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WHOLE NO. 838

The Brain and Skull.

NO. I.

BY CRANIUM.

In order to study Human Nature correctly, a knowledge of the Brain and Nervous System, as well as the Skull and its various integuments, is necessary. In this and the following articles under the above heading, we propose to give some practical explanations of the Brain and its functions, as well as the Skull and its constituent parts.

The Nervous System is composed, first, of the Cerebro-Spinal Center, or Axis; second, of the Ganglia; and third, of the Nerves.

MEMBRANES OF THE BRAIN.

There are three membranes that protect and cover the Brain and Spinal Cord, called the Dura Mater, the Arachnoid, and the Pia Mater.

THE DURA MATER.

The most external of these is the Dura Mater, which consists of white fibrous tissue arranged in bands which intersect one another, and is thick and dense. It lines the interior of the skull, and is recognized as a fibro-serous membrane composed of an external fibrous lamella, and an internal serous layer. It sends numerous processes inwards into the cavity of the skull for the support and protection of the different parts of the brain, and is prolonged to the outer surface of the skull through the various foramina which exist at the base, and thus become continuous with the pericranium. Its fibrous layers form sheaths for the nerves which pass through these apertures. Its arteries are very numerous, but are chiefly distributed to the bones.

THE ARACHNOID.

The Arachnoid, from the Greek words which signify a spider's web, so named from its extreme thinness, is the serous membrane which envelops the brain. It lies between the Dura Mater and the Pia Mater, and is

FIG. 1.—SHOWS A PERPENDICULAR CUTTING THROUGH THE GRAY MATTER ON THE SURFACE OF THE BRAIN, AND IS MAGNIFIED ABOUT 280 DIAMETERS. A REPRESENTS THE FILL-IN MATTER WHICH LIES ON THE VERY OUTER SURFACE, JUST UNDER THE COVERING MEMBRANES. B REPRESENTS THE FIRST ROW OF CELLS. C REPRESENTS THE MIDDLE ROW OF CELLS. D REPRESENTS THE DEEPER ZONE OF CELLS. E SHOWS THE WHITE THREADS, OR NERVE-TUBES, RUNNING UP TO PENETRATE THESE CELLS. F REPRESENTS A BLOOD-VESSEL PLUNGING DOWN TO SUPPLY THE NERVE-CELLS.



FIG. 1

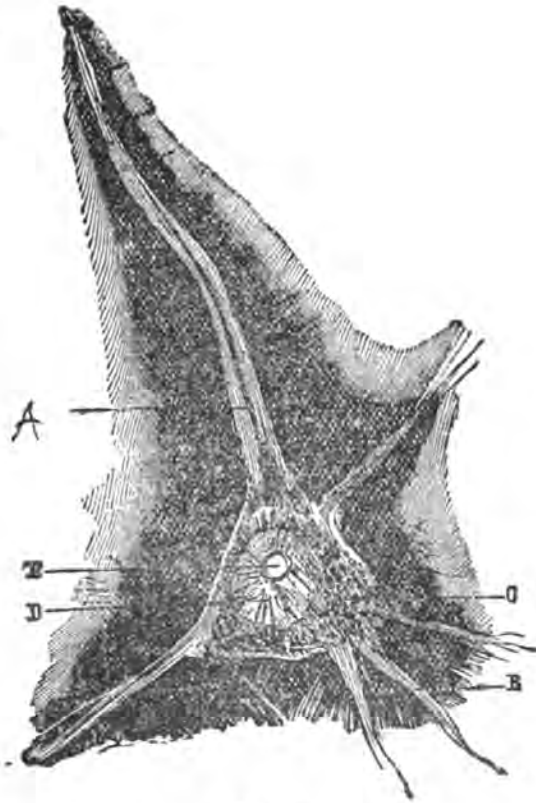


FIG. 2

FIG. 2.—CORTICAL CELL OF THE DEEPER ZONES AT ABOUT 800 DIAMETERS; A SECTION OF THE CELL IS MADE THROUGH ITS GREATER AXIS, ITS INTERIOR TEXTURE BEING THUS LAID BARE. A REPRESENTS THE SUPERIOR PROLONGATION RADIATING FROM THE MASS OF THE NUCLEUS ITSELF; B, LATERAL AND POSTERIOR PROLONGATIONS; C, SPONGY AREOLAR SUBSTANCE, INTO WHICH THE STRUCTURE OF THE CELL ITSELF IS RESOLVED; D, THE NUCLEUS ITSELF SEEMS ONLY TO BE A THICKENING OF THIS AREOLAR STROMA—IT SOMETIMES HAS A RADIATED ARRANGEMENT; E, THE BRIGHT NUCLEOLUS IS ITSELF DECOMPOSABLE INTO SECONDARY FILAMENTS.

