently had a strike among the retail dealers who have put up the price of meats. About 225 of such dealers organized a mob of men and women and smashed the windows of a butcher in that region. After breaking the windows they poured kerosene over the meat and thus made it unfit for use. Several butcher shops were thus treated. If the people are not able to pay the

price of meat the best way would be to stop eating it. There is hardly a working man in Brooklyn that would not be benefited by cutting the meat out of his diet, and such a proceeding would soon make the butchers glad to sell their meats at any price.

The habit of eating the flesh of dead animals is harder to overcome, and in our opinion more diseases are caused by meat than by milk, alcoholic stimulants or tobacco and it would greatly benefit the people to stop using it. The poisons and waste matters contained in meats blocks the capillaries, and the disease is then named from the region where the greatest disturbance is to be found.

CANCER CURED BY ANOINTING WITH OIL.

A doctor in Indianapolis, Indiana, claims to have a positive cure for cancer in a compound of essential oils, which he has discovered that is safe and sure and may be used at home without pain or disfigurement.

The process of curing disease by anointing with oil dates back to Bible times. The Disciples were instructed to anoint with oil for the cure of common diseases. It may be that the

process acts beneficially. It is being tried in many sanitariums and hospitals. It draws the blood from where there is inflammation and congestion and distributes it to other parts of the body. All diseases are caused, more or less, by the blocking of the capillaries with impure blood, or blood containing too much waste matter, which causes congestion, followed by inflammation and supuration. Baths and massage, especially the electric light, Turkish and Roman baths (the latter is a thorough anointing with oil and followed by deep breathing), are all beneficial.

THE VIRTUE OF ONIONS AS A REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

A correspondent in an agricultural paper says: "I used to be troubled with insomnia, and my doctor told me to eat a raw onion with a slice of bread every night before retiring. I did so. I peeled the onion, I put salt on it and devoured it with delight, for it was good. I never had insomnia thereafter. Undoubtedly a raw onion taken each night will cure the most obstinate and long standing cases of this disorder. Onions as a food are most nutritious. The lentil comes first of all in this respect, then peas, and then the onion."

As a seasoning the onion is as universal and as necessary almost as salt. Soups, sauces, ragouts, hardly a dish of the unsweetened sort would be palatable but for the humble onion.

If the onion cost about a dollar the world would appreciate it. Poems would be written in its praise. Because it costs less than a cent its virtues remain unsung.

Onions are also highly recommended as a cure for pneumonia when used as a local application. "Take from six to ten onions, according to size, and chop fine. Put in a large frying pan over a hot fire, adding about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar to form a stiff paste. Stir thoroughly, and simmer five or

ten minutes. Put into a common bag large enough to cover the lungs, and apply to the chest just as hot as the patient can bear it. In about ten minutes change the poultice, and thus continue re-heating and applying, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. And just here a word of caution. In applying this or any other hot poultice, care must be exercised not to let the patient get chilled during the changing process. Have the hot one all ready to go on before the cooling one is removed, and make the exchanges so swiftly and deftly that there is not a moment's exposure of the body surface, which becomes exceedingly sensitive to a chill."

AN EASY WAY TO WASH OUT THE STOMACH.

Washing out the stomach is becoming quite a necessary process at many Sanitariums and Hospitals. The usual way to do this is to have a rubber tube about two feet in length with a funnel on one end. The free end of the tube is gradually inserted through the mouth into the stomach. A quart or more of water at about the temperature of blood, sometimes medicated, is then turned into the funnel and passed down into the stomach, the patient being in a sitting position. There is connected with this funnel a rubber bulb by which the water can be pumped out. Much benefit is often derived by cleansing the stomach in this way, but it is a source of a good deal of unpleasantness to the patient. The tendency of a large quantity of water put into the stomach in this way is to distend the stomach and sometimes patients are harmed by it.

A foul stomach is much relieved by drinking a large tumbler of warm water and lying down upon the back first for a minute or two; then upon the right side for an equal length of time, then upon the left side and finally face down. The change of posture should take place every few minutes so that the water will come in

contact with every part of the stomach. The process can be repeated when desired, and if this is done two or three times a day, an hour or more before meals, great benefit will result.

DRINKERS, TAKE HEED.

Over two millions of the best positions in the United States are closed to men who drink. In the centres of business men who are placed in positions of trust must be bonded by bonding companies, and not by their friends. One of the main questions that a bonding company asks of one to be bonded is "Do you drink intoxicating liquors?" and they will not bond one who is given to drink.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company not only insists on its men being sober, but insists on their keeping out of the way of temptation. On one division the trainmen were given orders not to stop over night at the end of their division at a hotel that had a bar. The hotel near the depot closed the bar because they preferred the patronage of the railroad without drink rather than to lose this patronage and retain the sale of drink.

In Cincinnati a railroad employe lived next door to a saloon. He was much surprised one morning to get a notice from headquarters to change his place of residence or give up his position with the railroad. The only explanation given was that the railroad company did not care for any of its employes to be so closely associated with any saloon.

Yet there are those who are demanding that a saloon shall be placed in every soldier's camp.

TOBACCO SMOKED MEAT.

In the Revue d' Hygiene, M. Bourrier, inspector of meat for the city of Paris, describes his experience with meat impregnated with tobacco smoke. Some thin slices of beef were exposed for a considerable time to the fumes of tobacco and afterwards offered to a dog which had been deprived of food for twelve hours. The

dog, after smelling the meat, refused to eat it. Some of the meat was then cut into small pieces and concealed within bread. This the dog ate with avidity, but in twenty minutes commenced to display the most distressing symptoms and soon died in great agony. All sorts of meat, both raw and cooked, some broiled, roasted and boiled, were exposed to tobacco smoke and then given to animals, *all cases producing symptoms of acute poisoning.* Even the process of boiling could not extract from the meat the nicotine poison.

No wonder that the cannibals of Fiji used to spare the lives of captives who were soaked with tobacco juice—such flesh as that was too much for the stomach of a cannibal.

But what about delicate men, and sensitive infants, and frail little children, who are compelled to live, breathe, work and sleep in an atmosphere polluted by this deadly poison?

"It is no use for you to turn your face away, you are *drunk clear through*," said a wife to her tipsy husband. And in like manner the slaves of tobacco are poisoned clear through and are the means of sickening, enfeebling, poisoning and destroying their delicate wives and feeble children, besides paying hundreds of millions of dollars a year, or about ten dollars for each man, woman and child in the United States for the privilege of making themselves a dirty nuisance to healthy and decent people.

QUICK WAYS OF DOING.

Lemons may be kept fresh for months if kept under glass.

Brass may be easily cleaned by dipping a piece of lemon in powdered bath brick and rubbing.

To clean a dirty saucepan put a lemon skin in the pan, half fill with water and boil for half an hour.

A little crushed borax sprinkled on a flannel wet in hot water and soaped well will brighten copperware.

BIOPHILISM.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,
PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIO-
PHILISM.

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

I was very glad that the gentleman of semitic origin had given attention to his horse with the thought that he was "somebody." This man's horse was no longer to him simply a person, but, also, an individual. The individual is that which manifests itself through the person. It was the person of Napoleon which died on St. Helena. It was the person of Cæsar which fell at "the foot of Pompey's pillar." It was the individual Napoleon who led the armies of France, made her so great, and conquered the headship of her institutions. It was the individual Cæsar who overcame Gaul, overthrew the nobility, and came to be the "one only man" in

Rome and in the world. It was the person of the Christ which was "crucified, dead and buried." It was the individual Christ which "rose again from the dead." It is the personality of the mother which cares for the child. It is the individuality which directs the personality in the service. It was the personality of the yellow cur which defended the man who had been kind to him. But would this have been possible had there not been an individual employing the person. It would seem that the horse, the dog, or any other lower animal, is as certainly both a person and an individual as is a human.

Descartes said: "I think; therefore I am!"

If the lower animal thinks, the same argument holds in its regard. But does the lower animal think? My cocker spaniel, Tracy, was fond of retrieving. Sitting on the veranda steps, I threw his ball down the rectory lawn, which descends sharply. It had been mown, but not raked. He returned the ball, and placed it between my feet, which were on a step. After he had done this a number of times, he found, as I had noticed, that he had taken hay in his mouth with the ball. In placing the ball for me to take it up and throw it, the hay came from his mouth with it, and partially covered it. What did he do? He hesitated for a moment. Then what? He deliberately brushed the straw from the ball with a paw.

It would be as foolish in me to say that Tracy had as much of the power of thinking as has the average man as it would be to say that the average man has as much of that power as had Descartes. But may not one have a power of the soul without having as



REV. CHARLES J. ADAMS, D. D.

much of it as another?

I related to a clergyman that the master said to the mistress, concerning an old dog, who was lying on a rug in front of the fire, between them: "Towser is old, full of fleas and rheumatism. I think that I'd better take him out in the morning and shoot him!" Towser looked up with an expression in his eyes which neither the master nor the mistress could ever forget. The next morning Towser was gone. He was tracked to where there were so many foot-marks of various sorts that his could not be distinguished. He was never afterwards seen by anyone who knew him.

"That dog had a rational soul!" the clergyman commented.

If such be the fact, why not admit it? But that is not the matter under consideration now. In saying, "I think; therefore I am!" Descartes was uttering the discovery of self-consciousness. I feel, know, act. And I am aware that it is I who am feeling, knowing, acting, and not another.

We are at the very center of biophilism. From here I shall attempt to work out. Nobody questions that the lower animal is a conscious being. But there are those who claim that there may be a conscious being who is not self-conscious. It looks very much as if these psychologists were in the last ditch. Consciousness is something more than reflection. The mirror reflects. Consciousness is something more than sensitiveness. Breathe on the mirror, and you will find that it is sensitive. But the mirror does not act. Put your finger in front of even the croton water bug. It feels something, it knows something, it does something. It tries to get around the finger, or away from it. Is it not itself that it feels to be in danger? It would seem that the only reason for consciousness is in self-consciousness. Through it the individual comes to know the little of the universe which

the individual can know, and is aware of the presence of the thing to be avoided and of the thing to be appropriated. Were there no self-consciousness what would be the use of consciousness, unless the universe be a heartless machine run by a heartless machinist for his own glory, without anyone to give him glory.

There may be those who admit that the lower animal may be self-conscious, but who claim that, in such a case, there must be a difference between its self-consciousness and that of a human, such as that, for instance, which is so often expressed by the teacher, in saying to the student: "Do not be satisfied with knowing; but keep on till you know that you know!" Were that possible, it would be simply knowing something other than self. But it is impossible. Taking into the account the imperfections of the human powers of investigation, demonstration and memory, it is impossible that one should know that he knows anything.

Again, some one may say that if we admit that the lower animal is self-conscious, we do not know where it may lead us. True! But as we are following truth it does not matter. There seems to be a showing of the beginnings of self-consciousness in the vegetable world. There has been the speculation that there is the beginning of the nervous system in the sensitive plant. One can not touch such a plant without feeling that the speculation has touched the truth. And may there not be the beginning of the showing of intelligence in the reaching out of the tendrils of the vine for support, as well as the vine's keeping these, the most tender of its members, in the shade, that they may not be injured by the sun? And do not a nervous system and intelligence involve self-consciousness? I believe that the more one thinks in psychology the more he will be inclined to answer this question in the affirmative.

But I desire not to claim too much. That with which we have to do is the question of the self-consciousness of the lower animal. Still the vegetable, in common with the animal, higher or lower, should be given the opportunity to reveal what is in it. Take that interesting plant of southern North America, the sun-dew. Its leaf has two-haired lobes. Put a bit of a shaving, or any other small unnutritious thing, on one of these lobes, and it and the other will come together. But they will not remain together. They will separate, and the unnutritious thing will be allowed to roll out. But they will not open in case they have closed on a blade of grass, or a piece of flesh. It is nutritious, and will be retained, and digested by a fluid secreted by the plant to that end.

When the question arises as to through what avenue one is self-conscious, the answer must be, so far as known, there is no such avenue. One knows certain things through his eyes—such as color and form. He knows other things through each of his other senses. But through what sense does he know himself? Through the inner-sense someone replies. Where is that sense located? My ears are the organs of my hearing, my eyes of my sight. What is the organ of this inner sense? The truth is that the being who is self-conscious is conscious of himself. That is all that is known in relation to the matter.

I am more than a bit of down in the wind, more than a little mechanism, more than a dot of consciousness; I am a self-consciousness greater than the stars, for I can measure them. And essentially what I am is every self-conscious being.

This brings to my mind the most self-conscious being I have ever known. It was a dog. I owned him, or he owned me, as the case may have been. His name was Philip. He had all the self-consciousness of an aristocrat. The dogs of the community

recognized his superiority. They tried to cultivate his society. They came to the rectory lawn in numbers. Out of the kindness of his heart he endured this for a considerable time. When it had gone farther than he liked he put an end to it—in this wise. I saw him sitting on the ledge of a window, one sunny morning. The neighborhood dogs came—came singly, in trios, in packs. His nose in the air, Philip cut them dead. And each of them must have been self-conscious. Could he have taken offense had not such been the case? And that each of them did take offense is evident from the fact that not one of them was ever again seen on the rectory grounds. In the regard of self-consciousness, however, Philip is the one under consideration. The relation of the number of evidences which rush to my mind that he was self-conscious are so numerous that it would require much more space than I have at my disposal. Take one more. A fine Newfoundland adopted me. This he did on the street. It was a case of love at first sight. When I walked the streets after that I was the center of two circles. The outer was described by the Newfoundland, trying to get at me, the inner by Philip, preventing the Newfoundland from accomplishing his purpose. Occupying the block next to the one occupied by the rectory and church was a very handsome home. Its lawn sloped to the coping of a wall which rose more than five feet above the sidewalk. On this lawn played, every fine morning, a pug, the angle of whose nose, together with other marks, evidenced him to be of the best blood. As Philip and I were going for the mail, I would suck my breath through my teeth at this beautiful specimen. He would come to the coping, barking furiously. This would set Philip wild. If he could have gotten at the one to whom I was making advances it would not have been well for one or the other of

them. I was inhuman enough to love to tease Philip, an inhumanity which anyone who is jealous is apt to provoke. One evening there called at the rectory a lady, accompanied by one of the ugliest little curs I have ever seen. Thinking to excite Philip, I took it on

my knee. Philip paid no further attention than to raise his nose in the air, very much as he did on the window ledge, in giving the cut direct to the ordinary neighborhood dogs.

Could Philip have been more self-conscious had he been human?

The Brains behind the Engineering Work of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad

BY THE EDITOR

There are many engineers in the world, but there are few who have so signally overcome difficulties of such a magnitude as has the subject of our sketch. Lay men, and even professionals from various parts of the world, have expressed astonishment with the wonderful facility and expert-

ness with which he has overcome stupendous difficulties.

As there can be no doubt that mental ability is accountable for a man's success in life, even more than mere chance, so we find that the characteristics of Mr. Bush show a certain trend of mind for engineering.

He is favorably organized for executive work, and nature has done her best in giving him a substantial organization. Placed anywhere in life, he could not be a nonentity, for he always has an object before him, and always endeavors to win along the line that he travels, cutting out the non-essentials, where another man would waste time, material and energy over the things that would not be productive or useful.

He appears to have received from his parental stock a good constitution, and has an excellent balance of power between body and brain. From his mother he has probably inherited his temperament and quality of organization; while his height of stature, his ingenuity, and his organizing ability come from his father.

His balance of power shows itself in the activity of his brain (his head measuring twenty-two and three-quarters inches in circumference), his height of stature (five feet ten and a half inches), and his weight of body (a hundred and ninety-five pounds). All of these measurements, it will be



Mr. Lincoln Bush, Chief Engineer of the Lackawanna Railroad

readily seen, are above the average percentage, and each helps the other to give him a compact organization. He is not easily thrown out of balance; hence his work is typical of the harmony that exists between his body and brain, and he is thus amply supplied with nervous energy, executive ability, and controlling power to meet the demands of his intellect.

A man who is all intellect does not see the beauty of his home life, and therefore does not receive the inspiration that it gives. Mr. Bush, on the other hand, having a retiring nature, knows how to gather stimulus from his home and all that constitutes his family life.

We should say also that he can thoroughly enjoy attacking executive work, because the base of his brain indicates that he has scope of mind which gives him energy, force and push to accomplish what he sets out to do. He is a man who thinks out every part of his work, and does not leave anything to chance, but makes provision for emergencies; thus he does not lean too heavily on Providence to adjust matters, and is always ready to work things out for himself.

Nature has designed him to do special work, and his temples indicate that he has large constructive power. He is an originator or designer, and has that kind of genius that can supply ideas for the benefit and perfection of his work. He links his constructive power with his perceptive mind, for he has ability to recollect the forms, outlines and proportions of things, as well as to estimate the weight, bulk and resistance of nature. He has also practical mathematical skill, which enables him to come to correct conclusions with regard to machinery, and were he summing up the value of a certain consignment of goods, or estimating the value of the work people were doing, he would come to correct conclusions concern-

ing both, and others could safely follow his advice.

Through his Perceptive faculties he should be able to know the resistance of heat, cold, or water, and perceive what material is best to use when dealing with these elements. Thus his Comparison, Constructiveness and Observation work largely together, and form a solid phalanx to his mind. While some men are theorists, he is a practical scientist. He lays out plans on a working basis, rather than indulges in speculating upon a theory only.

He must be analyzing things all day long, as it becomes second nature to him to do so, and whatever he establishes as a principle in his own mind, that he is very careful to carry out, after he has thoroughly examined it.

His height of head indicates that he has some Anglo-Saxon ancestry, for the reason that his Cautiousness, Firmness, Conscientiousness and Veneration have great influence over his character. He is able to combine the substantiality of the English characteristics with the ingenuity of the American way of doing things, and while the American method is often too light to be substantial, and the English is often too cumbersome to be adaptable, yet the two, when united together, make a fine combination.

He should succeed in constructive work, for he has the ability to understand practical mathematics, and therefore civil engineering is his field of thought and labor, and he should put forth his best efforts in this direction.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Mr. Lincoln Bush is known largely for the following lines of work:

(1) He suggested the reinforced concrete construction work of the Ferry Houses at Twenty-third Street, New York, and Hoboken, New Jersey.

(2) He solved the problem of the incline plane for taking the canal boats over the tracks of the D. L. & W. Railroad, at Newark.

(3) He invented the Smokeless Train Sheds and Smoke Ducts at Hoboken Depot.

(4) He conceived the plan of lowering the thousand ton draw bridge at Newark by means of sand jacks, for which feat the University of Illinois presented him with a Doctor's degree of Civil Engineering.

THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET FERRY.

The Twenty-third Street terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad is a marvel for beauty, uniqueness and durability. Owing to the fire that burnt down the newly erected Ferryhouse in December, 1905, the officials determined to provide a method of construction that would prevent, as far as possible, the ravages of fire. The problem was particularly difficult, for the reason that it has always been supposed concrete construction could not be employed because of the shocks to which the ferry buildings are subjected when the boats enter the slips.

The experiment will be watched with the greatest interest by the officials of the railroads who have similar conditions to meet.

THE MORRIS CANAL INCLINE PLANE OVER THE D. L. AND W. RAILROAD AT NEWARK, N. J.

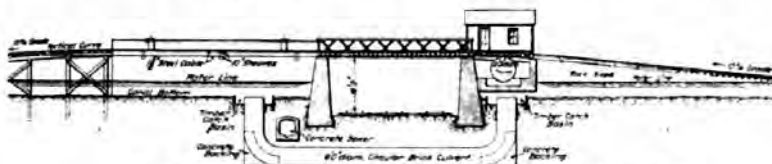
There had been a great deal of talk of abandoning the canal, as no definite plan of taking care of it had been proposed, until Mr. Lincoln Bush suggested the practical idea which allowed the railroad to complete the depression in 1904. He showed that it would be possible to operate a canal across a railroad in a depression where the top rail of the road is 4 feet below the bottom of the canal.

An inverted brick syphon, 6 feet in diameter, was built from the north side of the north retaining wall to the south side of a 5 feet by 6 feet sewer south of the south retaining wall. This inverted syphon is to equalize the level of the water in the canal on each side of the depression. The boats have been floated into racks mounted on wheels which are similar to those used by the Morris Canal on its inclines at different points over the



Lackawanna Ferry Structure—River Front Elevation

State of New Jersey. The boats are pulled up the incline, which is a filled and types in this country, is about twenty-four pounds per square foot.



Details of the Morris Canal Inclined Plane Over the D. L. & W. R. R. at Newark, N. J.

in bank on the north side, across the depressed tracks on a lattice truss bridge, across the street at grade, and down into the canal on a pile trestle incline.

THE SMOKELESS TRAIN SHEDS.

With regard to the smokeless train sheds, or the new passenger train sheds of the D. L. & W. R. R. at Hoboken, New Jersey, it may fairly be called a unique structure, and Mr. Bush instituted a new departure in the construction of passenger terminals when he designed the smokeless train sheds for the "dustless road of anthracite." The extent of ground covered by the sheds is about four acres, and the weight of the columns and roof is such that, if evenly distributed over this area, there would be about nineteen pounds on every square foot of surface. The significance of this fact becomes apparent when the weight of the next lightest train sheds among those recently constructed and generally considered as modern and stand-

The feature of the shed which attracts most attention is the method of getting rid of smoke and gas. As a matter of fact, the shed does not so much provide means for getting smoke and steam out of it, as it does for preventing smoke and steam ever getting into the shed. In the roof, and exactly over the center of each track, there is a smoke duct the entire length of the shed, the walls of which are carried down so that the tops of most of the Lackawanna smoke stacks just enter the duct. The smoke ducts are simply long parallel slots in the roof $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, something like the slot cut in the roof of an observatory to leave the line of sight for a telescope open and unobstructed.

The shed altogether presents evidence of very thoughtful and careful design. The cost of construction has been comparatively light because the parts are easily made and are duplicates. The cost of erection has been



THE SMOKELESS TRAIN SHEDS.

small because no false work has been necessary, and it has only been necessary to preempt two tracks at any one time, and to employ the company's wrecking crane which is available for such work.

It is a very noticeable fact that none of the annoying echoes found in the ordinary high vaulted train sheds are present in this new type of shed.

Lastly, there is the comfort to those who patronize this road. Sunlight from above is not filtered through glass dimmed by dirt and grime, or through an atmosphere clouded by smoke and steam, as in high vaulted roof sheds. The Lackawanna terminal has in the roof, immediately above the platform, a string of amply proportioned skylights, and close enough for washing to be within reach of the car cleaner's brush.

Thus we have one of the most unique, economical and comfort giving train terminals in the world.

This unique system of working is giving entire satisfaction, though the work had to be done on a site over which 20,000 suburban passengers had to travel twice a day in nearly 100 trains each way per day, besides the local freight trains.

MOVING OF DRAW BRIDGE AND LOWERING SAME BY MEANS OF SAND JACKS.

Small sand jacks have been used for lowering the centers under masonry arches, and it is claimed that Egyptians used larger sand jacks for lowering huge stones to place, but obviously neither of these uses of sand gave more than the slightest precedent for the bold engineering feat which Mr. Bush has so successfully accomplished. Having conceived the idea of using sand jacks for lowering the draw bridge over the Passaic River, Mr. Bush made his own precedent.

The credit which Mr. Bush will receive for having so greatly extended the field of usefulness of the sand jack will be increased rather than lessened by the fact that he tempered his boldness with caution. When we consider how much was at stake for the chief engineer who conceived and designed so bold a plan of bridge lowering, our respect for his inventiveness is only enhanced by the knowledge that he had foreseen and had provided for every condition that might have led to delay or disaster.



MOVING THE DRAW BRIDGE

CHILD CULTURE DEPARTMENT

BY UNCLE JOE

No. 662.—Lillian Gage, New York. —Nature has done her best to give this young lady a full cup of vitality, and with her inheritance, she should do more than the average girl in showing what women can produce mentally in the twentieth century. She will be called upon to take responsibilities which only girls several years older are expected to carry out. She is old for her age, has old ways of doing things, and is thoughtful and considerate as to the results of her ac-

tions. Most girls of her age are impulsive, thoughtless, and often selfish, vain and proud, and given to thinking of their own wants and whims.

She has used her intellect to plan out her work, and she will manifest it in the development of her character, just as well as in her work.

Her moral faculties act with those of her intellect. Therefore she will be a law to herself, and an example to other people as a teacher.

She will be fond of the young, and will know how to manage, train and control them, and if she desires to benefit by her superior intellect, she can do so by preparing herself to become a teacher, a superintendent, a manager, or a director of the education of the young.

It will not be a difficult matter for her to pass her examinations, for her memory is remarkable, and her understanding is just as remarkable as her memory; so that, when she reads over a lesson, she not only can remember it, but she can give an intelligent answer to the questions that are asked her.

Another characteristic will show itself in her love of musical notation. She will understand the theory of music, as well as counterpart and double bass, and will be able to improvise or compose, as opportunity affords her giving her attention to this subject. If her vocal cords are all right, she should be able to express considerable sympathy in singing, also in elocution and voice culture.

With her memory she ought to be able to recite well, and carry off the palm in elocution and oratory. She will know how to interpret a piece, and how to act out a character, for her Human Nature is a very actively developed faculty.



Photo by Rockwood

No. 662. LILLIAN GAGE, N. Y.

THE Phrenological Journal

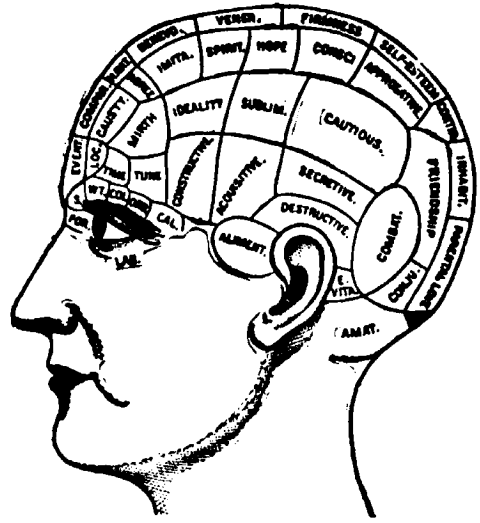
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, FEBRUARY, 1907

*No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby.*

—J. Russell Lowell.

ELIMINATING NON-ESSENTIALS.

To our minds this is a very important subject, especially as the brain is called upon to overtax itself in so many ways in this age of machinery. There was a time when the work of the world was done largely by hand labor; to-day clearness of brain, concentration of mind, and strength of intellect are required to perform the principal work of life. Therefore it is necessary to curtail all unnecessary labor and inadequate work, in order to make one's strength supply the need of the essentials. We have noticed how the careful gardener, in the beautiful gardens of the Luxemburg Palace, and in Kew Gardens in London, has cut off all the unnecessary twigs that were not essential to the well being of the plant. In a small garden outside of New York, a young man who wanted to make the most of his ground, every year has dili-

gently weeded out his carrot and turnip beds so as to secure the best vegetables. He was wise in this respect, for had he retained all the seeds as they matured, his vegetables would have been small and unsatisfactory.

What is applicable to a garden is particularly so in regard to mental growth, in the finding of an occupation, in the weeding out of one's character, and in the development of one's soul. Character is the essential thing which should be aimed at, whether one is rich or poor.

With a magnificent character, one has wealth which can never be taken away by the failure of a bank or a railroad accident.

THE LATE BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS.

England has lost one of her greatest philanthropists in the passing away of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, at the ripe old age of ninety-two. Few women have stood out so promi-

nently in the world of benevolences as has this distinguished lady.

By her practical insight into the use of her wealth she was able to help thousands of her fellow creatures and won and maintained the regard and deep affection of the late Queen Victoria. She was a link with the past, as her life began during the reign of Emperor Napoleon, and she lived during the reigns of five British sovereigns.

Her organization was certainly unique, and she possessed a charming personality, and an interesting social position. The country has lost one of its most famous charitable workers, and one who was beloved by the whole nation. She leaves behind her memories which few, even rich persons, are able to exceed. She was a great patroness of art, science and literature, but took but little interest in politics.

Her head indicates that she had a high moral purpose in life, and this actuated her entire conduct. She was self-forgetful in her anxiety to assist and relieve those who were in distress, and her brain development enabled her to see the way to help many of her fellow creatures who were poor and unable to provide for themselves. She never seemed to care much for the social side of life, but instead devoted her attention toward the alleviation of pain. One of her first good works was to sweep away a nest of thieves and murderers where there was a great deal of breeding of crime.

With her wonderful foresight, she

bought the entire area, and erected four blocks of model buildings, each containing between forty and fifty tenants, fitted up with all practical necessities. She laid out the churchyard of old St. Pancras as a garden for the enjoyment of the surrounding poor. Many a time have we seen children and older people luxuriating in this beautiful spot in the heart of the busy city (London). She erected Industrial Schools for the struggling and the honest. She organized the Shoe-black Brigade of London, which takes neglected boys from the streets, teaches them cleanliness and order, and finally educates them for some industrious calling. She assisted in establishing a corps of nurses under Florence Nightengale in the Crimea, and during the famine in Ireland she advanced \$1,250,000 to the government for the aid of destitute persons.

Her benevolences, in fact, have gone the world over, for she assisted Doctor Livingston when he was in his greatest need; she founded the Turkish Compassionate Fund for the relief of the distressed Musselmen peasantry on the line of the Russian march, and gave \$250,000 to establish the Colonial Bishopric of Adelaide, Australia, and lesser sums to the Bishopric of the Cape and Columbia.

In recognition of her numerous charitable services for her country, the late Queen Victoria elevated her to the peerage, and conferred on her the title of Baroness, in 1871. In the following year the Common Council of London presented her with an ad-

dress enclosed in a gold casket, bearing her name and arms, and paneled in compartments on which were bas reliefs representing her acts of mercy: Feeding the Hungry; Giving Drink to the Thirsty; Clothing the Naked; Visiting Prisoners; Lodging the Homeless; Visiting the Sick; and Burying the Dead. The lid bore on its front an engraving of a fishing scene, an allusion of her establishment of the fish market. The Sultan of Turkey presented her with the organ of the Madjidieh.

She married Mr. Ashmead Bartlett in 1873. The two had been friends and co-workers in the charitable movements initiated by the Baroness for some years. It was estimated that the Baroness spent more than five million dollars in charity.

Other women have been raised to the peerage out of compliment to their

husbands, but Miss Coutts through her gentleness, kindness and nobility of character won her distinction by her own work. She used her great fortune for the good of the greatest number, and it will be remembered that sometime ago King Edward VII. called her very appropriately "the second lady in the land."

Every year she opened her gardens that surrounded her summer residence in Hamstead to lawn parties and fetes for the benefit of different charities, and allowed her guests to see her numerous plants and conservatories at Holly Lodge.

Being a great lover of animals, she had various specimens in the above named home, and many a water fountain has she erected for horses and dogs. Long will her memory last in the hearts of the people.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. L., Osman, Ont.—You ask, "What is Imagination, and what faculty or faculties produce it, or is it a product of the subconscious mind?" Also "Why is it morbid in some individuals, vivid in others, and utterly lacking in others?"

Imagination is a power of the mind just the same as energy, fear, independence, perseverance, sympathy, courage, love, hatred, economy, etc. It is a product of certain faculties of the mind, and Spirituality is one of the principal centers through which it manifests itself. Some people have this faculty very strongly developed, and are constantly imagining all sorts of queer things about themselves and others. Other people are very practical, and have very little capacity to look at a thing in any way but the most commonplace, matter-of-fact manner. Bear in mind that there are many kinds of

imagination. Some people have all kinds of fears, and we find that Cautiousness is the center for their abnormal state of mind. They imagine that all kinds of evil will come to them and their children. Some people imagine they are going to die in the poor house, and their Acquisitiveness is the ground of their imagination. Some people imagine that they have lost the affection of their dearest friends on earth, which practically is not so; but their inflamed development of Conjugality makes them morbidly jealous and sensitive. Other people, again, imagine that God Almighty is working against them, and their Conscientiousness is the seat of this thought, especially when small Hope does not add cheer and confidence to the person's state of mind. So we might go on and explain how many other faculties can, through a warped condition, destroy our peace of mind; or, on the other

hand, give us untold happiness. Make a study of Phrenology and you will find it one of the most entertaining and useful subjects that you can apply to everyday life.

C. W. H., Maine.—You ask what faculties denote excitability, and how you can tell the degree of it. Excitability generally accompanies a certain temperament; that temperament is generally the Mental, hence we call it Mental Excitability when marking a chart, and consider the influences of the Mental Temperament on the individual. There are, however, some conditions that favor

excitability with the Vital Temperament, where the blood rushes quickly to the face and head, when the neck is short and the arterial system is fully represented. You will find such persons quickly excited when there is danger, and through large Cautiousness they will manifest considerable excitement lest when they are riding, the horse will take fright, or the automobile meet with an accident. Persons who are aenemic, and who have small Hope and Self-Esteem, do not generally show much excitability of mind or temper.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

No. 834.—M. A. B. Lamoni, Iowa.—This photograph shows a predominance of the Vital-Mental Temperament. She is a lady who ought to have educational advantages, for she would make an excellent teacher, or superintendent. She could also adapt herself to married life, and to the care of children in her own family. She has a companionable, social nature, and ought to know how to make home surroundings congenial. She has considerable individuality of character, and will be able to sustain herself in some public work, or where dignity and talent are required. She is quite intuitive, and could succeed well as a Phrenologist; in fact, she should make a study of this subject. There is a full degree of energy, reasoning ability, and genialty of mind. Her Language is well developed, and it should enable her to entertain company, and make others feel at home when in her society.

No. 835.—J. A. B., Gladstone, No. Dakota.—You are taking on much more of the Vital Temperament than your earlier photographs indicated; in fact, have filled out considerably during the last few years. Take care and do not allow yourself to

give up outdoor physical exercise, but walk a mile or two every day, and cultivate your muscular power when in the house, so as to keep up balance of power between body and brain. You have good perceptive talents, but are rather too versatile and somewhat impulsive, preferring change to a steady occupation in simply one direction. You are a good thinker, and could make an excellent organizer among business men, and your Spirituality tends to give you inspiration to do excellent work along the higher lines of thought. You are a little too sensitive, and must endeavor to conquer this, so as to be encouraged through your ambition, and yet not prevented from doing your best through the criticisms of others.

No. 836.—A. J. B., East Orange, N. J.—The photograph of this gentleman indicates that he possesses a very well balanced temperament; hence he should be able to do more with his mentality in several directions, than those who are biased, and can only do one thing. Of course, if the latter type of man can get into his right groove, he is often worth more than a person who can do half a dozen things fairly well. He has

the type of the professional man, especially where fine discrimination is required, keen criticism, and good observation. He should set men to work, rather than get down to details himself, for his ideas are worth more to him, and he can accomplish more by superintending others, than he can by trying to follow out this line of labor in a mechanical direction. He could succeed in a high-class business, especially if he had the intellectual and financial end of it to attend to; but he can do more than devote himself entirely to earning a livelihood through business. His literary tastes should enable him to employ part of his time in presenting his ideas through the press,

WHAT PHRENOLOGISTS ARE DOING.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The American Institute of Phrenology held its February meeting on Tuesday evening, the 8th, when Robert L. Dunn gave a lecture on "Why Russia Lost," illustrated with views taken by himself at the seat of the war between Russia and Japan. These were moving pictures, which proved to be highly instructive, artistic, and realistic scenes of the late war. When a man has visited the seat of the war which he describes, it is necessarily more interesting for the audience to realize the position, than when a man is describing scenes that others have photographed.

The lecture proved to be a wonderfully instructive one. The moving pictures showed us the Russian troops leaving Port Arthur; also the trains carrying the wounded soldiers; as well as pictures of the generals, their wives and families. Mr. Dunn incidentally remarked that he thought that the Japanese must have been in New York, as the trains were as crowded as the Third Avenue "L," but the soldiers had no straps to hang onto.

or on the public platform. We cannot see the whole of his head, but would advise him to allow his mind to be exercised in that department of work just named. His sympathies are strong and when called out for some large charity, or important philanthropic work, he is in his element. He should not be content to do the first thing that comes his way, but specialize in scientific, analytical, intuitive and ingenious work. In law he would be an adviser in technical matters; while in medicine he would be a specialist rather than a practising family physician. But literature will eventually have some interest for him.

He showed us some excellent maps of the country, and a moving picture which cost many thousands of dollars to take, which represented the Japanese marching along and hiding one of the large rapid firing guns. The firing of one of these guns was the subject of another picture which was most realistic. We saw the picket fences that were erected in haste to deceive the Russians, while the Japanese soldiers went four miles around and got into positions that enabled them to attack the Russian army, and surprise them. One very conspicuous reason why Russia lost was the facility with which the Japanese were able to distinguish the white suits of the Russian soldiers everywhere on the hills or ships; while the Russians could not distinguish with any certainty the dark skins and dark coats of the Japanese.

We saw the destruction of the Russian war ships, Variag and Koreitz. Mr. Dunn followed the varying fortunes of the first army of invasion, making thousands of photographs and undergoing many hardships.

Every picture was of historical interest, portraying some important

step in the greatest of modern conflicts; in fact, the lecture was a connected pictorial narrative of the Russian Japanese War, embracing slides from the choicest photographs made by the lecturer, the only series of moving pictures taken at the front, and new selections from many sources which had not hitherto been available.

We were shown the pictures of the representatives at Portsmouth, and lastly one of the President of the United States, the man at the helm who was able to bring about and finally secure negotiations which terminated the war.

At the close, Mr. Dunn was given a rising vote of thanks, which showed the appreciation of all present.

Before the commencement of the lecture, the President gave an interesting address in which he said that New York City was one of the most important centers of civilization, and by repute was considered one that represented the commercial interests of the world, and also one that was known for her intellectuality and literary purposes, though other cities were considered to be in advance of her in the latter respect. He explained the work of Mr. Dunn in the Far East; the object of the lectures under the auspices of the American Institute of Phrenology, and the good they were doing, and called attention to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

He then called upon Miss Fowler to explain from a psychological standpoint the difference between the Japanese and Russian characteristics. Miss Fowler said:

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE RUSSIANS
AND JAPANESE.

From a psychological point of view, it will be noticed that the Russians, as a rule, have high foreheads, and narrow heads at the base; while the Japanese have high and broad foreheads, and broad heads over the base. Hence the great difference between the two

nations is discernible in the fact that the Japanese have scarcely enough Caution, and are too daring and courageous.

The Russians, on the other hand, have too much caution, and take too much time to think and deliberate before they act.

The Japanese are diplomatic, tactful, secretive and reserved; hence they are deep in their plans, and it is difficult for any enemy to find out exactly what they are going to do. They are wonderfully alert, are quick in action, and they have their talents in solution, not sealed up in wax.

The Russians are deliberate, conservative, afraid of reforms, act slowly, and then according to custom, rather than with a desire to adjust themselves to conditions. For this reason, they are more ponderous and heavy to get about, and are less ingenious, sagacious and adaptable.

The Japanese have more imitation, and find it profitable to do what they see others accomplish.

Miss Fowler referred to the April and May (1904) issues of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, in which numbers a comparative analysis of the two nations has been given.

At the close of these remarks, Miss Fowler asked the chairman to select two persons from the audience for Phrenological examinations, which he accordingly did. One was a gentleman whom Miss Fowler described as having the forehead of the Russians, combined with the energy of the Japanese. She pointed out his scientific and scholarly ability, his powers of research, and his spiritual and psychical insight.

The lady examined was a fine illustration of the Vital-Mental Temperament, but one possessed of energy, force and executive ability. She was humorous, and capable of adapting herself to many situations in life and interested in making original investigations.

A gentleman was brought forward from the back of the Hall, and Miss Fowler was asked to make a few remarks concerning him. On completing the examination, the gentleman said that Miss Fowler examined his head over ten years ago in London, when he brought a lady to her office to secure from her an estimate of her character. The lady he had since married, and she was present with him. The examination of himself proved to be practically the same as the one made on his previous visit. He was Mr. Maxim, the inventor of the smokeless powder.

The first named gentleman was a distinguished gentleman well known among the members of the Legal Medical Society of New York; while the lady was a teacher. The truth of the remarks concerning her were vouched for by a fellow teacher who accompanied her.

Mr. Piercy (Secretary) was then called upon to make the announcements of future meetings.

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY
AT THE OPENING MEETING OF
THE AUTUMN SESSION.
REPORTED BY MR. COX.

Mr. Webb, in his opening remarks, said that he regretted the way in which teachers in the Government Schools were taught Psychology. In particular he pulled to pieces what was generally taught on the subject of cultivating the faculty of attention, and The Will in the new syllabus just issued. The authors of the text books that teachers use to prepare themselves were all at sea floundering about in ignorance in regard to the subject. Their notions were confused, vague and contradictory, as he showed by quotations from the text books. He then asked: What is the real truth on this subject? and proceeded to say: There is no faculty of attention. Each faculty, whether acquisitiveness, affection, kindness, re-

spect, love of justice, form, size, number, color, or any other, attends to its own work. When weight is large a person so endowed attends carefully and persistently to the force of gravity, weights, etc. When color is large, one's attention to color is proportionately active. Large friendship attends to friends; large number to figures and calculations. Hence, attention is no more and no less than a condition assumed by the mind during its continued exercise in the same direction. There is no faculty of attention, and neither the gentlemen of the Education Board, nor their paid professors can cultivate it. A boy with a small organ of number is careless about arithmetic. Help him by patience and sympathy to cultivate that organ, and in proportion to its cultivation will his attention to it be increased; and so with regard to every other power of the mind. To expect a boy with small Color to attend to his painting lessons is to expect what will not be got. To expect a boy to attend to the needs of his playmates and to neglect his own wants, who has large Acquisitiveness and Self-esteem with small benevolence, is to expect the impossible. He will strive after his own needs. The amount of attention he will give to a thing depends on the several faculties and their relative and individual development, and not on any philosophical idea called attention. Attention is not a faculty; neither is will. No one either does or wills to do anything without a motive. Actions result from the exercise of the organs that produce them, and Phrenology teaches what these are and how they can be cultivated.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. Levi Hummel is located in Syracuse, Pa., where he is lecturing in the Phrenological field.

Mr. D. F. McDonald is carrying on phrenological work in Seattle, Washington.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler gave the first of her interesting Morning Talks on Scientific Character Reading on Wednesday, January 2d, at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Wieland presided over the meeting, the subject being "Infancy." The second talk was given on January 9th, the subject being "Childhood." Dr. Jessie Bogle and Miss Helen Fallows, daughter of Bishop Fallows of Chicago, were the guests of honor. The subject for January 16th was "Youth," when Mrs. Stanley presided. The meeting held on January 23d was presided over by Dr. Muncie, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Albert B. King, of New York City, the subject discussed being "Manhood." On January 30th the subject was "Maturity," the guest of honor being Mrs. Raye Smith, Counsellor-at-Law, of New York City.

The February Talks will be on Phreno-Ethnology, and will be held on the following dates: February 6th, subject, The Irish or Celt; 13th, subject, The German or Teuton; 20th, subject, The English or Anglo-Saxon; 27th, subject, The American or Union Race. Miss Berthe Clarke, Mrs. Tonjes, Mrs. Edward Lee Young, Mrs. Greeley and Mrs. Van Wart have promised to preside.

Mr. Youngquist has forwarded to us a copy of his new work in Swedish on "Physiognomy." He has also sent us photographs of himself in his studio at Stockholm, and post cards representing himself and his audiences. In many cases his halls had been overcrowded to hear his lectures and see his stereopticon views, and at some of the lectures people had to be turned away. He is doing excellent work.

Wm. Tope's subjects of lectures are:

Bible Characters. Of intense interest to Sunday schools and Church societies.

Fools—and Some Others. Instructive as well as amusing.

Sleeping and Eating. By one who has done both.

Horace Mann, and Other Men. Good for schools and colleges.

Brains and Business. For business colleges and everybody.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler recently took for her subject on a Sunday evening series, the 12th chapter of Corinthians—the Talents and why they varied.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

The February competition is for the best answer to the query: "Do Short or Tall Men Make the Best Husbands?"

The March competition will be for the best short story for children.

The prize for April will be for the best suggestions how to increase the circulation of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

A prize will be given in May for the best article on "The Definition and Cultivation of Hope."

The June competition will be for the best article on "How to Spend a Summer Holiday, Economically and Entertainingly."

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

The prize winners will be given a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, or one of the books mentioned on Page 31, January issue.

INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE BY PROF. BACON.

There was a good attendance at the lecture given recently at Syracuse, N. Y., by Prof. Edwin F. Bacon, at the Y. M. C. A. hall, upon The Science of Character Reading, and it was one of the most entertaining and instructive lectures ever given at the hall. While phrenology had a place in the lecture the subject was a broad and entirely practical one.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The **Phrenological Era**, Bowers-ton, O.—Contains an interesting amount of phrenological matter. Its editor is Mr. Tope, of Bowerston. He has been giving some articles on "The Characteristics of the Apostles," among other articles.

The **Eclectic Review**, New York.—Contains an article on "Facts Demonstrated in Clinical Experience," by an old Eclectic, M. W. Henry. This article includes a consideration of the virtues of *Podophyllum Peltatum* or Mandrake, *Leptandra Virginica* or Black Root, among other interesting remedies which the writer has used extensively in practice with most gratifying results.

The **Character Builder**, Salt Lake City.—Has an article on "A Plea for Physical Therapy," by Otto Juettner, M.D., of Cincinnati, which is a comprehensive treatise on the question of medicine without medicine. The writer says: "The practice of medicine to-day is not what it was twenty-five years ago. The study of the natural sciences has elevated medicine to a high and dignified plane. A physician, as the word indicates, is one who knows nature."

Farm and Home, Chicago, Ill.—This is a valuable contribution to farmers, and many people who are not on farms of their own find interesting matter to read which informs them of what is going on in the world of progressing events, especially in outside work. Hints are given on how a city man can succeed on a farm, which many people who are tired of indoor life will be glad to read.

Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich.—Has an interesting article on "How the Body Resists Disease," by William S. Saddler, M.D. This is a description of the conflict constantly going on between the life forces and the destructive agents, illustrated with diagrams showing the sweat glands, the pus germs, and the glands of the stomach. Another article is on "Regarding Winter Hygiene," by Dr. Mary Wood Allen, and another on "Through Picturesque Jamaica," by Ernest Crawcroft. Both of these are interesting articles.

Education, Boston, Mass.—Is a monthly magazine devoted to the science, art, philosophy and literature of education. It contains an article on "What the High School Should do to Fit Students for College." This is an important article, and one which all educationalists connected with our High Schools would do well to consider.

The Vegetarian Magazine, Chicago, Ill.—Contains an article on "The Meat Fetish," by Ernest Crosby, being a continuation of an article that appeared in the last month's journal. The writer says: "That vegetable food forms a perfect substitute for animal food results from the fact that it contains all the useful elements of

meat in a form easily assimilated." Another article is by J. Howard Moore, B.A., on "The Cost of a Skin." This is a unique way of comparing the price that is given for furs and luxuries when human life is so much more essential and the human skin is the most important of all.

The Literary Digest, New York.—Jan. 5th.—Contains an article on "After Eating, Exercise or Rest?" This is a question which Dr. Schule has discussed at some length in "Cosmos" (Paris). His idea is that it is better not to sleep, but simply to rest after a hearty meal. Another article is on Alexander J. Cassatt, the late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PUBLISHERS' DEPT.

"Psychology, the Cultivation of the Mind and Will," by Frank H. Randall, price, \$1.25.

"The Diet Cure," by T. L. Nichols, M.D. Price, by mail, 50 cents.

"Science of Life," \$2; by O. S. Fowler. For centuries the world has endeavored to solve the vexed problem of the mutual relations of the sexes, but thousands of the wisest of men and women have abandoned the effort in despair. It was reserved for the present century to throw the greatest amount of light upon the subject that it has ever received, and at the present day men and women hold a truer position toward each other than they have ever before occupied. Each year adds to our store of information on the subject, corrects errors, reforms abuses, and places social life on a higher and nobler basis.

The most valuable contribution to this subject is the present work, from the pen of Professor O. S. Fowler, who was acknowledged by all classes as one of the most distinguished exponents.

"Your Mesmeric Forces and How to Develop Them," giving full and comprehensive instructions how to mesmerize, by Frank H. Randall. This book gives more real, practical instruction than many of the expensive so-called "Courses of Instruction," advertised at \$10, and is worth it. Price, \$1 postpaid.

"A Lucky Waif." A story for mothers of home and school life. By Ellen E. Kenyon. 299 pages. Price, cloth, \$1.00.

"How to Study Strangers: By Temperament, Face, and Head," by Professor Nelson Sizer, well known as the author of several valuable books and as a lecturer on Phrenology for more than fifty-six years. He was connected with our house since 1849, as the principal examiner, and more than a quarter of a million of persons, who were eager to know their best pursuits and how to use their talents to the best advantage, have been under his professional hands, and they need no introduction to his work. Price, \$1.50.

EXAMINATIONS BY PHOTOGRAPHS.

Inquiries are often made whether we can give a satisfactory examination from photographs.

Thousands of people would be glad to obtain from us a careful delineation of character and talents, but they live so far away from our office that they cannot incur the expense of coming. Such will be glad to know that they can procure, for the purpose, properly prepared photographs, with all the required measurements, and then receive from us a phrenological examination with advice as to proper preparation of choice of a business partner or life companion.

"How to Improve the Memory."

By G. H. J. Dutton. Illus. 10 cents.

"Aedæology." A Treatise on Generative Life. By Sydney Barrington Elliot, M.D. Price, \$1.50. "Aedæology, though quite new, has already become famous. Whole pages in many of the largest daily papers, and several pages in leading journals have been devoted to it. It is most highly recommended by the press, eminent physicians, ministers and prominent people of all callings. It is the most authoritative and valuable book on pre-natal influence ever published. It should be carefully read by every thinking man and woman. We strongly recommend it."—*Medical Brief*.

"Transmission," by Georgiana B. Kirby, 50 cents, is full of valuable suggestions, and contains many valuable thoughts which might profitably be pondered over whilst enjoying the vacation period. It has been clearly demonstrated in these modern days that nothing is to be had without paying the full price. Thus the satisfaction and joys of parentage can only be had by the study of, and obedience to, natural and spiritual law at the cost of much effort, self-denial, and self-control. It has been proved that woman has the large balance of power in the formation of character.

"Phrenology is an interesting study and has the endorsement of the most serious thinkers in every line of endeavor. The Phrenological Journal and Science of Health is a never-ceasing source of education in regard to human nature and an accurate guide to the reading of character. Its articles are of timely interest, as persons prominent in the public eye are the subject of phrenological analysis. The illustrations give an admirable idea of how the characteristics are judged. The current issue contains the first of a new series of articles by the Rev. Charles Josiah Adams, D.D., president of the Bureau of Biophilism, illustrated with a portrait of Mr. Adams. The February number will have an illustrated sketch of the chief engineer of the Lackawanna Railroad, Mr. Lincoln Bush."—*The Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer*.

"Weak Lungs, and How to Make Them Strong; or, Diseases of the Organs of the Chest with Their Home-Treatment by the Movement-Cure. By Dio Lewis, M.D. This work explains the origin of consumption, the symptoms of its several stages, the simple means by which it may be known, and, when possible, cured. Profusely illustrated. Price, \$1.50.

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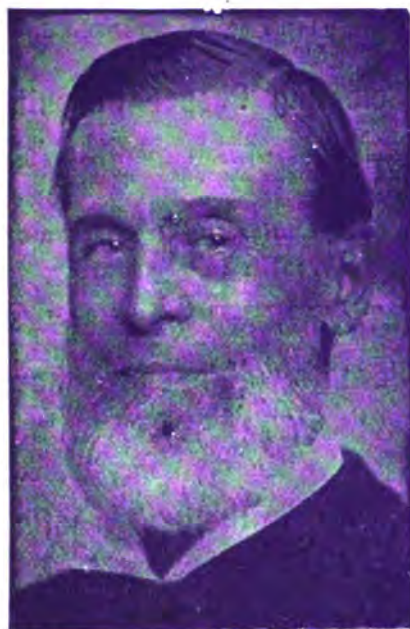


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CONTENTS FOR MARCH, 1907.

	Page
I. Heredity. Facts and Laws Applied to Human Improvement. By Jessie A. Fowler. (Illustrated)	69
II. Education. Address Given at Commencement Exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology. By Miss Ethel Pratt	79
III. Science of Health. News and Notes. By E. P. Miller, M. D. How Foods are Affected by Cold Storage; The Great Value of Pastuerized Milk; What Whiskey Does; Read this Record; Treating Inflammatory Diseases.....	82
IV. Biophilism. Self and Phrenology. By Charles Josiah Adams, D.D. Illustrated with Portrait of Dr. Adams	85
V. The Indian Colony in New York City. Report of Lecture given before the American Institute of Phrenology by Allen S. Williams (Illustrated) ..	88
VI. The Psychology of Childhood. By Uncle Joe. No. 663. Harold and Elsie Sawden, S. Africa. (Illustrated).....	92
VII. The Late Bishop McCabe. (Illustrated).....	94
VIII. Editorials. How We Can Make the Most of Ourselves.....	95
IX. The American Institute of Phrenology	96
X. Field Notes	98
XI. Prize Offers and Awards	100
XII. New Subscribers	101

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HEREDITY.
**FACTS AND LAWS APPLIED TO HUMAN
IMPROVEMENT.**

The great law of heredity is summed up in the arrangement that all things shall bring forth "after their kind." The product of the oak is the acorn, which produces another oak; and thus of all animals and human beings. But for this law of resemblance of products to their parentage, the farmer might plant corn and reap thorns, might sow stones and raise cattle, and the offspring of human beings would be as liable to resemble beasts or trees as their parents. But this institution causes children to inherit the natures of their parents, and all their constitutional peculiarities.

Heredity, then, is the law through which the individual receives from his parents by birth his chief vital forces and tendencies, his physical and spiritual endowment, or stock in trade. In fact, there are practically two laws which govern the transmission of life—the law of uniformity, and the law of diversity.

Parentage perpetuates our race. It

plants its seed of humanity everywhere, even upon solitary islands, and fills them with busy occupants. It sends its hardy progeny to the icy poles to multiply in spite of all that is terrible in cold. Again, it takes possession of the tropics, still urging the process of propagation amidst scorching heat. In fact, wherever life can be sustained thither does this prolific principle send its warming offspring.

Parentage also ushers in the connubial, parental and filial affections, together with all the domestic ties. But for the delightful relations of husband and wife, parents and children, all the heaven-born pleasures of domestic life would have no existence. Annihilate parentage, and you blot out all the tender yearnings of connubial love, all the fond delights of parental endearment, all the pleasures of infantile and juvenile provision and guardianship, and thus extinguish a cluster of the holiest and happiest emotions that mortals can experience.

The immutable law governs the reproductive process, which is never left to chance, in common with every other department of nature. Our world would be a perfect bedlam were this not the case, and but for this uniformity, some might have been born with feet, and some without; some might have heads, hearts and muscles, while others might have been born without. As it is, however, every member of the human family is alike in the same general appearance, and has the same number of bones, muscles, limbs and organs, or a kindred physical and mental constitution.

But, along with this law of uniformity, comes the law of diversity, which allows a beneficial arrangement of form, stature, character and capacity, so that some persons are born with certain organs larger, and certain faculties stronger than others, and although all have hands, feet, eyes and ears, and although all have reason, affection, and all the primitive mental elements, yet no two are exactly alike either in shape or character.

The same can be said of the leaves of trees, no two of which are exactly alike.

Ribot says in his excellent work on Heredity; that "heridity is that biological law by which all beings endowed with life tend to repeat themselves in their descendants. It is for the species what personal identity is for the individual. By it a groundwork remains unchanged amid incessant variation; by it nature ever copies and imitates herself."

Another great authority on Heredity, namely Weismann, in his "Essays on Heredity," says: "It is the process which renders possible that persistence of organic beings throughout successive generations, which is generally thought to be so well understood and to need no special explanation."

It is well for us as students of human life and character to make ourselves acquainted with the laws pertaining

to heredity and environment in the human species, just as the farmer applies the known laws of climate, soils, atmosphere and country to his seed planting, manures, and the chemical improvement of land; or the stock breeder, when he wishes to produce or preserve certain strains of cattle and domestic animals. Since those same laws that govern transmission throughout the brute creation govern human transmission, may not man apply them to the production of whatever physical or mental qualities in offspring he may desire, so as to render his prospective children strong, healthy, sprightly, beautiful, intelligent and moral beings, and prevent their being revengeful, proud, coarse and selfish.

Thus people can so unite in marriage, and so conduct themselves as to a great extent to render their offspring short or tall, diseased or healthy, deformed or well formed, long lived or short lived, peaceful or pugnacious, timid or courageous, honest or unjust; ingenious, mechanical, musical, artistic, witty, talkative, economical, poetic, logical, oratorical, profound, ambitious, or whatever else they may desire. Those who doubt this either deny that laws govern this matter of transmission, or else deny that man can see and apply those laws; and to deny either is to deny our senses.

Ribot says: "Suppose all the facts of the physical and moral universe reduced to a thousand secondary laws, and these to a dozen primitive laws, which are the final and irriducible elements of the world; let us represent each by a thread of peculiar color, itself formed by a collection of finer threads; a superior force—God, nature, chance, it matters not what—ever weaving, knotting and unknotting these, and transforming them into various faculties. To the ordinary mind there is nothing besides these knots and these patterns; for it, these are

the only reality; beyond them it knows nothing, suspects nothing. But the man of science sets to work; he unties the knots, unravels the patterns, and shows that all reality is in the thread. Then the antagonism between fact and law disappears; facts are but a synthesis of laws and analysis of facts."

Phrenology has been ever ready to acknowledge these patterns and

racés, each of the members of which are characterized by physical peculiarities which distinguish them from their fellows in every other race, and we find that all these peculiarities are inherited. Of this, the well known characteristics of the American Indians, or Red, the Africans, or Black, the Mongolian or Yellow, the Malayan, or Brown, furnish examples of heredity.



MONGOLIAN RACE.

Educated Chinese.

threads spoken of by Ribot, and is constantly unraveling the problems which are before us on this interesting subject.

HEREDITY AND THE RACES.

The question of the races comes into this subject with signal force and pertinence, and we find that human beings are divided into five distinct

Not only does the color of the race serve this purpose, but also their mode of living, moving, walking, their tones of voice, laughter, their expression of face, their form of nose and mouth, the color of their eyes and teeth, and other peculiarities. For instance, among the Africans we find a marked difference discernible between them

and the Caucasians, as the latter have a division or furrow in the gristle of the nose, while Africans and mulattoes have no such separations. Among the Indians the mental, physical and physiognomical characteristics are seen in their red colored skins, high cheek bones, wide mouths, straight black hair, prominent bones, sunken eyes, and Indian aspect which all descend from father to son, and appear in proportion as the Indian elements remain unmixed with other nations.

Where races are kept distinct from each other, then you do not find the curly haired negro boy appear in the



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

family of the Indian, or the Indian's face in a Caucasian family, or Malayan features on a red man's form.

The Mongolian characteristics are plainly seen in their broad shoulders, their large basilar and perceptive brain, their Motive Temperament and their yellow complexion, and are different from the Malayan in whom we

find the tanned skin, a strong Motive Temperament and irregular features.

The Negro race is distinguished by its flat pug nose, dark or black skin, protruding jaw, flat foot, powerful stomach, enormous mouth, and a passionate and affectionate nature. While the Caucasian race, and head of creation, is noted for its white skin, its regular features, its symmetrical osseous system, and the Mental Temperament and is distinct in these features, which are all held intact and repeated generation after generation through the laws of inheritance.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

If we examine closely into the national types, we shall find that every nation, the Irishman in the Emerald Isle, the Scotchman in his highland home, the Celt, Teuton, Spaniard, Dane, Russian and Egyptian have all their distinguishable characteristics, for even if a child is born out of his parents' country, he will partake of the features of the parents much more strongly than those of the country in which he was born. We know that however well a Jew may try to conceal his nationality, he almost invariably displays some resemblance to every other Jew, however much he may strive to disguise himself by dress or style of hair.

HEREDITY IN FAMILIES.

From national types we pass through family picture galleries, and discover the same characteristics through many generations. We have only to make a study of the Webster, Hopkins, Franklin, Folger, Alden, Topin, Brevoort, Warren and Whitman families to see that the peculiarities of each have been handed down generation after generation. This would not be the case if environments only were accountable for the appearance of likenesses in families.

TWO THEORIES CONCERNING HEREDITY.

There are two theories concerning heredity that should be explained before we go further into the question,

in fact, the controversies concerning which are still raging. One is supported by Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin; the other is led by Augustus Weismann, Professor of Freiburg University, and supported by H  ckel. The one school believes that personal characteristics are transmitted; the other that the individual traits are due to their environment.

Up to a certain point they agree as to the influences of heredity, but they differ in some general points, namely those expressed by Darwin concerning cell life. He says that infinitesimal particles collect in the reproductive cells, and hence any change arising in the organism at any time during its life is represented in the reproductive cells.

While the other school, represented by Weismann and H  ckel, varies from the former in theory mainly. Thus H  ckel regards heredity as an overgrowth of the individual, with which view Weismann agrees. They deny that characteristics are transmitted, as the other school are prepared to assert, and insist that variability is the result of organic changes in the reproductive cells, which changes are the result chiefly of the fortuitous combinations of certain elements in the germ cells. They concede, however, that during formative periods of the individual, environment may affect the germ cells directly.

Thus the one school of scientific thought and enquiry on the principles of heredity believes that acquired characteristics are transmitted from parent to child, while the other school would have us believe that environment is the accountable agent for the tendencies, good or bad, that make up the sum total of persons' lives.

He who forms his own character is at the same time helping to form the character of subsequent generations. We are not simply ourselves; we are also products of the past.

Heredity influences the internal organism, the heart, the osseous, muscular and nervous systems, and the size and form of the cerebral convolutions.

But we would like to enforce the thought upon our readers that it is not the inherited thing itself, but the tendency that we have to deal with. We inherit a tendency toward a certain form of character, and it rests with ourselves whether we care to increase or decrease it, whether we accept or decline to accept the tendency toward that attribute of the mind or not.



BUST OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Heredity, then, is first a transmission of the tendency through certain characteristics and mental qualities.

Secondly, we find unmistakably that physical and mental qualities—including moral and intellectual, social and executive, are inherited, but we can change the attitude of our minds just the same as we can strengthen our physical qualities and toughen our muscles by exercise.

Thirdly, the tendency to various dis-

ences is transmitted, especially in the case of consumption, insanity, cancer, dipsomania, dyspepsia, heat affections, kidney disease and liver trouble. These diseases stamp their tendency on the constitution of offspring more permanently than such diseases as measles, scarlet fever, typhoid and diphtheria. But all of the above diseases can be eradicated, even when handed down to posterity, through the individual taking proper thought and cultivating the right environment for the life germs to grow in; and it is for this reason that the subject should be studied from a scientific and phrenological point of view, in order that there may be no accentuation of the evil tendencies, and only the stronger, better, and healthier inheritances preserved.

NATIONAL TENDENCIES.

What do we learn by examining the physiognomical and mental characteristics of such families as that of Daniel Webster, for instance, whose eyebrows were long, thick and heavy? We find the same characteristic in a sixteenth cousin of Daniel.

Or in the Rogers family, distinguished for red hair, we find that their descendants in this country have the same characteristic stamped upon them, and the force of this hereditary fact is apparent.

Or we might take the Franklin and Folger families. The likeness and form of body of Franklin were peculiar. Some of the characteristics showed themselves in large, deep chested and round shouldered forms. Benjamin Franklin's mother was a Folger, from Nantucket, and descendants of her brothers show a marked resemblance both in the general structure of their bodies and in their family likenesses to Franklin. The portrait of Walter Folger compared with that of Franklin, the son of his grandfather's sister, affords a striking example. George Folger, of Nantucket, is another instance of the same Folger

likeness. William Holmes, of Boston, bore a striking resemblance to his uncle, Dr. Franklin. So did John Tappan, of Boston, show the same Franklin likeness and structure, and his mother, Sarah Holmes, a granddaughter of Franklin's sister, whose mother was, of course, a Folger, possessed the same characteristics.

The maiden name of Lucretia Mott, so widely known as a Quaker preacher, was Folger, and she was from the same Folger stock from which Franklin inherited his mental and physical peculiarities. Her forehead, like his, and those of John Tappen and Walter and George Folger, was high, broad, projecting, expansive, and indented in the middle, and her face, like theirs, had that same square-cornered aspect which all Franklin's front likenesses show him to have possessed.

HEIGHT AND STATURE INHERITED.

We might also mention many instances where height of stature, or shortness of the same, have been preserved generation after generation. One very evident fact is illustrated by the Scotch, who were formerly ambitious to have large and tall sons for warriors, and so they selected tall and well built women as wives for their sons, so that small women, whatever their excellence of character might have been, were doomed to live a life of single blessedness. May we not infer from the above fact that it is through the inheritance from their mothers that most Scotchmen are above the average height? Outside of Scotland, however, the reverse taste in regard to the height of women prevails in many parts of the world, and small women are now preferred as wives. If this fact prevails, we may expect that the children of the future will be under rather than over the average size. Exceptions exist, however, where children take after their fathers who are tall, instead of their

mothers, and there are rare instances where large parents have small children; but as a rule we find it to be a fact that small parents have small children. Some children take after their grandparents, and a generation is skipped where the influence of such a grandparent was particularly strong.

WEIGHT INHERITED.

Not only do we find that height of stature is inherited, but also weight and muscular strength. Families of giants have been known to inherit their strength, height and weight from their parents and grandparents. One case might be given here of a Belgian giant who was seven and a half feet in height, four feet two inches around the chest, twenty-eight inches around the thighs, twenty inches around the calf of his leg, and three hundred pounds in weight. He was twenty-five inches long when he was born, and weighed twenty-six pounds. When twelve years of age he was five feet ten inches in height, and at fourteen over six feet. He could lift eight hundred pounds, and straighten himself under two tons. What is interesting in his heredity is that his parents were both athletic, and his paternal grandfather was nearly as large and strong as himself. So was his great-grandfather on his father's side.

Another case proves the same fact. Mr. D. H. Lewis, once Speaker of the Lower House in Congress, weighed four hundred and thirty pounds, and had to have a chair made expressly for him, and always filled three seats in a stage coach. His brother weighed four hundred pounds, and his sister over three hundred.

A gentleman in Salisbury weighed four hundred pounds, possessed large hands and fingers, and had a sister who weighed three hundred pounds.

A family in Southboro, Massachusetts, was composed of two brothers and three sisters. Together they weighed twelve hundred and fifty-

eight pounds, or an average of two hundred and fifty pounds each.

We have read that the Patagonians of South America are generally gigantic in stature, while a Mexican gentleman, who was a giant himself, had a son who measured seven feet three inches and three-quarters, and was well proportioned. In Germany a Mr. J. H. Reichart was eight feet three inches, and his father and sisters were both gigantic in stature. Frederick William I. had giant body guards who left a large race in Potsdam, where they lived.

As we have said, shortness of stature may also be transmitted; hence dwarfs are found in some parts of the world, and it is said that in Africa a whole nation of dwarfs have been discovered.

Everyone knows that the Esquimaux seldom attains the height of more than four feet eight inches, while the Mongul Tartars are only four feet nine inches in height.

A Polish gentleman, who was well proportioned, attained only to the height of twenty-eight inches. He had a brother who was thirty-four, and a sister who was only twenty-one inches tall.

In Auremburg, a Miss C. H. Stoberin was found to be only three feet high, and her parents, brothers and sisters were also dwarfs.

Again, we might refer to many cases in Maine which have come under our personal observation; one family in which the father was six feet seven, and two daughters over six feet. General Fessenden, of Portland, who was one of the first lawyers in that State, was a remarkably strong man, and as a hereditary mark we find that his father and uncle were also tall, strong and powerfully built.

Scotch history shows that the Douglasses were remarkable for their great physical strength. In battle a Douglass was generally found to perform

some superhuman feat of strength, and in times of peace some of the same clan were generally able to successfully eclipse all other competitors in games of throwing heavy weights, wrestling, etc.

Another family in Massachusetts, of the name of Gerrish, was known for several generations to have remarkable height and weight. Two brothers and two sisters weighed together thirteen hundred and forty-four pounds, giving an average of three hundred and thirty-six each. In duels, the brothers were always able to come off victors through their strength and skill.

It is stated that Jonathan Fowler, of Coventry, Connecticut, was the son of a large woman who weighed about three hundred pounds. She was endowed as well with extraordinary strength which her son Jonathan inherited, and many are the stories told of his prowess.

The Stuart family were also originally endowed with extraordinary muscular strength, one of the clan being so remarkable that he was given the nickname of "Gemmy Strength." At one time two boys of the Stuart clan were on exhibition in this country, who weighed between them seven hundred pounds, and who were remarkable as well for their strength. Our readers can probably multiply these instances in ad finitum, but sufficient has been said to show that inheritance is certainly demonstrated in the height, weight or diminutive size of whole families of well known people.

INHERITED LONGEVITY.

Another very interesting phase of our subject shows itself in the length of life of a large number of families, and many cases could be cited which would prove the inheritance of long life which has presented itself in every case. One is related of a Scotch woman who lived at Glasgow, and at-

tained the age of a hundred and thirty years. Her father died when he was a hundred and twenty, and her grandfather lived to be a hundred and twenty-nine.

A woman died in the west of England who lived to the age of a hundred and two, having four hundred and fifty descendants.

A man named Mr. Garville, in Scotland, lived to be a hundred and eight years of age, and his son still longer, and all his grandchildren attained a great age.

It is related of Thomas Parr that he lived to be a hundred and fifty-two years old, and he had a son who lived to be a hundred and nine, and a grandson a hundred and forty-three, while a great-grandson was aged a hundred and twenty-four.

In the Library of Health for 1840, some facts were given connected with the life and death of Donald McDonald, who was of quarrelsome character. He was sent to the House of Correction when about a hundred and five years old, and enjoyed excellent health about that time. His father lived to be a hundred and twenty-seven, and the story goes that no one knows when he would have died had he not been accidentally killed.

The Hon. John Alden represents a family who lived to a great age. He was one of the first to step upon Plymouth Rock, and when sent by Captain Miles Standish to get the consent of Priscilla Mullins and her father to a marriage with Standish, he was asked why he did not speak for himself. He took the hint, and soon afterwards they were married. He had nineteen children, sixty-two grandchildren, a hundred and thirty-four great-grandchildren, and seven of the fifth generation. He lived to be about ninety, and most of his descendants attained a great age. One lived to be ninety-two; a great-grandson a hundred and three.

The Franklin, Folger, and also the

Fowler families have lived to a good age. For instance, Franklin's father lived to be eighty-nine and his mother eighty-three. Neither of them were ever sick. Benjamin Franklin lived to be eighty-four, and his son eighty-two. Walter Folger lived to be over eighty. The great great-grandfather of O. S. and L. N. Fowler died at the age of ninety-three, and their grandfather over eighty; in fact, at that age he was able to do a considerable amount of hard work. Eliphalet Fowler and his wife lived to be eighty-four, and nearly all her brothers became very old. One died at ninety.

The Coffin family also lived to a good old age.

PECULIARITIES.

Peculiarities, such as early baldness and gray hair, are hereditary. Numerous cases have come before our notice concerning this peculiarity.

We also find that another strange peculiarity is often inherited, namely, that of a person possessing six fingers and toes. Were we to believe only in the theory of environment as causing this peculiarity, we would hardly find any cases where such a thing was handed down to posterity. Different authorities state the following facts: For instance, several giants are mentioned in the Bible who possessed six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot.

Pliny describes a similar peculiarity that existed in his day.

Reaumur traced a like malformation in three generations. Four generations were observed to possess this formation by Thomas Carlyle. Among other instances, the Hobart family presents an interesting case, while Zera Colburn, the celebrated mathematician, which peculiarity he inherited from his mother. Mr. B. B. Newton, his father, and two out of three of his children furnish still other examples. Mr. French, Sheriff Butterfield, and Mr. Blanchard, were other instances of the above-named peculiarity, and,

singularly enough, though many of them had them amputated at birth, they still appeared in their progeny.

Who has not seen cases of inherited flaxen locks?

DISEASE INHERITED.

With regard to diseases that are inherited, many cases could be cited of consumption, gout, cancer, scrofula, dyspepsia, and heart affections, as well as insanity and idiocy. But these we need not enlarge upon here.

THE TENDENCY TO INHERIT ENDURANCE OF HEAT AND COLD.

This tendency has been traced in whole families, some feeling the cold, and being only able to live with comfort in warm climates, while others who live in northern countries, like the Esquimaux and Russians or Canadians feel the exhilaration of cold weather, and wilt when they go to hot climates like India and other tropics.

Though we pass over this subject with but a few words, we do not fail to see the importance of it, especially when selections in marriage are made.

THE TENDENCY OF THE INHERITANCE OF MENTAL FACULTIES.

This part of the subject of heredity is a very important one for us to consider as a racial one, in the study of the Chinese, Japanese, Hindoos, Jews, Germans, French, Irish, Scotch and English, and Phrenology takes notice of the various inherited faculties more distinctly than any other. In fact, though the physical peculiarities are very important, yet the mental characteristics are so intimately allied with phrenological considerations, that we would like to give as much space to this part of our subject as to the other.

Do we not find that people are constantly comparing the shape of the heads of their offspring with the parental stock, for character corresponds to shape, and every form of head and body accompanies certain mental instincts and characteristics. Thus every

parent is anxious to trace in an offspring what peculiarities have been inherited.

If a child is quick to catch sounds, and loves to sit at the piano or play some instrument which the parent has been wont to do, the fond parent is prone to think that he has inherited his talent for music.

We could cite Patti as an instance, whose mother was a beautiful singer, and sang in opera until just before her daughter was born.

Joshua Coffin and all his children have possessed musical voices and an ear for music which they inherited from his grandfather Coffin and he from his mother Moss. This grandfather had twelve children and over forty grandchildren, all of whom sing, as do all their children and grandchildren. This musical talent has already descended six generations.

We find that memory is also inherited. Elihu Burritt is an example of this fact. It will be remembered that he understood over fifty languages, his memory for which he probably inherited from his maternal grandfather Hinsdale, who was a remarkable man in this respect. Though every faculty has its memory, Elihu possessed a remarkable degree of Individuality, Eventuality and Form.

The reasoning powers have been inherited, and Benjamin Franklin, one of the world's greatest men, is a strong example of his inherited mathematical talents, which showed through his large Causality, Constructiveness and Comparison. All young people should read his life in which he describes his parents.

We find the organ of Order has also been inherited from one generation to another. For instance, in Elias Hicks. Few persons have shown a larger development of this organ in their work than he did in his. His business, religion, everything, in fact, was done by him with perfect clock-work regularity. This peculiarity is

equally conspicuous in his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Calculation is another talent which is largely inherited. Zera Colburn is an example of inherited talent for mathematics, for at the age of six years he could solve mentally almost any problem propounded to him and astonished the great men of his day, and was probably related to the author of Colburn's Arithmetic. Both probably derived their extraordinary mathematical genius from one common ancestor. Zera's father also possessed large Calculation and showed a remarkable gift for computing figures. Zera's younger brother and a nephew have this organ largely developed. A son of the author of Colburn's Arithmetic, (which is a standard work because vastly superior to the old method of teaching figures, and shows its author to have been endowed with very large Calculation) has this organ also large, together with a literal passion for this class of studies. He is a surveyor and civil engineer.

Constructiveness, poetic genius, Conscientiousness, Spirituality, Benevolence and Philoprogenitiveness are also other faculties of the mind that could be enlarged upon if space permitted.

OTHER AUTHORITIES ON HEREDITY.

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

Dr. Despines, in his "Genealogy of the Christian Family," leaves no room for doubt that criminals inherit their tendencies as distinctly and as surely as other people inherit an instinct for music or poetry. Mr. Girard, in his work on our American Mother of Criminals, is another authority on the

fact that criminal instincts are inherited.

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

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

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

Ribot, in his work on Heredity, defines heredity as "that biological law by which all beings endowed with life tend to repeat themselves in their descendants; it is for the species what personal identity is for the individual."

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

Morel, in his "Fraites des Degenencies," speaks of insanity in the offspring resulting from the fixed disease of inebriety in the parent.

Dr. Von Kraftebings describes atavism as the law by which the bodily and mental organization and character can be transmitted from the first

to the third generation without any necessity that the second and intermediate one should exhibit the peculiarities of the first, which is synonymous with what Darwin calls "Reversion to Type."

WORKS WHICH SHOULD BE STUDIED IN RELATION TO THIS SUBJECT.

The works which should be studied in relation to this subject are "Principles of Biology" (Spencer); "Natural Inheritance and Hereditary Genius" (Galton); "Heredity" (Ribot); "Darwin and After Darwin" (Romanes); "Science of the New Life" (Cowan); "Creative and Sexual Science" (Fowler); "The Law of Heredity" (Brooks); "Heredity and Personal Responsibility" (Wright); "The Man of Genius" (Lombroso); "The Divine Pedigree of Man" (Hudson); "The Degenerate" (Nordau); "The Growth of the Brain" (Donaldson); "Mind in Matter" (Hemstreet); "Heredity and Christian Problems" (Bradford); "The Evolution of Man" (Häckel); "The Germ-Plasm" (Weismann); "Foot Notes in Evolution" (Gordon); "The Origin of Species" (Darwin); "Heredity and Creative Science" (Fowler); "Darwinism and Race Progress" (Haycroft); "Heredity" (Fowler).

EDUCATION.

BY MISS ETHEL PRATT.

ADDRESS GIVEN AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF THE INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY, OCTOBER 26, 1906.

One of the greatest problems confronting us to-day, as a Christian nation, is the subject of education.

What is education? Is it the art of learning what somebody has written in a book, and repeating it parrot-like, word for word, without an understanding of the subject, and after giving it forth to someone else, forget what you have said?

Education is more than this. It is the ability a man has within himself for grasping his subject readily and understanding it so well that it becomes a part of the man.

Every parent is interested in the welfare of his child and is loath to acknowledge that other parents have brighter children. Yet here we come as face to face with a stone wall, and

try as we will we cannot look through it, and if we scale the first, another confronts us.

Take, for instance, a child of six years, a mere babe in its mother's arms. This little piece of humanity is dragged out of its cradle and is trudged off for school. This child is being robbed of its infancy and early growth. Why send your child at this tender age away from the watching eye? Stop to consider how many mothers have said: "I will have more time for society, more time for myself, when John and Mary are at school. Stop, parents; here you have committed a crime. That little tender plant is yours, though you send it forth, yet the responsibility of that life is yours. You cannot loose yourself. It is your duty to care for that life in a conscientious manner until nature perfects maturity. Parents, "Charity begins at home."

The child at six, I have said, is a mere babe, and true, it is a growing squirming little piece of activity, always moving and desiring never to sit still, and this restlessness continues until mature.

The average child is sent to a tutor or public school, and it is there those little active limbs are required to keep still and the never quiet tongue silenced, and if the rules are disobeyed, they soon learn what will follow. The teacher is placed before the pupil to teach it and too often the care of many more just like it so absorb his time that he cannot pay any attention to individuals. The child is forced against his own will to remain silent, when nature, mark you, intended it to be an active little being, glad to be alive. What is the result? The child learns its first hard lesson of confinement, and nature refuses absolutely to complete her work against forced conditions, and the child becomes pale.

Keep your children at home until

eight or ten; let them have freedom, and above all, let them be natural. Let them be noisy and spread their small wings of fancy and you will be amply repaid in rosy, healthy children. A child thus treated, when sent to school will make more rapid progress and will be better for it. But you may ask, why keep them at home so long? Simply because nature cannot do two things at once perfectly. If the brain is the center, there is where the supply of blood is sent and the body which should grow first is robbed of its nourishment.

The next step is to know and understand your children and give them that food which will make bone and muscle. By such food I do not mean stimulants such as tea, coffee, beer, whiskey and spices. These placed with and in the foods we eat are doing as much to destroy the standard of health as educational systems.

Phrenology gives to you the keynote of understanding, both body and brain. If you cannot study it yourself, go with each child and learn from some one who understands the science and who will be only too glad to help you know the truth. The highest aim of Phrenology is to know yourself and in so doing to help others. Life is not a matter to be trifled with and the sooner the educational men realize this the better it will be for humanity. The day is not far distant when Phrenology will be recognized as the science most useful to man. Every teacher stands as a guide before the living beings that come day after day to learn. And each teacher must know and understand each student in order to do each one justice. The parents rely too much upon the teachers to teach the children, when they themselves are accountable. The body is the temple in which we live and he who takes the best care of his body will have the best brain.

Take education more deliberately

and do not rush at it so blindly. It cannot be grasped in a day and the older we grow the better we understand and know the truths underlying the facts we study.

Give nature an opportunity to broaden and expand the body and she will lose no time in building a better man and woman.

The body grows from birth to twenty-five; the brain matures and ceases to grow only when activity and life ceases.

The greatest tower standing before the world to-day is ignorance. Not ignorance in literature, not in mathematics, not in science, not in music, not ignorance of man's laws, but ignorance of ourselves and God's laws. We are placing the man-made things before ourselves and God. Who to-day in this busy stage of the world would think of building a skyscraper without a good foundation? If the subject was mentioned you would say the person was crazy. Then if this is true, we who have stunted our bodies and consequently our brains, are also crazy.

The thinkers of to-day are asking, why are the American people so little compared to our sturdy ancestors. Some have said it is the foreign element. In some respects this is not true, for our ancestors were foreigners and we cannot throw the blame upon a foreign nation. Friends, we must acknowledge the fault; the crime is laid at our very doors, and whether we will or not, we must accept the blame. This nation of freedom ought, with the splendid opportunity before us, to produce the best and sturdiest people of all nations. But so long as the people live on highly-seasoned foods and pour the stimulants down them, and puff their brains out through a pipe, cigarette or cigar, we will produce poor, ignorant people. The fault is not with the nation, but the people that make up the nation.

Our educational system is all wrong

and here lies the second secret; and until these wrongs are righted this nation will never reach her zenith.

Men and women, we are human beings, not machines. We have feelings and ideas of our own. The modern school and college is a mere machine which grinds out victims regardless of ability or disability. And to-day there are thousands of young men and women, physical wrecks, standing outside the college gate, and they are confronted with this question: What can I do? I am an educated man or woman, a college graduate, yet, what can I do? The college is right if pursued in a practical and scientific manner, but the modern college is a machine which deals with weak and strong alike, regardless of effect.

Before ever a young man or woman steps his or her foot on the threshold of a college they should let Phrenology decide what they are capable of accomplishing and in what line they will excel. Also every student should undergo a physical test to know whether or not the physical body can withstand the strain of study and constant application. Someone has said: "Knowledge is power." I would like to change the quotation and let it read: "Knowledge of ourselves is power." Until the educational men recognize these facts they will continue to grind out physical wrecks and ignorant men and women, ignorant of the first laws of life; and these wrecks are the fathers and mothers of the future. The question of our nation's weakness is answered, and it is left with you to follow the right course or continue in ignorance. The greatest objection to introducing Phrenology into the public schools is that all vacancies of time are filled to overflowing.

Ah! why not say we haven't time or room to live in? The cry of our nation is, "Be practical." Take out of the school and college the impractical

ble and put in its place the way to knowledge, which is Phrenology, and then we will live, not exist.

Nature will have revenge, and as soon as we obey her laws and God's laws we will be free. Phrenology has

been endorsed by thousands of intelligent men and women. The field is broad and there is room for all. Why then not come with us and enjoy the good fruit?

SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

NEWS AND NOTES.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

HOW FOODS ARE AFFECTED BY COLD STORAGE.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, has published a statement of the deteriorating effects of cold storage, which he laid before the House Committee whose hearing on the Agricultural Bill has just been made public. The cold storage houses of Washington have been the base of Prof. Wiley's experiments.

He has discovered that milk, cream and eggs begin to deteriorate immediately after being put into cold storage. Fruit is improved and sometimes continues to improve for three months. Meat improves for about six or eight weeks, but after three months you can see that it has reached the maximum and then begins to go down no matter how hard it is frozen. After three months meats do not taste or smell as well and the jury can always pick that which has been kept over three months.

As a test Prof. Wiley had cooked a fresh quail and one about a year old. They were cooked in the same way, but the jury could pick out the fresh one every time, even when blindfolded. Dr. Wiley has been asked many questions about oysters, and he says that the oysters opened and shipped in buckets should be prevented from entering into the State Commerce, as they are dead. An oyster is dead an hour after it has been

opened and is not good for food. They should not be frozen, as that ruins them, and as soon as they thaw they are dangerous. He claims that oysters should be put in cans or shipped in the shells.

Gelatine that is sold for food is made from the scrapings of hides. These hides, that smell to Heaven, are treated and trimmed, and these trimmings are used for gelatine. The Marine Hospital, in making an examination, found tetanus germs in gelatine. Dr. Wiley says that the gelatine factories are the dirtiest places in the world. He also says that gelatine is made in glue factories and that stuff not fit for glue is made into gelatine. In reply to a question as to the use of gelatine, Dr. Wiley says that gelatine is used in ice cream and candy and for making capsules in which you take your medicine. There is no objection to gelatine if it is properly made and there is plenty of good raw material out of which to make it.

THE GREAT VALUE OF PASTUERIZED MILK.

Dr. Roland S. Freeman, an expert in the microscopic examination of milk, gave a lecture before the Academy of Medicine in New York, one night last week, in which he gave the results of his experiments with the different kinds of milk. He has experimented carefully and especially with the good and bad results derived from the use of the milk that is

offered for sale in New York.

There are four different kinds of milk offered for sale here, as follows: sterilized, bottled raw, condensed and pasteurized milk. He finds the good results from pasteurized milk to be about 4 5-9 more than the bad results. The good results from condensed milk were $1\frac{1}{2}$ more than the bad results. In the bottled raw milk the good results are 1 22-39 greater than the bad results, while in sterilized milk the good results are 1 6-22, as compared with the bad results. This shows a great preponderance of value in favor of pasteurized milk over any other now on the market. The bottled raw milk is undoubtedly purer and better than the canned milk sold through the streets.

Dr. Freeman pointed out in his lecture the great advantage of having a pure milk supply to depend upon, especially in treating such diseases as typhoid and scarlet fever, diphtheria and other infectious diseases. The terrible scourge of these diseases that has recently prevailed in Chicago has been traced to the milk supply and this milk came from the dairies in Wisconsin. It seems from the health reports of Chicago that during the last three months there have been 5,852 cases of scarlet fever and 2,656 of diphtheria. These with other infectious diseases make a total of 11,000 cases. On the second day of this month there were 208 new cases of scarlet fever reported. These facts cannot well be ignored and when our citizens are fully aroused to their danger they will see to it that only milk fit for use is put on the market.

Under the pure food law chemical and microscopic examinations are being conducted which will show the people the sources from which nearly all their diseases come, that is, by taking as food substances never intended by the Creator as food. Such a knowledge will eventually lead to

the True Science of Living, which question we propose later to discuss both from the standpoint of natural law and revelation.

WHAT WHISKEY DOES.

Not all that it does can be stated in figures. Its worst effects are not possible of tabulation, and cannot be adequately described—they are so horrible. But some of its doings are these:

Slays more than war, pestilence and famine combined. Kills 100,000 every year. Makes 800,000 paupers every year. Makes 315,000 criminals every year. Makes 30,000 idiots every year. For every dollar the government receives as license from liquor interests, it costs the government at least \$16.50 to care for paupers, criminals and idiots, and to bury the drunkards. It pays less for wages and less to the farmer than any other business. A dollar spent for beer yields less to the producer than any other business. A dollar spent for beer only gives 5 per cent. to the laborer, and 12 per cent. to the farmer, while a dollar spent for bread gives 33 per cent. to the laborer and 35 per cent. to the farmer.—National Advocate.

READ THIS RECORD.

In the report of the prison authorities of Westerfield, Conn., I find the following: "The comparative youthfulness of persons who commit the bulk of serious offenses is a fundamental fact in connection with the problem of crime. The period between 16 and 30 is the criminal age. It is likewise the age of character building."

There are 419 males and 54 females in the prison at the time of the report.

By their own testimony 340 were users of liquor and 427 of tobacco; 380 of them could read and 375 could write, showing about 20 per cent. of them illiterate to that extent; 323 were born in this country, while 150 came from foreign lands.

THE LIQUOR BILL FOR 1905.

The American Grocer compiles and analyzes the statistics of liquor consumption annually, and has just issued its statement for 1905, based upon the Government Excise statistics. The figures for 1905, just issued, show a continuation of the same steady annual increase in this item of national expenditure as has been observed in the years previous. We spent for beverages \$1,548,708,307, as against \$1,498,622,715 in 1904, \$1,541,633,379 in 1903, \$1,369,098,276 in 1902, and \$1,273,212,386 in 1901. The alcoholic drink bill which enters into this computation, as given by the American Grocer, is \$1,325,439,074. Of this sum, \$771,675,969 is given as the beer bill, \$96,005,230 is the wine bill, while whiskey is charged up to the amount of \$457,757,875. The total drink bill to-day, as the compiler states, is "one-fourth of the total estimated production of the cotton, wheat, corn, hay, and tobacco crops, and every other product of farms, orchards, cattle ranches, dairies, and every other agricultural industry. It amounts to one-eighth of the Nation's total expenditure for food."

The consumption of wine and whiskey has not been a steady increase, but more or less erratic. But the increase of beer-drinking has been as steady and seemingly inevitable as that of population. From 1863 to the current year there have been only six years in which setbacks of even a fraction of a gallon occurred.

In his meetings at St. Paul, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman sobered the hearts of men by exhibiting at his great men's meeting a dollar bill that he received at Topeka. It was sent to him with this note attached: "I had \$50,000, a wife and child. This is my last dollar. My wife and child have left me—have left me on account of whiskey. Take my advice, young man, and lead a sober, Christian life."

TREATING INFLAMMATORY DISEASES

We copy the following from a medical circular which has a grain of good sense in it for those who are troubled with any of the diseases referred to.

In nearly all inflammatory diseases the morbid processes seem to be localized, but they are not. The local disease is possibly the product of a toxemia which is general, and frequently implicates one or several important organs of the body. If these organs which happen to be implicated are not properly safeguarded by our therapeutic efforts, their co-operation in the elimination or neutralization of toxins and restoration of organs primarily involved will be lacking.

Treatment must not be based on our conception of a single morbid process in a single organ of the body. It will not answer to rely upon an opiate or a nauseating and depressing expectorant to cure bronchitis; nor will a remedy which relieves the urgent symptoms of pneumonia cure this disease. Ninety per cent. of the fatal cases of pneumonia result from toxemia and mechanical embarrassment of the circulation. There is, first, a congestion of blood stasis in a portion of the lungs. If the cause is not promptly removed the blood, which should pass freely from the right ventricle to the lungs and thence back to the left side of the heart, is gradually forced back on the right side, with resulting dilatation, hypertrophy, valvular disease and general derangement of the circulation. The proper way out of this trouble is to relieve the congestion in the lung by lowering blood-pressure without impairing the integrity of the heart, and by diverting the blood to other parts of the body. The same principles of treatment are also adapted to the congestion and inflammatory stages of the bronchial and other mucous membranes.

BIOPHILISM.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

SELF AND PHRENOLOGY.

It may be said that one cannot know that he knows anything. That is true of things to be mathematically demonstrated or logically proven. And that is not all. How often our senses deceive us! The kerosene which I need for my student-lamp is not always in the rectory. I sometimes carry the can for it to the grocery store myself. Some days ago I stepped into that store for something else. When I had gotten that something, the clerk said: "And the oil?" I looked at him in surprise. He added: "I thought you were carrying a can!" What I was carrying was a dark, highly-polished walking-stick. What had happened was that the glimmer of the stick had suggested something very different from the stick.

May not a similar mistake be made by a lower animal? The question

brings to my mind an event which has haunted me through the years. A blacksmith was at his forge. Loafers were about. A troop of geese waddled into the shop. The smith had on the anvil a thin rod of iron, red hot, from the end of which he was about to fashion a horse-shoe nail. Instead, he quickly cut from it several bits, each about the size of a grain of corn. These were ravenously gobbled by the geese. As they, screamingly, half ran, half flew away, the now dark pieces of metal falling from their breasts, having burned through craw, flesh and skin, the perpetrator of the "joke" and the spectators laughed immoderately.

"Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord."

As it is impossible for us to assist the Lord in this particular, let us remember that we are now to attend to another point. Each of these geese made just such a mistake in identification as was made by the clerk. And in each of these mistakes there are certain things involved. In mistaking the walking-stick for an oil can there was evidence that the clerk had the power of perception, that he had the idea of an oil can, that an oil can is a fact. Are not the same things true if we substitute one of the geese for the clerk, one of the bits of red hot iron for a walking-stick and the grain or corn for the oil can? If one thing be taken for another must not the other exist? And is not this true, no matter whether the mistaker wear clothing, fur, hair, or feathers?

The first of these questions awakens another: In the sense of perceiving it, how does one come to know anything? Roughly speaking, through its coming



REV. CHARLES J. ADAMS, D. D.

to him, through his going to it, or through their meeting. This opens the questions of presentation, sensation, impression, as well as that of perception. They must be left for future consideration. What I would have considered now is that to the individual, to any individual—say the clerk or the goose—self, its own self, is as much of a thing, or a fact, as the oil can, or the grain of corn, or anything else of which it has an idea in mind, or of which it becomes aware through any one of its senses. As, when I give attention, I am aware of the typewriter on which I am knocking these words off, so, when I give attention, I am aware of myself as the one who is striking the keys in succession. I know that I know that I know the key which is to be struck in its turn.

This involves a striking characteristic of the thing which is called self. In knowing that I know that I know, I know myself. This cannot be said of anything else which I know. There is no need of enlarging on this so far as the organized thing is concerned, such as the oil can, or the typewriter. There is no need of mentioning it, so far as the purely material thing is concerned, such as the anvil or the rod of iron. And that the organic thing, such as the tree or the grain of corn, knows itself no one will claim more than speculatively. But it is different when we come into the region of the clearly sentient. I infer that as I know myself every other human being knows himself. And upon what ground shall I refuse to enlarge this inference to include other beings which know, feel, and act, from the same motives and to the same ends with man?

Again, one knows one's self to be different from everything else. One says to you: "I heard you use an illustration twenty-five years ago, which has remained with me." You are pleased, and want to know what it

was. "Pluck any two leaves from the forest, any two blades of grass from the prairie, and you will find that they are not alike in every particular." In the case of any conscious individual there are three essential things in the universe. They are self, unity, difference. So the individuality of self is something deeper than the individuality of any other thing of which it may be conscious. It is a distinct centre of the universe. Everything is related to it, starts from it, or tends towards it. And this cannot be truer of me than it is of any other human being. And it cannot be any truer of any human being than it is of the goose.

Again, one's self powerfully attracts one's self. Each self loves self. It is remarkable how all other loves hinge on this love. Take social love. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." I do not forget: "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." But it is the "new creature," not the natural one who is capable of that—as a rule. For there came to me many splendid instances of the sacrifice of self upon the part of very natural beings. Take the case of the three survivors in the open boat in the midst of the seas, their ship gone down. There were two sailors and the ship dog. It was agreed—the dog seeming to understand—that they should die together. But the natural man is too apt to sacrifice anyone else to himself, at least in extremity, frequently those of his own blood. And it should not awaken surprise if the same be found to be true of the lower animal. A man tells me of the loss of his dog through his having been pitched upon, killed and eaten by two tramp dogs. Those dogs were famishing. Can the same excuse be given for the treatment of the Moravian Indians in our history, or that of the Negroes to-day by King Leopold in the Congo Free States? Had I the

space, I would distinguish between self-love and selfishness, show how through self-love there come many blessings to self and to others, and point out through self-love the mind is awakened and spurred in both man and in the lower animal. But I must pass these things for the present, and note another characteristic of self.

That is its persistency. With regard to me all other things are moving. But self always remains stationary, in relation to me and my personality. It was born with my mind. It has been with me in all my wanderings and all my restings. I am a guest of honor at the Waldorf-Astoria at a banquet given by the Kansas Society. I meet men whom I have not seen for nearly a quarter of a century. I do not recognize one of them. He calls to mind an experience which was mutual to him and me. I remember him. I know another through a peculiarity of his speech. Another through a peculiarity of his smile. Another through a peculiarity of his manner. Through each of these peculiarities I was known to someone. One said that who I was came to him through a reference which I made to a banquet which he and I attended together at Wichita, twenty years before. We were changed as to our personalities, but we were the same as our individualities, which express themselves through our personalities. This individuality, this self, I cannot entirely escape. What I say, what I write, what I do, has some reference to it, though I may know that what I produce is of worth in proportion to my self-forgetfulness in its production. Though I may know that my health and my happiness may depend on my forgetfulness of self, self is ever in my mind. He has only forgotten self who is a "new creature." And has he done so fully? Even the Galilean prayed: "If it be possible let this cup pass from me." The same persistency

of self appears in the lower animal. The young man has been away for years. He approaches the old home, through the old orchard, by the old path. Under a certain tree he stops, and gives an old cry. The old cat comes, as it did on old evenings, and leaps to his shoulder in the old way. The lower animal's thought is persistently of self. But how much more than is that of man?

Self, again, is aware of itself as being within the body. Take the clothing from the man: the man remains. Take the feathers from the goose: the goose remains. Take the legs and arms from the man: the man remains. Take the legs and the wings from the goose: the goose remains. Skin the man: if he can endure the torture, the man remains. The same is true of the goose. If I infer that the other man realizes himself as being within the body, must I not make the same inference with regard to the lower animal?

Once more: Self knows itself to be active. It is ever attempting to avoid or to escape the things which give it pain, and to attain and appropriate the things which give it pleasure. This is no more true on the physical than it is upon the moral, the intellectual, and the spiritual planes. The man in Iowa sold his pet terrier to a man from Texas. The terrier was gotten to Texas. The next morning he was missed. In a remarkably short time after this he was back to the master in Iowa, who did not deserve so much love, and activity of self upon the part of the lover.

Thus I have run over the characteristics of self, as self has been discovered by psychology to know self—a self which is within the lower animal as it is within the human being—a self which manifests itself, in each case, through the faculties which have, to the objectizing of the facts of psychology, been localized by the noble science of phrenology. More of that later.

The Indian Colony in New York City.

Report of lecture given by Allen S. Williams before the American Institute of Phrenology, December 4th, 1906.

The last place in the United States apt to be considered likely as a place for a colony of American Indians is New York city; it is the metropolis of the nation; it is on the Atlantic coast, far from and unlike the wilderness, the prairies or the mountains, and is one of the earliest sites to be settled by the first immigrants from Holland and England. But there is an Indian colony to-day on Manhattan Island; a distinct and recognized institution to the comparatively few who know of it; it has existed with always a few members for fifty years and it is



Willie Sitting Bull, his wife and two children
not improbable that, continuously,

from the time when the Red Man owned the Island there has always been a lone Indian or a few lurking here, sad representatives of their ancestors who were in 1626 persuaded by Peter Minuit, the Dutch Governor of the colonists, then numbering two hundred, into selling to the Dutch the entire Island of Manhattan for 60 guilders—about \$24.

The white men beguiled them into parting with their title to the land, crowded them out and a few of the exiles have crept back and hidden among us.

The territory in which our Indian colonists of to-day have chiefly confined themselves is bounded by Broadway, Canal street, the North River and Fourteenth street. Several streets to which characteristics of old Greenwich Village tenaciously cling, have always been particularly favored by them; these include West Broadway, Hudson street, Houston, Charles and Watt streets. The Indians themselves refer to their colony and this section of New York as "the Indian Village."

The number of Indians, men, women and children, probably averages about fifty, with a few of them scattered in Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond Boroughs. For two or three generations branches of the Deer family have inhabited The Bronx, or the region now thus named and incorporated into the city. The U. S. Census of 1900 gives New York city's Indian residents as thirty; the census enumerators, however, might have taken their figures in the Spring after some of the Indians had begun their summer migrations and from which they, some of them, do not return until just before Christmas. Just now the

present Indian population of Manhattan is augmented by nearly one hundred Sioux Indians, who are actors in "Pioneer Days," a melodramatic spectacle which precedes the regular production of "Neptune's Daughter" at the New York Hippodrome. In the early Spring there will be a still larger contingent of Western Indians here, who will form a picturesque part of Col. William F. Cody's Buffalo Bill's Wild West, which will begin its season at the Madison Square Garden. These Western Indians are not of the colony, but if there should be any of them, as stragglers, left behind, they would inevitably find and fraternize with these modern successors of the old Manhattans.

The nations and tribes always or which have been occasionally represented in our colony are chiefly the Iroquois or Six Nations from both Canada and New York State; Indians of

ment of Hopi Indians from Arizona, now in Europe and including in their exhibitions a representation of the famous and wierd snake dance of the Hopi villages.

The history of the Six Nations is incorporated in the colonial history of New York State and America, but only the few especially interested are well informed upon this interesting phase of American aboriginal life. As it is descendants of the Iroquois who maintain the nucleus of Manhattan Indian village of to-day a resume of their history seems warranted.

About the middle of the sixteenth century and when the Mohawk Indians lived north of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, they did



BIG CHIEF.

Maine and Nova Scotia of Algonquin stock such as the Mic Macs and Abenakis; representatives of the Dakotas or Sioux Nation, subdivided into twenty-one principal sub-tribes, Navajoes, Apaches and Pueblo Indians of the Southwest and recently a detach-



Red Eagle, his wife and baby.

not agree with their powerful and perhaps equally war-like neighbors, the Wyandots or Hurons, so that an intermittent struggle for supremacy resulted, 1560-1570, in the final triumph

of the Hurons and the expulsion of their vanquished foes, the Mohawks, from Canada. The Mohawks settled in that territory, in the far-famed and scenically beautiful Mohawk valley, now so rich in history, tradition and romance.

A little earlier than the year 1600 was organized the famous League of the Iroquois, a league for offence and defense. These Indians called themselves *Ho-de-no-sau-nee*, or "People of the Long House." They consisted of five tribes or nations: Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas; more than a century afterward, about 1714, they added the Tuscaroras, an offshoot of the Onondagas, who had journeyed to the Southwest and had, after a long residence, with wars and varying futures, been finally defeated and thereupon returned to their ancient home. The credit for suggesting the alliance of the five nations is given in Indian legends to *Hi-e-wat-ha*, an Onondaga, adopted by the Mohawks and who became the next to their highest chief. *Hi-e-wat-ha* signifies "One who seeks his lost mind, which he knows where to find." He was said to be the inventor of wampum. Longfellow's idealized *Hiawatha* has immortalized the originator of this aboriginal confederacy.

For nearly two centuries the indomitable Iroquois league ruled the aborigines of Northeastern America; these warriors were the Romans of the Red Men; not only were they the victors, but they did not neglect the spoils, for they levied tribute on the peace-loving *Lenni-Lenape* or *Delawares* and all the Indians of *Algonquin* stock in what is now New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Hudson River Valley, Long Island and in part of New England. In addition they were the balance of power between the French in Canada and the English and *Hollanders* of the colonies of Pennsylvania and the Atlantic coast below the *St. Lawrence River*.

The Iroquois-English treaty was signed September 24, 1664, at Albany; of its results *Cadwallader Colden*, in his *History of the Five Nations*, published in 1755, said "History cannot give an instance of Christian Kings observing a treaty so strictly and for so long a time as these Barbarians have done to this day."

The fateful first shot fired by King George's rebellious American colonists, April 19, 1775, at Lexington sounded the doom of the League of the Iroquois as a dominant force. In 1775 King George IV. ordered his representative, Col. Guy Johnson, the Mohawk's white chief and trusted friend, to induce the Six Nations to take up the hatchet against England's rebellious colonists. Faithful to their treaty the Iroquois obeyed. The Six Nations, with their greatest of warriors, the Mohawks, in the van, led by the educated chief, *Joseph Brant*, fought with the Tories and set New York and Pennsylvania on fire. When Great Britain and the new United States made peace in 1783, the British left their long faithful Indian allies unprovided for in the treaty's terms. From then until to-day they have led a peaceful existence on reservations in Canada and New York State.

Great as it was in crude political science, oratory and war the Iroquois League probably never numbered over fifteen thousand souls. Governor Tryon of New York, in 1774, reckoned the Six Nations as 10,000, with but 2,000 warriors included. The census of 1900 gives New York State's Indians, the Six Nations, as 5,060. In 1850 they numbered 3,934. Thus they are increasing; there are now no wars. But not all are full blooded Indians; there have been many intermarriages with the whites.

Next to the Iroquois the Indians that are oftenest represented in New York city, individuals as part of "the Indian Village," the larger groups

here as participants in big shows, but always welcomed as visitors by our colonists, are the Dakotas, or the great and long puissant Sioux Nation. The Sioux to-day number about 35,000, divided into twenty-one principal bands or sub-tribes. Their history is one of war-of-terror to their aboriginal neighbors and the white pioneer settlers alike. As the Iroquois ruled the East so ruled the Sioux the West. Their range was from Wisconsin to the Rocky Mountains. In 1862 they massacred the white settlers of Minnesota. During 1875, 1876 and 1877, led by the crafty old medicine chief Sitting Bull, they successfully resisted the best Indian fighters, officers and men of the United States army, wiping out General Custer and his fellow-heroes, and finally to escape capture fled into the British Dominion. An interesting figure in the Sioux contingent now in New York is Willie Sitting Bull, who is accompanied by his wife and two children. This Indian is the only son of Sitting Bull.

One of the oldest colonists of our metropolitan Indian colony is Split Moon Da-sha-da-hom-da, a Black Foot Sioux, who nearly half a century ago in some way came East, got lost and found his way to the Caughuawagas near Quebec, where he settled and married an Iroquois; his son, Longfeather, Ah-rou-yok-tah, is one of the best known and best types of his race in the local settlement.

Manhattan Island still, in occasional excavation, gives up relics which testify to the archaeologist the sometime existence of Indian villages here; at Inwood shell heaps and various relics prove the site of an extensive village. There was one on "Shell Point" near a small lake where Canal street is now. Ah-neu-la-deni (Red Eagle), the Monawk, says that the crookedness of the western part of Bleeker street, is because it follows the ancient canoe portage trail over which his forefathers carried their elm bark canoes when on their

periodical trips to collect the wampum tribute from the Rockaways, Shinnecocks and other Algonquin Indians of Long Island. Westchester county is rich in Indian lore, and evidences of former occupation of that beautiful region by the red children of the forest.

Although bricks and mortar, the clang of the motorman's gong and the hubbub (an Indian word, by the way) of herded humanity in the city streets is at variance with Indian nature, the denizens of Manhattan's Indian village exist among these conditions in spite of them, not by adaptation. Always the first hard lesson to be learned by a new red man in town is that landlordism and rent day are as inexorable as was ancient Indian vengeance. So in time they learn throughout all vicissitudes to manage to have ready their rent money. This seems to bear particularly hard on the Indian whose ancestors had no word for rent and who, even in these days, pays no rent on a reservation.

"Making a living" is a hard fact for the red man in civilization and he seldom achieves more than that. Thrift is manifested only by some of the women. The men are usually like Tahament, "Dark Cloud" or "Crushing Power," who if they experience a prosperous Spring and early summer and become unexpectedly enriched with a hundred dollars or more "take to the woods," live in a tepee, paddle a birch bark canoe, hunt deer and trail bears. The Indians are probably happiest when engaged in acting and looking the part of "blanket Indians" in wild west shows, if the pay is good and the "ghost walks" regularly. Otherwise the men go out and peddle the bead work, baskets and beautiful birch bark boxes and miniature canoes made by the squaws, or in summer they go out with Indian medicine shows or go to summer resorts where they live all the season in their picturesque camps; there while the wom-

en make and sell their goods, the men conduct Indian archery, with so many arrows to be shot for a dime, and with little bead work articles for prizes.

The Indians when not in shows or summer camps wear conventional white men's clothing, although usually a broad trimmed soft hat; their long hair they wear done up under their hats. In their humble city domiciles they often have a valuable store of Indian war bonnets, buckskin costumes, Navajo blankets and Indian goods—the latter to sell and sometimes in the Winter the Indians get together, put on their native dress and with songs, dances and ancient

rites resume "the way of an Indian."

It is the ethnologist, the investigator who most appreciates and values the presence in the metropolis of its Indian colony; from these red men, women and children of to-day the thread of heredity stretches back in a straight line to the long ago with its wealth of Indian folk-lore and racial and tribal traits. Something seems to be still due to these rightful dwellers on the soil, but they have so many good characteristics where understood and are at so great a disadvantage that because of this and for altruistic reasons generally we should all be good friends to our red neighbors.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD

BY UNCLE JOE.



No. 663.—HAROLD AND ELSIE SAWDEN, S. AFRICA.

No. 663—Harold and Elsie Sawden, Durban, S. Africa.—These children are certainly fine specimens of childhood. Nature has been at work some hundred years previously to their birth, and consequently there is much to be expected from their mentality.

The little boy is the one who holds the rabbit, and his head, joined to the favorable organization, gives him not a little capacity to develop intellectual skill and culture. His picture represents him to be one fully equipped to take up professional work, and he should be so trained that he will succeed in understanding the laws that apply to human life. He apparently has inherited a good constitution, and with it the inclination to use it in ways that are favorable to study.

He has not only a good proportion of brain in the upper story, but he is also well equipped in those parts that give energy, force and executive industry. Some persons have talent, but not industry. Thus they waste their inheritance, and do not show the blessings that have come into their lives.

He has a lovable character, and will make many friends wherever he goes. In fact, he will wield an immense influence for good, though he may be unaware of how he does it. He should be allowed to have a good education, as this will be the best endowment that can possibly be given to him.

He will be witty, full of fun, and capable of seeing how he can draw out the humor of others. He will be full of life and vivacity, and be ready for any emergency that may come into his life.

He will make an excellent judge of the Supreme Court. In fact, will know how to give justice to all who make appeals to him, and that is saying a great deal. But whether he is a Judge or not, he will in private life show a love of equity, and this will

sustain him in many times of doubt or conflict.

It will be observed that he has an excellent memory of facts, names and dates, and will store up in his mind what he wants to make use of on a future occasion. He will not be afraid to undertake large enterprises. Thus were he to live in a new country, or where the country was partially developed, he would take hold of things with considerable vim, spirit and enterprise.

It will be further noticed that he has a broad head in the temples; hence he should show mechanical skill, ingenuity and executive power. He would make a fine consulting engineer, for he would be able to give other people more ideas than he would be able to work out for himself.

He must not be cramped, but must be allowed to develop on broad lines; then he will be of universal use, as he is not a lad who will influence a small section of the country only. He will belong to the world, and will do much good wherever he is.

Elsie Sawden—This child has a differently constructed head from her brother, and it must be quite interesting to watch the unfolding of the two characters. The little boy has much confidence in working out things as he sees them; the little girl will be troubled with a great deal of imagination, fear, and often terror concerning the probable result of things. She will be in her element, however, when planning out plots of stories, and writing for the press.

She has rather a square, philosophic mind, but up to her tenth year will probably be lacking in practical common sense. She will stumble over things, and will need quite a little encouragement concerning whatever she undertakes to do. The tears will come rather easily when she is disappointed, or whenever she has fallen short of her anticipations.

She needs rather special training. That is, she must be encouraged to do the thing she fears. If she shows any fright for a mouse in the cupboard, she must be encouraged to set a trap to catch him; or she must take a stick and frighten him away, always being allowed to take the aggressive part, and encouraged to do things for herself rather than have them done for her.

She will be a good scholar in mathematics, mental philosophy, and the principles of astronomy, and should be able to translate German and Latin.

But she is not orderly in her natural disposition, and system and method will have to be acquired characteristics. She should be encouraged to have a place for everything.

Everything that can develop her Perceptive mind should be done for her. In fact, she should be encouraged to see for herself the actual facts of things. But she will be inclined to ask questions and get others to use their eyes for her.

These two children are an interesting couple, and we trust to have reports from them from time to time.

THE LATE BISHOP McCABE.



BISHOP McCABE

at various periods of his life.

We regret to record the passing away of a great and good man, Charles Cardwell McCabe. If half the men in the world did half as much as he succeeded in doing, crime would be reduced to a minimum, and the standard of morality would be raised one hundred per cent.

In his pictures as a youth, one can see the child is the father of the man, and from time to time he showed that great financial ability, combined with his executive talent, which won for him so many friends throughout the country.

We refer our readers to the Phrenological Journal for June, 1905, when we then presented a personal interview with this remarkable man. He was born for humanity, and belonged to the community. Truly he was a power for good in many departments of his work.

He raised a hundred and fifty thousand dollars or more for churches from his lecture on Libby Prison. It was he who started, and succeeded in raising, the million dollar fund for missions.

ber your birthday or wedding day, even if they have been accustomed to do so. Forget the money you have lost, or the chance that you nearly grasped. There will be others ahead of you; you can reach out for these. Remember that your mind has a great

effect upon your body.

Therefore win back your confidence in yourself. Keep your breastplate bright with anticipations of the future, and you will have no false regrets. Resolve, Work and Conquer.

The American Institute of Phrenology.

The American Institute of Phrenology held its February meeting on Tuesday evening, the 5th, and although it was the day of the heaviest snow storm of the year, the Hall was well filled with an enthusiastic audience, who listened to Mr. Lincoln Bush, Chief Engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, give his address on "Our Heritage."

In introducing the lecturer, the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, who was chairman of the meeting, spoke of his practical work in connection with the D., L. & W. line, and not alone in connection with that railroad, but also others of similar importance. Thus the engineers throughout the country, and other lands, had been drawn toward the unique work planned and laid out by the lecturer of the evening.

Mr. Hyde, continuing, said that a sketch of Mr. Bush and his work would be found in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for February, with illustrations explaining some of it, and he would like each person present to secure a copy to read for himself what this gentleman had accomplished.

Before calling upon Mr. Bush, however, he would ask Miss Fowler to make some practical examinations demonstrating the art of Phrenology. Two gentlemen were selected from

the audience, one being Mr. Bush, the other Mr. Glaister, from England.

Miss Fowler prefaced her remarks by explaining what characteristics an engineer should possess, and then pointed out on the head of Mr. Bush what characteristics were predominant in his case. First, the unique organization; second, the fine quality and well balanced temperamental condition; third, the harmony that existed between body and brain; fourth, his constructive power to put forth ingenious ideas; fifth, his power to overcome impediments through the combined action of his Firmness, Conscientiousness and Combateness; sixth, his inspiration to take hold of new work through the influence of his large Spirituality, Human Nature and Comparison; seventh, his appreciation for the vast, grand and beautiful in nature and art, literature and science, owing to the development of his large Ideality and Causality. Thus he should be able to carry out constructive work of a gigantic character, and become a first class consulting engineer.

The second gentleman examined possessed a high but narrow head. He was tall in stature, but healthy, and sufficiently robust to enable him to enjoy and do a vigorous amount of work, and as an Englishman he

showed many of the sturdy qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race. Though John Bull as a rule, she said, was recognized as possessing a large organ of Alimentiveness, and a large aldermanic stomach, which indicated an enjoyment of English roast beef, this gentleman, on the contrary, had a small development of Alimentiveness, and would probably care very little for meat. He possessed a good perceptive intellect, which for business purposes was most essential; but he was not a man to extract every cent from a customer when driving a bargain, but would often allow the surplus to go into the hands of the one whom he thought needed it more than himself. His large Benevolence and small Acquisitiveness would never make him a millionaire, but he would prove the assertion that business could be conducted on honest and straightforward lines. He had the firmness of a Grant, Sherman, Lincoln and Washington combined, and never let anything that he undertook fail for want of perseverance and energy.

Being a gentleman whom Mr. Fowler had examined in the old country, Miss Fowler asked him if he would like to make a few remarks, which he accordingly did. He said it was fitting that one who resided in Darlington, where the first steam railway emanated, should meet with the engineer who was about to address them. Mr. Glaister said that he had been greatly influenced by the Fowler family, having been examined by L. N. Fowler in London and Miss Fowler here in New York and had attended many lectures of the former and profited by them; and Mr. O. S. Fowler, whom he had never seen, had probably influenced him more than any other person in the world (through his work on "Education"). He said that, in regard to the question of appetite which Miss Fowler had mentioned, O. S. Fowler had made him into a vegetarian, and that

for thirty years he had carried out that idea. He said, further, that in his business as a merchant, doing his own traveling, both in buying and selling, he had found a knowledge of Phrenology to be of great benefit. He said he was glad but surprised to know that he was built on the lines of Lincoln and Grant, but feared he must take a back seat when compared with them, but on one occasion he had put one of our great Americans into a back seat, and that it was easy to do that when you knew how. When he was a doorkeeper in the Queens Church in Newcastle, Joseph Swan, the electric light man, brought William Lloyd Garrison to the church, and as they came very late he put them in a back seat near the door. In conclusion he hoped that the American and English nations would long continue their friendship.

In calling upon Mr. Lincoln Bush, Mr. Hyde said that he would like to point out that it seemed a little incongruous that a civil engineer should possess the title of "Doctor," as we had been so much accustomed to think that a doctor's degree belonged solely to ministers and lawyers. But owing to the excellent work that Mr. Bush had accomplished in civil engineering, his alma mater in the University of Illinois had granted him a Doctor's Degree.

The topic of the speaker's address was "Our Heritage." This address, which we hope to print in full in our next Journal, was a beautiful realistic picture, or prose poem, on America's great heritage, and before the speaker closed his remarks he picturesquely pointed out the privileges that existed on this great continent.

At the close, the chairman made an eloquent resume of the address, and expressed what he was sure was the sentiment of all present, that they had been given that evening more than they had expected, for instead of dry statistics concerning the work of en-

gineering, they had been dazzled with the poetry of a finely conceived picture of the American continent and what it had yielded, and also what it was yet capable of producing. He said the fact that an engineer could give them a poetic address reminded him of some controversies that had been raging during the past few years concerning the plays of Shakespeare. Some puppets of literature had ventured to suggest that Shakespeare was not, after all, the writer of his supposed plays, but that Bacon must have been the inspired genius. Tonight, he said, they had had an illustration of the fact that a man can be a practical engineer, and yet a poet; a man to deal in facts, and yet an ideal speaker.

A rising vote of thanks was given to the lecturer of the evening, and at the close a reception was accorded to Mr. and Mrs. Bush.

NOTICES FOR MARCH.

The Secretary, Mr. M. H. Piercy, then announced that the next lecture of the session would be held on Tuesday evening, March 5th, at eight o'clock, when Mr. B. Klein (E. Favary) would lecture on "Phrenology as Applied to the Mechanism of the Automobile."

"Mr. Klein," he said, "is a gentleman who has had exceptional experience in teaching the mechanism of the various kinds of automobiles, and as this is one of the newest electric machines coming into daily use, he will be able to point out what phrenological organs are used in making, as well as in driving this intricate invention. He is a man of exceptional ability in the electrical world, and will gratify his audience in an entertaining way."

Mr. Piercy further announced that daily Phrenological examinations were being conducted at the Institute

by Miss Fowler, and invited all to take a specimen copy of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, as well as circulars explaining Miss Fowler's Wednesday Morning Talks, at eleven o'clock. A new series would commence the following morning on "Ethno-Phrenology," when the characteristics of the Irish, or Celt, would be explained. He advised all who wished to make a practical study of Phrenology, especially for every day and business purposes, to join the morning class which would be held on Wednesdays at ten-thirty A. M.

THE APRIL LECTURE.

On Tuesday evening, April 2d, at 8 P. M., Dr. Henry S. Drayton will lecture on "Some Observations on the Alaskans During a Recent Tour." As Dr. Drayton is well known to the members of the American Institute, we have only to mention the fact that he will speak, to secure for him a hearty welcome and a large audience.

FIELD NOTES.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Mr. D. T. Elliott, instructor and phrenologist, of the Fowler Institute, London, gives special attention to the instruction of students in Phrenology, by class work as well as through the mail. The graduates of the Institute meet once a month, and have debates on various topics of phrenological interest. Mr. Elliott lectures in and around London before Literary Societies. Literature on Phrenology and Health subjects can be obtained from L. N. Fowler & Co., 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Meetings under the auspices of the above named Society are held monthly, when papers are read by the members. Mr. James Webb is the President, and is a pioneer of Phrenology.

Mrs. V. F. Cooper is engaged in Phrenological work at Vernon, Canada.

Mr. D. F. McDonald is at present at Seattle, Washington.

Dr. B. F. Pratt and daughter have been visiting Bidwell and lecturing extensively in Southern Ohio.

Mr. A. W. Richardson has been traveling in Western Ohio.

Mr. J. T. Miller is located in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. Ring has been doing some Phrenological work in Nashua, Ohio.

Mr. M. Tope is residing at Bow-erston, Ohio, from which place he publishes his monthly magazine.

Mr. E. J. O'Brien and wife have been giving Phrenological entertainments at Milverton, Ont., Canada.

Mr. H. J. Brown is located at Baltimore, Md.

Prof. Allen Haddock has returned to San Francisco and is gradually recovering from his shock of last April.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is located in Chicago, Ill., and is doing good work there.

In far away Stockholm the people are showing their appreciation of Phrenology by attending Mr. Lungquist's lectures on this subject. One of the evening papers prints the following notice. The translation reads as follows:

FRENOLOGI.

It was quite a large and most assuredly quite an anxious audience that had gathered recently in the Good Templars' lecture hall to hear the only practising phrenologist, the Swedish-American professor, W. E. Youngquist. Leaving aside a certain amount of American smartness, Mr. Youngquist makes a very good impression. He seems to be completely permeated with enthusiasm for his science, and what he held to be facts in his lecture last evening was as a whole actually right. That Phrenology in certain cases can be of a

great benefit in estimating and determining a person's character and talents is already for some time past admitted if a person in this case the same as in many other such instances may go to extremes, then it becomes the person's own individual affair.

After the lecture a number of examinations were made of such heads, whose owners were bold enough to lay bare their small or large, actual or imaginary faults or virtues before a curious and anxious throng of people. And we may add that on the whole the professor had a very enjoyable and fortunate evening because what he said about those examined was admitted to be right by themselves. To-night Professor Youngquist holds another lecture in the same hall about Physiognomy and the importance of the face as a medium by which the characters of a person can be estimated.—"Bollna's Tidimig."

It means "Bollna's City Newspaper."

18TH STREET M. E. CHURCH

Miss Fowler made a number of examinations at a recent meeting held at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The meeting took the form of a dinner organized by the Women's Auxiliary, in aid of the debt on the Church. During the evening Miss Fowler made some remarks on Phrenology, and said she was re-

She then asked the privilege of examining the Pastor's head, the Rev. H. G. Downs, and in her remarks said he appeared to be a very well-balanced, executive and practical man, though possessed of a three-story head which was thatched on the top with a strong infusion of spiritual, moral, ethical, optimistic and conscientious qualities.

Miss Fowler here left the platform to continue her work in the anteroom; as she did so the Pastor called her back as a little girl approached the platform from the other side of the

hall with a large and beautiful bouquet of flowers. Mr. Downs explained that the ladies desired to show their appreciation of her work that evening and wished her to accept this tribute of their regard, and Miss Fowler took the flowers, and thanked the ladies through their Pastor, and as she belonged to the Sunshine Society, which asks each member to pass sunshine when they could, she would like to in her turn pass on the bouquet to himself and Mrs. Downs, especially, as she had just told them to give him plentifully of flowers she would set the example.

The Indian colony of New York city is described elsewhere in this issue of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL by Allen Samuel Williams, whose ethnological and biological lectures are justly popular. Mr. Williams has been a welcome visitor to the platform of the American Institute of Phrenology and all of his audiences have signaled their appreciation. Mr. Williams' lecture on Dec. 4, 1906, before members of the Institute and its friends on the Snake Dance of the Hopi Indians and New York city's Indian colony, illustrated with stereopticon pictures, and reinforced by the appearance of Red Eagle, a Mohawk Indian, his wife, White Fawn (Mic-Mac Abeniqui) and their vivacious daughter, Good Name, two years old, was one of the most interesting events in the long course of entertaining and educative lectures in the history of the Institute.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Persons who are anxious to find suitable housekeepers, domestic help, bookkeepers, typewriters, stenographers, secretaries, shipping clerks, waitresses, insurance or business agents, dressmakers, etc., should communicate with the Fowler & Wells Company, Phrenologists and Publishers, who may be able to help them

out of their difficulties. Also people who want to be employed in such positions should write their requisites and send their testimonials, with their experience, if they wish to be put in touch with the right parties.

We have now on our books an excellent housekeeper, manager and business agent, who is seeking a suitable position.

We are anxious to find a motherly woman in the country who will take care of a specially developed child, one who can give all her attention to the child, and teach her outside of books. She is a child who cannot get on at school, and needs special training by a tactful, firm, kind-hearted and lovable nature. Anyone knowing a person of this character would confer a favor by communicating with the secretary of Fowler & Wells Company.

A gentleman is anxious to obtain a position in a wholesale or export business, good references, and what is better still, sterling qualities.

A lady wishes a position as proof reader.

Another lady is engaged in making aprons and would like to take orders.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

The February competition for the best reply on the following query, "Do Short or Tall Men Make the Best Husbands?" has been awarded to E. T. George, of Worcester, Mass. The writer thinks that tall men will command more admiration, worship and respect where true love is sought and obtained, and as a rule will be looked up to and upon generally by women as a better spouse, companion, protector and supporter, than a gentleman of short appearance. The former, if well dressed, will appear more gentlemanly, refined, stylish, courteous, stately, affable and pleasing in manners, and capable of exerting more influence in

society, and generally long lived.

Another correspondent, G. M. Hewitt, of Chicago, Ill., thinks that it does not matter whether a person is tall or short, provided the mental faculties are suitably developed. If a man has the social faculties large, consisting of Amativeness, Conjugalitv, Parental tinity and Benevolence, he is capable Love, Friendship, Inhabitiveness, Con- of making a loving husband and father, whether he is short or tall.

The March competition is for the best short story for children.

The prize for April will be for the best suggestions for increasing the circulation of the Journal.

In May a prize will be given for the best article on "The Definition and Cultivation of Hope."

The competition for June will be for the best article on "How to Spend a Summer Holiday Economically, Entertainingly and beneficially."

The July competition will be for the best article on "The Organ of Conscientiousness."

All manuscripts must be received on or before the first of each month, and should be written on one side of the paper only, and in ink. The prize winners will be given a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, or one of the books mentioned on page 31 (the January issue).

We hope that we may have a good competition every month.

THE LATE MRS. BLODGETT.

New York, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Mary Louise Blodgett, who died at the Gardner, 128 West 43d street, Manhattan, Saturday, had been in the course of her more than seventy-six years a close spectator of, and sometimes had taken part in, some of the most stirring scenes in the development of the West and Middle West.

Those who knew her best and from the soul point of view knew of the

purity of the greatness of her soul, will regret her death. Her rare spiritual gifts were freely given to all and in behalf of the truth as she so knew and expressed it.

She had a brilliant mind stored with rich memories of a life well spent. Always giving out and doing and thinking of others—she helped so many boys and girls to help themselves. She practically educated a number, fitting some for business.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

II. P. Lincoln—The lady will manifest a frank, open disposition, strong sympathies, an affectionate nature and an active temperament. She is lively and buoyant, intuitive in perception, a capital companion and expressive in conversation. She should avoid feelings of excitability, conserve her energies and not attempt to accomplish too much in a short time. She is a busy worker with high aspirations, exact in matters of principle with a keen sense of honor. In managing and planning she will be in her element; active intelligence, decisiveness and perseverance will characterize her in all things.

No. 837. P. M. H., Van Horn, Tex.—This child is in wonderland, and he will live there quite a good deal of his time. He will think much to himself, and persons may imagine that he is stupid; but if anyone will have patience with him, he can evolve a fine character. He will need more time to develop than some children. In fact, he is dreaming with his eyes wide open half the time. This is owing to his large development of Causality, Spirituality and Sublimity. He cannot look at things in the ordinary way. He will be an inventor, writer and preacher. But he must be trained along practical lines as far as possible

PERSONAL.

Mr. Frank V. Waterson, of Birmingham, a student of the Fowler Institute, recently addressed a literary society on the principles of Phrenology and was congratulated upon his success. Mr. Waterson is a painstaking student and is an enthusiast in his work; as time advances he will do good work as a practical phrenologist.

WEDNESDAY MORNING
TALKS.

On January 2nd Miss Fowler spoke on the subject of "Infancy," or the forming of a baby's character.

Mrs. Florence Fairview Wieland, who is intensely interested in children, presided, and recommended the ladies and gentlemen present to add to their knowledge an understanding of Phrenology, as she firmly believed it would be of practical benefit to them.

On January 9th Miss Fowler spoke on "Childhood," and gave many instances in her own experience of children who had been trained from her advice, and she explained the suggestions that she had given to perplexed mothers on the subduing of tempers and the regulation of habits. Miss Helen M. Fallows, daughter of Bishop Fallows, of Chicago, spoke of the benefit that Phrenology was to educators and parents, and Dr. Jessie Bogle made some practical suggestions on the topic of the morning in the regulation of the temper of children.

On January 16th Miss Fowler spoke on the subject of "Youth," and said that when a girl and a boy reached the age of fourteen, they had to be guided in a very careful and tactful manner, for this was the period when boys and girls began to think a good deal about their own importance, and therefore they must be treated on an equality, and asked, rather than told, to do a thing. The discussion at the close was engaged in by Mrs.

Margaret Holmes Bates, Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, Miss Baird, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Malone, Mrs. Stanley and Mrs. Dye. In fact, a great variety of interesting suggestions were brought out in the course of the meeting. We wish space would allow us to report them all. A little colored girl four years old played sweetly on a toy piano, after only two months' instruction. In examining her head, Miss Fowler pointed out the chief traits of her character.

On January 23rd the subject introduced was "Manhood and Womanhood." The Rev. Albert B. King, Dr. Elizabeth Muncie, of Brooklyn, Dr. Mara L. P. Chadwick, of Boston, spoke at some length on their experiences in the development of young men and women who were just entering manhood and womanhood, and the latter lady told of her experience in speaking before the Massachusetts schools on Health and Hygiene. Dr. Muncie, in introducing Miss Fowler, told of her own interesting experience with Phrenology, and suggested that every parent should have a knowledge of Phrenology in the bringing up of young men and women. Miss Fowler examined Mrs. Doscher's little baby, thirteen months old, and practically showed how, even at that young period of its life, the elements of womanhood could be ascertained by a knowledge of Phrenology. Mr. William LaRue, of Los Angeles, California, Mrs. Mary E. Cole, Mrs. H. G. Downs and Miss Foerth were guests of honor on that occasion.

Miss Fowler's Lenten Talks, during March, will be on Phreno-Hygiene, and will include the following topics: March 6th, Raw Diet; 13th, Vegetable Diet; 20th, Meat Diet; 27th, Fruit and Nut Diet. Food Specimens will be on view, and well-known educators will be asked to speak in favor of their special diet.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The *Phrenological Era*, Bowerston, O.—Mr. Tope, the editor of this admirable little monthly, seems to be experiencing the same difficulty that the editor of the *PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* feels, namely, that however many pages one gives to reading matter, there is always more material to publish than space for it. The pages are continually increasing.

The *Character Builder*, Salt Lake City.—Prof. Miller, the editor of the above named monthly, has decided to change it into a weekly, price 5 cents. He has consulted no doubt the prevailing wishes of his patrons in so doing.

The *Delineator*, New York.—Beside the styles and fashion department, we find an interesting part of the magazine devoted to children on "My Boy and Girl." Another to "Little Problems of Married Life." Another to the *Delicacies of the Table*; or, *How to Order in a Restaurant.*

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Christian Work and *The Evangelist*, New York.—Has departments for "All Around the Horizon," the latest news from the *Missionary Field*. The issue for Feb. 2 contains a sketch of the late Henry Martyn Field, D.D., who was editor of the *Evangelist* for forty-five years. He belonged to an illustrious family of brothers. David Dudley stood at the head of the American bar; Stephen was Judge of the United States Supreme Court; Cyrus was the hero of the first trans-Atlantic cable; while Henry won his way into innumerable hearts and homes as the popular editor of the *New York Evangelist*. He perhaps had the largest audience to listen to him week by week than either of the other brothers.

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The American Motherhood, edited by Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, takes the child in charge and deals with its various stages of development. At no period has the child been so enthusiastically studied as at the present. This is at it should be.

ERRATA.—The word "Dayton" on page 7 in the January issue should have read "Drayton." It was an error of the printers, as it read correctly when it left our hands.

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MAGDALENE KINTZEL-THUMM

CONTENTS

PREFACE.

PSYCHOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION.

TECHNICAL INTRODUCTION.

FIRST PART:

- A. Voluntary Thinking.
- B. Conscious willing:
 - I. Undertaking kind.
 - II. Resisting kind.

SECOND PART:

- A. Mental gifts:
- B. Aesthetic gifts:
 - I. For music.
 - II. For painting and plastic arts.
 - III. For poetry.
 - IV. For dramatic arts.
- C. Gifts of humor and wit:
 - I. Humor.
 - II. Wit.
- D. Ethical gifts:
 - I. a. Kindness.
 - b. Wickedness.
 - II. a. Cheerfulness.
 - b. Gloominess.
 - III. a. Truthfulness.
 - b. Untruthfulness.
 - IV. Distrustfulness.
 - V. a. Courage.
 - b. Lack of courage.
 - VI. a. Self-confidence and self esteem.
 - b. Lack of self esteem and self confidence.
 - VII. a. Vanity and conceit.
 - b. Freedom from vanity and conceit.
 - VIII. Selfishness.
 - IX. a. Activity.
 - b. Lack of activity.
 - X. Domineering qualities and sense of ambition.
 - XI. a. Dignity and aristocracy.
 - b. Lack of dignity and aristocracy.
 - XII. Emotionality and lack of emotionality.
 - XIII. a. Liveliness.
 - b. Slowness.
 - XIV. Self control and lack of self control.
 - XV. Physical moderation and immoderation.
 - XVI. Neatness and lack of neatness.
 - XVII. a. Generosity.
 - b. Stinginess.
 - XVIII. Talkativeness.
 - XIX. Inquisitiveness.

THIRD PART:

- A. Mental diseases:
 - I. Abnormal signs in the involuntary part of handwriting.
 - II. Abnormal signs in the voluntary part of handwriting.
- B. Bodily diseases.

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CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1907

	Page
I. The Problem of Marriage in the Light of Phrenology. By J. A. Fowler..	103
II. Biophilism. The Awakening of Self-Consciousness. By Charles Josiah Adams, D.D. Illustrated with portrait of Dr. Adams.....	115
III. Our Heritage. Address given at the American Institute of Phrenology by Mr. Lincoln Bush, Chief Engineer of the D. L. & W. Railroad. Illustrated with portrait of Mr. Bush	118
IV. An Appreciation of the Remarkable Talent of Mr. Joseph Lhevinne. Illustrated with portrait of Mr. Lhevinne, by J. A. Fowler	121
V. Science of Health. News and Notes. By E. P. Miller, M.D. Diphtheria in the White House; Milk as a Cause of Disease; Sterilizing the Cereal; The Bacteria in Cream; The Consumption of Sugar in the United States; An Ideal Diet.....	123
VI. The Psychology of Childhood, By Uncle Joe. No 664. Joseph Long Bear, New York City (Illustrated).....	126
VII. The Rev. George W. Downs, Pastor of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church. Illustrated with portrait	127
VIII. Editorials. Brain Storms. Brains of Men and Women Compared. Paul Julius Mobius. (By J. A. Denkenger, M. D.).....	129
IX. New Subscribers.	132
X. Answers to Correspondents.	133
XI. The American Institute of Phrenology.	133
XII. The British Phrenological Society, Incorporated.	134
XIII. Field Notes	135
XIV. The Woman's Law Class of the New York University.	136
XV. Prize Offers and Awards.	136

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APRIL, 1907

WHOLE No. 819

**THE PROBLEM OF MARRIAGE
IN THE LIGHT OF PHRENOLOGY**

By J. A. FOWLER.

There are many people in the world who think that marriages are made in heaven. Therefore whatever arrangements are made between parties here below they recognize as endorsed by the Supreme Being above. The question of how much of a free agent man is in this matter is what we would like to discuss in the present article, and decide as far as within our power lies what part Phrenology plays in this problem.

That customs have changed very much during the past decade is noteworthy. But from time immemorial no topic has occupied so much thought and attention as that of marriage. Yet it is a topic of so much importance that it is a wonder it is so lightly considered, and one might imagine that all parties contemplating marriage would endeavor to find out more seriously what are the real characteristics of each before they run so much risk. We may safely say that hardly any day in one's existence has fuller anticipations of a bright, joyous, roseate

fulfilment than one's wedding day. Would that the wedding bells could be always ringing in the lives of all wedded people.

It is the law of nature and the design of our Creator that marriage should exist, and the human mind is made up of those qualities that go to prove that the social instincts, if rightly exercised, are a factor for good in the commonwealth of the great human family.

No picture in human life is more beautiful than that of a properly mated pair, harmoniously developed, though differently organized, who have weathered the storms of life together; who have reared their children and sent them out into the world fully equipped in their turn to bear the burdens of life.

In all animal life we see the same law applied as in the human, for horses unequally yoked together are a menace to the burden they have to carry.

So in chemistry, the qualities that have to be combined to produce certain results have to be thoroughly studied and understood before the compound is put together.

In all construction work, the same laws of association and adaptation have to be studied; otherwise there would not be harmony, and failure would be the result.

In this question of marriage, as discussed by Phrenology, it is necessary to make a study of the origin of marriage customs; the problem of marriage as it is viewed to-day; causes for inadequacy of marriage; the remedy that can be applied to the above problem; rules for choosing a husband and a wife; how to preserve each when chosen; temperamental differences and affinities; the establishment of schools for engaged couples where diplomas can be obtained by efficient young men and women for the marriage state; health before marriage; the sanctity of marriage; early and late marriages; the making of successful husbands and wives; trivial causes for divorce; national traits or national combinations; the length of courtship to enable parties to understand each other; the moths of modern marriages; how to get married and to stay married; why men and women are ceasing to marry; the failure of some marriages; the practical side of courtship; which benefits most—marriage or divorce; ideal traits of a wife and husband; why beauty does not always win happiness in marriage.

TEMPERAMENTAL CONDITIONS.

The problem confronts us how Phrenology can help in giving advice in regard to marriage; especially in relation to temperamental conditions, affinities and adaptations. There are three primary and constitutional conditions that go to make up every human being. These conditions are embodied in the quality of temperament which determines the degree of vigor, activity and endurance of the bodily

and mental powers. We recognize them by external signs, such as the build, complexion and texture, as well as the mental development recognizable in each person. If we can see the same in a large herd of stock, in horses and dogs, should we not be able to equally discern them in mankind?

Phrenologists have called them by the following names: the Motive, Vital and Mental. We refer our readers to Jacques' work on "The Temperaments" for a fuller explanation of them, while we apply a knowledge of them to wedlock.

TO ORGANIZE A FAMILY.

In order to organize a family on a sound basis, the parents need a suitable balance of the three above named temperaments, and there should be a certain relation between them that will enable each to fit into the other's life, for instance, certain tastes, ambitions and capabilities.

Some people say that the tastes of husband and wife should agree; that it is not dissimilarity that makes them harmonize.

We believe that there should be certain constitutional endowments in order that sympathy and love may grow out of their association; but we do not agree with those who believe that these endowments should be entirely alike.

Other people believe that there should be a direct opposite, or a difference in the constitutional elements between husband and wife to give room for variety and prevent mental stagnation and sameness.

It is not our idea that great extremes will bring harmony in marriage. What, then, should we seek, if persons are not to be exactly alike, or diametrically opposite from each other?

There is a middle course that we should seek to bring about perfect companionship and constitutional economy of strength, vigor and health.

If a gentleman possesses the Motive or Motive-Mental Temperament, the lady should have a predominance of the Vital, or Vital-Mental. It is perfectly logical to see that within a given radius the temperaments should be alike, inasmuch as both parties should possess the Mental Temperament. But the difference should be apparent in the predominance of the Motive or Vital, the Motive being more suitable to the masculine side of the family, while the Vital is a very fine distribution of quality for the lady to possess; and a combination of these elements will produce compatibility, adaptation, or a proper blending of sentiments, interests and aims in life.

It can be readily seen that the Mental Temperament alone, unaccompanied by the Motive or Vital, if strongly developed in each, would not answer the purpose of producing harmony in a family, and therefore the necessity arises in the fact that the Motive and Mental elements are necessary as a fitting combination to give sturdiness, strength and vigor of body, as well as of mind.

The same logic applies to the Motive Temperament. It would not do for two persons to possess a strong fusion of the Motive, without the additional charm of the Mental or Vital.

So, equally, we would say if two persons possessed the Vital Temperament in predominance, they would lack the salutary influence of the Motive and Mental qualities. Phrenology can suitably point out the difference in temperamental power in two individuals, and predict the likelihood of suitable companionship, as well as the likelihood of a union of those elements that would make successful parenthood.

There should be a sufficient dissimilarity in each to make them harmonize, while there should be certain constitutional endowments in order that sympathy and love may grow out of

their association. There should be a sufficient difference to give room for variety, and to prevent mental stagnation and sameness. Companionship is perfect inasmuch as unity is secured, and unity is not necessarily similarity. But there should be in each a similarity in tastes and quality of organization. Harmony should be the result of marriage; that is, harmony of thought and feeling.

Womanly characteristics should predominate in woman, and masculine traits should predominate in man, that each may find in the other what is necessary for perfect companionship. Two persons whose intellectual and moral motives differ cannot associate with each other in perfect harmony. There should be adaptation, compatibility and a blending of feelings, as well as interests in the purposes of the companionship of each, and a mutual desire to perform those interests for a practical result.

MENTAL FACULTIES.

Phrenology helps us to understand what faculties will blend and harmonize and what will not, and how active one faculty should be in comparison with the development of the same faculty in the other party. For instance, two persons having an equal development of Firmness would be inclined to exercise this faculty in such a way as to create an obstruction and prevent a yielding on the part of the one or the other, as both would desire to follow out their own aims, purposes and opinions; while if one possessed a less degree of this faculty, and more suavity and persuasiveness of manner, that one could influence the dominating will of the other in a tactful, beneficial way.

Two persons having a large development of Cautiousness would be liable to fear, tremble and quake, feel solicitude, and show timidity in undertaking any new enterprise. They might have good ideas, but not

enough force of character to overcome the fear of failure. One, at least, should be able to grapple with difficulties, clear away obstructions, and trample obstacles under foot.

Two persons having an equal development of Causality would be inclined to argue and debate, query and question, theorize and contemplate on a subject so long and interestingly that other considerations would have to be set one side. Even the dinner would be allowed to grow cold before it was eaten if the right conclusions had not been arrived at. Therefore one of the parties should have a perceptive intellect and a practical mind to be able to turn to account the plans, theories and ideas of the one who was not able to get down to bed rock and utilize the ideas in a tangible way.

Two persons with an equal amount of Hope, if the faculty was large, would be inclined to speculate on too large a scale. Success would always be anticipated, but never actually brought about. Speculations would be indulged in, and the best results contemplated without sufficient allowance perhaps being made for failures.

Enough has been said so far to show that even where marriage has taken place between two parties who are very similar, there is a chance for each to moderate his or her characteristics sufficiently to allow of mutual consent and agreement, and avoid incompatibility of temper. The mind is capable of taking on new activities. Were it not for this fact, we should be largely fated by our organization. But as changes do take place, for better or sometimes for worse, there is an opportunity given to each to make the change in the right direction.

WHAT ARE THE TRUE OBJECTS OF MARRIAGE?

(1) The union of well-developed physical and mental organizations.

(2) There should be a desire to have the domestic relations gratified, and the home and social circle are the

legitimate centers for the gratification of the social faculties.

(3) Marriage gives self-government and discipline. It brings out the highest qualities in men and women. One cannot, or ought not to be selfish if married; while one can be self-centered and exceedingly selfish if unmarried and unattached.

(4) Marriage tends to industry and good habits. Industry tends to exercise all the faculties of the mind; at least, the essential ones. A man who is married is called upon to be more scientific. He works with an object because he is anxious to see his family progress and to give his children an education. The mother does her share in arranging the affairs of the home by leading a life of industry and encouraging good habits for herself and family.

(5) As a rule, people live longer when married. The reason for this is that they are settled in life, and that is a satisfactory condition. It is conducive to health. Loneliness is opposed to good digestion. When a man goes home and realizes that his wife has arranged a good meal for him, he digests his food better than when he has to take it alone. A person who seeks company outside of home by visiting friends all the time does not find a means of increasing vitality. It is laying out instead of taking on that important force. Married people live longer because home is made inviting. There is nothing to equal the contentment and beauty of a home, however humble it is. That is what it should be.

The influence of the affections on the mind is another reason why married people live longer, and is a true object for marriage. Home life helps to modify the influence of business strain. Persons in business have many perplexities to meet, and when they go home they find that the social element tends to soften the activity of the intellect. We ought, of course, to

use all parts of the brain every day.

(6) Marriage is an incentive to the cultivation of all our better feelings, as it develops Benevolence, Conscientiousness, Friendship and Philoprogenitiveness, and having a well-developed and a well-poised character, we ought then to live longer; and a healthy development of all our powers, physical and mental, gives a laudible and beneficial object in life. It is said that most of the terrible crimes that are committed are due to loose society, and the more happy homes we have, and well-mated people, the fewer crimes we will have.

QUESTIONABLE OBJECTS FOR MARRIAGE.

(1) Some marry for a home. This applies to both men and women. Home is an institution which is a privilege and right for all to seek. But simply to marry for a home, without the right environments, is certainly a questionable object.

(2) A great many people marry for money that they see will come into the family. We could mention many poor lords, dukes, marquises and titled noblemen who have sought the hands in marriage of American heiresses, who have lifted them out of their financial embarrassments. But in many cases the result has not been the one anticipated. True it is that the line of argument that is sustained in regard to the exchange of endowments, such as a title for wealth, is considered a sufficient reason why the two should join hands; yet in the main it is a questionable policy or object for marriage.

(3) Marriage is often contracted on account of family interests, either for political or business considerations. While many good results have accrued from the studying of these points, yet they are insufficient reasons, unless the parties are well adapted. No one should be expected to marry a family. It is a sufficiently difficult problem for two people to suit themselves to each other, and they

should not at the same time be expected to arrange all the affairs of the families they marry into. Therefore this reason is also a questionable one.

Many other minor objects suggest themselves to our minds, though they cannot be enlarged upon here.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN DIFFERENT NATIONS.

The arrangement for marriages is different in almost every country. In China it is considered a duty for people to marry. Arrangements are made when they are infants.

In Africa, a man gets his sister to ask permission to pay his addresses.

In Hindoostan they consider it a religious duty to marry at eleven. They live shorter lives and develop early, but as they are becoming more accustomed to European ideas, their chance for living longer is greater and their ideas concerning marriage are changing.

The North American Indians believe in subjecting women to be under the control of their fathers in regard to their choice in marriage.

Among the Calmucks the ceremony of marriage is performed on horseback.

The Romans recognized three kinds of marriage: Conferration, Coemption and Use.

In ancient Syria all the marriageable girls in a province were assembled once a year at a Fair, and after being exhibited and inspected by the men wishing wives, they were put up at public auction.

In northern Europe the highest existing ideas of marriage and the rights of woman in that relation had their origin. From the earliest antiquity these nations practised the strictest monogamy.

In Ceylon the marriage proposal is brought about by the man first sending to the one whom he wishes to become his wife a request to purchase her clothes. These she sells for a

stipulated sum, generally asking as much as she thinks requisite for them to begin the world with. In the evening he calls on her with the wardrobe at her father's house. The next morning, if mutually satisfied, they appoint the day of marriage.

A Greenlander, having fixed his affections upon a young woman, acquaints his parents with the state of his heart. They apply to the parents of the girl, and if the parties thus far are agreed, the next step is the appointment of two female negotiators, whose duty is to approach the young lady on the subject.

In Italy the former custom used to be to systematically barter and sell girls to their lovers by their parents, and young people were frequently married who never saw one another before.

In France, especially among the higher classes, marriage is looked upon not so much as a matter of affection as of interest, and the sacredness of the tie is proportionately slender.

In England marriage is looked upon much in the same light as in this country. It is generally celebrated as a religious ceremony.

In Scotland, though marriage is often considered a civil contract, yet it generally takes place after the publication of the bans in the parish church, as in England.

Marriage in the United States is by a civil contract based on the mutual consent of the parties, or as in most cases, a religious service is held in the home of the bride or in a church, sometimes with great pomp and ceremony.

The Jews have a regular and uniform marriage ceremony.

In Greece, when the bridegroom arrives at the church he sends and informs his bride-elect, and the moment she enters the church the singing of a psalm is begun.

A Quaker marriage forbids young

persons associating together with a view to matrimony without the consent of parents.

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES.

A great deal could be written on the question of international marriages. The combinations of the English and American results in a successful union for both, as the Americans give vivacity, keen intellect, ingenuity and intuitional power; while the English give substantial physique, sincerity of motive, honesty of purpose, slowness of action, and a strong conjugal home-loving element.

The marriage of the White and Negro races is not highly beneficial; neither is a union between the White races and the Mongolians often successful in bringing about true happiness.

RELIGIOUS CONSIDERATIONS.

It is well for all contracting parties to consider the matter of religious preferences, for although some people can get along peaceably together when of different religious views, yet where children have to be considered, the question of religious belief is somewhat difficult to decide upon in their early training. Thus Roman Catholics should marry Roman Catholics, and Protestants should marry Protestants. The same theory often applies to other denominations, even among the Protestant churches.

DIFFERENCE IN AGE.

One hears of persons of such a diversity of ages contracting marriages to-day that one feels that advice on this subject is of little service. If Adam and Eve were married before they were a year old, and the veteran Parr joined his lot with a widow at the age of 120, it would seem as though bachelors and spinsters might wed at any age they liked, and find shelter under great names for either early or late marriages. But it is generally conceded that the most happiness will result between parties where

the man is thirty and the woman twenty-five. At these ages both are supposed to know their own minds, instead of at an earlier age; and as a lady matures earlier than a gentleman, it is logical to reason out the advice that is offered by all sober-minded and rational thinkers in regard to this side of our subject. We do not say that happy marriages are not to be found among those who have departed from this rule, but the nearer the approach to these ages the better will be the result among average marriages. There are exceptional cases where a lady has been a year or two older than the gentleman; while some, like the Baroness Bourdett-Coutts, have married where there has been a difference of thirty years or more. Some persons do not meet their affinities until late in life. We have known of old people, or elderly persons, who have passed the meridian of life, uniting for the first time, and who have been quite happy. But, as a rule, persons well on in life do not find it easy to change their habits and ways of life. Therefore a young girl of twenty-one who marries a man of matured life will not generally find that he can adapt himself to her wishes, aims and ambitions and she may be expected to adapt herself to his views of life. Shakespeare was 18 when he married; Ben Johnson, 21; Benj. Franklin and Mozart, 24; Keplen, Fuller, Johnson, Burke and Scott, 26; Byron, Washington and Bonaparte, 27; and Nelson, 29.

THE MARRIAGE OF COUSINS.

We have often been asked if the marriage of cousins is compatible with common sense. The only view that we can take upon this question is that the relationship between cousins is generally productive in marriage of too much sameness. Thus there will be an intensity of desire along certain lines and a continuation of certain diseases which are inherited from the

same stock.

There are exceptions where cousins are different in temperament, and where no greater happiness could have resulted between those of different family stock. For instance, Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were cousins, and there is no better example in history among monarchs where the marital vows were more sacredly observed, where greater affection existed, or where happier marriage relations were the result. But in all marriages of cousins there should be a striving for a distinct difference in the complexion, temperament, and constitution of each, so that new elements, influences and blood may be combined and infused into the family life. John C. Calhoun married his cousin and their children were neither diseased or idiotic. But imbecile children are often the result of too much sameness in the mental and physical powers of the parents, and this is one of the strong claims that Phrenology makes with regard to a proper study of this subject.

MARRIAGES OF CELEBRATED PEOPLE.

If we consult history, we find much to aid us in regard to our arguments on this subject. Washington married a widow with two children, and they lived in perfect harmony together.

Thomas Jefferson married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a widow lady who brought him a large fortune in real estate.

Benjamin Franklin married the girl who laughed at him when he was a poor lad, but she was happily conscious that he was a good and great man.

Edward Lytton Bulwer, the English statesman and novelist, married a girl much his inferior, and found her a shrew.

Horace Greeley married a school teacher whose sense and goodness satisfied him.

General Houston became enam-

oured with a squaw, and contrary to usual experiences under similar circumstances, he lived happily with her.

Edward Forrest, the great tragedian, married a beautiful actress, but the marriage did not prove a happy one.

General Fremont married the daughter of Thomas H. Benton, and the union proved a happy one.

General Sherman married the daughter of Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, which was a suitable match.

General Grant married Miss Dent, of St. Louis, and she proved a good sensible partner.

Byron married Miss Milbank for her money, but they were not suitably mated.

Robert Burns married a farm girl, but he was irregular in his life.

Shakespeare loved and wed a farmer's daughter, and she was more faithful to him than he to her.

Peter the Great married a peasant girl, and she made an excellent wife and a sagacious empress.

Humboldt loved and married a poor girl in humble circumstances, and they were both happy.

John Howard, the philanthropist, married his nurse, and although there was a great disparity between their ages (he being fifty-two and she twenty-five), they were exceptionally happy. But she lived only two years.

Theodore Parker once wisely said that "it takes years to marry completely two hearts." But men and women do not know this when they start out in married life, and often have to learn, by sad as well as by comical experience, this now recognized axiom. Love is the oldest institution on earth, and in order to make marriage a "lifelong falling in love" we need to impress everyone with this idea.

The old and new styles of making love are interesting from a psychological point of view, and while in the

past, years were taken to accomplish the art, to-day the telephone and telegraph are used for such important work.

HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED.

The Rev. E. J. Hardy, author of "How to be Happy Though Married," advises young people *to get married, to marry early, if possible, and to keep married.*

It is often said that married life is what we make it, and there is considerable truth in this statement, and also in the following assertion: that men are what women make them. As Mr. Hardy says, "there is every chance to make married life a heaven here below, but there is every possibility that we may make it hell instead. But, like Hindoo eternity, there is no purgatory, no middle course, and there is no short cut to the conjugal heaven. If you rush into matrimony as you rush for trains, and dash through shops, and swallow your food, it is not to be wondered at that you will get matrimonial indigestion. The conjugal heaven is only reached by weeks, months and years of patient toil, self-sacrifice and unselfishness."

Phrenology points out that the honeymoon that we hear so much about is far removed from heaven, and Mr. Hardy is right when he says that "it is a passageway lined with explosives, an initial state or step for the fall that is bound to come, the fall from the ideal to the real, the realization that the wife you have promised to take for better or for worse, for richer or poorer, for good or ill; that she, we say, to whose eyes we wrote sonnets, and he, about whom we spread the mantle of god, are ordinary human beings possessed with human faculties, false and human weaknesses."

It is always a terrible shock to one to find out these weaknesses that we had glided over before, but it is better to make the honeymoon short, and to

find out these weaknesses at home than when away from all congenial circumstances, and the inconveniences of travel are no help to sweeten the temper.

The sooner, therefore, persons become disillusionized the better, and when a man finds that his wife is not an angel, and a woman finds her husband is not a god, they will be glad, because if she remained an angel, her husband's faults would stand out much more glaringly, and if he were a god, the woman would never reach up to his equality.

Real love in married life is not the article that is blind, but it is the article that continues to live with all the colored lights turned down and all the frills cut off. Real love is conjugal love that has passed the stage of the ideal and made itself firm as a foundation of facts, of mutual forbearance and compromise, and an unselfishness that governs alike great events and merest details.

It is often true that the bride has been bought and the bridegroom sold, and Dr. Harriet Keating, of New York City, has given twelve excellent rules for choosing a husband. Dr. Keating very properly believes what we have advocated for a number of years, that there should be a graduate course provided for every young man and woman, consisting of a series of lectures on marriage, on domestic life, and the marital bonds, to prepare young people for what lies before them. Not perfection, but human virtues with human faults understood, is what we want.

HOW TO PRESERVE A HUSBAND.

If women want to learn the great mystery of how to keep husbands in the wedding-day spirit for aye and forever, they should write out the following recipe:

"Be careful of your selection. Do not choose one who is too young or too old, and take only such varieties to choose from as have been reared in a

good moral atmosphere. When once the selection has been made, let the past remain forever settled, and give the entire thought to the future. Some insist on keeping the husband in a pickle, while others prefer hot water. It does not seem to be generally known that even poor varieties may be made sweet, tender and good by garnishing them with patience, smiles and affection. They should be wrapped in a mantle of charity, and kept warm with a steady fire of devotion. Thus treated, they will keep for years, as when first selected. Sometimes they improve with age."

DO TALL MEN OR SHORT MEN MAKE THE BEST HUSBANDS?

To answer this question briefly, we would like to point out that a tall man is generally a generous one and makes a lavish and indulgent husband as long as he has money. But he does not, as a rule, look out for the rainy day. He is a man who will present his wife with a diamond necklace, a pearl and ruby ring, a champagne supper, and a box at the opera, but he will die without leaving her a penny of insurance after he is dead. If he is unkind for a moment, he will regret it and make amends. He will think that he has done his whole duty by his wife if he loves her and works for her, though he will not stop by the way to show her any of the little attentions that women so often like.

The short man, on the other hand, may be somewhat penurious about money, and may require his wife to give an account of every penny she spends, but he looks out for the rainy day and sees that she and the children are well provided for and put beyond want if he dies. He is impulsive, and will make a great deal out of little things which are often of no importance. He may break her heart a million times over little spiteful criticisms, but he will seldom be desperate. He will understand the importance of little things, and will never forget her

birthday, or the day they became engaged. The little man is supposed to have more self-confidence, and holds up his head with more self-conceit or assurance than the tall man, and while the big man is seldom a tyrant, the little man is nearly always so.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON'S IDEA.

One of the latest ideas on the question of marriage has been recently brought out by the Bishop of Ripon, in England, who wants to establish schools for engaged couples, and the idea he gives is a practical one. Why should not a girl have a marriage diploma, as well as one in Euclid, Greek or Mathematics? In Chicago they are already giving girls housewives' certificates. She must be a good cook, and learn to keep household accounts, study how to buy economically for a household, and she must take lessons in practical millinery.

If the experiments that are being tried are as successful as they apparently deserve to be, we may soon hear of the weddings of properly paired young graduates from the school of engaged couples, and of graduates from colleges of matrimony where the winning of a diploma will be a positive guarantee of the holder's fitness to manage a household in the most economic and expert fashion; and if, added to this knowledge is given a phrenological synopsis of the person's real character, then there will be less work for the lawyers to do in the divorce courts.

HEALTHY MARRIAGES.

We do not think the day is far off when true sanitary marriages will become the rule, instead of the exception, for the need of such a thing is made more apparent every year. In this country we are developing from the amalgamation of many strains, a race wholly new to the world. Our immigrants, as they intermarry with those who have preceded them, produce descendants of a quicker and more aggressive type than their own,

and it has been noticed by Darwin that the bodies and limbs of these descendants are noticeably longer than those of their ancestors.

When we shall have learned to apply the laws of proper selection in marriage, the American race ought to be second to none in health and physical development, and that means also intellectual advancement. There is a promise that it will yet have the highest place in the curriculum of education which it deserves.

Another thing which young men and maidens must remember is that true beauty is founded only on perfect health. No matter how richly nature has endowed them with outward charms, they can retain them only as long as they enjoy good health. They may also be assured that beauty founded on good health continues into old age.

THE SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE.

The first object of the Mothers' Union of England is to uphold the sanctity of marriage. This is made the starting point for the following reasons: (1) They recognize the danger that threatens domestic life from the disintegration introduced by the divorce laws. (2) They recognize that where the sanctity of marriage is denied or ignored, homes will be ruined and family happiness destroyed. (3) They are aware that an irrevocable moral downfall must be the fate of nations which lightly or scornfully regard the holy state of matrimony. The trial marriage would hardly have a place of recognition in this Mothers' Union. If the trial marriages were to come into vogue, or become fashionable, they would soon break up marriages and home life, and without a recognition of a marriage tie and without the sanctity of home, what would be left to hold together a government of bachelors and ununited maidens? There would be a country of anarchists uninterfered with by the police. The children, if there were

any, would be provided for by the State; they would know nothing about parental love, devotion or control. There would be no home training or discipline, no good and noble example. Life would be simply a theory, but not the indwelling of love and heroism. Therefore if the home goes, the State goes, and if the State goes, all social order goes with it; and with the going of social order goes the right to acquire property and enjoy it, and make honestly all that is possible by honest toil and honest effort. If social order goes, all security goes, and there will be safety for neither property nor life. We cannot go back to the savage and the brute creation and cull our ideas from them.

For husband and wife to continue lovers all their lives is a great achievement, but it will surely be un fait accompli if the beginning of married life is taken responsibly and seriously.

THE REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

In a famous sermon on Marriage, the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage made some very practical remarks on this question, and warned young people against marriage for worldly success, without regard to character.

THE MAKING OF A SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGE.

The best way to make a successful marriage is to put the honeymoon on ice and keep it there as long as you live. The popular idea of the honeymoon is a period of a few weeks immediately following the wedding, during which the couple skylark around over the country making spectacles of themselves for the amusement of everyone who happens to be observing them. It is a period of unrestrained billing and cooing, at the end of which they are supposed to have become satiated and return home to settle down to a practical every-day life in which love and its outward expectations are not supposed to figure to any great extent. The honeymoon should not be sub-

ject to limitations of place or time. As a mere outing it should be made brief. As a sentimental condition, modified by the activities and necessities that demand bread and butter at regular and frequent intervals, it should continue until death breaks the bonds.

One married man writes: "I have been married for thirty years, and I am still in the midst of my honeymoon, and I hope to see this moon in its meridian for many years to come."

SOME TRIVIAL CAUSES FOR DIVORCE.

It is surprising what trivial causes are brought forward for divorce. If all persons were equally careful to defer marriage until a proper understanding had been arrived at, there would be fewer divorces as a result. Is there not merit in Judge Ryan's plea for a probationary form of license? If we consult the divorce records, we will see that twenty per cent. of the divorces granted at St. Louis last year were to people who had married on an acquaintance of less than a week or so, while a similar ratio had been the result of elopements, with those convenient cloaks, incompatibility of temper or desertion, as the basis for the application.

MIXED MARRIAGES AND GENIUS.

Mr. Francis Galton and Mr. Havelock Ellis, among others, have examined this question of mixed marriages and genius, and the parentage of great men quite exhaustively from various standpoints, and if they have not furnished us with a recipe for the making of great men, they have shown us that one of the most important factors is a right blending or mixture of blood. So important is this factor that it almost seems as if it could produce Shakespeares and Napoleons by a process of cross breeding. Many examples could be cited on this point. Among the great men we would mention the following:

Browning was a compound of five strains; Rossetti of four; Tennyson

three; Swinbourne two; Thomas Hardy two.

HOW TO PRESERVE A WIFE, OR WHAT CONSTITUTES A FORTUNE IN

A WIFE.

Fortune, in money or beauty, counts for little with the man who really seeks happiness. It is better to have a fortune in your wife than with her. The elements that constitute a fortune in a wife are womanliness and all that stands for tenderness, thoughtfulness, solicitude, candor and obedience, according to the old-fashioned idea; but the modern way of looking at this subject cuts out the word "obey" or "obedience." No twentieth century woman thinks of voluntarily acknowledging her inferiority to man, because she knows and has proved herself man's equal, and sometimes his superior. No American girl, at least, is expected to obey her husband in the sense of the promise to do so in the marriage service, and women have not lived a few thousand years without learning that the man who is fit to be entrusted with despotic power, if he has been born at all, at least hasn't entered the marriage class.

The only true marriage is based on perfect love. Love cannot be perfect without equality. A real marriage is the union of two lives, each incomplete without the other. Freedom of thought and action for husband and wife alone gives marriage dignity. The very essence of true marriage is that true love which casteth out fear. We shall hear less of the divorce courts, and celebrate more golden weddings in the future which follows the reconstruction of the words of the marriage service and the teaching also of the true meaning of that deep and unselfish love which unites husband and wife who share the joys and sorrows of a united life. Imperialism in the home is more dangerous to the race than imperialism of the man to the nation.

MOTHS OF MODERN MARRIAGES.

Marriage to-day is with too many people a garment lightly donned and carelessly worn, instead of a right royal robe. Hence the air of our every-day life is all aflutter with the wings of invisible moths—moths whose name is legion and whose power of destructiveness is appalling.

A wife should interest herself in all her husband's pursuits, and insist upon not doing what a large number of women constantly do in the summer, namely, leave their husbands to brave out the summer heat alone in the cities, while they go off to the seaside or mountains with the children and enjoy themselves. They should do as one wife did, namely: she arranged for a tried and trusty woman to take the children to the seaside, while she converted her city home and porch or veranda into a summer garden, where they had their meals and sat out during the evenings and enjoyed each other's company by the light of lanterns, and at the close of the summer the wife received from her husband the gratifying remark that he had never enjoyed a summer so much since their honeymoon. A little thought for the comfort of each during the summer time is what will bring about a continued amount of good faith, good cheer, peace and happiness in every family, and the proper understanding of character is the basis of these little attentions.

The authorities that should be studied on this subject are: "Wedlock" (Wells); "Right Selection in Wedlock"—Human Nature Library (Sizer); "Marriage" (L. N. Fowler); "Marriage and Parentage" (O. S. Fowler); "Maternal Impressions" (Bayer); "Marriage and Disease" (Strahan); "Creative and Sexual Science" (O. S. Fowler); "How to be Happy Though Married" (Rev. E. J. Hardy); "Hereditary Genius" (Galton); "The Temperaments" (Jacques); "New Physiognomy" (Wells).

BIOPHILISM

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

THE AWAKENING OF SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

It is the custom in certain quarters to speak lightly of "faculty psychology." But it does seem that the individual has powers, each one of which act in as apparent independence of the others as one of the senses may act in independence of all or any one of the other senses. This is not a matter for argument; it is a question of fact. If it be not true I do not know how to account for the elements of a strange story of actual events which has come to me from the West. In a certain institution for the cure of imbeciles there are three remarkable characters. One of these is called the Mathematician, one the Bookkeeper, and one the Dictionary. The first can multiply instantly any three figures which are given him by any other three figures which are also given him. The second has been in the institution for twenty-three years, and can give the date of the occurrence of any event in that time, even the most apparently unimportant—such as a casual visit by any one. The third—though he cannot read or write—can spell any word, no matter how hard or unusual it may be, which is pronounced for him. How could these things be were there not a faculty of memory, one of mathematics and one of form, and did not each of these faculties have a certain independence of its own? Be it remembered that each of the three individuals is an idiot in every particular save the one in which he is a wonder. So there can be no correlation of functions. And there can be little doubt that the Phrenologist would find the faculty.

On the other hand, there is some-



REV. CHARLES J. ADAMS, D.D.

thing to be said for the monist in psychology. The Phrenologist should never forget that the faculty is a characteristic of the individual, if he ever does.

This individual is within and acts through the body. There are certain muscular movements which are automatic. With these psychology has not so much to do. There are other muscular motions which originate in the individual. With these psychology has chiefly to do. They are hereditary, instinctive, and purposive. Take those of heredity. Some thing was pleasant or painful to the individual's remote ancestor. That ancestor welcomed or sought it, or drove it away or avoided it. His offspring did the same. The offspring of the offspring did likewise. The same was true of the offspring of the offspring of the offspring. This was done with decreasing intention till there was an

offspring which—whether a dog, a worm, or a man—did it without thought, spontaneously. This action of his was a hereditary action. And what was his action, in this particular, have been the actions of his descendants to the individual which we have in mind. As one may inherit a nose, so he may inherit a disposition to embrace this or turn away from that. More: he may inherit the manner of doing the one or the other. Though in saying it I am running counter to an opinion met everywhere in current psychology, I am convinced that one should guard against confounding heredity with instinct. That hereditary actions play a large part in the history and the destiny of the individual there can be no shadow of doubt. But of any species there must have been an original individual. However it came into existence, it must have had the requirements of any succeeding individual of that species. The individual moth which first touched the air with its wing must have been a moth as certainly as the first individual man whose foot pressed the ground must have been a man. The first individual can have inherited nothing. And it must have been incapable of, at once, taking care of itself. It must have had some other basis of action than heredity. What was that basis? Instinct. Who gave it instinct? Must not psychology uncover to the Creator? But every individual which remains long enough in the body is, sooner or later, more or less in its own hands. It thinks and does in its own interest, to say nothing now of its thinking and doing in the interest of another, as a neighbor, or in the interest of others, together with himself, as a member of society. When it comes to so think and do, it is acting with a purpose, and we have purposive action. Back of heredity is the ancestor; back of instinct is the Someone or the Some-

thing; back of purposive action is the individual itself. Is the individual man the only one which works purposively? A large dog ran a woodchuck into a hole in a stone fence. He was too large to follow. There was an exit from the hole at the other side of the fence. It was in the mountains. It was the summer season. There was a hotel near. At this hotel there was smaller dog. Posting himself on the top of the fence, so that he could have an eye on each of the two mouths of the hole he (the large dog) called this smaller dog. When he (the smaller dog) arrived, he, apparently by direction, mounted the fence. The one who had summoned him seemed to give him directions. He descended and followed the woodchuck into the heart of the fence, his director maintaining his station of watch. The woodchuck was forced from the hole by the mouth opposite the one by which it had entered. It would not have enjoyed the open long had it been in a frame of mind for enjoyment. The large dog was upon it as soon as it appeared.

Does the reader remember a clearer instance of a purposive action?

A purposive action is clearly impossible independently of self-consciousness. The same is not true of the hereditary or the instinctive action. The hereditary action is the result of the thought and the experience of the ancestor, or of the line of ancestors. The instinctive action is the result of a natural endowment by Whoever is back of nature. But a purposive action is the result of the individual itself, knowing that it wants to accomplish something. The large dog wanted, knew that he wanted, and knew that it was he himself who wanted the woodchuck. How different the source of his action from that of the kitten in its turning to the teat, or that of the chick, the time come for

hatching, when it begins pecking at the inside of the shell. Neither the kitten nor the chick, in the actions of which I speak, has the faintest notion of itself, though, as the time for the weaning approaches, the former may have a vague consciousness that he is the one who is suffering from a failing or the beginnings of his cutting off from maternal nutrition.

The large dog could not have acted self-consciously had he not had the power of self-consciousness—as a matter of course. It is just as apparent that he could not have so acted had his self-consciousness not been awake. That raises the question: How is self-consciousness awakened?

I have noted that the individual acts through the body. It is also true that the individual is in the body. Before or after the body's appearing, the individual is dormant within it. In the case of the chick, the awakening of the individual occurs before the body's appearing. A little bundle of new feathers may have been seen by the reader running about the chicken yard with a bit of shell still upon their top. Either instinctively or hereditarily the individual within the body covered by the feathers has, by the use of its bill, made the way for its incarnation into air and light. It is not so evidently true that the individual puppy or babe is awake before its bodily birth. Yet the one whines and the other wails as soon as it comes forth, and each proceeds to the filling of its stomach without much delay.

The individual, as we know it—the higher individual—is cared for by heredity, instinct, and the parent, up to a certain point. From that on, it must, more or less fully, care for itself. It has become a self-conscious, and a, more or less, responsible being. Our question is: How does it come to know itself?

The body may be represented as the home in which the individual lives. This dwelling has five entrances—touch, taste, smell, hearing, sight. Some insist that there is a sixth sense—the muscular—through which one is aware of his muscular system and its actions. That by the way. At the doors of these entrances, surrounding things—the *presentation continuum*—are constantly knocking. One of them knocks sufficiently loudly—*differentiation*—to take the individual's attention. If he desires it, he admits it and embraces it, if not he does his best to keep it out and to avoid it. This up to the point of self-consciousness he does instinctively or hereditarily. After that point is reached he does it purposively. One acts instinctively or hereditarily so long as only his senses are open and his attention in play. When his memory and understanding are also in play, the awakening of his self-consciousness is not far off. It is awake when he acts purposively.

Must not the self-consciousness of the large dog have been awakened just as was that of—say Dr. Gall, Mr. Fowler, or Dr. Franklin?

“Remember that when you're right you can afford to keep your temper, and that when you're wrong you can't afford to lose it.”—George Horace Lorimer.

OUR HERITAGE.

AN ADDRESS BY LINCOLN BUSH, DOCTOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING, DELIVERED
AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY, FEB. 5, 1907.

Five thousand nine hundred and nine years ago, a river was made to flow out of Eden; man was made a living soul and that soul was adorned and crowned with that fairest and one of the greatest works of the Great Author. Greatest! because she's the Home, that crystal of our civilization: Greatest,

Because she loved me and much I did fulfil;
Loved more, when darkness o'erwhelmed me;
And knowledge of her faith and trust, inspired;
And that worth saving in me, saved.

The stability of all human development, material, mental and moral, has depended upon the close affinity of the thoughts, producing such development and the thoughts of this Great Author.

Endowed with an intelligence, quick to perceive; a conscience, keen to discern; a natural instinct to worship; a delight, in pursuit; a gratification, in possession; materials unlimited, with which to work, and, surrounded by those necessities which a mother nature has sternly though kindly imposed upon her children, we have fallen heirs to a most beneficent creation. Clearly discernable among those endowments, will be found the motives, the incentives and the impelling forces prompting through all life and ages to beneficence; the outgrowth of which have been learned explorations, the scientific discoveries and the mental development of each succeeding generation; no end of new truths, new laws and new relations, which intelligent thought and energy



Mr. Lincoln Bush, Chief Engineer of the
Lackawanna Railroad.

cannot develop and grasp. Have you not heard of the new one-span structure reaching from Sandy Hook to the Emerald Isle, three thousand two hundred miles across the Atlantic. Invisible and intangible, its chord and web members were assembled on the evening and the morning of the second day, fifty-nine centuries ago, and science only now sending its first message across this vibrant mystery.

The over-wary man points to the stained pages of history wherein to read of our fate, of strife, of bloodshed and of lost arts. He warns us the world is growing worse, and trem-

bling points to infidelity, intemperance, foreign ignorance, personal greed and political corruption as precursors of certain destruction. True, there are dangerous unblended elements in our national character. True, there are scenes at which the thoughtful man must grieve. But does not history warrant the assertion that there will never be permanent change, material, mental or moral, save for the better? Have not the lost arts been supplanted by new and better ones? And, my dear friends, the bursts of sunshine, the zephyrs of Heaven and His infinite blessings I assure you will never be paid for at metered rates.

The defeats and failures, national or individual, in one direction, are but friendly guides and essential elements of discipline.

"It is the crushed grape that gives its purest, brightest red wine;
The suffering soul that breathes its purest, sweetest melodies."

I have known the boy, with honesty, continuity, self-reliance and energy as his only assets. I have seen him strive for an education, get it, pay for it, principal and interest, every dollar. I have seen him with his loved ones struggle on amid sickness and discouragements most pitiable, battered and scarred, fighting storm and tide, enough to sink his craft, and, finally, with "We won't give up the ship," written in every line, strengthened and disciplined by his stormy voyage, I have seen him make the landing, conscious of his own measure and limitations; courageous in his own convictions, possessing a tried and sterling character, a prime mover among his fellowmen, and, by the stern decree of a mother nature, and the unwritten laws of the Creator, everything in him, worth saving, saved. A lull in the storm! Rifts in the clouds, with floods of golden sun-

shine breaking through! Gems of character formed like the mollusk's pearl. If anyone of you have been through such an ordeal as my friend, and won, I would like to grasp his hand. I give you these words from "The Goblet of Life."

Then in Life's goblet, freely press
The leaves that give it bitterness;
Nor prize the colored waters less
For in thy darkness and distress
New light and strength they give.

In our own history, there came a time to resist oppression, three-quarters of a century later, a propitious hour, when the slave realized his dream. The outcome of these trying moments teaches us that the principles which actuated the seekers of civil and religious freedom, the spirit which inspired our men through the cruel winter nights at Valley Forge, with the cause of national liberty wavering in the balance, with Washington on his knees at Valley Brook, in fervent prayer, and the motives which actuated the founders and preservers of this, our beneficent government, did not perish with the ashes of its originators.

Undaunted by the failure of France after thirty years' effort and an expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars to build the Panama Canal, our engineers have said to the United States Government: "This is a practical and a feasible proposition; we can build this great waterway, and in less than a score of years we will give to the world that of which it has dreamed for four hundred years; with New York from the Philippines only nine thousand six hundred miles, instead of thirteen thousand six hundred; with the Golden Gate from Liverpool only seven thousand nine hundred miles, instead of thirteen thousand seven hundred; and we will challenge the world for the billions of

commerce of the East, and get it!

Across the arid plains and tables of our great West, I see in the sands and sagebrush the stakes and footprints of the civil engineer; and, following in their wake, I see the storage reservoirs, the irrigating channels, the shimmering fields of golden grain; the happy homes; and the great American desert is no more.

What a marvelous development in our great railroad systems! Twenty-three miles of railroad in the United States in 1830; two hundred and ninety-five thousand miles of railroad in the United States in 1906, stretching out over mountain and plain, and on, up and over the great rocky ranges of our Northwest, and still on to the Yukon and Circle City, into a country with a coast line of 6,000 miles, and of which the half has never been told; one mile of railroad for every four hundred of our people against one mile of railroad for every three thousand of continental Europe; without which our Great West beyond the Father of Waters never could have been, and the Louisiana Purchase would have been of little comparative value, and with which the people of these United States more than any other, have been made the happiest and most prosperous on which the sun shines.

Listen to this record of our War Department, made a few years before the last spike was driven in our first great transcontinental railroad in 1869; a record made by men who believed they were correctly forecasting the future of our present great West beyond the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. This record reads as follows:

"From these vast prairies will be derived one of the great advantages to the United States, namely: the restriction of her population to some central limits, and thereby a continuation of the Union. They (meaning

the people) will be constrained to limit themselves to the borders of the Missouri and Mississippi, while they leave the prairies beyond, incapable of cultivation, to the wandering and uncivilized aborigines of our country."

Instead of these vast prairies, declared "incapable of cultivation," I will show you on this same territory to-day the largest flouring mills, the greatest stock ranges, the largest granaries and the richest ore mines of the world. Instead of the wandering and uncivilized aborigines, I will show you to the west of these two great rivers, the homes and firesides of eighteen millions of our most intelligent people, the backbone of New England's best stock, and heirs of the blood and courage of the pioneer. Instead of the aborigines' teepee, I will show you sixty thousand school houses, and one hundred and thirty universities and colleges, the bulwarks of our national life, that are turning out the most capable, energetic, resourceful, live men and women of our country. I will show you to the west of these two great rivers, fifty thousand sectarian organizations under the spires of forty thousand churches; a wealth represented by twenty-two hundred millions of dollars with the emigrants' trail of "forty-nine" buried under eight thousand miles of the most modern and well-equipped railroads of our country. To me this represents a national and individual heirship to a most beneficent creation; a heritage from mother nature of those conditions and surroundings that have made nations and men. It represents what intelligent effort will accomplish, and the results are an inspiration to any man.

Ah! but I hear you say capital and labor have done these great and wonderful things. True, they have done their part well. But I say to you, the mind which conceived these great things is superior to the *instruments*

which it has employed. It has taken great and strong men to harness these forces of nature, making them by Divine right and intent his docile servants to increase the wealth of nations and thereby increase the comforts, blessings and luxuries of all mankind. But, what of these makers of wealth unearned, these rats in our family storehouse, destroying that confidence of man in man, striking at the very heart of our nation, the home and its family? I say to you as an optimist, it will take greater and stronger men and women to sweeten and refine our lives and preserve those liberties and institutions so dearly bought; men and women with qualities symbolic of that most beautiful national emblem, with its red for valor, its white for purity and its blue for justice. From the green mounds on many a hill, under northern and southern skies, with only the kindly decorations of a mother nature about them, there comes a voice to you and to me, telling "How great our country's worth, how sacred those rights to which ourselves are born," a voice teaching us to "Love these rocks and rills, these woods and templed hills," and pray "Long may our land be bright with freedom's holy light."

Show me that man whose birth has been humble enough; whose privations have been great enough; whose

character has been formed amid surroundings where every hour was filled with conflict; whose good fortune in youth has denied him the luxuries of wealth, thereby preventing the ruin of self-reliance; show me that man who has not forgotten the lessons at his mother's knee; and who still hears the bullfinches' contralto and the thrush's wonderful flute and aeolian in the groves of his nativity; a man who still drinks from the inspirations of his youth, "that orchard, the meadow, and the deep tangled wildwood and the many a loved spot which his infancy knew"—and I will show you a man whose early and tender recollections have kept his sympathies warm; I will show you a man whose light has burned bright through the darkness. I will show you a man whose silence is not the reticence of weakness, but the poise of perfect self-control; that quiet of a cool, unerring judgment and resource. I will show you a product, genuine when it passed from the Maker's hands, and was placed by Divine intent amid those surroundings from whence have sprung the colossal figures of history. I will show you a man who looks up to Heaven in humility and thanks God that it has all been so, and whose life, like a Beethoven's sonata, grows sweeter and more beautiful as it nears the end.

An Appreciation of the Remarkable Talent of Mr. Josef Lhevinne

By J. A. FOWLER

This is a day when musical talent is certainly appreciated, not only by those who have a knowledge of the character and ability of celebrated virtuosos, but also by the general public. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we lay before our readers a few scientific facts that will indicate wherein the remarkable talent of Josef Lhevinne lies; what are his chief characteristics; how

he differs from some musicians and compares favorably with others; and what his future experience is likely to bring him.

In the first place, it will be noticed that he has been endowed by nature with a remarkable organization, a powerful physique, and mental capacity above the average. He should be classed with those persons who have a

strong musical bias, for he has a typical musical head which is developed in the following way:



JOSEF LHEVINNE, MUSICIAN

He is broad between and above the ears, which enables him to show digital power, dramatic effort, great enthusiasm in playing long, as well as rapid, scores, and exceptional fire in giving expression to the sublimity of his piece. His head measures six inches in diameter with the calipers, which corresponds with the circumference, which is twenty-three inches, the height fourteen and a quarter, and the length, fourteen inches. Thus he has exceptional executive ability, which shows in his digital power for rapid passages without manifesting fatigue. Were he narrow in diameter, he would soon weary in executorial work.

Another point in his character which shows that he possesses a musical head, is the width across his brow, which measured with the calipers is five inches, which is exceptionally broad by one inch. While across

the organ of Constructiveness, an inch behind the brow, he measures five and a half inches, which again corresponds with his other phenomenal developments. The organs of Time, Tune and Weight are exceptionally accentuated in his case, and give him expressional power and appreciation for rhythm in musical tones, thus showing the Strength of his objective mind, while his Spirituality, Ideality and Benevolence class him among those persons who are particularly gifted in interpreting the thoughts and feelings of the finest composers, thus showing the use of his subjective mind. In this way he combines executorial power of a marked degree, with that higher spiritual intensity of feeling which is capable of expressing itself in musical rhythm.

Secondly, he has exceptional ability as a piano virtuoso, and there is a mental difference between a pianist and one who plays a violin.

Thirdly, he is able to show exquisiteness of skill and delicacy of touch, as well as remarkable strength when playing a piece which calls for varied expression. Josef Lhevinne has this wonderful duality of power. His delicate interpretations are just as beautiful to listen to as his more powerful demonstrations, and vice versa.

When forty-five or fifty years of age, we predict that he will show his constructive ability in connection with his musical talent, and compose and improvise many musical scores which will be fine combinations of light and shade and poetic music.

In the future he could succeed as a lecturer or entertainer in some musical way by first drawing the attention of his audience to the character of some great Russian musician and then illustrate this person's music upon the piano. This would be an added charm to his present ability in giving concerts in the usual way.

He resembles Beethoven and Rubenstein in the construction of his head much more closely than Mendelssohn

and Listz. He has also the build of Handel and Bach, rather than of Mozart and Haydn. In reality he is a composite of several musicians, and his large Sublimity inclines him to understand the grand and magnificent in his art and helps him with his large Spirituality to draw upon his imagination while his phenomenal memory enables him to recall without notes

any score that he has dissected. These faculties enlarge his musical appreciation a hundred fold, and it will be noticed that those persons who play correctly, yet never seem inspired, lack the above named faculties. These would help him to appreciate such an instrument as the organ, and enable him to revel in the variety of the light and shade of this grand instrument.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

NEWS AND NOTES.

BY E. P. MILLER, M.D.

DIPHTHERIA IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

During the early part of March, Archie Roosevelt, third son of the President, was taken very ill with diphtheria, and was in imminent danger of death. He was attended by four eminent doctors. These doctors prescribed 2,000 units of anti-toxin. The doctors stated just after the hypodermic injection was administered, that the patient's temperature was normal, and that the heart was acting well.

There is considerable discussion afloat among physicians concerning the desirability of using anti-toxin to destroy the diphtheric germ; and while there are a number of physicians who believe that nothing is more efficacious for diphtheria, yet there are a large number of medical men who do not use it, and fear the results of its after effect on the patient. Instead of injecting poisons that may kill the patient, the treatment should be directed to eliminat-

ing the poisons from the system and to breathing pure air to thoroughly oxygenate the blood and thus help to remove the poison by burning it up; the patient should also abstain from solid food. Where the blood becomes contaminated with poison of that kind, the digestive function becomes so disturbed that solid food cannot be digested and the more you feed the patient in such conditions the greater the danger to life.

The skin should be kept active by friction and by packing in wet sheets or compresses so as to cause the elimination of poison through the skin and to equalize the circulation of the blood.

There are more people killed by drugs than would die from disease if the patients were put in the proper hygienic surroundings. It is generally thought that there is bad sewerage drainage in a house where diphtheria prevails.

Children who stuff themselves with animal foods, candy and all

sorts of unwholesome food and drink are the ones most likely to have such diseases.

MILK AS A CAUSE OF DISEASE.

Mr. Nathan Strauss, who is at the head of the large retail dry goods house of R. H. Macy & Co., is of Hebrew blood, but a man who is widely known for his philanthropy. Mr. Strauss recently sailed for Egypt and before starting gave to a reporter the following statement:

"I feel impelled to warn the people of New York against the most prolific of all the sources of disease and death—the family milk supply.

"No plague by which the city was ever ravaged can show so long a list of victims as the contagion carried in milk, among infants and adults alike, every year.

"There is no possible system of inspection that can secure the public against the presence in milk of the germs of consumption or typhoid.

"There is one way only in which the use of milk can be made perfectly safe, and that is by having it pasteurized or sterilized. Twenty minutes exposure to a temperature of 165 degrees Fahrenheit, will destroy the noxious germs in milk, and that is what is meant by pasteurization. If that simple and effective way of killing disease that may be carried in the milk supply is not available, there is the alternative of boiling it for not more than two minutes. The nutritive qualities would be destroyed by much longer boiling.

"I am firmly convinced that pasteurization at the dairy of all the milk sent to New York is the only security that can be given that the milk supply is free from contagion.

"But until the duty of seeing this done is recognized to be a public function I would most earnestly make an appeal for every household, hotel and restaurant in this city to see to it that no milk is used that has not been exposed to sufficient heat to kill

any noxious germs that it may contain."

STERILIZING THE CEREAL.

There is a company being organized for putting up in hermetically sealed boxes wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and rice, that has been cleansed of all impurities and sterilized and prepared for use. They can be eaten raw or cooked, as people prefer. They are proof against disease germs of all kinds and are guaranteed to keep indefinitely and to be pure when eaten. There is no possibility of worms, bugs or insects of any kind getting into these packages and the price at which they will be sold will be within the reach of all. We have procured packages of some of the food preparations and after testing them will report further about them.

THE BACTERIA IN CREAM.

One of the chemical employees of the Agricultural Department at Washington has recently been making some microscopic examinations of cream that is causing considerable comment among those who have heard of the results. He secured the samples of cream from the milk dealers of Harrisburg, Pa.

As we have already stated to readers of the JOURNAL, the Health Boards have decided that milk containing more than 100,000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter is unfit for use.

Now when they turn their microscope on cream they find more than 4,000,000 of bacteria to the cubic centimetre. The lowest number found in any sample from Harrisburg was 190,000. Another interesting sample was secured from a dealer who described it as "double cream" or cream twice the usual thickness. This sample showed only 9 per cent. of butter fat, but the bacteria were over 11,000,000 per cubic centimeter.

If over 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre in milk is found to be dangerous to health and life, what must be the inevitable result of using cream

containing from nearly 200,000 to 11,200,000. The cream of Harrisburg is probably no worse than that sold in other cities.

It is well for the human family that they are beginning to discover the great danger to health that comes from what they eat and drink. The most dangerous of these bacteria are those that come from the use of animal foods, and those that come from milk and butter are millions less per cubic centimetre than those that come from the putrid flesh of dead animals.

THE CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics recently made public show that the United States consumed during 1906 about \$3,000,000 worth of sugar. Honey, maple syrup, Sorghum and molasses were thrown in as extras and not counted. There was over 6,500,000,000 pounds of sugar used, that is nearly one-half the actual weight of the citizens of the United States. Most of this was beet, cane and sugar. There was about 800,000,000 pounds of cane and nearly 500,000,000 pounds of beet sugar produced in the United States last year. That is about one-fifth of the total amount used. Nearly 85 per cent. of the sugar used is cane sugar from the tropics. A large part of the beet sugar came from Germany and Austria Hungary.

There is no doubt but that the people of the United States and Great Britain use altogether too much sugar for their own good and permanent health and happiness. It is an artificial product and when used in excess changes the quality of the blood and produces disease germs which destroy life. The excessive use of sugar sets up fermentation in the stomach and alimentary canal in which yeast germs propagate and multiply rapidly. There is a society in London, England, that is known as the Physical Regeneration Society, to which your readers have had their attention called heretofore. This society objects to yeast

bread and excludes it from their bill of fare. They take the ground that the yeast germ is a disease germ, that it propagates, blocks up the capillaries, causing local inflammation and various kinds of diseases. The pure food law recently passed will lead to a close and scientific examination of foods and we shall soon know what the effects of different kinds of foods are on people.

The children of the United States and Great Britain consume far larger quantities of sweets than those of any other country, and more children die in these countries than in those countries where they do not use so much sweets.

There is a disease of the kidneys called diabetes, which physicians claim is caused by the use of too much sugar. Starch which is converted into sugar is tabooed for the same reason.

AN IDEAL DIET.

Prof. W. O. Atwater, chemist of Agricultural Department at Washington, in Farmers' Bulletin, No. 142, says:

"It should always be remembered that 'the ideal diet is that combination of foods which, while imposing the least burden on the body, supplies it with exactly sufficient material to meet its wants,' and that any disregard of such a standard must inevitably prevent the best development of our powers."

The true ideal diet is the one the Creator of man made especially for him, and constructed his digestive organs to digest it and convert it into tissue and to supply force and energy.

The rum seller in Kansas is a social outcast. No one respects him and no one cares to be seen in his company. He is not only a social outcast, but an outlaw, despised by every respectable person. His business is odious, his influence damnable, and his reputation is that of a criminal.—Wichita (Kan.) Eagle.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD

BY UNCLE JOE

No. 664.—Joseph Long Bear, New York City.—This little child is a typical Indian of the advanced type, and shows many of the characteristics of that race. But as he mixes with the civilization of the white lad, he will show quite an added strength of character, and a keen interest in what is being done outside of his own tribal people.



Joseph Long Bear, aged 7.

Now he has apparently a Vital Temperament, which will materially change as he grows older, for he will take on more of the attributes of the Motive, in all probability, and thus will strengthen his organization.

His cheeks are full, and his nose is feminine in type; but his chin is square, and shows the masculine elements of strength and resolution; while his eyes are dark, piercing and intelligent. His hair is straight and black, with no vestige of crinkle or curl in it.

He has a much more evenly developed forehead than the average Indian, and it will be noticed that his forehead does not recede, as is the case with older men of his illustrious tribe. Consequently we would expect him to show some of the organizing power, reasoning ability, and capacity to study those subjects that are generally attributed to the white man's child.

That he is serious in countenance is also recognizable in his want of Mirthfulness. But, by the way, we have found from examining a number of Indians that some are quite humorous, interested in funny sayings, and are able to appreciate a good joke.

He is a lad who will take quite a distinguished part in the affairs of his people, and if given a good education he will do more than was expected of the average Indian of twenty years ago. He will make a conscientious citizen, and will expect faithfulness, affection and sincerity of conduct from his friends.

We note that the organ of Cautionness appears to be quite fully represented, so much so that it al-

most shows to a disadvantage on the lateral portion of the head. He will not run so many risks with himself as many Indians are inclined to do, but will be watchful, anxious and on the alert for something to turn up. We do not mean that he is a boy who will be easily intimidated, but he will know about things before they transpire, as his foresight will tell him what is likely to take place long before the actual occurrence.

His mind to acquire information is quite strong. In fact, he will make a representative Indian of no mean order, and will be at the head of some native school for Indians; or he will make a very good Indian physician, having foresight, intuitional ability, judgment and sympathy.

We trust that we may be able to watch this lad's career so as to see how his mind unfolds.

THE REV. GEORGE W. DOWNS, PASTOR OF THE EIGHTEENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

At a recent meeting held in the above church, Miss Fowler had the opportunity of examining the pastor's cranium, and we have pleasure in presenting to our readers his portrait, with a few remarks concerning his character.

As will be seen by the open countenance and lofty forehead, Mr. Downs is a man who thinks before he acts or speaks. He is a man of considerable mental endowment, and his keynote shows itself in his power to interpret the spiritual meaning of things.

Next to this power, we would place his intuitive judgment, his logical interpretation of truth, and his delight in reflecting upon the higher and more important lines of thought. He is no superficial reasoner, but digs down to the root of a matter. He is not content to take another man's view of a subject, unless it corresponds with his own researches along the same line. Thus he is quite independent in his way of reasoning out everything.

It will be noticed that his forehead is broad on its outer angle,



Rev. George W. Downs, along the upper portion; hence he is a man who enjoys fun and humor in their proper place, and is not afraid of having a hearty laugh even if sometimes the joke may tell against himself.

He knew how to appreciate nature, and enjoyed studying everything that possessed life, from animals to human animals and flowers. He knew how to value even a pot of beautiful flowers just budding from the soil around them, and was ever interested in the advancement of the children. Thus in the Sunday School he would always have some interesting story to tell young and old.

His organ of Sympathy was well developed, and he quickly got in touch with all classes of people. Thus he would be known among his friends for his versatility of mind and sociability of character, his executive ability, his spiritual interest in the needs of people, his quick grasp of a subject, his interest in nature, and everything that tends to express the fulfillment of God's great plan for man.

The following remarks were given by Miss Fowler during the evening.

She said in part, she was reminded of an occasion a hundred years ago, when a dinner was arranged by Frederick William III. of Germany, who wanted to test Dr. Gall's ability to tell a person's characteristics by his physical appearance. He therefore sent a note to Dr. Gall, saying that he wished him to dine with him the next evening. At the banquet, all the guests were handsomely dressed and wore their decorations of distinction with the exception of the famous doctor, who was in simple evening dress. When dinner was ended, the King turned to Dr. Gall and said:

"Now, Doctor, I beg that you will tell us the characteristics of the gentlemen who sit on either side of you by their exterior physique."

Dr. Gall rose instantly, for the request of the King is an order, and began to shake his head slowly as he surveyed his neighbor, who was apparently a General. He paused as if embarrassed.

"Speak freely," said the King.

"His Excellency is fond of hunting and fighting. He ought to care most for the pleasures of the battle field. He loves blood."

The King smiled, and motioned for the Doctor to examine the man who sat on his right. This time the Doctor looked still more disconcerted. "This gentleman," he said with embarrassment, "ought to excel in gymnastic exercises. He ought to be a great runner, and remarkably adroit with his hands."

"That is enough, my dear Doctor, I know now that what is said of your powers is true. Monsieur, the general, your neighbor on your left, is an assassin who is condemned to prison, and the adroit gentleman on your right is the most notorious thief in all Prussia."

As the King uttered the last word, he struck three times upon the table. Three guards entered at the signal.

"Conduct these prisoners back to their cells," ordered the King. Then, turning to the surprised Doctor, he said:

"This was a proof. You have dined side by side with the greatest bandits in my kingdom. Examine your pockets."

Dr. Gall obeyed. His handkerchief, purse and tobacco box were gone.

The next day these articles were recovered and returned to him, and as a memento of this singular occasion the King sent with the stolen effects a tobacco box of gold set with diamonds.

Miss Fowler said: "We are continually doing all the time what Dr. Gall did at the table of the King. People often disbelieve until they have a proof that Phrenology reveals the character of a person by his physical organization. Then they say Phrenology is true."

THE Phrenological Journal

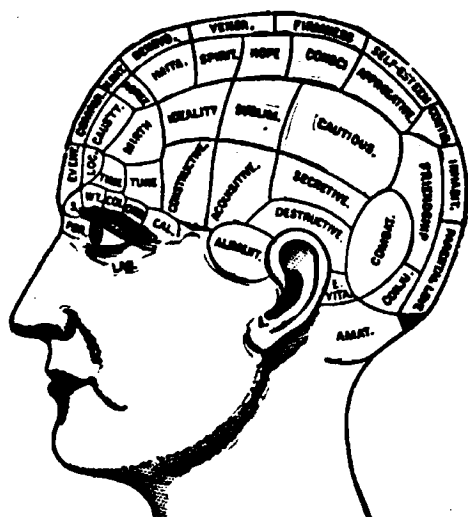
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

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*" Though to-day may not fulfil all thy hopes—have patience still.
For perchance to-morrow's sun sees the happier days begun."*

—Milton (*Paradise Lost* x.).

BRAIN STORMS.

A good deal has been said of late on brain storms, which is a new word coined for the purpose of explaining certain phases of mental stress and agitation.

During March this country has been visited unexpectedly by snow storms of no mean order. Everyone knows what a snow storm is, but there are degrees of distress which follow the falling of snow-flakes. A little flurry of snow melts before it reaches the pavement; then there is an ordinary fall of snow of a few inches, and occasionally we have a blizzard.

Just so with the brain; there may be little flurries of mania; greater and more intense disturbances called melancholia and dementia;

regular blizzards of brain disturbance in suicidal mania, with delirium; depressions with delusions; total paralysis; primary paresis; religious mania with delusions; insanity with acute delirium; and even hydrocephalic idiocy with its several varieties, such as epileptic, paralytic, traumatic and inflammatory.

This is not the place to give the reasons for this variation of brain storm; yet these subjects form a very important part of our mental study of the brain.

BRAINS OF MEN AND WOMEN COMPARED.

After an address delivered before the New York Women's Legislative League on the subject of "The Law

of Compensation in Regard to Women's Brain Capacity," an editorial appeared in the New York World the following morning on this subject. The editor took exception to some remarks that were made, namely: "that the brains of men and women (and consequently their skulls), are growing more alike to-day than they were some years ago."

In reply to this query on the part of the editor, we would say that while the writer is partially correct in supposing that a certain proportion of women still think in a very feminine way about their clothes and feminine matters only, yet we find a large mass of women interesting themselves in subjects that do not pertain to the feminine sex alone. Thus we find more women to-day entering business in competitive walks of life. They engage in literature, art and music, finance and speculations. Hence their brains are becoming more closely developed on man's scale in the anterior lobe, but they still retain their strong maternal lobe, and domestic affection, hence she must be approaching the climax of balance of power between the intellectual and social which is the ideal state of culture.

PAUL JULIUS MÖBIUS.

By J. A. DENKINGER, M.D., BOSTON, MASS.

It is with sincere regret that I chronicle the death of this eminent German neurologist and author of numerous works on medical and anthropological subjects, and above all the

man who more than any other has labored to rehabilitate Gall and his doctrine. His death occurred in Leipzig January 8, 1907, at the age of 53 years.

Möbius was a most prolific writer. In addition to his practice and journalistic labors (he was for the last 21 years editor of Schmidt's *Jahrbücher der In-und Ausländischen Gesammten Medizin*) he was the author of a textbook on nervous diseases and numerous works on such special subjects as migraine, hysteria, tabes, neuritis, nervousness, exophthalmic goitre, etc.

Of more interest to the student of cerebral science are his works on the pathology and psychology of Goethe, Schoepenhauer, Nietzsche and Rousseau, which are well worthy of study by the student of character. The second volume of his work on Goethe contains a section of some 50 pages on Goethe and Gall. Goethe and Gall were well acquainted, the former attended Gall's lectures and Gall took a cast of the head and face of Goethe.

Equally interesting and instructive are the contributions Möbius made to the physiology and psychology of sex. These include his work, "Ueber den physiologischen Schwachsinn des Weibes (On the physiological inferiority of woman). This work made him many enemies.

Very interesting are also his "Beiträge zur Lehre von den Geschlechts-Unterschieden (Contributions to the doctrine of sex-differences), which include:

1. Geschlecht und Krankhert (Sex and Disease).
2. Geschlecht und Eutartung (Sex and Degeneration).
3. Ueber die Wirkungen der Castration (On the Effect of Castration).
4. Geschlecht und Kopfgrösse (Sex and the Size of the Head).

5. *Geschlecht und Kinderliebe* (Sex and Love of Children).

This little work with 35 illustrations in the text and 14 plates is neither more nor less than a scientific and up-to-date contribution to phrenological literature on the subject of philoprogenitiveness.

6. Love of children and the shape of the skull.

7. *Die Geschlechter der Thiere* (Sex in Animals), in 3 parts, is another critical study of the anatomical, physiological and psychological differences in the sex of animals, treated from a truly phrenological standpoint. But the works which claim Möbius as a true disciple of Gall are:

Ueber die Anlage zur Mathematik (On the natural aptitude for Mathematics), pp. 331, 51 portraits. Leipzig: 1900. J. A. Barth.

Ueber Kunst und Künstler (On Art and Artists), pp. 296, with 10 portraits on 7 plates. Leipzig: 1901. J. A. Barth, and Franz Joseph Gall, pp. 222, with 5 plates and 7 figures in the text, including a very fine portrait of Gall in his later years by Delpech. Leipzig: 1905. J. A. Barth.

The first work is simply a contribution on the subject of Dr. Gall's "organ" of calculation, brought up to date. It is a most scientific production. Gall's claims are critically examined in the light of more recent knowledge on the subject. Möbius cites many proofs in favor of Gall's localization. An appendix of 75 pages under the title "On Franz Joseph Gall," treats under 4 heads on the latter's anatomy of the nervous system, its psychology and physiology and a

review of his critics. This part of the work is practically a reprint of the articles on "Gall" by Möbius, which appeared in Schmidt's *Jahrbücher für die gesammte Medizin* during 1899, 1900 and 1901. The second work, "*Ueber Kunst und Künstler*," treats of Gall's organs, "Farbensinn" (Color), "Tonsinn" (Tune), "Bausinn" (Constructiveness), "Poetisches Talent" (Ideality) and "Mimik" (Imitation).

This, too, is a most meritorious work and well worth careful reading.

The last work (Franz Joseph Gall) contains all the material in the Appendix "On Franz Joseph Gall" in the volume on "Mathematics," along with much additional material of a historical and biographical nature, including a consideration of Gall and his doctrine in the light of modern anatomical, physiological and psychological teachings.

The object of this article is simply to call the attention of students of cerebral science to these works of Möbius. Every student of phrenology able to read German should read his works. Möbius has not only "read his Gall" well, but he has repeated his observations and finding them based on fact, has expressed his high opinion of Gall, the anatomist, Gall, the physiologist, and Gall, the psychologist, with rare courage and independence.

Any one familiar with the attitude of most German anatomists, physiologists and psychologists anent Gall and his doctrine and the inevitable fate of any one daring to defend Gall and his teachings, can realize how much courage and independence it requires to write in defense of Gall and his works and in criticism of his critics and defamers. I know only one other man of equal prominence who has dared to defend the memory of Gall and his doctrine. I refer to the Physiologist

G. von Bunge of the University of Basel, who in Vol. I of his textbook on the "Physiology of Man" refers frequently and always kindly to Gall and his teachings and devotes a whole chapter to "Franz Joseph Gall" und das Sprachcentrum (Centre of articulate speech).

Both Möbius and Von Bunge deserve the thanks of every student of phrenology.

I conclude this article by translating the "characteristic" preface to Möbius' work on "Franz Joseph Gall."

"Whether it will do any good, I do not know. Nevertheless, I will try once more to arouse interest in Gall and his doctrine. It is about time that

the world should understand the wrong done to Gall and profit by the methods first pointed out by Gall.

"The march through the desert of 'scientific' psychology and 'scientific' craniology has continued for nearly 100 years, during which Gall's fertile fields remained neglected.

"It looks now as if the development of knowledge here and there led to the same views as Gall's doctrine. Brain anatomy, especially, seems to be breaking the way. Just how much of Gall's original doctrine will be finally accepted, we cannot tell as yet. Some of it may have to be abandoned, but the essence, I believe, will stand every test."

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

No. 838.—"Glenn," Attica, Ind.—This young man will take life seriously and will not be inclined to trifle with circumstances. He will see what can be done to increase his usefulness among men. He is not one who will become very impulsive or erratic, but will be slow to act, yet thoughtful and considerate, and will show well under high pressure. He will make a fine specialist, if educated as a chemist; or could teach chemistry as an expert. He has good powers of observation; an excellent memory of forms and outlines; and a capable mind to remember what he has seen, and can reproduce afterwards whatever has appealed to him in the way of scientific discovery.

No. 839.—M. M., Kingston, N. Y.—Your photographs show a mind of considerable culture, thought and reflection. If anything, you need to get down into the base of your brain, so as to equalize your interests, and think objectively as well as subjectively, to bring about perfect har-

mony of brain action. There is much for you in the future, if you will only keep on making effort in the right directions. Do not be too speculative, but live where you are, and take hold of the tangible and practical affairs of life. Do not be discontented because you cannot work everything out to your liking.

W. J. G. Swindon—You have inherited a strong constitution and an active temperament, are versatile, ambitious to excel, self-reliant, with strong moral qualities. You are splendidly adapted for mechanical work, in which you could display your ingenuity, skillfulness and contriving instincts. You are well endowed with a practical, perceptive mind and your judgment upon practical matters is reliable; you will succeed well in a position of responsibility. You have a strong inclination for self-culture and with concentrated effort it will be comparatively easy for you to strengthen your memory and should seriously take up the study of Phrenology.

T. A. G., Lancaster—Is mentally alert and wide awake, very little escapes his active observing faculties; by this means he acquires a large amount of useful and practical knowledge which he can utilize in his daily employment. A responsible position in life will suit him best, for he is capable of superintending and directing work, also in laying out plans. In disposition he is frank, hearty and genial; very unselfish; he is always

quick to defend his principles and the rights of others; he will be energetic in doing his full share of work. He is never tedious nor prolix; he is best characterized by versatility of mind, expressiveness, and keen perceptive power. He is capable of learning quickly and has a good average memory; this sometimes suffers owing to his lack of concentration. He will be interested in metaphysical studies.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. O., Texas—You ask why do the corners of the mouth droop in some persons, and what faculties or brain centers cause this.

In reply, we would like to draw your attention to the explanation we gave not long ago that Hope has for its muscular expression the corner of the lips. Where the organ is small, we invariably find that the lips droop, as in the photograph you forwarded to us. We judge, therefore, that this woman has got into the habit of looking on the dark side of things, and

finds it difficult to be cheerful or happy except under the most joyous circumstances.

Yes, this faculty can be cultivated, and should be drawn into active daily life. Otherwise, with increasing age, the person will become more depressed, instead of being animated by hope, cheerfulness, brightness and optimism. Persons who are cheerful have an upward tendency to the corners of the mouth. Make observations for yourself, and you will see this fact verified over and over again.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY

The American Institute of Phrenology held its March meeting on March 5th, at eight o'clock. On this occasion Mr. B. Klein (E. Favary), gave a lecture on "Phrenology as Applied to the Mechanism of the Automobile." The Chairman, the Rev. Thos. A. Hyde, in his opening remarks, said that Mr. Klein was a gentleman who had had considerable experience in electrical work, that he had given lectures on the Automobile, and had had the distinguished honor of speaking on this subject at Columbia University. As he was a student of Phrenology, and a graduate of the American Institute, he would be able to tell them something about the faculties necessary for a good automobilist, and could make his subject intensely in-

teresting, as he knew all about the automobile and those who work it.

Before calling on Mr. Klein, however, Mr. Hyde said that they would listen to some practical examinations of character from Miss Fowler, whereupon he proceeded to select from the audience two gentlemen and two ladies, all of whom, at the close of their examinations, explained to the audience in what way the examinations had been correctly made. One was a colored gentleman whom Miss Fowler said would make an excellent physician, as he was temperamentally adapted for that work, and she hoped that circumstances would permit his studying in this line.

Mr. Klein's lecture was listened to with deep interest and the digest of

it will appear in the columns of our next JOURNAL.

At the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer for his practical entertainment and the lucid way in which he illustrated parts of his lecture with skulls and diagrams.

NOTICES FOR APRIL AND MAY.

Mr. Piercy then gave out the notices, and said that owing to the fact that Dr. Drayton, who was to have given the lecture in April, would not be able to return to the city in time to do so, arrangements had been made with Dr. Sahler, of Kingston, to give his lecture on "Suggestive Therapeutics" on the evening of April 2nd, thus simply making an exchange of evenings. He said that Dr. Sahler was too well known at the American Institute of Phrenology to need any introduction further than to say that he is sure to receive a hearty welcome.

He said the lecture for May would be given on Tuesday evening, May 5th, at eight o'clock, by Dr. Henry S. Drayton, whose subject would be "Some Observations on the Alaskans During a Recent Tour." This lecture he expected would prove as interesting as all the previous ones had been. As this would be the closing lecture of the season, it was hoped that all the members and friends of the Institute would make a special effort to be present.

He then announced that Miss Fowler's Lenten Talks during March would be on Phreno-Hygiene, and would include the following topics: March 6th, Raw Diet; 13th, Vegetable Diet; 20th, Meat Diet; 27th, Fruit and Nut Diet. Food Specimens would be on view, and well-known educators would be asked to speak in favor of their special diet.

BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

An interesting exhibition of two skulls was brought before the monthly meeting of the British Phrenological Society, Incorporated, on Feb. 14th, when Dr. W. Wilbraham-Falconer submitted two human skulls to the lecturer of the evening, Mr. F. C. Stacey, asking him to point out by phrenology the principal characteristics of each. Without any information as to their history Mr. Stacey stated his opinion that one was of a criminal type. Its owner's intelligence had been of a low order so far as the upper part of the front head showed, for there was a deficiency in the reflective and the moral groups. The skull was narrow and sloping backward in this region. At the base, however, around and behind the opening of the ear the skull was wide and full, showing a preponderance of animal passion over intellect. The man would be subject to fits of uncontrolled anger which would be provoked when the amative instinct was roused. He had no doubt the man's crimes were of such a nature that women were concerned.

The other skull was very different. It had evidently been owned by a female of docile character, affectionate and unselfish. Dr. Falconer did not bring this test forward in any captious spirit, but as one who was in sympathy with phrenology through having read one of Dr. Hollander's works on the subject. With regard to the skulls, he knew that the first one described was that of a criminal and it had been sent to him from Servia. The other one he knew not where it came from; his object was to show that a phrenologist seeing the two skulls for the first time could at sight distinguish the one of criminal type.

The evening was a most delightful and instructive one. Mr. Stacey discoursed in a most fascinating manner

on the evidences of comparative phrenology in favor of phrenology. A discussion followed in which Mr. James Webb (President), Dr. Withinslaw, Mr. Stanley and Mr. J. Naylor took part.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Mr. D. T. Elliott, instructor and phrenologist, of the Fowler Institute, London, gives special attention to the instruction of students in Phrenology, by class work as well as through the mail. The graduates of the Institute meet once a month, and have debates on various topics of phrenological interest. Mr. Elliott lectures in and around London before Literary Societies. Literature on Phrenology and Health subjects can be obtained from L. N. Fowler & Co., 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. H. D. McDowell is now lecturing at McKinney, Texas.

Mr. O. H. Williams is doing Phrenological Work in Baltimore.

Mr. V. F. Cooper is engaged in Phrenological work at Vernon, Canada.

Mr. D. F. McDonald is at present at Seattle, Washington.

Dr. B. F. Pratt and daughter have been lecturing in Southern Ohio.

Mr. A. W. Richardson has been traveling in Western Ohio.

Mr. J. T. Miller is located in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. Ring has been doing some Phrenological work in Nashua, Ohio.

Mr. M. Tope is residing at Bow-erston, Ohio, from which place he publishes his monthly magazine.

Mr. E. J. O'Brien and wife have been giving Phrenological entertainments in Ontario, Canada.

Mr. H. J. Brown is located at Baltimore, Md.

Prof. Allen Haddock has re-

turned to San Francisco and is gradually recovering from his shock of last April.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is located in Chicago, Ill., and is doing good work there.

In far away Stockholm the people are showing their appreciation of Phrenology by attending Mr. Lungquist's lectures on this subject.

The Rev. Thomas Alexander Hyde is a gifted extemporaneous preacher, his published sermons are widely read and his book, "Christ the Orator," has become household words.

He has been preaching winter sermons in St. Matthias P. E. Church, Sheepshead Bay.

The sermons of a popular nature to make Christians more Christian have been on Star-words of the first magnitude. (1) Way, (2) Truth, (3) Life, (4) Salvation, (5) Freedom. Sun-words of superhuman power. (1) Faith, (2) Hope, (3) Love, (4) Immortality.

Some spring sermons will be on Sun Spots of Terrible Magnitude or, the Satanic forces which hinder Christianity and human progress.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS

On January 30th, Miss Fowler spoke on "Maturity," and gave much encouragement to mothers who had mentally weak children, and cited Victor Hugo as one instance of a child concerning whom the remark was made when he was a baby, that he was not worth troubling over, as he was so small and puny. But his mother thought differently. Miss Fowler gave the interesting experience of Dr. James B. Richards, in training and developing a mentally weak child, which will be given by request under the Child Culture department when space allows. On this occasion Dr. Mary Wood-Allen presid-

ed, and Mrs. Schwartz, Mrs. Glaser, Mrs. E. M. Raye Smith, Mrs. N. E. Brownell and Mr. F. M. Girard were guests of honor.

Dr. Wood-Allen made a very practical and forceful address on the best steps to be taken to train a child for maturity. She believed that Phrenology could assist very largely in the right development of a child, and suggested that all should make it a matter of some practical study. We wish that space would here allow of a full report.

THE FEBRUARY TALKS.

During February Miss Fowler lectured on Wednesday mornings on Phreno-Ethnology, taking as her subjects the Irish or Celt; the German or Teuton; the English or Anglo-Saxon; and the American or Union Race.

During the month the following persons have been guests of honor: Mrs. Edward Lee Young, Rev. Geo. H. Downs, Mrs. Raye Smith, Mrs. Ada Crisp, Secretary of the New York Woman's Press Club, and the New York Legislative League, and Mrs. R. A. Benedict.

THE WOMAN'S LAW CLASS OF THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

The annual reunion tea of the Alumnae Association of the Woman's Law Class, of New York University, held its meeting on March 2nd at the Council Room in the new University building, New York city. Miss Pettus, the genial and gifted President of the Alumnae, occupied the chair, and Mrs. M. S. Titus Werner, Miss Jessie A. Fowler, Miss Helen R. Hoy and Mrs. Ralph Shainwald, members of the Alumnae Association, gave short addresses, after which Dean Ashley and Professor Russell made some excellent remarks encouraging the

students in their study of law.

In her remarks Miss Fowler spoke of the usefulness of the Law Class to women in general, and to herself in particular. She said, in part, that there were several reasons why law had appealed to her, and she thought that her experience might be of use in encouraging others to take up the subject with equal zest and earnestness.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

The March prize, for the best short story for children, has been awarded to Mrs. Cornelia Robinson, whose story will appear in a future number of the JOURNAL. Honorable mention is given to Miss Ethel Robinson and Miss Sarah E. Baker.

The prize for April will be for the best suggestions as to how to improve the JOURNAL and increase its circulation.

In May a prize will be given for the best article on "The Definition and Cultivation of Hope."

The competition for June will be for the best article on "How to Spend a Summer Holiday Economically, Entertainingly and Beneficially."

The July competition will be for the best article on "The Organ of Conscientiousness."

The prize for August will be for the best views on "Diet in Relation to Temperament," with practical rules and suggestions for the same.

All manuscripts must be received on or before the first of each month, and should be written on one side of the paper only, and in ink. The prize winners will be given a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, or one of the books mentioned on page 31 (the January issue).

We hope that we may have a good competition every month.

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

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

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

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

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The **Phrenological Era**, Bowers-ton, O.—"Mind and Body" is the opening article by the editor in the February issue. It explains the various elements of the mind, and is interesting reading. Another article is on "Washington and Lincoln, the Father and Saviour of America," with some remarks on their organizations.

The **Character Builder**, Salt Lake City.—Is now a weekly, and contains much interesting information about many topics which are now eagerly read and studied.

The **Home Herald**.—Has one article by John G. Woolley on "The

Forge of the Almighty." "Like the Father of His Country" is another article by Frank H. Sweet. "Man and the Animal in Man" is a third article of interest.

The **Club Woman's Weekly**, New York City.—Is a capital little paper which treats of news of the clubs and the doings of women. No better paper exists for making women acquainted with their own affairs than this, and it is bound to succeed and be a much sought after weekly.

Review of Reviews, New York City.—Contains a frontispiece of the Hon. Edmund Pettus, United States Senator from Alabama. He is now in his eighty-sixth year, and has just been unanimously re-elected for the full term of six years. Another leading article is on "The Tunnel from England to France," with a portrait of the Father of the Channel Tunnel, Thomé de Gamond. Another article is by William S. Rossiter, on "Why We Need the Immigrant," and is illustrated with maps, and forms an interesting feature of this issue.

The **Literary Digest**, New York City.—Which is now united with "Public Opinion," contains literary news of unusual interest.

The **Naturopath**, New York City.—This excellent magazine is edited by Benedict Lust. The February number opens with a picture of a snowflake bath indulged in by Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Miller, of Chicago. Another

article is on "Nervous Dyspepsia and Its Treatment According to Kneipp's Method," by the editor.

The Medical Times, New York City.—Has an editorial on "Food and Tuberculosis," which says that scientific data is constantly accumulating which tends to emphasize the dangers of injection tuberculosis, and while this paper condemns the extreme view of Von Behring that the alimentary canal is the sole and only atrium by which the tubercle bacillus enters the organism, the candid mind can no longer ignore the fact that this tract furnishes the channel of infection in

very many, perhaps half, of the cases of the disease, even perhaps a larger percentage.

New Thought, Chicago, Ill.—One article is by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, on "Borrowed Stilts"; another on "Brain Building for the Embodiment of Character," by Leon Elbert Landone, both of which are interesting articles.

The New York Magazine.—Contains a department for the children; another called "Our Ideal Home"; another on "Temple Teachings"; another on "The Silent Brotherhood"; and still another on "Heart Talks," all of which make interesting reading.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT

"Your Mesmeric Forces? and How to Develop Them," giving full and comprehensive instructions "How to Mesmerise." By Frank H. Randall. This book contains eleven chapters, 151 pages, bound in cloth. Price, \$1.00.

In response to the daily inquiries for instruction at The American Institute of Phrenology, we would urge upon all candidates purposing to be with us on the 1st of September to give earnest attention to home study. The coming session will be an important one. A large field is opening for the Phrenologists who have acquired thorough knowledge in the science and art of Phrenology.

"Hypnotism and the Doctors. Part I. Animal Magnetism." "Hypnotism and the Doctors" gives a most interesting account of the first appearance of Hypnotism, in the doctrines and practices of Mesmer and his immediate followers, whose theories and processes, although differing greatly from those of our modern Hypnotists, belong to the same general category, and must be known if Modern Hypnotism is to be understood; besides which,

those theories and processes have a great intrinsic interest. Mr. Richard Harte, as an old student of Hypnotics, is eminently fitted to treat the subject, and he has done so in this volume with great ability, as well as with complete impartiality. In it he gives a clear account of Mesmer's theory of disease, and of his methods of producing the "crises" on which he relied for the wonderful cures which he made.

The volume is beautifully printed and bound, and the pages are honest pages—not little islands of print in the middle of oceans of margin. Price, \$2.00.

By the same author, "Hypnotism and the Doctors, Part II. From Mesmer to Braid," contains chapters on "The Second Commission on Animal Magnetism," "Why Animal Magnetism Suffered Eclipse," "Dupotet and Lafontaine," "The English School," "Braid's Hypnotism," "The Statuolism of Fahnstock," Sunderland's "Pathetism," "Electro-Biology." Price, \$5.00.

"Psychology, the Cultivation of the Mind and Will," by Frank H. Randall, price, \$1.25.

"Evolution and Phrenology." By Alfred Thomas Story. The author, in presenting "Evolution and Phrenology" to the public, has no desire to ask more for the hypothesis advanced in its pages than a calm and impartial treating. The subject is one he has been turning over in his mind for some years, and the more he has thought of it, the more it has seemed to him worthy of being given to the world for consideration. All that he desires is the truth. In that desire he framed his theory—or rather it gradually shaped itself in his mind. For in reality—in accordance with his hypothesis—his brain has only been the receptacle for thoughts that were not his own, but came to him from the source of all thought, whatever that may be. He is conscious of the great demand his theory makes upon the reason, of the scarcely less than revolution in the realm of thought therein contained. He simply asks for as much patient thought in the consideration of his idea as he gave to the enunciation of it—sure that if it receives that, it will not be found to be merely a vain and empty dream. Price, \$1.50.

"Why Shorthand is Difficult to Read?" 12mo, 27 pages. Price, 15 cents.

"Horses: Their Feed and Their Feet." A manual of horse hygiene, invaluable for the veterinarian or the novice. By C. G. Page, M.D. 171 pages; 20 illustrations. Price, 75 cents.

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"How Six Girls Made Money." And occupations for women. By Mrs. Marion Edmonds Roe. Cloth, 75 cents.

"The Fallacies in 'Progress and Poverty.'" In Henry Dunning Macleod's "Economics," and in "Social Problems"; with the ethics of pro-

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"Sexual Physiology." A scientific and popular exposition of the fundamental problems in sociology. By R. T. Trall, M.D. Price, by mail, \$2.00.

"Fruit and Bread." By Gustave Schlickeysen. Translated from the German. By M. L. Holbrook, M.D. 250 pp. Price, by mail, \$1.00.

"Edeology: Plain Truths for All." A treatise on the generative system. By Sydney Barrington Elliott, M.D. Price, \$1.50.

"Brain and Mind; or, Mental Science Considered in Accordance with the Principles of Phrenology, and in Relation to Modern Physiology." By H. S. Drayton, A.M., LL.B., M.D., and James McNeill, A.M. 12mo, 354 pp. 125 illustrations. Cloth, \$1.50.

"Choice of Pursuits; or, What to Do and Why." Describing seventy-five trades and professions, and the temperaments and talents required for each. By Professor Sizer. \$2.00.

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- B. Conscious willing:
 - I. Undertaking kind.
 - II. Resisting kind.

SECOND PART:

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- B. Aesthetic gifts:
 - I. For music.
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 - III. For poetry.
 - IV. For dramatic arts.
- C. Gifts of humor and wit:
 - I. Humor.
 - II. Wit.
- D. Ethical gifts:
 - I. a. Kindness.
 - b. Wickedness.
 - II. a. Cheerfulness.
 - b. Gloominess.
 - III. a. Truthfulness.
 - b. Untruthfulness.
 - IV. Distrustfulness.
 - V. a. Courage.
 - b. Lack of courage.
 - VI. a. Self-confidence and self esteem.
 - b. Lack of self esteem and self confidence.
 - VII. a. Vanity and conceit.
 - b. Freedom from vanity and conceit.
 - VIII. Selfishness.
 - IX. a. Activity.
 - b. Lack of activity.
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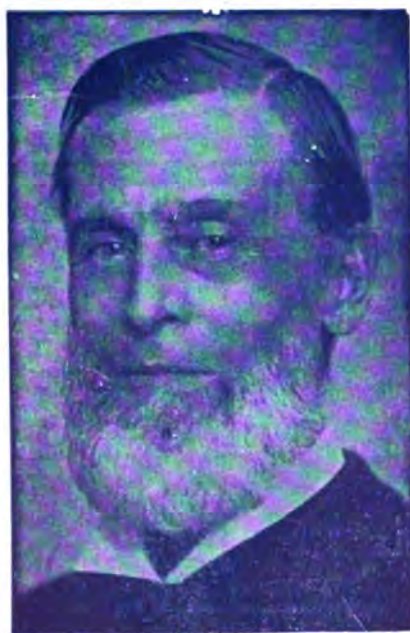


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CONTENTS FOR MAY, 1907

	Page
I. How to Delineate Character from Photographs. By J. A. Fowler. (Illustrated.)	137
II. Nothing. An Address given at the American Institute of Phrenology, October, 1906, by Alfred E. Johnson.	146
III. The Personality of the Right Honorable James Bryce, the Newly Selected Ambassador from England to this Country. (Illustrated.)	148
I. Science and Health. News and Notes. By E. P. Miller, M. D. What is the Cause of Appendicitis? A Test of Strength between Vegetarians and Meat Eaters. Tuberculosis Bacillus in Human Beings Identical with those in Animals. An Extension of Health Reform Principles. Is Disease a Blessing or a Curse?	150
V. The Psychology of Childhood. Bright and Promising. By Uncle Joe. Illustrated with Portrait. No. 665.—Charlotte Kathryn Doscher, New York. Fun at Home.	154
VI. To a Bust of Lincoln. (A Poem.) By Lizette Noland, (Physiognomist.)	155
VII. Biophilism. Bodily Sensations. By Chas. Josiah Adams, D. D.	156
VIII. A Good Motto for All. A True Story.	158
IX. The American Institute of Phrenology.	160
X. Examination of the Head by Experts.	162
XI. Editorials. Cranial Surgery. The American Institute of Phrenology and its Proposed New York.	163
XII. Correspondence.	165
XIII. New Subscribers.	166
XIV. What Phrenologists are Doing.	169
XV. Squibs.	170

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VOL. 120—No 5]

MAY, 1907

WHOLE No. 819

How to Delineate Character from Photographs.

By J. A. FOWLER.

When we look through a family album with a friend, we are generally asked for an opinion on the character of persons of special interest to the owner of the album. To be able to give an intelligent answer, and one that is at the same time reliable, we need to know certain rules regarding the development of the face and head; and before we can attempt to answer in any detail such a request, we must naturally consult the science of Phrenology, with its valuable assistant, Physiognomy, to guide us in our remarks. A knowledge of these two subjects, together with the Temperaments, is certainly a very great help in delineating a portrait.

In our work of this kind for over twenty-five years, we have endeavored to secure a good front, side and back view for the purpose of obtaining an accurate scientific estimate of character from a likeness or photograph. When correctly delineated nothing adds more interest to an evening's entertainment, and hardly any subject is more profitable to the persons present, than to have an out-

line given of photographs which the delineator does not know anything about. In the following remarks we propose to give suggestions to those who are anxious to perfect themselves in this work.

Persons should use a magnifying glass so that they can bring out in detail all the finer points of the photograph, and when they have done this they must not expect to find from every excrescence, "bump," or rise of the hair, a phrenological organ, but must rather be guided by the development of the head in general. For instance, if they have a front, side and back view to look at, they must be guided by the height, length and breadth of the head from the base of the lateral portion, where the opening of the ear is seen, for if a line is drawn from the opening of one ear to the opening of the other, it will pass through the spinal cord which is united to the brain, and just as a tree takes its strength from the root, so the brain gathers its strength from the base or spinal cord.

In picture No. 1 (Mr. Drowatzky)

our readers will see that we have drawn a line across the head, passing through the base just above the ears.



NO. 1—MR. W. H. DROWATZKY.
(Photo by Rockwood.)

For an external study, if we measure the head from the opening of the ear to the outer surface, in whichever direction we wish to make our view-point, we start from where the spinal cord commences. Thus when we want to gain an idea of the intellect, we must measure the head from the opening of the ear to the center of the forehead, just above the root of the nose, and the distance from the opening of the ear to that point indicates length of fibre in the intellectual brain, for if the head be fully developed anteriorly, the person will show strength of intellect and the perceptive organs will be large, as we see in picture No. 2 (Hon. Abram Hewitt).

If we wish to gage the breadth of a head, we take a front view and judge of the development of the or-

gans along the lateral portion of the base of the head which gives energy, force and executive power, as in No. 3 (Mr. Drowatzky).

If the head be long from the opening of the ear backward, as in the case of No. 4 (Miss Farmer), we find that the domestic propensities are fully developed, and a person is friendly, social and patriotic.

If we wish to judge of the height of the head, we draw an imaginary line from the opening of the ear upward to the top of the head, and if the head is high we find that the moral and religious faculties are well developed, as in No. 5 (Mr. Henry George).

If we wish to judge of the reflective power of an individual, we must draw an imaginary line across



NO. 2—HON. ABRAHAM HEWITT.
(Photo by Rockwood.)



No. 3—MR. DROWATZKY.

the upper forehead, as in No. 6 (Mrs. C. Fowler Wells).

Thus the intellectual lobe will be found to be prominently developed in a person who has length of fibre from the opening of the ear forward; the moral brain is represented in height from the opening of the ear to the top of the head; a long occipital lobe, or fullness behind the ears, makes one warm-hearted, affectionate and social; width of the upper forehead shows reasoning, philosophic and reflective power; while breadth of the head above the ears indicates energy, pluck and spirit.

In the case of Mr. W. H. Drowatzky, whose front, side and back pictures (Nos. 1, 3 and 7) represent the idea which we wish to present to our readers in the desirability of having as complete a view of the head as possible, we see what is indicated in the entire head. Having but little hair on his head, his pictures present no difficulty to the delineator; in fact, before we knew the gentleman we delineated

his character from these photographs in the March number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL of 1903. After our acquaintance with him we found—as he admitted—that the pictures truly interpreted his bent and direction of mind, and he forms a very suitable illustration of our present subject.

The lines on the side head are drawn to show the superior anterior force of his intellectual and artistic faculties. The line dividing the central part of the forehead indicates that there is a fine height of head, giving him strong views concerning moral and ethical problems. The front picture has lines to show the breadth of the forehead, giving par-



No. 4—MISS FARMER.

(Photo by Rockwood.)



No. 5—MR. HENRY GEORGE.
(Photo by Rockwood.)

ticular scope in the organs of reflection and criticism. While the back view indicates a love of children and a devotion to them, and the line that passes across the width of the head indicates his energy and fearlessness in attacking work, which requires considerable labor, thought and energy. He is a successful Artistic Photographer.

No. 2 (the late Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, former Mayor of New York City), whose picture we have given, shows the following characteristics, and the numbers on the picture indicate the faculties and their location. (1) Large Benevolence. (2) Very Large Conscientiousness. (3) Large Human Nature. (4) Large Individuality. (5) Full Acquisitiveness. (6) Large Destructiveness. (7) Large Order. (8) Active Comparison. (9) Conspicuous Friendship. (10) Large Vitativeness. The diagonal line, from the point of the chin to the crown of the head, as well as the two lines enclosing the lower lobe of the ear, indicate longevity; while the line drawn across the middle of the head shows the force of the superior region of the head. As a man among men, the key note of his character was seen

through his consistent following out of his principles and his anxiety to benefit his fellow men; hence people learned to value his opinions because they knew he always spoke straight from his convictions. He lived to a good age, which his head indicates he was capable of doing. He had many schemes for doing good, and his aim in life was to fulfill his obligations in an honorable and satisfactory way. Such a head as his, from such a fine portrait, is easy to read, and a true impression of his character can be gained therefrom.

From the portrait of Miss Farmer (No. 4), we see by the anterior and posterior lines that she has a favorable development of both the intellectual and social lobes. Her head is above the average in size for a woman (being twenty-two and a quarter inches in circumference, by fourteen and a half in length and fourteen and a quarter in height), and the whole head strikes one as being well balanced in its various parts. Therefore she should wield a distinct influence over others, and possess a personal magnetism which will enable others to



No. 6—MRS. C. FOWLER WELLS.



No. 7—MR. DROWATZKY.

be attracted to her line of thought. Benevolence is a large and permeating faculty, and she will live not for the wealth that perishes, but for the riches that lift not only her own soul above the materialism of the world, but she will show a desire to take with her, through her thoughts, the individual interest of every other human soul with which she comes in contact.

In the picture of Mr. Henry George (No. 5) we find a head that is exceptionally high and full in the anterior lobe, and he fully portrayed the characteristics of these two regions of his head, namely thoughtfulness for others; desire to benefit his fellow men and bend them to his way of looking at things; immense capacity for work; and ability to look ahead and search the future and predict what he saw was likely to transpire. His portrait makes a fine one for the novice to examine, as he can find many lessons from the outlines of his head.

The portrait of Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells (No. 6), who passed

the eighty-sixth milestone, shows that she had a breadth of forehead calculated to reason out, from her large Causality, Human Nature and Comparison, scientific truths and intuitive and analytical principles. She was a busy woman, a constant reader, writer and worker; yet with all her multitudinous duties she found time to give counsel to those who sought her practical experience and wisdom.

Her forehead was broad and high, which enabled her to take a deep interest in psychological subjects and character as manifested in the head and face. She was logical, reasoned from cause to effect, and was a keen observer of details. Her head was high and her moral brain was a

No. 8—MR. W. T. JEROME.
(Photo by Rockwood.)

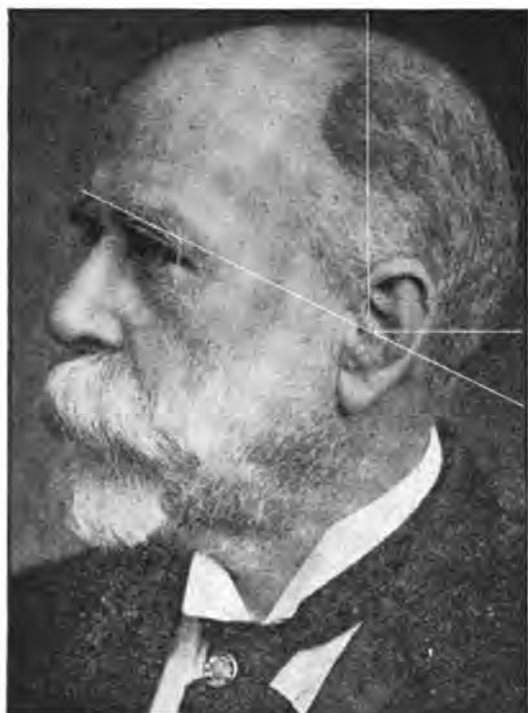


Photo by Rockwood.

No. 9—MR. GEO. G. ROCKWOOD.

sustaining element in her character hence she was conscientious, sympathetic, kind-hearted, and an investigator along the lines of moral and spiritual truths, as well as interested in scientific truths.

No. 8, Mr. William Travers Jerome, District Attorney General, has become well known throughout the length and breadth of the land, and his portrait makes a very interesting study to the student of character, his strongest characteristics being marked with the figures 1, 2, 3 and 4. No. 1 is Firmness, which gives immense tenacity, will power and perseverance; No. 2 represents Human Nature, or an unfoldment of the characteristics of others; he sees intuitively as well as comparatively. No. 3 illustrates Individuality, or memory of faces; and No. 4 Energy.

Thus he will show a strong, earnest, enduring, and even pugnacious mind, one not daunted by difficulties nor in danger of being drawn away from his preconceived ideas or opinions. His Cautiousness and Intuition make him far-sighted and enable him to understand the characteristics of others. He has great wiriness of constitution; remarkable grit, together with combative force to cope with intellectual and comparative issues. He is a man who likes to be appreciated, though he often talks as though he did not care one iota for what people say concerning him.

Mr. Geo. G. Rockwood (No. 9), the well-known photographer of New York, presents a head and face that is also easy of interpretation. He represents a gentleman of talent and culture in the direction of art, as well as in music and he excels in both.

We see in him a healthy, vigorous



No. 10—REV. HENRY BUCHEL, D.D.

(Photo by Rockwood.)



No. 11—HON. GROVER CLEVELAND.
(Photo by Rockwood.)

physique; a good flow of vitality, and a life rich in whatever belongs to friendly intercourse, executiveness, artistic taste, and a realization of the beautiful. There is a fine outline of head, giving harmony of character. From the ear backward the head is large, showing fullness of the social region; the altitude from the ear indicates self-reliance, reverence and sympathy, the length of the head forward from the ear, power of thought, clearness of mind, and quick perception, the fullness below the eye, excellent lingual capacity, which enables him to be a fine talker and a good public speaker. For many years he has made a specialty of children's photographs, obtaining excellent results because of his personal fondness for the children, linked to his artistic instincts. In his long career Mr. Rockwood has photographed many noted persons; he has posed five Presidents,

and made the last and best portrait of Henry Ward Beecher. Truly he has a genius for catching the best expression of even the most difficult person to pose.

The Rev. Henry Buchtel, D.D. (No. 10), Governor of Colorado, is a fine example of the Mental-Motive Temperament, and in this combination we find the mental stimulus, the vital energy and physical force that dominate his whole character. His superior qualities being active, they put him in touch with people and help him to understand their inner lives; they make him ever ready to obey the voice of his conscience which sometimes says: "Thy will be done, though Thou slay me," and "I am ready, send me;" they give him a trust in spiritual, reverential and elevating matters that makes him look up to "things not made with hands;"



No. 12—SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

thus he apparently talks and walks with God.

Intellectually his head indicates that he has the keenness of the eagle and the docility of the dove. His executiveness keeps him busy all the time; he must be a constant worker, and one who accomplishes something with his work. Plenty of men work, but do they accomplish all they ought with the energy they expend?

He knows when people are in trouble, even though they may say nothing to him; hence had he been a lawyer he would have understood exactly the best way to get hold of the facts of the case, and as a Judge he would have given justice to all parties concerned.

As Governor of Colorado, as Chancellor of the Denver University, and as a Methodist Episcopal minister, he has shown his wonderful skill, tact, and yet fearless outspokenness in every department of his work. In 1899 we had the pleasure of examining his head, and of interpreting his characteristics, which, when we submitted them to him, converted him to the truth of the gospel of Phrenology.

The Hon. Grover Cleveland (No. 11) presents another typical head, of which is not easy to miss the right interpretation when examining the photograph only. Through his experience as a lawyer and statesman he has deepened the lines around the nose, has strengthened the curve of it, which indicates power of resistance and analysis; perceptive power and ability to watch events in the concentration of the eye, as well as in the outer curve of the eye; fluency of language which is finely illustrated in the development of this faculty; and length of life which is clearly marked in the lower lobe of the ear, the length and breadth of the nose, and the development of Vitativeness. As a rule, a broad head indicates executive power,



No. 13—WILLIAM RUXTON.

(Photo by Rockwood.)

and in Mr. Cleveland we see this very strongly demonstrated, though it depends upon the development of the rest of the head how the executiveness shows itself. The crown of the head generally gives an independent spirit, and in Mr. Cleveland we see this characteristic finely illustrated; while Human Nature, which is the "third eye" to the mind, acts as a kind of general inspector, just as a searchlight is to ships passing through the Suez Canal. A person with this quality is able to look ahead and see much further into the future than is generally supposed to be possible. Thus he shows forensic power, keen observation, administrative ability, self-reliance, and an intuitive mind.

After noting our remarks on his photograph, he wrote: "I did not suppose it was possible to estimate so clearly and fully one's characteristics from a photograph."

In the portrait of Sir Thomas Lipton (No. 12), we notice some characteristics that do not show themselves so prominently in the previous pictures. He is essentially Irish in the outline of his head and face, and through the sociability of his nature which manifests itself in his expressive eyes and the width of the upper corner of his forehead, are seen those qualities for which the Irish are particularly noticeable. He is a good type of a successful merchant, and shows energy of purpose, acquisitiveness and power of amassing property, and an appreciation for the material side of life; keen perceptive faculties, which enable him to enjoy good sport and be able to take it in good part whether gainer or loser; and repartee, which is finely represented in his true Irish characteristics of Language, Combativeness and Mirthfulness. Thus the arrows on the portrait indicate the location of large Causality, Wit, Executive Ability, Order and Language. He is genial, companionable, friendly,

ambitious, systematic and loyal, and by a careful examination from photographs, these qualities will be noticeable.

Where it is possible to have a front and side view, like No. 13 (William Ruxton), it is greatly to the advantage of the delineator. Every child's head is not as fully developed as is that of this lad; still, if we take this as a type to guide us in our researches, we shall gather valuable information therefrom. The numbers on the two portraits indicate (Fig. 1) circumference of head, $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, 15; length, $14\frac{1}{2}$; (V) Vitativeness. In Fig. 2 (1) is large Order; (2) large Constructiveness; (3) large Causality; (4) large Comparison; (5) large Human Nature; (6) large Imitation; (7) large Benevolence; (8) large Weight.



NO. 14—ELBERT W. MILLER,

All of these faculties are easily recognized, and enable him to show the following characteristics. He will make good use of a box of tools in an inventive and mechanical way; he will use a pencil and make many novel designs; he will work out his originality of character in ways that are new and suggestive, if his originality is not stricken out of him by too much formula, which is the bane of original thought; he will be thoughtful and considerate of those around him, and will make an affectionate, friendly and companionable child, one full of wisdom if rightly trained.

No. 14 (Elbert W. Miller) is another illustration of the way that photographs should be taken for the purpose of delineation of character, and while we have marked Causality on the upper forehead which, broadly speaking, will enable him to enjoy study, we realize that it is not the only characteristic that is distinctive. He is a boy who has a strong will, and if he will

divert it into the right channels, persevere with his studies, bend himself to his work, and overcome impediments in his way, he will find it a most valuable faculty to possess. He will make an excellent teacher, investigator, logician, chemist, or literary critic, and will be quite magnetic and stimulative to others wherever he is.

When sending home a sketch from photographs the other day, we had in response the following reply:

"I do not think the value of such a reading can be easily over-estimated." Which shows that the mind is mirrored in the head and face if we will but take pains to see its manifestation.

A parent writes, "the delineation of my daughter's character from a photograph is just right," and "her teacher wrote recently and endorsed the same things you said about her, only the teacher had had a chance to study her from week to week, while you have never seen her."

NOTHING.

Address Given at the Commencement Exercises of the American Institute of Phrenology, October 26, 1906.

BY ALFRED E. JOHNSON.

I appear before you with a sense of nothingness. When asked to prepare a subject for this occasion, I felt that "nothing" was very appropriate and applicable to the views and sentiments of a great many people as regards Phrenology. And oh, how often will you see scorn and contempt portrayed on their faces when talking about "bumpology," as they are pleased to call it, and are apt to ridicule it before they know anything about it.

But where can you find anything more worthy of consideration and deep study than the natural laws of our being, on the observance of which laws depends our happiness, or sorrow, or

failure, or success; and many people know nothing of all the great possibilities, advantages, satisfaction and happiness which are to be derived from a thorough knowledge of their own organization.

God, in His infinite wisdom, created Heaven and earth, and he created therein grass and herbs that bore seed, trees that bore fruit, and all the living creatures in the water and on the land. He created man in His own image, and He gave him powers through the faculties of the mind to control all created life, and man was happy. But through the mistakes of Adam, man has fallen to such an extent that to-

day he is forgetting himself, and the intentions of his Creator in his desire to acquire wealth, fame, and the gratification of his physical existence, rather than to cultivate his higher faculties, by virtue of which he was placed above all else in creation.

Let us bring before our mental eye the picture of two youthful boys. One starting out in life, as most boys do, with a somewhat unbalanced character, as he grows up, begins to exhibit some of his strong qualities—it may simply be an unwillingness to listen to his parents' kind counsel. They, knowing nothing of his organization, do not understand their child (who in all likelihood is a counterpart of themselves) and will set down laws of thou shalt do this and thou shalt not do that, with probably a reminder of the switch, thus stimulating activity by the rushing of blood to those very organs which it is so necessary to restrain. The result is this condition continually growing from bad to worse. Their child, once so innocent, through the misunderstanding and ignorance of the parents, is driven from home to spend his nights at the saloons or playhouses; disregarding all domestic ties and obligations, and leaving his wife and family on the verge of starvation.

But oh, how different is the life work of the other boy, who started out in life with probably the same qualities. Being rightly understood by his parents, his physical nature is restrained, calling into activity the higher sentiments by surrounding him with the haloes of their own love and wisdom. And like the rosebud under the influence of the sun's caressing rays, it develops, growing more lovely day by day, and at last bursting forth in all its splendor, shedding its rays of light and sweetness into the heart of the distressed pilgrim, perchance delaying his weary footsteps for a moment to reflect upon his own nothingness and dependence upon

God's goodness, and the duty he owes Him in developing those talents which have been given him, and for which he will be called to account.

Let us see what nature does. Slowly, day by day, its bright wings are borne away on the storm of life, until one day you will find nothing left but a little green swelling, developing into a red ball, which falls to the ground and is covered by a mantle of snow. When spring again welcomes back life, and unfolds nature, by looking closely you will find that where before grew one rose, many have taken its place to repeat the work of the previous one.

So with this young man; he grows to maturity loved by all. Through the maturing of his social nature he seeks a congenial companion. But here he is confronted by a great question, which is to decide the future of his life for weal or woe. If wise, he will first learn to know himself and his own peculiarities, and secondly, see to it that the character of his choice harmonizes with his own. The product of such a union can not result otherwise than to perpetuate well balanced, moral, intellectual and happy organizations, who will live to bless the world with true womanhood and true manhood.

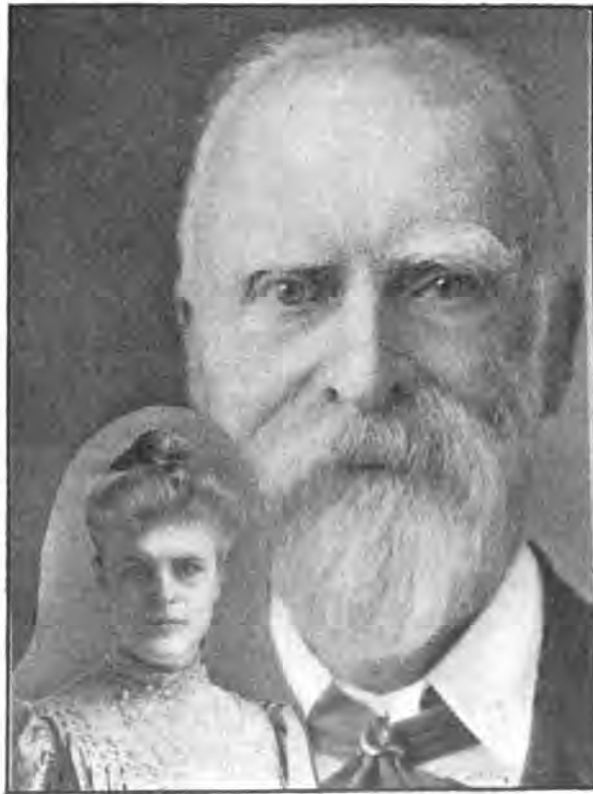
And no one is better prepared than the phrenologist to teach the divine laws of life, and thus bring about this happy condition.

For these laws of life, which are God's laws, when broken, lead to immorality and the grossest irreligion. Therefore it should be our duty, who know something of our own organizations, to live as it was intended we should, and endeavor to teach others who know nothing of human or divine laws, so that they also may get out of their rut of ignorance and nothingness, and learn to live as they ought to live. And man will be happy, and there will indeed be heaven on earth.

The Personality of the Right Hon. James Bryce, the newly selected Ambassador from England to this country.

Among all the tactful and diplomatic selections of representatives and ambassadors from foreign courts, few will give greater satisfaction, or receive a more hearty approval from Americans and the Liberal party in England than that of Mr. James Bryce, late Chief Secretary for Ireland.

other Englishman about the American people, except possibly King Edward. It is to the interest of both countries, especially at this juncture of affairs with foreign powers, that America has a representative at Washington who thoroughly understands and appreciates the necessity of the continuance of friendly rela-



THE HON. JAMES BRYCE AND MRS. BRYCE.

Everyone who has followed his political career, and has read his work on "The American Commonwealth," feels confident that he knows as much, and perhaps more than any

tionships and a clear understanding between the governments of Great Britain and America.

Mr. Bryce has proved himself already an adept in political work, and

will, we are sure, interpret correctly the purposes and feelings of both nations, and coming to this country after being a member of the British Cabinet, he will no doubt do as much for England in this country as the late Mr. Hay did for America during his administration of affairs in England.

It is thought that Mr. Bryce will speak frankly for the British people to Americans at Washington, and will avoid anything like ambiguity in technical matters. The *Outlook* considers he ranks with de Tocqueville and von Holst among the foremost interpreters of American conditions, American constitutional organization and development, and the growth and spirit of the American people. He will, we are sure, be cordially welcomed, not only because of his diplomatic relations between the two countries, but also because of his understanding of the American people.

His head is an interesting study for all practical psychologists. He has the brow of a man who is able to collect and utilize important facts. He is further able to eliminate non-essentials, and this is an art in itself when dealing with affairs of nations, and in treating the true spirit and growth of a nation.

He is, moreover, able to reduce his facts to those proportions that he can ably handle them; thus they will always be valuable in the hands of such a specialist. He is a man also of exceptional judgment, which is not a mere bald statement, but is verified by his large Causality and Comparison, and is not one who is content with facts gathered at random. He is one who will sift all evidence he receives to its source, and finally make up his mind concerning an important issue after weighing and considering the matter in every light, or from every

point of view. Too often is it the case that even among ambassadors the personal spirit shows itself in their work instead of the broad and conscientious principles.

He will be accompanied by his accomplished and popular wife, who will assist him in carrying out the social duties incumbent on such an office as the British Embassy at Washington.

The new British Ambassador from England has recently been decorated by the distinction of O. M., which is a distinction given to him by King Edward in the place of the honor the King wished to confer upon him, namely, to make him a lord. The latter order the Ambassador refused.

In 1902 King Edward instituted a new Order of Merit, with the initials O. M. This is intended to occupy a similar place in the British Empire to that of the Forty Immortals of the French Academy, which was founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1365. The British Order of Merit is intended to immortalize distinguished men, irrespective of nationality, who have done some special deed which has rendered their names immortal. The Order of Merit has only nineteen members, including John Morley, Geo. Meredith, Admiral Togo, Earl Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Lord Kelvin; last, but by no means least, the Right Honorable James Bryce, D. C. L., LL.D., M. P., member of the Privy Council, Chief Sec. of Ireland, under the present liberal administration.

He is an Oxford man of distinction, and a member of the English Bar, Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, and author of the "American Commonwealth." He comes to us with the highest democratic decorations which it is within the power of the King of England to bestow.

—By J. A. F.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

NEWS AND NOTES.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

WHAT IS THE CAUSE OF APPENDICITIS?

A correspondent of the New York American asks the editor the following question: "Has modern research yet ascertained beyond doubt the cause of appendicitis, or does it 'just grow' so far as our knowledge goes?" In reply to this question the Editor of the American says:

"The latest theory on the subject is put forward by a leading French physician, who declares that appendicitis is caused by intestinal parasites. The eating of too much rare meat is said to produce the disease. It is unknown among the Persians, who eat very little meat, principally goats' flesh thoroughly cooked."

Flesh food, whether of rare or well done meats, contains putrifiable matter that is liable to bring on not only appendicitis, but other forms of inflammatory diseases as well. Rare meat may be more harmful than well cooked meat, but either one contains poisonous elements enough to develop almost any form of disease. If these waste products block up the capillaries people are sure to suffer from acute or chronic disease, the disease taking its name from the organ or tissue affected.

A TEST OF STRENGTH BETWEEN VEGETARIANS AND MEAT EATERS.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, who has been two years conducting experiments in the laboratory

at Yale, sent a dispatch to the New York Herald showing the result of two important tests of strength between flesh eaters and vegetarians. One of the tests was between a professor of Yale who had adopted what is known as the Chittenden diet which eliminates most of the flesh foods. His opponent was an athlete who lived largely on flesh. The test was to see which could hold the arms horizontally extended for the greater length of time. At the end of eight minutes the flesh eater's arms fell to his sides much against his will. The vegetarian's arms had not begun to tremble or even give much pain and he continued to hold them out 37 minutes.

The second test was between two physicians. One of the physicians was a resident of New Haven, Conn., and who in college had been an athlete and foot ball player. In age, in out door life and in former training he seemed to have the advantage of his opponent. He was accustomed to eating meat three times a day. His opponent was a physician in the Battle Creek Sanitarium and had abstained from meat for twenty years. In order that the flesh eater might have the greater stimulus he was started on the test one minute later than his opponent. He therefore realized that if he dropped his arms first he was beaten. At the end of 12 minutes the meat eater was unable to hold out longer, although he made a strong effort of will power. The vegetarian continued to hold his arms out for 17 minutes, and if he had made the same effort as

his opponent he would no doubt have continued longer.

In recent years in nearly all the contests occurring between flesh eaters and vegetarians, the vegetarians have won the prizes. This is in accordance with what we see between flesh eating and vegetarian animals. All animals that are beasts of burden and noted for their strength and endurance are vegetarian and are usually long lived. Flesh eating animals may show powerful strength for a time, yet they have not much endurance and live but a comparatively short time. About the only thing of value in carnivorous animals (except their value to showmen) is the claws, teeth and hides.

TUBERCULOSIS BACILLUS IN HUMAN
BEINGS IDENTICAL WITH THOSE
IN ANIMALS.

In nineteen hundred and one there was a Royal Commission on the subject of Tuberculosis appointed in England, with the late Sir Michael Foster as its Chairman. The object of this Commission was to ascertain the causes of Tuberculosis and to make experiments to determine if the disease was the same in the human race as in cattle. These Commissioners in their first report made substantially the following statement:

"We have very carefully compared the Tuberculous bacillus found in animals with those found in human beings, and in their general features they are exactly alike."

In their second report they say: "There can be no doubt that in a certain number of cases the Tuberculous occurring in the human subject, especially in children, is the direct result of the introduction into the human body of the bacillus of animal Tuberculosis. There can also be no doubt that in the majority of these cases the bacillus is introduced into the body through the use of cow's milk. Cow's

milk, containing the bovine bacilli, is clearly the cause of Tuberculosis, and of fatal Tuberculosis in the human family."

We are indebted to the London Herald of Health for these reports, from which we copy the following important facts:

"(1) Prof Koch's idea that bovine and human tuberculous are distinct is absolutely disproved and has been rejected by the whole scientific world.

"(2) Man, therefore, can and does get Tuberculosis from cows and pigs and other animals, as the Royal Commission shows.

"(3) It is exceedingly difficult to detect Tuberculosis in the carcass of a cow—it needs an expert to do this, and at the best it is an expensive and partial remedy and one that leaves thousands of cases undetected.

"(4) It is impossible, experts say, to detect Tuberculosis in the living animal, until the case is far gone."

"(5) Milk, cheese and butter all come from the living animal."

These are five serious facts to deal with, leaving out altogether a sixth, the continual putting on the market of tons of flesh diseased and putrid beyond question.

The result of these investigations shows that the Tuberculosis Germ is found not only in the milk, but in the flesh of the animal as well, so that using the milk or flesh is equally dangerous.

"Whatever the effect of eating meat may be on other people, the consumptive should not be allowed to touch animal flesh. People may live in unsanitary conditions that aggravate this disease, but the eating of flesh is certainly liable to add to the danger of contracting this disease. Tuberculosis is found among all classes of people, in the homes of the rich as well as the poor, in places where the sanitary conditions are good as well as bad. More

people die from Tuberculosis than from any other disease. Tuberculosis is found spread through all the classes of the people; so is flesh eating. There is no other cause great enough to account for the spread of the disease, not even unsanitary conditions, since the rich and well housed suffer with the poor. The cause must be the custom of flesh eating, the dangers of which the Royal Commission has demonstrated.

The Pasteurization or sterilizing of milk, butter or cream may kill the Tuberculosis germ in them, and the thorough cooking of meat may kill the germs in it, but the dead carcasses of the bacilla remain and cannot help but be a waste and poisonous product even if the life is destroyed."

"A certain firm that has done great things for the Vegetarian cause, for which we are all thankful, in an advertisement of a Vegetarian butter, warns the reader that he may be eating an animal product when eating ordinary butter. Why, of course. What else is cow's butter but an animal fat? We know that some ordinary butter contains an insertion of actual flesh fat; but it is not much consolation to know that most ordinary butter does not, when we know that butter must be as liable as milk to contain tubercle bacilli. And cheese, too, must in this respect be classed with butter; both are milk products, both are animal products, and all three are just as dangerous, we find now, as the actual flesh. This is the situation then: Vegetarians say flesh foods are the chief cause of disease; the Royal Commission says milk is more dangerous than flesh."

AN EXTENSION OF HEALTH REFORM PRINCIPLES.

"What is our duty as health reformers? First of all we should be glad that Science is more and more proving our case, more and more cut-

ting us off from animal foods, more and more driving us to the logical height suggested by our own foundation arguments. We ought not to be sorry or angry that milk, butter, cheese and eggs are now seen to be as dangerous as flesh. This discovery rather ought to strengthen our arguments and lead us to set about finding substitutes for these doubtful things. I believe that the use of animal products by Vegetarians has hindered the spread of our principles more than any other single excuse. The ordinary opponent saw years ago that there could not be much difference between eating cow's flesh and drinking cow's milk, and said so."

"It has always been the most difficult of all points to meet, and now we are altogether beaten. It will be impossible in future to defend the use of these animal products when the conclusions of the Royal Commission and all the other findings of Science find their way down to the average consciousness. Let us be the first to see the error and to profit by the new knowledge, as the light given shows us a little farther on the way we have already chosen."

IS DISEASE A BLESSING OR A CURSE?

Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon in ordinary to the King of England, a man of eminence in the medical world, has recently delivered an address at a meeting of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, in which he says:

"In the popular view it is held that disease is a calamity, that its end is destruction and that it is purposeless, except in one direction—that of doing harm.

"Popular terms bear testimony to the prevalence of that belief. A man is said to be 'struck down' by disease as by the avenging angel. It seizes upon him as does a roaring lion. It consumes him as does a fire. The at-

titude of the medical man toward disease is that of an opponent to deadly influences.

"He has to combat an enemy to mankind whose every movement is dark and malicious. There is no symptom of disease that is not believed to be noxious and, as such, must be stamped out with relentless determination.

"If the patient be ill, the illness must be stayed. If he coughs, the cough must cease. If he fails to take food, he must be made to eat. And why? Because these are manifestations of disease and, therefore, of ill intent and to be banished."

In reply to this theory of disease Sir Frederick Treves says:

"I hold that there is nothing preternatural in disease; that its phenomena or symptoms are marked by purpose and that that purpose is beneficent.

"Disease is one of the good gifts, for its motive is benevolent and protective. I cannot express that more precisely than by saying that, if it were not for disease, the human race would soon be extinct."

Sir Frederick Treves then demonstrated his proposition by instances. His first was that of a wound and the supervening inflammation which was a process of cure to be imitated rather than hindered.

Peritonitis, which had always been spoken of as the operating surgeon's deadliest enemy, was in reality his best friend.

The general mortality of the common disease known as appendicitis was low. This fortunate circumstance was due to peritonitis, for without that much abused ally every example of the disorder would be fatal.

Another instance given was that of a common cold which was, no doubt, a so-called bacterial disease.

"According to popular medicine," he said, "the phenomena constituting

disease are purposeless, profitless and wantonly distressful, so that the victim demands from the physician means for stamping out the trouble. These symptoms, however, are in the main manifestations of a process of cure and are so far benevolent that without them a common cold might be a fatal malady.

"Catarrh and persistent sneezing are practical means of dislodging bacteria from the nasal passages, while the cough removes them from the windpipe."

There is some common sense in this way of looking at the subject, but to solve the mystery we must go further back and get at the causes of disease and the removal of them. Where and how are the bacteria generated that cause "the sneezing in cases of catarrh," and the "cough to get them out of the wind pipe"? Where and how are the bacteria generated that produce the baccillis of typhoid fever, pneumonia, tuberculosis, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, diphtheria and the hundreds of other diseases that are developed in the human body? Whether the germs of different disease are generated in the body or are a contagious germ that come from ceutsidi, the people in whom these different diseases appear have the putrid elements in their blood and tissues forming a seed bed that enables these germs to propagate. Each individual case has the soil in which germs of disease multiply and a life and death contest goes on which ends either in recovery or death.

Just so long as human beings eat and drink things that contain evil elements, they will continue to get sick and die, whether diseased conditions are a blessing or a curse. "But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil thou shalt not eat of it, for in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 665—Charlotte Kathryn Doscher, New York.—We have represented in this picture a child who is



Charlotte Kathryn Doscher.—Age, 15 months. Weight, $23\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Height, $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Circumference of head, 18 inches. Height of Head, $12\frac{1}{2}$. Eyes, blue. Hair, blond. On paternal side, third generation of Americans. On maternal side, second generation Germans.

wide awake and alive all over. She has not many sleepy moments during the day, and she makes a lively companion for her mother or nurse, and gives them little chance to rest when she is around.

Her brain is as active as her body, and she should show remarkable intelligence for one of her age (fifteen months). As she stands in her chair, she seems ready for any emergency, and is likely to give good advice to everyone who comes within the radius of her personality; and while she has large Cautiousness, which gives foresight and some premeditation of mind, yet she is so keenly alert to every new object and interest that she will gather information all day long, and know how to make use of it when it is collected.

It is very evident also that her Individuality, Eventuality, Destructiveness and Combateness will offset her fear and timidity in a large measure, and that she will be quick in her movements and ready to respond to every spur or stimulus that is given to her to work out.

Her memory of events is prodigious, and it should be well stored with useful knowledge, and not trifled with or crowded with a great deal of baby nonsense. Even at this age she shows a keen understanding of what people are talking about, and will surprise her parents with her replies to their questions. She is a child who will compare and analyze everything, and will make mental notes of what people say, and correct people if they do not quote accurately from the conversations she has heard. People will have to mind their p's and q's when she is

around, for she will take everything as the gospel truth and reason things out sensibly and seriously in the main, though she will appreciate fun when she goes in for a "good time."

We notice that Causality is exceptionally developed for one of her age, and it will not be easy for her to drop a subject that she has begun to investigate, even if she is requested to do so; she will want to dig it out and form conclusions about her individual opinions.

She is quite an affectionate child, and her love for children, animals and pets is so remarkable that she ought to devote a part of her life in being with the young, either as a teacher of the same, or as a writer of children's story books. If developed along the line of art, in pen and ink sketches, she will show remarkable skill in illustrating books for children; something after the order of Kate Greenaway, and were she to write the stories herself that she illustrated, her books would have an added charm.

Her love for music will show itself later, if not just now, and she will be quite interested in elocution and dramatic work.

She must be kept a little girl as long as possible, so that her body will have

a chance to keep pace with her brain.

FUN AT HOME.

Don't be afraid of a little fun at home. Don't shut your house lest the sun should fade your carpets or your hearts, lest a hearty laugh shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without when they come home at night. When once a house is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not find it at their own hearthstones it will be sought at other less profitable places.

Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night and make the homestead delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour's merriment around the lamp and fireside of home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.—Jolly Ma.

TO A BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY LIZETTE NOLAND (PHYSIOGNOM-
IST.)

In homely grandeur, chisel wrought,
Yet speaking mutely still,
Truth that in life you steadfast
sought—
Ground hard through Nature's
mill;
That kindly feeling, simple life,
And ceaseless striving tend,
To make of all, disrobed of strife,
One nation and a friend.

BIOPHILISM.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.
PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

BODILY SENSATIONS.

Though there may be nothing more than accident in it, it is quite remarkable how occult discoveries in relation to the soul seem to cluster, from year to year, about Easter. About this time last year there appeared in the New York Sunday Herald an account of a remarkable occurrence in photography. It took place in London, England. There several times there appeared by the negative of a young lady the negative of a man with a raised dagger. She was told nothing of the two first appearances. She was shown the third. There was a print taken. The threatening dagger was held by her fiance, an officer, then serving in India. The editor of the Herald asked me if I could explain the phenomenon. I was aided in attempting to do so by the report of a discovery of Doctor Elmer Gates, of Washington, D. C., which came out about that time. With the cruelty of science, a rat was hermetically sealed in a glass tube. The tube was placed between a light and a screen. While the rat lived it was opaque, and cast a shadow. When it was dead, it was transparent. More. It was thought that a shadow was seen to pass from it, and disappear up and from the screen. I have since seen Doctor Gates, and had a long talk with him. But what he said I am not privileged to repeat. These incidents come to me because of what I read in the despatches of the 11th of March. Doctor Duncan MacDugal, of Haverhill, Mass., it is claimed, has, with a coterie of professional associates, so placed, in succession, a number of dying patients that their weight could be noted immediately before and immediately after the final event, which we call death. And it was found that after

that event each of them weighed from half an ounce to an ounce less than he did while he was still alive; and after deduction was made for every known cause of loss of weight.

Would there be the same result substantially were a lower animal to be substituted for the human being in a like experiment? It would seem so from the hint which I have given of Doctor Gates' experiment. Would there be the same result were he to substitute a human being for the rat in his experiment? One would hesitate before saying no. It seems that physical science as well as psychology points towards the human being's having a soul; and that they both point towards the same thing in the case of the lower animal. There are those who claim that they have seen souls. And they insist they have seen the souls of lower as well as of higher animals. Have they? That is not the question. I know nothing in relation to it. Nor do I know whether the shadow of a soul can be seen, or whether a soul can be weighed. My interest lies in getting Biophilism to the minds of as many folk as possible.

As I have been writing, there has lain back in my mind an incident which, it seems to me, cannot but awaken in any mind with the most rudimentary generosity burning indignation. I related an event in a previous writing of which I said that it has haunted me through the years. For not quite so long the one of which I now speak has been a nightmare to me. In a certain mine, or system of mines, there was trouble in moving the coal which had been picked and blasted, because of the unruliness of the mules which were used in handling it, and getting it to the surface. They were particularly unmanageable

at the sight of a miner's lamp. The foreman, exasperated, one day, struck one of them between the eyes. It was blinded. After that there was no trouble with it; it served as if it had been an automaton. As soon as this was fully realized, the rest of the mules, not only in this mine, but in every mine of the system, were treated in the same way, with the same instrument. And that is not all. Thereafter every mule brought for use in any one of the mines was blinded in the same manner. Nor is that all. The company looked upon the foreman's stroke with the hammer as a stroke of genius. It compensated, honored, advanced him. He became very wealthy, and died honored in community, state and church.

Would these results have been, or would he have used so mercilessly his hammer, had he, or the company, or the citizens of the state, or the communicants of the church, realized that the mule has a soul in any higher sense than, say a burdock, has a soul?

Even the first of these strokes—the one given in anger—must have been delivered in the light. Else the striker would not have known where it would land. Then think of it from the recipient's point of view. He had, no doubt, been struck before, possibly with a hammer. He, quite as surely, knew that the instrument with which he was threatened would give him pain did it reach him under the influence of the intention which was back of it. He must have drawn back—done what he could to escape. In the regions of sensation, perception, feeling and action—so far, at least, as we have imagined them in the case of this mule—the facts are, certainly, essentially, the same in the case of the lower animal as they are in the case of the man. Substitute a teacher for the foreman, a rod for the hammer, a boy for the mule, and will not the percep-

tions, the feelings, the actions and results (barring the irreparable) be the same in the latter case as to those in the former?

Let us hope that there are few human beings—or beings in the human form—who would treat any fellow sentient being as the foreman in mind treated first the mule in passion, then many mules deliberately; that there are few corporations which would advance him for so doing; and that there are few fellow citizens or communicants who would afterwards honor him. But there are many who without passion or deliberation are sinning against their fellows positively and negatively. This is more apt to be with regard to their bodily sensations than in any other regard.

It would be well to get at certainly what is meant by bodily sensations. Subtract from sensations those of touch, taste, scent, sight and hearing, and what are left are the bodily sensations. Among them are heat, cold, hunger, thirst. I have shown that, before he was blinded, the mule had stimulations of his eyes. These were chiefly from the light, the foreman, the hammer. He, also, heard some things, among them, probably, the voice of the foreman in profanity. And it cannot be that he did not feel the hammer; for, though the fingers are the specialized organs of touch, the skin is sensitive to touch all over the body. But in addition to these he had a more general, personal, or bodily sensation—a sensation referable to no specific sense organ, such as the finger tips, the ears, the eyes.

Though not all by any means, most human suffering is traceable to the bodily sensations. The same is true of the lower animals. And in the case of animals which are petted and held in service, it is remarkable for how much of this man is responsible. There is a point in New England which is inhabited by the wealthy in the summer,

but which is almost uninhabited in the winter. The latest reports from there are that the few women who have remained are afraid to go out because of the famished and ferocious dogs which are roaming about. In leaving for their city homes the masters and mistresses of these dogs never thought of them, and of upon what they were to live during the winter.

This they should not have done—in their own interest, as well as in that of the dogs. For one's sin is sure, sooner or later, to find him out. And even if nobody but himself ever knows anything about it, it will torture him through regrets. Think of the torture of King David, because of his treatment of Uriah, which caused him to cry out: "My sin is ever before me." Might not the foreman have cried similarly had there been some Nathan to concretely point out to him his sin against the first and subsequent mules. But he lived before the day of Biophilism. And it must not be forgotten that a negative sin may be as much of an enormity as a positive one. There was indeed an element of the negative in the sin, the remembrance of which was so terrible to David. He evidently drew back from murdering Uriah directly. He murdered him indirectly, through

Joab, by ordering that he be placed in the forefront of the battle, and that he be then fallen back from and left alone. If I could point out the enormity of their sin to those who leave their animal pets and servants to suffer from cold and hunger as effectively as Nathan did to David his sin, I would do so, in the hope that they might repent and never be guilty of it again.

I am aware that I would bring them poignant pain. But I would, also, bring them the possibility of the attainment of forgiveness and peace through repentance. Then I would save the animals from pain. And I might save others from a like sin, the realization of it, and consequent agony. A Unitarian minister writes that the most knife-like regret of his life is that he once left a little house dog to die from lack of shelter, food and care. The One who said concerning little children: "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, That in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven," also said, with regard to sparrows: "And one of them shall not fall to the ground without your Father."

The mule may arise in judgment against the foreman.

A GOOD MOTTO FOR ALL.

A TRUE STORY.

It was such a queer looking motto to hang on a wall. Just a big, wise looking, brown owl on the dead limb of a tree, and the letters U Y B in flaming crimson, outlined in gold. I studied the letters faithfully to solve their meaning, until they began to weave themselves into my midnight dreams, hooted by owls innumerable. At last I said to my friend: "I wish you would tell me the meaning of

those letters, for they are driving me crazy."

She looked up at them a few moments, then laughingly answered: "Why, that is our family motto, and a conundrum you must guess. If you will keep your ears open when the children are about you are likely to hear it quite often. It was adopted by the family when the children were quite small. The remembrance of it

once enabled me to outwit a wily lawyer, and put fifty dollars in my pocket instead of his. I use it whenever I am perplexed in business or home matters, and find it a very helpful balance wheel."

More mystified than ever, I studied the letters, and finally set a watch upon the children, to find their hidden meaning. The first time I heard it spoken was one morning when Johnny, the youngest, a boy of fifteen, was busy doing some carpenter work for his mother, and could not make a satisfactory job of it. At last he appealed to his mother for help, but she laughingly replied, "U Y B, Johnny, U Y B. I cannot help you now, I am busy."

"Darn it," said Johnny, "I don't want to," but he kept on with the job until it was finally completed, for which he received a "thank you, dear," and a pat on the shoulder.

More mystified than ever, I racked my brain for the solution. After a time the husband put his head in the door and said, "Jennie, there are four gallons of milk to be sent to town today, and only one of the two-gallon cans is here. What am I going to do?"

She looked up archly at him and said: "U Y B, Jim, U Y B."

"Use my brains," he snapped; "I'd like to know how I am going to put four gallons of milk into a two-gallon pail, even if I do use them."

"You could put it in one two-gallon can, and two one-gallon cans," she quietly replied, then laughed at the stupid, half shamed look on his face, as he closed the door and proceeded to follow out her directions, while I burst into laughter at the solution of the riddle.

"Use your brains," repeated she, when I had quieted down, "that is what they were given to you for; and now, as you have solved the riddle, I will tell you how we came to adopt it."

"When the children were all at home and in school, they seemed to think I must help them in every way, and I considered it my duty. One winter my brother boarded with me, and, I presume, saw that I was permitting them to become dependent upon me for everything they had to do, as well as wearing out my own nerves and strength in helping them over every rough place.

"One evening he called them around him and told them in the form of a story, about the structure of the brain and its use, ending by saying 'the more they used it the better and brighter it grew, and the more independent of others they would be; while on the other hand, if they permitted someone else to do their brain work, they would become useless in the great world.'

"After he went home he sent them that motto, and we adopted it as our own. It has saved us many dollars, and helped us out of great difficulties. After Nellie was married, she moved away to a large city, and in some way got into financial trouble. She wrote me the circumstances, and asked for help and advice. We were unable to help, and so I wrote to her to remember the motto, and she would surely find a way out. A week later, I received a letter saying, 'Bless you, mamma, for reminding me of the old motto. We found the way out, and everything is all right.'

"But," said I, "What if it were impossible to find the way out?"

"In that case," said my friend, raising her dark eyes, full of mirth, to mine, "I would refer you to Mother Goose for the remedy:

"For every evil under the sun,

There is a remedy, or there is none;
If there be one, try and find it,

If there be none, never mind it."

L. M. DEAN, in "Farm & Home."

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY

The American Institute of Phrenology held its monthly meeting on April the 2nd, at eight o'clock, on which occasion Dr. C. O. Sahler gave an address on "Mental Suggestion."

The Chairman, the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, in his opening remarks, spoke of the advancement that Phrenology was making in many departments of thought; in fact, Phrenology, he said, was being considered by others than experts as the most interesting science in the world; and this evening they were to have a lecture by one who was a thorough believer in its principles, and who many years ago, when a student at Columbia Medical College, heard a lecture by Professor Nelson Sizer on Phrenology, and ever since then had been an ardent believer in it.

He called attention to several articles of importance that appeared in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for April, one being a report of the lecture given by Mr. Rush in February; another on "Marriage," which had been exhaustively treated upon; and another on a Russian pianist.

Before calling upon the doctor, Mr. Hyde would ask Miss Fowler to give them some practical demonstrations of Phrenology in the examination of several persons present. He asked two gentlemen from the audience to step forward; one was a native of India, Dr. Kotak, who is in the government medical service, and has been taking post-graduate courses in electro-therapeutics and dentistry in this city, but who has been in medical practice for fifteen years in India. His father was converted to the Christian religion fifty years ago, and brought up his family in that faith. This gentleman, Miss Fowler said, was of a refined Mental Temperament. The head presented several important characteristics to all students present,

namely: (1) Fine quality of organization; (2) high moral and religious tone of character; (3) intuitional insight into character; (4) executive ability; (5) superior taste in arranging and accomplishing his work with appropriate finish; (6) systematic way of doing things; (7) ingenuity of mind; (8) remarkable analytical power to contrast and differentiate between scientific truths and principles; (9) quick perception of form and outline, making him an accurate observer, a correct judge of character, a scrupulous and honest professor or scientist, and an investigator along many lines of knowledge. The gentleman responded by telling the audience in what he was engaged.

The other gentleman called upon the platform served as a contrast in many ways, for in build he was far above the average, as well as in mental power. He weighed two hundred and twenty pounds; his height was five feet eleven inches; his circumference of head was twenty-three inches, by fifteen inches in height and fifteen inches in length. Consequently he had a wide range of power and ability. His chief ambition in life, and one which he still hoped to gratify, was to become a medical man, and he was struck with the advice given him by the examiner who had advised him to make a study of medicine if he had not already done so. He said he was examined by Miss Fowler a few years ago at the close of a public lecture, and had ever since desired to have a private delineation. He testified to the truth of Phrenology, and said he believed it was of the utmost importance for persons to acquaint themselves with their own characteristics, powers, talents and abilities.

Miss Fowler further spoke of the desire expressed by a student to hear

more on the metaphysical side of Phrenology. She said that while she was perfectly willing to encourage and discuss the metaphysical bearings of Phrenology, and to publish matter on this phase of the subject, yet she had found that to-day people demanded more practical demonstrations than philosophical reveries on the subject of Phrenology, but whatever was inserted in the JOURNAL on the metaphysical side she hoped would be conscientiously read.

The Rev. Mr. Hyde said that Miss Fowler's remarks on the metaphysical side of Phrenology reminded him of the lectures he used to hear from Professor Bowen, of Harvard, and Professor James, instructor in Psychology, and while metaphysics were considered of great importance at that time, now the experimental side of science and psychology was called for. In speaking of metaphysics, he was reminded of what one old Scotchman said to another, who asked for the meaning of the subject metaphysics, namely, that "metaphysics is what one man tries to tell another man about a subject which he does not understand." But Phrenology would clear away the cobwebs and help to make the study of the mind more clearly understood.

On calling upon Dr. Sahler to give his address on Suggestive Therapeutics or Mental Suggestion, Mr. Hyde said that the Doctor was too well known at the Institute to need any introduction, more than to say that he was at the head of a large Sanitarium in Kingston, and that he had given considerable thought and successful attention to this phase of his subject.

Dr. Sahler then explained that instead of calling his work at present Suggestive Therapeutics, he preferred now to use the word Psychology, as this included the three departments of man: Physiology, which

presided over the body; Phrenology, which treated of the brain; and Psychology, which had to do with the soul. Thus the body, brain and soul were included in his psychopathic treatment. Men of medical repute had recently coined a new word in their psychological examinations during a recent public trial, and had called certain mental disorders "brain storms," which was only another term for mental disorder, while any psychological treatment, psychophysics, psychosis, or psychopathy, united the great triune nature of body, mind and soul. Thus he believed that the term "Psychology" was more easily understood than "Suggestive Therapeutics." He closed a very interesting address by some practical proofs of what his practice had meant to him and to others, and at the close a reception and a rising vote of thanks were accorded him.

NOTICES FOR MAY.

Mr. Piercy, the Secretary, then gave out the notices for the following month, and said that the lecture for May would be given on Tuesday evening, May 7th, at eight o'clock, when Dr. Henry S. Drayton would speak upon "Some Observations on the Alaskans During a Recent Tour." As Dr. Drayton was well known to all the older, as well as the newer students of Phrenology, he believed that they would be able to give him a hearty welcome, especially as personal experience was worth so much nowadays.

He wished to remind them that Dr. Sahler had written a work on "Psychology," which was to be obtained from Fowler & Wells for one dollar.

He then announced that Miss Fowler's Morning Talks for April would be upon "Temperamental Phrenology." The subjects for May would be on the social faculties.

EXAMINATION OF THE HEAD BY EXPERTS.

Early in the Thaw trial, reference was made by Dr. Evans to the head of the prisoner, and the following report was issued.

Mr. Delmas, counsel for Harry Thaw, took up the various points of the physical examination one after another, asking Dr. Evans to explain the method and result of each.

Mr. Evans testified first as to the general condition of Thaw's body as to nutrition, and said it was good. The condition of the skin was also good.

Q. "What as to the conformation of the head?"

A. "The shape of the head showed no particular points or facts except that there was an unusually marked depression here," pointing to the back of the head.

NEVER SAW SUCH A HEAD.

Dr. Evans then pointed to a spot on the back of his own head to illustrate his meaning to the jury. Mr. Delmas asked: "Was this depression unusual?" "Very," was the answer.

Q. "What significance do you attach to the depression or valley in the rear of the head?"

A. "I am unable to attribute any special significance to it, or to characterize it, for the reason that I never before have met such a depression."

It is about time that physicians who hold themselves to be experts should study the contour of heads more carefully with the object of obtaining some accurate idea of the normal and sub-normal or abnormal condition of their patients. As we have not examined the prisoner's craniological conformation of head, we cannot state with accuracy where the depression was found, but we refer our readers to another case which was reported in the "Lancet" (London), which goes to show that not only a knowl-

edge of surgery is required nowadays, but a complete knowledge of the organology of the brain.

In the present case the patient himself, an experienced physician of middle age, received a kick from a horse on the right chin, in 1898, followed a year later by a heavy fall from a bicycle on the right side of the head. There were no external marks of injury, but serious effects soon showed themselves in other ways. The doctor's character changed completely; he suffered severely from headache and neuralgic pains, which incapacitated him from work. He became emotional, irritable, very profane, and developed suicidal tendencies. He sought relief in change of scene, by traveling, but to no effect, and his strange conduct often led him into difficulties. In 1905 he had symptoms of word blindness, and a transient attack of paralysis, and his condition generally was worse. After suffering for several years and trying all kinds of medical treatment, he went to London and consulted Dr. Hollander, who, diagnosing the seat of his disease in a circumscribed part of the brain, advised an operation, to which the patient consented. On trephining, a morbid condition of the skull in this region was discovered, and an excess of cerebral spinal fluid which had prevented the brain from pulsating. This was let off, and the rest of the brain having been found healthy, the wound was closed. Three weeks later the patient was quite well. This operation took place a year and a half ago, and the patient has been in perfect mental and physical health ever since.

The time has come when we should have brain hospitals, as well as those devoted to the treatment of the eye, nose and ear.

THE Phrenological Journal

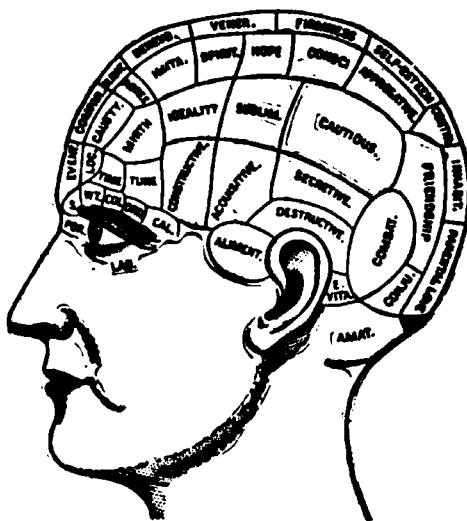
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, MAY, 1907

All true work is sacred; in all true work, were it but true hand labor, there is something of divineness. Labor, wide as the earth, has its summit in heaven.—Carlyle.

CRANIAL SURGERY.

The papers of March 29th report the case of Frank Bierlein, who, through the loss of a part of his skull, has had his voice restored. Frank Bierlein, who has been operated upon at Bellevue Hospital, has been made about the happiest man in New York city because, through the operation that he recently underwent, his voice, which he lost three months ago, has been restored to him. Owing to a terrific blow on his head, which made a depression in his skull, his vocal powers were paralyzed. He had suffered severely from his accident, and believed that he would be dumb to the end of his days. Doctors Maby and

Steward, after a careful examination of his head, determined accurately the area affected by the depression; they then began an operation with an X-ray photograph to guide them. They removed three and a half inches of vierlein skull, and the moment the pressure was relieved it was apparent to the eyes of the surgeons that the operation had been successful. When the patient came out of the influence of the anaesthetic, he was able to whisper, and soon after he was able to talk. Instead of inserting a silver plate, as is usual in cases of trephining, the surgeons drew the scalp over the wound and sewed it so as to make a perfect covering for the open section of the skull.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY AND ITS PROPOSED NEW WORK.

The Institute has done good work since its incorporation in 1866. It has graduated over seven hundred students. Among them it has had over thirty-two medical men, over twenty ministers, and more than that number of members of the legal profession and public school teachers. There are several medical men and ministers among its professors.

Among the founders of the Institute were Amos Dean, Horace Greeley, Samuel Osgood, D.D., A. Oakey Hall (former Mayor of the city), Henry Dexter, and R. T. Trall, M.D.

The principal subjects taught in the Institute are Anthropology, Ethnology, Phrenology, Anatomy, Physiology, Physiognomy, Heredity, Hygiene, and Elocution.

The new object of the Institute is to found a college which shall be a permanent institution for the use of students of Human Science, Phrenology, and Psychology. The proposed college, it is hoped, will secure the following advantages, and its objects are:

1. To secure a permanent location for the work of the Institute.
2. To enable the course to be extended over two to four years.
3. To allow full laboratory and clinical facilities to students.
4. To supply an auditorium for public and private meetings, where lectures can be delivered, conferences convened, discussions held, and papers

read on the various departmental work.

5. To allow accommodation for class work, a library, a museum, and a natural history room.

6. To provide committee and officers' rooms and private consulting rooms.

7. To supply an infirmary and rooms for the detention of special mental cases, under the care of competent nurses and medical attendants.

8. To provide for publishing, sale, apparatus, and editing rooms and facilities for sending out correspondence courses.

9. To provide an employment bureau, where employer and employee may meet.

10. To provide school rooms for mentally weak children, or those who have an arrest of development, and a room for the examination of specially bright and talented children.

In order to consummate this end, The American Institute of Phrenology (Incorporated) has started a Building Fund, and subscriptions are solicited. A number of friends have already shown their interest in the work and the furtherance of its objects by subscribing thereto.

Friends who have private collections, museums, or libraries to dispose of are asked to donate them to this new object. Legacies or memorial offerings (from those who have been led to fortune and success through the aid of Phrenology) should be made payable to the Treasurer of the Institute, 24 East 22d Street, New York, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

CORRESPONDENTS.

C. M., New Jersey.—Your observations on Trial Marriage are practical and to the point, and we believe that many will endorse what you state as your own opinions. "The Holy Law that has been given to mankind should be respected. Trial marriage may do for those who do not care for their future life or the welfare of children, but holy marriage undefiled before God and man, according to God's law of creation, means to live a pure life. How would trial marriage affect women and children? Have children no rights? If not, then why should parents think themselves better? Were they themselves not children also, and would they have us to be as mere animals? What kind of a world would this be if trial marriages prevailed? I think there is enough looseness of character without increasing any more in the world. Trial marriage is another way of living an immoral life simply to hide one's real self."

J. M., Chicago.—Many thanks for sending us an account of Mrs. Philo Rogers, a negro woman who died at her home at the extraordinary age of a hundred and twenty-two years. "Mrs. Rogers was born in Missouri, and was a grandmother when the Missouri Compromise was in issue. She had reached her three score years and ten when the Emancipation Proclamation liberated her from bondage."

H. C., Omaha, Neb.—Thanks for sending us the paragraph on "Old Skulls Found in Omaha Mound." The particulars state that last Autumn the discovery was made near Omaha of bones of men hitherto unknown to archaeologists. The discovery was made by Robert F. Gilder, a brother of Watson Gilder. The skeletons are believed to be aborigines, and hitherto unknown; hence the discovery has caused a scientific sensation, and has

brought Mr. Gilder many telegrams of inquiry. The Professor of Zoology at Columbia University informs Mr. Gilder that it is his intention to visit Omaha to examine the skeletons. The skulls discovered by Mr. Gilder differ greatly from any hitherto found, and denote a very low order of humanity.

L. B., Brooklyn.—You ask what gray eyes denote. In reply we would say that gray eyes denote a literary trend of mind, and a serious, thoughtful, considerate way of looking at things. But there is not much spontaneity in such eyes.

J. P., Illinois.—You ask "What is the meaning of a long drooping nose?"

A long nose, especially one that is long from the middle downward, is an indication of considerable apprehension. Such persons doubt their future success, and do not take an optimistic view of things; they always see difficulties rather than ways of overcoming them, and this is a mistake.

O. H., Pittsburg, Pa.—Many thanks for sending your article on Cunliffe's Character. We hope to find room for it shortly.

D. E. V., New Jersey.—Thanks for your communication. We will make use of it in a future number.

W. McL., Perry, Iowa.—Many thanks for your letter, in reply to which we are glad to state that while a number of students do not succeed in making a success in the lecture field, we have a number who have been able to hold their own and have continued not only to teach and preach the principles of Phrenology, but many of them have studied medicine as a further aid to their work. Among those who have studied medicine since their study of Phrenology with us have been W. G. Alexander, David McKenzie,

of Canada, and Bernard Hollander, while Mr. Fitzgerald has just completed his medical course in Chicago, and all are able exponents of the science. We have also Geo. Morris, Geo. Cozens, Harry Mohler, Geo. Markley, Ira Guilford, Dr. Pratt, Rev. Geo. Savory, D. T. Elliott, Alice Rutter, William E. Youngquist, H. H.

Hinman, M. Tope, Miss Mary V. Pratten, Mrs. E. Winterburn, James Webb, William Cox, Dr. C. W. Brandenburg, Rev. Geo. T. Byland, Edena C. E. Minott, John T. Miller, Dr. C. H. Shepard, and Dr. E. P. Miller, among others who are earnest advocates of and workers in the Science.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

No. 840—A. F. S., Chicago, Ill.—The photograph of this gentleman presents a person who is a keen observer; one who is accurate in all his data. Hence he would make a fine scientist, as accuracy of perception is such an essential in any research work. He is a man who is laying up riches in the hearts of his friends and in the gold that does not perish. If he were a millionaire he would be inclined to give away his money while he lived, rather than leave it for others to dispute about after he had done with it. His ideas are more numerous than his language to express them, but when he prepares a subject he can think of more topics to write or speak about than he has time to explain. He is an excellent reader of character, and when he trusts to his first impressions he is always accurate in his deductions. Practical Psychology will always interest him. He must endeavor to keep his physique in good working order, as his brain makes many demands upon his vitality. He is not sufficiently selfish in looking after his own interests, but takes pleasure in making other people happy.

No. 841—M. E. H., Jasper, Mich.—The photographs of your grandchildren indicate that they are possessed of a fine caliber of constitution. Glendora appears to have an excellent memory of what she sees and hears. She is highly sympathetic, and possesses good imitative power, yet will

show some originality of her own. She will be interested in some artistic work, notably the making of designs for business purposes, or the retouching of photographs, or painting on china. If she gives time to the development of her mind in regard to medicine, she can succeed very well. She always takes a comprehensive view of everything that interests her, but she will need pushing forward more than the other children.

Hazen is a sharp, keen, active boy, who is just as full of life as he can be, and it will be hard to keep him within bounds. He has a busy mind, and will be able to work out the mathematical problems in engineering, or some similar subject and study.

Florence has a wise, old head, and one that is able to do her own thinking. She will puzzle her mother or her teacher with questions far above her years. She is very conscientious and rules the house with a rod of iron. She had better become a teacher or writer.

No. 842—H. G., Ada, O.—Your photographs indicate a good deal of the German constructive ability and practical business talent. You could link the two together appropriately, and succeed in a manufacturing direction. You should produce something new, and be ready to use up-to-date inventions. You will not copy others, but have plenty of ideas of your own, more than you will have time or

strength to use yourself. You do not lack energy or executive power, and could carry your ingenuity into the study of patent law if circumstances will permit. You have an earnest, sincere, practical, persevering, analytical mind, and ought to make a good showing in the world of endeavor, as you will never be idle and should manifest great interest in your work.

No. 843—A. A. T., Locust, Idaho. —With a good education you should have belonged to the professional world, for you have a well developed intellect and one able to see things from a poetic and artistic point of view. You like to commune with na-

ture; you are very intuitive, and could give word pictures of people whom you met; these would be very acceptable from a literary point of view, and your talent in this direction should pay you well. Your moral and religious qualities are all well developed; hence you take an interest in religious matters and reverential topics. You could have become an interesting preacher, one for whom your congregation would have kept awake to hear what you had to say. Your mind is a serious one, and it would be well to lighten it, or brighten it with the cultivation of Humor.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Mr. D. T. Elliott, instructor and phrenologist, of the Fowler Institute, London, gives special attention to the instruction of students in Phrenology, by class work as well as through the mail. The graduates of the Institute meet once a month, and have debates on various topics of phrenological interest. Mr. Elliott lectures in and around London before Literary Societies. Literature on Phrenology and Health subjects can be obtained from L. N. Fowler & Co., 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

On Thursday, March 14th, the Annual Meeting of the above named Society was held, at which the reports for the year were read by the Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian. Mr. James Webb occupied the chair. The Secretary in his report stated that the past year had been one of definite and encouraging work. The work done by the Council had been of a decidedly progressive character. Special endeavor had been made, through com-

munications to the press and the issue of printed matter, as well as by lectures, discussions and instruction classes, to gain for Phrenology the respectful recognition which it deserves and to clear the public mind of misconceptions and wrong impressions in regard to the subject. It was worthy of notice that in public discussions some leading scientists and journalists had identified themselves with Phrenology. The syllabus of lectures and socials had resulted in some good gatherings and distinct educational advantage. The tomb of Dr. Gall in Paris had been restored through the generosity of Mr. Mazzine Stewart, of Liverpool. The Treasurer's and Librarian's reports were satisfactory. Mr. Webb was re-elected President; Mr. Geo. Hart Cox, Hon. Secretary; Mr. C. Morgan, Assistant Secretary and Librarian; and Mr. F. R. Warren, Treasurer. The election of five council members resulted as follows: Messrs. William Cox and Duncan Campbell, Mrs. Hollinrake, and the Misses Ewen and Denning. The regular meeting night was changed to the second Tuesday in each month, in-

stead of Thursday.

Reported by Mr. Wm. Cox.

RAMBLE BY PHRENOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

Mr. J. Nayler reports that a Ramble of Phrenological students was held at the National Portrait Gallery, London, on March 2nd, the idea being to examine the portraits and busts of great and distinguished personages, and study them from a phrenological standpoint. The celebrities there studied included Cromwell, Charles I., Milton, Newton, Isaac Barrow, Bishop Tillotson, Moore, Addison, Washington, Wellington, Cobden, Layard, Livingston, and many others. So successful was the meeting of the members of the British Phrenological Society that another Ramble at the same place has been arranged for a day in April.

Mr. Nayler reports that the Council of the British Phrenological Society has decided to issue a monthly publication commencing in April, as an official organ of the above Society, entitled "The Phrenologist." Mr. James Webb will be its editor; Mr. Wm. Cox its official reporter; Mr. Geo. Hart Cox, reporter of announcements, and Mr. J. Nayler the business manager. Subscription for the year, \$1.25. The same can be ordered through Fowler & Wells Co., or 63 Chancery Lane, London.

THE OHIO CONVENTION.

The second annual Phrenological Convention of Ohio will be held at Bowerston, that State, May 23-24. Speakers and delegates from all over the country are invited and expected to be in attendance. The first convention was held last year on May 11th, at the call of Prof. M. Tope, editor of the Phrenological Era, and was a grand success. A State Phrenological Society was organized with Dr. B. F. Pratt, of Painesville, as President, and Joseph H. Preston, of Sherodsville,

Secretary and Treasurer. Prospects are for a big success this year. Readers take notice.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. R. J. Black is still in Vinton, Iowa, engaged in Phrenological work.

Mr. H. D. McDowell is now lecturing at McKinney, Texas.

Mr. O. H. Williams is doing Phrenological work in Baltimore.

Mr. D. F. McDonald is at present at Seattle, Washington.

Mr. A. W. Richardson has been traveling in Western Ohio.

Mr. J. T. Miller is located in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. King has been doing some Phrenological work in Nashua, Ohio.

Mr. M. Tope is residing at Bowers-ton, Ohio, from which place he publishes his monthly magazine.

Mr. E. J. O'Brien and wife have been giving Phrenological entertainments in Ontario, Canada.

Mr. H. J. Brown is located at Baltimore, Md.

Prof. Allen Haddock has returned to San Francisco and is gradually recovering from his shock of last April.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is located in Chicago, Ill., and is doing good work there.

Dr. B. F. Pratt and daughter are at West Union, Adams Co., Ohio, where the doctor is giving lectures on Phrenology.

Mr. Otto Hatry is doing phrenological work in Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Levi Hummel is lecturing on Phrenology in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Geo. Markley is assistant editor of the Phrenological Era, and is constantly engaged in promulgating phrenological ideas.

Mr. V. F. Cooper is engaged in phrenological work at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

The Rev. Geo. T. Byland, of Crittenden, Ky., would be glad to give

pointers for preachers, and to give suggestions and hints along phrenological lines that will help on to success.

In far away Stockholm the people are showing their appreciation of Phrenology by attending Mr. Lungquist's lectures on this subject.

Prof. William Taylor has been giving several courses of lectures on Phrenology in Belfast. The people in that city and suburbs have thoroughly appreciated his efforts to explain the subject in such a way that it may be a guide to life's calling. He is an earnest exponent, and according to the Evening Telegraph of the above named city, he is "no mere amateur skimming over the surface of his subject, but on the contrary, a man who takes his vocation seriously." We are glad that this Professor has gained so much favor in the old hunting ground of Phrenology where Mr. L. N. Fowler lectured many years ago, and where Miss Fowler has lectured on two separate occasions.

Mr. Albert F. Scharf is one of our oldest subscribers, and we are glad to note that he has been examined by S. R. Wells, Nelson Sizer, O. S. Fowler, and recently by ourselves. His first examination was in 1868. He is as yet a comparatively young man, being only fifty-five. We trust that he will live to see his eightieth birthday.

Mrs. Jean Morris Ellis, Phrenologist, has been lecturing before large audiences in Salem, Washington, on the subject of Phrenology. Mrs. Ellis has an attractive manner, and is a clear, logical and forceful speaker, and the oftener people hear her the better they like her. She has also been lecturing at Portland, Oregon, and Grant's Pass. Her lectures have been highly appreciated wherever she has given them, the one on the Social Relations being a happy hit.

A PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURE was held in the Good Templars' Hall in Katrineholm quite recently

by the practising phrenologist, Mr. Elis Anderson from Stockholm. According to Phrenology, a man's brain consists of 42 organs, divided into 7 groups, viz.: The social group, the selfish stability group, the activity or propensity group, the moral or religious group, the intellectual group, the idealistic group and the perceptive group. All of these organs, groups of organs and temperaments were explained and illustrated by drawings, pictures, etc. On the whole it was very interesting.

The lecturer cited a number of scientific men, statesmen and authors, who praised Phrenology. For instance, the Hon. W. E. Gladstone has said: "As an explanation of the powers of the mind, and human character, I declare that the phrenological system of mental philosophy is so much better than all other systems, as the electric light is better than the tallow candle."

Phrenology is built upon the doctrine that a person's different mental functions each have their special organs in the brain and these organs have the same location in each individual. Through these organs and their development the head receives its shape or form, and by measuring the form of the head and by observing the various organs and their development, the character and the talents of a person can be judged or estimated. After the lecture three persons were examined, and they all three, as well as their friends, admitted that Mr. Anderson's description of their characters were correct.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS.

During the month of March Miss Fowler's Lenten Talks were upon "Phreno-Hygiene," as follows: Raw Diet; Vegetable Diet; Meat Diet; and Fruit and Nut Diet. Several experts spoke on their aspect of diet, namely, Mr. Benedict Lust on March 6th gave a general survey of the diet question,

and brought with him many specimens of gluten bread, whole meal bread, fruit and nut bread, nut butter, banana figs and zweiback, all of which were cut up and distributed among the audience. Miss Fowler examined a Russian and a Swede, who accompanied Mr. Lust, and spoke of their mental and physical condition. The Rev. Albert B. King spoke on March 13th, on "Biblical Hygiene," and gave many logical reasons why the vegetable diet is the best for mankind, and proved in his own case how experts had testified of his increasing strength. On this occasion, Miss Fowler had on view several kinds of vegetables, and showed the audience how these should be grated when eaten raw. On the 20th, Dr. E. P. Miller spoke on "Fer-

mentation" and also on "The Development of Cuba as a Fruit Growing Country." Dried fruits and special hygienic biscuits were distributed on this occasion. A phrenological examination and a discussion on hygienic books closed the meeting. On the 27th Miss Finch gave a practical talk on "Hygiene for Women and the Usefulness of the Fruit and Nut Diet." Some varieties of fruits and nuts were passed round among the audience, and the little granddaughter of Dr. Mary Wood-Allen was examined at the close, and Dr. Wood-Allen and Mrs. Tonjes, who were Guests of Honor on that occasion, made interesting remarks at the close. Both are vegetarians, and interested in Phrenology.

SQUIBS.

IT DEPENDS ON YOURSELF.

The world you live in is a world of mingled good and evil. Whether it is chiefly good or bad depends on how you take it. If you are happy it is largely to your own credit. If you are miserable it is chiefly your fault. Always, everywhere, to yourself and to every one else, insist upon it that the present is far from being as bad as it might be, and that there is a better time coming. A habit of looking for the best of everything, and of saying kindly instead of unkindly things about others, strengthens the character, elevates the ideals and tends to produce happiness.—A. M. K.

AN UNWELCOME CALLER.

A gentleman who was once stopped by an old man begging, replied:

"Don't you know, my man, that fortune knocks once at every man's door?"

"Yes," said the old man, "he knocked at my door once, but I was out, and ever since then he has sent

his daughter."

"His daughter?" replied the gentleman. "What do you mean?"

"Why, Miss Fortune."

A story is told of a French officer who was wounded severely in the thigh during one of the battles in Mexico. For four or five days several surgeons were engaged in attempting to discover the seat of the ball. Their soundings 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," they replied. "Mon Dieu, why didn't you say so at first? It is in my waistcoat pocket."

This is what people are doing every day, looking for talents in their children which are not there, and placing them where they cannot succeed. Phrenology is the surgeon that will find the bullet, and it is the key that will unlock every closet of mystery.

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.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The **Phrenological Era**, Bowerston.—Is an enterprising monthly devoted to Phrenology and kindred subjects. It contains much valuable information on mental and physical culture. Its Editor and Publisher is Mr. M. Tope, and its price is within the reach of all, namely 50 cents a year, or 5 cents a copy.

The **Character Builder**, Salt Lake City.—Is a weekly paper that contains much news that is interesting on Mental Science and Education. Its articles are short and to the point.

Report of the New York State Education Department, Albany, N. Y.—Contains Addresses by Andrew S.

Draper, LL.B., Commissioner of Education, on "The Trend of American Education" and "Inborn Qualities in the Character of General Grant."

New Thought, Chicago, Ill.—This is an organ of optimism, and contains an article on "The Art of Spiritual Healing," by Horatio W. Dresser. Leon E. Landone writes on "Persistence or Stick-to-it-ive-ness." The writer explains such affirmations as "I am All Power," "I am Perfect," by saying we should remember that these statements are true only as to the soul in its perfectedness, and not true in their entirety as far as the expression of the soul is concerned. They are generally given out without any explanation at all, which we think is a mistake.

The American Monthly Illustrated Review of Reviews, New York City.—Contains an article on "The Doctor in the Public Schools, or the Beneficent Results of a Medical Examination of Children." Illustrations show the condition before and after the operation. In an editorial it states that Andrew Carnegie will be seventy years old next November, and was never more vigorous in body and mind. Ex-President Cleveland was seventy on March 18th; President Eliot was seventy-three in March; Mark Twain is in his seventy-second year; Mr. Bryce, the new British Ambassador, will be seventy next year; Professor Goldwin Smith is in his eighty-fourth

year; Dr. Edward Everett Hale is a little older; Sen. Allison is twenty-seven; President Diaz and the Emperor Francis Joseph are seventy-six; among other notables showing that the list of active and prominent personages between the ages of seventy and eighty is a long one.

Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich.—Contains, among other good things, one article on "Two Ways with the Simple Life," by Helen Campbell, explaining how a young professor and his wife met the household problems, and what thorough preparation and careful thought led to. Every housekeeper should read it.

Pacific Medical Journal, San Francisco.—Contains an editorial on "The New California Medical Law," and an article on "How Environment May Strongly Counteract Heredity."

The Naturopath and Herald of Health, New York City.—Contains

an article on "Common Diseases and Their Treatment by Means of Natur-Therapeutics," by the Editor, which contains thoughts on "Brains and Abdomen"; another article is on "The Purpose and Method of Nature-Cure."

The Medical Times, New York.—Contains an article on "The Therapeutic Value of Fresh Air," and another on "Pure Milk for Cities." Both are excellent articles, and should be read extensively.

Wellesley College Calendar, Wellesley, Mass.—We have heard of the wonderful work being done at the Wellesley College, but few persons can have an adequate idea of the scope and extent of the work unless they read the recent Calendar which can be obtained from Miss Mary Caswell, Secretary of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT

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REVIEWS.

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CONTENTS

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A. Voluntary Thinking.

B. Conscious willing:

I. Undertaking kind.

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SECOND PART:

A. Mental gifts:

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I. a. Kindness.

b. Wickedness.

II. a. Cheerfulness.

b. Gloominess.

III. a. Truthfulness.

b. Untruthfulness.

IV. Distrustfulness.

V. a. Courage.

b. Lack of courage.

VI. a. Self-confidence and self-esteem.

b. Lack of self-esteem and self confidence.

VII. a. Vanity and conceit.

b. Freedom from vanity and conceit.

VIII. Selfishness.

IX. a. Activity.

b. Lack of activity.

X. Domineering qualities and sense of ambition.

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b. Lack of dignity and aristocracy.

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XIII. a. Liveliness.

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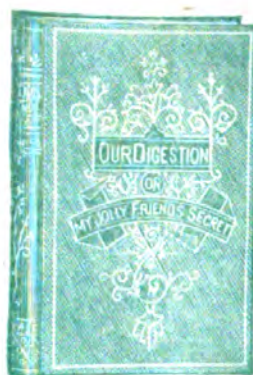
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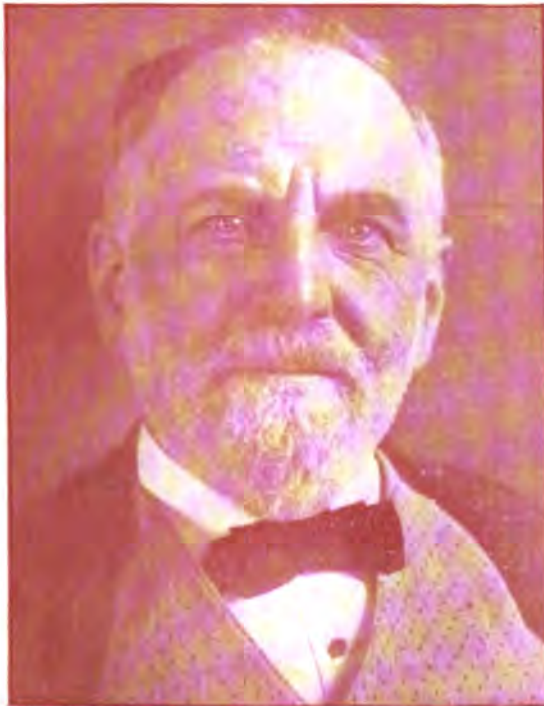
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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1880)



WILLIAM T. STEAD,
EDITOR REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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CONTENTS FOR JUNE, 1907

	Page
I. The Correlation Between Food, Brain and Occupation. By J. A. Fowler.	171
II. Prominent Women Suffragettes in London. By D. T. Elliott. (Illustrated)	179
III. America's First Peace Conference, and Some of the People Who Took Part In It. (Illustrated.)	181
IV. Biophilism. The Sense of Touch. By Chas. Josiah Adams, D. D.	187
V. Science of Health. News and Notes. By E. P. Miller, M. D. The Tobacco Habit; Tobacco's Evil Effects; Christian Science in Delaware.	191
VI. The Psychology of Childhood. Bright and Promising. By Uncle Joe. No. 666.—Ida Mary Bourn, New York (Illustrated).	193
VII. The American Institute of Phrenology.	194
VIII. Lecture by Dr. C. O. Sahler at the American Institute of Phrenology Apr. 3d	196
IX. Editorials. Over Education; Mental Dullness	197
X. The Testimony of Edwin Anthony in the Crumley Case. Illustrated with portrait of Mr. Anthony.	199
XI. Correspondence	200
XII. New Subscribers	201
XIII. Lecture by Dr. C. O. Sahler. (Continued from page 196)	201
XIV. The Fowler Institute, London	202
XV. The British Phrenological Society, Incorporated	203
XVI. Field Notes. (Continued on page 4, Publishers' Department)	203

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1838

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JUNE, 1907

WHOLE No. 819

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FOOD, BRAIN AND OCCUPATION.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

Over twenty years ago we published an article in the English Phrenological Magazine on "Food in Relation to a person's Character, Occupation and Health," and year by year we have become more and more conscious of the importance of studying the question of diet in relation to character, health and disease, and many have consulted us on the question.

The most essential knowledge for every one to possess is to know how to live. To live properly we should live simply, and if we live simply we shall certainly live happily. Life having been given to us, it is our duty to make the best possible use of its privileges. Comparatively few people know how to eat, sleep, or take exercise in the proper way, because they know so little about their own organizations, the needs of the brain and brain cells, and the necessary conditions under which life is kept in health.

It is a fact worthy the attention of

every mother that the doctor would have fewer patients if every family kept a physician in the kitchen who made a record of the proper wants of the inner man of every member of the family, taking into account climate, health, age and occupation. The prevention of disease should in a large degree begin in the kitchen where so many "ills that flesh is heir to" arise. But when so comparatively few persons know how to select heat-giving, flesh-producing, muscle-making and brain-forming food, is the above to be wondered at?

CARBONACEOUS AND NITROGENOUS FOODS.

The elements of all foods are simple, such as the carbonaceous, carbohydrates, or heat-giving foods; the nitrogenous, proteids, or flesh-forming foods; and minerals or bone-forming foods. These, together with hydrogen and oxygen, form the bulwark of our physical being. Carbon forms the solid bulk of wood, seeds, fruit and oil; hydrogen combines with

oxygen to form water, and with carbon and oxygen to form oil, starch, sugar, etc. Nitrogen enters into the composition of vegetables, seeds, fruit, eggs, fish and flesh; lime, soda, potash, magnesia, phosphorus, sulphur, etc., which enter into the composition of the blood and are furnished by it to the brain, nerves, bones and muscles, are found in vegetables, and secondarily in animal substances such as milk, eggs and flesh. The primary elements of food, namely carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen, are the same the world over wherever they exist. Thus it has been truly said that every portion of an ox, his bones, sinew, muscle, nerve, fat and skin—is made from grass, grain and turnips, their ordinary food. Milk has flesh-forming, bone-forming, nerve-forming and heat-producing material in the exact proportion required by the above-named animal, and whether we eat butter, milk, cheese, beef or mutton, we eat grass at second hand. The vegetable and animal kingdoms are full of food productions, and we live on leaves, such as cabbage, lettuce, etc.; the stalks of plants, such as rhubarb and celery; roots and bulbs, such as carrots, potatoes and parsnips; seeds, such as oats, rice, peas, etc.; fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, etc.; nuts, such as walnuts, peanuts and hickory nuts; flowers, such as cauliflowers; and an endless variety of other delicious foods. Therefore every kind of food we take has a direct or indirect influence upon the building up of our brains and bodies.

WHAT EVERY HOUSEWIFE SHOULD KNOW.

Every housewife knows, or should know, that motion and warmth are two essential conditions of life; even when the body is quite still there is continual movement going on in every part of it. The blood is constantly being pumped by the heart and carried

to all parts of the body; the lungs move with every breath, and a change is caused in the brain by every thought. To produce movement, some force or exertion is used, and all force involves wear and tear. This wear and tear takes place in the flesh and blood, the fat, the bones, and other materials of which the body is composed. If these used up materials are not replaced, the body will wear away and the animal existence become exhausted. It is of vital importance that a certain amount of heat be kept up in our bodies, which in a healthy person is about ninety-eight degrees.

QUANTITY OF FOOD.

Constitutions differ in regard to the quantity of food necessary for daily consumption in repairing the waste; consequently where there is greater energy used there is greater waste of matter, and hence such persons need a large supply of food. In keeping up this heat, something is used up, and it is this that requires replacing. Food is to the body what coal is to the fire. The body requires good food to give necessary life and heat, just as the grate needs the best coal to burn brightly without making a quantity of cinders. By good food we mean, first, rightly selected materials; secondly, its use in proper proportions; thirdly, cooking or preparing it in such a manner as to make it digestible or capable of replacing the waste of the body; and fourthly, the adaptation of food by the different circumstances of age, employment, climate and state of health.

Thus the person who works in the open air, who is strong and healthy, and who is engaged in active, executive work like engineering, building, farming, etc., can eat very different food from the person who is fleshy, plump, short in stature, and who has a quick circulation, lives indoors, and is occupied as a bookkeeper, stenographer, office clerk, musician, indoor

salesman, etc. The former, or those persons who live out of doors, require a substantial diet made up of beans, oatmeal, eggs, milk, wheat, butter or oil in the shape of nuts, sub-acid fruits such as sweet apples, mellow peaches, pears, etc., and a more liberal combination of heat-giving and flesh-forming foods; while the latter, who are engaged in sedentary occupations, should not eat sweets, oils, fats, butter, fat meat, pastry or chocolate. They do not work where there is sufficient oxygen to counterbalance these kinds of food, but they can take with benefit, hominy, Quaker oats, crushed wheat, codfish, and acid fruits, such as oranges, grape fruit, lemons, limes, and berries, like currants, strawberries, cranberries, gooseberries and sour cherries.

In the preparation of food the first consideration should be healthfulness. Each person should study himself or herself to know what his or her physiology requires. Some physicians are content with giving directions as follows: "Be careful of your diet, eat what you find agrees with you, take plenty of good nourishing food, and drink a glass of ale, stout, port or sherry occasionally." But this kind of prescription is calculated to do much harm as it is not specific or individual.

HOW TO SELECT OUR FOOD.

The four classes of food, namely heat-producing, flesh-producing, salts and water, must be represented in our diet if the body is to be kept in a healthy state, but before a man decides on what kind of food he wants to eat, he should first consider which class his body and brain principally require, whether (1) heat-producing, such as fats obtained from cream, oil and butter; starch obtained in rice, potatoes and flour; sugar obtained in honey, fruit and milk; (2) flesh-forming, such as obtained from lean meat, fish, skimmed milk, cheese and white

of egg; or vegetable food from peas, beans, lentils, oatmeal, maize, etc.; or (3) inorganic food, such as water and a few chemical elements.

The office of food, then, is to form blood, and the office of blood, under the direction of the life forces, is to nourish, strengthen and vitalize the whole system and supply the waste that is continually going on. There can be no reparation of any organ unless there is good blood. Good blood depends upon good nutrition, and good nutrition depends upon good digestion, which in its turn depends upon life, air, cleanliness, exercise, recreation and good food, as well as good water. Food in connection with nature's finer elements constitutes the best medicine. The tissue forming foods consist of the proteids and gluten, or the tough parts of the grain. Then we have albumen and fibrine, the gelatin and muscle of flesh-formers, as well as carbo-hydrates or heat-giving foods. All of the above foods are the basis of strength, and are the most nourishing of all fat, muscle and brain producing substances.

FOOD THAT IS COMPLEMENTAL.

We must have variety in our combination of food in order to build up the brain and produce the right elements of character. The true economy of food is to understand the quantity of gluten, fatty and mineral substance to eat, and so mix them that they may be agreeable and wholesome, and come the nearest to our needs. The arts of the kitchen have chiefly to do with the heat-giving and flesh-forming foods; and it will be observed that inclination leads us to couple foods together so that one may supply the other's wants or lacks. For instance, veal and poultry are considered flesh-formers, but are deficient in heat-giving material; therefore bacon is taken with them. Pork is very fat; therefore beans, peas and lentils are taken with it. Meat or eggs re-

quire some starchy food, such as bread or potatoes, to supplement them. Lentils range the highest as flesh-formers, and peas the highest as fat-formers; so instead of taking meat to give flesh or fat, if we will but take lentils and peas, we can obtain the same results with less tendency to receive into the system a quantity of uric acid and disease, and children who have never taken meat are not known to have become subject to appendicitis, while most persons who suffer from this disease have been accustomed to eating meat.

To cornflour milk is added as an essential. Turnips make good mutton, and are eaten with this kind of meat. Potatoes are rich in heat-producing element, and are eaten with meat, or with foods that are less so. Cabbage is rich in nitrogenous elements, and is eaten with cornbeef. Lettuce contains a quantity of opium, and is eaten with eggs, potatoes and beets in salad. Carrots, parsnips and beets contain sugar and albumen, and should be thoroughly cooked with food that does not contain these qualities. Fish contains more of the muscle-forming principle than flesh. Cream and butter furnish our stores of fat, and we find cheese is precisely the same in its flesh and tissue forming qualities as beef, but in a purer form.

It is a fact generally known that the great force of the elephant is built up on simply vegetable diet. Gorillas and monkeys, whom Mr. Darwin believed to be our progenitors and near relatives, live almost wholly on fruit and nuts. The camel, which carries heavy burdens across the sandy desert, feeds upon hard shrubs, and donkeys have strong muscles from the coarsest food. Dr. Nichol says that the best of all food is wheat, which is the king of grains; it contains the elements of nutrition, flesh-forming, nerve-producing, bone-making, brain-building and fat-creating elements. The gluten

of wheat is the same kind of matter as the albumen of eggs, the casein or curds of milk and the fibrine of the blood and flesh of animals; while the starch is convertible into sugar and fat. Bread is the staff of life, and wheat is the perfection of bread. Bread made from crushed wheat ground in one's own mill at home, makes the best kind of nourishment. Maize or Indian corn is scarcely known in England, but is served daily upon American or tropical tables, either as hominy, porridge, or in the form of meal from which johnny cake, and delicious puddings are made with the addition of eggs and milk. It contains more oil, but less gluten than many other foods.

We find that bread and cheese go well together, for bread is principally heat-giving and starchy, while cheese is flesh-forming. Bread and meat, or bread and beans can be eaten together, for bread is the heat-giving and meat or beans the flesh-forming food. Rice and cheese should be eaten together; rice is the heat-giving and cheese the flesh-forming food. Potatoes and lentils or meat should be eaten together, for potatoes are the heat giving and lentils or meat are the flesh-forming foods. Fat bacon and liver are eaten together, for one is the heat-giving and the other the flesh-forming food. Bacon and beans are eaten together, for bacon is heat-giving and beans are flesh-forming. Fat meat and peas are eaten together, for the fat meat is heat-giving and peas are flesh-forming. Rice, milk and eggs are eaten together, for rice is heat-giving and milk and eggs are flesh-forming foods. Inasmuch as one pound of cheese contains three times as much, and a pound of haricots beans, peas or lentils about twice as much flesh-forming food as one pound of beefsteak, costing double, or three times as much, we advise the adoption of vegetable food instead of meat. In the winter cran-

berry sauce is eaten with roast turkey and apple sauce with pork. It is not generally known that cereals should not be eaten with acid fruit, but prunes combine well with cereals, while pine apples are excellent with brown bread.

THE TEMPERAMENTS.

As Phrenology has much to say concerning the building up of brain cells and brain tissues, we submit the following suggestions for the benefit of our readers.

THE VITAL TEMPERAMENT.

The Vital Temperament naturally selects carbonaceous or heat and fat-forming foods; but to counteract too large a supply of these elements, a person should take more nitrogenous food and less starchy or heat-giving diet. Therefore eggs, milk, oranges, grape-fruit, apples and grapes, fish and farinaceous articles, graham bread, oatmeal, rice and tapioca are useful, while a person of this Temperament should avoid watery vegetables, fat meats, rich gravies, pastry, sweets, or sugar in tea or on porridge, or vinegar.

THE MOTIVE TEMPERAMENT.

The Motive Temperament naturally takes more pleasure from and interest in nitrogenous food, but as such persons do not want to accentuate or increase the Motive elements, but rather add flesh and fat, they must encourage the taking of oils in the form of nuts, butter, or fruit like bananas, muscatel grapes, prunes, figs and dates. Maize and cereals are also beneficial when taken with cream, while olive oil or milk can be taken plentifully.

THE MENTAL TEMPERAMENT.

Persons with this temperament generally have a delicate appetite, and are prone to eat the very things that are not beneficial for them. They should take some carbonaceous foods that are nutritious and fat-forming, such as oil found in nuts, as peanut butter, starch which is found in

potatoes, and heat-giving material which comes in parsnips, carrots, beets, etc. But only a little of the above articles should be encouraged, for as the Mental Temperament is not given very much to outdoor exercise or sports, there is small chance to get rid of, digest or assimilate such starch or heat-giving properties. Therefore eggs lightly boiled, milk taken with a third percentage of hot water, and fruit with farinaceous food such as graham bread, oatmeal, rice and tapioca are excellent. Fish used to be considered a great brain food, but much depends on the kind of fish whether there is much nourishment to be derived from it or not. If we wish to secure oil, we must select salmon, mackerel, Massachusetts herring and bass; while turbot, bluefish and scollops are much more nourishing and substantial than place, sole, fresh cod or brill. Vinegar, acids, malt liquors and tobacco are disturbing elements which should be eliminated from the diet.

Children who naturally are full of life and excitement should not take such stimulating food as meat, tea, coffee, chocolate, fat, mustard, horse radish, spices, pepper, or high seasoning of any kind; nor should persons who have irritated stomachs take this kind of food. They had also better avoid corn bread, buckwheat, strong acids, sweets and especially liquors and tobacco.

FOOD ACCORDING TO THE SHAPE OF THE HEAD.

A person should select his or her food according to the shape of his or her head. This advice comes from Phrenologists and Psychologists because they know better than anyone else what food will help to build up the mental powers that are deficient, and equally important is it for every one to know what food will help to allay the highly stimulated powers that are already too strongly represented.

Phrenology also helps us to understand that there is a mental faculty called Alimentiveness, known to scientists as the Gustatory Center, that plays an important part in the human brain. This Gustatory Center stands in the same relation to the brain that the kitchen does to the house. Some people are ruled by their Alimentiveness, and eat just what they want; others are guided by it with reason, and eat what they need; some people lose their temper when their Alimentiveness cannot be appeased, and so closely does this faculty affect the mind that many business men will not do important business until they have taken their clients out to lunch and selected certain kinds of food and drink for them. Alimentiveness is so closely connected with the stomach that the brain, through the pneumogastric nerve, is conscious of any stimulus or nourishment taken into the system. If the stomach is so easily acted upon by the brain, and the brain easily influenced by the stomach, then the brain and the stomach rule the organism, and some writers even go so far as to say that the stomach rules the world.

Persons with broad heads, as well as animals like lions, tigers, leopards, dogs, etc., prefer the meat and solid diet, and are carnivorous; while persons with narrow heads, and animals like the sheep, camel, elephant, monkey and gorilla, prefer a vegetable diet, soups and delicacies, and are herbivorous, and animals that are known for activity and speed, as the deer and hare, have narrow bodies and heads.

High headed people are generally philanthropic, religious and sympathetic, and are generally light eaters, and care little for solid food; persons who possess a low head and prominent brows are executive people, and generally like solid food and strong drinks; and persons who possess well developed back heads like

fat, sweet and starchy foods, and are naturally social, convivial and friendly; hence like company and good things to eat.

To counteract this kind of preference, the broad-headed people should eat wheat, oatmeal, hard crackers, and such vegetables as carrots, turnips, parsnips, onions, and should avoid meat and stimulating foods. etc. Narrow-headed people should live principally on cereals, corn meal, prunes, salads, poultry and game if meat at all, and sweet fruits. High-headed people should select a nourishing diet, such as lentils, brown bread, lightly boiled eggs, warm milk, apples and bananas. Low-headed people, and those with heavy brows, should select wheat, beans, peas, cabbage and potatoes, also oranges and limes; while people with the full back head should select force, Quaker oats, milk puddings, fish, and nuts well chewed, and grape nuts.

FOOD AND OCCUPATION.

From the earliest times down to the present day, food has been an incentive to work, and a scientific relation has always existed between food and occupation. Hence we should select our food according to our calling and position in life, as our occupations require certain brain developments. Thus outdoor workers as engineers, builders, seamen, excavators, and farmers can eat oysters, raw food, and animal food, with more immunity than those who follow sedentary occupations, such as writing, dress-making and banking, though we would not advise them to do so, as Destructiveness and Combaticiveness are generally well developed and do not need further encouragement.

NATIONAL FOODS.

When traveling round the world, as well as from many books on the subject, we have learned that different nations have adopted foods which apparently suit their tastes,

their occupations, and their characters better than that of their neighbors. For instance, John Bull, or our English cousins, like roast beef, stuffed goose, Bass, Stout, and Guinness' Ale; and while we do not agree on the wholesomeness of any of the above articles of diet, we realize that the damp and heavy climate inclines people to enjoy these foods. If we go across the Channel, we find that Frenchmen like soups, coffee noir, rolls and light wines. In sunny Italy, the Italians like macaroni and fruit. Further north in Germany, the Germans like beer, sauerkraut, potato salads, etc. In Southern Spain the Spaniards like garlic, onions, etc. Further East, the Hindoos are brought up to believe that fruits contain all the elements that sustain life, and they eat no meat at all. In Australia, especially in Queensland and some parts of India and Ceylon, the colored population live on bananas, pineapples and melons.

Elderly people in a negative condition generally can stand a more stimulating diet than young people. Those who have too much soft adipose flesh should exercise much in the open air, avoid fatty and starchy foods, and adopt the proteids more generally, or tissue gluten foods. Thin or lean people should use more of the amyloids such as starch, gum, sugar, and some fatty substances.

Costiveness should be treated by the coarser foods and mushes with fruits, especially prunes; while boiled milk, tea, white sugar, and white bread are less appropriate. Vinegar, being fermented, is less healthy when an acid is required, than lemon juice, and olive oil and cream are more digestible than butter or lard. The fruits of the earth are in many cases nature's true medicines, and here we invite the attention of dyspeptics and invalids to the most delicious of continental cures—the grape cure. It

consists of living entirely on bread and grapes during August and September. With a moderate portion of bread—twelve or sixteen ounces—patients eat from two to four pounds of grapes a day. They walk about among the vineyards breathing a pure air, enjoying the sunshine and rest from all toil and care. Such pure food makes pure blood, and pure blood builds up a healthy brain and body, and a healthy brain produces pure and healthy thoughts.

Substitutes may be found, though not of equal benefit. The strawberry cure may be nearly as effective, while there is considerable virtue in ripe gooseberries. Oranges are of almost equal value in a medicinal way. Plums, pears and apples are healthy fruit cures for many ills. But apart from substitutes in other fruits, how can we have the grape cure at home without going abroad and spending an Autumn in the Tyrol or along the upper Rhine or Rhone? In this way: the richest grapes in the world grow along the shores of the Mediterranean. These large luscious grapes are dried in a nearly tropical sun, and then packed up in boxes and kegs and sent to us as raisins. We put a few of these grapes into puddings or cakes, but that is not the curative way of eating them. They used to be Sir William Gull's favorite lunch. We get a few at dessert with almonds after a full dinner; but that is not the grape cure.

How then? Well, try this way. It is the very best substitute for the fresh grape cure we know of. Any one can buy some good pudding raisins. The water has been mostly dried out of them. Wash them well with plenty of water, and pick out any imperfect ones; then put them to soak all night in as much water as they will absorb to swell them out to their natural size; then bring them slowly to the boiling point and let

them simmer half an hour. You have then a most healthful dish. Live on brown bread and these plump delicious grapes, and you have the continental grape cure in another form in perfection at home. Many have tried it and know that it is good. It has the peculiar advantages of being procurable everywhere and at all seasons, and there are very few curable diseases which such a diet will not benefit.

A healthy brain and good health depends upon five essentials: pure air, personal cleanliness, clean and well ventilated houses, pure and healthy food, and pure water. Purity being the condition of health, the pure body is a healthy body and brain.

Let us as a rule follow nature as she points out to all the members of the animal kingdom their proper food. She will also assist us in our selection. We would do well to remember this motto in eating: A light pure diet makes a clear active brain.

A PRACTICAL INCIDENT.

A gentleman once gave a dinner to twelve of his friends who were all specialists in diet. One ate nothing but fruit; another raw food; another cereals; another vegetables and cereals and no meat; another meat, but no bread or vegetables; another milk only; another fruit and nuts; another no animal food at all; another suncooked foods that grow out of the earth; another bulbs, or those foods that grow under the earth. Thus he collected together at one table vegetarians, meatarians, fruitarians, sunitarians, bulbarians, antifermentarians, milktarians, and grani-tarians. The gentleman supplied each guest with courses to suit his own particular taste, while he himself selected what he considered the best food of all his guests; he afterwards asked each person to give his reasons for selecting the food he ate,

whose speeches formed a very valuable contribution to diatetics.

AUTHORITIES THAT SHOULD BE STUDIED ON THIS SUBJECT.

The works that should be studied in relation to this subject are "Glutton or Epicure," "Nature's Food Filter," "What Sense in an Economic Nutrition," "Menuculture" (by Horace Fletcher); "The Royal Road to Health, or The Secret of Health without Drugs" (by Chas. A. Tyrrell); "How to Live Forever" (by Harry Gaze); "Science of Health" (by Samuel and Helen Fallows); "Perpetual Health" (by F. M. Huebner); "The Philosophy of Fasting" (by Edward Earle Purinton); "Our Digestion" (by Dio Lewis); "The New Doctor, or Health and Happiness" (by S. M. Biddle); "How to Make a Man" (by A. T. Story); "The Rudiments of Cookery" (by A. C. M.); "The Hydropathic Cook Book" (by R. T. Trall); "Health in the Household" (by Susana W. Dodds); "Homo Culture" (by M. L. Holbrook); "The Health Miscellany"; "Hydropathic Encyclopedia"; "Hygienic Cook Book" (by Mrs. Mattie M. Jones); "The Diet Cure" (by T. L. Nichols); "Diseases of Modern Life" (by Benjamin Ward Richardson); "Fruits and Farinacia" (by R. T. Trall); "Fruit and Bread" (translated by M. L. Holbrook); "Dyspepsia" (by E. P. Miller); "Dyspepsia and Its Treatment" (by James C. Jackson); "Eating for Strength" (by M. L. Holbrook); and works by Dr. Dewey, Mr. Haskell, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. Lancaster, Dr. Buckmaster, Dr. Parry, Dr. Parks, Mr. M. A. Church, Professor Chittenden, and many others, all of whom have thrown much light in their practical books on health and by lectures upon food and its chemistry, and the relation of the food we eat to the brain and its requirements.

PROMINENT WOMEN SUFFRAGISTS IN LONDON.

BY D. T. ELLIOTT.



MRS. FAWCETT.



MISS GORE-BOOTH.



MISS ROPER.



MRS. DICKENSON.

With the political aspect of this movement it is not our purpose to express an opinion; for the moment we are more interested in the phrenological endowments of these ladies who are manifesting such intense enthusiasm and moral courage in advocating the franchise for women.

In all forward movements women have played an important part and have shown special aptitude for studying those intricate matters that affect the moral and social well-being of the masses and of their own sex in particular.

No one will deny the adaptability of women for such work, for in many ways they have rendered yeoman service in the cause and advancement of Education, Temperance and Social Purity.

The masculine mind and physique is not the necessary equipment for the propagation of advanced ideas on scientific or social questions, and this is why the cultured woman is equally capable as man on the platform or in the committee room.

It is unquestionably true that the mind of woman works more quickly

than that of man, for she is more intuitively perceptive and will arrive at conclusions more speedily than her masculine partner; it has been truly said, that all work is better done where the united efforts of both are given.

We can but admire the distinctly feminine form and temperament of Mrs. Fawcett, yet there is considerable strength of character in the outline and poise of that beautifully symmetrical head and well chiselled features.

In character and disposition she is unostentatious and will never presume too much; she is sure of her facts before using them and will have her plans well laid out and matured before executing them; herein her caution, intuition and foresight prevents her acting with rashness.

Her mind is calm and calculating in all its mental operations; intense earnestness is indicated, but there is an absence of excitability. She is guarded in speech, tactful in her work, decisive and resolute in applying her principles, and persistently concentrated in whatever line of action

she determines upon.

The length and height of the anterior portion of the head, accompanied by the mental temperament, indicates a strong and well disciplined intellect with equally strong sympathies and moral stamina.

Definite observing power, mental receptivity, critical acumen and sagacity are indicated in the form and outline of her capacious forehead. She has superior intellectual gifts and the power to express her abilities forcefully, yet prudently.

It is natural that she should be considered a leader in whatever sphere of work she undertakes, for those mental qualities are strong that will make her a success, and a favorite with her friends. She is not an extremist; her judgment is sound, and practical, she takes a broad view of things, and is very reliable; in expressing her ideas or in advocating a cause she speaks clearly and to the point, and in no ambiguous manner.

Miss Gore-Booth is quite a different type of lady. In many respects she is unique in character, for she is quite original in her ideas and in her methods of work; she is not disposed to copy other people nor their systems, and she will show more than ordinary energy and force of character in carrying out her plans and purposes.

She is an enthusiast; and throws a great deal of spirit and energy into her work and is quite emphatic in laying down her laws and commands. She has her periods of excitement, and at such times she will be most fluent in enunciating her claims and opinions.

She is ambitious to excel, is self-reliant and positive, not easily turned from her purpose, nor discouraged by small failures. She is just apt to go to extremes, yet in general she takes a very practical view of things and is by no means a visionary.

She has strong sympathies and an unselfish nature; she will do good spontaneously and she will not hesi-

tate in carrying the burdens of others.

An active life suits her best and in any position of responsibility she will be in her element, for she will prefer to be at the head of affairs. It is quite natural for her to take an active interest in all progressive measures, for she is capable of taking a comprehensive view of things and will bring a practical mind to bear upon her work.

She will be wise to conserve some of her energies, but this is advice she could not very well put into practice, for an active busy life, particularly in pioneer work will suit her best.

Miss Roper is well adapted for Secretarial work, she is attentive to details, methodical in her work, thoroughly energetic and persevering, and she will accomplish much in a short time.

Her enthusiasm is well controlled by her practical judgment and common sense way of looking at things. She will be in her element in directing and superintending ways and means, is dexterously contriving for special emergencies; whatever work she undertakes will be thoroughly done.

She has much strength of character, fortitude, self-reliance and independence, with a keen, bright intelligence and aptitude for a busy career where diligence and thoroughness are required.

Among the female mill operators of Lancashire she is deservedly popular for her painstaking work, and for the able manner in which she attends to their interests.

Mrs. Dickinson. There are no eccentricities about this lady, and it cannot be surprising that she is held in such high esteem by all who are acquainted with her and her work.

It is apparent even to the uninitiated in the art of character reading, that nature has dealt bountifully with her, in endowing her with such a well balanced temperament and symmetrical form of head and features.

There is a good blend of the mas-

culine and feminine traits of character here represented, the former is shown in the firmly set features and erect poise of the head and in the forcibly expressive countenance, and the latter in the height of the head, the strength of her sympathies and judicious regard for the welfare of others; there is nothing of the lethargic spirit about her; she is more positive than negative and will take a determined stand for right, truth and justice.

She is not an extremist, but she is very hopeful, an enthusiastic worker and will infuse life and energy into any cause with which she is interested. She is particularly well adapted for public work, for she is a good speaker

and can eloquently express her views upon social matters.

She is very intuitive with a ready wit, is quick at repartee and will always command a hearing by friends or opponents. She has an unique individuality, and will always bring an original mind to bear upon her work.

We forbear making comparisons, we leave this to the psychologists and students of physiognomy and mental science. We are sure neither will underestimate the power and influence of women for moulding and directing any scheme which has for its object the moral and social improvement of society.

America's First Peace Conference, and some of the People who took part in it.



Photo by Rockwood.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, President of Congress.

He is executive, ingenious, observing, analytical, intuitive, far-sighted,
acquisitive and philanthropic

Whenever there is an effort to bring about some reform, there are always some who are ready to condemn it and say "it is of no use to talk on such a topic, as the world is not ready for it, yet." Thus when the Congress of Peace met recently in New York City, we heard a few remarks in terms of contempt that "the Peace Congress will do no good, as war is necessary to clear up and settle

matters of national interest." But if no one took an interest in reforms, such as the Temperance Cause, or Peace, or Sanitation, the ideals would be far less advanced to-day, and although we cannot cure all drunkenness, or do away with all wars by Congresses, still much can be done by agitation and appeals to public sentiment concerning these and similar questions.



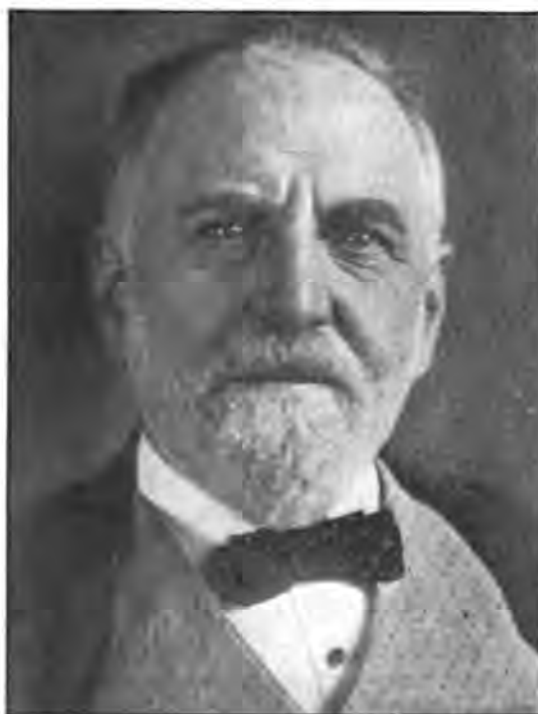
SETH LOW, President of the Waldorf-Astoria Dinner.

- (1) the Perceptive qualities; (2) the Reflective group; (3) the Moral-group; (4) sense of Order; (5) Firmness; (6) Executive ability; (7) Cautiousness and Foresight. —

The recommendations proposed were (1) that Conferences at the Hague shall be held not occasionally, but periodically, with a permanent Court there opened to all nations; (2) that the Conference shall draft a new general Arbitration Treaty providing for the reference to the Hague Courts of international disputes that cannot be adjusted by diplomacy; (3) that when a dispute arises whose subject matter does not fall within the terms of an arbitration convention, the disputing nations, before resort-

more friendly powers; (4) that private property shall be as inviolate on sea as on land; (5) that the British proposals for the considerations of armament limitation at the Conference shall be supported.

It was obvious by the above sober and definite tone that the way of progress is the further development of the law prescribing international rights and obligations; the setting up of some kind of court or courts competent to interpret this enlarged international law and to decree rights



WILLIAM T. STEAD.

He has a large and active brain, a forceful intellect, a man of strong inspirations, of large ideas, and possessing strong scruples. He is practical and far-sighted, and has lived ahead of the times.

ing to force, shall invoke the services of an International Commission of Inquiry, or the mediation of one or

existing under it; the establishment of a force somewhere either in the way of an enlightened world opinion,

or a specific compelling physical power, to enforce the mandates of this Court against the possibly contumacious. The complete working out of this plan, especially the idea of international coercion, is of course re-

mote. In the mean time, it will be necessary for the nations to be armed. If (as one paper practically put it), in domestic affairs we lack law to prescribe general rights, courts to decree particular ones, and constables to



Photo by Rockwood.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

He is gifted with eloquence, with keen sympathies, remarkable flow of language, and analytical ability.

enforce these decrees, it would be necessary for man to go armed against his neighbor. The creation of an adequate enforceable international law must, of course, precede general disarmament. The work of the Congress, however, was not directed by dreamers, or idealists who have schemed out romantic and impractical plans, but by statesmen, jurists,

of Senators, Representatives, Governors of States, Mayors of important Cities, Presidents of Colleges, Heads of Patriotic, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, distinguished Judges of Federal and State Courts, Labor Leaders of national prominence, Captains of Industry representing all the branches of commerce, and Representatives of the Army and Navy;



MISS JANE ADDAMS.

She has a forceful, practical, sympathetic executive mind.

educators, publicists and hard-headed business men who took hold of the problem with the idea of solving it along the lines which will be practical and which in the end will reach the same goal the idealists expected to obtain by one rush.

There were more than a thousand delegates to the Congress, composed

also Cadets from both West Point and Annapolis.

The Congress was preliminary, in a way, to the second Peace Congress of the world at the Hague, which is expected to assemble on June 15th. At the first Hague Conference called by the Czar, there were twenty-six nations represented; at the forthcoming

Congress every one of the forty-five nations of the Globe will be represented, and the leaders of the Peace Movement declare it will be one of the greatest political events in the world's history.

Those who took particular interest in the movement were President Roosevelt, who sent an executive letter on the peace questions; Mr. Andrew Carnegie, President of the Congress; Seth Low, Elihu Root, Secretary of State; Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York State; Geo. B. McClellan, Mayor of New York



MISS MARY EMMA WOOLLEY.

She is highly intellectual, intuitive, executive, and practical, as well as friendly, companionable and social.

City; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant (France), Baron Descamps (Belgium), Maarten Maartens (Holland), Prof. Hugo Hunsterberg (Germany), Sir Robert Cranston and

W. T. Stead (Great Britain), Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Dr. Wm. S. Maxwell, Supt. of Schools; William McCarroll, President of New York Board of Trade; President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, Edwin B. Mead (Boston), Dr. Felix Adler (New York Society for Ethical Culture), Richard Bartholdt, William Jennings Bryan, Earl Gray, Governor General of Canada; Ambassador James Bryce, Samuel Gompers, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Rev. Lyman Abbott; and among the ladies Mrs. May Wright Sewell, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago; Miss Mary E. Woolley, President of Mt. Holyoke College; Mrs. Henrotin, of Chicago; Mrs. L. A. Mead, of Boston; Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, among others.

It will readily be seen that this list represents a comprehensive range of leaders of thought, and where one was able to go to the leading meetings one was able to gather the inspiration of various nations, as well as different creeds and doctrines. Seldom do we find on one platform so many men and women of such bright intellects willing to give short speeches from ten to fifteen minutes long, yet such was the universal interest in this movement that such a thing was attempted and carried out, and long will the inspiration of these speeches ring in the memory of all who were privileged to be present.

Among the speakers we found that Mr. Carnegie, Baron de Constant, William T. Stead, William Jennings Bryan, Miss Mary E. Woolley and Miss Jane Addams were among those who gave the most practical ideas in the meetings, and the accompanying photographs interpret for themselves their philanthropic whole-heartedness in the cause.

BIOPHILISM.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

THE SENSE OF TOUCH. PICKANINNY.

That to which the individual first responds is the bodily, or somatic sensation. There are many such sensations. There is no telling which one of them the individual first experiences. The new-born babe wails. Why? It is cold, or thirsty, or hungry, or experiencing some other bodily, somatic, or common sensation. That is all that one can say when the puppy whimpers, or the new-hatched chick peeps distressfully. These sensations are negative and positive. Hunger or thirst is the result of the absence of food or drink; the burn or the fester, of the presence of fire or the thorn.

But there are other sensations which may take the attention of the individual. They are the definite ones. They are those of touch, taste, smell, hearing, sight. The primary one of these seems to be touch. Many think that the other senses were evolved from this, as, to the individual, the environment differentiated.

It is hard to see how without the sense of touch, active or implied, a bodily sensation would be a possibility. So without it the individual could not be awakened. It, consequently, could not exist, at least in the body. And, in considering the question of the other senses emanating from the sense of touch, think of the possibilities of that sense. One cannot do so without taking into the account that sweet and highly endowed individual, Helen Keller, and what she has accomplished through it alone, having no sense save it and taste and smell. Through it she ex-

plored her home and its surroundings; mastered languages and sciences, to the extent that she was able to pass the examinations necessary to matriculation in one of the great universities; came to understand human speech, through placing her fingers on the lips of the one speaking. Only less interesting, if less, is another individual, born with the same lack of sense-organs. I refer to Laura Bridgeman. So delicate were her sense and organs of touch that she could tell the age of one by feeling the crowsfeet at the outer angles of the eyes—the one, it is to be presumed, being of her own sex. After a little practice the blind weaver or chrocheter is able to select by feeling the color of the thread of cotton, silk, or wool which is necessary to the carrying out of the pattern in hand. Among the lower creatures much dependence must be placed on the sense of feeling. Were not the nose of the mole, for instance, its organ of touch what would that little burrower do?

Each of the senses has its peculiarities. The organ, or the organs, of each of the others of them is, or are, more definite than in the case of touch. No one can taste but through the mouth, scent but through the nostrils, hear but through the ears, see but through the eyes. Touch cannot be as unqualifiedly referred to particular organ or organs. There is no part of the skin covering the human body, and other bodies, which is not sensitive to what comes in contact with it—or to that with which it comes in contact; for touch is both active and passive. Still some parts of the skin are more sensitive than others. In man the lips are more so

than the back of the neck, the openings of the nostrils than the bridge of the nose, the inner tips of the fingers than the knuckles. These tips are richly furnished with tactile corpuscles. They are, consequently, considered to be the organs of touch. When one goes to touch he uses them instinctively. It is with them the babe touches the mother's breast, the lover the hand of his mistress, the physician the brow or the wrist of his patient. What a surprise it would be to see one of these use his nose or his foot for the purpose named—though he might touch with either of them. But we must not forget that man is not the only animal which has the organ of touch. That of the monkey is the same. It is very different in the cases of other animals. This is a subject on which a book might easily be written. It would seem that there could not be a sentient being without the sense of touch. And could the sense of touch be without a more or less clearly defined organ of touch? The protozoan organisms are constructed of contractile protoplasm. Touch one of them. It changes its form. Why? Because in touching it a filament of sensitive protoplasm has been touched. This is the first showing of the sense of touch and of an organ of the sense. In the case of the sea-anemone, tentacles are found about the mouth. Place the proboscis of a fly under a magnifying glass. Projecting rods will be seen. They are organs of touch. The wormlike appendages to the mouth of the fish, called barbels, perform the same office. The bird and the reptile which can climb are sensitive to the thing touched by or touching the feet. The tongue is the touch-organ of the duck and of the reptile which belongs to the ground. I, some time ago, took a cat on my knees, in making a call, brushed

its whiskers, and was nipped. I had tickled it. The cat's whiskers are connected with the terminations of nerves of touch. There is probably a sensitiveness to touch in the antennae of the insect of which we can form no idea. The same may be said of the papilla of the grampus, which float about it in the water. Perhaps the most far-reaching sense of touch is that of the fast-swimming whale. It will come great distances to feed upon a school of mackerel, or to the assistance of one of its kind in trouble. The organs through which are sensed the remote disturbances of the water are parallel foldings of the skin, passing lengthwise along abdomen, breast and throat.

The capabilities of this sense, whatever may be its organs, have not and probably never will be realized. This is illustrated by a story told me by the Rev. Mr. Burrridge, of Canada. He had owned a span of horses for years. They had come to be thoroughly accustomed to each other. More: There was a deep attachment between them. They did not like to be separated. From Mr. Burrridge's rectory, it was twelve miles to Toronto. In the dead of winter, he would sometimes go, and sometimes send to that city with one of the span in a cutter. At half the distance there was a turning at right angle into a main road, in going, and, of course, out of it in returning. On the return, at the coming of the horse which had been used from the main road into the one which brought it home, the mate which had been left in the stable would whinny joyfully. This was observed time and again, by Mr. Burrridge, by members of his family, and by more than one man-about. The observations were made carefully, through the comparing and the exact use of timepieces. It seems improbable that the horse could have

heard the footfalls of his coming fellow, at a distance of six miles, especially with the ground covered by the many feet of snow, well packed, of a Canadian winter. One would think that he must have felt the coming of his friend and associate—unless we look for a more occult avenue of information; and that would be out of place at this stage of writing.

There can be no doubt that the sense of touch intensifies and sharpens through use. You are surprised at how a man can pronounce at once, and unerringly, upon the quality, one after the other, of fifty samples of linens, which are placed before him. The explanation lies in his having been "feeling" linen for twenty years. An acquaintance tells me that when he was a boy in Belgium he saw a man who was totally blind playing a game of cards, to which he was so devoted that he was at it as nearly constantly as he could get partner and opponents. And he was not dependent upon a particular deck. The decks were changed constantly. My friend can go to his library upon the darkest night, without light, and get the book which he wants. I suggest that he does so through his knowing where to find it. He assures me that such is not the case; that he is without the faculty of location; that having once handled a book he ever afterwards knows it as soon as it come in his hands. The most wonderful things, in the regard of touch, are, of course, they being so dependent upon it, to be related of the blind, whether human or lower-animal. In the case of the former, besides the references which I have made, allow me simply to call attention to what they do in inlay work. As to the latter, take an instance related by Sir Richard Owen. A cod was taken which was absolutely blind, from losing its eye-lids. But it was in good condition, so far as the preservation of life and health

were concerned. We have here the sense of feeling intensified and sharpened till it took effectively the duties of the sense of sight as well as its own. In any case which I have mentioned how thoroughly awake and keenly attentive the individual, reached through the sense of touch, must have been. And how the same things must be true of the plainsman, who, by placing his ear to the ground, through the combined senses of hearing and touch, knows the band of horsemen to be coming, miles away. More pertinent to our present purpose is the awakeness and keenness of attention of the fast-swimming whale, on a mission of the gratification of appetite, or of mercy; for its knowledge, in either of the cases named, comes to it through the sense of touch alone.

Through the sense of touch one knows a material thing—its size, location, temperature, softness or hardness, its power of resistance or of support. Take the elephant. With its trunk it can wrench a sapling from the ground or pick up a cambric needle. One has only to watch it laying hold of one or the other of these objects to see that its size is appreciated. There is no creature large enough to awaken its fear; but there is one small enough—the mouse. And can anyone question that it knows where the sapling, the cambric needle, or the mouse which has attracted its attention is, at the moment, with regard to itself and other things? If you think that the elephant has no notion of the temperature of a thing, give it a just-roasted potato or a chunk of ice. Will it not attempt to punish you? Failing in this at the time will it not remember you through years, with the thought of "evening up" later? Let it push at a wall which is too thick and solid for it to break through, and it will never push at that or a similar wall again. The elephant will try the bridge with foot

and trunk, think it not strong enough to bear its weight, and, with trumpetings, refuse to essay it till it has been shored.

That I might have taken another lower sentient being to discover what may be revealed to such an individual of the material thing through the sense of touch, with as good results as I have derived from taking the elephant, will not be questioned. This involves that the lower animal knows through the sense of touch what man knows. This is true with regard to what the material thing occupies — space. Through the sense of touch the individual comes to know its personality — its body — its dimensions, its form, its sensibilities. Of the dimensions of its personality it may have an exaggerated notion. This may come of a vagary, of an experience, or from heredity. Here is a man who regrets that he cannot attend the singing of the *Te Deum* because he is so large that he cannot pass through the door of entrance of Notre Dame. I never am so on my guard, never feel so physically large, as when I am passing at night the mouth of a dark alley. This comes of the fact that, when I was a hobbledhoy, a footpad struck me from the mouth of such an alley, when I was making my way home about midnight. It is not because of a vagary of the mind, it cannot be because of an experience, so it must be because of heredity that the duck lowers its head, in passing between posts, under a rail many feet in the air above it. The point is that the individual comes through touch, to know the material thing, its body; is aware of this thing's coming in contact with another material thing, another, another, and so on limitlessly; knows that each of

these things occupies a place of its own just as does the thing which comes in contact with it; and, so, comes to have the idea of space. Though it may not be able to name it, can it be that any conscious being has not this idea, more or less distinctly?

The organ of touch seems to be that through which there is most apt to be the manifestation of affection. How spontaneously one shakes hands with the friend whom he meets. What is more beautiful than the mother's smoothing the hair back from the forehead of the son who has come to man's estate? With what tenderness the fiancé holds the hand of the fiancée. How much affection is manifested in the she-bear's tonguing her cub, or the dog's nosing the knee, licking the hand, and laying the snout in the palm of his master. The color of one of the rectory cats may be inferred from his name—Pickaninny. And from the expression of his eyes one would suppose him to be as black in spirit as he is in body. His external blackness is complete excepting for a white cravat. This does not seem to relieve the impression of his internal blackness. I sometimes call him the Parson. Why he has taken to me, I do not know. He never shows the slightest affection for me save when we are alone. The other day he was sitting on a chair near the revolving one on which I am now sitting. I was on the same chair and writing then. There was a gentle, hesitating touch on my arm. I looked over my shoulder, and caught the yellow-green eyes of Pickaninny. They were half closed, and he was purring. There was not much work done for some time—during which he was still purring—in my arms.



SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

NEWS AND NOTES.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

THE TOBACCO HABIT.

The habit of using tobacco in its various forms is probably more extensive than almost any other habit the human family is addicted to, and is as expensive as any. Tobacco in its various forms, when chewed, smoked or snuffed, is hurtful in whatever manner used.

There are various opinions about its effect upon the human system. Nearly all habitual users claim that tobacco in the form they use it is of benefit to them and there are very few who realize that it is ever a source of disease or suffering, or has any evil effect, upon their bodies. Some think that if tobacco is used in excess it does do harm.

It is a well ascertained fact by scientists and chemists that tobacco contains an active poison which slowly accumulates in the tissues and sooner or later is the cause of various diseases and premature death.

Physicians declare that many cases of cancer are due almost entirely to the habit of smoking. Cancer of the lips, tongue or throat are nearly always due to this cause. Many people suffering with nervous diseases become physical wrecks and are indeed pitiable objects, have laid the foundation for all their troubles by this habit, yet they will not admit they were hurt by tobacco.

The New York World of April 28, published an article by Dr. H. Senator, a professor in Berlin University, on the uses and abuses of tobacco. The author of the article was undoubtedly a moderate user of the weed, therefore he speaks in favor of a moderate use of tobacco. We copy the following points from the article, which ought to convince every person

that they will enjoy better health and live longer and be much happier if they let tobacco in all its forms out of their bodies.

"Moderate indulgence in tobacco smoking hurts people just as little as the moderate use of wine, beer, tea or coffee. It is, however, difficult to account for the difference in the human constitution or to fix a hard and fast boundary or any general rule as to when and how much people should smoke. All that can be said with certainty is that children and young people should be entirely forbidden to smoke, because the various organs have not reached their complete development and have not the necessary powers of resistance. No one should begin smoking before the completion of the eighteenth year.

It is also to be recommended that no one should smoke in the early morning, when the stomach is empty.

The injurious effects of excessive smoking make themselves felt in the various organs. They are most dangerous in the case of the heart and blood-vessels, the digestive and the nervous systems.

As far as the heart and the blood-vessels are concerned the evil effects are quickly shown by the increased rate of the pulse. Then come later frequent intermittence of the heart beats and an inclination to palpitation. Then, gradually, a disease of the arteries makes itself visible, the so-called arterio-sclerosis, followed by disease of the muscles of the heart, which leads to difficulty in breathing, tendency to fainting, weakness of the heart, angina pectoris and not seldom to apoplectic strokes.

The effect on the organs of digestion makes itself felt first in the

mouth and cheeks. That the teeth become black and the breath has the unpleasant smell of tobacco smoking is one of the least of its evils. It is worse when the subject gets chronic catarrh of the mucous membrane of the mouth, cheeks and nose, which affects the sight and hearing, a feeling of dryness in the throat, a tendency to wheeze and choke, want of appetite and a feeling of sickness. In extreme cases all desire to eat ceases and various troubles of the digestion appear, such as a feeling of oppression and swelling of the body after eating and irregular evacuation of the bowels.

TOBACCO'S EVIL EFFECTS.

Severe disease of the mouth and lips can also result from excessive smoking, swelling and softening of the mucous membranes of the mouth, and especially of the tongue (psoriasis oris), which may lead to cancer. Many doctors believe that long continued smoking can give rise to cancer of the lips.

Then the nervous system can be affected in various ways. One of the most frequent symptoms is sleeplessness, giddiness or oppression in the head, disinclination to serious work, trembling of the limbs and melancholy, tendency to weep, ever increasing mental depression and weakness of the memory, disturbance of the sexual functions and finally of the senses, especially of the sight, such as seeing sparks and distortion of the vision, leading to a more or less considerable loss of sight."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN DELAWARE.

The State Legislature of Delaware has passed a bill opposing the practice of Christian Science, or what they term faith treatment, in that State. They make it a criminal offense for anyone to attempt to cure disease by the so-called "faith-cure method."

This is a pretty bold step for a

State Legislature to take in the Twentieth Century, but perhaps a few such acts, depriving the people of their boasted liberty, will arouse the people to look out for their rights.

I think the Christian Scientists make one mistake in their practice, and that is in direct opposition to the course taken by the founder of the Christian Religion. The Christian Scientists practice their faith cure for the money they can get out of it. The early Christians healed without money and without price.

The Christian Scientists now number nearly 80,000 in this country, and a large proportion of them were invalids. Upon stopping the use of drugs and living a more simple life they were largely restored to health. If this is a more rational and sure way of securing health, why should they not be allowed to practice their art as well as the drug doctors.

Christ healed all the diseased people He came in contact with, and John the Baptist, the 12 Apostles and the 70 Elders, appointed to teach the people, all possessed similar power, and it would be in the churches to-day if they had lived up to the teachings of the founder of Christianity.

It would be difficult to find any occupation or profession where there is more humbug than there is in the regular medical profession, so that Christian Scientists even if they take money for healing the sick would not do half as much harm as the regularly licensed doctors do with their drugs, and may restore more to health.

Silver is easily cleaned if covered in sour milk for half an hour, then washed in a suds of good soap, and dried.

Clean hairbrushes in a solution of 1 tablespoonful of ammonia to 1 quart of water; dry in the air, but not in the sun.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 666.—Ida Mary Bourn, New York.—It has often been stated that little babies do not know anything, and it is of no use to have their heads examined when they are infants, but when mothers ask us at what period would we like to examine a child's head, we say, the sooner the better, and the earlier we can have a child brought to us, the more we can do for the mother in giving her advice as to its proper training and education.

We take pleasure in presenting the portrait of this little baby, who was examined by us at the age of ten weeks, and who at the time the photograph was taken was about three months old. Her circumference of head was $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the height $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Her weight was about 10 pounds, and she was 24 inches long.

We found in such a little mite of humanity several characteristics which have shown themselves with considerable distinctness even at her young age. The first one we pointed out was her remarkable will power and determination of mind for one so young, which if properly trained will not be in her way, but rather add to the strength of her character.

With this characteristic we also noticed that she had developed quite an amount of Executiveness, and although not able to do much with it except fight for the mastery of life and struggle in a baby way for the things she saw and imagined she wanted, yet it was beautiful to see how her mind was working through the agency of her Destructiveness.

Another characteristic which showed itself was her artistic taste which, at the period of maturity, will probably manifest itself in some unusual



No. 666.—IDA MARY BOURN, New York.

way. Ideality and Constructiveness were faculties that were well represented, and she showed some legitimate right to them owing to the fact that her father and mother are both ingenious, and the former is quite mechanical in his tone of mind.

The Agreeable qualities were also quite in evidence, and will make her willing to adapt herself to circumstances and new environments.

The observing faculties were not quite so well represented at the time of the examination as they have become at a later period, which shows that the activity of any organ can be

increased by youth and culture.

She has quite a mind to investigate, and will evidently enjoy discovering things for herself if her mother is not at her elbow to answer her questions.

With a magnifying glass one can easily see from the picture we give of the little lady that the upper part of her forehead bulges out somewhat over the brow; therefore she will think first and look afterwards, and will be carried away with the number of her ideas before she has an opportunity to put them into practical service.

That she is an affectionate child was fully shown by the development of the posterior part of her head; hence she can be managed through her love nature, but it may be difficult for her parents to discipline her will and determined spirit.

She has continued to develop along the lines that we indicated when she was ten weeks old, and has early be-

come a traveler, for at about the age of six months her mother took her on a visit to see her great aunt in England. On her return, we again examined the little cranium and found that it was then 16 inches in circumference, $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

In a book on Mental Science published by Fowler & Wells Company, a table of comparisons is given by which mothers can take the measurements of their children's heads from time to time, and we would advise all parents to so interest themselves in the growth of their little ones that a new chart be made out at least once a year for each child along the lines directed in the above-named work.

The portrait of the mother shows that she is an affectionate and loving custodian to her little treasure, and will, we believe, be able to show not a little skill in rightly unfolding the mind and character of her little one.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY

The American Institute of Phrenology held its last meeting of the season on May 7th, at eight o'clock, on which occasion Dr. Henry S. Drayton gave an address on "Some Observations on the Alaskans During a Recent Tour."

Owing to an important wedding, the President, the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, was absent, and in his place Miss Fowler (Vice-President) acted as Chairman for the evening. To allow late comers to have an opportunity of hearing the lecture in full, Miss Fowler said she would call upon a couple of persons from the audience to be examined. One was a gentleman who possessed a Vital-Mental Temperament, who was well built, healthy, and finely proportioned. Of his salient characteristics, Miss Fowler pointed out that he would be capable of show-

ing a good deal of individuality and creative power, as well as originality of mind, and could devote himself to medicine, on the one hand, or engineering on the other. It appeared from remarks afterwards made by some friends present, that he is an engineer. The second examination was of a little boy who had rather a large and active brain. Miss Fowler remarked that it would be difficult to get him to go to bed when there was anything special going on, as his Causality was so large that he wanted to know everything that was being said or done in his vicinity. He was a lad who asked many questions, she said, and was inclined toward study, reading and investigating many new lines of thought. The father of the lad happened to be present, and stated that Miss Fowler's

remarks with regard to his memory, his wide awake mind, his power to investigate and find out all about things, and his natural aptitude for study, among other things, were remarkably true concerning him; in fact, he remembered too much.

After a few further remarks on the usefulness of Phrenology, Miss Fowler introduced Dr. Drayton as an old friend of the Science, of the Fowler & Wells Company, and of the American Institute of Phrenology. She further stated that he had been the Editor of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for many years, and had written many interesting books on Phrenology, Human Magnetism, etc. He had proved himself to be not only a philosopher, but a scientist, and not only a scientist but a philosopher, in his lectures before the Institute and his articles in the Journal. She was happy to be able to introduce him to those assembled that evening with the assurance that they would be gratified with his lecture, and that as a number of the old graduates were present, she was sure that they would be glad to renew his acquaintance once more. The doctor was looking in excellent health, and had with him a number of specimens of curios selected from the many he brought from the far-away land.

Dr. Drayton, in his opening remarks, said he was glad to have the opportunity of presenting some of his observations to the members and friends of the American Institute of Phrenology once more, and trusted to be able to interest them in some of his observations made on a recent tour in Alaska. He remarked that men have a narrow idea of Alaska, that when the Hon. William H. Seward succeeded in purchasing that part of the country for the Government, it was called "Seward's Folly"; but he lived long enough to see that it was one of the most important events of

that period. It cost the government seven million dollars, and now it yields seven millions profit annually. He spoke of the country, and compared it with other parts of the world; he explained its beauties in regard to the flora and vegetable produce, its ores and yield of gold, its mountain scenery and climate, as well as its people. Although all these things were interesting alike to those who had not, as well as those who had visited the country, his remarks on the Indians and Mr. Duncan, the missionary, were perhaps the most pertinent to all students of Phrenology. He showed a picture of the glaciers, and passed round some of the ores, a pair of moccasins, and two specimens of small totem poles which were simply images in common use among the Indians. He said the Indians in that part were quite different from the typical Indians in other regions, inasmuch as they were more inclined to adopt the nineteenth and twentieth century ideas, religious views, and modes of living. But he also remarked that the Indians had no great love for the white man, notwithstanding what the white man had done for them; but their aversion was brought about through the introduction of alcohol and articles of diet which had done the Indian no good, but rather evil. This fact was remembered by the Indians; hence they did not wish to have around them more white men than Mr. Duncan, the missionary whom they loved, and his assistants. He compared these Indians' heads with those of Indians of other parts of the world, especially the Carib, or flat-headed Indian, the British Columbian Indian, and the Esquimaux on the East and West Coast, and believed that there was a fine future for them if they were allowed to develop along natural lines without the introduction of too many European ideas.

In closing, Miss Fowler remarked that it was a singular fact that the first lecture they had presented during the course was upon Indians in New York city, by Mr. Allen S. Williams, and the last lecture of the course that they had just listened to dealt also with Indians in the far-away northern district of Alaska. Both lectures had been exceedingly interesting from an ethnological and anthropological, as well as from a phrenological point of view. She proposed that they give the doctor a rising vote of thanks for his able discourse, and thought they would have to get up a party and visit the country which had been brought

so near to them that evening.

Among the audience, among old friends of the doctor's were Mr. Theodore Sutro, the Misses Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Alice Drew, Miss Baker, Miss Merceret, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Schrader, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Hammann, Dr. Johnson and Miss Dreyer.

Mr. Piercy then gave out the notices, and mentioned when the next meetings of the Institute would be held, and announced that Miss Fowler would hold three more Wednesday Morning Talks at eleven o'clock.

LECTURE GIVEN BY DR. C. O. SAHLER at the American Institute of Phrenology, April 3d.

SUGGESTIVE THERAPEUTICS is a name becoming obsolete. It was created by the medical profession because they could not find a word or term which would explain it and be professional-like; they feared entangling it with metaphysical thought, of which the medical profession had no knowledge.

SUGGESTIVE THERAPEUTICS, like Hypnotism, is not specific in its explanation; both fail to describe the subject in its entirety. In neither instance did it require a new name for this interesting subject, for an old name, as old as time, fits the subject most perfectly in all its features, and that name is **PSYCHOLOGY**. Seven or eight years ago one saw the word **PSYCHOLOGY** so seldom in current literature and other works that he was obliged to seek the dictionary to learn something concerning its meaning and then he would have a vague understanding of the subject.

For some time I have banished the words Hypnotism and **SUGGESTIVE THERAPEUTICS** from my vocabulary as they are not only meaningless, but convey an erroneous idea of the subject. It is far better to adopt the

old word Psychology, with all its abbreviations. What is Psychology? Psychology, according to the Standard dictionary, is the science of the human soul and its operations. And by the same author, Psychology was once thought to be intellectual, mental or even moral philosophy (metaphysics). Prof. James, one of the most eminent of modern authorities, says: Psychology is the science of mental life, both in its phenomena and its conditions; and phenomena, such things as we call feeling, desire, cognition, reason and decision. Memory, reason, volition, appetite, etc., spring from a very simple entity—the soul.

The science of psychology is the subject of great interest and the world is seeking for truth to-day as never before. But before going further we wish to define the word Science. The Standard dictionary gives the definition as knowledge gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking. From my observation and thinking I define psychology, the Science of Consciousness, the Functioning of the Soul.

Continued on page 201.

out whatever is desirable in that heritage. If it were possible to isolate a dozen families under ideal conditions, Mr. Burbank says more could be accomplished for the advancement of the race than could now be accomplished in one hundred thousand years.

By an appropriate or ideal environment up to the age of ten years, by which time the child's character is fixed, Mr. Burbank means a country life with sunshine, love and beauty, well balanced, nutritious food, music, pictures, good times, the closest communion with nature, and no school. He very truly says that the "curse of modern child life in America is over education." "The injury wrought to the race by keeping too young children in school is beyond the power of anyone to estimate. We take them in this early age, when they ought to be living a life of preparation near to the heart of nature, and instruct them and overwork them until their poor little brains are crowded up to and beyond the danger line. The work of breaking down the nervous system of the children of the United States is now well under way," he declares.

Every child, Mr. Burbank thinks, should have mud-pies, grasshoppers and tadpoles, wild strawberries, acorns, and pine cones, trees to climb and brooks to wade in, sand, snakes, huckleberries and hornets, and any child who has been deprived of these has been deprived of the best part of his education.

We are glad that Luther Burbank has given a warning note in regard to

the tender years of child life, for it seems to be thought necessary to commence to cram a child from the time he is six years old with all kinds of knowledge. Perhaps, however, a word from this wise scientist may reach the thinking public, and his advice may be taken.

MENTAL DULLNESS.

Quite recently, at the Woman's Municipal League, Miss Ida M. Tarbell spoke on this important subject. The title of her real subject was "Intellectual Integrity." Under this heading she analysed the present day evils and conditions to show that intellectual integrity was insufficiently thought of. She fired a shot at the "spurious culture" of the day and the "futile travel," and the literary club, "whose danger is that it deludes its members into supposing that in handling great themes and great names, they are really assimilating and making great things their own."

She said there were three chief characteristics of intellectual integrity; the first was spontaneous thinking, the second a disinterested point of view, and the third the power of growth. "Some people," she said, "value a thought more for the sake of the man who uttered it than for the truth in it." To some a thought was sacred because it had authority behind it; to others because it was the truth.

"It is this compromise with intellectual integrity that has largely brought about in this country the present political and commercial corruption. There is no country with more schools and colleges. What is

the weakness in our educational system that it teaches so many, yet produces so few minds of distinction and power? Men do not look into their own souls to find the truth."

"Mental dullness," she said, "is the real explanation of the evils of the day. As a nation we have shown exceptional activity, but we have been selfish and imitative. We vote a picture fine for the price it brings; a book great by the number of copies that sell. We have confused our values woefully, and when people ex-

pose evil we fling the contemptuous term 'muck-raker' at them."

THE STUDY OF PHRENOLOGY

Those who are anxious to take up the study of Phrenology in order to benefit themselves or their business, their families or their profession, should begin to consider the importance of going to headquarters and of making a beginning so that they may be able to avoid the evil result of over education in their children and mental dullness in themselves.

THE TESTIMONY OF EDWIN ANTHONY IN THE CRUMLEY CASE

In the recent Crumley case which was brought before Judge Patton, Edwin Anthony, a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, class of '96, was called upon to give expert testimony.

The case went before one of the best jurists of central Illinois, who admitted Mr. Anthony's testimony, and in pronouncing sentence on the prisoner, in which he reviewed the facts of the case, he made honorable mention of Mr. Anthony and Phrenology. He said: "I have been studying the prisoner all the time, and he does not seem to have much conception of the atrocious crime he has committed. He is not of a high order mentally; I saw that the first time he came into court, and also from the testimony of Professor Anthony who made an examination of his head. Mr. Anthony is a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology, and has made a study of Phrenology for seventeen years. A few questions I put to him were for the purpose of determining as best I could the quali-



MR. EDWIN ANTHONY, F. A. I. P.

fications of the witness. I have had some general knowledge of these things, and think he is well posted on the Science. He gave the measurements of the head showing wherein this young man is deficient. What Professor Anthony says of his mental and moral deficiencies is corroborated

by his appearance and conduct in court, and by the testimony of his former teachers and his mother. This testimony is worthy of credit and I cannot disregard it. Without the testimony of mental and moral deficiency there could be but one answer to the plea of guilty—"the highest penalty."

Mr. Anthony's testimony showed that Crumley had an average sized head, the developments being strong in some places and weak in others. His head was too wide for its height or too wide from the opening of one ear to that of the other as compared with the height from the opening of the ear upward. He had the animal nature strongly developed. There was something abnormal in his development, showing that one side of the top

of the head was unequally developed when compared with that of the other. He was deficient in moral will.

We are glad to report this testimony, and it is not the only one that has been used in this way, and it shows the enlightened views of the Judge, and reminds us of a Judge we met in Maine last summer at Rumford Falls, who was equally interested in Phrenology. Let those persons who are prejudiced against the admission of such testimony as Phrenology can bring to bear, think more seriously of its usefulness. The day is coming when it will be a usual thing for a phrenologist to give testimony on the cranial developments of all prisoners.

CORRESPONDENCE.

E. B., Kansas City, Mo.—You ask us to give you a definite reason why Phrenology should be universally studied.

We think that the following pathetic story will answer our question and clearly prove that if the brother and sister had studied themselves phrenologically they would have known each other's disposition from the beginning. The story is about a sister who only came to know her brother on his death bed. They had loved each other dearly, but his shyer and more sensitive nature had found expression difficult. It was from outside friends that she afterwards learned of things that she had never dreamed of—strangest of all how constantly and proudly he had talked about her, while all the while she had supposed him so indifferent. They walked apart till they were brought together in the strange moment of approaching death. Then the barrier between them fell away and they looked into each other's

souls. They parted in the joy of a new understanding which eternity will have to bring to perfection. Had both studied Phrenology, they would have understood each other years before.

P. L. S., Topeka, Kan.—You ask how you can get your boy to bed.

If you will make your child interested in something in which you can take part, on going to bed, you will have no difficulty in getting him to follow your advice. For instance, commence telling him stories, each one having some particular point to it that will interest him; or begin some consecutive reading. We know of one mother who did this, and she helped the boy to form the valuable habit of reading good literature. We know of another instance where a simple story was told each night, and this formed an interesting enticement for the boy to go to bed. Mothers cannot afford to lose the precious opportunities they have of talking with their boys and girls on their going to

sleep, for that is the most impressible time of all the day.

J. N., London, Eng.—Many thanks

for your article on "What Phrenology Stands For." We shall be pleased to publish it in a future number.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

No. 844, E. S. B., Attica, Ind. He has a curious combination of powers which makes him show some contradictory qualities. At times he will be quite firm, even stubborn perhaps, while at other times he can be led by the turn of a feather when appealed to help others. On this account he may not be always understood, as he will act differently under the stimulus of various faculties. When he gets to talking he has quite a good deal to say, though it takes congenial company to draw him out in the first place. He is fond of fun, but does not like to be teased. He will find it much easier to spend his dollars than make them unless he cultivates more Acquisitiveness. He should have some active outdoor business to do.

No. 845, M. D., Red Bluff, Cal. You have gone through some pretty tough experiences in life and have borne up under the strain remarkably well, but because you are wiry do not put too much on yourself and break down. Stop before you come to the point of exhaustion. You have large Human Nature and should take pleasure in the study of practical character reading and character building. You

are able to adapt yourself to many people, their ways, manners and customs. You know how to give up your own wants, as well as stick to your individual rights if need be. You should be able to make your own dresses, and can make a bonnet last three seasons with a little alteration. Supplement any lack in your early training by making up for it now. As a housewife, a business woman or teacher you could succeed very well.

W. R., Osseo, Minn. This lad is as bright as they make them. Is quite old for his age and feels his importance. Has a fine full round forehead, but those who do not believe in the localization theory will not see anything in the arch of the brow, analytical power, the intuitive sense or the comprehension of mind that he possesses. His senses seem also fully developed and he is alive to every new idea that is developed in his region of the world, or that comes to him through current literature or book form. He should be fond of study, and make a brilliant career for himself as a professor if he will feed his mind with the right kind of knowledge.

Lecture by Dr. C. O. SAHLER Continued from page 196

The functioning of the physical body and its various organs and systems we name Physiology.

The functioning of the mind through its mental faculties we call Phrenology.

The functioning of the soul we call Psychology.

Physiology of the anatomical man is chemicalization.

Phrenology of the mental man is polarization.

Psychology of the soul is spiritualization.

To gain a clear understanding of this important subject we must consider man as a whole or a unit, but we cannot make it clear until we subdivide man in his triune nature—body, mind and soul, the relationship each

to the other and their functioning with the combined harmony of each to form a unity. When we subdivide man in his triune nature—soul, mind and body, we mean by the soul, the Ego or entity; the mind, an agent; and the body, an instrument. The Ego is the center of consciousness from which springs all intelligence, sensation, feeling, emotion, desire, passion, will, etc.

The mind is the agent empowered by the consciousness to be its executor, manager and builder. The body the instrument by which and through which the agent expresses all its desires and actions. Consciousness is that something that knows, feels and wills and expresses itself through its agent (the mind), by its instrument (the body). For illustration: We have a locomotive standing on the railroad track, fires burning, steam up, an instrument of material substance, of physical power and action. But it is an useless instrument until it is controlled by an agent, the hand of the engineer, who can throw the throttle open, when it becomes an instrument of activity and power. But it is a most dangerous instrument if the agent (the hand) is not guided by an intelligence or an entity, and in this instance we use the mind as the entity with its intelligence, which so controls the agent (the hand) that the instrument is directed with safety and becomes sane in its usefulness or services. Again, the engine may stand on the track, with fuel in the fire box and water in the boiler, the agent (the hand) at the throttle, the entity with its intelligence directing the hand to move the lever, but the instrument seems to be dead, useless, for the steam is not up, so it is a lifeless instrument, but immediately the agent kindles the fire, steam is generated and the instrument seems to become a living thing, ready to move and to ex-

press power at the command of the director or entity, through its agent (the hand).

So we are the instruments of divine creation in our body, an engine with an agent at the throttle; the mind with the intelligence or consciousness of the Ego directing. Still the instrument and the agent would be a useless thing if it was not for the great vital force or vital energy (the psychic forces), being generated to unite the three into one for activity and power. These combined forces uniting the triune—body, mind and soul (the instrument, agent and entity), into one, a unit, is the Holy Spirit, or essence of divine power expressed in all forms of animal life. When this instrument, agent and entity, called man, through the soul or Ego is in oneness with Infinite Divine Power it becomes a healthy, happy and harmonious creature. Through ignorance, superstition or wilfulness, discord, sickness or disease may result as a lack of harmony with the triune.

By the study of Psychology we can gain a knowledge of the soul, the Ego, the consciousness within man; we learn how to relate the entity with its agent the mind, through its instrument the body, to become a normal individual. Therefore, the study of psychology is one of the greatest sciences to-day known to man.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Mr. D. T. Elliott, instructor and phrenologist, of the Fowler Institute, London, gives special attention to the instruction of students in Phrenology, by class work as well as through the mail. The graduates of the Institute meet once a month, and have debates on various topics of phrenological interest. Mr. Elliott lectures in and around London before Literary Societies. Literature on Phrenology and

Health subjects can be obtained from L. N. Fowler & Co., 4 Imperial Building, Ludgate Circus, London.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED

The monthly public meeting was held at "The Council Chamber," 17 Fleet Street, London, E. C., on Tuesday, April 9. There was a good attendance of members and friends to hear Mr. James Webb's address on his re-election to the office of President of the Society.

Mr. Webb took as his subject the history of the Society and the progress Phrenology had made in the old country since the Society had begun to exist. This year (1907) marked its coming of age, so the occasion was a fitting one to take a review of what had been done. Having passed the days of its youth, he looked hopefully forward to a period of vigorous manhood on the part of the Society. He well remembered the band of intelligent and earnest Phrenological workers who attended the first meeting. Names well known and honored by us to-day. Amongst them were Mr. E. T. Craig and Mr. L. N. Fowler.

The activity of the leading members of the Society to-day was a remarkable feature, and was sure to exert a powerful influence in favor of Phrenology. In particular he mentioned Drs. Bernard Hollander and C. W. Withinshaw, whose work was the outcome of profound conviction of the truth of the teachings they advocated. The localization of mental functions in the brain, and the practical utility of the knowledge that had been gathered in this field of inquiry and research, were the truths they demonstrated and maintained, and it was gratifying to see their increasing acceptance with many members of the medical faculty.

Mr. Webb referred to the "Daily

Graphic" (London, Eng.) discussion on "Bumps and Brains." It was remarkable that in this correspondence those who wrote against Phrenology had all confessed their ignorance of the subject. On the other hand there were several men of mark in science and literature who were favorable to it and desired to see it get fair play.

At the conclusion of the address an interesting feature was introduced. The President withdrew from the meeting, having first called upon Mr. William Cox to publicly examine a head chosen for him from the audience. Mr. Webb was not present whilst Mr. Cox gave his reading, but came in again when it was finished, and delineated the characteristics of the same head himself. The head was that of a gentleman of German nationality, a perfect stranger withal. Where the two examiners touched on the same traits there was absolute agreement, but some points were enlarged on by one which the other passed over. This is not to be wondered at in a brief public reading done on the spur of the moment. The subject of the test, and his friends present, testified their hearty agreement with both readings. There had been no contradiction between the two; one was in fact complementary to the other, and together they formed an accurate summing up of the gentleman's capabilities and inherited tendencies. This demonstration was greatly appreciated by the audience.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. J. T. Miller is located in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. King has been doing some Phrenological work in Nashua, O.

Mr. M. Tope is at Bowerston, O., from which place he publishes his monthly magazine.

Mr. H. J. Brown is located at Baltimore, Md.

Prof. Allen Haddock has returned to San Francisco.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is located in Chicago, Ill., and is engaged in Phrenological work.

Dr. B. F. Pratt and daughter are at Painsville, O.

Mr. Otto Hatry is in Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Levi Hummel is lecturing on Phrenology in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Geo. Markley is assistant editor of the Phrenological Era, and is constantly engaged in promulgating Phrenological ideas.

Mr. V. F. Cooper is engaged in Phrenological work in Idaho.

The Rev. Geo. T. Byland, of Crittenden, Ky., would be glad to give pointers for preachers, and to give suggestions and hints along Phrenological lines that will help on to success.

C. W. Tyndall is now giving examinations in Niles, Mich.

Owen H. Williams has been in Richmond, Va., for several weeks.

E. J. O'Brien can be seen for examinations and lectures for a few weeks at Wingham, Ont., Canada.

H. W. Smith is giving lectures and examinations at Yates Center, Kan.

Prof. Geo. Cozen says: "This is my thirteenth season in Crookston, Minn."

In Sweden the people are showing their appreciation of Phrenology by attending Mr. Youngquist's lectures on Human Science. He sends us a translation from one of the Swedish papers, as follows:

"In the Good Templars' Hall, on the 21st of March, a lecture was held on the subject of Phrenology, by the distinguished Phrenologist, Prof. W. E. Youngquist, of Stockholm. Mr. Youngquist has received a good deal of commendation for his lectures, especially in Norrland, where he has traveled and lectured quite extensively within the past year.

Miss Fowler gives daily examina-

tions at the offices of Fowler & Wells Company, from nine till five. Appointments can be made by letter or telephone.

Miss Fowler lectured in the Borough Hall, Hasbrouck Heights, on Thursday evening, April 25, on "How to Succeed." There is considerable interest taken in Phrenology. The Rev. Mr. Evans occupied the Chair. A couple of examinations were made at the close, namely of a lady and gentleman, both of whom testified to the truth of the remarks.

On Sunday, April 28th, Miss Fowler lectured on Phrenology in Kingston, N. Y., where she was cordially received.

During the week May 6th to the 11th, inclusive, Miss Fowler donated her services to the Actors' Fund Bazaar at the Metropolitan Opera House, and was ably assisted by Miss Rose Albery (Graduate Class of '06).

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS.

During the month of April Miss Fowler's talks were upon Temperamental Phrenology. The guests of honor were Dr. S. J. Kotak, of India; Dr. J. G. Hilton, of Arkansas; Mrs. Nellie Fowler Kilpatrick, of Arkansas; Mrs. J. F. Deleot and Miss Ada H. Van Gieson, of Montclair; Mr. A. L. Shepard, of Rochester; F. W. Deleot and Miss A. L. Gunst. The subjects for the month were the Motive, Vital, Mental and Well Balanced Temperaments.

The May topics were upon the Social Group of Faculties.

On Tuesday, April 9th, Miss Fowler gave her services to the Happy Hour Club, in connection with the Little Mothers' Association, Second Avenue, New York.

On Thursday evening, the 2d of May, Miss Fowler entertained the members of the Aldine Club, with Character Sketches from the Hand Writing of those present.

See also page 4, Publishers' Department.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

The Phrenological Era.—Bowers-ton, O.—Contains interesting matter pertaining to the Annual Phrenological Convention of Ohio which was held in May. The programme was an important and highly valuable one.

The Character Builder.—Salt Lake City.—Contains some comparisons of heads, illustrated in such a way as to give the readers an opportunity of judging of the contrasts they see.

The Review of Reviews, or The American Monthly.—New York.—Contains articles on "Public Industrial Education," President Roosevelt on "Race Suicide," "Chicago's New Mayor and the Traction Outlook,"

"The Peace Congress in New York."

The Literary Digest.—New York.—Contains an article in the number for May 4th on "Are different mental faculties connected?" "Is there such a thing as general intelligence?" and "Does the fact that a man is unusually bright in one particular line make it probable that he will be found of more than average intelligence in some other lines, or perhaps in all other lines?" Recent investigations by Kruegar and Spearman agree with the Phrenological ideas whether they know it or not when they say that these make it probable that different mental faculties are not only connected, but that there exists for each person a general factor of intelligence, with which all his faculties are in some way connected.

Another article in the same number is upon "The Gambler's Mental Attitude."

Good Health.—Battle Creek.—One article on "Common Sense an Uncommon Gift," by Mary Wood-Allen, M. D., forms a very important factor in the May issue. It mentions some of the important simple things which mothers should never fail to observe in the training of children. Another interesting article is on "When the Children Cleaned the City."

The Christian Advocate for May 8.—New York.—Contains a contribution by Rev. Fred Clare Baldwin on "The Heritage of the Church."

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT

WHAT THEY SAY.

"I am in receipt of the May Journal, and think it is the best edition I have had the pleasure of seeing this year."

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Chicago, Ill.

"Kindly tell the editors that I think the last issue of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is a very interesting one."

M. T. R.,
N. Y. City.

I, M. F. Knox, as president of the Mental Science College Educational Association, do hereby call a convention of this association to meet in Bryn Mawr, Wash., June 27, 28 and 29, 1907, for a three days' session. All who desire to come and bring their tents can tent upon the college grounds, where the business of the convention will be transacted, and all who desire to remain can camp there during the eighth annual term of college during the months of July and August, 1907. All Mental Scientists and New Thought people everywhere are specially invited to be with us and take part in the convention. There is room for thousands to assemble upon this most beautiful spot on the lake shore front. Let us hear from the thousands. Nettie E. Knowles, Secretary. M. F. Knox, President.

The Second Annual Phrenological Conference of Ohio held its two days' session at Bowerston, O., May 23 and 24. A special report will be given next month. Dr. B. F. Pratt, Mr. J. H. Preston and Mr. M. Tope were officers in charge of the meeting.

Talks to my Patients; a Practical Hand-book for the Maid, Wife, and Mother. By Mrs. R. B. Gleason, M. D., with a Portrait of the Author. New and enlarged edition. Price, \$1.50. "Mrs. Gleason is able to say something to wives and to mothers which no man could say. There can be no difference of opinion about the value of the practical suggestions she affords; which are characterized by sound philosophy and clear, good, sterling common sense. We wish the chapter 'Confidential to Mothers,' might be published as a tract and sent to every mother in the land."—From "Harper's Magazine."

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—Torpida Liver—Relation of the Liver to the Kidneys—Diseases Caused by Uric Acid—Diseases Caused by Deranged Liver—Effect of a Deranged Liver on the Nerves—Effect of Disease 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.

The Throat and The Voice. Edited by George Black, M. D. Price, paper, 50 cents.

Fruits and Farinacea, the Proper Food of Man: Being an Attempt to Prove by History, Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry that the Original, Natural and Best Diet of Man is Derived from the Vegetable Kingdom. By John Smith. With notes and illustrations by R. T. Trall, M. D. 12mo. \$1.50.

Where Is My Dog? or, Is Man Alone Immortal? By Rev. Charles J. Adams. 12mo. Price, \$1. The author is a well-known Episcopal clergyman. In his work the parallelism between the character of man and the lower animals is shown in a wonderfully attractive manner, and the work is a very striking representation of the question.

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The Relation of the Sexes. By Mrs. E. B. Duffey. Author of "What Women Should Know." Table of Contents. Introductory Chapter—Sexual Physiology—The Legitimate Social Institutions of the World: the Orient—The Legitimate Social Institutions of the World; the Occident—Polygamy—Free Love and its Evils—Prostitution: Its History and Effects—Prostitution: Its Causes—Prostitution: Its Remedies—Chastity—Marriage and its Abuses—Marriage and its Uses. The Limitation of Offspring. — Enlightened Parentage. Price, \$1.00.

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Youth, its Care and Culture. By J. Mortimer Granville. To this has been added a paper by Grace Greenwood on "The Physical Education of a Girl," also a paper on "Dress of Girls." Price, \$1.00.

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"Psychology and Pathology of Handwriting." By Magdalene Kentzel-Thumm. Translated from the German by Magdalene Kentzel-Thumm. Fowler & Wells Co., New York. Price, \$2 net. This is a most interesting book, and to those interested in the study of character, will open up a most fascinating study. The author has evidently given the subject profound study, as the plenitude of examples of handwriting of distinguished personages amply demonstrates. It is a common practice to omit reading the introduction to a book, but in this instance a grave mistake will be made by the reader who omits to read the psycho-physical introduction, since it forms the key to what follows. The author starts with the statement. "All mental and bodily conditions and functions of human

beings can be expressed with two words, and their negatives: consciousness and movement—unconscious, unmoved; and later on, advances the theory, that unmoved consciousness, and unconscious movement, have their seat in the ganglia, basing their argument on the fact that the ganglia are the seat of the reflexes. The author frankly states in the preface, that she found it impossible to make use of any of the existing systems of psychology, and therefore had to construct one for herself. Not less interesting are the author's closing words, 'Perhaps the Greek "Lethe," and the Indian "Nirvana," may be regarded as a form of moved consciousness, and we confidently expect our occult friends to comment upon this proposition.' After reading the book we cannot help feeling convinced that temperament, character, and physical conditions are unconsciously disclosed in the handwriting of the individual. The book is handsomely gotten up and reflects credit upon the publisher."—Health.

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CONTENTS

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- A. Voluntary Thinking.
- B. Conscious willing:
 - I. Undertaking kind.
 - II. Resisting kind.

SECOND PART:

- A. Mental gifts:
- B. Aesthetic gifts:
 - I. For music.
 - II. For painting and plastic arts.
 - III. For poetry.
 - IV. For dramatic arts.
- C. Gifts of humor and wit:
 - I. Humor.
 - II. Wit.
- D. Ethical gifts:
 - I. a. Kindness.
 - b. Wickedness.
 - VI. a. Cheerfulness.
 - b. Gloominess.
 - III. a. Truthfulness.
 - b. Untruthfulness.
 - IV. Distrustfulness.
 - V. a. Courage.
 - b. Lack of courage.
 - VI. a. Self-confidence and self-esteem.
 - b. Lack of self-esteem and self confidence.
 - VII. a. Vanity and conceit.
 - b. Freedom from vanity and conceit.
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 - IX. a. Activity.
 - b. Lack of activity.
 - X. Domineering qualities and sense of ambition.
 - XI. a. Dignity and aristocracy.
 - b. Lack of dignity and aristocracy.
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 - XIII. a. Liveliness.
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 - XIV. Self control and lack of self control.
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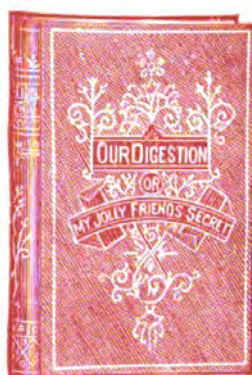
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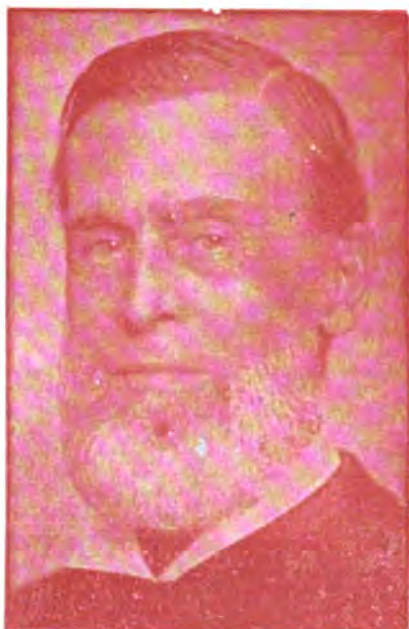


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CONTENTS FOR JULY, 1907

	Page
I. The Choice of Pursuits; or How to Succeed in Life. By Jessie A. Fowler. (Illustrated)	205
II. Rosemarie. A Story. By Cornelia S. Robinson	219
III. A Birthday Wish. (A Poem). By B. McM.	221
IV. Biophilism. The Sense of Taste. By Chas. Josiah Adams, D. D.	222
V. Science of Health. News and Notes. By E. P. Miller, M. D. The Preven- tion of Rheumatism; Is Alcohol a Remedy for Disease? Pasteurized Milk for the Army	226
VI. The Psychology of Childhood. Bright and Promising. By Uncle Joe. Forming the Baby's Character. (Illustrated)	229
VII. Prize Offers and Awards.	230
VIII. Editorials. Character Rightly Valued.	231
IX. Physiognomical Estimate of Harry Orchard. Illustrated with portraits of Judge Tremont Wood and Harry Orchard. By the Editor.	234
X. The Fowler Institute, London	236
XI. Second Annual Phrenological Convention of Ohio.	237
XII. The British Phrenological Society, Incorporated	237
XIII. Field Notes.	238
XIV. Reviews. "Practical Health," by Leander E. Whipple	238

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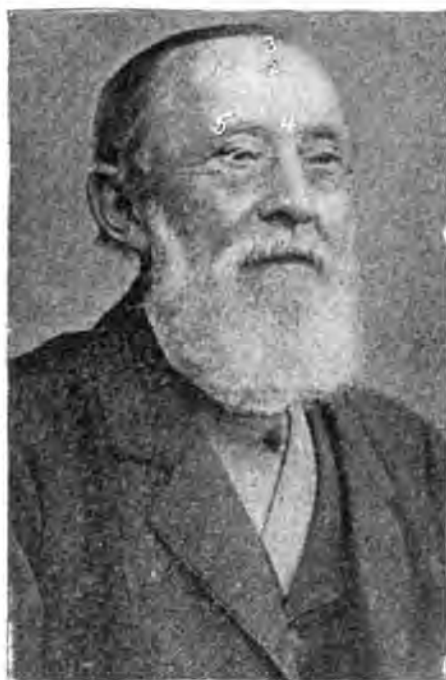
Business applies to all those commercial interests in which trade can be opened up. It consists of channels for advancing commerce; even every profession has its business as well as its professional side. So the two are linked together.

It is the business of every medical man to keep accurate accounts, to send out his bills for professional

services and to collect them regularly. The business side of the legal profession is not only to charge for advice, but to collect fees for professional work. The dentist is busy from morning till night, but what does his profession amount to if he neglects to total up his accounts and attend to the financial part of his profession? The minister is the only professional man who is not supposed to do any business outside of his ministry, but what pastor makes his work a success who has not a head for the finances of his church? It is to him the church looks to unlock the pockets of the members of the congregation. He may preach eloquent sermons, but the church has to be sustained by good collec-



LORD KELVIN, the Celebrated Electrician



PROFESSOR VIRCHOW, the well known
Physician and Pathologist.

tions, and business has to be transacted in various ways.

Every young person has first to make up his mind whether he is going to train himself or herself for a professional or business life. A person may have good parentage, wealth, position, and every advantage possible, and yet not be truly successful or elevated in mind or character. To be successful, or rise in the world, in the true sense of the term, is to emerge from the physical condition into the mental; from the animal and material to the moral and spiritual.

SUCCESS AND ITS MEANING.

Some persons do not succeed because they meddle with other persons' business more than they mind their own; others fail because they

leave their tasks half done for someone else to complete; some attempt too much, others too little. In order to succeed we need to put our whole nature—talents, strength and love—into what we do. Some live so fast that their lives are too short to finish their work. Others work beyond their strength and break down in the midst of their task, not knowing how to economize their strength. For examples we have Lord Byron, Robert Burns and Pillsbury, the champion chess player. The majority of people do not know the amount of strength they have, so as to work to a good advantage. Weston tried his strength in walking tests; Captain Webb lost his life by swimming the rapids of Niagara; he had been successful in



Photo by Rockwood

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Lawyer
and Diplomat.



Photo by Rockwood

HON. E. LAUTERBACH, LL D.,
A well known Lawyer.

many other contests, but he overreached his strength in this one. Prosperity more frequently leads to ruin than adversity, while adversity often leads to effort, and brings out the energy that is in a man, and comparatively few talented men make the most of their abilities. Because a man is a genius, that is no argument that he will be successful; facts often prove the other way. Talent sometimes makes a person conceited and careless, while moderate talent often works hard and succeeds. Yet persons wonder why it is that many successful men and women have not the finest shaped heads, or the best developments and the brightest talents. When we take into account that Edison has

worked early and late to accomplish his many ingenious inventions, we can understand that, although talented, he has what very few persons possess, namely, persistency as well as availability of talent; perseverance as well as versatility of mind. When the standard of a man is higher than his actions, there is reason to expect that he will succeed.

In order to succeed a nation needs people, and in order for people to succeed they need brains which require to be properly used. A teacher needs learning and wisdom; a minister needs a good moral brain and a love for his calling; a business man needs honesty; a mechanic needs industry; a student needs application; a lawyer needs logic and an analytical mind, and a doctor needs intuitional judgment and sympathy, keen perceptsives and hopefulness.

A man should not depend for his success on the voluntary aid of others or on borrowed capital. If a



Photo by Rockwood

REV. R. J. CAMPBELL, of London.



REV. THEODORE CUYLER,
of Brooklyn.

person has no special genius, then he should select a business that does not require any particular talent. There are enough clerks; the professions are full; while farmers are finding that the more education they have concerning the chemistry of soils and the raising of stock, the better they will succeed. A person should do his work so well that it will advertise itself; he should do his work at the right time, that it may be appreciated. In order to succeed, a person should not break his promises, and he should not be so long about his work that it is not wanted when it is done. He should leave his impress upon his work and make it a pleasure rather than a necessity, and a person, to succeed, should spend less money than he receives.

In order to succeed, a person must be honest. One of the largest paper warehouses in New York City was begun by a ragpicker who always sorted his rags honestly and sold exactly the kind he labeled; hence

dealers had confidence in him, and the business is carried on to-day as honestly as when he had only a basketful of rags to sort out.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis once said: "Success represents the rule of three. Multiply one's talents by one's opportunities, and divide by circumstances and limitations, and you have the career. Unfortunately the divisor, called circumstances, is often made too large. Strictly speaking, everything depends upon the man. Every day I hear some youth exclaim: 'If I only had a chance'; another: 'Give me his place'; and similar expressions indicating an over emphasis of opportunity and an under emphasis of self-reliance.

DOES A KNOWLEDGE OF PHRENOLOGY
HELP TO BRING SUCCESS?

The answer to this question unravels a great deal of inquiry concerning the usefulness of Phrenology. Many business men do not know that they are using their keen intuitional gifts in selecting their employées, assistants and partners, yet they are constantly judging of the characteristics of their clerks as well as customers, through these faculties, while their Comparison is employed in selecting materials, such as silks, velvets, plushes, cottons, muslins, woolens, etc., etc., and their faculties of Ideality, Color,



DWIGHT L. MOODY, Evangelist.

Weight, Calculation and Acquisitiveness are constantly exercised, and the benefit of knowing something of Phrenology is shown in this way.

THE EXPERIENCE OF SOME WHO HAVE TRIED IT.

A man was connected with a large dry goods house, and after he attended the class at the American Institute of Phrenology, a man came into his store and ordered a large amount of goods. The clerk considered that he was not an honest man, and told the head of the firm (Claffin & Co.) what he thought. This idea was respected, and it was found to be the true character of the man. The firm was saved a great loss, for he would probably have served this firm as he had others. Phrenology came to this young man's aid, and can be used in hundreds of similar cases. It is put to the test unknowingly, for every man is a private detective over his neighbor.

Another young man who was in an agency line of business in which he could measure his power for success, increased his facility as a salesman a hundred and twenty-five per cent. after taking the course of instruction at the American Institute of Phrenology, and in six months' time, beside the six weeks' term of tuition, he had made more money, beside paying for his tuition and the loss of time, than he had ever made in six months; and if so much aid were given to the business man, what might not the teacher or professional man expect, the instruction being exactly in a line with his professional work?

A quarter of a century ago commercial enterprise was not looked upon in the same light that it is to-day. If anyone would take the trouble to examine the question he would see at once that formerly the leaders of thought and opinion were professional men, and that in all lo-

cal matters the clergyman held well nigh undisputed sway over his neighbors. In the broader field of state and national affairs the lawyer was chiefly called upon to represent the community, and guide its affairs, but to-day the foremost men in a community—those who make public opinion and wield social power—are the leading business men of a town or city. This is owing to the fact that business is based on a different footing to-day, and commercial education takes a higher position. Thus our colleges prepare men on a broad and comprehensive basis in order that they may take charge of problems they were never confronted with before.

When business was associated mainly with retail trade, it did not develop broad-gauge men, but the larger enterprises of the age demand foresight, prudence, boldness and broad views of men and things. Hence the greater respect in which business leaders are held to-day. Therefore under modern conditions, banking, transportation and manufacturing demand an equally high order of ability as a professional line of work.

The public even recognizes this ability and honors it with responsible positions of trust. It is not mere wealth that takes railroad men, bankers and manufacturers into the United States Senate, but it is the recognized fact that they are the leaders of their respective communities.

Even church organizations call prominent business men into their administrations, and in the gathering of religious bodies the prominent layman is frequently a factor as important as the clergy. Colleges and Universities deem business abilities as an essential qualification of their Presidents.

When the church and the bar contained all the leaders of thought, the

colleges, of course, wisely furnished a type of education which fitted men for legal and theological studies; but a different type of education is required to-day to train these new leaders of thought and opinion, namely: the banker, the merchant, the manufacturer and the railway President.

good business men are Calculation, Acquisitiveness, Destructiveness, Combaticiveness, Comparison, Human Nature, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and a full degree of Cautiousness, Ideality and Imitation, for the reason that keen calculations have to be made on the probable profit and loss on business



Photos by Rockwood

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

THE BUSINESS MAN.

The faculties that are large in

transactions, an acquisition of and economy in laying out money; en-

ergy to hustle and courage to clear away difficulties; Comparison to make a suitable selection of goods; Intuition to understand human motives and character; geniality to meet business men agreeably; a conscientious regard for equality and fairness in all transactions; a full amount of prudence, foresight, taste and adaptability of mind.

A commercial man requires a knowledge, first, of accounting and business practice; secondly, business law; thirdly, banking; and fourthly, commerce and transportation. Thus one sees how the various faculties of the mind are called into action by men of Mr. Frank Tilford's experience, for he has not only large retail and wholesale grocery stores, but he is also connected with corporations, gas companies and banking enterprises.

AN ACCOUNTANT.

The Perceptive faculties are necessary to the making of an excellent accountant who has to record business transactions; therefore clear penmanship, neat figures, proper rulings, accuracy and speed in calculations are necessary characteristics for a bookkeeper.

THE MERCHANT.

The merchant buys to sell again. He has a certain keen look, an exceedingly interesting face, and a sharply developed intellect. Some have the planning and outlining to do for all the employees of a large business; others do the buying, while still others the selling.

In every department, however, the keenest intelligence is required in order to cut competition down fine. Brains count in the battle for business as in everything else. It is the well trained brains that see that the business methods adopted some thirty years ago will not answer now; that new designs, new

schemes of advertising, new goods have to be the order of the day, or else old firms are left behind, break up, or pass into fresh hands.

THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS.

Thirty years ago the dry goods business was content to sell goods that came under that name only, but to-day storekeeping is not so individual in its type as to exclude any item from the selling of a white elephant to a yard of ribbon. Many include a variety of articles for sale which, properly speaking, touch a multiplicity of trades besides dry goods; groceries and stationery are to be found, and all kinds of hardware, photography, dentistry, etc., are included in their interests. It is therefore more difficult to separate the various branches of business now than formerly; hence the need of practical men to superintend the whole commercial interest of not only wholesale and retail trade, but the stock that covers so many branches.

The great difference that marks out one man from another shows itself in the long list of successful business men to-day, such as John Wanamaker, dry goods merchant, Frank Tilford, wholesale and retail grocer, Dr. Funk, of the Publishing Firm of Funk, Wagnalls & Co., Scribner, Harper and MacMillan, Waterman, of the Fountain Pen Co., McCreary, Altman, and Tiffany, the latter of the celebrated Jewelry Business, among hundreds of others.

THE PROFESSIONAL MAN.

To pass to the professional and semi-professional man, there are many classes that we would like to describe, as follows:

ENGINEERS.

Persons who wish to become engineers should select the kind of engineering for which they are adapted. For instance, Civil; Electrical; Mechanical; Locomotive;

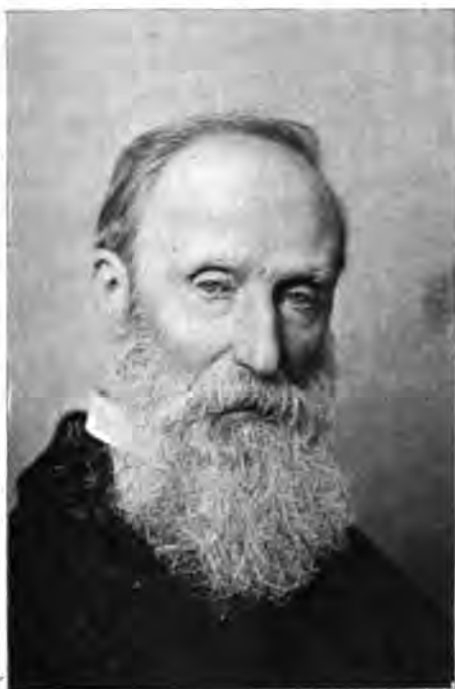


Photo by Rockwood.

DANIEL HUNTINGTON.

The well known artist.

Stationary; Mining; Constructive; Naval and Army.

To become a Civil Engineer a person should have a Vital-Mental Temperament, and large Constructiveness, Form, Size and Imitation. This kind of engineer has often to combine indoor office work in making plans and drawing designs, with outdoor work, such as surveying for railroads and building viaducts.

An Electrical Engineer requires a Mental Temperament, and must possess a keen mathematical mind. He has considerable indoor work to do in the laboratory in connection with chemistry, physics and mathematical calculations, and, in conjunction with the Mechanical Engineer, works out electrical inventions, like the automobile, the air ship, the submarine boat, wireless

telegraphy, etc. He requires large Causality, Constructiveness, Ideality, and Spirituality, to give inventive talent and inspirational imagination, in order to consider new ideas, as Lord Kelvin.

The Mechanical Engineer—which includes the Practical, Stationary and Locomotive Engineer—requires a Motive Temperament, and has principally outdoor, active work to do. He requires large Perceptive faculties, Destructiveness, Combativeness and Constructiveness. His work is connected with mechanical appliances, engines, locomotives, etc.

The Mining Engineer requires the Motive-Mental Temperament, a strong constitution, an active organ-



Photo by Rockwood.

IGNACE PADEREWSKI.

The gifted musician.

ization, and large Constructiveness, Combativeness, Destructiveness and Perceptive faculties. He has to prospect, and know everything about Ores, Metals, etc., and compare them.

The Constructive Engineer may include in his work many of the above lines of engineering, for he is called upon to construct bridges, breastworks, aqueducts, sky-scrapers or forty story buildings, locomotives, steamships, etc., etc., so that he has to adjust himself according to the class of work he is called upon to do, and fit himself for that particular line. If the construction is with electricity or with steam, he has to classify or specialize accordingly.

The Naval and Army Engineers require tough constitutions, and generally the Motive Temperament, for they must be wiry and physically strong. They need large Perceptive faculties, very large and active Constructiveness, executive ability and courage, which come from Destructiveness and Combativeness combined, as they have to do with the construction of war vessels, torpedo boats, as well as heavy Artillery work.

LAWYERS.

If a young man (or young woman) selects the profession of law, he must consider whether he is adapted to the work of a Barrister; Commercial lawyer, which will include Corporation and Business Law; Criminal lawyer; Real Estate; Solicitor; Patent lawyer; Insurance lawyer; or to become a Judge, Magistrate, or Justice of the Peace.

A Barrister has to plead his case before a Judge and Jury, and requires a Mental Temperament. The faculties requisite for his success are Language, Comparison, Self-Esteem, Combativeness and Wit, and also a full degree of Sublimity, Human Nature and Conscientiousness,

for he has to be self-possessed, witty and independent, as the Hon. J. H. Choate.

A Commercial lawyer has to attend to business affairs, understand contracts, make out specifications, settle disputes out of court, and examine investments for large Trust Companies; hence he requires a well balanced temperament, joined to large Acquisitiveness, Constructiveness, Tact or Secretiveness, and Human Nature, as aids in his profession.

The Criminal lawyer requires a Mental-Vital Temperament. He has to search out crime, get hold of facts that are difficult to discover because they are often covered up and surrounded with all kinds of perplexing environments. He must therefore have large Human Nature and a full degree of Agreeableness, Imitation, Secretiveness and Firmness, and take pleasure in dealing with personality.

A Real Estate lawyer needs a Mental-Motive Temperament, for he has to do with property, and is generally an active man. He has much outside work to do, and requires a large development of the following faculties: Locality, Form, Size, Calculation, Comparison, Conscientiousness and the Perceptives. He has to transfer property, look up titles, select residences for people, and make large deals in property suitable for business purposes.

The Patent lawyer is a specialist, and ought to have a well balanced temperament, with a predominance of the Mental, if any. He has to compare patents and analyze points very closely, and look after and preserve the interests of the patenté. He has to know what patents have been brought out and what points are infringements, and what are not. Hence he needs large Comparison, Causality, and the Perceptive faculties.



RUBENSTEIN.

The Masterful Composer.

A Solicitor requires a Vital-Mental Temperament, as he has indoor, head work to do. He has to busy himself with looking up records, consulting Blue Books, and making Wills, &c. Hence he needs the faculties of Causality, Constructiveness, Human Nature and Agreeableness.

For Insurance law, a man should have a Motive-Mental Temperament. His work is to make people see the benefit of investing in insurance policies in relation to property or personality, and it is essential for him to be a glib talker, a witty debater, and possess a ready mind to answer all the objections against his policies. Hence he must have large Language, Human Nature, Comparison, Mirthfulness, Agreeableness, and Self-Esteem.

A Judge, Magistrate and Justice of the Peace have similar work to perform; hence they all need a Mental Temperament in predominance. If the Vital Temperament comes next in development, the person will

be a duplicate of Judge Fitzgerald, who is one of the presiding geniuses of the Criminal Court. If the Motive Temperament combines with the Mental, he will be more like Judge Gaynor, or Justice Brewer or the late Chief Justice Field. As a Presiding Elder of the Court, he needs to have great patience, power to deliberate carefully and conscientiously both sides of every case under consideration. He must not let prejudice or feeling bias him in the judgment that he gives in summing up a case, and must be willing to weigh facts and sift evidence, and be able to get hold of the kernel of truth wherever it is to be found. It is his business to point out to the Jury the evidence that has been brought out by the trial, or if insufficient evidence is at hand, and he must guard them against forming any precipitate judgment in coming to a conclusion as to whether a prisoner is guilty or not guilty. The decision of a Justice of the Peace and



BEETHOVEN, Composer.

Magistrate is final, as they have no jury to advise. Therefore numerous petty crimes have to be considered by these two individuals. All these persons, however, have to possess large Causality, Comparison and Conscientiousness, with a full degree of Language, Self-Esteem and the Perceptive faculties.

It will be readily seen that law is a very analytical subject, and no person should study it without possessing a large share of this quality of the mind.

PHYSICIANS.

Before a person decides to be a doctor of any kind, he should make up his mind whether he is adapted for the work of a specialist; a family physician; a surgeon; a consulting physician; or medical missionary.

For a Specialist a young man (or young woman) requires a Mental Temperament, a well balanced intellect, large Human Nature and Comparison, and a full degree of Constructiveness, Cautiousness, and Benevolence. He may be an Eye, Ear and Throat doctor, in which case he should combine the Vital with the Mental Temperament; or were he an Osteopath he would require more of the Motive Temperament.

An ideal Family Physician requires the Mental-Vital Temperament, combined with strongly developed social faculties, large Human Nature, Benevolence, Hope, and only a full development of Combativeness, Cautiousness and the Perceptive faculties, for he has to adapt himself to all classes and conditions of people, young and old. He must be a good judge of human nature so as to apply the proper treatment to all his patients.

For a Surgeon, a person requires a Motive-Mental Temperament, though under certain conditions the

combination of the Vital is most essential with the Motive, for it adds delicacy and feeling. The faculties required for this department of medicine are large Perceptive faculties, Combativeness, Vitativeness, Destructiveness, Locality, Hope, Self-Esteem, and Conscientiousness.

A Consulting Physician should have a well balanced temperament. He does not need large Language, Agreeableness, Imitation, Benevolence, or the Social faculties, but he must have large Comparison, Human Nature, Constructiveness and the Perceptive faculties, with an active development of Causality. He has to be a kind of medical judge, and consider the pros and cons concerning the treatment given to the patient, and is called upon to decide whether an operation is required to facilitate a cure. He does not perform operations himself, but precedes a surgeon and gives a special diagnosis to the family physician.

A Medical Missionary is one who has decided to take up primarily missionary work, but intends to attend the sick either at home or abroad, and is generally sent out by some Missionary Society to superintend a hospital, to care for the natives who perhaps know nothing about medicine, and it largely depends on the country that he goes to what kind of temperament he should possess. If he were going to Alaska he would need more of the Vital-Mental Temperament; if to the tropical regions of Africa or India, he would be able to do his work better with the Motive-Mental Temperament, and should possess large Vitativeness, Human Nature, Benevolence, Veneration, Hope and Conscientiousness, large Perceptive faculties, and a full degree of Spirituality, Combativeness, Causality and Destructiveness. This kind of med-



Photo by Rockwood.

THE LATE WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

ical man has to be very versatile, and adapt himself to every contingency or change that may arise; he has often to build school-houses and residences to live in, and teach the natives all kinds of practical work.

MINISTERS.

If a person wishes to become a minister, and train himself (or herself) to become a pastor of a church, he (or she) must consider what form of theology he is going to preach, for nearly every form of belief requires a special conformation of head. This we find to be true among the following: the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Catholics, Methodists (or Wesleyans), Congregationalists, Baptists, Universalists, Unitarians, Quakers, Swedenbor-

gians, Salvationists, Disciples of Christ, etc. For instance, the Mental Temperament, with large Veneration and Ideality, should be possessed by the Episcopalian and Presbyterian. The Methodist Episcopal or Wesleyan minister and the Roman Catholic Priest require the Vital-Mental Temperament, with a large development of the social brain, an emotional nature, with Benevolence and Agreeableness well developed. The Baptists and Salvation Army Captains generally possess a large degree of the Motive-Vital Temperament, with large Conscientiousness, Firmness, Sublimity and Destructiveness. The Unitarians and the Swedenborgians generally possess the Mental Temperament, with large Causality or reasoning capacity; while the Congregational



Photo by Prince, Washington.

HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT.
Secretary of State.

minister and the Disciples of Christ generally possess a well-balanced or harmonious temperament, with large Benevolence, Spirituality, Hope and Conscientiousness; and the Universalist generally possesses the Mental-Vital Temperament, with large Benevolence, Hope and Conscientiousness.

ARTISTS.

If a person wishes to become an artist, or sculptor, he must again differentiate and decide whether he will become a portrait painter or a painter of animals, or of landscape; a designer; an artistic house decorator; a scenic or stage artist; an architect or an artistic photographer. All require to possess large Human Nature, with perhaps the exception of the china, landscape and stage artist. For portrait, animal and photographic work one needs to possess the Mental-Vital Temperament, though a harmonious temperament is the ideal condition for this work. Among the faculties that should be large are Ideality, Color, Form, Size and Constructiveness; also Order, Conscientiousness and Imitation, as in David Huntington.

MUSICIANS.

Different kinds of musicians require a different combination of the temperaments and faculties, and this is what gives us our great diversity of musical artists. Among instrumentalists, we have performers on the piano, organ, violin, 'cello, harp, etc., besides vocal music, which again is divided into the work of specialists, such as tenors, sopranos, contraltos, bassos, mezzo-sopranos and baritones. We again have to differentiate in the kind of music that is studied, such as classical music, which calls for a development of the fore brain; sacred music, which calls for a development of the upper or superior faculties; ballad and folk-songs, which require a large de-

velopment of the social brain; patriotic and band music, which requires a development of the side, basilar or executive faculties. Examples are found in Rubinstein, Beethoven, Paderewski, and others.

POLITICIANS.

If a person decides to become a politician, he must differentiate as to whether he will become a Republican, Democrat, Independent, Prohibitionist, Tory, Whig, Conservative or Liberal. Each requires a training along certain views and lines of thought, but all, more or less, require a knowledge of law as a foundation for the working out of individual principles. Republicans have the Mental-Motive Temperament, while Democrats have the Mental-Vital; Tories have the Motive Temperament, and Whigs the Vital; Conservatives have the Mental-Motive Temperament, and Liberals have the Mental-Vital Temperament. Examples are found in McKinley, Taft, Roosevelt and others.

Occupations for Teachers, Gardeners, Builders, Dressmakers, Office Employées, Housekeepers, Blacksmiths, Farmers, Contractors, Shoemakers, Bankers, Editors, Writers, Publishers, Druggists, Grocers, etc., are of equal importance with those already mentioned, but they must be omitted from this present article.

Other works that should be studied in relation to this subject are: "Choice of Pursuits; or What to Do and Why" (by Nelson Sizer); "How to Do Business"; "How to Keep a Store" (by Samuel H. Terry); "How Six Girls Made Money; and Occupations for Women" (by Marion E. Roe); "Ready for Business; or Choosing an Occupation" (by Geo. J. Manson); "Phrenology, Its Use in Business Life" (by J. A. Fowler).

ROSEMARIE.

A STORY.

BY CORNELIA S. ROBINSON.

"N-o-w," Rosemarie, I think you're real mean!"

"I didn't mean to be," half sobbed the child; "I didn't know you cared, and Grandma said I might go."

Rosemarie looked up at her companion through blinding tears. Her sensitive nature had been wounded and she could not conceal it.

Alice Norwood, a child of about Rosemarie's age, grew angrier at sight of the grief she witnessed. She stamped her foot upon the piazza, as she exclaimed:

"Its too mean, you always get everything and go everywhere."

"O, Alice," cried Rosemarie; "if you had been here you might have gone in the sleigh too; and you know Grandma told us to stay here and you went away."

"Well—I only went to the barn to eat apples," said Alice, testily.

"But you know, Alice, they are not your apples and anyway Grandma told us not to eat them for they must be shipped to market."

"I don't care, I'm going to have apples and we haven't any—Auch! Oh! Oh! Oh! I'm killed. I know I am," cried Alice as a good sized snow-ball struck her cheek and, shattered, fell in soft flakes about her.

Johnnie, rugged and rosy, came running toward the girls, calling "Hello, Alice, what struck you?"

"Don't talk to me, Johnnie Thornton," cried Alice; "I hate you, yes I do, and I'll tell your father you struck me in the face."

"Then you'll tell a story, for I did no such thing. It was an accident," replied Johnnie with spirit.

"It was no such thing, Johnnie Thornton, so there!"

"Alice," explained the boy; "it was

an accident that it struck you. I meant it for Rosemarie, and she would have laughed."

"I don't care, I tell you, I'll tell your father you struck me, for you did."

"O, go tell," cried Johnnie impatiently. Alice trotted off in high dudgeon. Johnnie gathered the snow in silence and rounding it into balls placed them in a pile.

Rosemarie, watching him, stood first on one foot, then on the other, as alternately she pressed a foot against her leg to feel a little warmth. It was zero weather and the deep unbroken snow covered the great fields in the valley of the foot hills of the Green Mountains and spread its white blanket from summit to base of the hills around as far as eye could reach; while the delicate traceries of the snow laden branches of pine and hemlock formed a lace-like canopy against the blue dome above.

The details of this beautiful scene could not have been described by the children, for they had not yet reached the age of appreciative expression.

But there was an inherent love for the fields and hills whether they were covered with snow or rose in a tangled mass of trees and vines.

Each season brought its pleasures and the hardships had no real existence in the child-life.

So Rosemarie, whose unconscious attempt to keep her feet warm was the only evidence that she felt the cold, stood watching Johnnie pile the balls, it was doubtful if she had any definite idea in her mind.

Probably that was the case with Johnnie also, but, when he had made a goodly pile, he said:

"Come, lets have a game of ball"—

and straightway set to work to divide the pile and place part of them a considerable distance from the piazza, where he left Rosemarie and stationed himself at the further pile.

It did not take long for the children to become interested in the game, and oblivious to any little unpleasantness that may have ruffled their tempers for the moment.

The dinner hour found them with rosy cheeks and hearty appetites, and Rosemarie, for the time forgetful of the game, burst into the kitchen and was soon ready for the mid-day meal.

Johnnie Thornton poked his head in at the door and called: "I'll finish the balls with you after dinner."

"All right," called Rosemarie, as she turned toward the window in time to see Johnnie making for the top of the hill where his home stood.

Rosemarie entered the dining-room, radiant and happy, and seating herself at the table commenced to eat in earnest. She was fond of good things and the Beringer's table was always well laden.

"O, I'm so glad you've got corn," as she turned toward her Grandmother, whose reproving glance plainly told her she must not talk with her mouth full.

As the child passed her dish for more, her Grandmother said: "I think, my dear, you would better eat something else."

"Well, I am eating all I can, but you know I do love corn, I like it better on the ear, but I know we can't have it so in winter—please, Grandma."

Unable to resist her plea, Mrs. Beringer replenished the dish; and the child prattled on between mouthfuls.

"Alice Norwood's a big story teller, she said Johnnie hit her in the face—it did hit her, but he meant it for me, so she shouldn't say he hit her, should she, Grandma? Any way I wouldn't care, would you?" "And O, Grand-

ma, the new teacher's got red hair, and just think of it, she's a married woman!"

"All the girls say she shouldn't be allowed to teach, and I say so, too."

"Grandma, shouldn't she stay at home and take care of her own children?"

"Child! Don't talk so fast, perhaps the new teacher hasn't any children."

"O, Grandma, do you really think so?" said Rosemarie in a tone of pity.

And then, not waiting for a reply, she added reflectively: "Well, Grandma, I think she ought to have some."

Suddenly coming to the limit of her gastrinomial capacity she exclaimed as she unceremoniously dropped her spoon in her saucer, "O, I'm so full."

"Sh!—sh!—" whispered Grandma.

Contritely the child looked up into the face of her Grandmother and said demurely:

"Please excuse me, Grandma, I mean—I can't get any more in."

Oblivious to the significance of the general laugh that went up from the family, Rosemarie excused herself and hastily putting on her outer clothing was soon outside and just in time to see Johnnie Thornton fall midway on the hill and come rolling down, gathering snow on the way until he looked like a huge snow ball.

Alice came running up from her home, screaming in a shrill, angry voice:

"I'm glad of it!" "I'm glad of it!" "It serves you right!"

Rosemarie ran past her and, leaning over Johnnie, whispered tenderly:

"Johnnie, are you hurt?"

At the sound of her voice, the boy picked himself up, shook off the snow and, if he had for the moment felt stunned, the sound of Rosemarie's sweet voice and the sight of her bright face made him forget all about his fall, as he said with child-like pleasure, "Come, Rosemarie, let's play the balls out."

But somehow the enthusiasm was spent and Alice Norwood's presence did not rekindle it.

The children stood for a moment in a state of uncertainty, but in zero weather that state of affairs cannot last long and simultaneously they started the erection of a snow man.

Alice had joined in the work and harmony prevailed while their merry laughter and cries of approval and admiration bore cheery echoes upon the clear cold air.

The children had worked diligently and the crowning work of placing the head upon his shoulders made their man complete, and they stood off to admire him; when, with one fell blow, Alice sent his head rolling to the snow-covered ground.

"O, Alice!" Johnnie and Rosemarie called simultaneously, "What did you do that for!"

"O, just because I wanted to be hateful"; replied that unhappy querulous child, as she scampered off for her house.

"So she is hateful," exclaimed Johnnie: "I suppose she will tell 'Pop' I struck her."

"I'll tell him you didn't, Johnnie," said Rosemarie indignantly, and then added knowingly, "and he'll believe me."

"Will you stand by me, Rose-

marie?" asked Johnnie earnestly.

"Yes, I will, Johnnie"; she replied.

They looked into each other's eyes with childish gladness, all unconscious that his desire and her pledge were the expression of that loyalty that only mutual love can give.

With that silent, to them incomprehensible understanding, they parted for the night just as the servant came to the door calling "Rosemarie, Rosemarie, don't you know supper's most over, and if you want any pumpkin pie you'd better hurry, and there's company, too," she added.

"Who is it, Rose McGinty?" whispered the child. As she peeped through the door which led to the dining-room, she saw her grandmother place the last piece of her favorite pie on a plate, and fearful lest she had lost her share, in a state of exasperation and to the consternation of the family, she cried: "O, dear! there goes the last piece of pie!"

N. B.—In Rosmarie's character we find the faculties of Benevolence, Friendship, Agreeableness and Approbativeness were largely developed, while these faculties in Alice's character were sadly deficient. The latter was touchy, jealous and hypersensitive, the former was loving, forgiving and entertaining.

A BIRTHDAY WISH.

God keeps thee, dear, through all the
years,
Through all the joys, the sorrows,
tears
Of life—its commonplaces, too.
God keep thee sweet, and brave and
true.
Amid the doubts and fears that rise

In every life—the mysteries,
Things that are hard to understand,
The movings of a mystic hand,
God keep thy reason sound and sure.
Thy mind alert, thy heart still pure.
God keep thee always—this I pray
For thee, upon this Natal day.

—B. McM.

BIOPHILISM.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

THE SENSE OF TASTE.

The tongue is commonly spoken of as the organ of taste. It seems to me that the mouth should be considered that organ, for, while most of the bits of protuberances through which the individual tastes, or through which a thing tastes to the individual—the word taste being used in these two senses—are on the tongue, they are found, also, on the soft-palate. In each of these protuberances (papillæ), terminates a branch from the gustatory nerve. This recognizes the sweetness, the sourness, the saltiness, the bitterness of the thing which comes into the mouth, or is touched by the tongue, through a fluid which is emitted from the protuberance, and sends word to the mind along the nerve from which it springs.

This involves that the thing tasted must be dissolvable, to a degree. You see the street arab regarding wistfully the fruit on a stand. You pay for an apple, and present it to him. He bites into it, and shakes his head with gusto. It has had a taste to him. The same was not true of the things which he spat into the palm of his free hand, that he might take the bite. They are the dice with which he had been playing craps with a ring of companions, and which, as the ring disintegrated, he had to hide at the appearance of a cop. He may have tasted something, or some things, which were on the dice, but he could not taste the dice. The dog is aware of, and pleased by the sweetness of

the lump of sugar which his master has given him, but he has no sensation, pleasant or unpleasant, referable to the sense of taste, in the regard of the marble, or the diamond, which the same master may have trained him to hold in his mouth. This comes of neither the ivory, or the imitation of ivory, nor the marble, or the diamond being affected by the saliva.

Anatomy points out that the papillæ, the immediate organs of taste, increase, and are more sensitive as the base of the tongue is approached. The result is that the tasteful thing—the thing to be desired, through the sense of taste—is, unconsciously, worked, by the individual in whose mouth it is, towards the pharynx—to be swallowed—as instinctively as he drives the untasteful, or distasteful thing away from the pharynx, to be ejected through the lips.

So, as one would suppose, from the position of its organ, or the arrangement of its organs, the office of taste is to decide what shall, and what shall not go into the stomach. It is the head fireman of our economy; or, I would rather say, the chief chemist, and in the **our** I would include more than the humans. Taste is among the most masterful of the senses. This is very apparent in ornithology. The migrations of the birds depends more upon the question of the desired food than upon the question of season. Take that warbler of the four yellow spots—the Myrtle Warbler. It may be

seen throughout the winter, wherever there are plenty of bayberries—the food for which it has the most pronounced taste.

The individual is not more certainly awakened through any sense than he is through the sense of taste, especially when the somatic desire is involved. How many horses founder themselves when opportunity presents itself? Has your pet dog never eaten too much? In certain regions robins are frequently picked up in a hopeless condition of intoxication, from having eaten fermented fruit. Sparrows, without respect to age or sex, will drink the wine from a defective cask, till the oldest and wisest among them form a preventing cordon about the puddles. There is no need of calling attention to the great armies of gourmets, gourmands, tipplers and drunkards among men, and, unfortunately, of recent years, among women. A cure may lie in calling one from the somatic desire to the desire of taste in its simplicity. When the boys of the staff were starting out for a night, the old editor would look over his glasses, regarding them, and say, with a secretive grin:

“Never take a glass of anything when you don't want it—that's temperance!”

The cat seems to have more judgment in this regard than most other animals, including man. At a recent meal, I placed some meat on a plate, and put it on the floor at the side of my chair, for Pickanniny, the one of the rectory cats which has adopted me. He scented it. It seemed to be satisfactory to the sense of smell. He took a piece in his mouth. He spat it out. It was not satisfactory to the sense of taste. This he did, notwithstanding he had given every evidence, by mewing in his low, appealing way, by scratching my knee till his claws went

through my trousers, and looking prayerfully into my eyes, that he was hungry. There was something in the meat offensive to his taste. It is possible that it would not have been good for him.

What was the thing offensive? There is no knowing. The meat had been as satisfactory in taste as in every other regard to the humans who had partaken of it. His sense of taste must be more delicate than ours. He must have detected something that was beyond us.

What can be tasted? I have mentioned four things—sweet, sour, salt and bitter. There are those who think that only two things can be tasted—sweet and sour. There are those who think that more than the four things commonly accepted can be tasted—such as the astringent, the alkaline, the acrid, the fiery. The truth would seem to be that the ordinary tastes are the four orthodox ones—sweet, sour, salt and bitter, but that there are, not only an infinitude of combinations of two or more of these, but, also, numberless tastes which cannot be so classified. He who has ever been driven to drink from a puddle in the American Desert knows that there is a taste which is not sweet, sour, salt, or bitter. The same is true of the one who has been driven to the eating of cold-storage fish, butter, or eggs.

There are three things with which taste, properly speaking, may be confounded. They are touch, desire, and disgust. This comes of the facts that the tongue, the organ of taste, is, also, a minor organ of touch, and that the same membrane, glands and papillæ, in character, which cover it, line the stomach. It is sometimes said that something held in the mouth, or masticated, has a gritty taste. The truth would be stated were it said that it has a gritty feeling. Man is at one with certain

members of the goose and the serpent families in being able to touch with the tongue, and in being sensitive to touch on that member. When the meat is gone, the child knows the shape of the seed of the cherry, or prune, which is left in its mouth. And it will not attempt to chew it as it will the tasteless gum. The kitten will not lap the too hot milk. The arab would have known the shape of the dice in his mouth if he had never touched them with his fingers. The dog was aware of the shape of the marble, or the diamond, in his mouth though he had no fingers with which to touch.

There can be no doubt that one may desire, or be disgusted by the sight, scent, touch, or even by the mention of a thing, because of its taste. The pleasure of taste, or its offensiveness—of taste pure and simple—is, in cases, very powerful. An individual, in Boston, a parishioner of Phillips Brooks, seemed to care for nothing but what was agreeable to the taste. His bachelor home was stocked with delicacies from the bakeries, the confectioneries, the vineyards, the distilleries, the monasteries of the world. The years went by. His taste dulled. When its delicacy was all gone he committed suicide. On the other hand, there is many an individual to whom something is offensive because of its taste. When I was a boy, I knew intimately a man who could not be induced to take a bite of the most delicately boiled chicken. He said that if he did so, he would be sickened. Was this because of some observation of the habits of chickens? or did he suffer from a birthmark? All that I know is that he put it upon the ground of not liking boiled chicken.

But either desire or disgust with regard to food or drink is more apt

to be somatic than referable to the sense of taste. There is no one who does not know that, in a condition of health, he may strongly, even violently, desire what, in a condition of disease, is as strongly, or violently, disgusting to him. Your friend is ill. You call upon him. He brings out a cordial, of which you and he are mutually fond. He does not fill his glass. You ask him why. His disgust at even the suggestion is so great that he turns his head away, with a wry face—so great that he cannot respond. His taste with regard to the cordial has not changed. The taste of the cordial has not changed. What has changed is the friend's corporeal condition in relation to the cordial. When his health is recovered, he calls upon you. You have the same cordial. You bring it out. He is as fond of it as he ever was. When your dog is well he is fond of the tidbit, or the chocolate-drop; when he is not well, he, with a lugubrious expression of face, turns away, when one or the other of them is offered to him.

This resuggests the office of the sense of taste in our economy. Through taste, a thing is offered to the appetite. Back of the appetite is the physical system, which appetite serves. It would seem that what appetite would have appropriated by the physical being would be good for the physical being. Such would, undoubtedly, be the case were taste always normal. But it is sometimes abnormal. Then it may be acquired.

It would seem that—using the word taste in the sense of a quality of the thing tasted—there is not a great number of absolutely normal tastes which please. The most universal of them appears to be sweet. The next, in the regard of universality seems to be salt—though there may be more of the somatic in its

enjoyment than there is in the enjoyment of sweet. However this may be, explorers tell us that in Central Africa the little savages prefer a lump of salt to a lump of sugar. Whoever has been in the wilderness has seen the salt licks of the wild creatures. Are they drawn by a demand of taste, or a need of the body?

It is hard to separate the sensation of taste and the general bodily sensation. The Southern mountaineer complimented the glass, or tincup, of old pine-top with which he had been treated, by saying:

"Wish my neck wa' as long as a rail, and I could taste such stuff all the way down!"

He was a man of imagination. But he was not a psychologist. He did not know that there are none of the papillæ of taste below the base of the tongue, and was probably confounding somatic sensation with the sensation of taste, pure and simple.

Women and children are fond of candies. Men are not so much so. This comes of the fact that men have developed tastes which are not normal. But let men be cut away from sugar in all forms and they will crave it through bodily demand. An expedition to Alaska took other than saccharine matter for the economization of space. When it returned to the borders of civilization that for which its members were the most eager was sugar.

The abnormality of taste is an interesting subject. It may be in the line of quantity, or in that of the out-of-the-ordinary of the thing desired. A lady tells me that everything she eats distresses her, but that, notwithstanding this, she wants to be eating all the while. I advised her to take medical advice. She does so, and learns that the trouble is that she does not assim-

ilate what she eats. This abnormality as to the quantity eaten is so common that there is no need of dwelling on it. As to the out-of-the-ordinary things desired, take one illustration. Years ago, I myself knew a young lady who was so fond of kerosene that the can containing it had to be kept from her under lock and key. I have in mind the case of a man in whose life an abnormality of taste showed but twice. And each time it combined the desires for quantity and for the thing out-of-the-ordinary. Though he had never tasted strong drink, he once shut himself in and drank a gallon of whisky of full strength in twenty-four hours. On another occasion he withdrew himself from the world, and in the same length of time, smoked a box of a hundred cigars—they, also, of full strength. That was years ago. And a singular thing is that he has never since desired either whisky or tobacco.

And a taste may not only be normal or abnormal, it may be acquired. The number of our tastes which are acquired is legion. Among them are those which cause a man to prefer something else to candy—such as those for tobacco, fiery and effervescing drinks, and drugs. But there are innocent tastes which are acquired. There are few who were reared away from the seashore who cannot remember when oysters, for instance, were nauseating to them. And how the boy does struggle to learn to smoke or chew! How bitter was his first glass of beer! And how his first sip of whisky did burn! But man is not the only animal who can acquire a taste. When my dog Philip—who went through poison administered by some one who was jealous of my owning a dog who was the master of seventeen distinct tricks—came to me, I and the other members of the family at the rectory

were surprised that he preferred sour victuals. We soon found that he would eat pickles. And beer was his favorite beverage. This was discovered to be the case through the emptying of some bottles of that beverage which had soured. He had been nourished from the table of a physician, who was a German, and had acquired the tastes of the German cuisine and closet.

There seems to be a receding limit to the degree to which the sense of taste can be developed. The wine-taster was brought to pass upon a hogshead of wine. He detected tastes of leather and metal. The wine was racked off, and at the bottom of the hogshead was found a key attached to a small leather strap. And the tea-taster does as

wonderful things as the wine-taster. I have known one of these for some years. His name is A. J. Grant-Cook. He is in the Ceylon trade. He recently passed upon a great number of samples of tea, from a great variety of tea-growing countries. He told the quality and the place of growing of each sample, and went. Later he was called back, and asked to again pass upon the samples. He did so, repeating, in the case of every sample, exactly, and in every detail, what he had said. In the meantime the samples had been moved about, thoroughly mixed, as to their relations to each other.

The developed taste is of worth, not only in commerce, but also in chemistry.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

NEWS AND NOTES.

By E. P. MILLER, M. D.

THE PREVENTION OF RHEUMATISM.

The leading Allopathic physicians of this country are fast becoming convinced that rheumatism, gout, sciatica, neuralgia and many other diseases are the result of using too much albuminous substances as food. All foods that contain nitrogen if used in excess are apt to develop a condition of the blood in which the carbon and nitrogen in the food are not properly oxygenated. It requires plenty of oxygen to get the food into a condition to be used by the tissues and at the same time to convert the waste products into urea so it can be eliminated by the kidneys. Bright's disease is also brought on by an excess of albumen in the food. We clip the following from the "Medical Summary" for May, which shows the way Medical Literature is tending.

RHEUMATISM AND ITS PREVENTION.

"This malady is entirely to be avoided in one or all of three ways: First, and most important, by abstaining from such articles of diet as are known to consist very largely or almost entirely of nitrogen, such as lean meat, cheese, and milk; second, by taking in as much oxygen by means of active exercise as may be necessary to oxidise all the nitrogen in the blood; and, third, if one is unwilling or unable to eat less meat and take more exercise, then the next best thing to do is to drink enough pure water to dissolve as much of the unoxidised nitrogen as possible, and thus to eliminate it by means of the kidneys from the blood."

Warmth is also an essential for all persons who are troubled with Rheumatism, hence Turkish Baths

will cure when nothing else will. We have known persons who have contracted Rheumatism from sitting in cold rooms.

IS ALCOHOL A REMEDY FOR DISEASE?

We have already called attention to a report made by 15 distinguished English physicians endorsing alcoholic stimulants not only as a food, but a remedy for disease as well. All of these physicians are most undoubtedly users of alcohol in some form, and therefore feel that they cannot do without it, and believe it necessary for health and happiness, but fortunately for the human race the majority of doctors are beginning to see that it is not necessary as a remedy or a food.

Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., LL. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon-in-Ordinary to King Edward VII., and Surgeon-in-Ordinary to H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, recently delivered an address at the Church House, Westminster. Among other things he said was the following:

"The point in regard to alcohol is simple enough. It is a poison, and it is a poison which, like other poisons, has certain uses; but the limitations in the use of alcohol should be as strict as the limitations in the use of any other kind of poison. Moreover, it is an insidious poison in that it produces effects which seem to have only one antidote—alcohol again. This applies to another drug equally insidious, and that is morphia or opium. Unfortunately, the term poison is by no means an exaggerated one, when it is realized that with alcohol, as drunk by many of the poorer classes, there is apt to be mixed a very definite poison in the form of fusel oil. There is no disguising the fact that alcohol is of late years less used by the medical profession. . . . Some people say: 'Alcohol is a most excellent appetizer. There can be

no possible harm in a little before a meal.') What are the facts? First of all, no appetite needs to be artificially stimulated. There is no need, supposing this property of alcohol to be true, to use anything that will excite an appetite.

"It is said that alcohol is strengthening and that it gives great working power. We hear a great deal of this in the advocacy of British beef and beer. That sounds very well, but let us view the facts. Alcohol modifies certain constituents of the blood and, on this account and on others, it effects prejudicially the nourishment of the body."

Sir Frederick goes on to speak of the troops at Ladysmith during the South African campaign a few years ago. The great surgeon was with the relief column that moved on to Ladysmith. He states as follows: "In that column of some 30,000 men the first who dropped out were not the tall men, or the short men, or the big men, or the little men, but the drinkers, and they dropped out as clearly as if they had been labeled with a big letter on their backs."

Sir Frederick, in speaking of the effects of alcohol on circulation, says: "Alcohol produces an increased heartbeat, a fuller pulse and redder skin. It calls upon the reserve power of the man, but the moment the effect passes off the action of the heart is actually weakened. Consequently the temporary effect is produced at an unfortunate cost."

"Alcohol is certainly inconsistent with what may be called fine work. It is inconsistent with a surgeon's work and with anything that requires a quick, accurate and alert judgment. I am much struck with the fact that many professional men have discontinued the use of stimulants in the middle of the day. Why? For no other reason in ninety-nine

cases out of a hundred than that they find they can work better without it.

"Alcohol does not 'keep out the cold.'

"Young men must not touch it. No one who is young and healthy can want alcohol any more than he can want strychnine.

"In conclusion let me add one more testimony. Having spent the greater part of my life in operating, I can assure you that the person of all others that I dread to see enter the operating theatre is the drinker. I share with the late Sir James Paget his absolute dread of the secret drinker."

PASTEURIZED MILK FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. Nathan Straus, who has furnished the City for the past few years with pasteurized milk, has recently received a letter from Captain Thomas Franklin, treasurer of the United States Military Academy at West Point, giving some important facts about the pasteurizing of milk for the soldiers at West Point.

For the last four years Captain Franklin has been giving the soldiers pasteurized milk to the extent of 180 gallons per day, most of which is drunk by the cadets. Previous to the time that they began to use pasteurized milk, there were cases of typhoid fever every year and just before the necessary plant for pasteurizing the milk was put in, they had quite a number of cases of typhoid fever in the corps. It may have been a coincidence, as opponents of pasteurizing will assert, but I think not.

I have noticed that many well informed men and scientists of repute assert that pasteurizing so changes the chemical composition of milk that it is not the same perfect food that raw milk is. In refutation of this no better proof can be brought than the 500 young men whose

health record it would be hard to beat. They can be seen by anyone interested enough to go to West Point and look into these matters.

The examination of milk as well as other foods by microscope and by chemists will help to determine the cause of nearly all diseases the human race is subject to. Most of these diseases will be found to come from taking poisons in the food and drink. When the body becomes unable to eliminate these foreign substances they block up the capillaries and cause congestion; the pressure upon the nerves causes pain and if the excess of waste and poisonous matters in the blood is continued, disease and premature death follow. The use of drug poisons to cure disease caused by such excesses is in reality the height of folly. While certain narcotics and anæsthetics may be used to kill pain, they are not curative. They only paralyze the nerves of sensation, but leave the poisons which destroy life in the blood. To effect a cure you must eliminate the poisons.

Reno, Nevada, is paving its streets with gold. This is not such a piece of extravagance as at first appears, when it is learned that debris assaying from five dollars to twelve dollars a ton, but which cannot be worked profitably, is being used.

Trees that will grow in sandhills and without irrigation, are the latest discovery of the government Bureau of Forestry. In the course of half a century forests are expected to cover the waste regions of the West.

The government's search for valuable foodstuffs pays. Macaroni wheat, imported from Prussia at a cost of \$10,000 annually, yields \$10,000,000. Sorghum was brought from China in 1864 at a cost of \$2,000. That nation's source of income from that crop is \$40,000,000 annually.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFANCY.

BY UNCLE JOE.

FORMING THE BABY'S CHARACTER.

One would hardly expect to find marked traits of character in a very young infant; nevertheless, they are there, and show themselves very strongly, often when the infant is not more than twenty-four hours old. This, then, is the time to commence your training. Begin the molding process right now. It is for you to make the child what you will, and if begun now the task will not be a difficult one. I have often seen the most stubborn and even vicious children in a marvelously short time succumb completely to good influence, becoming sunny-tempered, obedient, and lovable.

Infants are helpless, consequently they require our care, and it is a matter of duty that this should be our intelligent best. Do not depend on

guessing in this important matter; it is not safe. Children require love, sympathy, companionship, and amusement just as much as the adult, probably more; but remember that a surfeit of good things has the same effect upon the young as it does upon an older person. It seems rather ridiculous, does it not, to think of a child, and a very young one at that, becoming *blasé*—tired of the good things offered? But it is true. We do not have to look very far to see children, even infants, turn away their heads with a shriek of disapprobation when well meant, but constant demonstrations of affection are thrust upon them. This open rebellion goes to show how distasteful it is to the child. Occasionally children of not over-robust constitutions become so wearied and weak with handling, hugging, and kissing that like a sensitive plant they wilt, and with pathetic



From Everybody's Magazine

"HEAR MY DOLLIES' PRAYER."

patience submit to the inevitable because they are too weak to resist.

A selfish, nervous, unhappy child is invariably the result of over-indulgence on the part of the parent, and not infrequently the parent reaps a bitter reward in utterly failing to hold the respect, love, and obedience which are due the parent from the child. Children who are over-indulged lack self-control, and self-control taught at a very early age soon ceases to be self-control. It becomes a habit of trust in the mother—confidence in her discretion, love, and judgment. If this early training is delayed, almost before the mother

realizes it she finds a wilful and stubborn child; then if she tries to correct the faults she has nourished she will realize that the remodeling process is a far more difficult task than the molding would have been in the beginning. If you commence to humor the child early in life by walking, rocking, or some other form of entertainment he will have a right to expect to be humored in other things, and he usually is humored until he becomes the autocrat who holds sway over every one with whom he comes in contact.—Dr. Marianna Wheeler in Harper's Bazar.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

Competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind, and contestants need not be subscribers for the Journal in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

The April prize for the best suggestions as to how to improve the Journal and increase its circulation, has been awarded to Cornelia S. Robinson. One very good suggestion which might be acted upon at once is for persons to organize a club plan for securing five subscriptions at \$1 each, sent to separate addresses, the organizer to receive a subscription free. Another suggestion was for a short story to appear in each number, with engaging caption, the editor to analyse the characters in the story at the close of it. Still another suggestion is for a serial or a story in parts, to be published monthly, the editor to analyse the author and the characters at the close.

The prize for May has been awarded to John S. Foster, for the best article on the Definition and Cultivation of Hope.

The prize for June has been awarded to E. J. Barton, Conn., for the best article on How to Spend a Summer Holiday.

The July competition will be for the best article on "The Organ of Conscientiousness."

The prize for August will be for the best views on "Diet in Relation to Temperament," with practical rules and suggestions for the same.

The September prize will be for the best true story of the sagacity and intelligence of any animal.

The competition for October will be for the best story of "How a summer holiday was spent."

All manuscript must be received on or before the first of each month, and should be written on one side of the paper only, and in ink. The prize winners will be given a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, or one of the books mentioned on page 31 (the January issue).

We hope that we may have a good competition every month.

THE Phrenological Journal

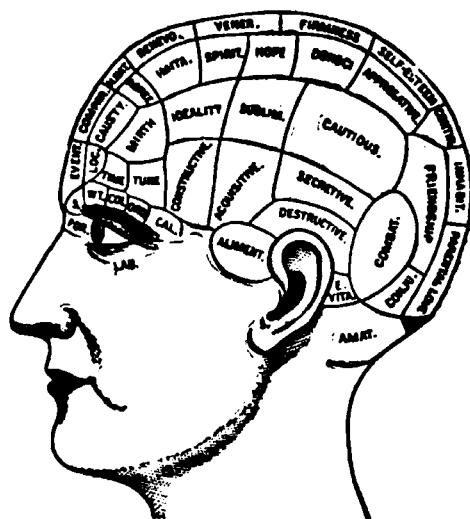
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JULY, 1907

If you cannot be happy in one way be happy in another. Many in this world run after felicity like an absent-minded man hunting for his hat, while all the time it is on his head or in his hand.

Sydney Smith.

CHARACTER RIGHTLY VALUED.

It is gratifying to note that the addresses given at many of the Graduation Exercises have been of a high tone during the past month, and as typical of what others have been, we quote from an address that was given by Theodore P. Shonts, who spoke of the importance of character. He said in part:

"There has never been a time when there was such a demand for character in public and private life as there is to-day, and the educated man who lacks high moral charac-

ter is more heavily handicapped than is the honest man who lacks education. It is the confidence of the people in the integrity and high purposes of President Roosevelt that has given him the power to successfully attack powerful combinations which were so strongly entrenched that no previous President had ever seriously contemplated proceedings against them. So it is with Governor Hughes in New York. As with the President, the people believe in both his honesty and sincerity, and so through sheer force of public sentiment he is

bringing about reform."

Mere learning without high moral character, in a man who holds control of any large and important institution, does not call out the respect of the public. During the past two years the attacks that have been made upon powerful Combinations, Trust Companies and Insurance Companies tend to prove to young men and women just graduating from Universities that there is something greater still for them to possess than a College or a University diploma. Where a person can possess both the diploma and the high moral standing, as we have ample examples to show, there is cause for congratulation.

In order to make a proper study of character, students or graduates are brought face to face with the problems of life, and the questions which interest them most on saying farewell to their Alma Mater, are, "What shall I become?" "What shall I do with the knowledge I have gained?" and "How can I make a success in life?". We have endeavored to answer this question in some of its aspects in the first article which appears in this month's issue, but a young man or a young woman has to scrutinize himself or herself very closely, unless he or she consults an expert, in deciding what gifts he possesses to enable him to reap the benefit of his education.

That an education is necessary for all avocations in life, however humble the work may be or however difficult the avenue to fill, is recognized by all deep-thinking per-

sons to-day. But the question arises, "Are all our young people educated for the work for which they are best adapted?" Can everyone say: "This is my work, and I am well prepared to compete in this line of thought?" Unfortunately, all parents do not see the need of turning on the searchlight to examine the preparation their sons and daughters have made, but content themselves to force them to take work for which they are totally unfitted by nature, simply because their fathers, uncles or brothers have a well established opening for them and they fear to put them into an untried field; hence they often ruin their prospects in early life. Years afterwards the same boys and girls, now developed into manhood and womanhood, consult Phrenology upon the subject of vital importance to them, namely, in what can they do the best. Had every graduate been encouraged to ask that question before, he would then have been assisted through a knowledge of his various mental powers, to form a decision.

Phrenology is like a friend to those who want to know and learn more about themselves. How interesting it would be if at the Graduation Exercises some phrenological estimates could be given to each student as he leaves, concerning the aspect of the work that he should follow, as it is far better to start right than to undo a part of one's life when the pattern is not correctly worked out.

Bookkeepers, Clerks and Secre-

taries require a certain cast of mind just as well as those who hold other positions. If a person's mental capabilities fit him to become a Librarian, an Artist, a Bookseller or an employ   of the Civil Service, he needs to develop his capabilities along those lines that will aid him or her to succeed in the work selected. To some could be given the certificate of capability for Teachers; others for Speakers, Agents and Collectors; some for the Professions, as Doctors, Medical Missionaries, Surgeons, Osteopaths or Dentists. Others, again, would fail in these occupations, but would make excellent Lawyers, Criminal Detectives, Ministers of God's Word, etc.

If the above suggestion were acted upon (and the time is coming when it will be), much valuable time, money and energy would be saved.

Could not some plan be adopted by which graduates of our High Schools could be helped to decide immediately what special courses they should take to prepare themselves for further study, and what Colleges they should enter? This is where the expert Phrenologist is able to assist those who are undecided what study to pursue.

A Two Months' Course has been arranged by the American Institute of Phrenology, to commence in the early Autumn (namely, Wednesday, September 4th), when special at-

tention will be devoted to those who are anxious to become successful men and women. This class of people includes not only graduates from High Schools, or those possessing degrees from Universities, but also those who have been largely self-taught, and who have not had a scholastic education; and also those who are parents; even those who are following the Ministry, and the professions of Medicine and Law. Teachers also come in under this class, and even business men who are managers of large corporations, for all have a desire to learn something further about Human Science and how to further their interests in the world and prepare themselves through the right development of their character for a more perfect development of the same.

ADVICE TO PROSPECTIVE STUDENTS.

Those who are thinking of taking the above suggested Course should make their arrangements early. Some might combine their summer holiday with such a Course, for it will prove enjoyable as well as beneficial. For fuller particulars write to the Secretary of the American Institute of Phrenology, 24 East 22nd Street, and secure them in time. Those students in England who are anxious to receive instruction from the Fowler Institute, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, should make similar enquiries.



PHYSIOGNOMICAL ESTIMATE OF HARRY ORCHARD.

By J. A. FOWLER.

In judging of the mental balance of an individual from photographs, one must take into account every possible condition that will aid in giving a correct estimate of the individual. In the photographs that are before us of Harry Orchard,

is the fulness in the lower part of the face, which again accentuates the indication of depravity, which sign is never found in the case of men like Andrew Carnegie, Professor Langley, Gov. Chas. E. Hughes, or Carl Schurz.



JUDGE TREMONT WOOD,
Presiding Judge at the Trial of Harry Orchard in the Haywood Case,
He has a well balanced and intellectual mind.

several things strike us as indicating an abnormal type of mind. One is that the ear is low down, giving force to the animal nature; another

Another lack of balance of mind is shown in the poor development of the posterior lobe, indicating that he cares little for humanity, in fact,

nothing for the life of his fellow creatures, and to do a cowardly act through using some material as means of injury would more likely appeal to a man of this caliber than to actually commit murder himself. He probably took a certain satisfaction in knowing that the material he used would do the deadly work he had set out to accomplish without his having to pull the trigger of a

a large social brain, or a full development of the posterior lobe, as we see in the photographs of Harry Thaw, Alfred R. Goslin, James Donnelly, and many others who possess the elements of jealousy, a large cerebellum, and a highly sensitive personal regard for the opinion of others, then the instrument used for the object of murder would be more likely a revolver. In the case



HARRY ORCHARD.

Who set the bomb which killed Gov. Steunenberg, of Idaho,
and who has an illbalanced mind.

revolver. Murder is committed in various ways, and Harry Orchard evidently selected the manner best suited to his organization. Had he

of Harry Orchard, we see a reason why he should choose the instrumentality of dynamite as an agent, for the deed committed was as ef-

fectual as though he had used a revolver.

He has no sympathy, no regard for the sufferings of others, and no feelings of remorse. Had he a strong social nature, as had Dove, who murdered his wife, or Robert Marley, or James Barbour, or Kirkdale, he would have committed the crime in a more directly personal manner. In the use of dynamite, he was called to use his intriguing mind, and hence laid his plans and called into play his large and active Causality; but Benevolence and Friendship were almost altogether wanting, and his depraved and brutal nature show themselves in his heavy basilar brain, and the full development of flesh around the chin.

The lips are firmly set, and denote resolve; but they are not well chiseled features; there is a lack of refinement about them, and even an irregularity which always shows a lack of culture.

The eyes are very glassé and emotionless; they show no feeling, and only a brutal determination of character, and are just the opposite of those of Sir John Bowering, and the Rev. Thomas Binney. Had he a degree of sympathy in his nature, it would have shown in his eyes, but that element seems to have been cut out almost entirely from his organization.

He resembles the murderer Thur-

tell very largely in the posterior region of the head, and the whole of his depraved nature manifests itself very materially in the weakness of his chin, which accompanies a sad lack of moral integrity and moral caliber.

To analyze crime, and account for the various psychological reasons why it is committed, we see that some men are actuated by a love of money rather than from any sense of revenge toward the person who is murdered. Others put the personal element before their eyes as a cause, and commit a crime out of pure revenge. In that case, Amativeness, Conjugality, or Approbativeness are keenly excited. These elements appear to be lacking in Harry Orchard as a prime object, while the secretive element worked in his case with the success that wrought out the desired end.

Thus Harry Orchard's photographs show us the following characteristics: (1) Intrigue, from large Causality; (2) Love of greed, from large Acquisitiveness; (3) Base Executiveness and Energy through large Destructiveness; (4) Lack of Emotion, through a want of Sympathy, Kindness, or Benevolence and Friendship; (5) a weak chin, which shows the unbalanced state of his mind; and (6) Depravity in the lower flabby development of the double chin.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Mr. D. T. Elliott, Instructor and Phrenologist, of the Fowler Institute, London, gives special attention to the instruction of students in Phrenology, by class work as well as through the mail. The graduates of the Institute meet once a month, and have debates on various topics

of phrenological interest. Mr. Elliott lectures in and around London before Literary Societies. Literature on Phrenology and Health subjects can be obtained from L. N. Fowler & Co., 4 Imperial Building, Ludgate Circus, London.

SECOND ANNUAL PHRENOLOGICAL CONVENTION IN OHIO.

The second State Phrenological convention of Ohio, held at Bowers-ton, O., May 23rd and 24th, was a success in several respects, notwithstanding the inclement weather and the other interests that engaged the people this month. Thursday evening, promptly on time, the meeting opened with music by the orchestra and Dr. B. F. Pratt, of Painesville, in the chair. Invocation by Rev. Boetticher, of the M. E. Church, after which a most interesting program was carried out for the evening, closing with public examinations by Mrs. Dr. V. P. English, of Cleveland.

On Friday, both forenoon and afternoon, most enjoyable and fruitful sessions were held, although the audiences were not as large as expected on account of the aqueous condition of the weather. Over a dozen papers and letters that had been sent in from various parts of the United States and Canada, and one from South Africa, were read and discussed. Able addresses were given by members present. In the business meeting a constitution and by-laws were adopted, committees appointed and the following officers elected: Dr. B. F. Pratt, of Painesville, president; Prof. F. M. Ramey, of Akron, vice-pres.; Prof. Jos. H. Preston, of Sherodsville, sec.; Prof. Jos. H. Thomas, of Navarre, treas.; Prof. M. Tope, of Bowerston, cor. sec.; Mrs. Dr. V. P. English, of Cleveland, librarian; and Rev. S. A. Corl, of Navarre, for three years, atty.; W. H. Host, of Bowerston, for two years, and Rev. W. H. Buchanan, of Sherodsville, for one year, of the executive committee.

The largest attendance was on Friday evening, when the weather permitted the citizens generally to

turn out. After music, the resolutions were read and adopted unanimously. After some short speeches and announcements, Dr. Pratt spoke at great length on "What I Saw in New York." Public delineations were made by Mrs. English that pleased all by their correctness and the good suggestions she offered. And one of the most interesting and appreciated parts of the convention was the query box and answers. Preston, Pratt, Tope, Ramey and Mrs. English all answered the questions more or less satisfactorily.

The music furnished by the young ladies vocally as well as the young men in the orchestra was highly appreciated. Following are some of the resolutions adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

That we greatly appreciate the good will and favors of the Bowers-ton people in our work.

That we are heartily pleased with the excellent music furnished for this convention.

That we congratulate Prof. M. Tope and extend to him our unanimous thanks for his persevering efforts in arranging for these conventions.

That we extend the right of good fellowship and cheer to all the practitioners and friends of Phrenology throughout the world.

That we thank the public press throughout the country for their friendly notices of our work and their aid thereby in promulgating a knowledge of our science.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED.

A paper was read before the British Phrenological Society at the monthly public meeting on May 14th, by Mr. George Hart-Cox, on Practical Phrenology. The in-

terest of the paper was enhanced by a number of lantern slides shown on a screen, and by practical demonstrations upon three living subjects who lent themselves for the occasion.

It is proposed to have this lecture followed by others of a simple character, by members of the Society, which while having mainly in view the instruction of beginners and younger students, will also prove interesting to those more advanced in their knowledge of the principles of Phrenology, and skilled in its practical application. The next lecture of the course will be by Mr. J. B. Eland, and the subject, "Environment as a Factor for Phrenologists to take Account of."

At the conclusion of Mr. Geo. Hart-Cox's lecture a discussion took place, and some questions concerning the subject were asked and satisfactorily replied to. There was a full attendance, and the evening was much enjoyed.

Reported by William Cox.

FIELD NOTES.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is located in Chicago, Ill., and is engaged in Phrenological work.

Dr. B. F. Pratt and daughter are at Painesville, O.

Mr. Otto Hatry is in Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Levi Hummel is lecturing on Phrenology in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Charles Kelley is assistant editor of the "Phrenological Era," and is constantly engaged in promulgating Phrenological ideas.

Mr. V. F. Cooper is engaged in Phrenological work in Idaho.

The Rev. Geo. T. Byland, of Crittenden, Ky., would be glad to give pointers for preachers, and to give suggestions and hints along Phrenological lines that will help on to success.

Owen H. Williams has been in

Richmond, Va., for several weeks.

Mr. J. T. Miller is located in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. King has been doing some Phrenological work in Nashua, O.

Mr. M. Tope is at Bowerston, O., from which place he publishes his monthly magazine.

Mr. H. J. Brown is located in Baltimore, Md.

H. W. Smith is giving lectures and examinations at Yates Center, Kan.

Prof. Geo. Cozen says: "This is my thirteenth season in Crookston, Minn."

In Sweden the people are showing their appreciation of Phrenology by attending Mr. Youngquist's lectures on Human Science.

Miss Fowler gives daily examinations at the offices of Fowler & Wells Company, from nine till five. Appointments can be made by letter or telephone.

REVIEWS.

"Practical Health," by Leander Edmund Whipple. Published by the Metaphysical Publishing Co., New York. Price, \$1.50.

The standing of this writer is such that anything that emanates from his pen is sure to be thoughtfully read. This work, therefore, should receive the same consideration that other works of his have had, and be eagerly sought by an inquiring public. As the subject suggests, the chapters are upon those topics that give hints on the maintenance and perpetuation of health. Therefore when we say that one chapter is upon "Thought Action in Sickness," and another upon "Thought Action in Health," it will be readily seen that when the last chapter is read on "The Supremacy of Mind," the book is pregnant with thought dealing on healing methods and mental safeguards.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"American Review of Reviews," New York City.—This magazine comes to us in a new cover, as usual, and contains interesting matter, as well as many valuable portraits. One is of the Governor of New York, Charles E. Hughes; another is of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfred Laurier, Premier of the Dominion of Canada; a third is a new portrait of the King of England and the young King of Spain. There is an article on "The Wireless Telephony by the De Forest System," by Herbert T. Wade, and another on "The Progress of Wireless Telephony," by A. E. Kennelly, both of which

are valuable contributions. Among the delegates to the Second Hague Conference, sent by America, we note with pleasure that the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, General Horace Porter, Judge Uriah M. Rose, the Hon. William I. Buchanan, and the Hon. David Jayne Hill, among others, will further America's ideas.

"Spare Moments," Rochester, N. Y.—Has an article on "The Side Lights of the Circus"; another on "Letters of a Self-Made Farmer to His College-Made Son"; another on "People Who Are Doing Things."

"The Character Builder," Salt Lake City.—Contains an article on "Phrenology and Education," by James Webb; and another on "New Light on Food Chewing," by William S. Saddler, both of which are valuable to all readers.

"The Swastika," Denver, Colo.—Edited by Dr. Alexander J. McIvor Tyndall.—The June issue is the second number of this magazine, which is called "A Magazine of Triumph." This number contains "A Visit to Luther Burbank," illustrated by Margaret McIvor Tyndall; and "A Glimpse of the Unknown," by Helen Wilmans.

"The Phrenological Era," Bow-erston, O.—Contains information on phrenological topics, edited by Mr. M. Tope.

"The Delineator," New York City.—Contains an article on

"Greenacre," by Lida A. Churchill, illustrated with pictures of this ideal place. A series of articles on "The Marital Unrest," by Caroline Duer, is commenced in the June issue. One

article on "Women Who Study the Stars," by Martha Martin, and another on "Women's Work in Astronomy," by Wilhelmina P. Fleming, are two valuable contributions.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT

Ambition; or, Approbateness as a Factor in Character. Prof. Nelson Sizer. 10 cents.

Addresses delivered at the close of the annual session of the American Institute of Phrenology, 1890. 10 cents.

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CONTENTS

PREFACE.

PSYCHOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION

TECHNICAL INTRODUCTION

FIRST PART:

- A. Voluntary Thinking.
- B. Conscious willing:
 - I. Undertaking kind.
 - II. Resisting kind.

SECOND PART:

- A. Mental gifts:
- B. Aesthetic gifts:
 - I. For music.
 - II. For painting and plastic arts.
 - III. For poetry.
 - IV. For dramatic arts.
- C. Gifts of humor and wit:
 - I. Humor.
 - II. Wit.
- D. Ethical gifts:
 - I. a. Kindness.
 - b. Wickedness.
 - II. a. Cheerfulness.
 - b. Gloominess.
 - III. a. Truthfulness.
 - b. Untruthfulness.
 - IV. Distrustfulness.
 - V. a. Courage.
 - b. Lack of courage.
 - VI. a. Self-confidence and self esteem.
 - b. Lack of self esteem and self confidence.
 - VII. a. Vanity and conceit.
 - b. Freedom from vanity and conceit.
 - VIII. Selfishness.
 - IX. a. Activity.
 - b. Lack of activity.
 - X. Domineering qualities and sense of ambition.
 - XI. a. Dignity and aristocracy.
 - b. Lack of dignity and aristocracy.
 - XII. Emotionality and lack of emotionality.
 - XIII. a. Liveliness.
 - b. Slowness.
 - XIV. Self control and lack of self control.
 - XV. Physical moderation and immoderation.
 - XVI. Neatness and lack of neatness.
 - XVII. a. Generosity.
 - b. Stinginess.
 - XVIII. Talkativeness.
 - XIX. Inquisitiveness.

THIRD PART:

- A. Mental diseases:
 - I. Abnormal signs in the involuntary part of handwriting.
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- B. Bodily diseases.

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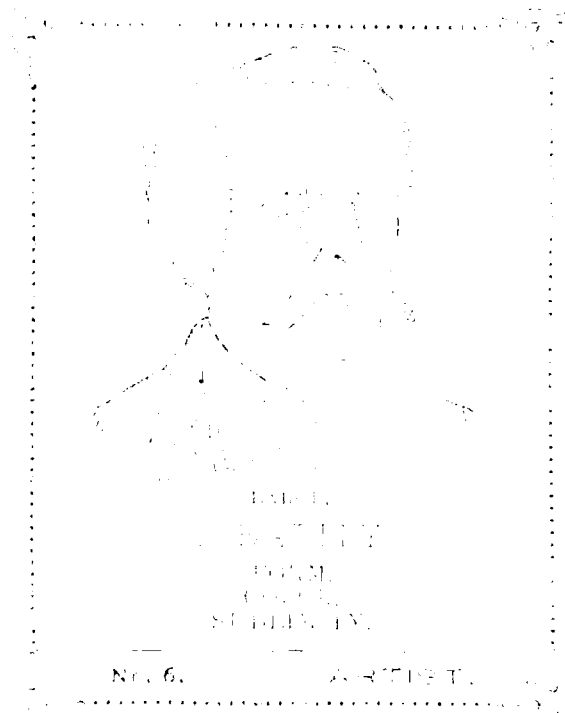
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CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1907.

I.	Measurements of the Head and Brainweights.	By J. A. Fowler, (Illustrated).	237
II.	The Personality of Mrs. Helena Secor Tonjes,	(Illustrated)	247
III.	The First Two Native Swedish Traveling Phrenologists.	By Their Teacher, W. E. Youngquist, Stockholm. [Illustrated].	248
IV.	Biophilism, The Sense of Smell.	By Chas. Josiah Adams, D.D.	250
V.	The Experience of Eve.	A Story. By Ethel Robinson.	253
VI.	Science of Health.	News and Notes. By E. P. Miller, M. D. Technical World. Fish Have Sore Throat. A Bill to Prevent Procreation of Certain Criminals.	255
VII.	The Influence of Will on Character.	By George Markley.	256
VIII.	The Study of Law for Women.	An Address Given Before The Woman's Law Class of the New York University. By J. A. Fowler.	258
IX.	The Individualities that Have Passed from Among Us.	"Ian Maclaren". The Late Mrs. McKinley. [Illustrated].	261
X.	Editorials.	What Shall I Become? [Illustrated].	263
XI.	Reviews.	"How to Make a Man".	266
XII.	The American Institute of Phrenology.		266
XIII.	The Fowler Institute, London.		267
XIV.	The British Phrenologist Society. Inc.		267
XV.	Field Notes.		268
XVI.	Correspondents.		269
XVII.	Prize Offers and Awards.		270
XVIII.	Study.	A Poem. By George W. Noland.	270

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AUGUST, 1907

WHOLE NO. 821

Measurements of the Head and Brain Weights

BY J. A. FOWLER.

Dr. Johnson says: "The truly strong and sound mind is the mind that can embrace equally great things and small."

When studying the dynamics of the mind, the idea dawns upon us that thoughts are forces, and every mind is a creative center from which vibrations or rhythms of quantitative energy are going out in all directions.

Through the imparting of thought force to the corresponding cords in other minds, a series of vibrations is constantly set up. Thus the need is established of determining to what extent that vibration is good or evil. If you throw a pebble into the water, the placid surface at once becomes vibrant with a series of ever-widening circles which go out to the utmost boundary. They are never quite lost or neutralized, though we may not be able to trace them to their final destination.

So every mind is a great centrifugal current which is generated and set free in the simple process of

thinking.

Every person is a battery of positive forces, even if he never utters a word, and it is a very interesting comparison to consider the normal and abnormal growth of heads and their corresponding characters, measurements and brain weights.

For many years past we have collected a number of facts on the relative form and size of heads and weights of brains, which we trust will prove interesting to all students of human character.

THE PERFECT OR MODEL HEAD.

The perfect human head is composed of equal quantities of cerebral matter in each section of the brain, in the following order, and for the purpose of illustration we will take a head the measurements of which are without fractions: The measurement of the head from the occipital bone to the center of the forehead is nine inches; the width of the head above the ears is six inches; the depth of the base of the brain from the

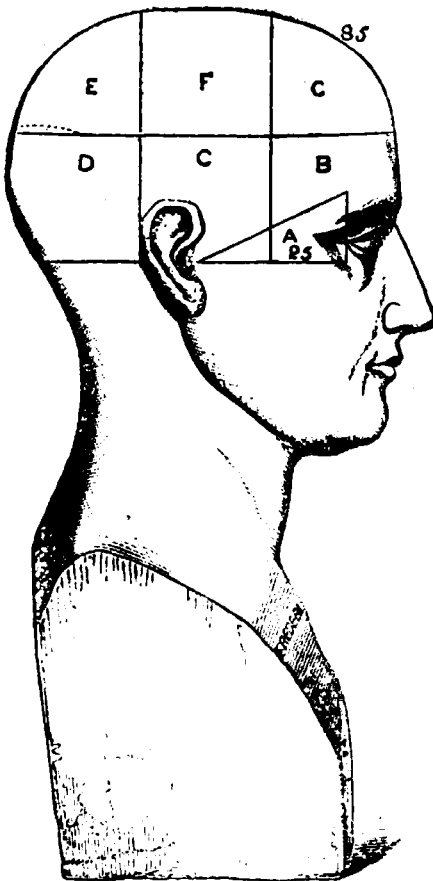
opening of the ear to the horizontal line drawn from the center of ossification of the frontal bone to the back of the head is three inches; the depth of the moral region from the line drawn from the center of ossification of the frontal bone is three inches, making the height of the head

from the mastoid process to the occipital bone is three inches, and the basilar phreno-metrical angle is twenty-five degrees.

It will be seen that these proportions are in harmony and constitute a perfect equilibrium. The size of the head is not the only standard by which one is to be guided in deciding on mental power, but one must take into account the relative proportions in geometrical quantities that one section of the head bears to another. Hence, quantity of brain in a certain location is the rule by which we are guided in estimating its configuration.

The late Frederick Bridges compared, in his work on "Phrenology," this perfect head with that of William Palmer, the murderer; in the latter, from the occipital bone to Individuality is eight inches; the width of the head above the ears, six and six-tenths; the depth of the base of the brain from the opening of the ear is four inches; the depth of the moral region is one and two-tenths, and from this deduct six-tenths for the thickness of the skull and the integuments, and there remain six-tenths for the depth of the moral region to contend against four inches of the base of the brain, and an angle of forty degrees, being fifteen degrees above the average for this region of the brain, as the accompanying diagram will show.

The head of Thurtell is another illustration of the same principle. The phrenological development of this head has been urged as an objection to Phrenology, and to this day some persons quote it as evidence against the science. We will see how far this is true. In the first place, we find the basilar phreno-metrical angle is forty degrees, and the depth of the base of the brain, from the orifice of the ear to the line drawn from the center of ossification to the frontal

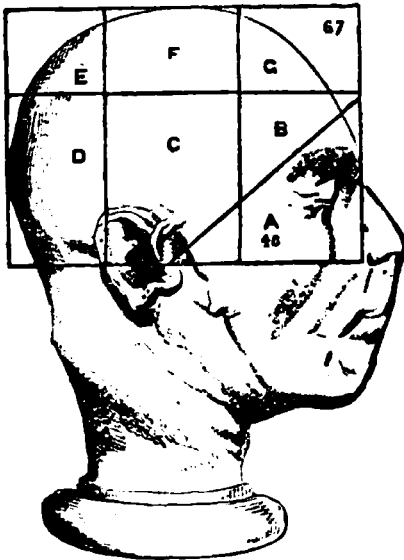


THE MODEL HEAD

(A) Anterior basilar angle (B) Anterior frontal section (C) Middle basilar section (D) Posterior basilar section (E) Upper Posterior region, (F) Middle superior region, (G) Anterior frontal region.

six inches from the orifice of the ear; the lateral depth of the anterior lobe from the forehead to the center of the zygomatic arch is three inches; from the center of the zygomatic arch to the mastoid process is three inches;

bone, is four inches; the depth of the coronal region from the above line is one and five-tenths, but conical; hence, there is little absolute volume in this region. From Individuality to the center of the occipital bone is eight and three-tenths inches; the width of the head over the ears, six and five-tenths. It will now be seen that Thurtell had a basilar brain of the typical murderer's type. The fact of this head being pronounced a case against Phrenology is not so



THURTELL

surprising when we remember that many persons, laying claim to a knowledge of Phrenology, judge of the moral qualities of the head by the height of the head from the opening of the ear, having no means of determining the relative size between the basilar and the coronal regions. According to this method of judging, Thurtell would seem to have a better head than persons whose moral qualities are of a higher order, but whose heads are less in height than his.

For example, Eustache, the benevo-

lent negro, the height of whose head from the opening of the ear is the same height as that of Palmer, but the depth of the basilar region of Eustache measures only two and five-tenths inches, while Palmer's is four inches. The depth of the moral region of Eustache is two and seven-tenths inches, that of Palmer one and two-tenths inches; the width of the head of Eustache over the ears is six inches, that of Palmer six and six-tenths; the basilar angle of Eustache is twenty-five degrees, that of Palmer forty. The same excess of the animal feelings over the moral qualities we find in Thurtell; *hence, instead of his head being a case against Phrenology, it is one of the strongest proofs in its favor.* Many say he was a man of intellect—so he was, of the perceptive class—for his defence on his trial was a striking instance of his want of reflective faculties; but what of that?—a man may be highly intellectual, yet a most complete villain, as our police reports too amply attest. Palmer was considered by many a man of intellect; but let any one trace his career, and the miserable want of the reflective powers is visible in every step of his eventful life. There was, however, a popular notion in society about the time of his trial, that he was a remarkably clever man; there cannot be a doubt that he manifested great perceptive acuteness and remarkable cleverness in making use of people to serve his ends, but that does not show high-class intellect, but simply low, cunning cleverness.

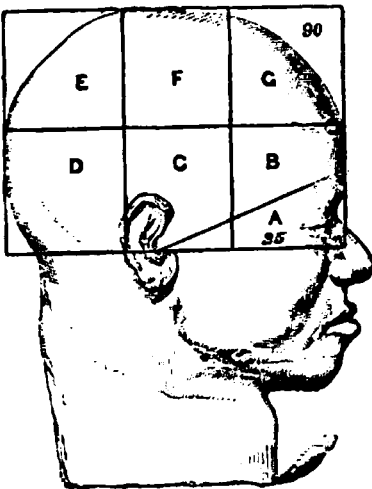
Compare the head of Palmer with that of George Combe, and the difference in geometrical configuration and relative quantities in position will be found in exact ratio (all other conditions being equal) to the difference of their mental and moral manifestations. All the manifestations of Palmer were those of a low, unprin-

cipld, selfish animal, while Combe manifested all the qualities of a high-minded, intellectual and moral philosopher.

TAPE MEASUREMENTS.

When measuring the head for practical purposes it is necessary to measure—

(1) The circumference of the head first by passing the tape around the basilar part of the head, over the orbital arches in front, immediately over the ears on the side head, and over the largest portion of the middle back head.



EUSTACHE

(2) Take the height of the head by measuring from the center of the opening of the ear on the one side over the top of the head to the center of the orifice on the other. This is the trans-parietal measurement.

(3) Take the length of the head by passing the tape over the middle of the head from the glabella or nasal bones in the anterior part of the head to the occipital spine in the posterior region. This is the trans-occipital measurement.

(4) Take a measurement of the intellectual lobe by starting at the

opening of the ear on one side and passing the tape around the front of the forehead at its base to the opening at the other side. This is the trans-antero or trans-intellectual measurement.

CALLIPER MEASUREMENTS.

(5) The calliper measurements should be taken as follows: First, from the width of the head just above the ears. This is the diometrical measurement of the width.

(6) Secondly, the length with callipers should be taken by placing the points of this instrument on the glabella and occiput. This is the diometrical measurement of the length.

(7) It is well, thirdly, to take a measurement across the lower frontal area or from the outer corner of the eye on the one side to the corresponding point on the other side. This is the trans-orbital measurement.

(8) It is well to take a measurement across the frontal eminences.

(9) Across the Parietal eminences is another important region to measure.

MEASUREMENT WITH THE HANDS.

Take four measurements with the hands—

(1) Draw the hands down from the top of the head to the base on either side to judge of the force of the individual, and stand at the back of the subject.

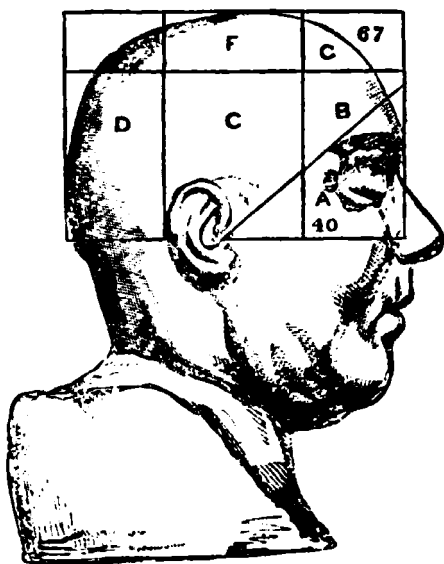
(2) Draw the right hand over the occipital region and place the left hand over the forehead to steady the head; in this measurement you will gauge the influence of the Social and Domestic brain, stand on the left of the subject.

(3) Draw the hands over the top of the head, to gauge the strength of the moral region of the brain; stand at the back of the subject; ascertain which hemisphere is the more active.

(4) Place the left hand over the posterior region, while the right hand examines the frontal region to judge

of the intellectual and knowing faculties of the brain; stand on the right of the subject and use the balls of the fingers for all the movements instead of the palms of the hands.

In order to substantiate the theory that the size of the brain alone is not the whole measure of power, we have many proofs which will indicate that this idea is founded on scientific grounds, and our observations go to prove that men with the largest brain are not those of the most talent, power or intellect; in fact, many have been only ordinary or inferior men,



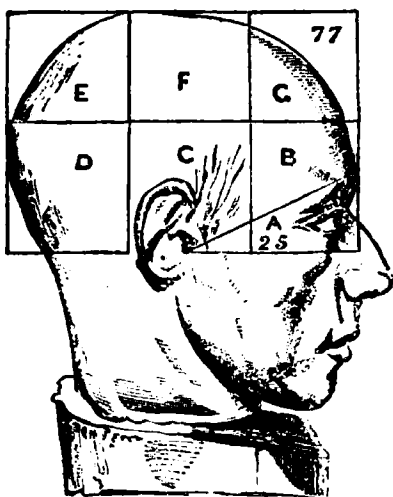
PALMER

or even idiots, while some men of most powerful and comprehensive minds have possessed average or small brains. Though we do not go so far as Esquirol in his assertion that "no size or form of head or brain is incident to idiocy or to superior talent," for the form of the head and the development of the brain in certain parts, in our opinion, has a great deal to do with the indication of superiority of mind or idiocy and insufficiency of brain power.

From many sources we have collected a number of brain weights which we have been asked for repeatedly, and which we publish for the benefit of our readers in this condensed form. The following facts will serve as premises upon which to build up logical deductions proving what phrenologists have always stood for, that mere brain weight alone has no correlation with mental force, and that the mere size and weight of the brain bears no more proportion to the intellectual mind of its owner than does the size of any other part of the body, or the weight of the whole corporeal frame.

Where authorities could be obtained we shall give them, as we have chosen the most reliable sources because various false statements have been given and not properly corrected concerning the heads and brains of many philosophers, anthropologists, metaphysicians, surgeons, and eminent men, as, for instance, Cuvier, Byron, Napoleon, Schiller, Dupuytren, Daniel Webster, Gall, Gambetta, and others. We offset our remarks with the idea that many men with the largest brains and heads are not the most talented, powerful or intellectual; in fact, on the other hand, it appears that men with extremely heavy brains and large heads have been idiots, imbeciles, laborers, epileptics, murderers and degenerates. Articles have from time to time been published by persons who have been desirous of bringing ridicule to the subject of Mental Science and Mind Study by quoting what the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said in his "Professor at the Breakfast Table," without stating what his corrected views were as his mind matured and he gave more study to the direct influence of the brain itself. Hence, our present remarks will be more practical and to the point in correcting these views.

With regard to the heaviest brain weights on record, we will first give the brain weights of men of acknowledged acumen and learning, and then compare them with those of indifferent ability and unintellectuality. The heaviest brain in the former list is of the Russian novelist, Turgenieff, whose brain weighed, at the time of his death, at sixty-five years of age, 71 ounces, according to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, London, Eng., Nov. 17th, 1883. He forms a class of his own, for among eminent men



GEORGE COMBE.

no one approached him nearer than Knight, the English mechanic and author, whose brain weighed at death, at the age of fifty-eight, 64 ounces. The Scottish physician, Dr. John Abercrombie, who died at the age of sixty-four, had a brain weight of 63 ounces, according to the authority. *Ibid.*, 1870, Vol. I, page 592. General B. F. Butler's brain weighed 62 ounces; General Abercromby's, 62 ounces. Jeffrey, a Scottish judge and author, who died at the age of seventy-six, possessed a brain weight of 58.6 ounces, according to the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, 1883; Thackeray's brain weighed 58.5 ounces at the time of his death, at the age of

fifty-two, according to Thackerayana, N. Y., 1875; the brain of the French naturalist, Cuvier, weighed 58.3 ounces at the time of his death, at the age of sixty-two, according to the *Lond. Med. Gazette*, 1832; the Scottish Anatomist, Goodsir, possessed a brain weighing 57.5 ounces at his death, at fifty-three years of age, according to the *Ency. Brit.*, 9th Ed.; the Scottish Author, Lecturer and Phrenologist, George Combe, possessed a brain weighing, at death, 57 ounces, being seventy years of age, according to *Gibbon's Life of George Combe*, London, 1878; Spurzheim's brain weighed 55 ounces at the time of his death, which was at the age of fifty-six years, according to the *Med. Times and Gaz.*, London, 1870; the American Politician, Atherton, possessed a brain weighing 56.5 ounces at the time of his death, at forty-nine years of age, according to the *London Lancet*, July 8, 1854; the Scottish physician, Dr. James Simpson, had a brain whose weight was 54 ounces at the time of his death, at fifty-nine years of age, according to the *Homeopathic World*, London, 1870; Dirichelt, the German Mathematician, possessed a brain weighing 53.6 ounces, at his death, at the age of fifty-four years, according to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, London, 1870; De Morny, the Statesman, aged fifty, had a brain weighing 53.6 ounces, according to *Ibid*; the brain of the Physicist, Wright, weighed 53.5 ounces, at the age of forty-five years, according to "Brain as an Organ of Mind," London, 1880; the brain of the Scottish Statesman, Campbell, aged eighty-two, weighed 53.5 ounces, according to the *Med. Times and Gaz.*, 1870; the brain of the American Statesman, Daniel Webster, who died at the age of seventy, was 53.5 ounces in weight, according to the *Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Journal*, 1853; the brain of the

British Poet, Byron, who died at the age of thirty-six, weighed 53.3 ounces, according to the *London Lancet*, 1826; the brain of the Swiss Naturalist, Agassiz, who died at the age of sixty-six, weighed 53.3 ounces, according to the *Ency. Brit.*, 9th Ed.; the brain of Napoleon I, the French General, who died at the age of fifty-one, weighed 53 ounces, according to

English Mathematician, De Morgan, who died at the age of sixty-five, weighed 52.7 ounces, according to "Brain as an Organ of Mind," London, 1880; the brain of the German Mathematician, Gauss, who died at the age of seventy-eight, weighed 52.6 ounces, according to the *Med. Times and Gaz.*, London, 1870; the brain of the Russian General, Skobe-



BARON CUVIER

"Notes and Queries," Dec., 1884; the brain of the Scotch preacher, Dr. Chalmers, who died at the age of sixty-seven, weighed 53 ounces, according to the *Medical Times and Gazette*, London, 1870; the brain of the German Pathologist, Fuchs, who died at the age of fifty-two, weighed 52.9 ounces, according to *Ibid*; the brain of the

leff, who died at the early age of thirty-seven, weighed 51.3 ounces, according to "Science," Cambridge, Mass., 1883; the brain of the English Historian, Grote, who died at the age of eighty-four, weighed 49.7 ounces, according to "Brain as an Organ of Mind," London, 1880; the brain of Babbage, the English Mathematician, who died at the age of eighty-one,

weighed 49.5 ounces, according to the Edinburgh Med. Jour., 1883; the brain of Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Eng., who died at the age of seventy-one, weighed 49 ounces, according to the Lancet, London, 1866; the brain of Schiller, the German Poet, who died at the age of forty-six, weighed 49 ounces, according to MacMillan's Mag., Lon., 1866; the brain of Hermann, the German

brain of Dupuytren, the French Surgeon, who died at the age of fifty-eight, weighed 46 ounces, according to the Lancet, London, 1835; the brain of Tiedemann, the German Anatomist, who died at the age of eighty, weighed 44.2, according to the London Med. Times and Gaz., 1870; the brain of Hausmann, the German Geologist, who died at the age of seventy-seven, weighed 43.2 ounces, according to Ibid; the brain of Dr. Gall, the German Physician and Phrenologist, who died at the age of seventy, weighed 42.2 ounces, according to the London Med. Gaz., 1828; and the brain of Gambetta, the French Statesman, who died at the age of forty-four, weighed 40.9 ounces, according to the Med. Times and Gaz., 1883.

Taking these figures and noting the national localities of the subjects, we are led to understand that climate has something to do with the size of the brain, for the larger brains appertain to natives of cold climates, such as Turgenieff, of Russia; Dr. Abercrombie, of Aberdeen, Scotland; Sir Ralph Abercromby, also of Scotland; Lord Francis Jeffrey, of Edinburgh; General Butler, of Deerfield, N. H. The above compare well with the following, for instance, Dr. Josef Gall, who was born in Tiefenbrunn, in Southern Germany, and who spent or passed most of his life in Vienna and Paris, and being a student, spent most of his time indoors; Gambetta, who was born at Cahors, France, of Italian parents; among many others whom we have found in our experience, show that this climatological view of the size of brains is correct, and has been endorsed by several writers. It is confirmed by a paper called "Crania," of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, which gives as the average size in cubic inches of the cranial cavities of various nationalities, taking the results of many



BUST OF NAPOLEON

Philologist, who died at the age of seventy-six, weighed 47.9 ounces, according to the Lon. Med. Times and Gaz., 1870; the brain of Bennett, the English physician, who died at the age of sixty-three, weighed 47 ounces, according to "Brain as an Organ of Mind," Lon., 1880; the

measurements, as follows: Lapps, 102; Swedes, 100; Anglo-Saxons, 96; Finns, 95; Anglo-Americans, 94; Germans, 92; Celts, 88; Malays, 86; Chinese, 85; Egyptians, 80; Bengalese, 78.

Of others who have given their opinion on the question of brain weights of various nationalities, we might quote from the works of Topinard and Manouvrier and other standard anthropological publications, all of which illustrate the same tendency toward the greater brain weights in colder countries. The colder air of the United States also has a tendency to produce larger brains in the negroes than the warmer air of Africa.

When we compare large brains with small minds, we have a long list of people who possessed heavy brains, yet who did not make much use of their mental capacity, which proves our theory that more depends upon the location of brain development than upon actual size. We will now give some brain weights of those persons who have not shown any great mental capacity, yet who possessed brains of unusual weight and heads of abnormal size. The heaviest brain weight in this list, and, in fact, the heaviest brain weight on record, is that of Rustan, an ignorant and unknown laborer, whose brain weighed 78.3 ounces, according to Dr. Bischoff, in his work on "Brain Weight of Man," published in 1880, in Bonn, Germany. The next illustration that approaches Rustan is that of a dwarfed Indian squaw whose brain weighed 73.5 ounces, according to the authority of the Medical Army Museum, Wash., D. C. The next is of an illiterate and weak-minded man who had a brain weight of 71.3 ounces, according to the record of the Pathological Museum in Munich, Germany. The next is that of a congenital imbecile person mentioned by

Dr. Ireland as having a brain weight of 70.5 ounces. The brain weight of a male negro, who was a murderer, and stupid as far as intelligence and learning goes, was 70 ounces, according to the Medical Times and Gaz., Lond., Vol. I. Dr. Halderman, in the "Liberal," Sydney, June 30, 1883, mentions a mulatto who was not very intelligent, whose brain weighed 67.7 ounces. Bischoff, in



DR. FRANCOIS T. GALL

the "Leader," Melbourne, Mar. 24, 1883, mentions the brain of a man not famous as weighing 67.9 ounces. Dr. Virchow mentions a child three years old whose remarkable brain weight amounted to 67.4 ounces. The British Med. Jour., Oct. 26, 1872, mentions the case of a bricklayer, aged thirty-six, who was illiterate, and whose brain weight was 67 ounces. Dr. Rudolph Virchow mentions another case of a person of common mind, aged fifty-four, who possessed a brain weight of 66.5 ounces. The Lancet of 1848 mentions a case of a private soldier whose

brain weight was 66.5 ounces. The British and Foreign Medical Review of Oct., 1839, mentions the case of a European man, unnoted, whose brain weight was 65 ounces. The Ency. Brit. mentions the case of an unintellectual man whose brain weight was 64.5 ounces. Flint's Physiology mentions a white soldier, undistinguished, whose brain weight was 64 ounces. The Zoist, London, of 1852,

that size alone is not a measure of power.

Dr. Boyd's table of "Average Weights of the Human Body and Mind," compiled from researches among the sane, and based on more than two thousand post-mortem examinations, gives 45.9 ounces as the average brain weight of boys from seven to fourteen years of age, and 40.2 ounces as that of boys and 40.1 ounces of girls from four to seven years of age. Yet Gambetta, with his small brain of 40.9 ounces, was said to be "a lofty, commanding mental figure, standing out in bold relief from the crowd of mediocrities which he dwarfs and shadows, the foremost Frenchman of his time who established his claim to be placed in the very front rank of European Statesmen, and whose untimely death was spoken of as nothing less than the sudden extinction of a powerful individual force, one of the most powerful, indeed, of such forces hitherto operating in Europe."

What, then, is our conclusion in this matter? It is this: First, that quality of organization has more to do with intelligence, when connected with a large or small brain, than mere size itself; and, secondly, that differentiation of brain power and the development of certain topographical areas of the brain serve to prove the existence of intellectual, moral, social and executive qualities that man possesses.

Thus the theory falls to the ground that so many persons have tried to substantiate, namely, that Phrenology supports the idea that size alone gives power and greatness. This is not the case, and the foregoing facts are given with the object of proving that as a person's brain is developed anteriorly, superiorly, or posteriorly, so he will show interests in these directions.



SPURZHEIM.

mentions the case of F. G. Manning, a murderer, whose brain weight was 63.5 ounces. The "Observer," Brisbane, Australia, 1883, mentions a case of a professional gambler, J. H. Maddon, whose brain weighed 62.2 ounces.

The above are selected out of more than a hundred similar cases from similar scientific sources, but which we cannot give here.

All of the illustrations given in the first part of this article again prove

The Personality of Mrs. Helena Secor Tonjes

BY J. A. FOWLER.

Women have now decided to organize work on their own account. They found it would not answer to wait for the lords of creation to do

in evidence, and Republican and Democratic opinions are sure to manifest themselves. This is but natural.

The organization of Mrs. Tonjes is



MRS. HELENA SECOR TONJES

Photo by Rockwood

this for them, though no doubt many were willing to do so. There are, in consequence of the forward movement for women, thousands who have banded themselves together for the benefit of their sisters, and for this reason we find that whatever problems they take hold of are likely to be carried through with particular unction.

As women become more and more used to legislative work, their differences of opinion will necessarily be

one that shows keen perceptive power, logical ability, coolness in times of debate, analytical ability to dissect questions of moment, and intuitive power to see the rational outcome of things from justifiable causes.

She has talents which fit her to become an able speaker, for she can hold the interest of her hearers in a large and crowded hall, through the force of her logic and her strength of will.

She is not one who prefers idleness to work, and when the time comes for her to give a record of what she has accomplished, we believe that she will be fully recompensed for her efforts.

She is not one who can compromise with wrong, and would rather suffer personally than give up any opinion that she values as truly just. Thus her moral sense of justice is very precious to her, and she inherits some of the old spartan spirit that was expressed in the lives of her ancestors.

Truth for truth's sake, knowledge for knowledge's sake, and work for a proper attainment of some good end, are her individual ideals.

When recently interviewing the subject of our sketch, we made a remark, which afterwards we learned had been made by Professor L. N. Fowler, when, as a young lady, she was taken by her mother to him for a phrenological examination. The mother was a practical woman, and believed in the efficacy of advice which could be secured from this source. The remark

we made was: "You should have been a boy, instead of a girl." What was meant was this, that Mrs. Tonjes received from her father a remarkable inheritance of energy, force and executive power, which she could naturally use to good effect in work designed and carried out by man.

Fortunately, as one of our previous remarks states, women have become tired of waiting for men to cudgel their cause and legislate for them, and as a result we have a strong personality like Mrs. Tonjes working for the unfoldment of women's minds and brains.

She comes from Puritan stock, and therefore her desire to raise the standard of liberty and peace, sometimes at the point of the bayonet in argument and debate, has forced her into the arena of public life. She has been the active president for two years of the New York Women's Republican Club, and has ably filled that office.

Her grandmother was flogged in olden times in the streets of Providence for daring to speak in public.

The First Two Native Swedish Traveling Phrenologists.

BY THEIR TEACHER, W. E. YOUNGQUIST, STOCKHOLM.

On the 9th of August, 1902, the first public lecture was held by the writer in Stockholm. At this time there was not a single page of printed matter about the modern system of Phrenology to be had in the whole kingdom, except a few old books printed a good many years ago, with the old-fashioned system, with a number of organs left out, and these were very rare. For four years we have steadily been gaining ground. About 450 lectures in all have been

held by the writer, and over 3,200 heads examined, while thousands of different books and pamphlets have been sold or given away, sometimes a 35 öre pamphlet on Phrenology was promised free with every ticket, which only cost 25 öre (about 6½ cents).

After traveling through many different parts of Sweden, giving lectures, the people were eager to learn more of Phrenology. Four thousand five hundred copies of various books

have been sold.

One question seemed to puzzle the friends of Phrenology: "Who will take your place?"

The picture we present to the readers of Phrenology's patriarch messenger all over the world, THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, gives the reader evidence enough for the present. And it is with great pleasure that I introduce my two best disciples for Phrenology's future promulgation in Sweden, Mr. Elis Andersson (who stands beside the table) and Mr. Erland Frodin, both from Stockholm and natives of Sweden. And now, after sending them to the front and testing them on the firing-line, after finding their work satisfactory by traveling personally in these towns and cities where they had been, and hearing people testify for our noble science after a subject being examined in public, first by one of them and then by myself, and finding that with very few exceptions our reports were the same, I now feel safe in proclaiming their names to all of our Phrenological friends as the two young men whom I feel safe in naming and recommending to the Swedish people as my successors in the field. Mr. Anderson has traveled and given one or more lectures in twenty different cities and towns; twenty-four lectures have been given and hundreds of examinations have been made by him. In addition he has distributed books and charts about Phrenology. He is twenty-three years old and has a wife and child in this city. So has Mr. Frödin, who is twenty-five years old and has traveled and lectured in thirty different places, having given fifty two lectures and also made a large number of examinations and sold a good many books during the time until June, 1907. They are both very energetic, and have received very often the most

flattering press notices.

I also have a good friend of Phrenology in Dr. Henrik Berg, of Stockholm, and Dr. O. T. Axell, of Östersund, as well as Dr. Helleday, in the same city.

While the literature which I have published will continue to be sold all over the country by these two lecturers, and through advertisements, I can now look back upon these five years' work with a sense of satisfaction, in spite of the opposition and bitter moments of despair inter-



MR. YOUNGQUIST, MR. ANDERSON
AND MR. FRODIN.

mingled with the days of triumph and success. Phrenology is planted in Sweden for all future centuries, and I am thankful because I have lived to take part in the work. Kind greetings to all friends of Phrenology from one of its humble advocates in Sweden. Thanks to all who have sent a word of cheer to us over here in Sweden. May Phrenology always find thousands of friends here in the future.

Biophilism

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

THE SENSE OF SMELL.

From its position one would suspect that the sense of smell is to preside over the process of breathing, as the sense of taste is to superintend that of swallowing—so far as what is taken into the lungs or the stomach is concerned—the mouth, with which we eat, being the organ of taste, the nose, through which we breathe, being the organ of smell.

But a suspicion—using the word in a good or a bad sense—has often to be modified, as a result of information or observation.

What may be true in the case of the natural individual, may not be true in the case of the developed or warped individual. Many of our enjoyments are results of a vicious education or of a defective heredity. Either taste or smell may be developed in a beneficial or a hurtful direction. And this development may be transmitted.

I have in mind the story of a dog, belonging to a saloon-man, who was frequently treated, that his good sense might be shown in refusing the abominable stuff which was placed before him. But the time came when he did not refuse it. And he was finally an illustration of the frightful results of bad associations. He came to be as fond of the fiery and mind-robbing drink which he lapped as was any fellow creature who took it by the lips directly. The one who comes to the seashore from the mountains turns away his head from the salt-meadows, offended by their odor. But how he who was reared at the edge of the sea enjoys that odor, upon returning to his old home, after years of absence. The story is told of Goethe

that he once called upon Schiller and found him sitting by a bureau, a drawer of which was open, from which came a very offensive smell. Goethe peeped into the drawer, and was surprised to find it full of rotten apples. Mrs. Schiller explained that her husband was suffering from a pulmonary ailment and needed a heavy air. The point now is that, as his wife asserted, he had come to enjoy a scent that is naturally disagreeable.

As the whole mouth is not sensitive to taste, so the whole nose is not sensitive to smell. There is a place in the nose known as the regio olfactoria, in which there are little appendages. It is through these that one has the sensation of smell—in the case of man and the mammalia generally. The regio olfactoria is much larger in the case of some of the mammalia than it is in the case of man. In this regard it may be enough to simply mention the mole, the elephant and the dog. It is interesting to know that the olfactory nerve is the most prominent of the sense nerves in the system of the nerves of the mammalia. It has a ganglion of its own. It would be entertaining and profitable to follow this nerve in the case of any one of the mammalia mentioned. But in doing so there would be intrenchment on the province of the comparative anatomist. The same intrenching would take place in following this nerve, and in dwelling upon its organ, in the case of birds, reptiles and still lower forms of life. He who is at all familiar with birds knows that they have no external organ of smell. They scent through holes in their bills. As closely as taste and smell are associated in man,

and in all the higher animals, they seem to be more closely associated in the fish. But there can be no doubt that the fish knows the constituents of the water which it breathes, through the sense of smell, as the man does those of the air which he breathes. The smell-organ of the frog consists of two openings within the mouth. In certain insects the organ of smell is in the antennae. Man shares the sense of smell, as he does his other senses, whenever they are necessary to the environment, with his lower fellow sentient creatures.

But, as there is a condition necessary to tasting, so is there one necessary to smelling. A thing to be tasted must be liquid. A thing to be smelled must be gaseous. Did not the lump of sugar melt in the child's mouth it would not be tasted. The melting may be slow or rapid, or slight or abundant, but it must be or there cannot be taste. There is neither taste nor scent to marble, because, under ordinary circumstances, it neither liquefies nor gasifies. It might not taste did it liquefy; it might not smell did it gasify—for all liquids do not taste and all gases do not smell; but no matter how tasteful or odorous it might be, the fact would not be revealed independently of its in one case liquefying or in the other gasifying. There are more tastes and smells in a given room, its contents being the same, when it is hot than when it is cold; there are more tastes and smells in nature in the summer than in the winter. Why? Because the tendency of heat is to liquefy and gasify.

The tendency of a gas is to spread and rise. This tendency seems to be much more pronounced in gases which are not hurtful and pleasant than in those which are hurtful and not pleasant. I used to pass frequently a great coffee-browning establishment. For blocks the air was full of

the fragrance of that berry. Near it excavations were being made. I looked into these from an elevation. They were damp. There had been heavy rains, which had been followed by great heat. In the excavations were pools of green water. They must have been emitting stench. I could see passersby glancing towards them with disgust and hurrying on. But while, where I was, I could smell the coffee, I could not smell the effluvia of the puddles. In the interest of contentment, Epictetus says something to the effect that the tramp is the more healthy because he lives nearer nature—this nearness including sleeping on the ground. His thought is sensible. But his illustration is defective. The one who lies on the ground is subject to disagreeable smells which the one lying further up does not experience, and injurious exhalations from the earth are commonly indicated by disagreeable smells. Those in the tropics who sleep far up in the trees are less apt to be victims of fevers than those who sleep on the ground.

Taste and smell, when most thoroughly differentiated, are not farther apart than their organs. We speak of the taste of, say, peppermint candy. Is it not as well a smell? It is true of each of the senses that the more essential the thing upon which it passes the less the thing has of the characteristics which is recognized. There is little taste to bread, butter and meat. There is no taste to pure water. It is just as true that there is no smell to pure air. I have pointed out how taste and the somatic desire, or disgust, are often confounded. The same confounding frequently takes place with regard to the somatic desire, or disgust, and smell. One does not smell the air which lacks invigorating power, though we are apt to say that its smell is unsatisfactory. It is not the presence, but the

absence, of something which makes it unpleasant. It may be invigorating and not smell satisfactorily. No one will say that the smell of a tannery is pleasant—no one, at least, who has not spent time in a tannery. But I once knew a vigorous old man who attributed his health and his age to his having been apprenticed to a tanner, under the advice of a physician, when he was a youth. Then there are scents which are not unpleasant which come from things that increase the invigorating qualities of the atmosphere; for instance, the scent of iodine in the air of the open sea, and ozone.

It is often said that a scent cannot be remembered. One must look into his own memory to conclude whether this be true. There can be no doubt that a scent can be recognized. On the rectory lawn I was, some days ago, trimming some old shrubbery. On a sudden I had some of the scenes and experiences of my boyhood arise to my mind. Why? I had been influenced by a scent—that of the stem of a shrub, which is as fragrant as the dark bud, with exactly the same fragrance. With such a bud between the palms of my hands, my fingers crossed, and my nose at the aperture between my thumbs, when I was a lad, I would walk over the homestead lawn, supremely happy. The scent awakening memories, must it not be, also, somewhat remembered?

The truth would seem to be that a sensation of smell, perceived, remains in the memory less certainly than a sensation of any other sense. Of course, where there is no idea there is no remembrance. And that an idea of a smell is formed with difficulty is evident from the fact that there is no word—an embodiment of an idea—for smell, excepting such as pleasant or offensive—which may as well be applied to an experience through

any other sense. In the region of taste, we speak of sweet or sour, salt or bitter, apart from the thing tasted. It is not so in the region of smell. We speak of the individual thing—the rose, the cabbage, the onion.

Scents may be spoken of as special, natural and acquired. A thing may be pleasant or unpleasant to an individual of a species which is unpleasant or pleasant to an individual of another species. My dog goes to great trouble to reach the carrion between which and myself I put all the space possible. Through his nostrils he enjoys what is abhorrent to me through the same avenues of approach. He who studies flies must do so at the expense of great suffering through his sense of smell. In their brilliance they are fond of putridity. Go among the flowers and the weeds and note how different ones of them are visited by the peculiarities of different species of insects. This comes of the individual of each species being attracted by a special odor of an individual of each species. Every individual of every species of sentient beings has its natural preferences in the region of scents as it has in the regions of other sensations. It may, also, have acquired preferences. These are apt to go with acquired tastes. The dog which has learned to eat or drink something which is not natural to it as a food or a beverage will give signs of pleasure upon scenting that food or beverage. Charles Dudley Warner tells of coming down the Rhine on a boat carrying Limburger Cheese. There were passengers from Limburgh. They enjoyed the scent, but it was not the same with others. One of them said: "It would take a merciful God to forgive that smell." The one making this remark was not educated as were the Limburgans.

The superiority of the lower animal to man in the regard of the sense of smell is so marked that there is not

need that it be long dwelt upon. Through the reaches of space the buzzard will come to where the body of the man or the deer has fallen. It would be interesting to know at how great a distance the flea or the mosquito scents its victim. In the old days on the plains the horseman depended upon the nostrils of his horse to give warning and to locate the Indian. The length of a whole city, and through countless footsteps, the dog traces his master, as he does the game in the fields or the forest. Allow the trained bloodhound to scent a bit of the clothing of the criminal, and he will run the criminal down.

Though in what regard it is inferior to any other of the senses, as a yielder of knowledge, the sense of smell is not to be despised. Watch

an apothecary at work and you will see that it is constantly serving him. The same is more fully true in the case of the chemist. And in business and manufacturing, also, this sense is a valuable assistant. The lighters of great public buildings with gas employ "smellers," paying so much for each leak found. So engaged, it is said that there are those who make good wages. This statement is from the London World. The same paper, in the same connection, says that Queen Alexandra's favorite perfumery is violet. It states, also, that before a bottle is submitted to her it has to be passed upon by seven "professional smellers."

Could a man have the nose of a dog what a "smeller" he would make!

The Experience of Eve.

A STORY.

BY ETHEL ROBINSON.

Eve and Rosalie stood facing each other before the great hall mirror of a New York house. And this was how it happened:

Rosalie was dusting the table legs at home two weeks earlier. "Rosalie," iterated a gentle tone which indicates that one has been good and that it is one's mother who is speaking. "Rosalie, you have proved yourself a very useful and thoughtful little girl since we have been without Hattie. Father is going to New York for a week on business and"—here mother's eyes looked mysterious—"how would you like to go with him?"

Rosalie clapped her hands. Before this the compliment had seemed rather dubious when mother had said her little fingers were just made to dust the table legs—but New York!—Rosalie was glad about her fingers now.

And so Rosalie went to New York with her father. She fed the squirrels in Central Park and shuddered when the hippopotamus opened his mouth. She looked from the top of Sixty Wall Street, crossed Brooklyn Bridge and rode in the Subway. She helped to save Tinker Bell and flung her violets to that other—Peter Pan.

But some days father had business—and then he left Rosalie behind at Miss Lake's boarding house. Now, of course, any one knows that when one is nearly eight, one doesn't get lonesome for one's mother in just a week. Mother has soft hands—laughing eyes—and—but one isn't going to cry—no, surely not; but perhaps there may be a letter on the hall table beneath the mirror. One may have overlooked it, so it is well to go back occasionally and observe again. That was what Rosalie did. But the

mirror reflected two little girls, yellow-haired Rosalie and dark-eyed Eve, who was quite a big girl, Rosalie judged, though she was very thin. Her brown eyes looked sympathetically on the younger one's disappointment.

Eve had to wash and wipe dishes, and when they were finished she was obliged to run errands, or to sit in the hall and tend the door. The older maids sometimes scolded Eve, although she was not a maid at all, but Miss Lake's niece.

Even if one is not lonesome one doesn't care to go to one's room alone—always—a lump in one's throat is troublesome—so Rosalie looked wistfully at Eve.

"Didn't you get any letter?" asked Eve.

"No — I thought — my mother — would write me a letter," choked Rosalie.

"Don't go back to your room," said Eve, slipping her arm around Rosalie's shoulder. "Sit here on the stairs with me."

The two little girls sat on the second step. Rosalie leaned back against Eve. Her eyes were bright with wonder. "Do you think you could tell a story?" she queried softly.

Then Eve was in her element. Her pale cheeks glowed. Eve's eyes always glowed.

"What kind do you like—a story of common, everyday people, or a fairy story?"

"Oh, a fairy story!" exclaimed Rosalie, and so Eve began:

"In the beautiful country of Fairyland there are many kinds of fairies. The fire-fairies live among the coals when the fire is nearly out, and the ashes are rose-colored trimmed with down. They are about three inches high and the prettiest fairies you can imagine. They have black hair and little gowns that gleam like flame. They

wear tiny black girdles, and crowns like a wreath of sparks, but those with golden hair wear black, with girdles of pure gold."

"And do they have black crowns?" inquired Rosalie.

"Yes, a rim of black sparkles—and then there are fire-cracker fairies who come on the Fourth of July."

"Do they have Fourth of July in Fairyland?"

"Yes, every week; and these fairies are funny little Chinamen with long cues, and they make a great deal of noise."

"I know—people light the cues!" cried Rosalie.

"Then," continued Eve, "they have frost fairies, with the bluest eyes, and silver-gold hair crowned with diamonds, and their dresses glisten like shining lace. But the best of all are the Christmas-tree fairies. They are robed in the softest of rainbow colors, and they fly with wings like a candle flame, and stars are in their hair. There is one great star at the top of the Christmas tree, and the fairies join hands and circle around this one bright star."

"Is it the Star of Bethlehem?" ventured Rosalie.

"No," replied Eve. "Angels are around the Star of Bethlehem, and it is up in Heaven."

"And is Heaven like Fairyland?" queried Rosalie's trustful voice.

"Oh, no. It is much—much more beautiful—soft hands—and eyes that are kind—and the sweetest smile——"

Then Rosalie knew that Eve's mother was in Heaven and was her Heaven—for the way Eve spoke meant that it was her mother. Eve did not cry—she stared vacantly ahead—she was used to it. Rosalie sobbed on Eve's shoulder, but just here the postman's whistle was heard, and it was Eve's business to take the mail from the little iron box and lay it on

the hall table. There was a fat envelope directed in the precious handwriting—and for Rosalie.

That evening Rosalie unfolded a plan.

“Father,” she said, “we need another Hattie at home to do little things, but mother can’t find one. Couldn’t we take Eve home with us. Then she could tell me stories.”

“Perhaps Miss Lake is not willing to spare Eve.”

“But we could ask, and we could write to mother about it,” persisted Rosalie; “and, father, Miss Lake is sorry she can’t afford to do more for Eve. Perhaps she would be glad to let Eve come to our home.” Rosalie was anticipating an endless procession

of fairies.

The result of it was that father brought back two little girls instead of one. At home the firelight showed soft, gleaming hair—brown eyes with the sweet lovelight in them—while mother’s left arm was around Eve and her right around Rosalie.

N. B.—The character of Rosalie showed diligence, sympathy, thoughtfulness for her mother and her friend, Eve; industry in doing work for her mother, which enabled her to go to New York with her father as a reward; while the characteristics of Eve were patience, self-forgetfulness, steadfastness and devotion to her work. She was like a second Cinderella, she bore the scoldings of the maids without a murmur.—Ed. P. J.

Science of Health.

NEWS AND NOTES.

By E. P. MILLER, M. D.

TECHNICAL WORLD.

If ink is spilled on a carpet cut a lemon in two and rub on the stain. Rub hard and then, using a stiff brush, wash in several waters. If still a little stain is left let it soak in milk an hour or two and rinse in water again, and the stain will disappear. First washing in vinegar and water, and then in soap and water will remove ordinary ink stains.—Florence Dill, Felton, Del.

To renew oilcloth which has begun to lose its shiny surface melt a little glue in a pint of water; let it stand on the stove until dissolved. Wash the oilcloth well and let it dry. Then go over the whole thing carefully with a flannel dipped in the glue water. Choose a dry day for the work and do not use the oilcloth till the next day and you will find it “good as new.”

FISH HAVE SORE THROAT.

Reports from Harrisburg, Penn., state that sore throat is epidemic among the young trout of the State Fish Hatcheries of Pennsylvania. At the Corry hatchery 1,500,000 have died in the last two weeks. At the Spruce creek hatchery nearly one-third of the entire stock is gone. The disease has broken out at the Bellefonte hatchery. The young fish at the Wayne county hatchery are showing signs of uneasiness, a sign which often precedes sore throat.

The report states that the cause of the diseases is unknown, but it is probably due to snow water getting into the spring water in unusual quantities and thus reducing the quantity of oxygen.

Now if fish can get sore throat at the State fish hatcheries where they are under constant and close observa-

tion, what is to hinder fish in any other water from getting it, and who can tell how many of the fish caught and shipped to market are diseased. If fish die from sore throat, why may it not be a cause of disease and death in people who are devouring the dead carcasses of fish by the million every month.

A BILL TO PREVENT PROCREATION OF CERTAIN CRIMINALS.

"A bill now before the Indiana Senate provides for the sterilization of confirmed criminals, idiots, imbeciles, and those guilty of the crime of rape. The bill has already been passed by the House. According to the bill, each institution in the State intrusted with the care of confirmed criminals, idiots, rapists, and imbeciles, is to appoint upon its staff two surgeons, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the chief physician of the institution, to examine the mental and physical condition of such inmates as are recommended by the institutional physician and board of managers. If, in the judgment of this committee of experts and the board of managers, procreation is inadvisable, and there is no probability of improvement of the mental condition of the inmate, it shall be lawful

for the surgeons to perform such operation for the prevention of procreation, as shall be decided safest and most effective. It is established that the consultation fee to the experts shall not exceed three dollars in any one case."

Why not include in this list criminals, highway robbers, bandits and every thief that draws a pistol or attempts to kill all who detect and arrest who are taken in the act of stealing?

The government's search for valuable foodstuffs pays. Macaroni wheat imported from Prussia at a cost of \$10,000 annually, yields \$10,000,000. Sorghum was brought from China in 1864 at a cost of \$2.00. That nation's source of income from that crop is \$400,000,000 annually.

The increase has been not only absolute, but relative to the population, namely 21 3-5 per cent., during a period when the population increased only 6½ per cent. The per capital consumption has greatly increased, and has reached an annual expenditure of \$93.15 for each family of five persons, while the Bureau of Labor gives \$749 as the average family's annual income.

The Influence of Will on Character.

BY GEORGE MARKLEY.

THE "COMMANDING PERSONALITY."

"When we say of a man, 'He has a commanding personality,' we sum up in a short phrase a total of elements or qualities, some perhaps discoverable in their outward action, but more of which are indefinable. The composing elements are so blended, like the several notes involved in the expression of a musical chord, that while we are moved by the total ef-

fect, we are unable to analyze the units out of which the composite whole is derived. This indefinable thing, the 'human personality,' is in all the affairs of life the most powerful factor. It is in a large measure the secret of the orator's influence, the politician's triumph, and the business man's success."—Lyman J. Gage, Magazine section, Pittsburg Sunday "Post," last winter.

This from an able man, and a successful financier; and who at the time he was appointed Secretary of the United States Treasury, a few years ago, was considered one of the foremost bankers in Chicago.

A success, in a financial way, with all that is implied in the life of a successful business man, and a successful cabinet officer, of the Government.

He is unable to analyze in a general way the leading traits of a man who "has a commanding personality." He says: "We sum up in a short phrase, a total of elements or qualities, some perhaps discoverable in their outward action, but more of which are undefinable, . . . we are unable to analyze the units out of which the composite whole is derived." In a word, Mr. Gage says that Human nature cannot be analyzed. Ask any person who has made a conscientious study of man, in the light of phrenology for a few months, and hear what he will say. His only answer would surely be that he believed that Mr. Gage was laboring under a great mistake. Floundering about in a morass of opinions and conclusions, and the quicksands of a judgment based upon the inefficiency and utter fallacy of the teachings of the old school mental philosophers and metaphysicians which he, no doubt, studied at college, and finding this school of mental philosophy impractical in its application in discovering the mental elements, which combine in the making-up of a man, in possession of a "commanding personality," he disposes of the whole question, in the following manner: "The composing elements are so blended, like the several notes involved in the expression of a musical chord, that while we are moved by the total effect, we are unable to analyze."—the leading char-

acteristics of the individual, no matter how strongly they may be expressed. And yet, to the Phrenologist, these "units out of which the composite whole is derived," are as plain to his mind as the noonday sun on a cloudless day, is to his physical eye.

This "commanding personality," is nothing more, nothing less, than what is spoken of as WILL. Now then, this WILL may show its influence in the financial arena; and will do so, provided that a large Firmness is associated with a dominating talent, for making and hoarding up money and the acquisition of property, "other things being equal." The business man who goes to the top, or is successful in becoming the richest man in the community, must necessarily be in possession of the greatest amount or highest degree of financial talent, backed up by a strong development of the Organ and Faculty of Firmness.

Following is the analysis of this "commanding personality" of the successful business man in a general way. Financial Talent—a dominating development of Acquisitiveness, along with an amply developed Intellect, Perceptive and Reasoning Faculties; Executive ability—a good degree of Destructiveness and Combattiveness and a strong development of Firmness; supported by an average growth of Selfesteem, at least, and a normal and healthy development of Caution and Hope.

These, we may say, are the leading, correlated, mental "elements or qualities," which largely compose the "commanding personality," of the successful man in Finance and trade. The foregoing mental conditions, when strongly expressed and active, in a man, give to that man, a strong WILL in business affairs, of some kind, and will cause him to be a natu-

ral Trader. Perhaps he may have taken up a trade, when young, and developed into a very good mechanic, nevertheless he will be a trader "on the side." I am very well acquainted with a man who was, mentally, a near approach to the general description given above, who was a barber. Just as soon as he mastered the rudiments of the trade, he started in for himself in a shop of his own. He happened to locate on a principal street, in a large city, close to a factory and mill, where a large number of men and boys were employed.

Shortly after locating his shop, and when quite a young man, he began doing a small banking business, by discounting, orders for "time," to the employees in the factory or mill, as the case might be, who had resigned from their positions between pay

days. Finally, he began doing a little business in real estate, and being successful in a small way, began to branch out—taking up larger propositions in this business. Hence, in about twelve or fifteen years, this man was looked upon, as one of the most successful real estate men, in the city where he lived, and had accumulated a snug little fortune. About this time he was induced to join one of the largest real estate combinations in his home city, was given a large block, of the company's stock, for relinquishing his office, and working with the combine, and though, only about fifty years of age, is retired.

All of which he accomplished through his own personal endeavor, without any help or "backing" from any one.

Study of Law for Women.

AN ADDRESS GIVEN BEFORE THE WOMAN'S LAW CLASS
OF THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

BY JESSIE A. FOWLER.

In her remarks, Miss Fowler spoke of the usefulness of the Woman's Law Class to women in general and to herself in particular. There were several reasons why law had appealed to her, and she thought that her experience might be of use in encouraging others to take up the subject with equal zest and earnestness.

First, then, she had used the knowledge that she had gained of law in her professional work of practical Psychology, in aiding persons to select the appropriate line of law for which they were best adapted when they had decided to take up the study as a profession. It was not enough to give general advice only with regard to the study of law, but one had to distinguish between the various classes or de-

partments of the subject when endeavoring to make the study practical. Thus one person was adapted to commercial law as applied to business, contracts, etc.; while another was better adapted to Insurance and Real Estate, including title to Property, Inheritance and the looking up of Estates; another to Patent Law; another to Brokerage, Investments and Speculation; another to Corporation Law; another to International matters, such as Consularship; while still another was especially adapted to Criminal Proceedings. The mind of man was able to interpret very often one phase of the study, but not another, and some knowledge of each was eminently necessary to the practical psychologist.

A knowledge of law had also been of use to her in Parliamentary Matters, as applied to club life and Legislative work. As a member of the Women's Press Club, and for two years Chairman of the Committee for Legal Aid to Women Writers, and as Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Portia Club, she had found that a knowledge of law was particularly interesting and necessary in the preparation of monthly and bi-monthly reports; and as a member of the New York Legislative League, the questions there discussed on legal matters were much more easily understood and interpreted through the knowledge she had obtained in the Woman's Law Class at the University.

Thirdly, with some knowledge of law she was better able to take a deeper interest in reading the daily press, and to understand legal terms with more intelligence than before she commenced her study of law in 1899. She was surprised to find how much more clear her miscellaneous reading had become, and how phrases, expressions and allusions, whose meaning to her were matters of considerable mystery before, had now become intelligent. She had been able to sift the grains of actual information from the chaff of gossip, scandal and triviality in the public press, and had been much better able to come to logical conclusions about things since her teacher had encouraged her to study the reasoning of such master minds of the profession as Mansfield, Marshall, Blackstone and Kent, and resort less and less to the proverbial woman's reason: "Because." She was no longer mystified or startled when she heard of promissory notes, bonds, mortgages, choses in action, dower or courtesy, easements or servitudes, appurtenances or hereditaments, or property, corporeal, incor-

corporeal, personal, fixed or mixed; or even of more terrible things such as habeus corpus, executions against the body, or commissio de lunatico inquirendo, or when she read that the codifiers or anti-codifiers had by turn won or lost the field. It was also pleasant no longer to feel her senses reel when she saw calfskin upon calfskin massed ad infinitum on the shelves of law libraries, wondering what they could all mean and how they could be classified.

There were other advantages, however, which would accrue to a woman who had a knowledge of law. She would make a much better client and witness. She might also act the good samaritan in an emergency, for she would be able to draw the will of someone in extremis, away from home and professional advisers, and thereby satisfy a dying wish and protect those near and dear to the decedant.

As women were becoming more thoroughly educated in the arts, sciences and professions, she said, the more important it was that they should be able to handle their own legal affairs and assist their own sex in looking after their property, business, or even home matters.

Law, too, was an advantage to that large class of women who were employed in law offices as typewriters or stenographers, where legal phrases, expressions and forms were used.

To a business woman the comprehension of the principles of law was a saving of time and money; also to club women who required a knowledge of Parliamentary Procedure in conducting their meetings; to women physicians an acquaintance with the principles of Medical Jurisprudence was also of value; and to all women it was not only interesting, but useful to have a knowledge

of the laws governing the Domestic Relations, especially the matrimonial estate, and those who wished to understand any contingent that might arise in regard to their property or personal effects, and almost equally to that large contingent of women who were unwilling to make a marriage contract.

Shakespeare had often been criticised for portraying Portia as having too great a knowledge of the intricacies of law, but when we realized, she said, that the women of Bologna were well advanced in the study of the arts and sciences, we saw that legal knowledge to them came as a kind of birthright, and ever since then there had been a desire on the part of women to study law.

It had been absurdly supposed that women were lacking in logical power; hence the study of law had been carefully guarded from any invasion of the over-ambitious sisterhood. But the facilities to-day for the study of law by women were greater than at any previous time.

The Woman's Educational Society had had a successful career, and had fostered the Woman's Law Class of the New York University for nearly sixteen years, and there was no university in the world that had offered such facilities for women as that of the New York Law University. London, Berlin and Paris were all behind the lead of New York in regard to such a class, and yet the New York bar was less friendly to women than the University that prepared them.

Although the New York Woman's Law Class made no pretensions of sending out Bachelors and Masters of Law, yet it yearly graduated women whose tastes for Constitutional or Business Law was increased to so great an extent that

many decided to make a thorough study of it.

She did not study law, Miss Fowler said, with the purpose of becoming a practising attorney; neither because she wanted to run for Congress, or because she thought she would become more manly in appearance, or more masculine in her tastes. She abhorred masculine women as well as effeminate men, and was content to be a woman, and not even a Bachelor of Law. But it was not necessary to be chained to a cook book, or the fashion plate, even if one were a woman, and Miss Fowler claimed the privilege of studying the whole domain of human knowledge that would make for the betterment of her mind.

In closing, she would say to any who were thinking of studying law, that all were members of one human family, and that family was united into States and Governments, all formed, guided, and existing through, by, and as the result of laws; that without a knowledge of these laws a woman was not fitted to discharge intelligently her obligations towards others, or to protect herself from those who through ignorance of the law failed to discharge their obligations to her; and that there was no nobler or more elevating study, or one that had a greater tendency to make her a more intelligent, liberal minded and withal a better woman.

Dr. Emily Kempin was a true benefactress when she had the courage to come to these shores to teach the women of America, not only law, but also the lesson of what a brave woman could accomplish.

It was with this thought in her mind, and thanks in her heart to all who had so courteously and generously given their services in the advancement of the Law Class for women in connection with this great

University, that she said God-speed to all their undertakings, and advised all to bear in mind what Phoebe Cary once wrote:

"I ask not wealth, but power to take

And use the things I have aright.

Not years, but wisdom, that shall make-

My life a profit and delight."

The above remarks are printed by special request from some who were present.

Some Bright Individualities That Have Passed From Among Us.

The lamentable death of Dr. Watson, Ian Maclaren, has cast a gloom over all countries, many and wide, where his works have been read—a shadow of personal loss and sorrow. He shared alike with all great masters in Scotch fiction, as Dr. Talcott Williams has truly said, a personal devotion from his readers.

Dr. Watson was traveling through Iowa on April 25th, when he was seized with a severe attack of tonsilitis. On May 6th he died of blood poisoning. Those in the East who a few months ago listened to his vigorous sermons, heard his fascinating lectures and readings, or felt the hearty clasp of his strong hand and the cordiality of his greeting, have found it doubly hard to realize his sudden call home.

The personality of Dr. Watson was unique. He possessed a magnetic personality, a strong intellect and large Language, which is easily distinguishable by the fullness of that organ, and his power to classify facts and describe in detail real incidents and combine them with imaginary ideas, formed a remarkable gift of his intellect.

The late Mrs. McKinley. No one who has had the privilege of knowing Mrs. McKinley personally, or of reading her pathetic experience, can help but be touched with the heroism

that she often displayed through her sufferings in assisting her husband in



his public work, and it can hardly be wondered at that she looked forward to the time when his term of office would expire and she could claim him more individually as her own. The devotion of both Mr. and Mrs. McKinley for each other was equally strong. Bereft of their family ties,

the oil of devotion burned the brighter and united them together in such a fervent tie of affection that nothing but death could separate them.

As a young girl she showed her pluck by entering her father's bank as cashier, simply, as the father said, to prepare herself, in case of any emergency, to earn her own living. This example set so practically by the girl who became the first lady of the land after her marriage, should be a lesson to every other girl in the country.



THE LATE MRS. MCKINLEY

Mrs. McKinley was beautiful and attractive as a young lady, and had suitors at every hand, but no one filled her eye or stole her heart but

one, and that one was William McKinley, then a young lawyer.

The death of Mrs. McKinley's mother, and the loss of her two little girls, so affected her health that she never really recovered from the shock she then received. But it is related that many a time Mr. McKinley drew her back to life just as the embers were dying out.

She possessed large Conjugality and a strong social nature, and although she filled all the duties of the mistress of the White House with becoming dignity, yet it was her home feelings and her domestic instincts which made her many warm friends wherever she was.

She was gifted as a scholar, and had traveled abroad to perfect herself in the languages before she settled down in her father's bank as a bright and intelligent cashier. It is an acknowledged fact that when Mrs. McKinley served as cashier in her father's bank as Miss Saxton, the young men of Canton were so attracted by her personality that they found it convenient to draw out their money in extremely small checks, as this necessitated frequent trips to the bank. Through all the flutter that her presence caused in the place of business, Miss Saxton preserved a business-like calm. She worked diligently and learned the business thoroughly. She was accurate, quick and reliable, and she had the equipment to take her place in the business world and hold her own with men. Through it all she clung to the eternal feminine. She was said to have all of the virtues and none of the faults of the new woman.



THE Phrenological Journal

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, AUGUST, 1907

"The present! The present is all thou hast for thy sure possessing;
Like the patriarch's angle hold it fast 'till it gives to thee its blessing." ANON



YALE GRADUATES FOR '07.

WHAT SHALL I BECOME?

This is a momentous subject, and it is a problem of great importance, for everyone to decide what he shall become. When we look at the picture

of the Yale graduates, who numbered over five hundred men, including the Sheffield Scientific School, we are tempted to pause and ask ourselves: Where will these men be distributed?

What will they become? Are they aware of their individual talents? Will three hundred become lawyers and two hundred scientific engineers, builders, teachers and professors of science?

Of lawyers the world is full already, yet there is always room at the top for more bright members of the bar.

Among our bright graduates of Y. M. C. A. classes the same thought presents itself: What are the members going to do, and how will they distribute themselves in the world of endeavor? Will they all drift into their right places? Have they all a knowledge of themselves sufficient to direct their energies aright? If they will take Phrenology as their guide, we do not doubt but what the country will be richer for their trained minds and scholarly attainments.

Some, no doubt, will slip into business offices and work up as expert accountants; some will go out to less cultivated sections of the world, like the Transvaal in Africa, the gold mines of Australia, or the cattle ranches of the West. Wherever they are, they will certainly use their disciplined minds and take their habits of industry with them if they have been conscious of the privileges of their Alma Mater, and have not idled away their time simply to say that they graduated from Yale, Harvard or Princeton.

As this is an age to specialize, we would earnestly advise each of these hundreds of students to take a course at the American Institute of Phrenology, which commences in Septem-

ber, so that they may better understand the workings of their minds and increase their usefulness among men. If they did so they would find the following subjects to be of immense help to them:

The Temperaments, which are dealt with at some length, as they lie at the bottom of correct character reading.

The Proofs of Phrenology will be of immense assistance to all attending the lectures, as they demonstrate the proof of what the science stands for.

The Objections to the Science are fully discussed, that students may be prepared to meet them when they find any one using them as arguments against the subject.

The Modern Physiological Researches of Scientists are explained and their harmony with Phrenology pointed out.

The Choice of Pursuits is another very interesting and useful topic for study, especially in regard to the practical side of the subject.

Brain Dissection according to the method adopted by Gall and Spurzheim, and also that used by modern Professors. This is a privilege which few other colleges give to their students, and, of course, it forms a very interesting department in the work of the Institute, and this feature alone should attract many to the Course.

Personal Hygiene. While this subject is treated in other institutions, it is discussed from a phrenological point of view at the American Institute of Phrenology, which makes the subject more interesting to the students.

Ethnology is another increasingly interesting subject, as every year

people travel around the globe more frequently, and to have an intimate knowledge of different races and national types is most essential in a post-graduate course for those who have graduated in other lines of study. In this department the foreigners who come to our shores are discussed and their characteristics accounted for and pointed out.

Anthropology is another very interesting topic, as it treats of the whole man from A to Z.

Heredity is no less valuable a study to all who attend the Institute, for everyone has inherited traits, and he or she naturally desires to know how to account for them. Therefore this department we recognize as of growing value every year.

Marriage Adaptation and advice concerning this subject, which can be either used or passed on by the students, forms one unique topic which all students seem to enjoy. Yet it is a much neglected subject in colleges.

There should be a post-graduate course in this subject in every college course, and the time will come when this will be the case.

Elocution and Oratory are subjects that are by no means ignored; in fact, they are of value in preparing many people in the art of public speaking, and even improving one's voice for business or social purposes.

The Art of Reading Character correctly is to some students of more interest than anything else, especially those who have read up and studied the other aforementioned subjects. Practical demonstrations are encouraged in the class-room on prepared subjects who are called in for the purpose of demonstration, and all are supposed to take part in this department of the work. It proves not only practical, but entertaining.

For further particulars application should be made to the Secretary of the Institute by letter or in person.

Reviews.

"How to Make a Man." By Alfred T. Story. Published by L. N. Fowler, London, and Fowler & Wells Co., New York. Price 50c.

This little book of about one hundred and forty pages has concentrated much valuable thought on the development of a man from childhood to old age. The writer first begins with ideas upon pre-natal preparation and continues on the crimes against childhood, the evils of tobacco and its influence upon children, smoking among boys, duties of marriage, the description of the true man and true woman,

the best way to train children, the power of women in making men, the spiritual essence of life, the importance of body-culture, the training of the emotions, the building up of a new type, and how to cultivate a controlling will, which are some of the thoughts that are dominant in this book. Mr. Story has seized upon a happy combination of topics, and the fairness of his criticism on the topics introduced, and his excellent way of working them out, is quite attractive, and we believe will prove to be so to many readers in both countries. The

price, 50 cts., places it within the reach of all who are interested in this subject.

"Ghosts. A Message from the Illuminati." By Dr. Alex. J. McIvor Tyndall. Published by the Balance Publishing Co., Denver, Colo. Price 35 cts.

This little book is on the subject which bears its name, not the wraiths of the dead whose restless souls are doomed for a certain time to walk the earth, like the ghost of Hamlet's father; not the astral forms that are said to haunt deserted houses and undegenerate spots, but the ghosts one meets every day in this practical commercial age, the ghosts that shake hands with you, as it were, in business and social intercourse, the ghosts that influence your every act, that affect your every thought, and determine your every spoken word. We are told that Ibsen, the great Norwegian Psychologist, treats of dead ideas in his dramas, and especially in his powerful and fascinating play called "Ghosts," and the writer of this booklet has in mind the discovery of the reader's dead ideas of lifeless customs, of worn out ethics, of uncon-

sidered codes of morals, and unfollowed rules of conduct, as well as of all the accumulation of false concepts of the ages which we have generally named "tradition." The writer says, on page 17, that "economy, respectability and duty are all synonyms for the word 'ghost.'" One phase of "world-ghost," according to the writer, is that "it is our duty to suffer—that life is not meant to be happy and full of the joy of living, but that we are to undergo trials, tribulations and hardships on earth, in order that we may enter a place called Heaven."

Now, while the above may be true in some aspects of the term, we need to combine with it the brighter realization of that which will grow out of the suffering or hardship, and not allow a leaden sky of impenetrable thickness to surround our horizon.

Another ghost, according to the writer, that haunts us all and makes slaves of us, is the ghost of conventionality. This is certainly a kind of ghost that needs to be chastened with considerable common sense before we can properly recommend it.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The first meeting of the season will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 4th. at 8 o'clock, at 24 E. 22d street. Will all members and friends keep that date open? Dr. Knox is expected to speak among others.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Classes for the instruction of students on the subject of Phrenology are being held at the Fowler Institute, London, where Mr. Elliott gives special attention to those desiring his

knowledge and experience in this work, both in classes and by private instruction, or through the mail. The graduates of the Institute meet once a month to revive their knowledge of Phrenology, and are greatly encouraged by his kind suggestions and Phrenological observations. He is also engaged in giving Phrenological examinations daily, and is often called to give lectures before literary societies in and around London. Literature on Phrenology and Health subjects can be obtained from L. N. Fowler & Co., 4 Imperial Arcade.

Ludgate Circus, London.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
INCORPORATED.

The monthly public meeting of this society was held in London on June 11th, when Mr. John Naylor read an interesting paper on "The French Character, with a few remarks on the French Head." Mr. James Webb, President of the society, occupied the chair, and the attendance was remarkably good.

Mr. Naylor had recently been on a visit to Paris and this paper was the outcome of his observations of the French people from the point of view of a Phrenologist. He was surprised to find, considering that only twenty-one miles divided England from France, how greatly the two people differed in manners, customs and character. The French represented an older civilization than the English. The civilization of Egypt, Arabia, Greece and Rome spread along the shores of the Mediterranean and reached France. As to modern France it had been nurtured on war and militarism. There had been five revolutions in the last hundred years. This had had a powerful effect on the national character and was reflected in the National Anthem of France.

In regard to French heads, he noticed that they were decidedly shorter and rounder as compared with the English. They are full in the temporal region and the cerebellum is generally large. The perceptive fac-

ulties are full, particularly Form and Order. Eventuality and Comparison also very full; Wit fair; Constructiveness large; Destructiveness and Combativeness both very full. He noticed some with small Philoprogenitiveness, whilst some were fully endowed in this respect. Self-Esteem and Continuity were both low. Approbateness, Inhabitiveness and Friendship, all full. Firmness large; Conscientiousness full; Cautiousness varied, in some he found it full to large, whilst in others it was small. Veneration low; as also Sympathy or Benevolence. Language full or large. Causality, Ideality and Spirituality, or the organ of Faith, small to moderate. On the whole the French heads which he observed he found to be round rather than long, the lower margin of the brain being always full, the head tapering as it rises. The brain was not large as a rule.

A good discussion followed the reading of the paper, being opened by Mr. William Cox, and continued by Mr. C. H. Donovan, Mr. F. R. Warren, Mr. George Hart-Cox, Mr. James Webb and several others, both ladies and gentlemen.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Naylor for his excellent lecture.

Mr. Hart-Cox read the heads of two French boys, whose mother being present, testified to the accuracy of the delineations.

Field Notes.

Mr. J. T. Miller is located in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. King has been doing some Phrenological work in Nashua, O.

Mr. M. Tope is at Bowerston, O., from which place he publishes his monthly magazine.

Mr. H. J. Brown is located at Baltimore, Md.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is located in Chicago, Ill., and is engaged in Phrenological work.

Dr. B. F. Pratt and daughter are at Painesville, O.

Mr. Otto Hatry is in Pittsburg, Pa.
Mr. Levi Hummel is lecturing on Phrenology in Glen Campbell, Pa.

Mr. Geo. Markley is assistant editor of the Phrenological Era, and is constantly engaged in promulgating Phrenological ideas.

Mr. V. F. Cooper is engaged in Phrenological work in Idaho.

The Rev. Geo. T. Byland, of Crittenden, Ky., would be glad to give pointers for preachers, and to give suggestions and hints along Phrenological lines that will help on to success.

C. W. Tyndall is now giving examinations in Niles, Mich.

Owen H. Williams has been in Richmond, Va., for several weeks.

E. J. O'Brien can be seen for examinations and lectures for a few weeks at Wingham, Ont., Canada.

H. W. Smith is giving lectures and examinations at Yates Center, Kan.

Prof. Geo. Cozen says: "This is

my thirteenth season in Crookston, Minn."

Geo. A. Lee, M. D., Phrenologist, is taking orders for Fowler & Wells Co.'s publications in Mansfield, O.

R. J. Black is giving examinations at Vinton, Iowa.

H. H. Hinman is again permanently located in Fort Worth, Texas.

TRANSLATION FROM "ENKOPINGSPOSTEN."

A Phrenological lecture was held on Thursday evening in the Good Templars' hall by Mr. Wm. E. Youngquist, from New York, before a large audience which filled the speakers' "auditorium." The speaker showed a large number of stereopticon views, by which he illustrated the principles of Phrenology. After the lecture a public examination of a stranger resulted in a sketch of his character astonishing him and his friends.

Correspondents.

C. O. W., Lawrence, Mass.—When a person has a finely developed head and delicate features, we realize that such a person has inherited his large head from his father or grandfather on his mother's side, while his delicate features he must have inherited from his mother or his grandmother on his father's side. Many persons have this combination of inheritance. Your other question has been answered so many times that we will not repeat what we have said on former occasions, but refer you to our past correspondence.

L. G., Newark, N. J.—You ask: "How am I to improve my memory of names?" You can try any system of memory training, if you like, and

there are many which are highly recommended; but, better still, is the plan of cultivating individual powers of your mind, and you can do this by going over the names of people at night before you retire to rest, say the people you have met during the day. Or if you were writing an article that contained a number of names in it, you should recall these either as you use them or in alphabetical order. Each faculty of the mind has its memory and recalls particulars which are interesting to it. Thus, Tune remembers harmonies; Calculation remembers figures and dates; Individuality remembers faces; Eventuality recalls names and events; Causality remembers plans of work, etc.

J. B., New York.—You ask: "What faculties are required to become a good typewriter?" There are many kinds of typewriters, but to become a good, useful, all-round or general typewriter, one needs the faculties of Order, Eventuality, Individuality, Form, Comparison, Locality, Conscientiousness and Firmness. A person must be a good observer in order to make correct copy, an accurate speller, a neat writer; a conscientious and painstaking worker, and possess a good memory of details.

PRIZE OFFERS AND AWARDS.

Competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind, and contestants need not be subscribers for the Journal in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

The prize for July has been awarded to Miss Rebecca Atkins, of Long Island, for the best article on "The Organ of Conscientiousness." Notes on the prize articles for the last three months we hope to give as space will allow. As it is now the middle of summer, the suggestion given by our correspondent on "How to spend a summer holiday economically, entertainingly and beneficially," may be of some service to our readers who do not take their holidays until July or August. The suggestion was this: Two persons who wish to go camping can get an outfit (tent, cots and two-burner oil stove, with all the minor accessories) for a little less than forty dollars. By economizing in matinees, long gloves, silk petticoats and boxes of candy, many girls could afford this outlay. With all the preparations necessary for such an experiment, the place is the next thing that has to be thought of. When one takes the train out of New York City to Boston or

Chicago, one sees dotted about numerous interesting farm-houses with clusters of trees in close proximity. Nearly everyone knows someone who lives in the country, for country cousins like to come to the city as much as city people like to visit the country. Hence, a relationship is kept up for mutual benefit, and it is not difficult to hear of a suitable place within thirty or fifty miles of New York, or any large city. In fact, many farmers are on the lookout for summer boarders or summer campers, where exchanges can be made for the mutual benefit of all concerned. When the place has been selected, and the camp once set up, then the pleasure of country life begins, and the benefit of home-made farm food enjoyed. Besides this, there is the river to be rowed upon, the woods to be explored, the hay to be tossed, the various kinds of fruit to be picked, the flowers to be gathered, the fish to be caught, the neighboring mountains or hills to be climbed, if in a hilly district; the mail to be collected from the neighboring village every day, and the chores to be done where a helping hand is always gladly accepted. Hence, an enjoyable holiday can be obtained by either girls or boys in this unique and interesting way, and the tent, with its fixtures, will be good for another season.

The prize for August will be for the best views on "Diet in Relation to Temperament," with practical rules and suggestions for the same.

The September prize will be for "The best true story of the sagacity and intelligence of any animal."

The competition for October will be for the best story of "How a summer holiday was spent."

For November the prize competition will be for the best Christmas story, to contain not more than one

thousand words.

The competition for December will be for the best New Year's poem.

All manuscript must be received on or before the first of each month, and should be written on one side of the paper only, and in ink. The prize

winners will be given a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, or one of the books mentioned on page 31 (the January issue).

We hope that we may have a good competition every month.

Study.

GEO. W. NOLAND.

On city streets, in public places,
We all may scan the sea of faces;
Marred by the scars of battles fought,
Lined by the stress of anguished
thought.

Lit by the gleam of the soul's own ray,
The faces that pass us every day.

The large, strong face of hardihood,
Depraved, deformed ones, loathing
good,

The smirking, complaisant face of
ease,

The bloated, blotched one of disease;
Seductive faces that woo to love,
The spiritual fit for the kingdom
above,

The lewd face, lurid with fires of lust,
And others we feel we may safely
trust;

Faces whose smile is a benediction,
And those whose frown is a maledic-
tion.

The wrinkled and sallowed face of
the old;

The contracted face of the lover of
gold.

The face of mercy, the face of greed,
And those that are pinched through
want and need.

The winning faces that memory
haunts,

Courageous faces that nothing daunts,
Faces of childhood with laughter
abloom,

Bearing no shadow their sunshine to

gloom.

Not two faces alike we find,
All are made different by their mind.
And so their history we read,
Replete with the good or the evil
deed.

Shall you and I in our hearts con-
demn

Our fellow creatures, our fellow men?
In feature and life so different we
know,

Whose is the fault, who made them
so?

And now at the dawn of this bright
New Year,

'Tis ours to decide how our face shall
appear;

The past is past, it has fled and gone—
We cannot erase what is wrote there-
on,

But the New Year's page is unstained
and white,

What of the record we there must
write?

Shall it be blurred with stain and
crime,

Or by deeds of sacrifice made
sublime?

Let us weed out the evil, and Truth's
seeds sow,

Where Sin is uprooted and good will
grow;

So at the end of Nineteen and seven
(1907),

We shall be nearer the gateway of
Heaven.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

The Subscription Price of the **PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MAGAZINE** is \$1.00 a year, payable in advance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Character Builder," Salt Lake City.—Always contains some good thought on character; also valuable ideas on health culture.

"The Phrenological Era," Bowers-ton, O.—Contains further notes on the recent Phrenological Convention held at Bowerston, O.

"The Phrenologist," London.—Price one penny.—The above named is the organ of the British Phrenological Society, Incorporated, and contains an article on "The West Ham Scandal," by Mr. James Webb, the President of the B. P. S. A report is also given of Mr. Geo. Hart-Cox's lecture on "The Practical Application

of Phrenology." "Acquisitiveness and Insanity" is the heading of another article, all of which are well worth any one's time to read.

"Education, Boston, Mass.—Contains an article on "Accuracy in Mathematics and Science," by Chas. Edward Tilley, and another on "Accuracy from the Point of View of a Psychologist," by Professor Thorndyke, of Columbia University; and a third on "The Vocation of a Teacher," by Wm. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University, Providence.

"American Motherhood," Coopers-town, N. Y.—Contains an article on "One Cause of Backwardness in Children," by John Spargo; another on "Our Boys," by Nellie Hawks, both of which are useful contributions to this magazine.

"The Canadian Statesman," Bowmanville, Ont.—Contains an article on "Common Errors of the Careless Speaker"; also one on "When and What to Read"; another on "Hints on Lumbago" and "Health Hints."

"The American Review of Reviews," New York.—Has always something of interest in its pages to satisfy the most critical mind. Its illustrations are fine and valuable for reference as well as from a historical point of view.

"St. Louis Democrat," St. Louis, Mo.—Contains an article, with a portrait, of the late Mrs. Ida McKinley, with many incidents concerning her early married life.

"The Literary Digest," New York.—A recent number contains a portrait of the Czarina of Russia and her infant son; also a picture of Mme. Lillian Nordica, who desires to form a school of music on the Hudson similar to one organized on the Continent at Baireuth, with a staff of the best European instructors.

"The Vegetarian Magazine," Chicago, Ill.—Contains an article on "The History of Vegetarianism," by the Rev. Henry S. Clubb. One department is on "Physical Education,"

with suitable illustrations. Yet another article on the subject of "Sleeping Out of Doors," by one who has tried it.

"The Book News Monthly," Phila., Pa.—Contains an excellent article on "A Day in the Haunts of Scott"; also one on "The Sleepy Hollow in the Twentieth Century," and a third on "In Kingsley-Land," by May Ellis Nichols. These articles are profusely illustrated, and are interesting from an artistic as well as an historical point of view.

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CONTENTS

PREFACE

PSYCHOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION

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FIRST PART:

- A. Voluntary Thinking.
- B. Conscious willing:
 - I. Undertaking kind.
 - II. Resisting kind.

SECOND PART:

- A. Mental gifts:
- B. Aesthetic gifts:
 - I. For music.
 - II. For painting and plastic arts.
 - III. For poetry.
 - IV. For dramatic arts.
- C. Gifts of humor and wit:
 - I. Humor.
 - II. Wit.
- D. Ethical gifts:
 - I. a. Kindness.
 - b. Wickedness.
 - II. a. Cheerfulness.
 - b. Gloominess.
 - III. a. Truthfulness.
 - b. Untruthfulness.
 - IV. Distrustfulness.
 - V. a. Courage.
 - b. Lack of courage.
 - VI. a. Self-confidence and self esteem.
 - b. Lack of self esteem and self confidence.
 - VII. a. Vanity and conceit.
 - b. Freedom from vanity and conceit.
 - VIII. Selfishness.
 - IX. a. Activity.
 - b. Lack of activity.
 - X. Domineering qualities and sense of ambition.
 - XI. a. Dignity and aristocracy.
 - b. Lack of dignity and aristocracy.
 - XII. Emotionality and lack of emotionality.
 - XIII. a. Liveliness.
 - b. Slowness.
 - XIV. Self control and lack of self control.
 - XV. Physical moderation and immoderation.
 - XVI. Neatness and lack of neatness.
 - XVII. a. Generosity.
 - b. Stinginess.
 - XVIII. Talkativeness.
 - XIX. Inquisitiveness.

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 - I. Abnormal signs in the involuntary part of handwriting.
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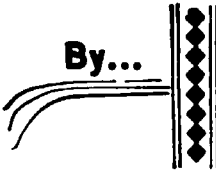
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INCORPORATED WITH THE
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CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1907.

I.	Phreno-Ethnology, or A Study of Some of the Races of Mankind. [Illustrated] By J. A. Fowler.	271
II.	In the Public Eye. The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D. D. (Illustrated.)	289
III.	A Character Sketch of Professor Bottomley. By D. T. Elliott. (Illustrated)	291
IV.	The Psychology of Childhood. Bright and Promising. By Uncle Joe. No. 667 Lourance Shearer. [Illustrated]	293
V.	Science of Health. News and Notes. By E. P. Miller, M. D. Something for the Raw Food Advocates to think about; Cooking Food destroys the Dangerous Microbes; Sterilized Foods for the Arctic Regions; What a Lady Fifty-years a Vegetarian says about it; Dangers from the use of Drug Poisons.	294
VI.	Editorials. Among the Newspapers. The Study of Phrenology.	297
VII.	Prize Offers and Awards.	299
VIII.	Correspondents.	300
IX.	What Phrenologists are Doing.	301
X.	Field Notes.	303
XI.	What Phrenology Stands For. By John Nayler, F. B. P. S.	303

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The
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JOURNAL AND
SCIENCE OF HEALTH**

INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1880)

1838

VOL. 120—NO. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1907

WHOLE NO. 822

**Phreno-Ethnology, or A Study of Some of the
Races of Mankind.**

BY J. A. FOWLER.

Ethnology has not succeeded in satisfactorily defining the meaning of the term "Race." The best proof of this is, that Ethnologists cannot agree respecting the number of these grand divisions of mankind. Some enumerate them into three, others into five, and some into thirteen.

THREE DIVISIONS.

If we take the Old World, there are three well-marked divisions:

The Negro;

The Mongol;

The Caucasian.

Under these all the minor subdivisions and varieties may at least be arranged.

Through comparative anatomy the Negro is but the embryonic; and the Mongol, the infantile form of the Caucasian, or perfect man. Their differences, structural and mental, mark successive stages of growth.

These three divisions have their geographical sites and centers:

The Caucasian in the West; the Mongol in the East; the Negro in

the South of the Old World. The first is European; the second, Asiatic; the third, African; or, the Caucasian, Temperate Zone; the Mongol, Arctic zone; the Negro, Tropical zone.

Some ethnologists divide the races as follows:

MANY DIVISIONS.

Dr. Latham makes nine divisions: (1) Monosyllabic, (2) Iranian, (3) Caucasian, (4) Persians, (5) Indians, (6) Oceanic, (7) Americans, (8) Africans, (9) Europeans.

Buffon, six varieties: Polar, Tartan, Asiatic, European, Negro, and American.

Blumenbach makes five divisions: (1) Caucasians, (2) Mongolians, (3) Malays, (4) Indians, (5) Ethiopians.

Hunter, seven varieties. Metzan, into two varieties—white and black. Virez, into three. Cuvier, into three divisions: (1) Caucasians, (2) Asiatic, (3) Ethiopic.

Desmoulins, into sixteen species. Bary de St. Vincent makes fifteen species subdivided into races.

Morton, twenty-two species. Pickering, eleven races. Luke Burke, sixty-three. Jacquenot, three species.

PHRENOLOGY NECESSARY TO ETHNOLOGY.

Ethnology cannot stand alone. For its effectual prosecution the aid of many other departments of learning and science is imperatively required. It demands Anatomy, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, and Photography, as primary and immediate agents and requisites; while it wants Geology, Zoology, Botany, and Climatology, as adjuncts. It needs also to have man correctly described and accurately represented, and it also seeks some knowledge as to the influences of his environments, and how these have acted as a plastic force upon his physical structure and natural endowments.

It asks acquaintance with his habits and his accessories. Nor are these scientific appliances sufficient. It asks, in addition, for the aid of learning, not the formal pedantry of classical scholarship or childish curiosity of olden antiquarianism, but the great lingual facts of an all-embracing philology, and the still more important monumental data which are being slowly furnished by modern explorers. It is too wide a subject to grasp in one short effort, to condense all its subordinate provinces. We must be content somewhat to use each others' eyes and to profit by each other's thoughts for a further study, for Ethnology is as yet but in its incipient stage.

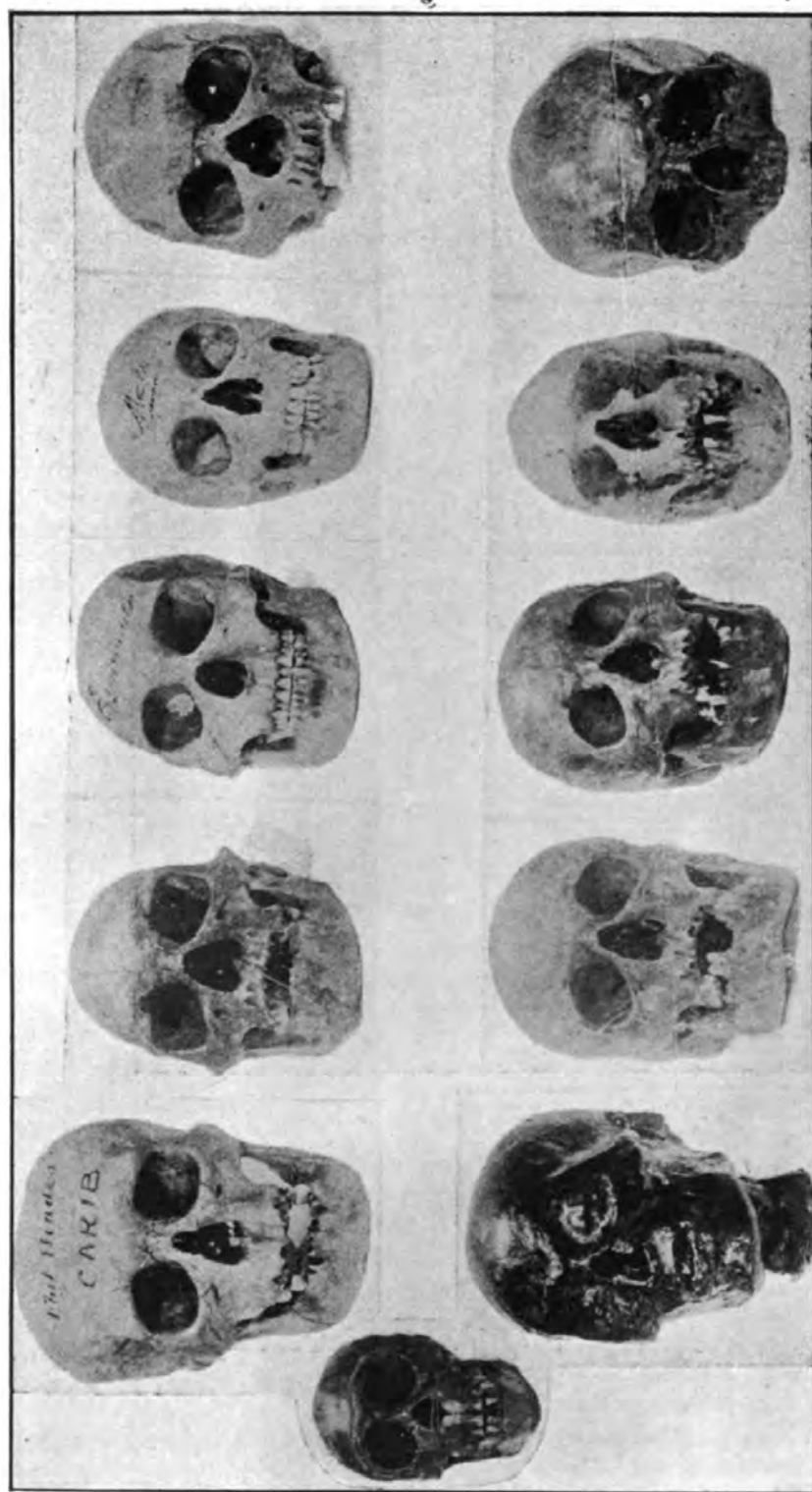
We have our educated and scientific naturalists and geologists—why should we not have our specially educated ethnologists? Man is not so easily understood but what his scientific observer requires special training. Controversies exist with regard to nations distant and near; for instance, there are theories in the minds of

many regarding the statements made as to whether the people of the British Isle are Celtic or Teutonic. Nor is it yet decided how much of German blood is Slavonic, or to what extent the Frenchman is a Frank, or the Spaniard a Goth. Conquest or culture may change the language of a nation, while the race in its fundamental characteristics remains unaltered. It is the same with religion, philosophy, laws, and customs—the impress of a superior race may be distinctly observable long after its effect on the physical type has wholly or nearly disappeared. For example, both China and Japan bear obvious traces of a remote Caucasian culture, whose agents, however, have left no trace of their corporeal presence among the populations who were their disciples.

Nearer home, we find that the Celtic language and faith have disappeared from France, but not the Celtic blood and characteristics.

Even in England it is doubtful whether the lingual mutilations which followed upon the Saxon and Norman conquests were accompanied by a proportionate admixture of the blood of the conquerors. So, in America, an almost purely Indian type was found, with language and institutions indubitably of alien parentage. In these and many more examples the aboriginal stock, after submitting to conquest and colonization, to tuition and amalgamation, has reappeared in the course of ages, probably in renewed vigor, and at a higher stage of development, but with its fundamental characteristics effectually preserved, and therefore with its identity unchanged.

This law of submission to occasional invasion is applicable not only to the superior, who, after periods of exhaustive civilization, require the baptism of material elements—that is, inferior races, for it applies equally



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of blood, and bone, and muscle, for the restoration of their overtaxed energies, just as the inferior races demand an occasional infusion of nerve from the superior to stir their sluggish natures into action and start them afresh on the course of progression.

We now come to the vexed question of the possibility of a permanent change, or displacement of race—like,

etary and solar existence.

Ethnology, therefore, has passed out of the realm of dilettante inquiry and elegant speculation, and has burst its boundaries, and has given a tax to our energies and attainments to work out legitimate results.

To the naturalist, ethnologist, and historian, Phrenology comes as an index of racial character and national proclivity. As a plastic force, the



THE SCOTCH SKULL. THE CAUCASIAN RACE.

for example, the Indian by the Anglo-Saxon in North America, the Aborigines by the Anglo-Saxon in Australia. This brings us obviously to the larger whole, the native habitat, not merely of man, but of animals and even plants, and lands us in those great subjects, "Centers of Creation," "Origin of Species," and other grave questions that go down to the fundamentals of organic life and even plan-

nervous system reigns supreme. It is its comparative absence that leaves the worm in his weakness, and its presence that raises man to his irresistible dominion. It is its imperfection that retains the Negro in his hut, and its strength that raises or exalts the Caucasian to his temple.

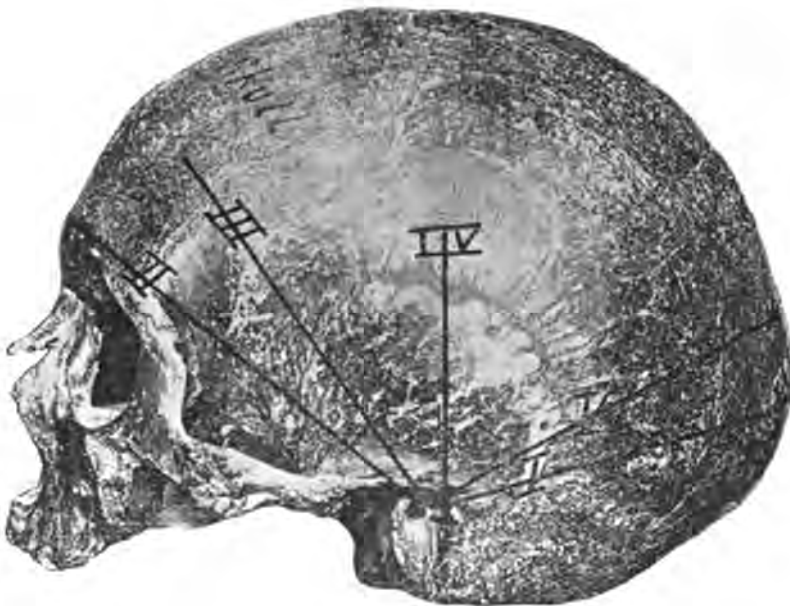
From the reptile in his ooze to the philosopher in his study, the successive gradations of power are meas-

ured by its development and culture.
THE BRAIN THE IMPORTANT FACTOR.

Now, if the brain is the most important part of our nature in its contour, volume, and quality, how necessary is its study to the comparative anatomist to aid his scientific investigations. Shall we compare the nude skeletons of the Aboriginal with the beautifully balanced structure of the Caucasian? Shall we wax eloquent over the foot, and be dumb on the brain? Shall we collect crania from all ages and countries, to define them

tal diversities are to be estimated and accounted for. It is by this that the enduring characteristics of nations are to be explained, and through this that the intelligent voyager and traveler can most accurately convey to us the impressions which he derives from a sojourn amid the rude tribes and undescribed nationalities of distant and imperfectly known countries.

The earth had thus its well-defined nations five thousand years ago as it has now. Some were civilized, some barbarous, some savage. Some were



THE IRISH SKULL. THE CAUCASIAN RACE.

in anatomical language that was used before the only science which has yet satisfactorily connected mind with organization? Without Phrenology as its guide in estimating the relative intellectual rank of the various races of mankind, Ethnology is simply child's play, which is gratified by the collection of a museum of rare curiosities, but neither knows nor desires to use them for reliable data for thought. It is through this that men-

black, some were brown, some were fair.

These nations must have had a history now, unfortunately, lost. Who can measure the gulf of time which separates the high-featured Iranian from the woolly-haired and thick-lipped Africans? and both seen in juxtaposition on the tombs and in the temples of the Sheban Pharaohs. Even from that remote Egyptian point, there is obviously a preceding

period of ethnic emergence and development whose successive centuries no plumb-line of ours can accurately estimate. There was an antiquity beyond that of Egypt which even then defied calculation.

THE FIVE RACES.

It seems most probable that the five races as distinguished by their colors—*i.e.*, white, black, brown, red, yel-

HERBERT SPENCER ON LIFE.

Life has been described by Herbert Spencer to be "the continuous adjustment of international relations," and this, if not life, is at least the condition of its existence; and if we consider that this "adjustment" has been going on in man and other animals for perhaps a million years, before the forces that constitute the bodily



THE GERMAN SKULL. THE CAUCASIAN RACE.

low, or the Caucasian, Negro, Malay, American Indian, Mongolian—were not derived from one stock, but each had a separate origin, the cause that could produce a single man being quite equal to produce all the varieties.

and mental constitution of man could be brought to act in their present persistence and harmony, we may then get a slight idea upon what the stability of type and race depend. It takes a long time to make any two forces act unconsciously or automat-

ically together, and the forces that constitute the harmony of the human system are infinite forces made to act together to effect a definite purpose, and are not easily disunited.

If, then, the different races of mankind had a separate origin, and the forces of which they are composed were brought together and associated by the different environment, "the structure of an organism being the

that now inhabit Europe, are crossed with advantage; but we obtain only mongrels, inferior perhaps to either origin, from the crossing of distinct races.

WHAT DARWIN SAYS.

"The first meeting of distinct and separate people generates disease." He also says: "If we look at the races of men as distributed over the world we must infer that their charac-



THE CHINESE SKULL. THE MONGOLIAN RACE.

product of the almost infinite series of actions and reactions to which all ancestral organisms have been exposed," as Herbert Spencer says, then such races could not be expected to mix with advantage. Automatic actions would clash, and there would always be the tendency, as in fact exists, to return to the original types. Thus, races which had probably the same ancestral types, such as those

teristic differences cannot be accounted for by the direct action of different conditions of life, even after exposure to them for an enormous period of time. The Esquimaux live exclusively on animal food; they are clothed in thick fur, and are exposed to intense cold and to prolonged darkness; yet they do not differ in any extreme degree from the inhabitants of Southern China, who live on vegetable food,

and are exposed almost naked to a hot, glaring climate. The unclothed Fuegians live on the marine productions of their inhospitable shores; the Botocudos of Brazil wander about in hot forests of the interior, and live chiefly on vegetable productions, yet these tribes resemble each other so closely that the Fuegians on board *Beagle* were mistaken by some Brazilians for Botocudos. The Botocudos,

Darwin, however, nevertheless hangs to the opinion that we had but one ancestor.

WHAT ALFRED R. WALLACE THINKS.

Wallace, on the other hand, holds that man passed through more than one channel of derivation, or transitional form, from the class of the inferior mammals.

Such primary differences as those of Negro, Caucasian, or Australasian,



THE ESQUIMAU SKULL. THE MONGOLIAN RACE.

again, as well as the other inhabitants of tropical America, are wholly different from the Negroes who inhabit the opposite shores of the Atlantic, and are exposed to a nearly similar climate, and follow nearly the same habits of life." ("Descent of Man," Vol. I., pages 239-246).

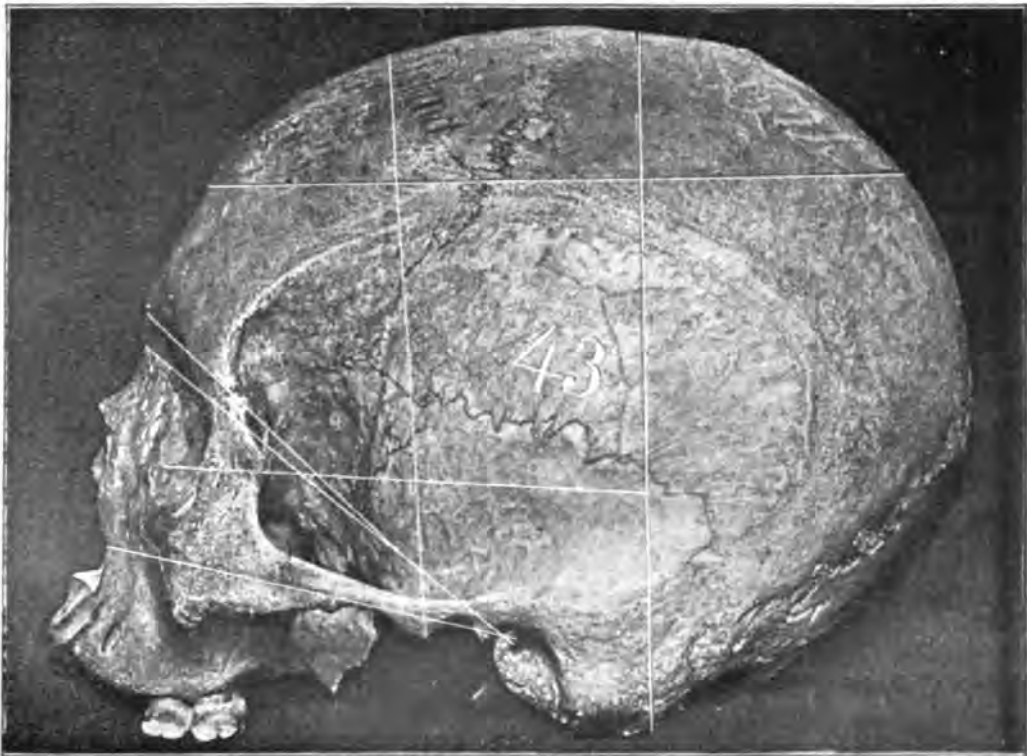
denoting the special strain or breed of quadrumana from which each is supposed to have risen to the dignity of man, the color of the skin, depends on race more than on climate. It depends on the pigment excreted from the blood and interposed between the cutis and cuticle, and, like

the cuticle, is extravascular. It is as thick as the cuticle in the Negro, and, by nice manipulation, can be detached as a separate membrane, according to dissection made by Soemmerring and Hunter. The texture of this intermediate lamella between the cutis and cuticle exists in the fairest of Europeans, but the pigment is not deposited, and hence the color de-

in this lamella. ("Physical Man," page 129, Hudson Tuttle).

WHAT MALTHUS SAYS.

As Malthus has shown, the world may be filled from the good stock with which now it is everywhere inoculated, and the inferior races, although they at present represent five-sixths of mankind, on the principle of natural selection will probably be "civ-



THE SKULL OF A SANDWICH ISLANDER. THE MALAY RACE

pend on the transparency of the skin, revealing the blood in the capillaries beneath. From white to black every conceivable shade is produced by the amount of coloring matter deposited

ilized" off the face of the earth.

That he is a progressive animal is the characteristic distinction of man, but several of the inferior races of man seem quite incapable of progress.

The brown and red do not appear to have advanced very fast. From ages of locomotive hunting-habits, the vital and muscular forces are so predominant in the American Indian that any lengthened rest would be to him painful; whereas ages of patient industry have as much fitted the Chinese to do the work of the world as constant locomotion has disqualified the Indian.

In the East, civilization seems to have considerably progressed and then to have become stereotyped. He who discovers the cause of this stereotype, and by removing it sets civilization going again, may perhaps save one-third of mankind from extermination. Cæsar's description of the people of his time, contrasted with the little change their descendants have undergone during the last thousand years, remarkably illustrates the permanence of type, and proves that in the institutions the first thing we would give the people to consider is Race.

PRIMITIVE MAN.

What was the brain development and mental capacity of primitive man? The foundation of the Darwin theory is that the brain of the first man was but a shade above that of the highest ape—a difference so small as to make it difficult to determine where the ape ended and the man began. And, irrespectively of this theory, the idea extensively—nay, almost universally—prevails that the size of the human brain, and as a sequence the mental capacity, varies to the extent of the distance which now separates savage and civilized races. On the other hand, an influential portion of the ethnologists maintain that primeval man, whether of one or of several distinct creations, was but removed in brain capacity from the ape, and that such capacity has gradually increased in those communities which

have become civilized.

WAS ADAM THE FIRST MAN.

Thus, while one class adheres to the idea that Adam was not only the first man, but the representative standard of cerebral development and mental perfection from which his descendants have fallen, and to which they can be restored by civilization, the other class are quite sure that man started with the cerebral and mental development of the lowest modern savage, and that by culture such capacity has been gradually increased until it has reached the condition of the present civilized races, and that it only needs a similar training to bring the savage up to the same standard.

When we examine the facts furnished by archaeological researches, it must, I think, bring us to the conclusion that the size of the brain and the mental capacity of any given race of men remain permanent—at least, that they vary only within fixed limits above and below a certain average.

THE CAUCASIAN RACE.

The Caucasian race is, and always will be, at the head of creation while it maintains and preserves the peculiarities which now characterize it.

Their power is in the type and tone of organization, which is as plainly marked as the color of the Negro's skin.

The Temperament is a predominance of the Mental, though there is a good degree of the Vital and Motive—sufficient to produce balance of power.

The Mental Temperament gives to the race intensity, activity, ardor and enthusiasm. The osseous system is symmetrical; the general contour and outline of the muscles are smooth and regular; the features are distinct but uniform; the walk is commanding; but the strength is not so much in the body as in the brain.

The brain is developed in the frontal and coronal regions. The moral and intellectual faculties have a predominance over the basilar portions, though, as a race, Destructiveness and Combativeness are not as pronounced as with some nations.

The Caucasians rule the world by the size and moral power of their brain. We need not wonder that Pizarro conquered Peru with only 164 soldiers, as is stated, because the contest of physical force could not compete with the superiority of the Caucasian brain, which was much larger and better in quality.

THE ANGLO-SAXON OR THE ENGLISH.

The Anglo-Saxon is considered the strongest type of the Caucasian. They have an admixture of the elements of all the races, and we need not be surprised to find them successful merchants, mechanics, manufacturers, bankers, seamen, and statesmen.

They make conquests from Colonies; have strong domestic attachments to their kin and country; enact rigid laws, which they obey as well as enforce. Their huntsmen are superior in skill and speed; their boxers have muscle to endure the hardships of the ring; their seamen are in all lands and on all seas; their soldiers are vigorous and powerful in the use of bayonet, enduring and courageous on the battlefield.

Their judgment in mercantile matters is sound, and their enterprise and philanthropy are unequalled by any other nation.

The Anglo-Saxon has every temperament; the framework of body is solid; the brain is well developed in the anterior and coronal lobes.

Firmness, Cautiousness, Acquisitiveness, Conscientiousness, and Benevolence are prominent.

They can learn science and philosophy, make inventions, and apply the rudimental ideas of the other races.

There is enough impulse and ar-

dor in their temperament to give versatility of talent and an enterprising spirit.

THE SCOTCHMAN.

The Scotchman has a predominance of the bony and muscular structures, with more of the Motive than the Vital Temperament, hence he is characterized for action and thought, is a



THE AUSTRALIAN SKULL. THE MALAY RACE.

plodding, persevering, enduring, hard-working individual; is slow yet strong, steady and firm. He does not receive new ideas quickly, but when he is once called out, he holds on tenaciously, and likes to accomplish his plans and purposes.

He has large Causality and Comparison; his coronal brain is also high, and he is strongly inclined to think and agitate subjects of a theological nature. His Conscientiousness and

Causality work together, and make him rigid in maintaining the truth. A Scotchman would prefer to die a martyr rather than to yield a point where duty and sense of moral obligation convinced him he was in the right. He has Firmness and Cautiousness, which give him general circumspection, steadiness of conduct, integrity of mind, and wisdom in action. He is suspicious, reserved, and non-committal. He looks ahead, provides for future contingencies, and guards himself against the changes of weather. He is industrious, economical, strongly attached to his friends and to his clan and circle, but has a great degree of prejudice, dislike, and aversion, whenever these traits are called out. The full-blooded Scotchman is characterized by thought, caution, circumspection, sense of justice, power of will and endurance, ambition, and strong domestic feelings.

He has Cautiousness, Causality, Conscientiousness, and Firmness, and is tenacious, economical, strict, thoughtful, and industrious.

THE WELSHMAN.

The Welshman is energetic, thrifty, economical, enthusiastic, musical and practical. Has large Perceptive faculties, Sublimity, Acquisitiveness, Destructiveness, and Combativeness.

THE IRISHMAN.

The Irishman has a predominance of the arterial portion of the Vital Temperament, with a full degree of the digestive power; hence he is fond of eating and drinking, breathing the fresh air, and of excitement of every kind.

He is impulsive, easily affected by surrounding circumstances, and while under the influence of excitement will work hard and accomplish much, whether he is on the battlefield or in an ordinary occupation. He is fond of social enjoyment and of polit-

ical agitation, and does not like a quiet life. His motive muscular organization is not very prominently developed, yet he has a good constitution, and speedily recruits when exhausted.

His Mental Temperament is active but not predominant. He has large Language, and a remarkable gift of natural eloquence and ability to use words by which to express his thoughts and feelings. With ordinary culture, Ireland should produce the orators of the world. The Irishman has large Mirthfulness, and he is witty in common conversation, without intending to be so. He is quick of observation, readily gathers knowledge from passing occurrences, has a fully developed social brain, is very social, companionable, friendly, and very affectionate. Approbativeness is large, and he is very fond of display, is affable, polite, desirous to entertain, to please, and secure approbation. Benevolence is large, and he is liberal and kind-hearted among friends. Secretiveness is small, and the full-blooded Irishman acts without deception, and shows out his unfavorable phases of character as well as his favorable qualities. His Self-Esteem and Veneration are not large, and he is frank, open-hearted, wanting in dignity, and puts himself on a par with "all the world." Some may give him credit for possessing Combativeness, but the excitable temper and irascible disposition that he often manifests arise mostly from his peculiarly susceptible temperament. He is less plodding, thoughtful, imitative, and steady than the Englishman, and is more impulsive, excitable, ardent, warm-hearted, loquacious, witty, entertaining, and social.

THE TEUTON, OR GERMAN.

The German ranks high in the intellectual scale when compared with other nations. The German is celebrated for strength of mind, origin-

ality of thought, tenacity of purpose, power of execution, versatility of talent, musical ability, a tendency to intellectual pursuits, more especially to the study of philosophy, speculative theories, and metaphysics.

The German head is above the average in its circumference. The Ger-

activity. He has a strong social nature, but his aversions are as strong as his friendships.

The German blood, stock, and constitution are of a healthy type, owing, doubtless, to the blending of the strong and healthy blood of other nations with its own.



THE INDIAN SKULL. THE INDIAN RACE.

man has a broad head above the ears, a high and broad forehead, a full basilar lobe, and is high in the crown of the head in the region of Firmness and Conscientiousness.

The coronal brain in the region of Veneration is not prominent, and the German is not so religious and devotional, as skeptical and speculative in faith and spiritual matters.

He has a predominance of the Motive and Mental Temperaments, which give him physical and mental

THE CELT, OR FRENCHMAN.

The Frenchman is fond of Science, and shows versatility, clear-headedness; pliability; impulsiveness; great ambition; brilliant imagination; exquisite taste; politeness; affability; invention; and is witty; lively; and less stable and domesticated.

The Frenchman is characterized by a predominance of the Nervous Temperament with a less degree of the Vital than the Englishman. He is sprightly in his movements, delights

to have things well arranged and systematized, is ingenious and artistic in doing everything. He has large Ideality, Constructiveness, and Approbativeness, and the social faculties are prominently developed. He has large Combativeness, rather large Destructiveness, is quick to resent an injury, spirited in opposition, and resolute in overcoming impediments. He is affable, anxious to please, very fond of things that are beautiful and ornamental. His mind is not so philosophical as scientific, and he does not pursue a plodding investigation of a subject, but readily devises ways and means to accomplish his ends. He is ambitious, imaginative, polite, and readily adapts himself to different phases of life.

THE SPANIARD.

The Spanish type presents distinct characteristics. The framework is compact, the stature tall and erect, the frontal lobe high but not broad. The organization gives intensity, will power, dogged determination, cruelty, pride, positiveness, passionateness, and conservatism. The Spaniards have been in days past more enterprising, self-reliant, and possessed of more intelligence, industry, and energy of character; but during the last century they have displayed more arrogance, self-satisfaction, and love of ease.

He is remarkable for a high head in the crown; is proud, and has large Self-Esteem, Approbativeness, and Conscientiousness. He is austere, distant, dignified, and ambitious; his passionate nature is large, and he is characterized for love of music and powers of oratory, rather than for philosophy.

THE ROMAN.

The Roman, as he was many years ago, was a fine variety of the Caucasian race, not so much for his enthusiasm and brilliancy as for his determination to carry out his projects

when conceived. At one time Rome was the mistress of the world, and had the purest Caucasian blood in her veins. She not only conquered all before her, but carried civilization wherever she bore her arms. The native Roman was born to command, and his ruling elements were Ambition, Courage, Perseverance, Self-Esteem, Firmness, and Combativeness.

THE ITALIAN.

The Italian is different from the old Roman. The latter was remarkable for his compact, muscular structure, etc.

The present Italian is musical, affectionate, loving, ambitious, fond of the emotional, sensational, and the beautiful; but less executive, less muscular, less original and forcible than the old Roman.

THE POLE.

The Pole is strong, tough, muscular. His head is large, peculiar in shape, very broad in Destructiveness, Alimentiveness, Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, Combativeness, and Cautiousness; he has large perceptive faculties, is fond of variety and change, and very tenacious of his rights.

THE GREEK.

The Greek is another interesting variety of the Caucasian race. Greece has always been recognized as a nation distinguished for excelling in art, literature, and philosophy, painting, architecture, and sculpture; and at the present day the Greeks are almost faultless in their works of art. The skull of the Greek is of medium size, well proportioned and remarkable for its fineness and quality of texture; his temperament is of the highest type of the nervous or mental, and gives great intensity and activity of thought and feeling.

THE HINDOO.

The Hindoo has a small brain about the size of an European child of four-

teen. His central lobe from Veneration and Spirituality is large. Ideality and Imitation are small, and Mirthfulness is deficient. The Hindoos have literary taste, a refined mind, literary power, but not great grasp of mind.

THE DUTCH.

The Dutch are characterized for their hardness. They possess the Motive Temperament and are indus-

possessing an individuality of his own. He has a Motive Temperament, is active, executive, rough, off-hand, often uncouth, and perceptive in intellect. He is not a deep thinker or reasoner, but likes to see the usefulness in everything. He is highly religious in his own way, believes in forms and ceremonies, and is tough and hardy in organization; is very economical,



THE NEGRO SKULL. THE ETHIOPIAN RACE.

trious, active, energetic, and executive. They are exceedingly conscientious, and their moral qualities are strongly represented. They are very sincere, upright, and just, and expect others to be the same.

They are frugal in their habits and do not waste anything. They have large Acquisitiveness, Conscientiousness, Veneration, Conjugalitv, and the Perceptive faculties. They are very orderly and neat in their habits, and ways of doing work.

THE BOER.

The Boer is from Dutch ancestry,

and the women are allowed and expected to do about as much hard work as the men.

THE FINNS.

The Finnish skull has a square or angular appearance. The anterior posterior diameter is comparatively short. The forehead is broad, though less expansive than the German type. The face is longer and less broad than in the Mongolian head, while the lower jaw is larger and the chin more prominent. Hence the lower part of the face is advanced, somewhat in the manner of the Slavonian face. The

whole head is rather massive and rude in structure, the bony prominences being strongly characterized and the sutures well defined. The general configuration of the head is European, resembling the Mongolian on the one hand and the Sclavonian on the other.

THE SWEDE.

The Swedish head or form of skull bears a family resemblance to the Norwegian, and in several respects is not unlike the Anglo-Saxon. They are a sturdy nation, and are energetic, plodding, and conscientious. The Swedes are well built in physique and have muscles like iron.

THE NORWEGIAN.

The Norwegian has a tough organization and a prominent overhanging brow. The facial angle is good, and the whole head is strongly marked.

THE DANE.

The Dane is much like the Swede, and has an active organization and a more practical turn of mind than the German.

THE RUSSIAN.

The Russian has a marked individuality of his own and is characterized for his broad shoulders, broad chest, and thickset and muscular organization.

The Northern Russians are fair, with light hair. Further south they are darker. Mentally, as well as physically, he is distinguished for his self-poise, solidity, soundness, and capacity for persistent effort. He is an apt scholar and inclined to the pursuit of agriculture, but is not so quick to grasp a situation as other nations. The race sentiment is very strong.

THE MONGOLIAN RACE.

The Mongolian race includes the Chinese, Japanese, and Esquimaux.

Those of the Mongolian race have high cheek bones, flat faces, broad heads, and eyes set obliquely. As

types they are particularly interesting. The Chinese as a class have not large domestic faculties. They do not care for their young, their daughters they sell without regret.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE COMPARED.

We observe that the Japanese have more evenly developed heads than the Chinese. The heads of the Chinese are high in proportion to their length, while those of the Japanese are long in proportion to their width.

The heads of the Chinese are nearly straight in the posterior occipital region; in character they care but little for their young, for society, or for their wives, but they are fond of their country in a superstitious way.

The Japanese, on the contrary, are very domesticated, exceedingly fond of their family circle; they protect their wives and families, and are disposed to put the former more on an equality.

The Chinese are high in the top of the head, and very patient, persevering and determined, and when once roused are courageous, but it takes something to rouse them.

The Japanese are broader above and behind the ears, and they are large in Combativeness (or courage) and Destructiveness (or energy), hence their pluck is easily kindled, they are quickly on the defensive, and they place honor before the preservation of life.

The Chinese have a proportionately broader head in the posterior lateral portions where the experimental scientists have located The Center for Fright; they are more cautious than the Japanese.

The Japanese are high in the crown of the head, are proud of their attainments, and they show their Self-Esteem in their independent spirit and consciousness of their own importance; their large Approbativeness or their ambition, vanity and desire

to make a good appearance and stand high in the eyes of the world.

The Chinese, having large Secretiveness, are reserved, secretive, and retiring; keep much to themselves, and are uncommunicative.

The Japanese, having large Imitation, called the "Imitative Center," are well able to copy the ways and manners of others, and adopt what they see others do, and are very ingenious in their work.

The Chinese have large Veneration, and are most conservative; and their religion, their customs, their old stereotyped ways of doing things are less liable to change.

The Japanese have less Veneration; are willing to introduce education, variety of work, progress, etc.

Phrenologically, the Chinese have a smaller posterior brain than the Caucasian; they are sarcastic, cautious, and suspicious, and have a great reverence for their own mode of worship. They have not so much attachment for their young as most nations, but make rigid laws, which their children have to obey, the infringement of which brings a heavy penalty—even death, when a child raises its hand to strike a parent.

The Chinese are shy in disposition, do not easily become acquainted with strangers, and, for many years, have kept the walls of their city practically closed against the admission of strangers.

The authentic history of the Chinese commenced about 3,000 years before Christ. The reign of Fohi commenced B. C. 2207. The people are described as a wandering horde, living in the forests of Shen-see.

THE ESQUIMAUX.

The Esquimaux are not generally linked to the American type, but possess characteristics which seem to ally

them to the Mongolian race. The Esquimo's skull is long, narrow, and pyramidal. It presents in a greater or less degree most of the characteristics of the Mongolic cranium, and leaves little doubt in our mind in regard to the origin of the people to whom it belongs. The Esquimaux possess but a moderate degree of skill in manufacturing utensils for the real wants of the body. He is neither a philosopher, poet, or statesman. At best he is little more than a simple child in mind. He must work all the time, and with him the price of life is eternal vigilance.

THE LAPLANDER.

The Laplander belongs to the Mongolian race, and his characteristics differ from the Caucasian type through the difference of head, breadth at the base, narrowness at the top, which distinguishes the Mongolian head. Combativeness, Destructiveness, Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, Cautiousness, and Constructiveness are generally full or large, while Ideality, Mirthfulness, and Causality are more or less deficient. These organic causes give to them their half-blind but persistent mechanical activity and tireless, patient industry.

THE MALAYAN RACE.

The Malayan, or Polynesian, race is confined mostly to the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and is also found in Asia and the East Indies, in Australasia, New Zealand, Borneo, Madagascar, the Sandwich Islands, Malacca, and New Holland.

The Malay is similar to the Mongolian—active, bold, hardy, crafty, vigorous, enterprising; but has not the moral power of the Caucasian. He does not excel in the arts and sciences, but has large Cautiousness, Secretiveness, Combativeness, Destructiveness, and perceptive, and is dark skinned.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Our attention of late has been attracted to the natives of the Philippines and the Ladrones.

The natives of the Philippines are of various origin. The chief savage tribes occupying the mountain districts are the Negritos, who are doubtless of the African race and primitive inhabitants of the archipelago. Long before Europeans had reached these islands the primitive natives had been driven into the mountains by the Visayans and Tagalas, the leading nations of the group. They have brown complexions and are classed with the Malay race.

THE AUSTRALIAN.

The Australian native shows a strong personality. The skull is coarse and irregular, and has a sugar-loaf top, or slanting roof, which leaves the organs of Firmness, Veneration, Human Nature, and Comparison more strongly developed than Conscientiousness, Hope, Imitation, Agreeableness, Ideality, and Causality. They are a perceptive race, and live by the strength of their practical intellect; hence they excel in fishing, hunting, and outdoor sports of all kinds. They lack refinement and polish and the culture of the Caucasian race.

The Malaysians of New Zealand differ materially from the natives of Australia, and are higher in type and capacity, both of a physical and mental kind. Their bodies are strong and powerful, and their heads correspond in size and massiveness. They are, however, a truly perceptive and scientific rather than a philosophic type, and in this respect they resemble the native Australian.

THE INDIAN RACE.

The Indian has a large basilar region, and Firmness, Veneration, Cautiousness, Secretiveness, and Destructiveness. Is intuitive, but not ingenious, mirthful, musical, or sympa-

thetic.

The American-Indian is a contrast to the Negro in several respects. He is bony, tall, spare, muscular, sharp-featured, with high cheek bones; has a brain of average size, from 22 inches in circumference; is usually broad in the region of Destructiveness and Cautiousness, but is less developed in Acquisitiveness, Ideality, Imitation, Mirthfulness, and Constructiveness.

He is forcibly strong in temper, and in his resentments; is very suspicious, and always on the look-out for danger; is very guarded and cautious, and has great tenacity of will and ability to execute his purpose. He has not much passionate love; treats his wife more like a slave than an equal; but he loves his children, and has strong local attachments. Self-Esteem is larger than Approbativeness; and he has manliness, dignity, and independence. He is wanting in perception of wit, love of poetry and music, and has a little ingenuity. I have examined the heads of many Indians, especially Indian chiefs, and I have found only one Indian in whom Veneration was small. The Indian's regard for the "Great Spirit" is proverbial; and his sense of independence is so prominent that he would prefer to die at the stake rather than to be enslaved by the "pale face," while the Negro, with less Self-Esteem, is more readily made a slave.

THE ETHIOPIAN RACE.

The African is susceptible to social enjoyment, and has a large social brain.

The African is known under many different types of character. As a class, the Caffres take the lead in size of brain and in the height of forehead, as well as in the development of the Mental Temperament. They are more industrious, original, inventive, and ingenious as a nation than those of

other African varieties. Some of them are finely formed, well-proportioned, and appear to have good command of their powers. The Negro, as a class, has not so much volume of brain, and not so high and full a forehead, as we find among other nations; but the Perceptive faculties are generally large, and the Negro has more memory and power of observation than originality of thought. The moral brain is not sufficiently developed to give a very high degree of religious feeling, and his religion is of the emotional kind. The social brain is large, giving strong affections, domestic

feelings, and a gregarious spirit. The executive brain is full, while Firmness and Approbativeness are large. The Negro manifests strong prejudices, is particularly tenacious in carrying plans and purposes into execution, is fond of display, can imitate very successfully, and, under favorable circumstances, develops mechanical talent and good powers of ingenuity.

He is spontaneous in feeling, and often indolent; has a large mouth, thick lips, flat foot, pug nose, and small brain.

In the Public Eye.

One of the leading conference speakers at Northfield, Mass., is the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, D.D., who is pastor of the Westminster Chapel, London. He has for many years past visited this country during the summer as an evangelical speaker, and it was during one of his special services in New York that we had the privilege of seeing and speaking with him.

His work in this country has certainly been phenomenal, and it may be interesting to our readers to size him up Phrenologically and in a word or two compare him with the founder of the Northfield movement, Dwight L. Moody. His popularity as a speaker is first owing to his intense earnestness and zeal. He believes what he says, and his large Conscientiousness, Hope and Spirituality indicate that he is a man of exceptional ability in expressing his mind in a fervid and inspirational way.

His picture gives the reader the opportunity of seeing that the upper region of his head is strongly marked, and that whatever he felt to be true, and would be of interest to others,

he would long to impart to his fellows.

His second strong hold over his audience as a speaker comes to him through his large Perceptive faculties. He is a man who deals with

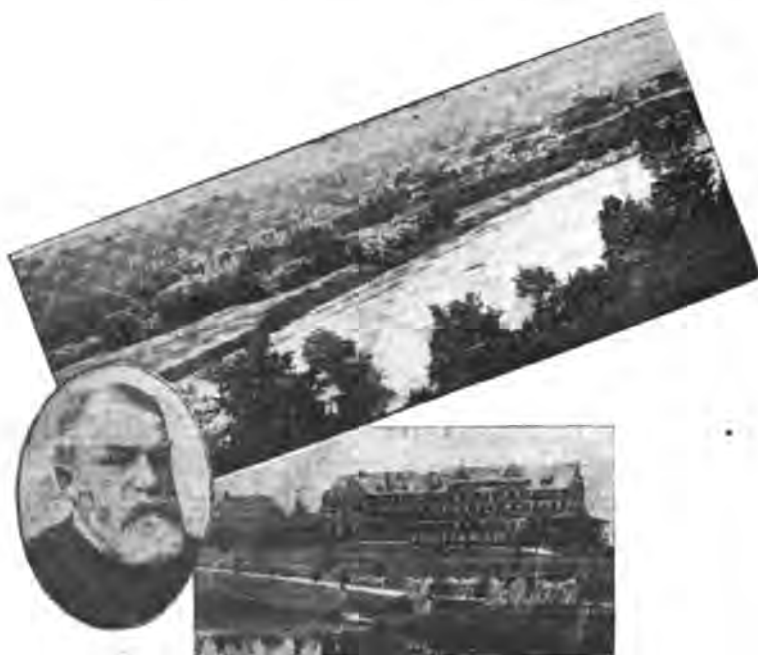


THE REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D.D.

facts. When he has presented a truism, he clenches his argument with a personal experience which everyone recognizes as authentic. Thus his Perceptive faculties are called into play and show to advantage in helping him to marshal his facts and deal with illustrations and metaphors that are always to the point. He never speaks above his audience, or tries to magnify himself in their esteem. This is where many otherwise good speakers make a serious mistake.

He is a very self-forgetful man in

He has a Motive-Mental Temperament, while Mr. Moody possessed essentially the Vital-Mental organization. Moody had more vitality to draw upon, yet Campbell Morgan has grit and wiriness which to a great extent take the place of constitutional strength. Mr. Morgan's recuperative power is remarkable, and he has no adipose tissue to get in his way. The cause of his success, as has been said, is not in his appearance. "He is long, lean and lank, measuring over six feet in height, with a thin face,



NORTHFIELD CONFERENCE BUILDING, EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS. THE HOTEL, NORTHFIELD. REV. DWIGHT L. MOODY, THE FOUNDER OF THE NORTHFIELD MOVEMENT.

this respect, that he is more concerned about saving souls than in preserving his health. Thus he is oblivious to time or heat, and simply devotes himself to his topic and makes everyone else do the same. It is a wonder that he has been able to maintain his health as long as he has and yet do the gigantic amount of work that he permits himself to accomplish.

prominent nose and a swarthy complexion. His eyes are dark and bright, forehead high and a heavy shock of iron-gray hair crowns his head. He has none of the graces of the orator either. His gestures are with both hands, they being raised or lowered as a statement is emphasized. But while he lacks the graces of the ideal orator, he certainly has the ora-

tor's power. This is first noticed in the voice, where the conversational tone is used, but used in such a way that he grips his audience from his opening word and holds it to the closing sentence." He is one of the remarkable men of the age, and appears to be preserved in a wonderful way to carry on his work.

J. A. FOWLER.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF PROFESSOR BOTTOMLEY.

By D. T. ELLIOTT, OF LONDON.

It is a fundamental principle of Phrenology "that size of brain is a measure of power, other things being equal." So important is this principle that it should never be overlooked in gauging character or mental capacity. Large heads do not always signify intellectual vigor or comprehensiveness of mind; heads that are twenty-four inches in circumference very frequently manifest less mental power than those whose circumference are only twenty-one inches.

A Phrenological delineation embraces the whole man; for a Phrenologist to confine his observations to the form and size of the head alone is to court failure. The influence of organic quality and the temperamental conditions of the body are too often neglected in estimating the power of the mind and the trend of the character, hence serious mistakes are made, and Phrenology as a science suffers thereby.

In the accompanying photo of Prof. Bottomley we observe a large head, an harmonious blend of the temperaments and a substantial physique.

Nature has liberally supplied him with those ingredients which give tone and vigor to his large brain. He started life with many advantages, and not the least were his natural capacity for hard work, and the particular ease with which his system

recuperates itself after any prolonged hours of labor. There is no undue friction of his mental machinery, for he has a large endowment of self-control and balance of power, consequently his progress in educational studies has always been pursued in a strenuous manner and has elicited the appreciation of his compeers in the scientific world.

His equable temperament has always favored continuous application and concentration in scientific re-



PROFESSOR BOTTOMLEY.

search, and although it cannot be said that he is in the least prolix or "dry as dust," yet he will be most persistent in following up a clue, or in minutely studying the details of any particular work upon which he may be engaged.

A serious, though thoughtful, condition of mind has always characterized him; but this is only true so far as it applies to his studies; in the

social circle, or amongst his students, he can easily unbend and will display great warmth and enthusiasm in ordinary conversation or in imparting instruction.

In his work he is an enthusiast; no half-hearted measures are adopted by him; whatever he undertakes to do is well and thoroughly done, and he will expect the same degree of exactness in others.

The base of the brain is so large that we infer he will be an enthusiast for work, very diligent and industrious, active and energetic, yet painstaking and thorough, for he has a large degree of Cautiousness and is very alert in weighing the pros and cons of a matter before arriving at a decisive conclusion. The anterior portion of the brain is expansive and well-rounded out; there is proportion and harmony between the reflective and perceptive faculties, but it is apparent that the perceptive and the faculty of comparison are the most active and most highly developed.

From this combination will arise clearness and distinctness of perception and a high degree of analytical ability, and necessarily these attributes are very essential to the successful scientist and are characteristic of all men of eminence in the scientific world.

Apart from intellectual acuteness, critical acumen and capacity for hard work, Prof. Bottomley has a very genial, affable and generous disposition; he is easily approached and is kindly, considerate and is very ready to make smooth an irksome task, or to help a student out of a difficulty.

He is a sincere friend as well as an exacting teacher; he has a keen sense of humor and can always contribute a good share of pleasantness and brightness of repartee when in the company of his friends. He is a man of tact, with no small degree of

shrewdness and business aptitude.

He takes a comprehensive outlook upon the world and is no way contracted in his views; he has a capacious mind and his interests will be varied and many. He has the spirit and moral courage of the philanthropist with a delicate sense of honor and justice.

His self-reliance and steadfastness of purpose are marked traits; he has a strong personality, yet he is not obtrusive, nor is he too self-confident.

He has a good degree of adaptability which enables him to be instructive to those whose scientific knowledge is limited.

With such a physical organization and mental equipment one can study with ease and be sure of success; the mind is receptive, attentive and capable of assimilating a large amount of knowledge of different subjects.

Size of brain is a measure of power, other things being equal.

Professor Bottomley was born at Apperley Bridge, Leeds, in 1863, and was educated at the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree. He became Science Tutor and Lecturer on Biology at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School from 1886 to 1894. Since 1893 he has been Professor of Botany at King's College, London, and since 1894 Professor of Biology at the Royal Veterinary College, London. He is a Fellow of the Linnaean and the Chemical Societies, etc. He has also lectured for the Gilchrist Educational Trust, and is a Staff Lecturer for the Cambridge University Extension Syndicate. As a lecturer he has a style which speedily captivates his audiences; largely avoiding mere technical terms, he brings to his theme a wealth of simplicity, humor and up-to-date culture, such as never fails to delight a popular assembly.

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



The Psychology of Childhood.

BRIGHT AND PROMISING.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 667.—Lourance Shearer, Paterson, N. J.—This little cherub is a typical illustration of the Vital Temperament. There are two types of childhood which we all admire very much, and often stop to look at, even when we pass them in the street. One is of children of this stamp, who have full, round faces, and who look the picture of health, and how often we wish that that indication would prove the rule, and that the individual child might preserve his vitality throughout a long life. But, of course, care of the health, and a knowledge of the laws which govern our being, cannot be trifled with, and must be studied in order to maintain even the fine inheritance.

The other class that we like to look upon that is exhibited in childhood is the angelic face. This has not the round, rosy, peach-like complexion, but instead, the child appears more like an angel, and possesses a far-away expression in the eyes; the face is somewhat thin, the features distinct, while the golden curls add greatly to this type of beauty.

Practically speaking, however, the first mentioned type is the one for health, and from a physiological

point of view it stands pre-eminently as the one that should be desired.



No. 667—LOURANCE SHEARER

The second type is liable to grow up into a nervous, neurotic child, full of whims and fancies, and ideals it cannot attain to.

The picture of the child before us represents the ideal healthy child, and if properly understood, he should maintain his health throughout manhood. There is more of the professional than the business air about him, and if he is industrious, which we think he will be, he can attain to some eminence as a professional man. Look, for instance, around the upper side head. The temples indicate the artistic qualities quite prominently, and in his character there will shine forth a distinct appreciation for beauty in everything, in flowers, for instance, or when he is chasing a butterfly, or climbing a cherry tree for the luscious fruit, as well as in sorting colors and arranging material, or hanging pictures in an art gallery.

He will hear people talk, but his

mind will be off miles away, and it will have to be gently called back to surrounding environments. Literary taste should be developed in this child, and while he is young his bright sayings should be put down without necessarily saying anything to him about his brightness of intellect. When older, he will have many beautiful ideas to give us, and we must be on the lookout for them.

He must be fed on simple food, and be given an opportunity to exercise in the open air. He must not be cooped up in a small territory, but be given plenty of latitude for his draft of thoughts to thrive in. When he plays, he will play hard; thus his toys should be made of wood, and his books of linen, so that they need not be easily broken or destroyed.

His Perceptive faculties must be trained through the study of nature; then he will develop along rational lines.

Science of Health, News and Notes. .

BY E. P. MILLER, M. D.

SOMETHING FOR THE RAW FOOD ADVOCATES TO THINK ABOUT.

Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, president of the Pasteur Institute in France, who was for some time a co-laborer with Pasteur himself, is making some very sensational discoveries as to the cause of disease and treatment for the same. He has recently published a pamphlet entitled "A Few Remarks on Sour Milk." He has made extensive investigations of the colon and has discovered what he calls the colon microbe. This microbe is substantially the same as that found in the flesh of dead animals and which multiplies very rapidly immediately after the blood leaves the body. Metchni-

koff says in his pamphlet that the intestinal microbe is influenced by the food we eat. A child nourished with cow's milk has an intestinal flora richer in species than one that is nursed at the breast. Later on, as different articles of diet are added, there is a greater variety among the microbes of the digestive tract. This variation of the intestinal microbes in its relation to our foods permits us to modify the intestinal flora by replacing harmful microbes with those that are useful.

COOKING FOOD DESTROYS DANGEROUS MICROBES.

"Man," he says, "even in his savage state, prepares his food before

consuming it. He submits many of his ailments to the influence of fire, which causes a notable diminution of the number of microbes as compared with the multitudes absorbed when food is taken raw. Therefore, in order to reduce the intestinal flora, it is necessary only to eat and drink such substances as have been previously boiled or cooked. Even under these conditions all the microbes are not destroyed, for there are many that will resist a high temperature, but a large majority are killed."

Now, if the microscope reveals the fact that cooked foods contain less injurious microbes than uncooked foods, is it not evident that cooking is the safest and surest way of preparing foods? The only foods that can safely be eaten raw are fruit and nuts. The Professor claims that it has been clearly demonstrated that Pasteurized milk is far less productive of disease than raw milk, that raising milk to 166 degrees destroys all the bacteria and renders it harmless.

There is no doubt that many people who have tried the raw food diet have been greatly benefited thereby because they changed to a plainer and simpler diet from that they had previously been eating.

STERILIZED FOODS FOR THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

He quotes from Charcot some of the important statements regarding his experiments along this line of diet. He says that "During his stay of sixteen months in the Antarctic regions, neither he nor his crew ate any food save that which was sterilized. Their bill of fare consisted of preserves of all kinds, together with the cooked flesh of seals, penguins, etc. They ate no raw vegetables or fruits, and, save a small quantity of cheese, their diet was strictly aseptic. The whole personnel of this expedition enjoyed most excellent health and in no in-

stance was there a single case of derangement of the digestion."

From the above facts it is reasonable to conclude that abstinence from uncooked food markedly reduces the number of new microbes, but it causes very little change in the number and variety of the pre-existing flora. Long before the science of microbes had been created, mankind was looking for means to prevent putrefaction. This putrid microbe is one that propagates on dead flesh or dead matter.

Prof. Metchnikoff claims that lactic acid which is generated when milk sours will destroy the colon microbe. By mixing lactic acid with milk he produces in a scientific manner the desired acid which may be obtained in large quantities that will prevent the propagation of the colon microbes. Is it not evident, then, that baked unleavened bread is more palatable and far more healthful than unbaked raw wheat bread?

WHAT A LADY PHYSICIAN, FIFTY YEARS A VEGETARIAN, SAYS ABOUT IT.

We find in the *Vegetarian Magazine* a statement made by Juliet H. Severance, M. D., a lady who has lived fifty years on a vegetarian diet. In a brief article she makes the following comments which are worthy the attention of every pure food reformer:

"After living on a vegetarian diet for over half a century, and conducting a sanitarium for twenty years on the same basis, besides doing a large outside practice on Hygeo-Therapeutic principles, I feel quite competent to speak with certainty of the benefits of a meatless diet. If conducted on sane and hygienic principles there is no reason to be found why the vegetable kingdom does not supply every element necessary to build and sustain a human being as well as any other form of animal life.

"There are vegetarians, however, who are such solely from an ethical viewpoint, who are not at all hygienic in their diet, but subsist on fine flour, condiments, tea, coffee, and abominable combination of food substances, which are even worse health-wise than meat eating.

"My experience has convinced me that two meals are wholly sufficient and far better for all classes than more, that regularity is essential to the best results and that simple natural grains, fruits, vegetables and nuts, as free from organic changes as possible, are adequate to supply every nutrient material necessary to the best physical development. The testimony of Professors Chittenden and Fisher, of Yale, in their recent experiments, prove the contention of well-informed vegetarians that flesh eating is not only unnecessary but injurious."

DANGERS FROM THE USE OF DRUG POISONS.

Absinthe is a drug formed out of a perennial plant known as wormwood. This plant has a strong odor and an intensely bitter taste which it imparts to water and alcohol. By distillation it yields a volatile oil, usually dark green, sometimes yellow or brownish, having a strong odor of the plant. It is sometimes adulterated with alcohol or oil of turpentine. Wormwood was known to the ancients as a tonic, and its active principles enter the circulation and render the flesh and milk of animals fed with it bitter. It formerly had a great reputation in numerous complaints, attended with a debilitated condition of the digestive organs, or of the system generally. It is also a narcotic and in some people produces headache and when long continued produces disorder of the nervous system. In

large doses it will often produce convulsions, vomiting and insensibility. Absinthe, the name given to this drug when mixed with alcohol, is used as an intoxicating drink. It is a dangerous drug and has almost gone out of use as a remedy for disease.

The New York World in its issue of April 7 had an editorial under the heading: WAR AGAINST ABSINTHE. The canton of Geneva, Switzerland, has sustained a law prohibiting the sale of absinthe. The canton of Vaud, near Lausanne, has also forbidden its sale. The Belgian Parliament voted against the manufacture and sale of absinthe in March, 1906.

The drink has long been forbidden in the French army and navy, and for years there have been demands in France for prohibitory legislation.

The editorial referred to states that America is accustomed to consider itself a spectator of the absinthe ruin. Nevertheless in 1895 this country took 1,300,000 of the 300,000,000 gallons exported by Switzerland.

It is said that the chief parts of absinthe are macerations of wormwood, flag root and angelica root.

Among all intoxicants none works such speedy destruction as absinthe. Beginners in its use are "raised out of themselves" and made brilliant by a very little. Herein is its great lure. To produce recurrent effects larger and larger quantities are required. Presently the digestive apparatus is disorganized and the appetite is weakened. Then come physical weakness, emaciation, loss of hair and teeth, hallucinations, nervous depression and finally idiocy or madness.

This is an evidence of the great danger that comes from the use of many drugs.



parts of great Britain:

"MEN'S HATS IN GREAT BRITAIN."

There is a difference of two sizes between the average hats worn in Birmingham and Glasgow, and it is generally conceded that the average size in Birmingham is smaller than in any other town in the kingdom. Taking the whole of England, the average size of hat required by men is a 7, or nearly twenty-two inches in circumference; in Wales $6\frac{7}{8}$ is the average, the Irishman averages a 7 full, while the canny Scot's average is $7\frac{1}{8}$.

The above paragraph shows that the Scotch heads take the lead.

In the New York World an editorial recently appeared on the singular topic of "Looks and the Right to Live," which has something pertinent to say on Physiognomy: -

"LOOKS AND THE RIGHT TO LIVE."

By accepting the plea of a murderer that the ugliness of his victim, his 18-year-old daughter, extenuated his crime, a Hungarian jury has established a precedent which may become useful here in cases arising out of the "unwritten law." It might be found serviceable by counsel for the defence in Tenderloin murder trials.

But a test which makes one's right to live dependent on physical beauty would disqualify many of the world's illustrious. To mention only departed worthies, it would have barred Mme. de Stael, whose ugliness was notorious and on whose large feet Talleyrand made a bad pun. It would have called for putting to death Pope, Flaxman and Sainte-Beuve.

It has not been beauty that has inspired the grand passions of history.

What is the criterion of fitness to be? The famous sailor, Lord Cochrane, whom Lady Munster thought the ugliest man she had ever seen, was "a god of a man" to his bride. Lady Hamilton's hero was minus an arm and an eye. No doubt some Hungarian swain might have looked on the girl so ruthlessly put to death for lack of physical charm with a love-light like that with which Titania regarded Bottom the weaver.

Beauty of character and expression of mind are more to be sought than beauty of face. Where would George Eliot's genius be classed were we to go by her looks?

In an article in the New York Tribune, on women who drink, a reference is made to "Their Tired Faculties," and the superior sensitiveness and susceptibility of women, and the influence of stimulants on their mentality. It says that the sanitoriums are full of female patients addicted to drugs, and that it is more difficult to cure a woman of the habit than a man.

"THEIR TIRED FACULTIES."

"Prominent physicians say that the number of women who drink is depressing. A West Side physician, whose practice is among the wealthy, claims that a number of women are not only led into intemperate habits, but are driven into them. Under the strain of a social season they drink more and more, and often begin using some drug to stimulate their tired faculties until disease has fastened itself upon them and they are helpless and frequently hopeless dipsomaniacs or drug fiends, and often both."

The sad fact is laid bare that there is more work for the temperance societies to do among the well-to-do classes than any other.

The Boston Herald writes a reminiscence of the magic hat of General Benjamin F. Butler, under the following heading:

"THE MAGIC HAT."

Did you ever know that General Benjamin F. Butler considered himself a handsome man? Well, he did, and there is a letter in his own handwriting pasted on a Washington street store window to prove it. Ben wrote it in July, 1879, and thanked a firm of hatters for the gift of a "skypiece" in these words:

"I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your hat, with thanks for your kindness. 'The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof,' said the proverb, and I have worn your hat both ashore and afloat and do say it is one of the best if not the best hat I ever wore. Besides, I have been complimented for my good looks with it on. With thanks for your kindness, I am very truly yours,

"BENJAMIN F. BUTLER."

Character is often revealed by the kind of hat a person wears, as well

as the boots he steps into.

THE STUDY OF PHRENOLOGY.

The time is ripe for business men to make a study of Phrenology to win success in life. Without a knowledge of his fellow men, a man in business is at a loss to sum up his customers' wishes. He also finds that the ability to read the characteristics of those he employs is of lasting benefit.

The late Marshall Field, the great business man of Chicago, used his knowledge of human nature to guide him in his selection of men for important positions in his vast business transactions. A sketch of Mr. Field has appeared in the pages of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, and we would have everyone possess the same advantage he had in reading character correctly.

Not only business men, but persons in every calling of life, could be benefited by a knowledge of Phrenology, if they would use it, or if they knew how to do so, and an intimate understanding of the subject can be obtained at the American Institute of Phrenology, in the course which opens on the 4th of this month (September), particulars of which will be sent by the Secretary to persons desirous of joining it.

Prize Offers and Awards.

Competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind, and contestants need not be subscribers for the Journal in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

The August prize has been award-

ed to Mr. F. Doland, of California, for the best article on "Diet in Relation to Temperament." He considered that the safest and best way to study the subject of food was to first consider man temperamentally constructed, and he saw no better way to do this than by first making an ex-

amination of the principles of Phrenology. He went on to give some suggestions concerning what he considered to be the best divisions of arrangement of food, which were very practically thought out.

The September prize will be for "The best true story of the sagacity and intelligence of any animal."

The Competition for October will be for the best story of "How a summer holiday was spent."

For November the prize competition will be for the best Christmas story, to contain not more than one thousand words.

The competition for December will

be for the best New Year's poem.

The January prize will be given for the best article on "The Phrenological Characteristics of Abraham Lincoln," to be expressed in not more than two hundred words.

All manuscripts must be received on or before the first of each month, and should be written on one side of the paper only, and in ink. The prize winners will be given a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, or one of the books mentioned on page 31 (the January issue).

We hope that we may have a good competition every month.

Correspondents.

J. S.—You ask when a phrenological sign of a development is larger than the expression in the face, what would we go by in judging of that person's character, the face or the head.

Our answer is that we always take the head into account first, as we know that the head is more reliable as a guide than the face; though we must also bear in mind that the person may not have called out a full development of the faculty, and this is a point that needs to be fully considered.

We could give many instances of the development of Acquisitiveness, or the cerebellum, or Self-Esteem. The physiognomical sign may be inherited and shown in the face before it has had a chance to fully manifest itself in the character. Therefore, go by the the manifestation of a characteristic,

J. B., Brooklyn.—You ask what diet you should adopt for rheumatism. We would advise you to give up eating meat, and confine yourself to vegetarian food, such as vegetable soups, fresh vegetables, as celery, lettuce, watercress,

onions, baked potatoes, spinach and string beans; fruits, such as oranges, lemons, tart apples, apricots, peaches and cranberries; and beverages, such as buttermilk, plain soda, lime juice, lemonade, toast water and plain hot water.

T. C. Ontario, Can.—You ask what we mean by contradictions appearing in the same individual.

In reply we would say that nearly every nature has some contradictions to overcome. They show themselves sometimes in too large a development of one faculty for another to counterbalance, and therefore two opposing conditions of minds may be expressed by the same individual, and friends will wonder how this can be. Take, for instance, the case of a person who has large Cautiousness and large Hope; at times he will be very solicitous and timid, while on other occasions he will be exceedingly daring, reckless and optimistic. Another person may have large Inhabitiveness and also large Locality, which will incline him to be fond of his home, and at the same time be ready to travel whenever the opportunity

occurs. These are only a few of many instances that we could give, and which we will explain from time to time.

J. L. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.—You ask what book you can read that will give you an idea of the definition of the faculties.

You will find that the "Self-Instructor" will be one of the best small books we can recommend. "Fowler's Chart" is also very good to start with.

B. F., Nebraska.—You ask how you can cultivate your memory, which you say you have lost.

You evidently do not understand that there are many kinds of memory,

and your brain cells in various organs may be deficient. But it is well to know what kind of memory you are lacking in before we can suggest a remedy. For instance, if you cannot recall names, and meet a person in the street and do not know how to call his name, you have a deficient amount of brain cells in the organ of Eventuality. If you fail to remember places, you probably lack brain cells that help to fill out the organ of Locality. If you fail to remember people's faces, you probably lack sufficient circulation in the organ of Individuality. Make haste to discover which memory you wish to cultivate, and let us know.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The first meeting of the season will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, at 8 o'clock, at 24 E. 22d street. Will all members and friends keep that date open? Dr. D. L. L. Yost, of the class of 1884, and Rev. J. Wm. Foster, of Ohio, of the class of 1896, are expected to speak; also the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, president, and J. A. Fowler, vice-president, among others. The following musical numbers, "Kamenai Ostrow," by Rubenstein, and "La Fileuse," by Raff, will be given by the talented pianist, Irwin Hasell.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Classes for the instruction of students on the subject of Phrenology are being held at the Fowler Institute, London, where Mr. Elliott gives special attention to those desiring his knowledge and experience in this work, both in classes and by private instruction, or through the mail. The

graduates of the Institute meet once a month to revive their knowledge of Phrenology, and are greatly encouraged by his kind suggestions and Phrenological observations. He is also engaged in giving Phrenological examinations daily, and is often called to give lectures before literary societies in and around London. Literature on Phrenology and Health subjects can be obtained from L. N. Fowler & Co., 4 Imperial Arcade, London, England.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The British Phrenological Society, London, commence their autumn session with a social meeting on September 10th.

MISS FOWLER IN ARKANSAS.

During a recent tour South, Miss Fowler was asked to speak on Phrenology in Hot Springs and Malvern, Arkansas. At Malvern she was the guest of Mr. Wm. and Mrs. Nellie Fowler Kilpatrick, who lent their par-

lors for the occasion. A highly appreciative audience listened to Miss Fowler's address, and afterwards several persons present allowed their craniums to be used for the purpose of demonstrating the truths and principles of Phrenology. This was done to the satisfaction of all present.

Miss Fowler explained the usefulness of Phrenology in its relation to the more philosophic study of the mind, recognized to-day as Psychology, and told her hearers that if they would study Psychology and Phrenology together they would have a very much better understanding of the scope and possibilities of the brain than as if they studied one subject by itself.

On another occasion Miss Fowler was invited to speak in Mrs. Fordham's drawing-room, when Archdeacon Lloyd, of Little Rock, and Mrs. Brangs, of New Jersey, were present. On this occasion Miss Fowler made an examination of the Archdeacon's head, and brought out a number of interesting facts which his head revealed, but which he was surprised could be told from the head alone. Afterwards he remarked that the examination was very accurate, and he was much interested in the science.

Miss Fowler also examined Mr. Fordham, the son of the hostess, and said that he ought to be in a position of responsibility requiring oversight and discretion. He asked if Miss Fowler had been told of the fact that only that day he had been promoted to just such a position in the large Lumber Mill in Malvern, which is doing an enormous business.

To students of the Science, it is needless to say that Miss Fowler was able to tell this young man what he should do without a knowledge of what had happened.

Miss Fowler gave her audience a short history of the progress that

Phrenology had made during the past hundred years, and how a little boy at school had first noticed the differences in his schoolmates. The Archdeacon, who was present, is a man of sterling qualities, keen intelligence, practical talent, remarkable discernment, and impressible personality. He was born in Wales, partly educated in London, received his university degree in Canada, settled in New Mexico, and here took out his papers of naturalization as an American citizen, and received his final degree of Archdeacon of the Episcopal Church at Little Rock, Arkansas.

In Hot Springs, Miss Fowler spoke at the Moody Hotel for the benefit of the Library Fund, under the auspices of Mrs. P. H. Ellsworth and Mrs. Avery, the President and Treasurer of the Library Fund.

On this occasion Miss Fowler spoke of the way Phrenology had been sustained since it was discovered, and quoted authorities from scientific men to show the support it had had. At the close she delineated the character of Dr. Rider, a prominent physician of the town, and Mr. Albert de Chaudron, a noted violinist of Hot Springs, who made an interesting contrast. The heads of two ladies were also examined, which created quite an interest.

At the close a number of appointments were made for the two following days, and many regretted that the lecturer was leaving the South so soon and hoped that she would return during the winter season.

It was very interesting to Miss Fowler to find that many of the citizens of both Malvern and Hot Springs were acquainted with the subject of Phrenology, and knew O. S. and L. N. Fowler personally. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kilpatrick have given considerable study to the Science.

Among those who had previously become acquainted with Phrenology

were Mr. and Mrs. McCray, Mr. G. Edwards, Mrs. Kolb, Mrs. Flickinger, Mrs. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Grub, Mr. Woodcock, Mr. Avery, the Postmaster, Mrs. Sigler, Mrs. Dr. Ellis, Miss Wright, Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Brangs, Mrs. Weimar, Dr. Graham, and Dr. and Mrs. Ellsworth.

In a fuller description of her visit to the South, Miss Fowler will mention some Psychological facts that forced themselves upon her mind, of the people she met, and the country she saw.

FIELD NOTES.

Mr. J. T. Miller is located in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. King has been doing some Phrenological work in Nashua, O.

Mr. M. Tope is at Bowerston, O., from which place he publishes his monthly magazine.

Mr. H. J. Brown is located at Baltimore, Md.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is located in Chicago, Ill., and is engaged in Phrenological work.

Dr. B. F. Pratt and daughter are at Painesville, O.

Mr. Otto Hatry is in Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Levi Hummel is lecturing on Phrenology in Irvona, Pa.

Mr. Geo. Markley is assistant editor of the Phrenological Era, and is constantly engaged in promulgating Phrenological ideas.

Mr. V. F. Cooper is engaged in Phrenological work in Idaho.

The Rev. Geo. T. Byland, of Crittenden, Ky., would be glad to give pointers for preachers, and to give suggestions and hints along Phrenological lines that will help on to success.

C. W. Tyndall is now giving examinations in Niles, Mich.

Owen H. Williams has been in Richmond, Va., for several weeks.

E. J. O'Brien can be seen for examinations and lectures for a few weeks at Wingham, Ont., Canada.

H. W. Smith is giving lectures and examinations at Yates Center, Kan.

Prof. Geo. Cozen is at Thief River Falls, Minn.

Geo. A. Lee, M. D., Phrenologist, is taking orders for Fowler & Wells Co.'s publications in Mansfield, O.

R. J. Black is giving examinations at Vinton, Iowa.

H. H. Hinman is located at Fort Worth, Texas.

Prof. Allen Haddock is spending the summer at Mill Valley, Cal.

WHAT PHRENOLOGY STANDS FOR.

BY JOHN NAYLER, F.B.P.S., London.

A great deal of misconception prevails as to what Phrenology stands for. By many people who have not read its literature or made any serious attempt to master its basic propositions it is spoken of as a pseudoscience. They intend to convey the idea that it is a false science—or rather that it is falsely called a science.

When one is discussing political economy with an opponent who has never read anything more serious than the columns of a newspaper noted for its inaccuracies or partisanship, a satisfactory result is scarcely to be expected. One party to the discussion does not understand the other, and if both are somewhat combative and have the gift of tongues the end is noise, confusion and mutual dislike.

Turning to Webster's International Dictionary we find that the word science is derived from a word which signifies "to know," and science is therefore described as "knowledge; knowledge of principles and causes; ascertained truth or facts." Coleridge refers to Shakes-

peare's deep and accurate science in mental philosophy. The ancients reckoned seven sciences only, namely, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry and astronomy.

Science is further stated to consist of "any branch or department of systematical knowledge considered as a distinct field of investigation or object of study, as the science of astronomy, of chemistry, or of mind."

If science is literally knowledge and the mind a subject of study and observation, then Phrenology can only be described as a pseudo-science by those who are in ignorance of its principles—however much they may know of theology, painting, banking, chemistry, ballooning, or other subjects far and away removed from the one under consideration.

We are, however, forced to the conclusion that not ignorance, but prejudice, is the chief difficulty in the way of a proper understanding of the principles of Phrenology. When otherwise well-informed persons confuse Phrenology with astrology, fortune-telling and occultism, they show a lamentable lack of observation. And yet few people nowadays fail to recognize that Brain is the organ of Mind, and that Phrenology is the only science which deals with the mind of man on physical and scientific grounds.

It claims that its students should first lay a foundation for their Phrenological knowledge in a study of the dissection of the brain, its membranes, its divisions, and the manner in which the skull fits the brain (always according to laws which are known and recognized), how the brain is nourished and obtains its

food supply, and also incidentally the difference in the power of the brain when the blood supply is deficient or impure or lacking in oxygen. Then the student must master the geography of the brain, its fissures and convolutions, its proportions, mass and weight, and be able to gauge its divisions by landmarks—or skull marks—which are not difficult to master, but which require study, time and careful—indeed scientific—observation.

Such knowledge is science. No Anatomist or Microscopist could be more exact. The Phrenologist has a further course of instruction to follow. By contrasting skull with skull and brain with brain, by comparing on the living subject the predominance of this lobe or that lobe and the resulting manifestations he finds that intellectual power belongs to the frontal region, force to the splenoid-temporal, moral control to the parietal, and emotion to the occipital.

The student of Phrenology does not claim to rule planets, or predict catastrophies after the fashion of Old Moore's Almanac. He claims that brain and the brain only is the organ through which mind acts and by the study of the brain he can arrive at the inwardness and the motives of a man's life, the things that move him, his sympathies, feelings and aspirations in a way which has not yet been improved upon.

The Phrenologist (the brain reader) has a distinct advantage over the Psychologist (the soul reader)—the one having a physical and physiological basis for his studies; whilst the other is a theorist dwelling in the realms of the imagination.



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.

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CONTENTS

PREFACE.

PSYCHOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION

TECHNICAL INTRODUCTION

FIRST PART:

A. Voluntary Thinking.

B. Conscious willing:

I. Undertaking kind.

II. Resisting kind.

SECOND PART:

A. Mental gifts:

B. Aesthetic gifts:

I. For music.

II. For painting and plastic arts.

III. For poetry.

IV. For dramatic arts.

C. Gifts of humor and wit:

I. Humor.

II. Wit.

D. Ethical gifts:

I. a. Kindness.

b. Wickedness.

II. a. Cheerfulness.

b. Gloominess.

III. a. Truthfulness.

b. Untruthfulness.

IV. Distrustfulness.

V. a. Courage.

b. Lack of courage.

VI. a. Self-confidence and self-esteem.

b. Lack of self-esteem and self-confidence.

VII. a. Vanity and conceit.

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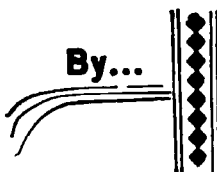
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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

INCORPORATED WITH THE
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CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1907.

I.	The Development of a Child. —A Scientific Problem—How to Solve it. By J. A. Fowler. (Illustrated)	305
II.	In the Public Eye. Two-Minute Sketches of Celebrated People. Ex. Sec- retary Shaw. Anna Olcott Commelin. (Illustrated)	319
III.	Science of Health. News and Notes. By E. P. Miller, M. D. What Breed of Cows gives the best Milk for Babies.	322
IV.	Biophilism. Hearing. By Chas. Josiah Adams, D.D.	324
V.	The Psychology of Childhood. Bright and Promising. By Uncle Joe. No. 668. Trueman Floyd, III. (Illustrated)	327
VI.	An Acrostic—Phrenology. By Ruby Lawrence.	328
VII.	The American Institute of Phrenology. The Opening Exercises of the Forty-fourth Session.	329
VIII.	Editorials. The Relative Size of Brains. The College Man.	331
IX.	The American Institute of Phrenology. (Continued from page 330)	333
X.	Prize Offers and Awards.	333
XI.	Correspondents.	334
XII.	Reviews. "Sources of Impurity and Purity Generally Overlooked" by Rev. Albert B. King; "In the Year that is New", and "A Song of Christmas", by Anna Olcott Commelin; "The Law of Financial Success"; Color as a Curative Agent", by E. Dimsdale Stocker.	334
XIII.	Employment Bureau.	335
XIV.	What Phrenologists are Doing. The Fowler Institute. The British Phren- ological Society. The American Institute of Phrenology. Field Notes.	335
XV.	Aids to Character Delineation. By Huntley Carter.	336
XVI.	Sense and Nonsense.	338

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INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1890) **1838**

VOL. 120—NO. 10

OCTOBER, 1907

WHOLE NO. 823

The Development of A Child

A Scientific Problem, How to Solve it.

By J. A. FOWLER.

EDUCATING BRAIN CELLS.

A celebrated scientist and psychologist, who has been for years attached to the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, has found out not only how the mind may be built to order, but also how character and disposition may be improved at will, so as to develop good traits and do away with bad ones.

It is all a matter, he claims, of educating the cells of the brain which are the physical units of the mind. The brain, like any other part of the physical mechanism, can be built up, he asserts, and beginning with the child it can be developed bit by bit.

It is natural, therefore, that he should apply his system of development to his own children, and it is his theory that repeated psychological tests, properly made, increase mental skill, just as repeated gymnastic trials develop greater physical skill.

TESTING FACULTIES BY MACHINERY.

Many faculties of the mind might be tested by cleverly arranged ma-

chinery, and we think of having in our studio apparatus that will test (1) the sense discrimination of color; (2) accuracy of the arithmetical skill of a child, or the stimulus given to the organ of Calculation; (3) the accuracy, speed and expertness of a child in spelling; (4) the speed with which words are typewritten; (5) the quickness with which change is given; (6) expertness in remembering words of foreign languages, and then the degree of accuracy could be noted. A comparison could afterwards be drawn between the above named mechanical tests and the size of the organs of Color, Calculation, Individuality, Form, Eventuality and Comparison, which represent the faculties that would be used in the experiments.

But these tests would not utilize discrimination in judgment, as the reasoning faculties would not be exercised, nor would the imagination be put to any test; neither would the sense discrimination in images be called upon to respond in the above tests.



ELINOR L., MUSICIAN.
FLORENCE L., LAWYER

If, however, the muscle-energy-feeling-measure were to be used, we should have to apply the "Myerges-

thesiometer." Attention could be tested by an instrument which would register the brain speed in responding to the signal after hearing it. A mechanical device could also be made to register the size of the organs, and another instrument to register the heat of various parts of the brain.

The great advantage in knowing about the localization of the faculties would be in developing the deficient faculties and restraining the strong ones.

THE IDEAL OR PERFECT CHILD.

One of the latest societies that has been organized is for the development of the ideal or perfect child. This society has been formed in Chicago (or the "windy city" of the mid-west). It has been started by a German physician who has taken his medical, legal and theological degrees, and has reduced the philosophy of life to a very simple formula. He has formed a colony to which anyone, rich or poor, is welcome, provided certain regulations and rules are lived up to.

When a man or a woman joins the colony, a full record of his or her past life, and the exact measurements of the physical proportions are taken. These are open to the inspection of members of the colony. If, after the candidates have learned to lead the simple life and join in the cooperative policy of the colony, a man and woman think they would like to become engaged, the matter is made known to the president, who in turn informs the other members of the colony of the proposed match, and the matter is debated and a vote taken. If the vote is favorable and the matrimonial candidates pass the rigid inspection to which they are subjected, they are put on a six months' probation.

The number of children allowed to each couple is limited strictly to two, one male and one female, no more, as this is sufficient to allow the reproduc-

tion of a perfect specimen of both sexes.

As a conscientious observer of the mode of life laid out by the president, he believes, as many more do, in the possibility of the determination of sex.

The law of suggestion is also encouraged so that if a parent desires in a child a great artist, inventor, or explorer, they are encouraged to enforce the thought upon the mind by thinking about it for six months.

His object is the reproduction of the perfect man or woman, which he thinks is a sufficient object to balance all the preparation and thought of his simple life tenets. His rules of life are that every person should work eight hours a day; then take eight hours for rest and study, and eight for recreation, otherwise sleep. Tobacco is forbidden; so is alcoholic drink, and the simple liver must say good-bye to meat, for, as the good doctor says, his followers should not believe in eating "our cousins." The diet is confined to vegetables and fruit, divided into three courses, first a vegetable from under the ground; second a vegetable or fruit grown on the ground, or sun ripened, and the third is plucked from trees.

It is possible that there are many people who already live this simple life and eat the simple diet, but there are some persons who can only follow out a strict regime by living under the discipline of rules laid down by a society, and for such a colony of this kind is a panacea.

THE ANCIENT WAY OF TRAINING.

The ancients had a wise proverb, namely: "Only in a sound body dwells a sound mind." This was the basis of Froebel's work, and like the Grecians and Romans, he directed his methods of education to the forming, strengthening and preserving of both parts of the human being.

The Egyptian, Israelite and Indian

racés had rules in relation to the bringing up and education of children as well as of adults. The Greeks were superior to all other nations in their knowledge of health and hygiene. The Spartans educated all children (who were not killed at birth on account of infirmity) carefully but with severity, so as to prevent enervation. All children were educated by the State after the seventh year. The food and dress were of the plainest, and physical training was required.

The Spartan idea was to accustom their bodies to every kind of hardship, to render it insensible to pain.



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The education of the young by the Greeks in Athens was directed to the establishment of harmony between the body and mind, because "only in a sound body dwells a sound mind."

Their idea of beauty and goodness gradually blended into one and finally one word stood for both, which was "goodness." The love of the beautiful prevailed, and the object was to unite

vigor and elasticity with beauty and grace.

Music, drawing and the sciences were taught in order to train the mind for the good and beautiful. Both boys and girls remained in the care of women up to the sixth year, and were educated by the mother or nurse. Education proper began with the eighth year. The boys were sent away from home, while the girls remained under the paternal roof.

Hippocrates taught of the treatment of children; how to distinguish between a healthy and an unhealthy condition; also of the laws of growth and how to cure diseases.

Socrates, Plato and Aristotle often went to the gymnasiums and gave their advice quite freely. Plato only wanted men who were highly developed alike in body and mind; and he regarded gymnastics as the best educational methods for this purpose. He wanted the child to play up to the fifth year, and then for two years more to observe and investigate, and, later, the elements of science, music, and more difficult physical exercises were to be given.

Aristotle shared Plato's views regarding the healthy effects of games and bodily exercise as a relaxation after serious study.

With the decline of the Greek nation, these beautiful educational principles were adopted in part by the Romans, whose educators were Greek slaves. In the early days of Rome, the mothers nursed their children themselves, and personally directed their education through their early years; but when customs became more luxurious at Rome, the children were left to nurses for their care and education. Education had to be private, as the Romans had no public gymnasiums; still they aimed to educate mind and body alike. With the corruption of the Roman people, as with the Greeks, the education of the youth

tended to effeminacy.

Claudius Gelinus, in the second century, the greatest physician of the ancients after Hippocrates, made a special study of the food, clothing and dress of children, and also of gymnastics and their beneficial effect upon health. He taught that the foundations of health and morals were laid in childhood.

Athenæus, at the end of the second and early in the third century, gave wise counsel in regard to food, bathing, exercise and sleep, and believed that teaching the child should not begin till the seventh year, and that work and recreation should alternate and be specially guided until after the twelfth year, and never fully excluded.

THE GERMAN MOTHERS.

In the year 1000, Rhazes, Avicenna, and others, gave excellent hints about diet and exercise for children, as well as for adults, and the latter thought that the teaching of the young should not commence until the seventh year.

In the fifteenth century, the Humanists, through their study of the ancient methods, were led to the introduction of gymnastics as a part of education into the schools of Italy. At Mantua and Urbino, gymnastics, fencing, wrestling, riding, archery, and ball playing were a part of their school curriculum. This system spread from Germany to Italy and Switzerland, and at Nuremburgh and Cologne gymnasiums were provided.

Towards the end of the fifteenth century interest in the healthy development of children again began to revive. In 1563, Wuertz published a book giving his experiences with children. Sadolet and Camerarius also wrote on hygienic science for the young.

In the seventeenth century physical exercise lost its popularity in the higher schools, although during this

period Sommer, Riedliu and Lamperti gave discourses to mothers on the importance of exercise as a part of education, and John Graunt published statistics of mortality, with observations on the natural aspects of the subject.

After the eighteenth century popular essays were written on the health of infants and of children in the schools, and late in the century Stoll, Essig and Hufeland wrote on the physical training of children. One of the principal topics in periodicals was the training of children. J. P. Frank also wrote a stirring book on the education of children, which broke away from all prejudices and taught sound principles for the education of children from birth.



LAUGHING EYES

A NURSE

A merry, happy child.



SAMUEL V. HULSE
A FINANCIER.

Infinitely more than the eighteenth century, the nineteenth century advanced in the knowledge of medicine, chemistry and hygiene. Important works of men and science educators have spread this knowledge among all classes of people. Prominent among the writers were Jean Paul, Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Froebel, and others.

DISCIPLINE OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

Out of the family life there should go with the children into the school a sympathy with the teacher. For parents and teachers should, as far as possible, work in harmony the one with the other. Nothing is more disastrous to a child's mind than to have one kind of discipline at home and another—the reverse—at school. The child is not supposed to form a code

of discipline for himself, and thus he becomes confused through the contradictory treatment of parent and teacher. This, however, seldom happens when both sufficiently understand Phrenology to regulate the action of the faculties by the individuality of the child. The differences we meet with in large schools aid us in detecting the great development theory, that differences of external form are the result and measure of pre-existing differences of internal character which correspond with organization and function. We do not doubt that everything in nature has its form. And when we enter a school we find the same theory presents itself there. It is because the heads of children are not all flat or all round; not all high or low; not all broad or all narrow, that we aim at finding out differences in character, formation and function.

CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH.

These are looked upon as a period when personal pleasures are of more importance than working habits, play being considered the natural prerogative of childhood; but both work and play are necessary for the formation of a symmetrical character.

CHARACTER BUILDING.

Character building must commence as soon as the child begins to breathe; in fact, its education commences with it's mother's milk; therefore every mother should be a teacher, and a phrenological one, of course.

HOW PSYCHOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY COINCIDE.

Professor Sully, the English psychologist, admits that "Individuals differ considerably in their power of abstraction. Some minds are much quicker in seeing similarity amid diversity, in noting analogies among things, and in bringing to light the common aspects of objects. These differences turn partly on inequalities in power of attention, of drawing off the thoughts from what is attention,

of drawing off the thoughts from what is attractive, and fixing them on what we desire to note. They depend too, in part, on inequalities in the mind's assimilative power. As already remarked, it is probable that some persons have a special bent of mind to the detection of similarity, whereas others lean to the perception of differences. What is called a good power of abstraction shows itself in a general facility in detecting the common qualities and relations of things. At the same time we commonly find the faculty manifesting itself in a special form in some particular domain of precepts and ideas." Here we find some of the phrenological powers described, but not named. He goes on to say: "Thus one boy will show a special power of abstraction in classing natural objects, as minerals and plants; another in analyzing physical processes; another in constructing the ideal notions of mathematics; and another in seizing types of human character and classes of motive which use the perceptive, reflective and intuitive faculties." He even goes on to say more particularly that "these differences, again, clearly depend in part on native peculiarities. Children are not endowed at the outset with the same degree of assimilative power."

A phrenologist detects this difference in power before the psychologist, for the latter has to wait for test work, while the former knows as soon as he sees the child where its power lies. Therefore, a phrenologist sees all that a psychologist does, and much more besides. Prof. Sully continues: "A child at three years will often display a marked quickness in tracing out similarities in the forms of objects, manners of persons and so forth. Moreover, the peculiar mental constitution and individual tastes may give a special bent to a definite form of conception. Thus, other things being



Photo by Rockwood.

STELLA

A WRITER.

This child has a gifted intellect, and a highly developed imaginative and literary mind.

equal, a boy with an eye closely observant of the forms of objects, will show a special readiness in dealing with the concepts of geometry (the organs of Form and Size), while another, with abundant muscular activity and a strong bent towards practical contrivance, will naturally occupy himself in forming notions about nature's processes, the notions with which mechanics specially deal." Here we have a fine admission that school children are not all alike, which has *always* been observable to me. Therefore, let me say to teachers who have studied Psychology and not Phrenology to grasp the principles of the latter as soon as possible. The psychologist corresponds in medicine



LESLIE FULENWIDER

A PHYSICIAN.

This child will show a strong personality, make friends easily and have influence over others. Hence as he is intuitive and scientific he will make a good physician.

to the doctor, who only diagnoses a case, while a phrenologist not only diagnoses, but is able to give advice regarding the most practical treatment. The psychologist points out the subjective and objective methods of work, while the phrenologist not only shows these two mental forces, but more too—what they mean and how they are used; the subjective being, of course, the employment of the Imaginative faculties, such as Spirituality, Ideality and Sublimity, while the Objective powers use the Intellectual faculties, such as Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Color, Order, Calcula-

tion, Comparison, Causality, and Human Nature.

HEALTH VS. BRAIN WORK.

When Phrenology is at work in the school room, it has much to do. It not only has to decide the peculiar temperaments, constitution and disposition of each child, but it has to decide which are the key-notes of each character played upon the most wonderful of organs—the brain. Though, in some respects, the toughest organ in the body, and capable of expansion and remarkable development, yet the brain needs the most study of any part of the body to keep it in a healthy condition. We may say here that work is a necessity to promote the health of the brain, but how much should it be encouraged in the early years? A man works to live, not lives to work, therefore he must do what will agree with him, in order to live well, says Herbert Spencer, and we agree with him. "Take care of your health," is a warning which comes from another scientist. "There have been men," he continues, "who, by wise attention to this point, might have risen to eminence, might have made great discoveries, written great poems, commanded armies, ruled States; but who, by unwise neglect of this point, have come to naught. Imagine Hercules as oarsman in a rotten boat, what can he do there but by every stroke expedite the ruin of his craft?" Take care, then, of the timbers of your children's boats.

Phrenology cannot be properly introduced into the school-room without its taking into account all the conditions connected with the materials with which it has to work. Therefore it is just as anxious to prevent "over pressure" as to prematurely exhaust the mental powers. And in order to make school life a success, and preparation for after work, Phrenology and Physiology—its twin sister—teach us how to educate one power to be in

harmony with another, and not bring prominently forward one talent which is strong at the expense of another which is weak. The study of the lives of distinguished men and their early habits enables us to conclude that we are not mistaken in our idea that early mental culture is not necessary in order to produce the highest powers of mind. They show us also that "the survival of the fittest" means here a good stock of vitality to prepare the way for a useful life. Our entire aim in the development theory of Phrenology in schools is this "survival of the fittest" in each child, and the *gradual* development of the whole mind.

BODY AND BRAIN EXHAUSTION.

As teachers become interested in mental science they will realize how important it is to understand physiological and hygienic laws which regulate the bodies and brains of their pupils.

The child fatigues much more readily than the adult; that is, his organism is more quickly depleted and poisoned during the period of most rapid growth.

The average boy has his most rapid growth between the ages of fourteen and sixteen.

The average girl between the ages of twelve and fourteen.

In these two years they increase in weight as much as they did during the entire six years previous to these periods. At this time the brain loses in weight, because of the fact that the usual blood supply is lessened by a portion's being withdrawn to nourish other organs undergoing rapid revolutionary changes during this period. While the weight of the brain is but one forty-fifth that of the whole body, it requires one-eighth of all the blood to nourish it.

At no time in their whole school career are boys and girls so deserving of sympathy as at this time of most

rapid growth. In all learning two features are involved: Proper presentation of material by the teacher and proper attitude of mind on the part of the pupil. Seldom, if ever, can the latter conditions be supplied by the girl or boy in the midst of the physical and mental revolutions and evolutions of the rapid-growing period.

The great curse of this age is the demand for rapid education. Parents and teachers feel impelled by the force of the times to crowd their children through a long, hard year's work, whether they are feeling quite equal to it or not. Health is so often sacrificed for promotion. "Harry will



A TEACHER.

This child shows a thoughtful, serious and studious brow.



A TEACHER. AN ORGANIZER.

This picture indicates two bright, intelligent children.

lose his place in his class and have to begin over again if he stays out of school *this* term," said a fond parent to me. But what is learned when a child is fatigued is soon lost, the mind's forces being equally dissipated. Vital force is required faster than it is generated. The work of to-day is done on to-morrow's credit, and the system of the child is wholly at a loss to protect itself against disease and accident. The phrenological teacher of the twentieth century will not only be paid his \$1,000 or \$1,500 salary to draw out the intellect and fill it with suitable knowledge, but he will be ex-

pected to keep an eye on the working capacity of the brain and report when it needs *rest* as well as when it needs more work.

THE SCIENCE OF CHILD CULTURE.

So many people have a wrong impression of child-life, and imagine that unless a child will be obliged to **WORK** it is not particularly necessary for him to learn to do so, at least for the first decade of his life.

It is a wrong idea to impress upon a child that there is no need for him to prepare for anything special in life; that he will always have a sufficient income that will support him, never thinking that the activities of life help to develop his manly character, and for this reason, if for no other, he has a right to demand an education adapted as near as possible to his talents.

HOME LIFE A PREPARATION FOR SCHOOL LIFE.

School life and training should begin long before the child goes to school. They should begin in the nursery.

It will not do to wait till the child is even of school age before beginning this training in industry. The most impressionable period of a child's life is before the age of seven years. The child who has not learned to love work before that time will very likely never learn to enjoy it. The earlier children are given little duties to perform, the sooner their time is laid out in regular periods of useful work interchanged with play, the more firmly will a love of work become fixed in their characters. Much, however, will depend upon the teacher and her methods of training. If she desires the child to love work, she must make work pleasurable to him by patiently teaching him the best methods of accomplishing his tasks; by bright, animated conversation about his work; by providing him good facilities to work with; by making his surroundings while at work as pleasant and

congenial as possible; by adapting his work to his physical, mental and moral ability; by arranging such periods of relaxation or changes of occupation as his age, strength, and the nature of his tasks demand; and by hearty appreciation of his every honest endeavor. She should insist upon the work being thoroughly done, for there is no real satisfaction in work which is not well done. Habits of promptness and continuity are also essential to a love of work.

THE RECOGNITION OF TIME.

If a child is allowed to grow up in a sort of haphazard way, idling and dawdling away the greater portion of his time during his earlier years, the habit of so doing will become firmly fixed in his character, and can never, or only with the greatest effort, be eradicated. "Oh, that mothers and teachers would realize that it is safer to form character right than to reform it; that though it does take trouble and time and patience on their part to train a child in right ways in his early years, it takes no more time and no more trouble and no more patience than it will take to untrain him in wrong ways in later years."

HOW TO CULTIVATE ORDER AND CONTINUITY.

Another matter of the utmost importance is to teach the little ones to finish their work. This involves not only the completion of the work in hand, but the putting away in their right places and in good condition all materials and utensils used in performing the work. "Anything completed, rounded, full, exact, gives pleasure; anything done in a slovenly, slipshod way, is discouraging. There is a feeling of content which comes with any task finished. A man who has learned to do anything well enjoys doing it. This is the lure which wise nature uses to lead us to finish our work."

Both boys and girls should be

taught domestic work and both boys and girls should learn the use of tools, gardening and similar occupations. Infuse into the children's mind the idea that no honest work is degrading; that it is neither unmanly to wash dishes or darn stockings nor unwomanly to drive a nail or weed the garden; that their ability to do the work and the need of its being done should determine whether or not they shall do it. Make the distinction of sex as small as possible in the home training of the boys and girls, and there will be less of a feeling of inequality to contend with as they advance in years.

THE GREATEST GENIUSES WERE BOYS ONCE.

I am not alone in stating that there



A MECHANIC.

Photo by Rockwood.

is hardly an instance of a great man who has won the admiration and gratitude of mankind and has accomplished great results, and performed wonderful labors who in early life was educated by a *hot-house culture*; but, like towering oaks, grew up amid the storm and the tempest of peculiar environment.

The greatest geniuses; the greatest actors in life's playhouse, such as statesmen, philosophers, writers, warriors, have been men who have been allowed to grow first, and think and act afterwards. Julius Cæsar, Napoleon, Wellington, Cromwell, and Frederick the Great, are striking examples of this fact. Many of our orators and statesmen, as Gavazzi, Cicero, George Whitfield, Daniel Webster, Count Cavour and Daniel O'Connell, received a simple education when boys; and thus, being allowed to mature and gradually develop their greatness in after years, were not prematurely stunted by over brain-work in youth. Many are like Sir Isaac Newton, who, as a boy, according to his own statement, was "inattentive to study, and ranked very low in the school until the age of twelve." Or like Napoleon, who is described by those who knew him intimately when a child, as having "good health, but in other respects was like other boys," and did not owe his greatness to early mental culture.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Of Sir Walter Scott, we learn that he was, as a boy, lying about in the fields when he should have been at his Latin grammar; reading novels when he should have been entering college; spearing salmon instead of embellishing a peroration. Yet he came out of this wild kind of discipline graced with the rarest combination of qualifications for enjoying existence, achieving fame, and blessing society. Deeply learned, though neither the languages nor the philosophy of the schools made part of his acquisi-

tion; robust as a plow-boy; able to walk like a peddler; industrious as a handicraftsman; intrepid as the bravest hero of his own immortal works. Here is enough, says Harriet Martineau, to put us to inquiring, not whether learning and even school discipline be good things, but whether the knowledge usually thought most essential and esteemed indispensable, be in fact either the one or the other. In this very sensible idea we run the risk of differing with one class of teachers who, when they have a precocious pupil, like to make much of him without taking into account his weaker powers. But if Phrenology were introduced into a school where one or more precocious children attended, the object of the teacher would be to so modify and direct the early school training of such minds that no bias or strain would be allowed. Huxley points out that the vigor and freshness of young children, which should be stored up for the practical struggle of life, "is often washed out of them by too much and too early book gluttony and lesson bibbing." "Their faculties," he thinks, should have more intellectual rest in youth than in age; and further, that the cheerfulness and tenacity of purpose, the power of work which has made so many men successful, is not so much due to close attention to books and college studies in childhood as is generally supposed.

THE FIRST THIRTY OR THE LAST?

One object in life is seeing how much the system will yield in a healthy condition. Are our best efforts to be secured from the first thirty years of life or the last thirty? We may urge on our Byrons and Shelleys to do their work under the burning furnace of early intellectual culture; but the hoar frost chills them, and they are gone, never to return to their work. They, alas! cannot say "thanks to a vigorous constitution

gained by outdoor exercise, ball playing in youth, walking and lifting in later years, we have been able to eat and digest and keep up sufficient mental and bodily friction, and employ all our powers to a venerable old age." Some teachers, who do not understand Phrenology, cramp the minds of their scholars into a strait-jacket, and educate them according to *their* own plan and not according to the natural abilities of the material they have to work with. We bias our children's minds, and wonder afterwards that men can be so narrowminded and bigoted. Children are the raw material at hand to be worked upon gradually, for they are not born angels as some are foolish enough to suppose, and only become so by being trained, drilled and disciplined.

There are, however, many ways of disciplining children. Some parents and teachers spoil the dispositions of children by governing them too much. They think every time for them instead of teaching the children to think for themselves, and think if they continually correct the faults of a child that he will be the best of the bunch, believing that "to spare the rod is to spoil the child." It is not so much a duty to govern a child as it is to teach him to govern himself. This is where Phrenology can be of immeasurable good in studying the characteristics of children. It is a tedious process for a teacher to watch the result of his discipline when he gives the same correction, the same amount of kindness, severity and encouragement to the tender-hearted, the ambitious, the proud, the sympathetic, the hopeful, the easily discouraged, the cautious, the mirthful, the conscientious, the energetic, the slothful, the indolent, the sullen, the obstinate, the thoughtful, and the observant. If he understood Phrenology, he would make a study of each child before he tried to discipline them at all.

MORAL TRAINING.

To do right because it is right should be the underlying principle upon which all right conduct is based. There are two counter inducements to right conduct largely employed in the training of children in school and out of it. One is the fear of punishment, the other the hope of reward. At first thought it seems a much easier thing to reward children than to punish them, and it is pleasanter for teachers to do so; but the indiscriminate use of rewards is productive of quite as much harm to the child as indiscriminate punishment. Neither incentive is, however, the best motive to encourage right-doing. It is the wrong-



Photo by Hockwood.

A LITTLE NURSE.

The picture of the above child indicates that she is thoughtful and loving.

doing rather than the punishment that we want children to fear. It is well enough to sometimes work through fear of punishment or by hope of reward, still, the underlying principle should be to do right because it is right and to so train him that he will wish to do right at all times. Is not goodness that is paid for by rewards an artificial virtue? What child is not bright enough to work for the stick of candy or the lump of sugar, when it cares nothing for the duty it has to perform? And is not right conduct that is bargained for cheapened into a kind of stipulation or bribery? Such methods do not appeal to the Conscience—or Conscientiousness, but it makes the child feel that it is simply optional whether he shall do as he is bidden and gain the promised reward, or do as he likes in the matter. It is the following of the latter that has led many a child to ruin, and has weakened rather than strengthened moral fiber. Little Johnnie is rewarded for being generous, polite, or truthful in turn, until he can be neither unless he is rewarded for being so, and the happiness that naturally follows the Consciousness of having done right is lost—perhaps forever.

Froebel says: "How we degrade and lower human nature, which we should raise, how we weaken those whom we should strengthen, when we hold up to them an inducement to act virtuously." But we strengthen a child's moral character when we teach him to depend upon the happiness that comes from right doing.

A LAW TO THEMSELVES.

Children, as soon as possible, should be taught to become a law to themselves, instead of being made to feel that the responsibility of their conduct rests with their teachers; and they can

be enlightened in such a way, about the size or activity of their faculties, as to avoid either discouragement or pride. Some are too hopeful while others are gloomy. Some are entirely observant and not sufficiently thoughtful, while others are entirely absorbed and not sufficiently perceptive. Some delight in danger and run many risks, while others are too mindful of results and will not venture. So in turn each condition of mind has to be taken into account, and he is a wise teacher who knows how to draw out, or hold in check, these diversities.

WHAT DIFFERENCES DO WE FIND?

Phrenology so helps the teacher to understand the use of the mental powers, their legitimate action, and the best mode of cultivating and directing them, that he perceives at once the difference between them, and how each one is adapted to the wants and the relations in life.

Some children lack self-respect, others lack decision and patience. Some are disobedient, others are wanting in prudence. Some lack sympathy, others need more conscientiousness. Some are wanting in politeness, others are too selfish. Some need to cultivate language, while some are too talkative. Some need to cultivate affection, while some need to check it. Some are too liberal, while others are too stingy. Some are too vain, while others are too modest. Some are too reserved, others are too free. Some are too timid, while others are too careless. Some are too witty, while others are too sober.

HOW TO CONTROL TEMPER IN CHILDREN.

With some teachers the word temper is quite a favorite expression. Every naughty act is considered a specimen of temper, and, unfortunately, each act is magnified.

(To be continued.)

In the Pub'ic Eye.

Two Minute Sketches of Celebrated People.

In the excellent portraits that we present with this article, taken recently by George G. Rockwood (the photographic specialist), it is easy to recog-

nize the immense executive ability and the volume of mental power that shows in the overhanging brow of this gentleman. With this contour of

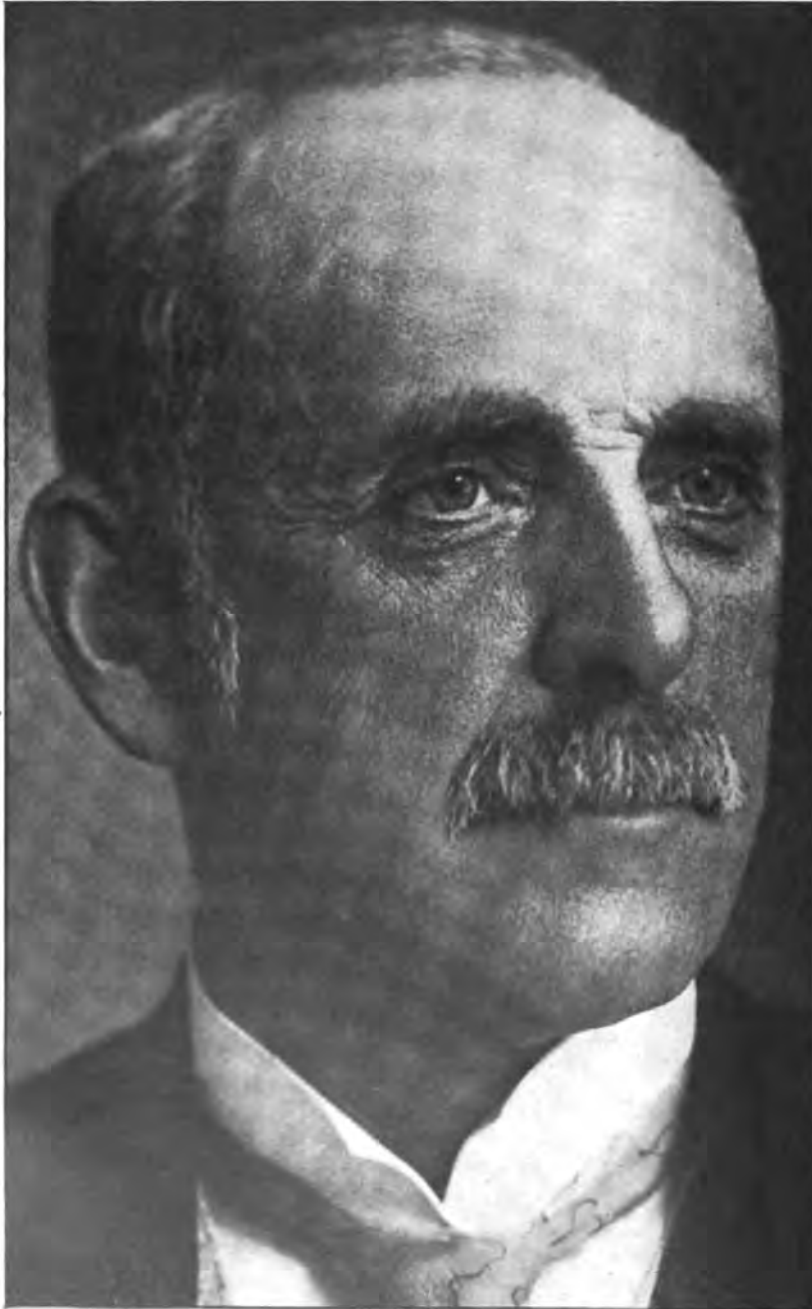


EX-SECRETARY SHAW.

Photo by Rockwood.

head he cannot fail to look into the scientific bearing of things. He should be a man of facts. With such a head he should possess a fact-gath-

ering mind and make a business of correlating them just as a man in business would compare his goods. Or, in other words, he is a specialist



EX-SECRETARY SHAW.

Photo by Reckwood.

in collecting facts, and has them at his finger ends for the benefit of others, like a professor of languages at a university, who can tell you about any foreign word, its meaning and significance.

He remembers faces remarkably well, and has a keen eye for landmarks when traveling. He knows where he has put important documents, for he has a place for everything and has everything in its place. He resembles Mr. Gladstone in this respect, as the latter gentleman could always send at a moment's notice and give direct explanation as to where a certain document had been left.

Mr. Shaw's upper forehead shows more of the logical than theoretical style of reasoning, for is not a man who cares much for dry philosophy or the speculative formulas of a Spencer or a Kant.

Language is a vehicle of thought for him, rather than a means of entertainment purely. Small talk he knows little about, but when interested in some vital problem he is not only all attention to what is being said, but he is, moreover, a man ready to give his quota of knowledge on the subject introduced. Is not showy, nor given to much demonstration in the line of feeling or emotion, but is thoroughly practical, observing and utilitarian in his views.

As an organizer he shows systematic skill in marshalling his ideas for the benefit of his work, and as a lawyer he would know how to get hold of evidence that many a man would not think was necessary. As an arbitrator he will use facts to support his views, and as a business man he would show more interest in opening out commerce on a large scale than in attending to details.

His keynote shows through his large comparison and his immense Perceptive faculties; hence he should be an expert financier and critic.

A TALENTED AUTHORESS.

Mrs. Commelin is an authoress of considerable repute. Her works have been published by the Fowler & Wells Co. for many years. She is gifted both as a prose writer and as a poetess. Her poems at Easter and Christmas have received the commendation and endorsement of many publishers, and they are admired by all who purchase them. Her work "Of Such is the Kingdom," and other poems, is a collection of miscellaneous poems containing "Niagara," "The Poet's Gift," "My Valentine," "As 'Round the Evening Lamp We Sit," "A Star in the Night," and "In the Days Gone By."

Her work is always carefully prepared, as well as written with that freedom which indicates true talent. She is an indefatigable club worker in Brooklyn. "In the Year That Is New," and "A Song of Christmas," are two of her latest poems.



ANNA OLCOTT COMMELIN

Science of Health, News and Notes.

BY E. P. MILLER, M. D.

WHAT BREED OF COWS GIVE THE BEST MILK FOR BABIES.

H. B. Miller, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the Nebraska Medical College, has been making some experiments in the use of milk for babies.

These experiments are undoubtedly correct and hence the information that they contain will be of value to all mothers who are feeding milk to the young children.

Dr. Miller began his experiments six years ago, and after giving a thorough trial to the milk of Jersey cows he was not satisfied with the results and began experiments with the milk of other breeds of cattle. He says that to-day the most satisfactory results are obtained through the use of the milk from Holstein stock. He reports eight or nine cases that were a sample.

We copy from the minutes of these reports that were published in the *Medical Brief* of September, 1907.

"Two children of healthy parents that had failed to mature up to the ordinary standard at ten years of age were put on a diet of Jersey milk. At the expiration of one year there had been an increase of less than five pounds in weight. The surroundings of these children were the best and their other food was of the best quality and widest variety obtainable. At that time milk from a Shorthorn or Durham cow was substituted for the Jersey. At the expiration of three months the gain had been less than two pounds. The children were then placed on a diet (with the same general food) of milk from Holstein cows. At the end of one year the average gain had been twenty-two pounds. Since that time they have

been continuously on Holstein milk as a drink and general food. Their present weight is a little above the average.

"A child fourteen months old was brought to me on account of its lack of growth. Finding the little one greatly emaciated, analysis was made of the mother's milk and of the cow's milk which was being given at the same time. Mother's milk tested 3.5 per cent. and the cow's milk 6.4 per cent. butter fat. Nursing was discontinued on account of the general health of the mother and the fat of the Jersey milk reduced to four per cent. At the expiration of three weeks there was absolutely no gain in weight and almost entire loss of appetite of the child. We substituted milk from a Holstein cow, yielding four per cent. butter fat and at the first feeding nourishment was retained. By the end of the second month the child had doubled its weight and since that time the little one has been continuously fed on Holstein milk and has gained normally in weight.

Case 3.—A child four months of age, of German parentage (good health in both families) weighed eight pounds, which was one pound less than at birth. Mother's milk tested 1.8 per cent. butter fat. Jersey cow's milk yielding five per cent. butter fat had also been used for two months. We reduced the quantity of butter fat in the Jersey milk and continued the nursing. At the expiration of three weeks there had been no gain in weight, the child vomiting the greater portion of the nourishment taken. We substituted Holstein milk, carrying 3.2 per cent. butter fat. The child is now eleven months of age, weighs twenty-six pounds and is living on an exclu-

sive diet of three pints of Holstein milk (without any modification) daily.

Case 4.—This child was five pounds below normal weight at the age of eight months and would vomit almost half of the nourishment taken. It was fed on whole Jersey milk carrying five per cent. butter fat. We substituted four per cent. Holstein milk without any modification. At the end of six months the child is five pounds above the normal weight. Has not vomited any of its milk during that period.

Case 5.—Twins raised on Holstein milk which had been skimmed after standing six hours. They had been exclusively bottle fed up to the age of eighteen months receiving no nourishment except milk. Since that time they have been allowed a certain amount of other foods and at the present time, at the age of thirty-five months, they weigh thirty-eight and forty pounds respectively.

Case 6.—Child was put on Holstein which was skimmed after standing twelve hours. At six weeks of age the child weighed eleven pounds, a gain of four pounds from birth. During the next six months the amount of butter fat contained in the milk was gradually increased until the child was taking milk testing at six per cent. There was very little vomiting and at eight months of age the child weighed eighteen pounds. The butter fat was gradually reduced to normal Holstein milk carrying 3.2 per cent. butter fat. The gain in weight has been normal and the child perfectly healthy.

Case 7.—Two children had been fed on milk which came from a dairy of poor sanitary arrangement and we were unable to obtain a specimen of the milk to determine the quantity of

butter fat. The children were suffering from great intestinal trouble, both vomiting, and diarrhoea being so frequent that the physician was unable to control it. In consultation we advised the substitution of Holstein milk carrying 3.2 per cent. butter fat. Since that time the children have taken a quart of milk a day. There has been no medication of any kind and the children have been perfectly healthy.

Case 8.—This child was the offspring of scrofulous parents. The grandmothers of the family had been feeding it Jersey milk carrying 5.5 per cent. butter fat with the addition of brandy "for its colic" as they expressed it. Child was emaciated and at the end of four weeks weighed two pounds less than at birth. Numerous prepared foods were tried, also modified milk without any result. When the child was six weeks old it was put on Holstein milk 4.4 per cent. butter fat. At the end of three months child is normal in weight and has not rejected any of its feedings.

It would be easy to enumerate an extended list of cases of children and adults as well that have been kept in good health when the Holstein milk has been substituted. The best practical results we consider have been obtained from the use of Holstein milk where the first or largest sized fat globules have been removed. The finer emulsification of Holstein milk, as compared with Jersey milk, has been the theory started with in the use of Holstein milk as a food for infants. These results are absolutely practical and we have the living objects to show for them. At some future date we will advance a positive explanation of the physiological reasons why Holstein milk is better than the milk from any other cow.



Biophilism.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

HEARING.

I hope that the reader is bearing in mind that I started out with calling attention to the fact that within the body is an individual, which is awakened by something from the surrounding universe, and that this something knocks for admission at one of the senses, each of which is a door of approach through the body, which is the home of the individual. I hope, also, that he has not forgotten that Biophilism holds that the individual is essentially the same as any other individual, no matter what may be the character of the body in which it dwells, or of the door through knockings at which it is awakened.

The door to which we now come is that of hearing.

It has a special organ—the ear.

What are heard are undulations of the atmosphere. These are collected, so to speak, by the auricle—what we, in common parlance, call the ear, in saying, for instance, that it is large or small, lyre-shaped or shapeless, close to the head or standing out.

One will have an illustration of the importance of the auricle in seeing one unconsciously supplementing it, by placing his open palm back of it, in anxiety to hear something which is faintly said, or which is not readily heard because of dullness of hearing.

In looking from my window at this moment, I see a horse throwing forward its pitcher-plant ears. The individual within the body of that horse is evidently listening intently. The shape of these ears is different from the shape of mine. May they not be able to collect undulations of the atmosphere which mine are unable to collect, no matter how I may supplement them, unless I resort to mechan-

ics, and even then?

I put my hand to my ear, and find that it has a rim, a shallow hollow, a ridge parallel to the rim, terminating, at the bottom, in a promontory, a deep hollow, in front of and under this ridge, and other irregularities.

Science tells me that were I to fill the depressions, make the inner surface of my ears as smooth as that of a pitcher-plant, I would have more trouble in locating the points of origin of sounds, and they would be weaker.

Taking into the account correlation to environment, the probabilities are that the pitcher-plant ears are better for the horse and those of the lyre shape for man.

Whatever may be its shape, the auricle sends the air-waves which it has collected along the auditory canal to the ear-drum.

As we have but to do with the door, we having reached it, there is no need that I go further in the anatomy of the organ of hearing. That is the office of the anatomist. It need only be said now that the inner ear is the sides of the drum, over which is stretched the membrane, which we commonly have in mind when we speak of the ear-drum, and that these sides have two windows—an oval one and a round one—the latter being covered by a membrane—else sound would never get beyond the ante-chamber—the former containing a mechanism, opening, by the Eustachian tube, into the pharynx, open save when one swallows, that there may not be too much pressure on the tympanum, or outer membrane of the ear-drum, to which, as has been shown, the auricle sends, along the auditory canal, the air-waves which it collects.

Using the word ear in its popular

signification—meaning by it that portion of the organ of hearing which can be seen or touched without the use of the knife—it is shared with man by the Mammal. But its existence is not necessary to hearing. I myself, when a boy, knew well a young man who was passably well developed, physically, in every way, excepting that he had no ears. And it could not be noticed that he did not hear as well as anyone else. The same has been noticed to be the case with those who have lost their ears, through the hand of the officer of the law, or in any other way.

Take a better illustration. As last winter was breaking into spring, I was passing through a wood, not far from the rectory, with a lady. Suddenly she stopped, panting with terror, and exclaimed, in a low, tense tone:

"Look there!"

"Where?"

"Don't you see?"

It was some time before I saw two black snakes, the forward parts of their bodies parallel, the hinder parts intertwined. Their tongues were darting in and out, their heads were beside each other. Their beady eyes were on us. That they had heard us there could be no doubt. The black snake is earless. In common with the whole Ophidia kind, it has not even an indentation for the tympanum.

In the crocodile and its relatives there is found the rudimentary ear. The same thing is found in the case of the bird—as anyone can see by stepping into a poultry yard, or visiting a market.

The least differentiated form of the organ of hearing which has been discovered consists of a small bag containing a liquid, over which the end of the auditory nerve reaches. There may be forms of this organ yet undiscovered. There are beings which seem to be void of it, which, yet, appear to

hear. There is the bee. In the case of this, among the most interesting of creatures, Sir John Lubbock made many attempts, to discover whether it was sensitive to sound. These attempts were made with a dog-whistle, a fife, shouting, a tuning fork, all sorts of noises. There was no result. The little thing gave no evidence that it had been affected. And this in spite of the popular notion that such noises as those of beating a tin pan and striking fire-irons together will cause a swarm to settle—a popular notion with which I, personally, have some respect, with good reason. When I was a very small boy, I was with my grandfather about his apiaries. A hive swarmed. The usual noises were quickly made. The swarm settled promptly—not on a limb or a bush, but on me, covering my head, neck and shoulders. That I screamed and thrashed about needs not to be mentioned. That I was cruelly stung will as well be taken for granted. I was so filled with virus that my life was gravely threatened. I was afterwards, for a considerable time, as spotted as a leopard. When I am told that the bee cannot hear I am as inclined to doubt as I would be were I told that it cannot buzz, or sting, or emit virus. It may be that Sir John's sounds were without the compass of the bee's organ of hearing, or that its attention was otherwise taken, or that they were of a nature in which it was not interested. The bees have buzzings among themselves which indicate industry, content, fear, anger, hunger, and other emotions, desires and passions. That wonderful blind naturalist, Francois Huber, seems to have been the first to hear the piping of the young queen bee in her cell, yet imprisoned, and its effect upon the old queen—an effect which, of course, could not be were she void of the power of hearing.

The truth seems to be that deafness throughout the sentient universe is

not a characteristic of the species, but the misfortune of the individual.

From the standpoint of the genus, the species, or the individual, a sound may be too high, too low or too remote to be heard. The hunter pauses. Why? He has heard nothing. His dog has pricked his ears. Later the game is bagged. The plainsman reins in. Why? He has heard nothing. His horse has raised his head and stiffened his ears in attention. The plainsman spurs into a draw. From there he sees the band of Indian warriors file by. The one who is familiar with them, depends upon the hearing of the domestic animals rather than on his own.

There are sounds which are simply noises, and those which are musical. To the child and the savage, the former are the more pleasant. Who does not remember wondering why the mother made him and his playmates cease their "racket?" It was pleasant to him. Why was it displeasing to her? The Red Man revels in the tom-toms, which so exasperate his guest that he can scarcely compel a smile. Some civilizations seem to be, in some regards a petrified savagery. When asked what portion of a concert by a great orchestra he most enjoyed, in London, the Chinese diplomat indicated the tuning of the instruments. But even to him I imagine that a simple musical sound would have been more pleasant than one which was purely a noise. A child was noticed at the butt of a splintery hickory log, striking a splinter. Investigation revealed that the splinter, so struck, gave forth a musical sound.

We must not confound the musical sound and music. This involves harmony. That cannot be without more than one sound, as is true of discord, such as that which pleased the Chinese diplomat. That, as a rule, the members of the human species enjoy music,

there is no need of indicating, save for what follows. But here, as elsewhere, there are exceptions. The most marked of these which I have known was that of a Bishop who told me that he did not know the difference between Yankee Doodle and Old Hundred. There may not be as nearly universal a liking of music among the member of any other species of sentient beings as there is among the members of the human species. But there is nothing more easily proven than that the lower animal is sensitive to the pleasures of music. In *Where is My Dog?* I relate the coming to the veranda, evening after evening, of a mouse to hear the strains of the flute of an uncle of mine. In our rectory there is a cat at this writing which purrs with delight at the whistling of a tune.

Through sounds are expressed the state of the soul. From this point of view, there are two sorts of sounds—natural and articulate. Some days ago I was riding with a gentleman, who lives near brick kilns, which employ a great many foreigners. What is now in mind came up.

"I was saying, the other day, to my daughter," he remarked, "that the Italians, the Hungarians, the Polocks, and the rest of these people from the ends of the earth, laugh just as we do!"

"Yes," I said, "and croon to their babies, and swear, so far as the tones are concerned."

"And," he went on, "it's wonderful how soon they pick up our language!"

"Especially the bad words!" I commented.

"Yes," he laughed, "they're regular parrots in that regard!"

Without knowing that he was doing so, he thus touched a key-note of Biophilism. That the lower animal employs, and understands, articulate sounds, there can be no doubt. To what extent? That question will arise later.

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

The Characteristics as They Develop Are Read Physiologically by Marks on the Face. No. 6 is from a Photograph by Buckwood by Permission.

FIG. 1.
Age, one month. The only distinct characteristic mark is that of observation, as "behold" between the eyes.

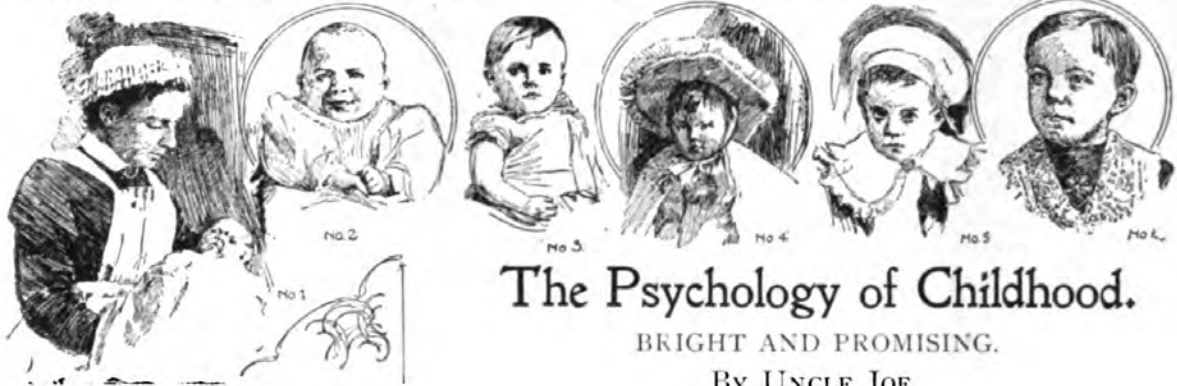
FIG. 2.
Age, three months. Markedness and active interest shown. The instinctive faculty has also begun to edge itself.

FIG. 3.
Age, six months. The dominant characteristic is curiosity. The interest in the outer part of the forehead denotes that the child's philosophy mind has commenced to develop.

FIG. 4.
Age, eighteen months. Active language and constructive ability may be seen, the focus in the development beneath the eyes, and the lines at both sides of the forehead.

FIG. 5.
Age, four years and five months. Active individuality and originality of mind may be seen. Equality and activity are largely developed.

FIG. 6.
Age, five years and four months. The forehead shows increased capacity and a development of the reasoning power. The mark upon the ear denotes a sure trait that all destructiveness.



No. 668—Trueman Floyd, Ill.—
Many children are poorly born, and

have much to make up in their organizations after they are well started



No. 668—TRUEMAN FLOYD

Kindly lent by The Union Signal.

in life. But this lad appears to be particularly favored in regard to his endowment.

He has, in the first place, a fine constitution, which makes a good foundation for his future, and if he is taught to prize his vitality sufficiently to keep it up to par, he will, debarring accident, live not only a long but also a useful and harmonious life.

His mental organization shows an ample endowment of energy, force and executive ability, will power and perseverance, strong sympathies, and intuitive insight into character, and a good perceptive intellect.

Were he to study medicine and devote himself to his profession, he would do an immense amount of good work and have a weighty influence among his fellows.

He will, as a man, show a persuasive influence, and persons will take note of what he says, when other persons will have but little weight in the same channels.

Having a thoughtful brow, he will consequently show to a good advantage in a study which will concern humanity. He should have a good education, and not be spoiled in his early years, but made to feel his re-

sponsibility in life.

Through his strong sympathies he will manifest not a little concern for his mother if at any time she is in need of his care and attention. In fact he is as thoughtful as a girl in some respects.

We hear so much about the bringing up of boys nowadays that we like to see due thought expressed in the early and tender years of a child's life. We think that children should be trained in the way they should go before they are too old to take instruction, and not left to nurses or hired help when the mother's influence is right at hand.

Here is a lad who is highly sensitive concerning criticisms that are made upon his work, and therefore some tact should be used to show him where he is wrong, and also where he has excelled. He is made of too good material to be allowed to spoil, or to be contaminated with those who are not careful of their environments.

He would make an excellent professor if he were properly trained for the work; or if disposed to enter the ministry, he certainly would have a sphere that would bring him in contact with people in the direction that would call out his higher nature.

AN ACROSTIC.

Past events to us disclose
How dissensions great arose;
Read the present, you'll agree,
Ev'ry one is prone to see
Neighbor's inconsistency.
Old and young should ever be
Looking for the best we give,
Offering while here they live
Gems of fruit from one great tree,
You should know ———.*

RUBY LAWRENCE.

*For the last word see the capitals.

The American Institute of Phrenology.

OPENING EXERCISES OF THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION.

The opening exercises of the Forty-fourth Session of the American Institute were held on September 4th, at 8 o'clock. The president, the Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, A. M., B. D., presided, and made an excellent address. He said in part that phrenology was the grandest science of the mind that they could study; that it revealed the character of man in a fuller and more scientific sense than any other subject. He was glad to be able to greet the students of the present session, and bid them welcome to the Institute, where they would have more advantages than at any other similar institute in the world, and where they would have the benefit and the aid of material which it had taken more than one lifetime to collect, and the lectures of specialists which had taken much time and research to prepare. He felt sure that they would be able to gather much valuable knowledge on the subjects they had come to the Institute to study.

He then alluded to the programme of the evening on which he was announced to say something of what he had seen "en tour" this summer. He did not know, he said, whether he was expected to describe a journey by automobile or bicycle, for he had not traveled by either, but he had recently visited Boston, the Hub of the Universe, and would remind them that there is in the Harvard Medical Museum there the famous "Crow Bar Skull." This skull the metaphysicians described in the Harvard Guide as belonging to a young man who had received an injury to his skull and brain through a tamping iron having been rammed upward through his skull, "and that he recovered and lived for thirteen years, with no impairment to his faculties." This was an erro-

neous assertion, for, according to Dr. Harlow, the physician who attended him at the time of his accident and his death, and also from the account given by his employers, their story was incorrect, for before the accident he was an exceptionally respectful young man, but afterwards he became profane, and showed just the opposite kind of character.

In all modern science, he said, observation, electricity and experiment went hand in hand, and as this was a case that was clearly proved by the observations of the friends of the young man, therefore the story published in the Harvard Guide was misleading.

Mr. Hyde went on to say that the point that he was trying to bring out was that he hoped no one present would let any such story interfere with their belief in phrenology. He said he sometimes saw an article in the papers which said that phrenology was dead, and this was simply a piece of foolish reasoning. He had never found one man who had given thought and study to the subject but who was satisfied with the proofs that the science was a true interpretation of the functions of the brain, and the manifestation of the mind.

Phrenology was the key that unlocked the treasures of the mind, though it did not pretend to know everything about man and animals, but the more we made a study of the human face divine, which conveyed character through the eyes, and also through the organs of Veneration, Conscientiousness and Causality, the more we were convinced of the truth of the science.

At the close of this eloquent address he called upon Mr. Irwin Eveleth Hassell, the talented pianist, to

give a musical selection, which he did with great ability and ease. In fact, every time we hear this clever pianist we find that he has added to his facility in musical technique. A character sketch of him appeared in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL of July, 1905.

The chairman then called upon Major Parker, of the Salvation Army, a gentleman who had given considerable study to phrenology, and who was using it in a definite and practical purpose, who spoke upon the utility of phrenology as applied to himself. He said, in part, that he felt he was a born phrenologist; that he began the study of the science some thirty years ago, and a few years ago gave it a definite and practical study at the American Institute of Phrenology. He believed that if we learned how to understand ourselves we should be better able to appreciate each other, and that our knowledge of human character must begin with ourselves. He said that grace did not interfere with phrenology, nor vice versa; in fact, he believed that phrenology as a study was good for everyone. The farmer had to depend upon God Almighty for the weather, but He expected the farmer to go to work and work hard to develop the crops from the soil. Phrenology had helped him to see that he was the happiest in the work for which he was adapted, and he was glad to say that he was in his element in the Home Department of the Army, where he was called upon to train others. He had recently been reading Sizer's book on "Forty Years in Phrenology," and advised them all to do the same if they wanted to read an entertaining book.

Phrenology had also helped him to understand the temperaments and how they affected individual workers, and to understand how to examine the characteristics of others.

He was delighted to welcome the students who had assembled that even-

ing in preparation for their work at the Institute, as he felt sure they would learn much that was valuable to them.

Miss Fowler then gave some of her psychological experiences while in the South this Summer, and compared phrenologically the temperaments, the mode of work, and the climate of the North and the South. She afterwards made an examination of a highly intellectual gentleman, who had an elevated forehead, with a well-developed moral region, a physician by profession; and one of a young lady just entering High School, who was adapted to the occupation of teacher, or some special stenographic work, such as legal reporting or literature.

She trusted that the students who had come to make their home with them from Minnesota, Indian Territory, North Carolina, Michigan, Ohio, North Dakota, three from Canada, and those from New York City, would follow the footsteps of their illustrious predecessors and all of them make good use of their time and opportunities in both the theoretical and practical work.

Mr. Hassell then gave another exquisite solo, which was rendered with great taste, after which Dr. C. W. Brandenburg was asked to make a few remarks. After greeting the students and the friends assembled, the doctor said in part that an American some years ago in London saw the sign "Quick Lunch Restaurant," and when questioning an Englishman about it, the latter said: "The Quick Lunch Restaurant does not mean that a person has to eat fast, but that the clients are served quickly, and can take all day to eat their lunch."

The doctor said further, that as his work at the Institute would be upon Phreno-Hygiene, he hoped to bring before them some practical points on health.

(Continued on page 333.)

THE Phrenological Journal

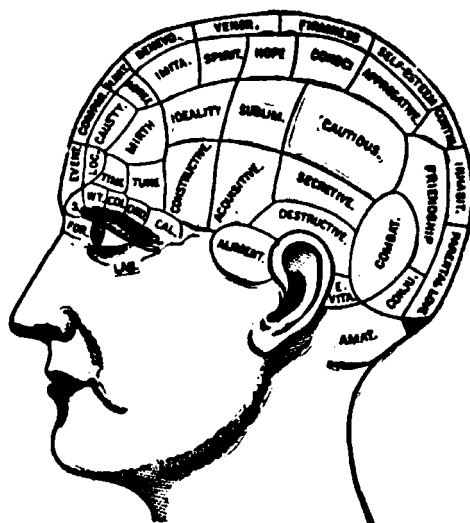
AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, OCTOBER, 1907

Many make the mistake of under-estimating their possibilities and over-estimating their difficulties.

THE RELATIVE SIZE OF BRAINS.

In a recent editorial which appeared in the New York Times, under the above heading, the editor says:

"Sir Victor Horsley has introduced at the meeting of the British Association, now in progress at Leicester, a motion urging the Government to institute a periodic measurement of the physique of English school children. School measurements at Marlborough appear to reveal since 1886 increased averages in weight, height, and hat-band lengths. The latter for six schools at Marlborough declares that British boys' heads have in the last score of years become at least an inch larger around. The Times's inquiry at the Bureau of Ethnology yesterday elicited the expert opinion that while

there may be more or less change or variation, men are of practically the same stature and with the same size of brain to-day as they were before the dawn of history.

"In prehistoric ages the size of the human brain increased enormously. It is now larger relatively to the bulk of body than that of any other mammal, and is proportionately five or six times larger than that of any Simian now existing. In the Simians and in mammals generally, as in the elephant and horse, wherever there is much cerebral substance there is a corresponding "educability" or power of storing up individual experience as opposed to instinctive racial experience.

But in man the increased bulk of brain ceased in the early palaeolithic times. "Educability" then began to

differentiate the human races, so that now, as Prof. E. Ray Lankester says in his 'Kingdom of Man':

"The value of the mental activities in which primitive man differs from the highest apes may be measured in some degree by the difference in the size of the man's and the ape's brain; but the difference in the size of the brain of Isaac Newton and an Australian black-fellow is not in the remotest degree proportionate to the difference in their mental qualities."

"When man ceased developing or altering his brain and body, he was graduated from the ordinary process of natural selection. Henceforth there was for him no 'survival of the fittest' in the brute sense. By inventions and scientific discoveries he has partly delivered himself from the discipline of Nature, and is by sure steps becoming Nature's tutor and conqueror."

The above editorial, with regard to the relative size of brains, shows a lack of appreciation of the importance of considering the quality in relation to human brains when compared with those of lower animals, and the quotation from Professor Lankester indicates conclusively that no account has been taken of the superior quality of Sir Isaac Newton's brain when compared with that of the Australian black fellow.

We have had the opportunity of examining a number of Australian natives, and have the skulls of Australian natives in our collection, but we have found the greatest phrenological proof of the difference between the native black man and the fine, keen and superior intelligence of the white man. The difference in the shape of

the head (though size is not the only guide), especially in the anterior and superior parts, is manifested in an appreciative degree between the white and the black man's skull, while the quality of organization is always evident between these two classes of individuals.

When will persons consider the importance of quality as well as size in estimating the worth of individuals?

THE COLLEGE MAN.

In the educational edition of the New York Tribune, September 7th, an article appeared on "The College Man; What the College is Doing For Him, What He is Doing for the College, and His Chances of Success in Life."

It is a well written article, and speaks of the spread of the commercial spirit. It says:

"In college, as in the larger world, what the individual gets depends mainly upon himself. If his is the temperament and the character which make for marked worldly success, the training which he obtains in the four years spent in the college atmosphere will not of itself handicap him in the achievement of that success. As blood may not be squeezed from stones, neither can the college or university turn out ready-to-order geniuses or captains of industry. Its best work is in giving its student, by the instillation of the fuller knowledge of the wisdom and experience of centuries of men, analyzed in common with his fellows of the same age, the power to recognize what are the real riches of life. The boy who goes to the office or the factory from the high school and his classmate who enters

college may start out on even terms, but in only exceptional cases will they be possessed of the same view of life at the end of four years."

The above quotation shows that the writer is a practical thinker and one who is willing to recognize the im-

portance of temperament in relation to the probable success of the student. Many references like this lead us to realize that the general public is ready to accept many truths that are largely phrenological, and this is as it should be.

American Institute of Phrenology.

(Continued from page 330.)

Dr. Constantine McGuire made an excellent address on the necessity of controlling the emotions, such as pride, gluttony, sloth, etc., and closed with an appeal to all to study the temperaments in relation to physical culture, which he had endeavored to explain in his work on "Physical Culture."

Mr. Piercy then gave out the notices of the forthcoming meetings, and welcomed the students in the name of those Professors who were

unable to be present.

A vote of thanks was tendered to those who had taken part in the meeting, and at the close many old friends gathered around to renew their acquaintanceship, bringing with them many new ones, among whom were: Mr. Bishop, Mr. William Ahrens, the Misses Irwin, Mr. Post and son, Miss Baker, Mr. Taylor, Dr. E. P. Miller, Dr. Leiter, Miss Hassell, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Malone, etc., etc.

Prize Offers and Awards.

Competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind, and contestants need not be subscribers for the Journal in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

The prize for September has been given to Mr. F. B. Alexander, of Missouri, for the best true story of the sagacity and intelligence of an animal, which will be given in a future number of the Journal.

The competition for October will be for the best story of "How a Summer Holiday Was Spent"

For November the prize competition will be for the best Christmas story, to contain not more than one thousand words.

The competition for December will be for the best New Year's poem.

The January prize will be given for the best article on "The Phrenological Characteristics of Abraham Lincoln," to be expressed in not more than two hundred words.

The prize for February will be for the best article on Indians.

All manuscripts must be received on or before the first of each month, and should be written on one side of the paper only, and in ink. The prize winners will be given a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, or one of the books mentioned on page 31 (the January issue).

We hope that we may have a good competition every month.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A. D.—Why do persons often think more beautiful thoughts than express them?—This is owing to the fact that Causality is a more largely developed faculty than Language and so person shows to a disadvantage, but

he can cultivate language by putting forth some effort in this direction.

F. B.—By the study of music the human mind can be broadened considerably. Try it and you will find it will expand your mind.

REVIEWS.

"Sources of Impurity and Purity Generally overlooked." By Rev. Albert B. King. Published by L. N. Fowler & Co., London, and Fowler & Wells Co., New York City. Price, 25 cents.

This little booklet is dedicated to the National Purity Federation, and to all men, women and children who earnestly desire to be pure in heart and life. It has a trenchant argument in its favor, and is written in a new and forceful way by one who has the welfare of his fellow creatures at heart. It deals out a timely warning, and must have a wide felt influence. Its words come with more force, being written by one who is thoroughly conversant with the Bible. It points out examples of purity of life, and does not neglect to warn one of the sin of immorality and the crime of self-indulgence, of selfishness and licentiousness.

"In the Year That is New," and "A Song of Christmas." By Anna Olcott Commelin.

These little booklets lie before us and suggest to us their possibility to become useful and acceptable little gifts at Christmas. They are daintily published, while the sentiments are rich with becoming thoughts and suitable ideas for New Year's gifts.

"The Law of Financial Success." By the Secretary of the Fiduciary Press, Chicago, Ill. Price, 10 cents.

The writer of this book is anxious to prove the importance of success

when based on the laws of Finance. He speaks of the great "Captains of Industry" who have won marvelous success in financial affairs because they have concentrated their attention on the laws that go to build up success. Everything is founded on law, and we need to get in touch with those that apply to our own special needs.

Some of the chapters are on Money; Mental Attitude; Fear and Worry; Ambition; Will Power; Habit, etc.

If a person is unsuccessful, and money seems to come hard, it will guide the readers thoughts and actions into the proper channels where the best results will accrue. The book is worth five times its price.

"Color as a Curative Agent." By E. Dimsdale Stocker. Published by L. N. Fowler & Co., London, and Fowler & Wells Co., New York.

This little brochure on the above subject is quite appropriate to this age of practical inquiry into the possibility of all things. Some time ago attention was drawn to the rays of blue, purple and red as curative agents, and many people adopted them.

In the Twentieth Century the human aura is regarded as worthy of consideration; in fact, it is believed to form simply the vehicle of man's larger life, and according to its form, color, size and development, will serve to acquaint the seer with those

processes of his buried life which lie beyond the field of scientific exploration.

The booklet is well written, and

contains a number of colored illustrations which are given so that the reader may in a measure demonstrate the theories explained on himself.

Employment Bureau.

A lady wishes a position in an office to do clerical work. She has been a nurse, but wishes to make a change. Good references can be given as to her estimable character.

A lady desires a good, practical, hygienic cook, or a person willing to be instructed in scientific and hygienic cooking. Can any one help us in these directions?

What Phrenologists are Doing.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

Mr. Elliott gives examinations daily and holds classes for Phrenological instruction every week, at 4 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Autumn Meetings in connection with the above society, have been resumed.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The next meeting of the above Institute will be held on Friday, October 25th, at 8 o'clock, when an interesting programme has been arranged.

FIELD NOTES.

Owen H. Williams has been in Richmond, Va., for several weeks.

E. J. O'Brien can be seen for examinations and lectures for a few weeks at Wingham, Ont., Canada.

H. W. Smith is giving lectures and examinations at Yates Center, Kan.

Prof. Geo. Cozen is at Thief River Falls, Minn.

Geo. A. Lee, M.D., Phrenologist, is taking orders for Fowler & Wells Co.'s publications in Mansfield, O.

R. J. Black is giving examinations at Vinton, Iowa.

H. H. Hinman is located at Fort

Worth, Texas.

Prof. Allen Haddock is spending the month at Mill Valley, Cal.

Mr. J. T. Miller is located in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. King has been doing some Phrenological work in Nashua, O.

Mr. M. Tope is at Bowerston, O., from which place he publishes his monthly magazine, *The Era*.

Mr. H. J. Brown is located at Baltimore, Md.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald of Chicago, Ill., is engaged in Phrenological work in that city.

Dr. B. F. Pratt and daughter are at Painesville, O.

Mr. Otto Hatry is in Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Levi Hummel is lecturing on Phrenology in Irvona, Pa.

Mr. Geo. Markley, is assistant editor of the *Phrenological Era*.

Mr. V. F. Cooper is engaged in Phrenological work in Idaho.

The Rev. Geo. T. Byland, of Crittenden, Ky., would be glad to give pointers for preachers, and to give suggestions and hints along Phrenological lines that will help on to success.

C. W. Tyndall is now giving examinations in Niles, Mich.

Mr. R. J. Black is still in Vinton,

Ia., engaged in Phrenological work.

Mr. H. D. McDowell is now lecturing at McKinney, Tex.

Mr. D. F. McDonald is at present at Seattle, Wash.

Mr. A. W. Richardson has been traveling in Western Ohio.

Mr. Alva A. Tanner, of Oakley, Idaho, has been making examinations in the above named place. He recently examined in one day a young lawyer with a 22½ inch head, a doctor with a 23 inch head, an agent with a 23 inch head, and a governmental official with a 24 inch head. He has been studying the subject for more than thirty years.

Miss Fowler makes daily examinations at the American Institute of Phrenology, New York City, and gives instruction in Phrenology.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson, from

Dallas, Tex., called at the Institute recently and reported their continued interest and success in their medical work, and attributed not a little of the gain to phrenological knowledge.

Mr. Matthews, who has been recently touring in Europe, called during the month to report on his future work in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He made an interesting tour through Scotland, England, and France, and visited Gall's tomb in Paris and conversed with Marie Correlli at Stratford-on-Avon. He is going to work in southern California and pass upward into California for the winter months. He is an enthusiast on Phrenology.

Dr. Blanchard, Professor at Wheaton College, Ill., called on us the other day, and gave us the opportunity of examining his fine cranium.

Aids to Character Delineation.

BY HUNTLY CARTER, BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

1. *Physico-Chemical Factors Influencing Character.*

In my last paper, which I read before this Society some months ago, on a new science of individual character, I dealt with a proposed delineation of character and a classification of men by a common standard of measurement.

I pointed out that my scheme aimed:

1. To select as early as possible the exceptional minds by an organized system of character taking.
2. To afford these minds suitable training and education by an organization of educational centers.
3. To place these minds where their exceptionability may prove of greatest advantage to society by an organization of occupations.
4. To group individuals in order to deduce ideal types from them.

5. To facilitate the study of society by breaking it up in different castes.

In the present paper I propose to deal with the arrangement of the material of the first two charts—the physico-chemical and the biological influences.

What are the physico-chemical or external influences which influence character? From the point to which his eager pursuit of the fascinating and engrossing problem of creation has brought him investigator science answers—they are of one element—energy. Thus far has his ever-increasing desire to arrive at the ultimate end of matter (so-called) brought him—from the stem to the electron, which is simply energy. To him energy then appears the ground and foundation of life and through life of character. Looking back upon the vast and complex area through

which the persistent spirit of investigation has guided him, he sees regions fertile in every great and good qualification; he sees them outlined by busy workers—church fathers, philosophers, poets, chemists, physicists, doctors, etheric theorists, Heraclitus and Pythagoras, Borelli and Hook, Euler and Cherbuliez, Crooke, Lodge and Thomson; atomic theorists Democritus Eusebius, Epicurus, and Lucretius, Bruno and Descartes, Gassendi and Hobbes, Locke, Boyle and Huygens, Dalton and Wurtz, Maxwell and Stoney; cosmic theorists Bien and Archimedes, Aristotle and Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo, Bacon and Newton, Laplace and Herschel, Helmholtz and Kelvin—magicians and sorcerers to tribal man, saints and philosophers to town-bred man, explorers and discoverers to universe man—making ready with lever, theorem, starry globe and magnetic compass, pendulum and telescope, spectroscope and balance, retort and culture tube, the channels for new and vitalizing thought and action. Within these channels he sees movement flowing into function, function into action; he sees, indeed, energy busy with the Sisyphean task of world and man constructing, the Architect of life, Sculptor of human character, moulded in evanescent material. The process of character building passes before him and sees the change of structure and function, the alteration of balance and the linking up of the organic centers taking place in the individual as the physicist and chemist see the action and counter-action of the constituents of the air. First he sees the metamorphoses of energy, its sudden transition from a lethargic vaporous existence to a vigorous life as heat, then its rapid transformation as it extends over the universe, into

the influences of Space, Vertical and Lateral Pressure, then into the influences of Light and Sound, then of Electricity and Magnetism.

Then the six modes of energy file past in definite shape separate as Temperature, Air, Pressure, Light, Electricity and Magnetism, combined as individual bodies.

Then they pass as stimuli, and he notes how each stimulus contributes to the art and science of creation, how it becomes a factor in organic evolution operating on protoplasm, cells, tissues and organs, how it then performs its own part, serves a separate function, becomes, as it were, a God of a physiological center of the human instrument constructed by their practiced hands. First comes arduous pressure as God of the respiratory center, hammering and chiseling the pliant material into exquisite curves and clothing it with a delicate tactile mantle. Then congenial temperature as God of the alimentary center, stirring its central fires, touching it with life and setting it vibrating in unison with nature. Then exhilarating air as God of the circulatory center sending pure, rich streams sparkling through its arteries and veins, cleansing it thoroughly of all effete stuff. Then intenser light as God of the nervous centers interweaving it with a lacework of nerves of the rarest workmanship, rendering it sensitive in the highest degree to the immense life and activities around and beyond it. Then dazzling electricity with fibers as God of the muscular centers, knitting it with fibers of strength and endowing it with real and vital powers. And then cunning magnetism as God of the psychic center, flinging around it a magic spell by which all other bodies in affinity are allured and charmed.

(To be continued.)

Sense and Nonsense.

THE AFTERTHOUGHT.

O, little Afterthought, I wish
 You had not come to me,
 For with myself I otherwise
 Quite satisfied should be.
 You're excellent, but I deplore
 That you should not have come before.
 Why is it that you are not prompt,
 But saunter in instead
 When all the things I've done are
 done,
 And all I've said is said?
 Of nuisances you are the worst;
 Don't come, unless you come at first!
 —Life.

"So sorry not to have heard your lecture last night," said the loquacious lady. "I know I missed a treat; everybody says it was great!"

"How did they find out?" asked Mr. Frockcoat. "The lecture, you know, was postponed."—*Detroit Free Press.*

OVERHEARD ON THE RIALTO.

PATTY ("Red Mill")—What are you girls going to do this summer?

GLADYS ("White Hen")—I'm going to run over to Paris and buy a few gowns.

EVELYN ("Parisian Model")—I expect to take a motor trip through England. What are you going to do, Patty?

PATTY—I suppose I'll be working in Childs's like the rest of you until rehearsals begin again.

"Are you saving anything for a rainy day?"

"No. I save for pleasant days."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, the family stays home on the

rainy days and does its spending on the sunshiny ones."—*Exchange.*

PRACTICAL.

"Sir, I want your daughter's hand."

"You may have it with the greatest pleasure, dear boy, if you'll take the one that's always in my pocket."—*Irish Patriot.*

NOT EXPLAINED.

Mother—Jimmy, there were three jars of jelly in the cupboard, and now there is only one. How is that?

Jimmy—I don't know, ma, unless I overlooked it.—*Illustrated Bits.*

JUST FOR A MOMENT.

"Look here, old man; when I let you have that money a week ago you said you only wanted it for a little while."

"Well, I told the truth. I only had it a little while."—*Tit-Bits.*

THE LIFTING POWERS OF MEN.

Experiments on a number of men have shown that a man five feet high and weighing 126 pounds will lift on an average 146 pounds through a vertical distance of eight inches or 217 pounds through a height of 1.2 inches. Others 6.1 feet high and weighing 183 pounds could lift the 156 pounds to a height of 13 inches, or 217 pounds to a height of 6 inches. Other men 6 feet 3 inches high and weighing 188 pounds could lift 156 pounds to a height of 16 inches, or 217 pounds to a height of 9 inches. By a great variety of experiments it was shown that the average human strength is equivalent to raising 30 pounds through a distance of 2½ feet in one second.

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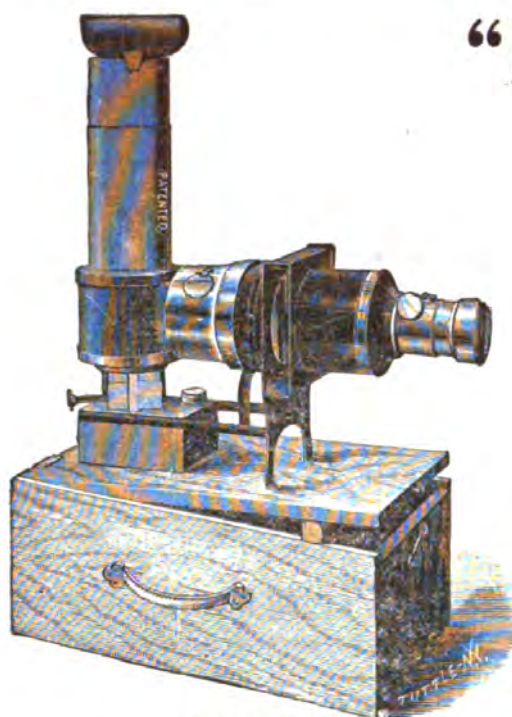
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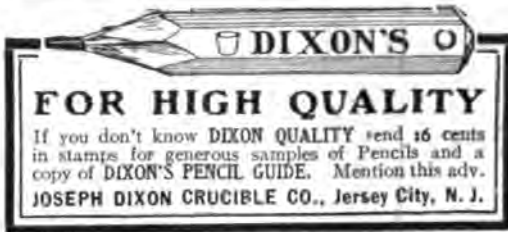
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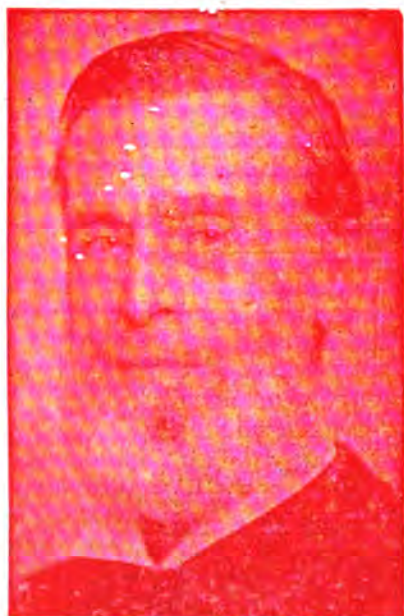


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CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1907.

I.	The Development of a Child. By J. A. Fowler. (Illustrated) (Continued from page 318)	339
II.	In the Public Eye. Two-Minute Sketches of People Talked About. Professor Charles A. Blanchard. (Illustrated)	351
III.	The Psychology of Arkansas. By J. A. Fowler. (Illustrated)	353
IV.	Science of Health. News and Notes. By E. P. Miller, M.D. Hydrotherapy in Treating Disease; Cigarettes in Illionois; The Mortality of Physicians; Coffee Killing Many; Lives Sixty-one Days on Water; Peanuts versus Roast beef; Report of Board of Health.	359
V.	Biophilism. The Sense of Sight. By Charles Josiah Adams, D.D.	360
VI.	The Psychology of Childhood. Happy and Joyous. By Uncle Joe. No. 669—Ruby L., New York. (Illustrated)	363
VII.	Prize Offers and Awards.	364
VIII.	Reviews. "Concentration; The Road to Success" By Henry Harrison Brown	364
IX.	Editorials. Can We Think Without the Brain? The Chronoscope and its Experimental Work. Identifying Criminals by Photographic Measurement. The Valuation of a Child.	365
X.	New Subscribers.	368
XI.	Correspondents.	368
XII.	What Phrenologists are Doing. The Fowler Institute, London. The American Institute of Phrenology, New York. The British Phrenological Society, Incorporated. Field Notes.	369
XIII.	Reviews. (Continued from page 364)	370
XIV.	Aids to Character Delineation. By Huntley Carter, (Con. from page 337)	371
XV.	Analysis and Syntesis of Genius. By Rose Albery.	372

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NOVEMBER, 1907

WHOLE NO. 824

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(Continued from page 318.)

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When Firmness, Destructiveness and Selfesteem are not regulated by Veneration and Benevolence, Cautiousness and Secretiveness, then the dispositions of children are no pleasure to themselves or anyone else. But when a teacher knows nothing about a child's mind and the difficulties it has to contend with, except the knowledge of him that he picks up from day to day, then he stands a poor chance to materially help the little creature.

Someone has wisely told us of an un-failing test of a teacher who has control of her pupils. If the teacher's voice is raised as her pupils become mischievous, then you may be sure that she cannot control them. If, on the contrary, her voice gets lower, you may be sure that she can. She has learned the true art of handling the faculties and influencing them. The age of the child is of no account. I well remember paying a delightful visit to "Whittier House," Jersey City, and as we entered the kindergarten room the children were preparing to leave the room after the morning's exercises. They were playing a game of bending their heads on the table, and the teacher passed round and touched one here and another there. As she did so each one took up his chair and helped to make a circle round the room. When this was done by all and a sweet parting song was sung together, then the teacher bowed to each one separately, which was an indication to that one that he or she might go and shake hands with her and leave the room, but there was no noise, even when some impatient child made a sign by raising his hand that he wanted to speak. The teacher placed her finger on her mouth, expressed her surprise by raising her eyebrows, and in this case not a word was necessary. I never saw better control of little children, belonging to the roughest classes and of all nationalities, than I here witnessed. She not only made a business of her work, but she bent her keen perception and intelligence of child-nature to her work, and her success resulted in perfect control of a large class of over thirty children. The point of learning the art of true discipline is simply this: no one can control others who cannot first control herself; and, of course, also, the rule applies to all who look after the young. I know as a teacher, myself, if in any unguarded moment

I have raised my voice to gain attention, the effect of the command has lost half its potency. Dante punishes the violent by immersing them in a sea of boiling blood; the sullen are covered over their heads with putrid mud, whence slow bubbles arise as they breathe. This is only the poet's picture of what is the actual state of the angry person, not after death but now, and so long as he is angry. We recognize the familiar saying, "I was so angry that my blood boiled within me." When a child's Destructiveness is very large and active, the head is generally very hot in this region (over the ears), as I have often known it to be, then the surest way to control the child is to call off the activity of this faculty by influencing the activity of another, as, for example, by some active work of benevolence or the exercise of Ideality in admiring that which is beautiful; in this way, very often, a teacher may change the melody of a child's mental music, and yet allow the mind to play as sweet a tune, simply by knowing the notes and combinations of the instrument.

One word to young and often discouraged teachers on this difficult subject. There is one practical rule to follow: When your muscles grow rigid and your lips thin, when you feel a hot flush creep over you; or, if you shut your jaws hard and feel very dignified and silent, and think that your stubborn child is mastering you, then leave him; do not trust yourself to punish, rebuke, or chastise him then; when you feel strengthened, sweetened and humbled it will not be long before he will also feel so, owing to his strong imitative faculty, and then you return to him in a better state to help him to gain a victory over himself. Many times children do not want or mean to be naughty when they are given the credit for being so, but they are irritated, frightened or fretted into disobedience. Oftentimes

the so-called naughtiest child at school becomes the best man or woman in maturer growth.

HOW TO USE THE SUPERFLUOUS ENERGY OF CHILDREN.

When we consider that the energy of a child must be utilized somehow, some way, we shall wisely set to work to put it to practical service and not punish the child for using it in his own way when we have done nothing to help him direct it aright. All work that a child can be taught to do well has an educating effect upon his character. It is, however, heart-rending to



FRANKIE H. A Business Man.

WILLIE H. A Physician.



MILDRED G.

A Devoted Mother.

hear children ask: "Mamma, what can I do now?" And be told, "Oh! don't bother me now, go out and play." This is not the way to help train the energy for the teacher, and it shows that the child is not anxious to live a life of purposeless inactivity or idleness. Evidently such parents, who will not take the time to suggest work for their little ones when they are asked to do so, may wish very earnestly for the privilege, when habits are being formed which are objectionable.

Parents can help teachers very

much in this respect if they will only direct the energies of their children, instead of leaving them to their own devices, often, for a whole day, except when they see them at the table, for such a thing is very disastrous. Children will find as much leisure to hang heavily on their hands out-of-doors as in-doors, although it may not annoy their mothers so much. Industry is not alone confined to the hours devoted to lessons and tasks. Children may be idle at their play, and it is as important that the time devoted to relaxation be properly employed in hearty, happy, vigorous play as any other. Is it not easy to see that the way to make life burdensome to your children as they grow older is this very plan of allowing them to grow up through the years of childhood and youth with plenty of unoccupied leisure?

MANUAL TRAINING.

Much of the danger which threatens the boys and girls of to-day lies in the lack of training in industry. This is where the manual training in evening schools is so beneficial to young people, and Phrenology is the shorthand to make the most of the opportunities.

Let a love of work for work's sake be instilled into a child's character and idleness will not be pleasurable. Habit is a controlling force in human nature. If this habit for work be formed early in a child's life there will be very little inclination towards a love of unoccupied leisure as the years go by.

Phrenology teaches that each faculty can be cultivated by proper use, and, as Miss Peabody says: "We can learn goodness by being good, so industry becomes a permanent trait of character by training a little child in this virtue."

We can train the organs of Firmness and Continuity to so influence the character that whatever is attempted is carried through with perseverance

and determination, but if a little of everything is attempted, then nothing permanent is accomplished. There can be no question as to the value of a love of work in a child's character. But this fact is overlooked at an age when it is most important, for this element, like all other elements of character, must begin very early in the life of a child, and grow with the child's strength and years, being fostered and developed by employments and occupations suited to the conditions of the child. The great problem of child-life lies in individual necessity, hence the need of individual training.

ETHICAL GROWTH IN CHILDREN.

Have we not noticed that under certain conditions a seed will germinate and become a tree? We have observed what these conditions are, and we follow them. We plant a seed, water it, and feel sure that a tree will in time be found growing in that spot.

Character is likewise the result of conditions; it is not something one can force in on a child, but the seed has to be planted, then watered, tended, watched, pruned, nourished and loved into a beautiful growth. The last-named condition is particularly necessary.

The school-room is the place where there is a jostling of human beings, a tendency to friction, hence the need to know the philosophy or principle on which each character is built, and a philosopher is one who knows how to work out the conditions of the philosophy. The best way to teach ethics is to call attention to the incidents that come up in daily school life.

We must bear in mind that there is an ethical atmosphere, principle or element that will grow if the opportunity is given to it—if the conditions are favorable. Just so is it with the life principle in the grain of wheat that will separate if heat and moisture

are applied rightly, so there is an ethical principle waiting to grow in the human being, and ethical culture should not wait until the soul is sixty years of age. It should begin with the germ and grow with it. To manage the common incidents of life so as to insure ethical growth is a greater and a nobler task than to hear a recitation in the division of fractions, or in spelling of words of different formation.

EVOLUTIONARY METHODS IN TEACHING.

When Phrenology is universally introduced into school discipline, then there will be a system of education adapted to each mind according to individual needs and requirements; there will be a true understanding of the extremes either of the natural ex-



A Well Balanced Boy Divisions show Perceptive, Reflective and Moral Groups.



A Mathematician and Inventor.

cesses or deficiencies of our children, and the influence of different studies and modes of stimulating their minds will be carried into effect. Children's minds can be aided beneficially by explaining to them the general principles which control their own bodies and minds, as well as the laws which control nature, in no better way than that suggested by William Jolly in his estimable work on education. In one chapter he treats upon education in things illustrated (page 450), where he mentions how a friend of his educated his boy in geography by asking him to read from the newspaper on a Winter's night the list of ships which had arrived in port during the past few days, specifying the places from whence they had come, and the nature of the cargo. On a map the places were found, with the latitude and longitude. Questions were asked with regard to the reasons why such goods

were imported from such a port, and this led to an explanation of the climate, soil, and natural productions of that particular part of the world. One way a child's mind may be made practical is by the study of anatomy, geology, mineralogy, botany and agriculture. Jolly also mentions the way German teachers instruct their pupils, and I may add that in England a similar excellent plan has been introduced, namely of making numerous excursions in the fields, woods and mountainsides, where plants, insects and minerals are found and examined, and preserved for future study. In mining districts the methods of examining, the working of shafts, and the ventilating and draining the mines, the means of separating the ore from the sulphur, and the silver from the lead, are all explained. This knowledge, of course, makes the coin- ing of money the next interesting study. We have also known of instruction being received in a similar way from iron works, where the large furnaces are steadily melting, casting and molding the iron ore.

A CHILD'S MIND TAUGHT TO ANALYZE.

Again, a child's mind may be taught to analyze, compare and discriminate by the study of composition, chemistry, the art of coloring, mechanics, and the combining of raw materials in the manufactures, as well as by the study of the combination of the various mental faculties. Sometimes teachers can take excursions to large manufactories, sometimes to large printing and publishing establishments, where every department of work is carried out, from the compositors' room to the marbling of the edges and the glazing of the paper, the folding, stitching and binding of the book. Sometimes the visit is made to a paper mill, where the boy's attention is first called to the rags, or other fibre, next to the pulp, then the formation of the paper, the sizing and dry-

ing, and the ruling and the cutting of writing paper. Sometimes they are taken to large india-rubber works, where the material is brought in its rough condition, then washed, pressed, and put through its various refining processes, until it comes out in its numberless polished and useful shapes. Or to the turning mills, where there is exquisite machinery for every kind of wooden contrivance from the cotton spool to the carpet loom, box-wood skate, wheels, etc. As a practical teacher of Phrenology, I have taken the opportunity of examining all of the above methods, in order to possess the requisite knowledge to advise parents in directing their boys in entering different departments of work. And is it more wonderful that similar laws should govern the mind that control nature? It is a wonder to some that an Owen has been able by seeing one bone of an unknown animal to construct an entire osseous system. Yet it is much easier for a teacher to read the phrenological developments of his pupils, for he had to construct no theory or supposition, yet there are people who think it cannot be done.

SYSTEM.

Another important point in a child's education is to teach him to be methodical mentally, as well as orderly and neat materially. This can be done by the study of drawing, figures, mathematics, by his planning and arranging work and time, and by systematizing his thoughts.

HOW CAN A CHILD BE TAUGHT TO THINK?

You may teach him to *think* through the study of grammar, philosophy, the languages, cause and effect, and elementary politics.

SENSE OF HEARING.

You may cultivate his mind through his sense of hearing by attending several good debates and hearing the best eloquent speakers of the day, and

question him afterward on what he heard.

EXECUTIVENESS.

He can be taught executiveness by seeing workmen at their trades in the open fields or in the manufactories he has been over; at the same time the different faculties called into exercise should be pointed out. Thus we might continue to illustrate the many ways by which the young mind can be fed without drudgery. As it is, he is brought face to face with nature, he learns its dependence upon a higher power than human will or talent.

BOOK KNOWLEDGE NOT ENOUGH.

One of the greatest drawbacks in our educational system is the tendency to depend too much upon mere book knowledge in theory, and not a sufficient application of that knowledge in the practical walks of life; hence, many children leave school with their hands full of certificates, who are perfectly bewildered when they come to



No. 1. A Musician

No. 2. A Nurse



An Artist and Designer.

enter business; and parents find fault with them because they expected them to be able to "take hold and help" the day after they leave school.

FIRST ONE THING THEN ANOTHER.

How often we hear of children being educated first for one thing, then for another. As a young man, Herbert Spencer began as a civil engineer, but at twenty-five left it and devoted himself to literature. Thackery first chose art as a profession, but relinquished it after traveling and studying on the Continent, and devoted himself to letters.

THE GREATEST GOOD THAT RESULTS FROM EDUCATION.

Every teacher and parent should feel that the greatest good that can come from an education is the discipline of the mind. That discipline, unfortunately, is not always gained by children in our schools, but has often to be secured years afterwards, when much of their book knowledge is wasted, on entering the practical walks of life. This is simply owing to the want of phrenological knowledge on the part of parents in their families,

and teachers in their schools. A father cherishes a fond idea that when his son comes home from college he will relieve his hard-working days by slipping into his business, which is a wholesale grocery; but the lad has a taste for music, and a strong ambition to become a musician and composer. Another father is manager of a bank; his son is just home from college, and much to his surprise he finds the first desire of his heart is to become an agriculturist; he hates indoor life, and does not fail to say so. Another father is a celebrated surgeon, and he is looking forward to his son's coming home from school, in order to finally decide what he is to make his life-work, and fondly cherishes the hope that as he is his only son he will take up his profession; but, alas, he shows quite another talent, namely, an artistic taste. The father might easily have found from the formation of his son's head that he had not the slightest qualification for a surgeon. Another father wishes his son to enter his business, which is a lace manufactory, but the lad has no taste or genius for business, neither could he succeed in it. He is bent on becoming a barrister, a member of Parliament and statesman. The gift of oratory would be thrown away in superintending the manufacturing and commercial interests of his father's business. But, alas, his father did not know the faculties necessary to make a good business man, or, at least, did not perceive that his son had them insufficiently developed.

Another boy with full Veneration, large Conscientiousness, very large Benevolence, and prominent intellectual brain, with little worldly ambition, wanted to become a philanthropist, and he became one, for he was Gerrit Smith. Another boy was large in Individuality, Eventuality, and all the Perceptive faculties, with full Comparison, moderate Order, average Causality, large Human Nature and

Language, full Agreeableness and Mirthfulness; he wanted to study physiognomy, and became the celebrated Lavater. The parents of Dr. Gall intended him for the Church, but the young man felt no inclination for that profession, but he was drawn to medicine and he made a better physician and scientist than he would a minister.

PUT BRAINS INTO YOUR WORK.

Nothing so repays a workman as to use his brains in his work. A child may learn to do a thing mechanically, but there is something wanting. What is it? Brains. The interest of the little life has not been born into the work; but just let a child for the first time become fervent and put his life into his work, and *it lives*, it blossoms, it grows, it becomes a different thing altogether.

I know of a large toy shop in New York city, the owner of which once said, "Do you see that little girl? I took her on as an 'extra' two months ago. She was hopelessly diffident and clumsy, so I set her to arrange a shelf of dolls which had hitherto stood in unmeaning, straight rows. When I came back I found every doll in a characteristic attitude. One was at a mirror, another was rocking the cradle; some were dancing a quadrille; others were at the washtub and cooking-stove. A crowd surrounded them. They sold rapidly. I saw I had secured a valuable assistant. She put her brains into her work."

This illustration shows what can be done in every branch of study as well as business, and it is the work of the teacher to so *touch the central spring*, the life interest, that nothing that is learned need be dull or mechanically done. To do this a teacher needs to understand himself or herself first and be rightly attuned to the work of teaching so that his brain may be in full evidence in his work.

An old German writer once said, "Do not be miserly of yourself." Such

work does not wear one out, it is only the mechanical work that wearies. It is best for us in every way to put our best thought and best feeling into all our work, however small or trifling, for how do we know whether this seed or that which we plant will bear fruit for all time. Phrenology teaches us that the faculties develop with use, just the same as those engines are the most usable ones that are kept the brightest and freest from rust and dust, so work will not hurt a child or man, if it is kept within its limitations, but rust and worry will kill both.

SILENT FORCES.

Phrenology teaches that through many faculties we learn without the aid of language; that the mind is *taking in* all the time; that imitation is useful, for it can reproduce what it has seen done—in fact, the greatest forces in nature are silent ones, and it is of the utmost importance that every teacher should study the under currents of each child to know how to apply this silent instruction to moral and spiritual, as well as intellectual and social life. Nature can be helpful to us in many ways by illustrating



A Minister.

to the young what we want them to understand. Show them that their minds are like the dew in the night time, that is said to be of greater worth to the dry and parched land than the rushing tempest that sweeps over it. Silent growth is again illustrated in the murmuring rill that gives its clear water as freely to the vegetation upon its banks as does the great restless river sweeping in its majestic pride to the ocean. Then, again, there is no element so needful to the world as the sunlight, and yet its golden wealth falls as silently upon the earth as do the shadows. When Springtime comes with all its transforming power, we never hear the sound of its footfall, and when Summer and Autumn leave their tints of gold upon the ripening grain we catch no sound of the hand that does the work. No ear is so quick as to hear the sound of the growing oak. There is no stir among its creeping roots or beating of its woody heart. But it grows on in eternal silence and becomes so strong that the tempests of a century cannot uproot it. Is there anything stronger than the mountains? Yet they are forever silent and smile on the same through all the changing seasons. There is power in the gleaming lightning, yet it makes no sound in its fiery descent. The loud thunder is the harmless element. So in character such elements as fortitude, perseverance, concentration, generosity, thoughtfulness, politeness are all silent forces which call into action the faculties of Combativeness, Firmness, Continuity, Approbativeness, Causality and Benevolence, and what teacher knows that his scholars have these qualities until he tests them, unless he makes a phrenological examination when the child

A PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

enters school. *The time is coming* when *every child* will be given a practical and concise delineation of his

character when he enters upon his course of instruction, which will be filed for the teacher's use, and every year the changes in the developments will be noted down. Copies of these examinations can be made for the parents if desired, but we must first make it an educational principle, and then its usefulness will be recognized and handed down as the children leave school and settle down in homes of their own.

Teachers will then be able to crystallize talent on sound, scientific principles, for of their own accord they will perceive where this child is defective and where he is proficient, and help him accordingly.

When the Board of Education opens its eyes to this great need of the age, then all teachers will be duly trained and examined in mental science.

There are four things, said Dr. Skinner recently, in his address on "The Mission of the Teacher," that are not found in books, which the ideal teacher will teach—"How to study, how to think, how to value knowledge, and how to love mankind." Let us include these in our new methods of teaching.

Mr. Maxwell, as an authority on public schools, said: "Every public school should keep in view the three great departments of education, the physical, the mental and the moral.

"What concerns us is the use made of the curriculum. The teaching of various subjects should be so co-ordinated that one study shall reinforce another; the subjects should be so taught as to induce concentration of mind; they should call forth a pleasureable sense of activity." In this connection Mr. Maxwell spoke enthusiastically of the manual-training schools; they should develop the inherent powers of the individual; finally, all school work should develop character, repressing the vices

and unfolding the virtues.

The diamond has first to be taken away from the dust, and the cutting of the stone is necessary to give it its luster before it is set. So the child's mind has to develop and grow out of its limited surroundings: his Phrenology is the telegraph of his mind to others, as well as to himself. His character is the dial, while Phrenology is the sun shining upon it, and telling as truly the characteristics found thereon, as the sun of the universe revealed to the ancients the time of day.

When we take Phrenology into the school-room, we know whether a child is calculated to become a scientist or a divine; a philosopher or naturalist; an engineer or writer. In short, a Darwin or Guthrie; a Stuart Mill or an Owen; a Brunel or a Brontë.

It must ever be borne in mind that Phrenology does not originate organs to suit different cases, and hence a child has a temper, as well as certain other tendencies, before Phrenology says it has. Phrenology only points out what it finds; but does not make a child more destructive or quarrelsome than he is.

COMPARISONS SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

One thing should be carefully remembered, that a clever child should never be compared with one that is more backward. We believe much harm is done by a comparison of talents in unequal scholars; but each child should be compared with his own efforts from time to time. By following the former case the one child is spoiled and the other blunted. When Phrenology has pointed out the calling a child is most likely to succeed in, it must be encouraged to shine in that particular, and to concentrate effort. The words of the great sage of Chelsea should be engraven on every child's heart, "Be no longer a chaos, but a world, or even a World-

kin. Produce! Produce! were it but the pitifullest, infinitesimal fraction of a Product. Produce it in God's name." This idea does not conflict or contradict the one expressed at the beginning on watchfulness against over-pressure. We may produce in so many ways that will not over-stimulate, but if there is no definite purpose to aim at even in small things, there is little result, and no great end achieved. To this end should our children be stimulated and educated.

WHEN SCHOOL LIFE SHOULD BEGIN.

Activity is the normal condition of childhood. It is, fortunately, Nature's wise provision for the growth and health of the child. Just here Phrenology steps in and helps the mother-teacher. In the constant doing of something the child's activity must find vent, and it rests with the parents, etc., as to whether it shall be guided aright or be allowed to run into mischief. It can be led step by step into broader and better things, or it can be left to the dictates of the child's own devices, and give vent in all kinds of mischief or naughtiness, as it is often called. Is it not universally true that those children who are universally called troublesome are generally those possessing a superabundance of life, energy, spirit, vivacity, activity or vital force that must be worked off somehow, some way, by exercise or work? When the life-element is turned in the right channels, then the activity causes no annoyance whatever. Naughtiness, therefore, can be called misdirected energy. It is, therefore, necessary in order to keep a child out of mischief to well direct its activities by the legitimate use of its impulses, desires, wants, talents or abilities.

How often a child is called.

"A BAD BOY,"

when, in reality, he is only a very active young fellow, full of animal spirits from the tips of his fingers to the

ends of his toes. Is it not, then, the business of the teacher to so interest him that, for the time being, at least, he shall forget his mischief in the pleasures of acquiring knowledge, and in doing the work of his class?

The morally incorrigible boy whose moral nature is all awry, who in spite of kind and skillful treatment continues to annoy teacher and classmate and defy the rules of the school, needs an extra amount of thought and study to reach and bring him into line. To hastily dismiss the so-called "bad boy" from school is often unnecessary and harmful, as one superintendent declared who had had an experience of forty years, and had only dismissed two boys from school for misconduct, and he now believes from what he has since learned that he need not have done so. By the aid of Phrenology the "bad boy" can be reached and reformed by a skillful teacher, principal and superintendent, and the result is worth all the effort it takes.

CHARACTER THE AIM OF EDUCATION.

The fiercest conflict, the most important contest waged throughout life is that in which the prize to be gained is character. It is the solid groundwork upon which is wrought all the delicate and beautiful designs of the fabric of life. Character must be cultivated through youth to old age. Think of the little child just learning to walk. Think of the youth starting out on the rough pathway of life. Think, too, of the silver hair, the wrinkled face, and bowed form at the end of the journey, and ponder over the many conflicts which have been between childhood and age.

God teaches us to walk. We stumble, we fall. He forgives and starts our uncertain footsteps on the right path again. Each temptation overcome, each victory gained makes for us a surer stepping-stone to something better. The oak must first be an acorn, the flower a little seed, the

stream be fed from 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, and the teacher has much to do in the molding process.

We are insignificant, helpless beings at the beginning, but the sunshine and rain of God's beneficence causes us to grow as the rose unfolds its beauty and fragrance. 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 pass are for a purpose—to broaden, to elevate, to educate, to make a character, one that is well worth the striving for. Life's battles end only when life ends. If character is formed early, rightly formed, the victory is certain. Build well from the foundation, ye mothers and teachers. 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. Let no stone have in it a flaw. Perfectly formed and properly laid, there will rise for each a temple of character whose possessor will have earned the reward, "Well done."

AUTHORITIES.

The authorities that should be studied on this subject are: "Levana oder Erziehungslehre," by Jean Paul; "Emile," by Rousseau; Pestalozzi's "Wie Gertrud ihre Kinder lehrt," and his other writings on elementary education, and all Froebel's writings on pedagogy; "The Child, physically and mentally," by Bertha Mayer; "Infancy," by Geo. Combe; "Psychology in the School Rooms," by T. F. G. Dexter and A. H. Garlick; "Notes on Child Study," by Edward Lee Thorndike, Ph.D.; "Child Culture," by Newton N. Riddell; "Mother, Baby and Nursery," by Genevieve Tucker, M.D., among other valuable books.

In the Public Eye.

TWO-MINUTE SKETCHES OF PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

DR. CHARLES A. BLANCHARD.

In the formation of some men's organizations nature seems to have taken considerable pains, and as a result the product is remarkable, as there appears an equality between body and brain, and every function of the mind and body carry out their legitimate work.

Concerning Dr. Blanchard's physical strength, organic ability, and the development of his mental powers, there seems to be a remarkable development of the moral and intellectual regions of his head.

He is not a man who lives for what he can extract from life through a commercial or financial way, but seeks more for what he can gain from the ethical and spiritual aspects of life.

He is therefore adapted to a sphere of life where he can influence others, elevate their tone of mind, and induce them to have a higher purpose in life.

There are qualities in him that indicate that he has taken partly from his mother and partly from his father. From his mother he has received his strong reverential spirit, his intuitional capacity, his foresight and his power to understand the nature and needs of the young. While from his father he has indications that he has inherited his large and active brain, his Mental-Motive Temperament, his height of stature, will power, independent spirit, force of character and piety of mind.

With this equipment, which shows the duality of his nature, he is stronger to appreciate the needs of both sexes than he would be if he only possessed a strong positive and independent nature, without the softening, sympathetic and warm-hearted influence of his mother.

He is particularly constituted to show availability of mind in doing a variety of work. He keeps all his knowledge in solution so he can use it to good effect. He is able to gauge people and place them where they belong, and thus should be in a position of responsibility where his ideas will have scope and his sympathies be centered upon reformatory movements.



Photo by Richardson.

PROF. CHARLES A. BLANCHARD.

He is a man who belongs to the public in the truest sense of the term, and thus can hold with equanimity a position requiring great tact, courtesy, judgment and will power. He is able to reason out things for himself in a broad and liberal way.

He is highly intuitive in his mental conception of everyone who passes before him; hence he seldom, if ever,

makes a mistake in reading correctly the characteristics of other people. He is clear-sighted, both as regards things based upon a material as well as a spiritual and intuitive foundation, thus he is able to meet many minds on different aspects of a subject.

Few persons are more optimistic concerning the progress and success of others than he; therefore, he is just the one to throw out ideas of encouragement to all who are struggling for some higher attainment, and is able to uplift those who



Photo by Kockwood.

PROFESSOR CHARLES A. BLANCHARD.

His moral consciousness of the divine interpretation of things is very strong, and must have been with him from a child.

are pessimistic concerning themselves.

His Spirituality has given to his mind a broadened conception of many

things and a fine imagination; thus as a speaker, writer, teacher, preacher, professor or exponent in any special cause, he would be able to see the broadest phase of the subject that he treated, and through his large Ideality, Constructiveness and Language will clothe his ideas with great care and appropriateness.

His place in life should be where he can benefit others by his experience and culture, and where he can touch humanity on a broad and liberal basis; in fact, he is a *Humanist* in the largest sense of the term.

He would have made an excellent physician in alleviating human ills. His entire moral nature fits him to understand the enquirer's doubts; hence

as a teacher or superintendent of educational work, he will have a broad platform to stand upon, and could fill the responsibility with more than ordinary satisfaction.

There are many indications of Scotch and English ancestry in his general make-up.

Dr. Blanchard has been connected for the last twenty-five years with Wheaton College, Ill., first as principal of the Academy, and was finally elected President of the College to succeed his father.

His mind must be an inspiration to many, and he should direct the moral and intellectual education of thousands of our brainiest young men.

By the Editor.

The Psychology of Arkansas.

By J. A. FOWLER.

In order to study the psychology of any State, one needs to visit it, examine its people, study its resources, and live long enough in it to judge of its climate.

During a recent tour we had the rare treat of passing through eleven states, but we made our principal visit in Missouri and Arkansas. St. Louis was our destination in Missouri, and Hot Springs and Malvern were our points of vantage in Arkansas.

As a great deal of the energy of the people of any locality depends upon climatic conditions, we will speak first of what we found the weather of Arkansas to be during the month of July. We were prepared for hot weather, and as we had had so much cold and snowy weather during the winter, and very little spring in the East, we luxuriated in the heat, much to the surprise of some of our friends who were bemoaning that the hot days outnumbered the cool ones. As a matter of fact, the thermometer registered

most days 98 and 99 in the shade, and 110 and over in the sun. This kind of weather naturally inclines one to conserve one's energy, to spare exertion, and be inclined to work only when one must in order to earn one's living. If one went to Seattle, one would find a very different state of affairs, for in that climate one would have to hustle to keep warm. It is wonderful the adaptability of human life and human character.

As we were afforded an excellent opportunity to speak before the cultured people of both places, Hot Springs and Malvern, we gathered a correct idea of the personality of many of the citizens of both places, and we were gratified to find that there was so much enterprise in the people of both places, as well as enthusiasm on subjects phrenological. O. S. Fowler had lectured in that neighborhood in 1874, and the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL had become a household word.

Among the medical men whom it

was our good fortune to meet and daily visit, was Dr. J. F. Graham, of Central Avenue. He was quite well acquainted with the principles of the Science, and the best portrait we could secure of him is here presented, though it is not one that does the doctor full justice. In the portrait it will be observed that the doctor is a



DR. J. F. GRAHAM

born scientist; his observations are keen, and he sees everything from a critical and accurate point of view. Nothing escapes him; you cannot blarney him with any effect, nor can you throw dust in his eyes, for he is equal to any emergency, and sums you up on first acquaintance; he knows whether you are a rogue or an honest man, and with his large intuitive faculties, together with his active perceptive mind, he is able to successfully treat his numerous patients. He is a man of strong sympathies, and is ever on the alert to do all the possible good

he can to his fellow men.

Dr. P. H. Ellsworth was another physician keenly interested in Phrenology and the psychological interpretation of the mind. He made some study of the subject many years ago, and has a clear-cut, discerning and sympathetic mind.

Since going to press we regret to learn that this much esteemed physician has passed away. He will be greatly missed.

Among other people whom we met was the Postmaster, Mr. John H. Avery; who is a practical, substantial, reliable and conscientious man.

Among the hotel proprietors, and there are many whom we could mention, we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Moody, the proprietor of the Moody Hotel, who was justly fitted for his work, he being a splendid organizer, and possessing a genial manner, capable, on the one hand, to look after the comfort of his patrons, and at the same time, through his cordial manner, to adapt himself to the many and various requirements of his friends.

The city of Hot Springs is curiously located in a valley surrounded by beautiful mountains on all sides, and in order to get a perfect view of the situation, we one day were invited to take a drive to the Hot Springs Mountain Observatory, located on the top of the East Government Mountain, which is beautifully wooded. The observatory rises some hundred and sixty-five feet; an elevator takes one to the top, and therefore there is little effort required on the part of the traveler, and when one reaches the top one can, through a telescope, see the surrounding country for from a hundred and twenty to a hundred and fifty miles.

THE BATH HOUSES.

The Imperial Bath House is considered to be the best in its appointments. The government owns the

springs, so that they may be free to the people forever. Congress took possession in 1832, and in 1902 the State Legislature passed an act granting the General Government exclusive jurisdiction over the reservation. The bath houses are obliged to pay thirty

waters of the forty-four hot springs of Arkansas is a hundred and thirty-five degrees Fahr. These springs discharge about a million gallons per day. There are twenty-three bath houses that pay a revenue to the Government, besides the free bath house. Some are



A Birds Eye View of Hot Springs, Ark.

dollars per tub per year, and as there are about five hundred and eighty-eight tubs in all the bath houses, the Government derives a revenue of about seventeen thousand dollars per year. The average temperature of the

connected with hotels, others are independent bath houses, the costliness of which range from fifteen to seventy-five thousand dollars. The Government fixes the fee for each bath house, and also the fee for the attendants for



THE IMPERIAL BATH HOUSE
Hot Springs, Ark.

each. The Imperial charges eight dollars for a course of twenty-one baths, and three dollars for each attendant. Mr. Sargent is the genial manager of this bath house, and endeavors to give satisfaction to every patron.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

The water gushes from the springs boiling hot, there being no need to give it artificial heat. It is the opinion of twenty physicians of high standing and long experience in the use of the water that, on account of its



Observation Tower.

natural heat, its absolute purity and unparalleled solvent and illiminative action, together with the presence of a combination of hydrogen and silicon and of free carbonic acid gas in large quantities, it can be drunk ad libitum at a temperature which would make all other waters, artificially heated, nauseating.

BENEFIT OF THE WATERS.

Briefly stated, the use of the Hot Springs water opens the pores and channels for the expulsion of matter

injurious to health, arouses torpid and sluggish secretions, stimulates the circulation, the muscles, the skin, the nerves, the internal organs, and purifies the blood, removes all aches and pains, restores the exhausted, revives the debilitated, and helps build up and renew the entire system. It is administered in the treatment of the sick internally and externally, being drunk in large quantities, and applied in all the different forms of baths. Persons who do not take kindly to drugs, and there are many such, need have no hesitancy in using the hot water for the following disorders:

Generally speaking, all diseases of the skin, blood, digestive and secretive organs, nervous affection, alcoholism, catarrh, chronic inflammation of the bladder, ulcers, eczema, gout, hysteria, indigestion, insomnia, kidney and liver troubles, diarrhoea, malaria, nervous prostration, neuralgia, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, and rheumatism in all forms, as well as blood disorders, stomach diseases, and tobacco poisoning. Hence it will be seen that nearly all general ailments, with perhaps the exception of fevers and advanced lung troubles, are cured or benefited.

The benefit of the hot water of Arkansas as a general tonic is becoming more recognized every year. Those whom they benefit in this category are the overworked business and professional men and women, ladies overburdened with the duties of society or their household, politicians and men of the world who have been "going the pace;" all of these find great benefit and quick recovery through this wonderful water.

HOT SPRINGS AS A RESORT.

Owing to the advantageous situation of Hot Springs, they have become exceedingly popular. Located in the South, Northern visitors find here a sure escape from the severities of the Winter. Driving, horseback riding, and all out of door sports and

recreations can be indulged in four days out of five all winter. In the Spring and Fall the weather is perfect.

The Summer, usually hot in this latitude, is here tempered by an elevation of a thousand feet above the sea level, and by the surrounding peaks of the Ozark Mountains, which rise several hundred feet higher in all directions. The nights are invariably cool, and the pure mountain air and constant southern breezes make this the ideal season for invalids from all parts of the country. The idea that it is only those who are afflicted who come to this city has long since proven erroneous, as it is also a fashionable pleasure resort as well.

The Quapaw Indians were the last to make this their home, but they were sent to the Indian Territory with many others long before Hot Springs became very much of a resort for the white man. The pioneers, hunters and trappers mingled with them here for over fifty years, and a few married young squaws and went to the Indian Territory, where they reared large families of Quapaw, Choctaw and Cherokee half-breeds. The homes of the two tribes last named are only about 150 to 200 miles west from Hot Springs, and extend many miles beyond the Arkansas line.

Other interesting items will have to be given in a future issue of the JOURNAL.

Science of Health, News and Notes.

By E. P. MILLER, M. D.

HYDROTHERAPY IN TREATING DISEASE.

At a meeting of the American Medical Association held at Atlantic City in June, there was a conference of physicians interested in hydrotherapy. Representative physicians from several States discussed the importance of furthering the study, teaching and practice of hydrotherapy, and other physiological methods. A committee, consisting of Drs. Hare of Jefferson Medical College, Thayer of Johns Hopkins, Baruch of Columbia, and F. E. Brown of Baltimore, was appointed to arrange a discussion on this subject at the next meeting of the American Medical Association.

This is a clear indication that the American Medical Association is giving thought and attention to the subject of treating diseases by hydrotherapy and hygiene. Other advances will follow this movement, and if the investigations are continued, it will finally result in the adoption of hy-

drotherapy as the principal method of treating all disease.

At the Columbia University plans have been filed for the partial remodeling of the Vanderbilt Clinic building of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam avenue and Sixtieth street, for the establishment of a department of hydrotherapy. This is an important movement in the right direction, and one that will prove of great benefit to invalids who go to those clinics for treatment.

CHICAGO STATISTICS.

In January, 1907, there were 25 cases of suicide in the City of Chicago, in February 20, March 37, April 46, and May 55. In the first five months of the year there were 75 murders, 22 of which were committed in May.

During the month of May there were 3078 deaths reported in Chicago from all causes. This means an annual death-rate of 16.91 per 1000. Pneumonia led the death

causes with 685; consumption 352, heart disease 243, nephritis 215, and violence (including suicide) 201.

CIGARETTES IN ILLINOIS.

The Illinois State Legislature has recently passed a bill, which has been signed by Governor Deneen, forbidding the use of cigarettes in public by minors under 18 years of age, and also forbidding the sale to such minors. A fine of \$100 or jail for 30 days is provided for those who adulterate cigarettes. It would be a great blessing to the nation if there was a law making it a criminal offense for selling cigarettes to anyone under age.

THE MORTALITY OF PHYSICIANS.

The Medical Record, a weekly journal devoted to medical topics, publishes in every issue a list of physicians who have passed away. It is a little singular that so many physicians in this country die of such troubles as heart disease, apoplexy, nephritis and pneumonia. The following is a partial list taken from recent issues of the Record:

Dr. N. K. Whittemore, Elk River, Minn., May 31, nephritis, age 59.

Dr. J. H. Hammond, Minneapolis, Minn., June 1, heart disease, age 60.

Dr. G. F. Fuerth, Detroit, Mich., June 3, heart disease, age 48.

Dr. A. L. Stickney, Ashburnham, Mass., June 4, heart disease.

Dr. G. E. King, Kalamazoo, Mich., June 6, apoplexy, age 47.

Dr. R. A. Marmion, U. S. Navy, retired, June 8, apoplexy, age 63.

Dr. C. E. Cadwaleder, Philadelphia, Pa., June 12, heart disease.

Dr. S. S. Wallian, New York City, June 12, pneumonia, age 72.

There is an earlier cause for the death of every one of these doctors, and there should be some means of ascertaining the remote as well as the immediate cause of death in each

case. In fact there should be a law requiring every physician to keep an exact record, giving the probable cause of such disease and the kind and amount of remedies used. If drugs will cure disease as most people think they will, doctors knowing all about such remedies should be able to keep themselves well. Instead of that, we find doctors in the very prime of life dying from causes that ought to be easily avoidable.

As a general rule, doctors live as regardless of the laws of life as other people do. As a class, they are, many of them, smokers of cigars and cigarettes and chewers of tobacco, and they use wine, beer, whiskey, brandy and other alcoholic liquors. They eat the flesh of dead animals, which breed the colon bacilli that clog the capillary blood vessels, producing congestion, inflammation, suppuration, decay and death. Apoplexy and paralysis are generally caused by rupture of blood vessels in the brain or some other part of the body. Heart failure is due to excessive labor thrown upon that organ to circulate blood loaded with waste products. It is because of these things that doctors as well as others die in the prime of life as they do.

COFFEE KILLING MANY.

Dr. Siemers, of Cincinnati, has written a death certificate in which she attributes the demise of an individual to excessive coffee drinking.

Dr. Siemers, in commenting on the case said: "There is an alarming increase in the number of deaths from cancer, and it has been my experience for seventeen years that coffee drinking is a fruitful source of the disease."

As there is more coffee drunk in Cuba than most places in the world and as there are many cases of cancer, the remarks of this doctor is food for reflection.—*The Havana Post*.

LIVES 61 DAYS ON WATER.

CHICAGOAN ABSTAINS FROM FOOD TO CURE DIFFERENT KINDS OF DISEASE AND SAYS HE HAS DONE SO.

For the first time in sixty-one days George E. Hufford, a lawyer, recently joined his family at the breakfast table. For all of two months Mr. Hufford listened to the tinkling of the breakfast, the luncheon and the dinner bell with stern resistance and determination, and contented himself with a glass of water in lieu of anything else.

He undertook the long fast to cure himself of chronic stomach and throat trouble, catarrh, biliousness and nervousness, and says these ailments have been routed by his long refrain from eating. Mr. Hufford's weight has decreased from 194 to 159 pounds. He is forty years old and was formerly an attorney of Austin, Tex.

PEANUTS *versus* ROAST BEEF.

Prof. N. E. Jaffa, of the State University of California, has recently issued a bulletin in which he says 10 cents worth of peanuts contains more protein than a meal of Roast meat, and six times the amount of energy involved in a big fat porterhouse steak.

Protein is the nutritive material that is required to make the muscular and other tissues of the body. Energy is the force required or generated in using our brains, nerves and muscles.

Prof. Jaffa repudiates the old idea that salt eaten with nuts make them more easily digested. He says that: "With the exception, perhaps, of dried beans and cheese, no food material has such a reputation for indigestibility. Discomfort from nuts is largely due to insufficient mastication and from eating them when not needed, as after a hearty meal or late at night."

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The death list for the last two weeks in New York city, as reported

by the Board of Health, has been nearly 1,000 more than in similar weeks last year. In seven days there has been 1,804 deaths in the five boroughs. Of these 1,653 were children under five years of age.

Dr. Guilfooy, of the Board of Health, says that improper feeding of infants by mothers was the cause of so many deaths. Animal flesh and unripe fruit are the foods mainly the cause of such mortality. The flesh of all dead animals is full of putrid bacilli or disease producing germs.

Joseph Desch, 32 years old, his wife Kate, 30 years old, and two children, 5 and 8 years old, ate corned ham, one night last week, and within a few minutes all were taken violently ill. Dr. J. P. Dealin, who was called to see them, pronounced the illness ptomain poisoning. The entire family were sent to the Smith Infirmary in a critical condition, and none are expected to live. Putrid microbes are the germs that kill people by the millions. When will the people learn to stop

The Health reports from Chicago show that during the last seven months five men have died for every two women. Commissioner Evens says, the men live a more strenuous life, one that is 30 per cent. faster than women. They dissipate more, eat faster, and take more stimulants, use more tobacco and waste their vitality in various ways more than women do. They consume more putrid flesh, more vinegar, pickles, and other poisonous foods and drinks than women do.

Figures compiled by the Health Department show that approximately 10 per cent. more men than women die annually in New York. To offset this the records show that each year the stork delivers more males than females.

Biophilism.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

We come to consider the fifth sense, or door, at which there is knocking for the awakening of the individual within the person or the body—the sense of sight. This is commonly considered the most important of the senses. This consideration is both true and false.

Through it we know colors, the accordance and the disaccordance of colors, forms, their relations to each other, and space, as well as the state of the feeling of the other individual, in its manifestations through its body or person, in our regard, in the regard of other individuals, and in the regard of its environment, as a whole or in part.

And there may be other things which are, or may be known through the sense of sight. Conventional psychology is entirely too material. One may read whole libraries in psychology without seeing a reference to spiritual things, or even to the affections. More of that in a moment.

Color is recognized to be the striking of vibrations of ether on the retina, as sound is the result of striking of undulations of the atmosphere on the tympanum. The difference is in the rapidity and delicacy of the impingements of the ether, so excessive in comparison with those of the atmosphere, and the immensity of the distance of the things of which we are aware as having moved the former beside the necessary proximity of the things which we know to have disturbed the latter. Some days ago I had the honor of speaking at the unveiling of a monument to the memory of the man back of the cannon which is known as the Swamp Angel—General Edward W. Serrell. It was the beginning of heavy guns. It was

thought remarkable that a ball would carry from where this piece of ordnance was placed into Charleston. And how much farther would the sound of its discharge carry? Much, of course. But not much, from another point of consideration. Not more than a few miles. There are many still on earth who lived through the days of our Civil War, not many miles north of the Mason and Dixon line, who never heard the detonation of the explosion of the powder back of a cannon's ball. But a babe will hold out its hands for the moon, and lovers will pause and speak of "the red planet of Mars," while the mariner will still look from his compass at the fixed star.

How the nobility of the sense of sight does impress the imagination! And how this nobility is intensified when one thinks of the possibility of there being steppings of beings to this sense of the Unseen. There is nothing so much needed as dematerializing. To my attention has recently been brought an experience of a young lady. She is now old. She published the experience in a late New York Herald. She was in a hallway, engaged in some household duty. A shepherd passed her, and walked up the stairway which led from the hallway to an upper story. He was looking for something. She soon discovered what. The babe of a member of the family had passed away. And what will be singular to one who has not thought much along the lines of biophilism occurred. Lying near her was an old watch-dog. When a stranger came he was always on his feet, and remained so till he learned whether the stranger was to remain. Now he was as fully aware of the ap-

partition as was the young lady. But he must have known that the visitor was not in the body, in the common sense—in the material body; for, after making some demonstration, he again lay down.

I have a letter from the Banker-Poet, Edmund Clarence Steadman, in which he says: "Taking into the account the construction of its eyes, I do not know that my cat does not know more in relation to mortality than I do."

I am not insisting that anyone not materialized, purely substantial, can be seen through the material eye of a human being, a dog, a cat, or any other sentient existence. I regret that I must say that I personally have never had such a vision. How blessed it would be! But there are those who claim that such vision is within their experience. They should be congratulated, not hooted. The thing of all things which needs to be combatted today is materialism. How it is everywhere, and how gross!

Following the suggestion of Mr. Steadman's remark, it would be pleasant to start with the eye of the cat, and make a study of the organ of sight. But that would be out of place here. The cat's eyes are the same essentially as the eyes of all vertebrates, whether they swim, fly, crawl, or walk, on four legs or two. These are what might be called the camera eyes. There are two other sorts—the spot eyes, or dot eyes, as science calls them, and the compound eyes. The spot eyes are found in some worms. These eyes are simply terminations of the optic nerve covered by a transparent membrane. The compound eye is the eye of the insect. There is no better example of this eye than that of the common house-fly. It is an eye compounded of many eyes. Place it under a magnifying-glass, and it will be seen to resemble a cushion so full of pins that their heads touch. The

resemblance would be more complete were the heads of wax, and were their shapes changed by the touchings. The whole cushion may be considered as representing the cornea of the compound, each pin-head a lesser cornea; for each of the assemblage of eyes is an independent eye. So it is by accident if a creature with a compound eye sees all of any object at once. To be so seen it must be small or sufficiently remote, and directly within the range of the vision of one of the creature's numerous eyes. I have called the eye of the vertebrate—the eye with which man, the cat, the dog, and all creatures with backbones see—the camera eye. It is a mechanism by which the rays sent, or reflected by an object, are focussed on the retina as they would be on the sensitive plate of a camera. So I see at once the fly, as an entirety, which is darting for my nose, while it has seen a part or parts of that portion of my anatomy, unless my nose be small enough, or far enough away for one of its eyes to take it in as a whole, independently of the refraction of light—no one of the eyes in a compound eye has a lens as has the camera eye.

Has the insect, or the lobster, which has an eye like that of the fly, an idea of anything as a whole, such as a nose or a thumb? If so, individual impressions, gotten through several eyes, must come together and amalgamate in the mind. That a fly has something like a memory, who does not know who has tried to take a nap and, at the same time, keep one of these little pests from a spot on his face? That the flea has a memory is certain, from the fact that fleas have been trained to do tricks. Would that be a possibility had not the flea an idea of the little gun which it is to fire, of the harness which it is to wear in the team of which it is one, which draws the miniature chariot, of its trainer and

keeper?

Though it is not known, the supposition is that the creatures with spot eyes see no more than light, that they have no perception of color. And there is very little made in science of the perception of color by the creatures having compound eyes. It is different when we come to the creatures having camera eyes. That the lower vertebrates share the sense of color with man it seems strange that anyone should question. It is the red rag, and not just any rag, which irritates the bull. The old war-horse prances when he sees the flag as he does when he hears the bugle. The old race-horse, hitched to the milk-wagon, struck his best gait and spilt his driver and his goods, upon seeing the colors under which he had done what he could to win in the old days. And, to go back to the creatures with compound eyes, may it not be through its color, as well as through its scent, that the bumble-bees which had been taken to Australia when it was found that clover would not propagate itself, recognized the bloom to which they are correlated by nature? There is much to be learned everywhere in science, but no more anywhere than in this department.

There is no need of more than calling attention to the difference of the power of the sense of sight in different individuals of the same species, and in different species. How nearly man is a mole in comparison with the eagle, the gull, the greyhound! And how restricted the range of the vision of the field-mouse by the side of that of man! But it must not be forgotten that there may be a powerful near-sightedness as well as a

powerful far-sightedness. My friend had a visitor. One evening, when a moonless night was almost closed in, he found this visitor on the veranda, and asked him what he was doing.

"Reading!" was the reply.

My friend laughed outright, as one is apt to do in the presence of what is not ordinary.

This visitor of my friend could see little at a distance. But near at hand his eyes were so effective that the night was to him almost as day. His eyes were microscopic. And who has not known those whose eyes were telescopic? There are those who are fitted by nature to life and work on the sea and plains.

The degree to which good eyes may be developed is wonderful. The thief passes through the hotel, and can give you its plan in all of its details, and the manner of its construction. But a few days ago, I, at the Manhattan structure of a ferry to Jersey City, had a glimpse of a pickpocket at his work. How deft he was of hand and how quick of eye. These scoundrels go through long training in intensifying and enlarging their power of vision. One of them has left account to the effect that his father, who was of the same avocation, would run with him by a window on the street, ask him afterwards what the window contained, and punish him if he could not make satisfactory answer, a reversal of the wise man's thought in saying: "Spare the rod and spoil the child."

Is sight the most important of the senses? The question of their interdependence, inter-servitude, inter-mastery is an interesting one. But my space is gone.

A man who lives right, and is right, has more power in his silence than another has by his words. Character is like bells which ring out sweet music, and which, when touched, accidentally even, resound with sweet music.—

Phillips Brooks.

The Psychology of Childhood.

HAPPY AND JOYOUS.

BY UNCLE JOE.

No. 669—Ruby L., New York.—This child has all the exuberance and spirit of her age; she is calculated to show a healthy and vigorous constitution. She will not have many perplexities in life that she will not know how to overcome. She has so much of the practical intellect that she will readily adapt herself to conditions

that will make it easy for her to get along well with people.

She is brimming over with fun, and has evidently come from healthy stock. She will not die of consumption, or be ænemic and pale-faced, if she goes on as she has commenced.

There are indications that she would make an excellent nurse or



NO. 669 RUBY L. NEW YORK

physician, and would breathe around her an atmosphere that would give health to her patients. She is one of the happy and joyous sort and will dissipate clouds with her sunshine; hence will have more friends than she will know what to do with.

She will be an excellent worker in the Sunday-school, especially if funds are required to be raised and personal influence has to be brought to bear to collect them. She is in her element when she is conscious of doing good in the world, and for this reason we believe that she will have a wide influence over others, and throw out considerable magnetism wherever she is.

As a nurse, her patients will get well, in spite of themselves, and

though they may think that they are going to die, yet, to their surprise, they will recover rapidly, and much credit will be due to her for pulling them through.

She will live in all parts of her brain, and will show practical skill in looking at the scientific side of subjects, as well as be able to reason out ideas for herself. We believe that she will show a good deal of originality of thought and sentiment.

She is full of affection, will be companionable if traveling with an aged couple, and will know how to become an influential speaker or teacher in public.

She should have a good education, and be trained to depend upon herself.

Prize Offers and Awards.

Competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind, and contestants need not be subscribers for the JOURNAL in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

The prize for the October competition was given to Miss Ada Phillips, of Wisconsin, for the best story on how a summer holiday was spent.

For November the prize competition will be for the best Christmas story, to contain not more than one thousand words.

The competition for December will be for the best New Year's poem.

The January prize will be given for the best article on "The Phrenological Characteristics of Abraham Lincoln," to be expressed in not more than two hundred words.

The prize for February will be for the best article on Indians.

The competition for March will be for the best article on Noses, with original drawings.

All manuscripts must be received on or before the first of each month, and

should be written on one side of the paper only, and in ink. The prize winners will be given one year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, or one of the books mentioned on page 31 (the January issue).

We hope that we may have a good competition every month.

REVIEWS.

"Concentration; the Road to Success." By Henry Harrison Brown. Published by the Balance Publishing Company, Denver, Colo. Price, \$1.00.

Any thought that can develop this very important element of the mind is a boon to humanity. It is a much-needed characteristic, and yet how few people seem to possess it. In this book one may learn how to store the power and how to draw on it. The author has given his readers, in twenty-four chapters, some valuable advice upon how to develop this most important characteristic. It is suggested in the book that the first thing to do is to believe that the characteristic can

(Continued on page 370.)

idiot has no intellect to speak of; he lacks expression in the face as a result of this fact, and cannot do the intellectual work performed by men of the above-named caliber.

That the brains are good only for secreting heat and energy is only telling half the story of the functions of this organ; they possess heat, and give energy to thought, but it is utterly absurd to say that we do not need our brains for thinking at all.

Again, the theory that some men seem to have been brought up to believe that the bold forehead is a sign of intelligence, and the receding forehead a sign of lack of it, is equally absurd and has no foundation in science. We have only to compare the heads of two great men, namely, Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer, to prove that both men were great in their way, but their greatness did not consist in their whole spiritual body alone, but simply as their brains interpreted various fields of knowledge. Darwin was as great a man as Spencer, but he showed a powerful brow in his cranial capacity and a so-called retreating forehead. The latter was more marked because of the immense development in the arch just above the eyes, where we have found all investigators, navigators, explorers and keen observers to be largely developed.

Herbert Spencer, on the other hand, was a specialist in his line of reasoning, but he differed from Darwin in his speculative theories and his way of interpreting his ideas. If all men think alike, why are their heads not alike?

The world is full of proofs which refute the writer's assertion that the receding forehead is a lack of intelligence, and his very illustrations, namely, Lafayette, Washington and Lincoln (and we may add Napoleon and Dewey), illustrate the theory that the receding forehead carries with it strength of intellect quite as great, in fact, as is the case with those persons who have a high or bold forehead.

Another point that the Doctor asserts, and which is also erroneous, is that soldiers who have lost parts of their brains still have recovered and been able to use their mental faculties quite as well as before. These reports are like the Crowbar Case, which is reported in the Harvard Guide to represent the same capacity, and after having lost a part of his moral faculties, by a tamping iron being thrust through his brain, the young man is said to have retained his faculties without any impairment. This report has proved to be erroneous, from the statements of Dr. Harlow, the physician who attended him; Professor Bowditch and Dr. Barlow, as well as of his employers, who were unable to re-engage him on account of his change of mental ability. When one hemisphere is destroyed only by a bullet-wound, the other hemisphere is able to partially carry on the work, but the faculties are necessarily impaired where both sides of the brain are equally destroyed.

The Doctor admits that the brain is an organ of life, and secretes the vital fluid, which is carried down through the canal of the spinal column and is given off through all the nerve-centers

and ganglia of every part of the body to sustain life in the whole organism. But the great function of the brain, namely, to think and work, he seems to have lost sight of altogether.

At the present day we do not consider that size of brain means power necessarily, for many brains that are only average in size are able to accomplish as much excellent work as the brains of large-headed men. Therefore, it is again erroneous for the Doctor to give the impression that it is generally understood that only large-brained people give off the greatest stimulus or do the greatest work. But where size and quality unite, provided the brain is developed in other parts beside the basilar region, or in the intellectual lobe, then we must expect to find a corresponding amount of intellectual power.

THE CHRONOSCOPE AND ITS EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

A good deal of thought and attention has of late been expended upon machines for measuring the head. In a recent article in McClure's Magazine Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard, gives an account of some of his researches with this instrument. In case some of our readers have not heard of it before, we intend to explain more fully in another number of the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL what this instrument proposes to do in regard to criminals, and will ask our readers to give us their opinions as to whether they think it will be possible to determine by it the guilt or innocence of an individual. The instrument registers the time of the replies

given by any criminal who is asked questions.

If any instrument can succeed in looking into the inner working of the mind, of course we want it, but whether we can depend upon the registry of time in making replies to questions submitted to a criminal is very doubtful. Do we not know that different persons have different ways of expressing their minds? Some respond twice as quickly as others, yet each may be equally guilty or equally innocent. If the machine can tell the motive or desire, it can do wonders, but whether it can judge of moral conduct is a question, and it seems to us that some knowledge of the functions of the brain should also be studied. We shall watch with some interest the development of this instrument.

IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS BY PHOTOGRAPHIC MEASUREMENT.

Dr. Alphonse Bertillon, the well-known chief of the Department of Identification of the Paris Prefecture of Police, has just devised a new plan for identifying criminals by photographic measurement. The new method, we are told by a writer in Popular Science Siftings, London, August 17th, is based on an ingenious application of the laws of perspective to photography. Photographs of the person to be measured are made on various scales without moving the camera, so that the real dimensions can be calculated from measurements of the photographs. The method seems susceptible of numerous applications, especially to anatomy and nat-

ural history.

More concerning this theory will be given at some future time.

THE VALUATION OF A CHILD.

Professor Alfred Binet, the head of the Psychological Laboratory at Sorbonne, Paris, says that every time a schoolboy shows signs of prolonged laziness, the master, instead of pun-

ishing him, should first of all find out if there is not some physical cause at the root of the evil. Through Professor Binet's influence a laboratory for scientific study of children has been established in the French capitol. Pictures and measurements, according to his calculations, will be given in a future number.

New Subscribers.

No. 847, C. H. L., Fox Chase, Pa.—The photograph of this lady indicates that she has a sunny disposition, is generally able to inspire confidence in other people, and should be able to teach well. She is highly intuitive, and should read the characteristics of people without making any mistake. She has a good practical intellect, and will love flowers, the study of Botany, and all subjects that introduce her to nature. She will make a number of discoveries herself, and will show not a little comparative mind in appreciating literature and general business. She would make an excellent companion, a good conversationalist and entertainer, and know how to look after children by educating them according to their individual bent. She is artistic and ingenious, and should be able to make her own clothes and cut out material at a Mothers' Meeting. She will make many friends in the world and but few enemies.

No. 848, P. S. E., Brattleboro, Vt.—The photograph of this young man indicates that he has a fine head for study, and will succeed better in life

if he devotes himself to civil engineering than to business. He needs a fuller side head to be a first-class business man, but as there are many sides to a business, it may be that he could suit himself to one department of it. He has a mind for discovery, and he will apply his ingenuity to discovery in whatever work he takes up. If he goes into business, he will want to bring out something new; if he takes up engineering, he will find a fine field before him to discover many methods for applying electricity to his more practical, inventive line of work. His Perceptive faculties make him an ardent observer, an accurate investigator, and one to gather facts with more than ordinary skill and promptness. If he went into the business of house furnishing, and had to produce something new in that line, his ingenuity would be called out; but we do not think that an ordinary business life will satisfy him, and for this reason would advise his continuing his college work as a more successful output for his energy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A. G., New York.—You ask what is the best way to judge of the activity of an organ.

There are two distinct methods: one is through the sharpness of the facul-

ty, while another is by the heat of an individual organ, taking care to first study the circulation of the brain, and to know definitely where the arteries lie. A person may have a large fac-

ulty and not use it, while others may have a small faculty and put it into practice. Hence care must be taken to differentiate in this respect.

R. A., Boston, Mass.—In reply to your query as to what errors to look for in a vacillating mind, we would say that such a person has large Cautiousness and Casuality, while the organs of Hope and Firmness are small or moderate. Vacillation may, however, come from other qualities of the mind, namely, from large Conscientiousness and Continuity, and for this reason you must analyze the phase of character as carefully as a doctor would analyze the cause of a headache to see where the trouble began.

Your second question, as to whether talent is chiefly inherited from the mother both in girls and boys, we think that the inheritance of talent is about six one way and half a dozen the other. The mother gives certain talents to her children, while the father gives the dominating qualities

of will, independence, perception, and the power to judge from cause to effect. It is very interesting to trace the inheritance thus seen in character. Generally the social faculties are inherited from the mother, and talents that use sociability of mind and friendliness of manner are largely inherited from the mother, while from the father energy and courage are generally inherited.

M. C.—Each of the temperaments has its own emotions, and when a person has a Vital Temperament, then the emotions of the social faculties will generally be called out. The Motive Temperament will show emotions of courage, executiveness and business talent, while the Mental Temperament will show emotions arising from the moral and intellectual faculties. In fact, they will all be interpreted through the development of Veneration, Conscientiousness, Benevolence, Hope and Spirituality.

What Phrenologists are Doing.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Mr. Elliott gives examinations daily at No. 4 Imperial Buildings, and weekly classes are held for instruction in Phrenology. The Alumni of the Institute hold monthly meetings, when discussions are arranged for the mutual benefit of all present.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY, NEW YORK.

The closing exercises of the above-named Institute were held on October 25th (Friday), when papers were read by the students, interspersed with music, and, as usual, an interesting meeting was enjoyed by all present.

A full report will appear in the next issue.

BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

OPENING OF THE WINTER SESSION.

A good company assembled on September 10th, when a social meeting to open the Winter Session was held in London. Mr. James Webb, the President, extended a hearty welcome to all present, saying that the good attendance was propitious of a successful winter's work. He was glad to see so many people interested in Phrenology; but there was a great deal to be done yet (he went on to say), in teaching the great British Public that Phrenology is true; and not only true, but exceedingly useful.

Some excellent music was rendered, both vocal and instrumental, by friends. Miss Warren, Miss Cooke and Miss Allen contributed to the en-

joyment of the evening in this respect.

Mr. George Hart Cox spoke strongly against the Phrenometer, as also did the President and Mr. John Nayler. And a resolution was passed, *nen con.*, to the effect "That this meeting of the British Phrenological Society having heard the various reports from its members respecting a machine called the 'phrenometer,' desires to place on record the conviction that the machine is quite incapable of doing what it purports to be able to do, and that no mechanical contrivance can possibly measure correctly the relative development of the various parts of the brain, or record with accuracy the characteristics of the individuals who submit to the machine."

Mr. J. B. Gland read the head of a lady and the President gave a phrenological reading of a gentleman from the audience. In both cases, though, the subjects were entire strangers, the delineations were acknowledged to be perfectly accurate.

FIELD NOTES.

During the month interesting printed matter has been sent to us by Mr. Wm. E. Youngquist, on Phrenological topics. We congratulate him in his work on Phrenology.

Miss Fowler makes daily examinations at the American Institute of Phrenology, New York City, and gives instructions in Phrenology.

Owen H. Williams has been in Richmond, Va., for several weeks.

E. J. O'Brien can be seen for examinations and lectures for a few weeks at Wingham, Ont., Canada.

H. W. Smith is giving lectures and examinations at Yates Center, Kan.

Prof. Geo. Cozens is at Hamilton, Ont.

Geo. A. Lee, M.D., Phrenologist, is taking orders for Fowler & Wells Co.'s publications in Mansfield, O.

R. J. Black is giving examinations at Vinton, Iowa.

H. H. Hinman is located at Fort Worth, Texas.

Prof. Allen Haddock has returned to San Francisco.

Mr. T. J. Miller is located in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. King has been doing some Phrenological work in Nashua, O.

Mr. M. Tope is at Bowerston, O., from which place he publishes his monthly magazine, *The Era*.

Mr. H. J. Brown is located at Baltimore, Md.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, Ill., is engaged in Phrenological work in that city.

Dr. B. F. Pratt and daughter are traveling in Ohio.

Mr. Otto Hatry is at Pittsburg, Pa.

Mr. Levi Hummel is lecturing on Phrenology in Irvona, Pa.

Mr. Geo. Markley is assistant editor of the *Phrenological Era*.

Mr. V. F. Cooper is engaged in Phrenological work in Idaho.

Mr. R. J. Black is still in Vinton, Ia., engaged in Phrenological work.

Mr. H. D. McDowell is now lecturing at McKinney, Tex.

Mr. D. F. McDonald is at present at Seattle, Wash.

Mr. A. W. Richardson has been traveling in Western Ohio.

Mr. Alva A. Tanner, of Oakley, Idaho, has been making examinations in the above named place.

REVIEWS.

(Continued from page 364.)

be cultivated, and then the person must set to work to acquire the art itself. Some of the chapters of the book have interesting headings, for instance: "How Shall I Concentrate?" "Compensation and Concentration"; "Desire versus Wish"; "Methods of Concentration"; and "Self Study and the Laws of Life." The book has some hundred and twenty-six pages, and we believe that the reading of it will be the road to success. As so

many people are in need of the power mentioned herein, we believe that the

sale will immediately be increased by a mention of it made in these pages.

Aids to Character.

BY HUNTLEY CARTER.

(Continued from page 337.)

Next in order comes a host of similar influences to which the six stimuli have given rise. Sweeping from afar through the great regions of the earth they come, expanding the work of their indefatigable initiators in the building up of white races and tribes of mankind. They speed by, embodied in the strength of the sun, the courses of the stars, the conflicts of the atmosphere, the abundance or scarcity of rain, in soil, in food, in oxygen, in water, in the great deserts, in the mountain heights, in massed vegetation, fertile wheat and olive lands, vineyards and forests, in the rivers' strength and flow, in the breath of the ocean, in the curving shore, in man and his occupations, his institutions and associates—in cosmographical, geographical and social conditions. In such forms these subtle forces unite to promote the functions of the fundamental force, and bind man and nature together in the strong eternal band of universal law. As they pass the watcher notes the material of which they are composed. He sees that they are but modes of vibratory action, waves of quivering ether of different length and rapidity, that they effect the functions and structure of the being concerned by quantity and quality, and that a defect of vibration sets up a corresponding defect of organism.

They move in two sections, the normal and abnormal in the first are the skilled artists, those possessing quantity and quality, balanced animation and fine judgment. Such are the strengthening and developing

powers, they prevent premature decay; strengthen for the struggle of life; aid evolution; promote progress; stimulate the higher forces and passions of life and action. In the second are the unskilled artists, the disproportioned workers, those possessing one or the other or both elements in excess or defect, are too eager or too slow, ill-judging or untasteful. Such are the degenerating factors; they blur the images, create false impressions, leave their works full of blemishes which make them impediments and encumbrances in the path of progress.

Each section is accompanied by bands of its creations. These circle round their respective creators. Each is seen in its truth of actual relationship. Round the first the beauty of things, the stalwarts, splendid manifestations of exuberance, health and grace, amazing results of accustomed and harmonious forces; round the second the ugliness of things, the weaklings, unwholesome specimens of sickness and ineffectual movements, unhappy results of unaccustomed forces. The latter march silently by, the blind, the deaf, the dumb, the unfeeling, like pilgrims on the road to Lourdes. Everyone bears the stigmata of its leader, and records, as it were, on a photographic plate, the hideous designs of a defective impression. In the front rank all with the melancholy look and wearing the dull gray livery of those two disorganizers of the alimentary center, the two temperatures, torrid and frigid climates. Such are dys-

peptics, the sufferers from stomach, liver and kidney diseases—the victims of the shriveling or sparing blaze of animal heat. Then the flushed and pallid prey of those leeches of the circulatory centers, the two repre-

sentatives of dangerous air. Such are afflicted with blood and heart and uric acid disorders, the anaemic, the diabetic, the gouty, the lean, the feeble—those burdened with fullness or absence of tone of the life stream.

ANALYSIS AND SYNTHESIS OF GENIUS.

Phrenology is one of many words designated to the powers of the mind. And whether we speak of Psychology, mind proper, or more in regard to its natural aspect; and call it brain, or eucephalon, relative to man's organization and his superior fitness as a thing of creation for creative genius, we must revert to the science of Phrenology wherein to gather the data of the principle qualities and quantities of his being.

It is not wise to jump at a conclusion for specified genius simply by a prominence of an intellectual faculty. But by observing this headlight of mentality, let us proceed to enter into the matter, and consider the conditions arising from within.

I have for my client a man of a good constitution, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds, sustaining a head measurement of twenty-three inches. He has the mental-motive temperament, with a blending of the vital and lymphatic enough to give him enthusiasm in his work and tone down any undue excitement. The action of the brain is thoughtful and enduring; moreover, the quality is fine, exhibiting genius of no mean degree. The contour of the head is almost uniform; parts of it are feminine, resembling his mother and exhibiting talent from his maternal grandfather. The balance of the brain is in the intellectual region, being in the frontal superior and lateral portions, with the organ of Constructiveness very large—Ideality and Casuality prominent. He has a good side head, supported by the organs of Combativeness, Vitativeness and

Friendship, which with his muscular apparatus, gives him energy and an interest in life. Self-esteem, Firmness and Conscientiousness are all large, and Sympathy shares no small part in his nature. One other conspicuous organ is Sublimity, which enables him to gauge the vastness of a great enterprise.

Not a few other interesting conditions could be mentioned from an organization like this. But as we have been looking into his anatomy solely for one and the best of his talents, I will endeavor to describe its genuine characteristics.

The outcome of the organization is a rare and beautiful talent from the organ of Constructiveness, its capacity being almost unlimited. Apparently it lays dormant for a period, during which time it traverses the concourse of the brain, gathering in the atoms of each reservoir of thought subservient to its purpose, and awakens to full life strength and activity to will and to do. From the thought,—the imaginary line,—then, the temple in substantiative form rising in splendor, bespeaking of man's thanks to God, and of God's gifts to man. Bridges, canals, great aqueducts of momentous undertaking arrest the attention of all who look upon the great work of this master mind, strengthened by the force it gives out, and gaining reflection of grandeur from the magnificence of its own achievements, and ever serves to effect an accomplishment for the commodities of life and for the comfort and safety of his fellow men.

BY ROSE ALBERY.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Phrenological Era," Bowers-ton, Ohio.—This magazine is one that is improving all the time and adding to its importance as a Phrenological monthly. It is edited by the indefatigable Wm. Tope.

"The St. Louis Globe-Democrat," St. Louis, Mo.—In a recent number there is a write-up on American Indians and many other interesting articles.

"Review of Reviews," New York.—This magazine takes up Current Topics and illustrates its articles well. In one number one often is taken around the world. It thus gives us a good idea of what is taking place in different quarters of the globe.

"The Delineator," New York.—One new feature introduced into the last number of this magazine is a piece of music. This will probably be liked by many of its readers. Articles on children also form an attractive novelty.

"Medical Times," New York City.—Contains up-to-date articles on Medical topics and Health and Hygiene. Its long articles are adapted to the medical profession, while the shorter ones are read by the laity.

"The Union Signal," Evanston, Ill.—Is a fine temperance paper. It gives the news concerning the States that stand for Prohibition, and a Children's Page has an interesting story for the little ones, which is just as useful for the older readers.

"The American Agriculturalist," New York.—Has a number of articles which bear upon Agricultural Subjects, and many hints are given on Farming and kindred topics.

"The Character Builder," Human Culture Journal for Everybody; issued weekly.—Contains an article on "Attention to Nature and Human Nature"; and another on Progress in Education," both of which are interesting articles. In the "Youth's Department" there is an article on "Maxims that Mould Human Character," which is well worth studying.

"The Literary Digest," New York City.—A recent number contains an article on "Labor and the Origin of Music," and another on "A Babel of

Prints' for Blind Readers"; and a third article on "The Valuation of a Child," all of which form interesting reading.

"The Dog Fancier," Battle Creek, Mich.—Is larger in size and evidently increasing in importance. It gives many illustrations of dogs of different types, and those who are interested in the breeding of this animal would do well to consult it.

"The Stellar Ray," Detroit, Mich.—Contains an article on "Tolstoy at

Home," which tells us of his regular habits, his mode of life, his work and his outdoor exercise. Another article is on "The Habit of Over-eating," which is applicable to quite a number of people of the present day.

"Varcindar," Stockholm, Sweden.—This is a Swedish paper which has been sent to us by our indefatigable graduate, Mr. Wm. Youngquist. We are glad that he is doing so much to convince the Swedish people of the truth of Phrenology.

Publishers Department.

The Bath. Its History and uses in Health and Disease. By R. T. Trall, M. D. 77 pages. 25 illustrations. Price, 25 cents—1s. 2d.

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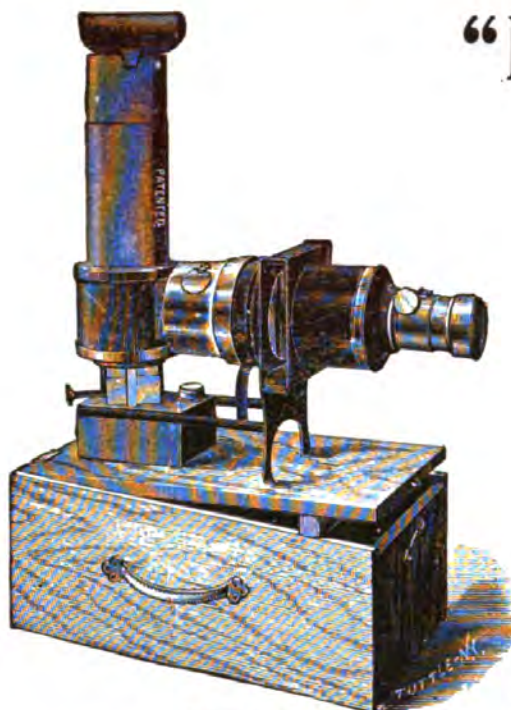
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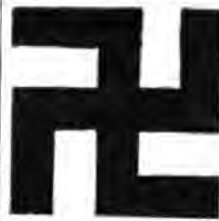
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b. Lack of courage.

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b. Lack of self esteem and self confidence.

VII. a. Vanity and conceit.

b. Freedom from vanity and conceit.

VIII. Selfishness.

IX. a. Activity.

b. Lack of activity.

X. Domineering qualities and sense of ambition.

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b. Lack of dignity and aristocracy.

XII. Emotionality and lack of emotionality.

XIII. a. Liveliness.

b. Slowness.

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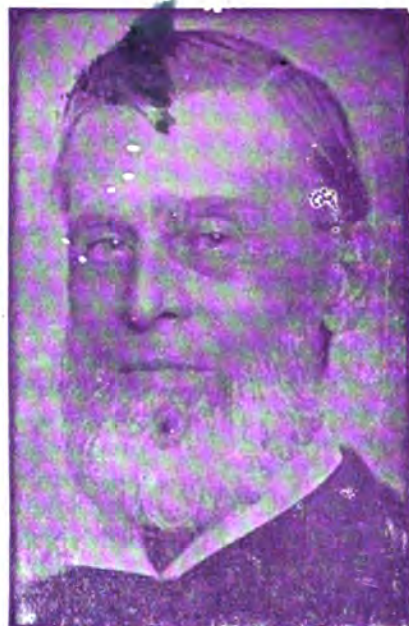


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CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER, 1907.

I. The Temperaments in a Nutshell. By Jessie Allen Fowler. (Illustrated)	373
II. The Origin of Christmas.	383
III. In the Public Eye. Wm. F. King, Late President of the Merchants' Association. By the Editor. (Illustrated)	384
IV. Biophilism. Sensation, Emotion, Desire, Passion. By Charles Josiah Adams, D.D.	387
V. Science of Health. News and Notes. By E. P. Miller, M.D. Cooking and Heating by Electricity; Drug Salts; Cooks and Typhoid Fever Producers; Mrs. William Zeigler; Mr. Ogden Smith; Drinking Tea with Meals; Health Defence League Incorporated; Much Water in the Blood Dilutes the Digestive Fluids; Uric Acid Caused by Yeast Bread.	390
VI. The Psychology of Childhood. Bright and Promising. By Uncle Joe. An Unexpected Christmas Gift. (A Story) by Ida Moorhouse. No. 670—Edwin Charles Rahfield, Paterson, N. J. The Broken Nose (A Poem).	393
VII. The American Institute of Phrenology. Commencement Exercises.	397
VIII. Editorials. The Coming Year. Casting up Accounts. Among the Newspapers.	399
IX. American Institute of Phrenology. (Continued from page 398)	402
X. Prize Offers and Awards.	404
XI. New Subscribers.	404
XII. Reviews. "Hell Upon Earth Made Heaven."	405
XIII. What Phrenologists are Doing. The American Institute of Phrenology. Morning Talks. The Fowler Institute. Field Notes.	405
XIV. Live For Something. A Poem.	406

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WHOLE NO. 825

The Temperaments in a Nut-Shell.

BY JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

The subject of the Temperaments is of such vast importance that every student ought to master it when he commences the study of Mental Science.

The world is becoming more accustomed to use the word "Temperament" than formerly, when distinguishing a man's characteristics, and some Societies require that the Temperament be mentioned in the schedules of those seeking employment, and certain questions are asked concerning the temperament of an employée.

There is evidently an inclination on the part of Societies to recognize the need of differentiating the kind of Temperament that an employée possesses, and when employers begin to see the need of studying the temperamental fitness of young people for the position they seek, then the round peg will be in the round hole.

The word "Temperament" comes from the Latin word "Tempero": condition, proportion, and its meaning is the physiological and mental condition of the constitution. For-

tunately, people are beginning to classify the Temperaments according to their modern nomenclature, namely, the Motive, Vital and Mental. The conditions of these Temperaments mark out the constitution according to a normal state of body and mind; while the old terms included diseased conditions. The Temperaments as recognized by Gall and Spurzheim were four in number, namely: the Bilious, Lymphatic, Sanguine and Nervous; while the ancient writers classified them as follows: the Phlegmatic, Melancholic, Cephalic, Abdominal, Thoracic and Choleric.

When comparing these divisions, we find that the Motive Temperament corresponds with the Bilious, Osseous, Choleric, Melanic and Muscular.

The Vital Temperament corresponds with the Lymphatic, the Phlegmatic, the Sanguine, the Abdominal and the Thoracic.

The Mental Temperament corresponds with the Cephalic, Melancholic and Nervous.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Motive Temperament.

The Temperaments may be further combined in the following way: The Vital-Motive and the Vital-Mental, which indicate that the Vital predominates; the Motive-Mental, and the Motive-Vital; or the Mental-Motive and the Mental Vital.

Of the old named Temperaments, we find that the Phlegmatic is a cold and moist temperament; it grows fat and lax; the flesh is soft and white; the muscles are yielding and the blood vessels are invisible. The character is dull and inactive.

The Choleric is a dry and warm temperament; it is noted for its abundant dark hair, large and prominent arteries, dark skin, and a well articulated body.

The Melancholic Temperament is dry and cold, and is known for its hard, slender, white body. The dispo-

sition of this temperament is dreamy, despondent, and inclined to give way to circumstances.

TEMPERAMENT COMPARES WITH CLIMATE AND AGE, AS FOLLOWS:

The Phlegmatic corresponds with Infancy, or timidity; Spring, and a temperate climate. The Sanguine Temperament corresponds with Youth, or emulation; Summer, and a warm climate. The Choleric Temperament corresponds with Manhood, or ambition; and a Hot climate. The Melancholic corresponds with Old Age, or Moroseness; Winter, and a Cold climate.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE TEMPERAMENTS BY DIFFERENT WRITERS.

Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, named the Temperaments Sanguine, Phlegmatic, Choleric and Melancholic; Dr. Stahl first adapted them to the modern views of Physiology and Pathology; later on, Dr. Gregory added a fifth Temperament, which he called the Nervous; Cullen reduced them to two, the Sanguine and the Melancholic; Paulus Aegineta, an ancient physician, adopted the theory and followed the classification of Hippocrates, and spoke of them as (1) the Sanguine, or hot and moist Temperament, (2) the Phlegmatic, or cold and moist Temperament, and (3) the Choleric, or warm and dry Temperament, and (4) the Melancholic, or cold and dry Temperament.

Drs. Gall and Spurzheim in their classification spoke (1) of the Lymphatic Temperament as indicated by a pale, white skin, fair hair, roundness of form, soft flesh, feeble pulse, and languid vital action, which gave to the person slowness and weakness in the mental or intellectual functions. (2) The Sanguine Temperament, which is described as a moderate plumpness of features, light or chestnut hair, blue eyes, great activity of the arterial system, a strong, full and frequent pulse, and an animated countenance.

Persons with this temperament are easily affected by external impressions, and possess greater activity and energy than those of the former temperament. (3) The Bilious Temperament, characterized by black hair, a dark yellowish or brown skin, black eyes, firm muscles, and angular form. Those endowed with this temperament have a strongly marked and decided expression of countenance, and manifest great general activity and functional energy. (4) The Nervous Temperament, which is indicated by fine, thin hair, delicate health, and smallness of the muscles, giving vivacity to the emotional and sensational faculties.

It remained for later Phrenologists to eliminate from the old system the abnormal conditions, and place the doctrines of the Temperaments on a strictly Anatomical and Physiological basis, adopting the simple classification of the Motive, or mechanical system; the Vital or nutritive system; the Mental or Nervous System.

THE MOTIVE TEMPERAMENT.

The Motive Temperament corresponds with the Bilious, Osseous, Choleric, Melanic and Muscular.

Fundamental Principles.—The Fundamental Principles of the Motive Temperament are the Framework and Structure.

Condition.—Its Condition is Mechanical.

Specifications. — Its Specifications are (1) the Bones; (2) the Muscles; (3) the Ligaments.

Physical Characteristics.—The Physical characteristics are Large Bones; Tall Stature; Angular Features; Sallow Complexion; Small Abdomen and Flat Chest..

Mental Characteristics.—Its Mental Characteristics, which are strongly developed, are (1) the Executive, (2) the Constructive, and (3) the Per-

ceptive or knowing faculties, which include Destructiveness, Combative-ness, Constructiveness, Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Order, Calculation, Locality and Firmness. These faculties are all located in the basilar region, with the exception of Firmness, and give the appearance of a broad or brachycephalic head.

Diseases.—The Diseases most common to this Temperament are Chronic Affection, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Gravel, Stone, Piles and Joint Troubles.

Attributes.—Its Attributes are Muscular Strength, Endurance, Grit, and Wiriness.

Occupations.—Its Occupations are Building, Engineering, Railroad Construction, Surveying, Navigation, etc.

Foods.—Its foods are naturally those of a nitrogenous character, such as Wheat, Eggs, Milk, Graham



Photo by Rockwood

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

The Motive-Mental Temperament.



ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The Motive Temperament.

Bread, Fruit, and Vegetables, etc., as Salads, Celery, Lima Beans, Peas, Onions; also the dark meat of Poultry and Mutton. To increase the Vital conditions in this Temperament, a person should eat more Salad Oil, Cheese, Oatmeal, Butter, Brazil Nuts, Peanuts, etc.

Marriage.—A person with this Temperament should unite with one who has a Vital or Mental Temperament, for these are complementary; if the gentleman has the Motive, it is appropriate for the lady to possess the Vital Temperament.

Nationalities.—This Temperament shows to the best advantage in Americans, Scotchmen, Swedes and Russians; also in the American Indian, the Malayan, and the Mongolian.

Examples.—The following persons have been known for possessing this Temperament: Abraham Lincoln,

Lord Brougham, John Brown, Gladstone, Roosevelt, Chamberlain, Moltke, Bismarck, Kitchener, Dewey, O. S. Fowler, Black Hawk, Sandow, Dr. Parkhurst, and Susan B. Anthony.

Length of Life.—Though the Mental Temperament produces the predominance of long lives, yet the Motive Temperament comes next in importance as regards longevity, and has given to the world many octogenarians.

Climate.—A person with the Motive Temperament can endure the heat of a hot climate better than a person who has the Vital elements. Thus the Motive Temperament can live in India, Africa and South America, though it much prefers the colder climate of Canada, Alaska, Russia and Northern China.

Exercise.—Persons of this Temperament should exercise considerably in the open air by riding, driving, walking, golf, tennis and swimming.

Baths.—The Baths generally selected by persons of this Temperament are the cold sponge bath in the morning, and the cold plunge in the sea. But when a person is suffering from rheumatism or anæmia, tepid and Turkish baths are beneficial.

Animals.—The Animals that possess this Temperament are the Lion, Tiger, and Wolf. The greyhound has the Motive-Mental, and the Bear has the Motive-Vital. Some horses and dogs are found in this class.

Special Advice.—To prevent the Motive Temperament from becoming too prominent, persons should observe the following advice: (1) Do not overwork. (2) Read domestic stories rather than those of adventure, war or strife, as religious books and domestic stories bring one into the realm of the religious and social faculties. (3) The diet that should be encouraged should be the carbonaceous kinds of food, such as the oils and fats, as well as the albumenoids.

THE VITAL TEMPERAMENT.

The Vital Temperament corresponds with the Lymphatic, Sanguine, Phlegmatic, Abdominal and Thoracic, and there are many things that are just as expressive as those found in the Motive.

Fundamental Principles.—The Fundamental Principles of this Temperament are found in the Vital Organs.

Condition.—The Condition is Nutritive; it takes care of nutrition; it has nutritive power; it is nutritive in character, and assimilates food easily; and also gives warmth and heat, of which there is always an abundance.

Specifications.—The Specifications are (1) Blood Vessels, (2) Lymphatics, and (3) Glands, which take into account the action of the heart, lungs and stomach; also the respiration, circulation and digestion. The first three are very active in all parts of the body; they add strength to the muscles, and also feed the brain.

Physical Characteristics.—The Physical Characteristics of this Temperament are found in the Ruddy Face, the Small Bones, the full development of the Abdomen, the Full Chest, Medium Stature, Plump and Round Features, Muscles composed mostly of flesh and fat instead of muscle and fiber, and consequently they are soft and pliable instead of being hard and enduring.

Mental Characteristics.—The Mental Characteristics are distinguished as being (1) Emotional, (2) Social, and (3) Domestic, and include a large development of the Social Faculties and Domestic Centers; a large development of Benevolence and the Emotional Nature, and a less development of the Basilar brain above the ears and across the brow. Persons who have this Temperament generally have a large Posterior Region of the head backward from the ears, including Amativeness, Conjugality, Philo-

progenitiveness, Friendship, Inhabitativeness, as well as Benevolence, Approbativeness and Spirituality, which give the appearance of a long or dolichocephalic head.

Diseases.—The Diseases most common to this Temperament are Gout, Tumors, Apoplexy, Sciatica, Cutaneous and Heart Diseases, Dropsy, and some Inflammatory troubles; imperfect circulation of the skin and eruptions. Children who have this Temperament have a tendency to Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers. It is becoming more and more the fad of the present age to expect Phrenologists to be experts in regard to health laws; hence the more they study the Temperaments, the better they will understand the normal and abnormal developments of individuals.

Attributes.—The Attributes of this Temperament are Impulse, Candor, Good Nature, Sympathy and Frankness.

Occupations.—Its Occupations are Indoor Work, Domestic Science, Bookkeeping, Design and Architecture; and in Professional work Literature, Medicine, Singing and Art.



Photo by Rockwood.

REV. CHARLES PARKHURST, D.D.

The Motive Temperament.



QUEEN VICTORIA.

The Vital Temperament.

Food.—The Food of this Temperament is naturally of a carbonaceous character, such as a starchy and heat-giving diet; for instance, Fat Meat, Pastry, Butter, Oils and Sweets; and in order to counteract a too great supply of heat and fat, a person should take more nitrogenous food, such as Milk, Eggs, Fruit and Vegetables; also Fish, Graham Bread, Farinaceous Articles, Oatmeal, Rice and Tapioca, and avoid Watery Vegetables, Strong Acids, Fat Meat, Rich Gravy, Pastry, Sweets, or Sugar in Tea or on Porridge.

Marriage.—A person with this Temperament should mate with one who possesses the Motive or Mental Temperaments, as these are complementary, and hence beneficial in the building up of a family, and in giving conjugal felicity.

Nationalities.—The Nationalities that possess this Temperament are the

English, French, Swiss, Italians and Negroes.

Examples.—Some of the best examples of persons possessing this Temperament are John Bright, Martin Luther, Vice-President Hobart, Queen Victoria, Puncheon, Rev. Charles Spurgeon, Benjamin Franklin, Norman McLeod, D. D., Grover Cleveland, Madame Cappiani, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Dr. Egbert Guernsey, Ramon Reyes Lala.

Length of Life.—Persons who have this Temperament generally expend their energy too prodigally; hence do not live as long as those persons possessing the Motive or Mental Temperament. They should, however, conserve their energy so as to extend their lives.

Climate.—A person with the Vital Temperament should live in a mild, but not too dry, climate, where exercise in the open air can be encouraged daily, and sedentary habits corrected

*Photo by Rockwood.*

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

The Vital Temperament.



DR. EGBERT GUERNSEY.
The Vital Temperament.

by systematic gymnastic exercises that expand the chest and increase the power of the lungs and heart. This Temperament needs plenty of sleep and sunlight, and these must never be stinted, nor should the system be over taxed, hurried or excited. Thus the English climate is better for persons of this Temperament, rather than India, Australia, Western Africa and South America.

Exercise.—Persons of this Temperament should be regular in taking physical exercise; otherwise their arterial and muscular systems will not respond properly to the needs of the system. But the exercise should be more passive than what is described for the Motive Temperament, and a person should be where he can take the fresh air without doing heavy muscular work. Thus driving or automobiling will be preferable to foot-

ball, or any violent athletic sports. Walking should be encouraged, but not rapid walking; cycling should be taken, but the posture should be erect, and the rider should avoid bending over in order to make speed.

Baths.—The Baths best suited to this Temperament are of a tepid nature, and the extremes of hot and cold should be avoided.

Animals.—The Animals that have this Temperament are the Beaver, Bear, Opossum, Domestic Cat, and Carriage Horses. When buying a dog, if you wish a domesticated one, select a kind that has the Vital Temperament; we should not leave out of this list Ducks, Hens, Mice, Swine, Owls and Donkeys.



RAMON REYES LALA.
(Of the Philippines.)
The Vital Temperament.



HORACE MANN.
The Mental Temperament.

Advice.—In order to prevent the Vital Temperament from becoming too pronounced, a person should carry out the following suggestions: (1) Increase activity of muscles; (2) Study a scientific course in some practical subject; (3) Avoid fat and carbonaceous foods, intoxicating beverages, tobacco, and great nervous excitement; (4) Encourage the condition of body and mind conducive to enjoyment and success in life.

THE MENTAL TEMPERAMENT.

When comparing the Mental Temperament with other older classifications, we find that it corresponds with the Nervous of Gall and Spurzheim's classification, and the Cephalic and Melancholic of the Ancient Division. It is largely found in combination with the Motive and Vital in European Nations.

Fundamental Principles.—The Fundamental Principles of the Mental Temperament include activity of the brain.

Conditions.—The Conditions of this Temperament are recognized as Nervous and Thoughtful,—hence Cerebral in character. The Nervous condition is the result of the high state of activity of the brain, and the nerves which issue from it.

Specifications.—Its Specifications are (1) the Cerebrum; (2) the Cerebellum; and (3) the Organs of Special Sense, which take into account the action of the brain.

Physical Characteristics.—The Physical Characteristics of this Temperament are found in its Small Bones, Short Stature, Pale Features, High Forehead, Large Head, Active Brain, and Keen Sensibilities.

Mental Characteristics.—The Mental Faculties that are strongly developed in this Temperament are Causality, Comparison, Human Nature, Benevolence, Veneration, Conscientiousness, Hope, Spirituality and



NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, PH.D.
The Mental Temperament.



CARDINAL MANNING.

The Mental Temperament.

Ideality. These are joined to an active brain, and keen susceptibilities, giving the appearance of a high head and superior intellect; a narrow Lateral development, and a flat Posterior region, or a Mesocephalic Head.

Diseases.—The Diseases most common to this Temperament are Inflammation and Congestion of the Brain, and often a clot of blood is found on the brain, through imperfect circulation; Consumption, caused by the lack of vitality and insufficient warmth and nourishment; Spinal Diseases; Dyspepsia, which is a functional trouble and caused by undigested food, brought about by a disturbed mental action, which in its turn disturbs the stomach; and various forms of Insanity.

Attributes.—The Attributes of this Temperament are Nervous Excitability, Predominance of Thought, a desire to study, and a wish to enter

Professional Life. It is in this connection that the brain becomes vigorous and healthy in its action.

Occupations.—The Occupations that come under this head are Teaching, Writing, Philosophy, Mathematics, Chemistry, Public Speaking, Electricity, and with a combination of the Vital Temperament, Medicine, Music and Theology.

Food.—The food of this Temperament should be of such a character as to encourage the building up of the wasted tissue and brain cells of the organization. It should include an abundance of nutritious, wholesome and easily digested food, composed largely of Wheat, Grains, Farinaceous Substances, and Phosphates. If meat is taken at all, it should be game and the dark meat of chicken. The Fish selected should be Salmon, Turbot, Halibut, Massachusetts Herrings, Bass and Mackerel. Those who wish



POPE LEO THE XIII.

The Mental Temperament.

to increase their vitality and balance their mentality should eat such foods as Butter, Olive Oil, Potatoes, Haricots, Beans, Split Peas, Parsnips and Carrots; or those who wish to add muscular tissue should take the Albuminous substances and the Gluten of Wheat.

Marriage.—A person with this Temperament should unite with one who possesses the Motive or Vital Temperament, so that it may be complementary to the other. If the gentleman has the Mental Temperament, the lady should possess the Vital, or vice versa.

Nationalities.—The Mental Temperament is found to predominate in the Causasian Race, when compared with the Mongolian, Ethiopian, Malayan and Indian. Thus we find it among the English, American, French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish Nationalities.

Examples.—Some of the best examples of persons who possess this Temperament are Cardinal Manning; Shakespeare; Casimir-Perier; the Hon. Arthur Balfour; William Fife, Jr., yacht-designer; Marconi; Cardinal Manning; Daniel Huntington, President of the Academy of Design; Dr. Amory H. Bradford; Edward Orton, the Geologist; John P. Holland, inventor of the submarine boat; Joseph H. Choate, Henry George, Nicholas Murray Butler, Pope Leo the XIII., and Horace Mann.

Length of Life.—Brain workers generally live longer than those who earn their living by the sweat of their brow. Those who do manual work do not use their brains so studiously. As the brain controls and directs the whole organization, we find it aids in keeping up the healthy condition of the individual; hence celebrated brain workers have lived to be eighty-five and older, and have often reached one

hundred years. Literary and scholastic labor is healthy, and those who follow these occupations generally live longer than those who work as clerks or factory operators.

Climate.—A person with the Mental Temperament should live in a moderate climate, and if possible, change his residence in the Summer and Winter, so that he can avoid the heat of the tropics, and zero weather in the Winters. Thus the mountains and seashore will suit this Temperament in the Summer, and a sheltered inland city in the Winter.

Exercise.—It is essential that persons possessing this Temperament should keep up their muscular activity and circulatory power by a regular course of gymnastic work. But the exercise should not be of a violent character, nor of too long duration. It should be tempered with reason and common sense. The extension movements and deep breathing should be so blended that each part of the body will be called into activity, and the blood should be drawn away from the brain, especially at night before going to sleep, either by a ten minutes' walk, or by suitable exercise in one's room.

Baths.—The baths naturally taken by persons of this Temperament are generally hot, such as Sitz Baths, Shower Baths, and the Turkish Bath. But all baths of this nature should have the addition of cold water before they are completed in order that they may be a tonic to the system. The Hot Foot and Hand Baths should be encouraged, to draw the circulation away from the brain, especially at night before the person retires, but if a person of this Temperament is suffering from any inflammation the application of cold water should be substituted for the hot.

Animals.—The Animals that have this Temperament are the Race Horse, and the highly nervous and susceptible

Dogs, like the Tan Terrier, the Greyhound, the St. Bernard, the Pomeranian, and Spaniels; also the Deer, the Fox, and Monkeys.

Advice.—In order to prevent the Mental Temperament from assuming too much control, (1) a person should withdraw from the study of books and head work, and give more time to the study of nature and rest. (2) Recreation for mind and body in travel and social enjoyment should be indulged in. (3) A person with

this Temperament should eat sparingly; take two meals a day, and follow Dr. Dewey's plan of no breakfast, and should be careful to thoroughly masticate his food.

AUTHORITIES ON THE SUBJECT.

The Authorities on this subject are "The Temperaments" (by Jacques); "Lectures on Man" (L. N. Fowler); "New Physiognomy" (Samuel R. Wells); "Heads and Faces" (Nelson Sizer and H. S. Drayton, M. D.); "Brain and Mind" (H. S. Drayton).

THE ORIGIN OF CHRISTMAS.

It may seem strange that Christmas, one of the most prominent festivals of the Christian year, says a writer in the *Town and Country Journal*, should have had its origin in Pagan festivities. But the other great festivals may be traced to the same source. Easter, that commemorates the resurrection of Christ, is an outgrowth of an old Pagan festival held in the month of April, in honor of the goddess of Spring. Other Christian festivals have had their birth in Hebrew or Pagan rites, and so we find our Christmas celebrations to be far older than Christianity itself.

The barbarous Teutons, the ancient Egyptians, the early Greeks and Romans, centuries before the birth of Christ, held high festival on the twenty-first of December, the date of the Winter solstice. The twenty-fifth of December was regarded by the early Church as the day of Christ's birth, and its anniversary kept with sacred rites. As Christianity spread, we find that the great days of Pagan worship were merged into those of the Christian religion that happened to occur about the same day of the month.

The joyousness of the heathen solstice festival remained a part of the Christian festival, but in place of being a mere merry-making upon the

occasion of the turning of the sun, the good cheer took on a spiritual meaning of ethical and religious import. "Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will toward men" became the sentiment that formed a sweet, grave background for all the jollity that had formerly belonged to the purely Pagan festival.

Our Christian carols are an outgrowth of the wild hymns sung by the ancient Romans at the Saturnalia, a feast held on the seventeenth of December, in honor of the god Saturn. This ancient feast was kept with the wildest of merriment, as a celebration of the end of the toil of the year, when the harvest had been gathered in.

The Druids of old used the holly and mistletoe as emblems in their mystic and savage rites. The modern significance of the mistletoe is a survival of the custom of the ancient Saturnalia. Little sprays of mistletoe were then hung over the house entrance as an offering to the deities of the woods.

Even in the words associated with the celebration of our Christmas feast we can find a survival of the past. For instance, in the words Yuletide and Yule-log, we have the ancient Gothic word "yule," meaning the festival of the Winter solstice.

It would seem that our times are but the outgrowth of the times of old.

In the Public Eye.

WILLIAM F. KING,

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

By THE EDITOR.

In an interview with this remarkable gentleman the other day, we found that he was endowed with an organization that is above the average in every respect. His brain is an exceedingly active one, and bears the record of being able to do a marvelous amount of work in a short space of time.



Photo by Rockwood.

WILLIAM F. KING.

Compactness of organization is his keynote, and he has so much availability of talent that he is able to accomplish more in one day than most men do in two or three. In fact, he can press down his work so as to be able to do that which would ordinarily take half a dozen men to accomplish.

It is not difficult for him to grasp a whole situation before all the details

are explained, for his mind seems to go ahead of the speaker's words, and intuitively knows what is coming next.

He is constituted to show unusual ardor and enthusiasm, and whatever he plans out to accomplish, he does not fail to carry through with effect. He has, in fact, more brain power than he can use to advantage with the amount of bodily strength that he has to support him, and for this reason he must sometimes feel the pressure of thoughts and schemes of work that he could accomplish if he could work twice as fast, and had double the time at his command. But even at his present pressure, or speed of action, men cannot keep pace with him, and he is liable to wear out, or fatigue those who are working by his side. This is owing to the fact that his brain is comprehensive, and he can intuitively come to conclusions concerning things which other people arrive at through a long process of examination.

His reflective and perceptive faculties are harmoniously combined, and he seems to gather facts with remarkable skill. He looks for the facts of a case, and then reasons them out conclusively as to what the result will be, and as a rule he finds that people come to his conclusions in time, if not at the moment when he makes a suggestion. If he were Chairman of a Board of Works, or were he President of a Trust Company, he would be in his right place, because his special power is to organize, to throw out new ideas, and to show how things can be done in an enterprising way.

Small ideals do not appeal to him, and he ought not to give his attention so much to details as to plans of work. The larger the line of work, and the more important the program, the better he likes the work.

The things that are likely to take place he is able to predict in regard to finance or business. Several men

kind of life. He is linked to public enterprises, and his interest must be wide spread. In fact, his head indicates that he ought to be a kind of practical reformer, or in other words, a progressive man, interested in large projects and liberal enterprises. He is just the man to understand what the public needs in starting new lines



WILLIAM F. KING.

Ph to by Koc'swood.

are combined in one, and it is for this reason that he knows how to discuss a matter on all its bearings, and look far into the future.

His sympathies are broad and comprehensive, and they seem to take in every phase of work. He cannot live to himself, or be content with a quiet

of thought, and he has the backing of his conscience, as well as his firmness and determination of mind to help him in his work.

Had he a narrow basilar brain, he would be a man of theories rather than a man of work; but as it is, he is able to show the energy and force

necessary to carry things through to their final consummation. Thus he has the courage of his convictions, and is able to defend his opinions with the humblest or the highest in the land, and men see that his arguments are based upon reason rather than upon theory only.

Versatility of mind is his fort, and therefore he is able to pass from one phase of work to another, and can see many men during the day and get at their key note, and draw them out on their best points.

An independent spirit belongs to him, and ever since a boy he must have had a desire to stand alone and ask no favors of anyone. This spirit of his independence may have clashed with the views of others at times, but those who know his power and want his help appreciate his support and the interest he shows in them.

From his mother he has probably inherited his foresight and capacity to look ahead; hence can generally correctly gauge the public mind.

He will never do things on a small scale, for he always has the future in view, and plans to-day so that he can increase what he does into larger proportions on a future occasion. Therefore he prefers to lay out work on a broad and extensive platform. This must be true of him in regard to financial transactions.

Another very forcible characteristic of his shows itself through his analytical mind; he knows how to compare and discriminate the analytical and synthetical points of an argument. He uses the X-Ray upon his work so as to see the inner arrangement of it, and be able to detect any flaw, blemish or mistake that may have crept into his work.

A combination of influences shows in his hereditary stock, and it is not surprising to find that his ancestors came from Ireland and Germany.

The whole moral attitude of his character shows that he must have inherited these characteristics largely from his mother.

The Study of Law would have suited his mind, for he has just the mental powers to understand technical matters, and knows how to overcome encroachments on justice or double dealing. He would not have one code of laws for the rich and another for the poor.

Thus he will be known among men for his strong, firm attitude when he has made up his mind in any one direction; for his strong sympathies, which have enabled him to take an interest in the welfare of his family and his fellow men; for his power to organize work and propose plans for the betterment of others; for his constructive ability in being able to use up material to advantage; for his strong social, friendly and companionable nature, and versatility of mind. His head indicates that he should use his mental powers in the following occupations: (1) in the study of Law, or in straightening out legal business; (2) in organizing work; (3) in investigating along the larger lines of work rather than the smaller ones; (4) in taking an interest in public life and administrative work.

In an interview after the above remarks were made, it was ascertained that, concerning his ancestral stock, his mother's family came from Ireland, the land that has produced so many Orators, Statesmen, Poets and Lawyers; and his father's family came from Germany, the country that has given to the world so many philosophers, thinkers and writers.

He organized and was the first President of the Merchants' Association, and has been intimately connected with the closing of the great coal strike, and the Ambrose Channel, which originated in his office; and was

one of the first to get information and start the Life Insurance investigations. He is now busily engaged in probing the Quigg revelations in connection with the Metropolitan Street Railroad and Traction Company. In a recent utterance of his in the *Evening Globe* for Oct. 5th, Mr. King said:

"People are beginning to think, and especially those who by thrift and industry have managed to accumulate a small amount of savings and invested them in securities which should be safe, and when these people see their savings of years wiped out by the machinations of a clique of financially great men, as the Third Avenue Rail-

road was wiped out, and the present scandal affecting the Metropolitan Railway Company, the danger line has been reached, and there is peril not only for the guilty men, but for our nation as well. The American people are a people who suffer long and patiently, but when once aroused they will not be satisfied until things wrong are made right, and men who have sowed the wind must look to reap the whirlwind."

Mr. King has a firm belief that phrenology can and will gradually become of universal use in gauging the talents of children and selecting men for public office.

Biophilism.

BY CHARLES JOSIAH ADAMS, D.D.,

PRESIDENT OF THE BUREAU OF BIOPHILISM.

SENSATION, EMOTION, DESIRE, PASSION.

It should be born in mind that in the final analysis psychology is three-fold. The individual knows, feels, acts. But in this analysis it may be that there is an overlooking of some things which may be quite as essential as knowing, feeling or acting. I refer to instinct and heredity, which, though it is the habit to confound them, would appear to be distinct. An instinctive action is one which must have been performed by any individual of any species which was the first of its kind to appear on the earth in the body. An hereditary act is one performed by any individual of any species because of a habit formed by an ancestor or ancestors, or because of the state of mind or body of its father or mother, or both of them, at the time of its inception, or the environments of that event. Within a short time a friend of mine told me that in the course of his life he has

been in a great many businesses, that in each of them he has succeeded, but that in the prosecution of no one of them has he been contented. Why? He has always longed to be a public speaker. This desire has been so strong that he has prepared scores of addresses which he has never delivered. Why the tendency? He could never account for it till, in looking over some old family papers, he discovered that at a certain time before his birth his father, who spent his whole life as a builder, was engaged in a debate in a local schoolhouse.

Dropping this most interesting subject for the time being, let it be remembered that throughout these writings the individual is conceived of as within the person, the body; that it is awakened by something knocking at one of the five doors of the senses; and that it cannot move under any influence, even that of instinct or that of heredity, till it is so awakened. I say one of the five doors. But may

there not be more than five senses? It seems to me that every faculty of the soul must have the power of knowing. It seems to me, also, that there must be faculties of the soul yet undiscovered. It seems to me, as well, that there are powers of the soul which have revealed themselves which have not been generally recognized. If the "five hundred brethren" could see the Individual stepping, or stepped, from the Unseen into the Seen, must not their spiritual faculties have had the power of knowing? And if that faculty has that power in the cases of "five hundred" would it not have the same power in the case of a thousand, in the case of all—providing the thousand or all used the faculty as did the "five hundred?" But we are now having to do with the material senses. Are there more than five of them? It would seem that there is no avoiding adding what has been called the muscular sense. Let us approach that.

A man of my acquaintance, who occupies a high place in ecclesiastical editorship, tells, laughingly, of one of his awakenings in the morning when he was a hobbledehoy. Something cold and damp touched his cheek. He awoke with a start. He thought that the coldness and the dampness were those of the snout of a bear. They were of a towel, in the hand of an uncle who was a practical joker. Dumas speaks of sleep as "the innocent brother of death." It may be more properly spoken of as the more or less periodical returning of the individual to its, so far as time is concerned, primal unconsciousness. It is said that there is no such thing as absolute sleep. That would be death. So, it is to be presumed, there is no such thing as absolute wakefulness. As shall be shown later, there are, in our being awake to anything, three things to be taken into the account—sensation, attention and per-

ception. We have the sensations of many things to which we do not attend, and which, consequently, we do not perceive. Beside an Archdeacon, I was walking through the elegant grounds of a rural church, in a company of clergymen. I heard a red-eyed verio—the bird which, because of his intonations, is sometimes called the preacher. I called attention to its notes. Turning away from me to a still higher dignitary than himself, the Archdeacon said "I didn't notice it!" Learning of me that I am fond of birds, a lady called upon me. When we had talked some time, she sighed, with: "For years I was dead to the feathered world, till, last summer, when I was on a vacation, I was brought to life with regard to them by a hermit thrush!"

There may be things with regard to which the individual, when thoroughly awakened in respect to them, is indifferent. This may be doubted. The rule is that whatever an individual knows—that is, whatever it attends to and perceives gives him either pleasure or pain. This comes of the character of the thing perceived. But not of that only. There is another thing quite as important to the result—the character of the one perceiving. Then psychology dwells entirely too much on what is purely material feeling. There are mental feelings, social feelings, family feelings, sensual feelings, moral feelings, spiritual feelings. You have forgotten your algebra; but you smile with pleasure on the boy who comes dancing to you, his eyes sparkling, telling you that he has mastered some principle in that branch of mathematics. And you receive a like pleasure from the dancing eyes, open mouth and wagging tail of your dog when he has mastered some trick which you have been trying to have him comprehend. The dog is the most lovable as well as the most useful of the animals because he is at

home wherever his master is, and away from home wherever his master is not. A friend of mine owned a Japanese sparrow. Through some carelessness it escaped from its cage. A few days afterwards I saw it in a maple. It was trying to associate with English sparrows. They were resenting its approaches. The dog is the only one of the gregarious animals which will not desert the other, or others, for its kind. There have been known many instances of friendship between lower animals of different species. I have in mind one which existed between a horse and a sheep. But the horse was with other horses, and the sheep was away from other sheep. That the family feeling is strong among the lower creatures, one has only to attack a nest to see. And it is no stronger among the feathered creatures than among others. Talk to the man who has gone far north, and he will move you by stories of the parental arctic bears defending their young. The song and the joy of the spring-time comes of the feelings of mating. And there are no divorces among the entertainers of these feelings. There seems to be no ground for doubt that they have the moral sense. A naturalist substituted goose eggs for those which the mother had laid in the nest of the stork. When the eggs were hatched, the father was surprised. The mother would not give up her false nestlings. The husband laid complaint before the authorities. The wife's life was taken, after regular trial. Conscience correlates the individual to law. Could

there be a community of any sort without law? And would law be effective had not the individual member of the community some feeling with regard to it, such as love, reverence or fear? We are in the presence of the suggestion of conscience. But this is not the place in which to attend to that. It is pushed aside by a question with regard to feelings.

Is there not a difference between a feeling of sense, such as bitterness or sweetness, smoothness or roughness, yellowness or greenness, and a feeling of the mind, such as gladness or fear? Certainly. The former originates without, comes of a touching of the body, of some part of the body, of some one of the bodily organs. The latter originates within. The former is called a sensation. The latter is called an emotion. A sensation may be pleasant or unpleasant. The same is true of an emotion. The individual has a desire to possess the thing which awakens the pleasant feeling or emotion and an aversion from the thing which awakens the unpleasant feeling or emotion. This is passion. For passion is nothing more than feeling, or emotion, with desire added, or, possibly, it would be better to say that passion is sensational feeling plus emotion plus desire. More of this again. What is now to be realized is that when the individual feels it is awake, that it is more awake when it experiences an emotion, that it is wide awake under the influence of a passion.

Being awake, it acts. How? Through its muscles.

Broad-headed horses are the cleverest. In cavalry regiments the horses with broad foreheads learn their drill more rapidly than the others.



Science of Health, News and Notes.

By E. P. MILLER, M. D.

COOKING AND HEATING BY ELECTRICITY.

Modern inventions are providing cooking utensils and apparatus whereby cooking and heating can be successfully carried on by the use of electricity. The time is not far off perhaps when all the business of house-keeping, cooking, warming, baking, heating water, etc., will be done by the use of electricity. There are some private individuals who are putting in kitchen apparatus for cooking all foods. They have electric flat-irons, wringers and sewing machines, and have their houses supplied with electric light instead of gas and other apparatus. Electric light and heating costs a little more than gas, but there is economy in its operation by having a combination of many devices. They have separate apparatus for cooking potatoes and cereals, they have electric broilers and frying pans. The cost of these devices is estimated to be \$30 for two persons and \$60 for five. Undoubtedly the time is near at hand when electricity will furnish all the light and heat that the human race needs and also will furnish power for their machinery.

DRUG SALTS.

The salts of magnesium, potassium and several other metallic substances are used more or less in the treatment of diseases. These salts are largely eliminated from the body through the kidneys, which indicates that the kidneys recognize that these poisons in the blood should be expelled from the body, although they aim to have them produce stimulation, and are often given for the cure of constipation.

They have experimented enough to know that magnesium salts are also cumulative in the rectum so that sev-

eral doses produce an effect equal to a single injection.

COOKS AND TYPHOID FEVER PRODUCERS.

Dr. L. O. Sopher, of the Biological Society of Washington, carried on an investigation for several months to ascertain the source of a household epidemic of Typhoid Fever which occurred at Oyster Bay, New York, in the summer of 1906. Ten persons were affected with this disease. They supposed it came from such sources as water, milk, vegetables, fruits and soft clams, but these were all excluded by much study and examination. It was proved that the infections were not due to the water or milk or food substances. None of the patients had been absent for any length of time. There was one unusual event that occurred at this time, which excited the doctor's suspicion, and that was a change of help. The new cook's term of service with this family covered a period of three weeks, and investigation revealed that that was the starting point of the epidemic. During her service with different families for the past three years, twenty-six cases of Typhoid Fever were reported, including one death. The cases were almost entirely among the servants, the initial case occurring soon after her arrival. She admitted that she herself had had a mild attack. The evidence indicated that this cook was the cause of the Typhoid Epidemic.

MRS. WILLIAM ZEIGLER.

The St. Louis Medical Review states that Mrs. William Ziegler is now publishing a magazine bearing her own name for the blind.

It is the second magazine in the

world devoted exclusively to the benefit of the blind. She is a wealthy lady, and appropriates from her funds \$70,000 a year for its publication. The weight of the magazine, when bound, is nearly one pound. It is printed in language that the blind can understand and read.

MR. OGDON SMITH.

Ogdon Smith, in an address delivered at the University of Toronto, stated that he attributes his own longevity to the short hours he put in at school. He says: "The human mind is not like a pot, into which anything can be poured. It must have receptivity or it cannot digest what it has received." He says that athletics have gone far beyond all limits in this country. When he used to play ball nothing was kicked but the ball, but now everything is kicked but the ball. There is now also going on great hazing, a most ignoble and unmanly thing that makes strong boys truants and weak boys cowards.

"At a recent game of ball in this city the umpire had a glass bottle thrown at his head, which knocked him unconscious and fractured his skull, because he gave a decision contradictory to the general idea of how it should be done. There are many who are maimed for life by taking part in football and baseball games, and yet they are two of the most popular games of this time."

DRINKING TEA WITH MEALS.

A physician of the London Hospital, speaking of the use of tea, says: "The popular use of tea as a stimulating beverage with breakfast is justified and harmless, but its indiscriminate consumption with meat foods, or during proteid digestion, is likely to be harmful. China Tea is regarded as less harmful than the Indian Tea, because there is less acid in it."

Professor Haig makes out that one pound of tea contains about 175

grains of thiene. If a person drinks two cups of tea at a meal, and three meals a day, he will be using 3 grains of thiene a day, and thiene is a poison. It generates Uric Acid. There are nearly 150 grains of Uric Acid, or its elements, in one pound of tea. As a rule, everybody that has teeth to chew can eat and digest their food better if they do not drink tea or coffee during their meals. Too much liquid in the stomach during digestion interferes with the action of the digestive fluids; and then again, if people who eat hearty take two cups of tea, it puts a heavy weight upon the stomach and is likely to result in dilatation of the stomach; there is more or less indigestion going on. In fact, there are some authors who claim that seven-eighths of the dyspeptics have dilatation of the stomach, and, therefore, they should stop taking too much liquids at a time. Drinking a whole tumbler of water is putting nearly one pound of weight on the stomach, and that always goes to the bottom of the stomach, unless the person is in a horizontal position.

HEALTH DEFENCE LEAGUE INCORPORATED.

"A Public Health Defence League of New York City was incorporated at Albany on March 1. The organization has for its objects to work against practices and conditions of every kind that are dangerous to the public health and morals, and to assist in the enforcement of laws against quackery and charlatanism, and the prevention of adulteration of drugs and food substances, and the sale of narcotics, alcohol and dangerous substances."

This organization is calculated to be of great benefit to the human family if carried on along the right lines. The drug business is one of the most important things to be considered under the pure food law. There will not

be much use of purifying the food supply, if the body is to be kept stuffed full of drugs that do more harm than good. The Medical Profession is in about as unstable a condition as it ever was. Everywhere there is an under current of questioning as to whether or not drugs are of benefit to mankind. Probably there are now more than 1,000,000 drugs and combinations in use. Drugs in which physicians used to have implicit confidence are now declared to be injurious, and are constantly being abandoned and new ones adopted. The names of the most popular drugs are entirely different from what they were when I was a medical student.

The time is coming when the people are going to put their faith in the laws which the Creator destined should govern them, and they should be taught what these laws are. The pure food laws recently passed in the several states and by the general government should be a great help in this respect.

MUCH WATER IN THE BLOOD DILUTES THE DIGESTAL FLUIDS.

"Drinking at meals is also a bad habit. My family and patients were furnished no drink at meals, as it not only interferes with the action of the digestive fluids in the stomach, often causing decomposition instead of digestion.

The highest form of human food, and the one I believe will be finally adopted by man in his more advanced state, will consist entirely of fruits and nuts, and with normal appetite and restored sense of taste it will be most satisfying and give the greatest degree of gastronomic pleasure.

"The world is growing in this direction. Great changes have taken place in the realm of dietetics during my brief lifetime. The great need of humanity to-day is the understand-

ing of, and the living in accordance with, natural laws, so as to avoid the cause of disease—which is foreign matter-poison either introduced into, or formed within, the organism.

"Disease is an effort of the vital forces to expel the cause—the poisons.

"The rational physician tries to aid in the natural process by supplying Hygeo-Therapeutic methods which aid the vital forces to eliminate the morbid material and restore balance and harmony in the vital domain.

"But people are so wedded to popular customs and appetites that they will endure any kind of torture for the pleasure of their indulgence."

URIC ACID CAUSED BY YEAST BREAD.

The *Lancet* of July 13, 1907, reports a case of a boy, 9 years old, who went to a hospital for treatment of nepritis. He had swelling of the face and legs with scanty high-colored urin containing blood albumin and epithelial and granula casts. He was put under treatment in bed in blankets, given imperial drink, fomentations were applied to the sores on his legs. His skin soon became healthy, the blood and casts disappeared from the urin but there was quite a copious deposit of uric acid, which was first noticed after a month's treatment. He was on a diet containing only milk, bread, butter, light pudding, cocoa and fish. The uric acid persisted in spite of the various remedies used. After several weeks potatoes were substituted for the bread and as soon as the bread was omitted the uric acid disappeared. After two days he was allowed two ounces of toast bread with each meal, with the result that the uric acid reappeared in the urin. The toast was cut down and after three months the boy recovered. Yeast bread eaten freely at every meal causes many difficulties which would not occur if unleavened bread was used in its place.

a finer fellow? He's eleven months old, sound as a dollar and smiling as a basket of chips. Smart, too, and has a fine head on his shoulders—make a clever scholar one of these days, and almost ready to walk; stands alone now."

"And so did little Rob at that age," said Farmer Moore; and his thoughts went back to his own little boy, whose picture hung on the parlor wall.

The Moore homestead was not always childless, for twelve years ago little Rob was the pride of his parents' hearts, and since he was taken from them their home had a lonely feeling, as though something was missing that ought to be there.

Just then little Rob opened his eyes and looked up brightly, smiled and stretched out both arms, and the delighted farmer took the chubby creature in his arms. "Tell us all about him, doctor," he said, earnestly.

So the doctor began to relate how the Boardmans had taken the little baby partly because of the pay that was attached to him and partly to please their little daughter Ella; that Ella had just been taken sick and the symptoms seemed to be diphtheria.

"There's very few places where I could take the little baby and be sure it would be well cared for without being a burden, but an inspiration came to me as I passed this way which said to bring him here, and so here he is. They'll probably send for him in two weeks, or as soon as the Boardmans have a clean bill of health. You'll get pay for your trouble and do a good deal of good into the bargain. Now, what do you say?"

Abe handed the baby to his wife, and said: "What shall we do, dear?" "I can't bear to turn the little one out on Christmas Eve, and I dare say we can do all that is necessary," she said. "I have Rob's clothes all packed away

upstairs, as I see he has only the ones he has on." Whereupon she tenderly took him up in her arms and disappeared into the sitting room, saying, "It is about time for his nap." She then sang a lullaby which she had not been heard to sing for years, at least since Rob died.

And so it came about that, in reply to the doctor's inquiry, Abe said: "I guess we'll take him until Ella gets well."

"All right," answered the doctor. And as he drove away he chuckled to himself and said: "That was a happy Christmas thought. Those lonely, childless people need the baby to cheer their daily lives. They have love to give, but no one on whom to bestow it. I prophesy that when I go again to take it away they'll have become so accustomed to it that they'll want to keep their Christmas gift."

Every day after that eventful evening Mr. and Mrs. Moore talked over the matter of keeping the baby, and the longer they kept him the less they wanted to part with the little stranger.

On Christmas morning Abe said to his wife: "I mean to make a thorough examination of Rob's head, so that we may do our duty by him whether we keep him for a long or short period."

He found that the child had a 20-inch head in circumference, a well-balanced temperament, a social or loving and affectionate nature, with all the smiles and joyousness of large Hope and Mirthfulness; the restlessness and activity of a fully developed basilar brain; a large, bulging forehead; an open countenance; laughing blue eyes; light brown hair and a winning manner; very little concentration of mind, Self-esteem or Acquisitiveness.

"Ah! here we find some deficiencies which will have to be stimulated, and some strong qualities which will take

tact and patience to control, but, on the whole, I like the indications that his faculties show."

In about a month the doctor called round again, and said: "The Boardmans are ready to take back little Rob, as Ella's well and has only had a mild attack of tonsillitis. It wasn't Diphtheria, after all, so he can go back any time."

"Doctor," said Mrs. Moore, "we have decided to keep him; the Boardmans do not need him, and I have not seen my husband so bright and cheery since little Rob died. We both see a resemblance to our own little boy, so we feel he has been given back to us and made Christmas happy."

So it was settled, and the doctor's prophesy came true.

THE BROKEN NOSE.

We've got a baby. Since it came
There's not a single thing the same.
I act just like I did before,
But no one loves me any more.
I guess I'd better run away.
I might as well, for if I stay
Who'll know or care? Perhaps a
year

Will pass before they even hear.
I'll take the things I like the best,
My Sunday tie, my velvet vest,
The spotted eggs and bluebird's nest,
The autumn leaves that mother
pressed,

The rabbit skin that father dressed,
All these I'll take and go out west.
I ought to start, but O, the sky
Is dark to-day and very high!
Still, after all, I guess I'll wait
For father by the garden gate.
He'll maybe rough my hair and say:
"Well, well, my boy! How goes the
day?"

You're big enough to make it pay.
O dear! I wish he'd come, though he
May never even notice me—
And yet I guess I'll wait and see.

—Louise Ayres Garnett, in *American Magazine*.

No. 670. Edwin Charles Rahfield, Passaic, N. J.—This child, who is only nine months and two weeks old, shows a remarkable formation of head. Of course, for one so young, the head appears remarkably large, and when he gets four or five years' growth, the balance of power between body and brain will be much to his advantage, and the disparity between the activity of the brain and body will not be so apparent.

That he is precocious is very evident, and he is not easily contented to know just what is told him, unless his questions are fully answered.



NO. 670--- EDWIN CHARLES RAHFELD.

The child is now two years old, and weighs twenty-nine pounds. His circumference of head is nineteen and seven-eighths inches; the height is thirteen and an eighth, and the length thirteen inches.

He is a child who, if properly developed, will yield a fine crop of intellect; or, in other words, will show a substantial interest in study, as well

as in metaphysical and philosophical subjects.

If he studies Law, he should be encouraged to qualify as a Judge, rather than content himself to become a lawyer, for he has balancing power which will not incline him to be swayed one way or the other by his emotions, for seldom do we find such a fine development of the organ of Conscientiousness, which will make him highly sensitive to the conditions of equity and justice, and right and wrong. He will steer other people and make them toe the mark, as well as do what they agree. In fact, he will have a decided influence over others, and every one will feel the impress of his ideas.

He is a sturdy little fellow, and must not be spoiled by having his bright sayings repeated before him. It would be much better for him if he were kept back from the ordinary stimulus placed upon children who are bright, and be allowed to develop slowly. He should not be a "show baby," and the parents should make a thorough preparation for his future life by beginning now to understand him, and lay out a plan for his career. He must develop step by step, rather than by rapid strides; in fact, if he were our child we would lay out for him a course of study that would develop his faculties in the right channel of thought.

For instance, we would first endeavor to educate his perceptive mind by sending him to a Kindergarten School, where he would study from nature, and learn largely from what he saw, as he is liable to overlook the little things, and dwell upon what interests him most. We would next send him to a Private School where he would get individual attention and training, and be prepared for college; after which we would select a smaller

College in preference to one of the larger ones for his final education for a profession. If he must go to a large College, it should be Harvard, or one near home, such as Columbia.

One phase of his mind will show itself in a mechanical direction, but he will not be so much of a mechanic as an inventor, an investigator, and one to probe new ideas. Were he to study Medicine, for instance, he would catch the spirit of the age, and try all the newer methods of curing the sick. He will never be old fashioned or out of date.

Some faculties will have to be restrained, such as his Sublimity, which will make him do things on a large scale, and Mirthfulness, which will sometimes get him into trouble through his boyish desire to see the comical side of things.

He has superior force and energy of mind, which will enable him to drive ahead and accomplish a great deal in a short space of time. He will wear other men out who are working by his side; hence will be a master spirit wherever he settles.

He is a lovable child, and will make friends easily, and will find it difficult to know what to do from a social point of view in gratifying all his friends.

In short, he has superior inventive and mechanical skill in working out problems, and he can carry this power either into an engineering direction, or, with the use of his moral, intuitive and analytical qualities, could succeed as a Judge in the Supreme Court or become a first-class Consulting Physician.

With such a head on his shoulders, he should be carefully trained physically, and encouraged to live as much in the open air as possible.



The American Institute of Phrenology.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The forty-fourth Annual Session of the American Institute of Phrenology was held in the Hall of the Institute on Friday evening, October 25th, at eight o'clock, which proved to be an interesting entertainment.

The Rev. Thomas A. Hyde, A.M., B.D., presided, and gave an eloquent address on "The Scope and Usefulness of Phrenology."

Miss Nellie Baldwin gratified the audience by playing a pianoforte solo, "The Wanderer," by Shubert-Liszt, which showed that she was a pianist of intellectual culture.

This was followed by an address given by the Rev. Albert B. King, on "The Personal Benefit of the Study of Phrenology." He said in part:

The necessity of understanding one's self is obviously true to those who strive to live up to the knowledge already possessed. It is their lips which ceaselessly cry, more light, more of the light of self-knowledge. The critical voices of both friends and enemies more and more banish self-complacency, and spur us on in the effort of aspiration to reach perfection. Of all our teachers, none is so thorough and efficient as Phrenology aided by Physiology and Physiognomy. If we seek by analysis to prove this true, and show that all professions, all trades, and all mechanical arts are heavily in debt to these sciences, at once we are embarrassed with riches, and utterance is choked. We can now but barely allude to the beautiful, friendly relationship between Theology and Phrenology.

Listen to the words of Moses, historian of Jehovah's creation of man,—
"And Jehovah God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and the man became a living soul."

The believing Phrenologist, however acute his percepts, however judicial his reflectives, justifies his child-like faith in receiving as literally true the above narrative of man's creation.

Some years ago we were dining at a hotel in Florence. Our vis-a-vis was a lady much interested in art, who remarked to me—"Do you believe that God made man of mud?" One hour after the speaking of these words we were examining in the atelier of Mr. Hiram Powers the marble masterpieces of the famous sculptor.

By accident we brushed aside a curtain, and beheld Mr. Powers' son modeling in red clay the bust of an American gentleman. I remarked that all the great works of his father did not please me so much as his work in clay.

He replied: "Your judgment is correct—for there are fine lines of expression in the model which it is impossible to transfer to the stubborn marble." I asked if this did not verify the Biblical account of God's modeling man out of earth? He thought it did, and added that sculptors were loath to destroy their clay models, and that Thorwalden kept his for many months.

It was God who modeled the convolutions of the brain and features of the face.

It is pleasing to know that as a class phrenologists are believers and not infidels. Surely if it is true that "the undevout astronomer is mad," with much more emphasis may it be said of the undevout phrenologist.

Since the fall of Adam and the coming into existence of his imperfect descendants it is true, as practical phrenologists contend, that the three faculties of prime importance are (1) Executiveness, (2) Conscientiousness,

and (3) Human nature. Men are but wild beasts, who indulge in outputs of energy not controlled by the love of righteousness. And how could righteous judgments be rendered unless the judges are well acquainted with the character and lives of members of the race?

But before Adam's fall all the crown or religious faculties had full sway over all other faculties, and all activities of body, soul and spirit.

When the perfect model received into its nostrils our glorious Creator's breath, the beautiful creature's first act was to turn to its Creator with the worship of loving admiration and trust.

Now, phrenology asserts that this first act of innocent and perfect worship should be endlessly repeated by each member of our race, for this act of worship is the life of our lives.

"This brief address of ours is nearing its end. Our conclusion is a reference, a grateful reference, to the Fowler & Wells Co. as our life-long teacher in the science of phrenology. In 1850 I was examined by Prof. Sizer, in Clinton Hall, Nassau street. Since that date, and for fifty-seven years, I have been in close touch with this well-known and eminent publishing house. Time would fail me if I attempted to relate all the benefit received by the perusal of books taken from the shelves of these publishers. We rejoice in the fact that they are maintaining and developing the brilliant work of their distinguished predecessors."

In introducing the speakers of the evening, Mr. Hyde first called upon Madame Marguerite LaBar, of Canada, who gave the Salutatory Address, which appears on another page of this issue.

Thomas R. Evans, of Minnesota, then gave an address on "Ideals and Phrenology," in which he said: "One of the greatest factors in the forma-

tion of character is the individual's ideal. If the ideal of life be low, the character will follow it; if the ideal be high, the course of life will be in that direction; if the ideal be narrow, the character will be inclined to be warped. The formation of a true, noble ideal, then, is an important matter to all."

Geo. T. Saxer, of Ohio, followed by giving an address on "Success in Life." It was an exceedingly original one, and included much solid advice to students and others. He said: "Success in life is assured to the man who understands himself thoroughly, and has at his command the means of strengthening his character as well as his health."

W. J. Elliott, of Indian Territory, next gave an address on "The Moral Accountability of Man." "Man," he said, "is made subject to law, and yet at the same time he is given volition, that he may obey from the will, the laws, natural and moral, and live long and be happy; or violate them, and reap a harvest of his own sowing. We all agree that man is bound to respect the rights of his fellows, or he sows to himself condemnation. And how much more must he be bound to respect and obey the laws of his Creator?"

William J. Spencer, of Canada, then gave an address on "Phrenology Applied to the Business Man." He said in part: "To answer this question unravels a great deal of inquiry concerning the usefulness of Phrenology. Business men do not know how or why they can judge, and at all times give a fair estimate of their fellow men. The true business man—what I mean by the true business man is the successful one—is a man gifted with keen, intuitive power. To be successful it is necessary for him to have intuition, to understand human nature and character."

[Continued on page 402]

the development of Intellect; also considerable importance will be attached to the Science of Health Department.

We trust that our friends will continue to make inquiry for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL on the News stands, at the Elevated and Subway stations, so that the Journal may be given a "front seat" on the stands, for everything that succeeds is given a helping hand, and the more the Journal is placed in the sight of the public, the more widely it will be known.

CASTING UP ACCOUNTS.

At the end of each year merchants are accustomed to cast up their accounts, and examine their stock of goods on hand, and all practical business men ask themselves where they stand, and find out whether they have made an advance in their work. Naturally, they wish to find out whether they are richer or poorer for the year's labor. It is a wise thing for tradesmen to bring themselves face to face with their financial condition; yet how much more important is it for each individual to put the searchlight upon his own character at the end of the year, and ask himself, "Have I done all I could with my talents? Have I given a helping hand along the hard and dreary road that leads to success to those who have found but little sunshine in their lives? Have I been industrious and used every opportunity that presented itself? Does my moral light burn more brightly than it did a year ago in stemming the great evils of the day? Have I informed my mind more emphatically on some

particular subject or science, and thus added to my store of knowledge?"

These questions are searching ones, but they are similar to what every business man has to answer in recognizing his financial status, and therefore the Phrenological camera should be placed in such a position in every home that character will have a chance to assert itself in a new, important and beneficial light.

If we feel that we are gathering strength by realizing our nearness to a higher power, then we need not distrust the result of our efforts, and feel that our work is in vain.

Sometimes we hear of the commercial failure of men who have stood high in the business world. They are not rogues or swindlers, but they were ignorant of the true state of their affairs, and they either over-estimated their own assets, or were afraid to probe their own losses to the bottom. Surely we ought to take warning, and examine our own characters, and search ourselves honestly to see what advancement we have made.

AMONG THE NEWSPAPERS.

MACHINE TO LAY BARE MEN'S MINDS.

A machine has been invented quite recently, the inventor of which asserts that he can determine the weak points in a man's nature, and by treating those defects scientifically, cure any tendency to crime or wrong-doing. The machine is made by a Cleveland inventor, and its object is to measure the vibrations of the brain cells, so as to determine the exact condition of the human mind. It works automatically and by the aid of electricity.

Cups the size of half an orange are placed on the various portions of the head of the person who is being experimented upon. These cups are of rubber, and each contains a sensitive plate similar to that of the transmitter of a telephone. The cups are filled with air and are so constructed that they will record and transmit the slightest vibration of any substance with which they are placed in contact. It is the theory of the inventor that the vibrations of the brain cells can be felt through the skull, and that they can be recorded. From these cups run fine wires, which lead to dials on the upper part of the machine. On these dials are hands as on a steam gauge, and an electric battery sends a current through the wires, and as a result any vibration recorded by the cup transmitters will be registered on the dials. Three dials are on the machine, so that the vibrations from these cups can be recorded simultaneously. In addition to the dials, there are two charts which give a permanent record of brain vibrations. The wires lead to a mechanism that moves a tiny pen, tracing the vibration waves on the chart in a manner similar to that of the instrument used to record the vibrations of an earthquake.

It is stated that temperaments can be registered, or rather shown, by the passing of the electrical current carrying the vibration through a bottle of sun-distilled water placed at the top of the machine.

The inventor bases his device wholly on the cellular theory of the brain process. We know that the

brain is composed of countless cells, and their changes and workings govern the mental and moral status of a person. If these cells are not normal, if those in a certain part of the brain are deficient, the inventor claims his machine can indicate this. The person knowing wherein he is deficient can so live and can adopt such a system of diet as to make those cells normal and prolong their life. The cells are infinitesimally small sacs containing atoms which are constantly moving. These atoms are surrounded by ether rays which give each cell what may be styled an aura. The aura has all the colors of the spectrum, but if the cells become abnormal, if the process of extension due to the reproduction of the vital germ becomes interrupted, the color of the aura changes, and the vibrations caused by the constant movement of the atoms within the cell either change or cease. Dead cells have nothing but blackness to distinguish them, and too many dead cells make criminals of men.

It is this vibration of the changing cells that is recorded by Mr. Hamilton's machine. It is stated that by means of cup transmitters placed on different portions of the skull, he can record the vibrations of each portion of the brain. If the portion which is the seat of reason shows weakness, that reason can be treated by suggestion and prescribing a form of diet that will build up those cells, and we would like to add a line of conduct which will build up the character.

The same applies to the seat of Combateness, or any portion of the brain. The water in the bottle shows

the color of the cells through the transmisson of the aura, or ether ray, and the dials and chart show the health or illness of the cells by recording the vibration.

As we have not seen the machine, we are not in a position to give any definite estimate concerning its merits. The work of the machine is based upon electricity, suggestion, and a knowledge of Phrenology. The idea of the telephone is also used. When we have had more opportunity to judge of the apparatus ourselves, we will give our readers the benefit of our opinion.

The inventor believes that thoughts have color. Thus when the current passing from the head of the subject, through the water, gives a violet purple shade, it denotes a spiritual temperament. Blue shows mentality,

and green denotes the artistic temperament. Red and brown indicate a combative temperament. Grey color in the water denotes that a certain subject is a thinker, and a ruby glow gives evidence of a sudden and active personality. Amber denotes the dypsomaniac.

This description reads very well on paper, but we are not entirely sanguine that it is all a possibility, but must wait, as we have said, for fuller knowledge on the matter.

Another machine which was brought to New York, and which pretended to give correct markings of the functions of the brain, was so entirely a fraud that we are a little slow to accept other evidence on a machine that we have not seen and which pretends to do so much.

The American Institute of Phrenology.

(Continued from page 398)

Miss Baldwin then gave another musical selection, "Prelude," by Chopin.

This was followed by an address given by Mr. Ross Johnson, of Canada, on "Choice of Pursuits." He gave some excellent advice on choosing an occupation, and said: "Having decided on one's life work, it is necessary to be earnest, and willing to devote the required time to preparation. We should be earnest in our work, for earnestness begets enthusiasm, and enthusiasm is the paramount condition of success, either in a trade, business or profession. Intense desire sharpens up all the intellect, and makes us aware of our deficiency; it spurs us to cultivate the lacking talent, and often wins ahead of genius."

Mr. George Beauchamp, of New York, then gave an address on "Memory." Though a true Frenchman, he gave great force and energy to his utterances, which made them intelligible to the audience. He showed great thought in the preparation of his address.

A. G. Johnson, of North Carolina, then gave the Valedictory Address, the subject of which was "The Greatest Thing in the World," after which Miss Baldwin played "Impromptu," by Reinhold, which was enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Hyde then called upon Miss Fowler, Vice-President, to give her final charge to the students, which was as follows:

Honored President, Beloved Students,
Friends:

The few words which I wish to speak to-night will be embodied in my final charge to the students on the work of Phrenology as a Career.

"You cannot dream yourself into a character—you must hammer and forge yourself one." Hence the essential of the first importance which I charge you to remember is to preserve your health. Health is the cornerstone of the foundation of character. Knowledge is the keystone of the superstructure; and wisdom is the capstone. Knowledge and wisdom are a good deal like mineral treasure which, in order to secure, one must delve long and patiently.

The second essential for you to possess as Phrenologists is a liberal education, which can only be secured by constant study. Yet a more essential element in your equipment is the education of the higher qualities of the mind, as the career of a Phrenologist is no sinecure, and it takes a lifetime to become perfected in the art. We can safely say it is one of the most difficult of the professions to follow, for it requires a preparation of all the powers of the body and mind.

The education of the moral element is essentially necessary for a Phrenologist, to enable him or her to do his or her work conscientiously. It behooves him to be perfectly honest with his patrons, for by so doing he will be honest with himself. The master poet has said:

"This above all,
To thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the day the
night
Thou canst not then be false to any
man."

The career of a Phrenologist calls for a permanent character, and all the inspiration that the subject can give, and to get these a person must devote

himself to his work and cherish it as an ideal.

The child, the lover, the merchant, all seek his advice, and to give it, confidence and knowledge must be united, and to you all we would say: "Possess thy soul as steel," and as teacher, prophet and speaker maintain the spirit of kindness and modesty.

A genial person is sought for, as much as the sunshine, and the Phrenologist must pour in encouragement and -sunshine into the minds of all who seek his aid.

It is said that language is an excellent vehicle for thought, but thought must be encouraged, cultivated, developed and trained, or the vehicle will be empty. Thought only comes by hard work and a great deal of it. To obtain even a comparative knowledge of the subjects that are necessary for the Phrenologist to examine, requires long and faithful study. To do so, one needs a large supply of pluck and grit. But:

"Do the best that is in you,
Be the best that is yet to be."

I have no use for Phrenology unless it has the power to augment our manhood and womanhood, and enable us to cultivate those graces which adorn the life and beautify the character, and render the mind susceptible to those high and holy influences whose tendency is Godward.

Emerson's words, "Do your work and the world will know you," is my charge to you to-night. It is not easy to part with you, yet we rejoice that you have caught the inspiration that comes from hard work, and trust that as sowers of the seed you will go forth and reap the harvest that you deserve as a reward of your toil, and think occasionally of your Alma Mater.

My motto for you is contained in Goethe's words:

"He only earns his freedom and existence

Who daily conquers them anew."

Mr. Hyde then presented the Diplomas, after which he called upon Dr. C. W. Brandenburg and Dr. C. F. McGuire for a few remarks, who, in a word, wished success to the students.

THE CLASS OF 1907.

The following are the students of the Class of 1907: Mr. Thomas E.

Evans, of La Sueur, Minn.; Mr. W. J. Elliott, of McAlester, Indian Territory; Mr. Ross Johnson, of Moose Jaw, Can.; Mr. George Beauchamp, of New York City; Mr. A. G. Johnson, of North Carolina; Mr. George T. Saxer, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Sara Fell, of Alaska; Mr. F. M. Girard, of Michigan; Mr. W. J. Spencer, of Toronto, Can.; Madame Marguerite LaBar, of Toronto, Can.; and Mr. Devereaux, of New York City.

Prize Offers and Awards.

Competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind, and contestants need not be subscribers for the Journal in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

The November prize, for the best Christmas story, has been awarded to Miss Ida Moorehouse, of Indianapolis.

The competition for December will be for the best New Year's poem.

The January prize will be given for the best article on "The Phrenological Characteristics of Abraham Lincoln,"

to be expressed in not more than two hundred words.

The prize for February will be for the best article on Indians.

The March competition will be for the best article on "Noses and What They Show in Regard to Character."

All manuscripts must be received on or before the first of each month, and should be written on one side of the paper only, and in ink. The prize winners will be given a year's subscription to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, or one of the books mentioned on page 31 (the January issue).

We hope that we may have a good competition every month.

New Subscribers.

No. 849. L. O. L. Madison, Wis.—Your photos indicate that you have a very practical mind. You see everything and absorb all kinds of knowledge. You would make a fine commissioner, or excavator, or a civil engineer, or prospector. An indoor life will not suit you, and you must get out for a part of each day. Do not take an indoor position if you can help it. You need the active exercise in the open air, but if you have to do inside work, do not bend over a desk and confine yourself to a clerkship or a typewriter. You have an

excellent memory of faces you see and places you visit, and could train your language into being a fine speaker and a good salesman.

No. 850. Gustavo, Toronto.—From what we can make out from the photo, we see that the young man has quite a receptive mind. He would make a good lawyer, for he has excellent analytical powers, a keen sense of humor, argumentative talent and executive ability. He is bright in repartee, has ingenious tastes and a quick method of using his knowledge. If studious, he can make his mark.

REVIEWS.

"Hell upon Earth Made Heaven." By the Rev. George W. Savory. Published by the Order of the Orange Blossom, Claremont, Los Angeles Co., Cal. Price, \$1.00.

This is an extraordinary title of a book written by a remarkable man, whose object in writing the book is in the hopes of helping poor, weak humanity out of her troubles. The book is the story of a Chicago contractor, an old man, who wished to tell his experience to some one who would be willing to write it out for publication. This person he finds in the Rev. Geo. W. Savory, who proves to be a minister, doctor and writer in one.

The testimonials received show that from many a standpoint the book is

appreciated, and has helped many in their social connections.

The Rev. S. H. Spencer, editor of *New Christianity*, writes: "This is a most remarkable book indeed. It ought to be read by thousands who are despairing and dying for want of it."

Another writes: "I heartily agree with your book, and see very plainly where the world could be made better by accepting its teachings." It contains the alphabet of love, and much of it is written in dialogue form, which makes the chapters more interesting and carries out the personal element. The main idea of the book is to create happy marriages, and the writer seeks to point out the way.

What Phrenologists are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Tuesday evening, December 3, 1907, at 8 p. m., Mr. William F. King, ex-President of the Merchants' Association, will speak on "The Vital Problems of the Day."

He is a man of wide experience, and is not afraid to attack vital issues if he thinks they are not producing the best results. We bespeak for him a hearty welcome among our members and friends, and trust they will turn out in large numbers. We feel sure that they will be fully repaid for their effort to come even from long distances.

On Tuesday evening, January 7, 1908, at 8 p. m., Mr. Frederick H. Mills will give an address on "The Evolution of Prison Jurisprudence."

Mr. Mills has had years of experience in prison work, and therefore will bring to his audience a vast amount of knowledge that will be new

to them.

Public Examinations will be given during each evening.

MORNING TALKS.

Miss Fowler will begin her Wednesday Morning Talks on January the eighth, at 11 o'clock. The topics will be as follows:

January dates—8th, 15th, 22d, 29th.

Topics: Phreno-Physiognomy. 8th, Character in Noses; 15th, Eyes; 22d, Ears; 29th, Chins.

No charge will be made for admission, and Character Demonstrations will be given after each Talk.

An half-hour's class, from 10.30 to 11 o'clock, will commence January 8th, and all who wish to join this practical class on Phrenology should write for particulars.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Mr. Elliott gives examinations daily at No. 4 Imperial Buildings, and weekly classes are held for instruction

in Phrenology. The Alumni of the Institute hold monthly meetings, when discussions are arranged for the mutual benefit of all present.

FIELD NOTES.

During the month interesting printed matter has been sent to us by Mr. Wm. E. Youngquist, on Phrenological topics. We congratulate him in his work on Phrenology.

Miss Fowler makes daily examinations at the American Institute of Phrenology, New York City, and gives instructions in Phrenology.

Owen H. Williams has been in Richmond, Va., for several weeks.

E. J. O'Brien can be seen for examinations and lectures for a few weeks at Simcox, Ont., Canada.

H. W. Smith is giving lectures and examinations at Yates Center, Kan.

Prof. Geo. Cozens is at Hamilton, Ont.

Geo. A. Lee, M.D., Phrenologist, is taking orders for Fowler & Wells Co.'s publications in Mansfield, O.

R. J. Black is giving examinations at Vinton, Iowa.

H. H. Hinman is located at Fort Worth, Texas.

Prof. Allen Haddock has returned to San Francisco.

T. J. Miller is located in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. King has been doing some Phrenological work in Nashua, O.

M. Tope is at Bowerston, O., from which place he publishes his monthly magazine, *The Era*.

H. J. Brown is located at Baltimore, Md.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, Ill., is engaged in Phrenological work in that city.

Dr. B. F. Pratt and daughter are traveling in Ohio.

Otto Hatry is at Pittsburg, Pa.

Levi Hummel is lecturing on Phrenology in Irvona, Pa.

Geo. Markley is assistant editor of the *Phrenological Era*.

V. F. Cooper is engaged in Phrenological work in Idaho.

R. J. Black is still in Vinton, Ia., engaged in Phrenological work.

H. D. McDowell is now lecturing at McKinney, Tex.

D. F. McDonald is at present at Seattle, Wash.

A. W. Richardson has been traveling in Western Ohio.

Alva A. Tanner, of Oakley, Idaho, has been making examinations in the above named place.

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"The School Physiology Journal," Boston, Mass.—This Journal has for its aim the thought that if we save the children to-day, we shall have saved the nations to-morrow. "Social Service in the Temperance Reformation," by Cora Frances Stoddard, is one article among many that are interesting to old and young alike.

"The Character Builder," Salt Lake City, Utah, has an article on "Manual Training as Related to Education," and another on "The Backward Boy," while another is on "Physiologic Therapeutics." All of these are interesting articles and well worth reading.

"Spare Moments," Rochester, N. Y.—"Opportunities for Young Men in the Navy," by John R. Cox, is one fine article. "People Who Are Doing Things" is another forceful article. "For the Children," by Judd Mortimer Lewis, is a department for the little ones.

"The Phrenological Era," Bowers-ton, O.—One article is on "Moral Types of Mankind," by the Editor, in which he speaks of the animal propensities, the intellectual faculties, and the moral sentiments. The article is illustrated, and shows common sense thought. The Editor is evidently a well read and earnest student.

"The Literary Digest," New York.—This weekly in a recent number contained an illustrated article on "Wasting the Nation's Resources"; another on "The Statistics of Strikes and Outlooks"; another is on "The Cost of Living"; while another is on "Geniuses of the Children of Middle Aged Parents," all of which articles are worth reading.

"The Metaphysical Magazine," New York.—Has an article on "The Philosophy of Feeling," by C. G. Oiston, and another on "Evolution from Being," by John Franklin Clark, both of which are important articles in the October number.

"Varvindar," Sweden.—Contains an article on Phrenology, by Af Carl Soderling, which is one of a series to appear monthly. We are gratified that Sweden considers that Phrenology is

worthy a substantial space in one of its monthlies, and that we have a Swede who is capable of writing the article.

"Review of Reviews," New York.—Contains an article on "India, the Nation in the Making," which is fully illustrated; another on "Edvard Grieg, the 'Chopin of the North,'" illustrated with a fine picture of the Norwegian composer. Another article is on "What Was Mansfield's Influence on the American Drama?" by Franklin F. Fyles, which gives a fine outline of his character.

"The Pacific Medical Journal," San Francisco.—Has for its first article an editorial on "Bubonic Plague in San Francisco," and a second article on the same subject by Winslow Anderson,

M.D. A third article is on "Some Considerations on the Question of Leprosy Transmission by Insects and Fish," by Albert Ashmead, M.D., all of which articles touch on questions of vital importance.

"The Eclectic Review," New York.—Contains an article on "The Importance of Materia Medica"; another on "Expressions of the Tongue," by C. J. Anderson, of Buffalo. These are some of its original articles.

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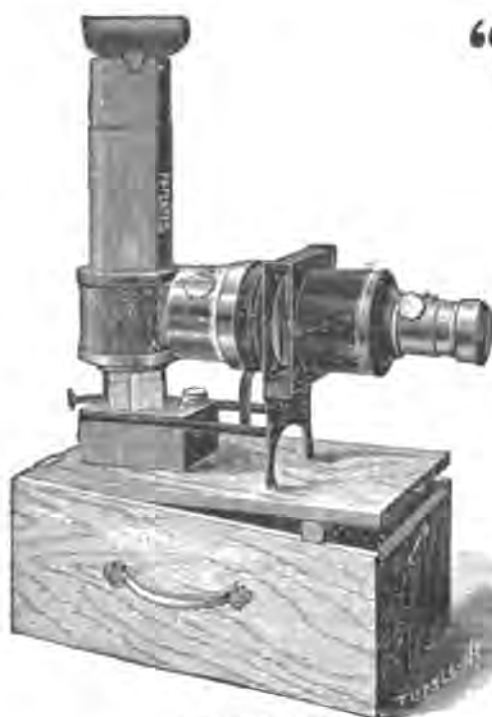
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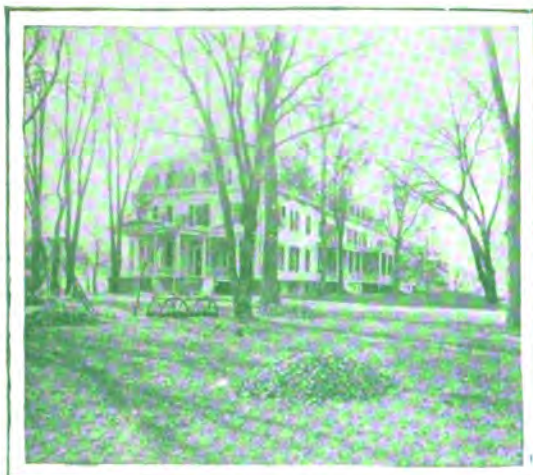
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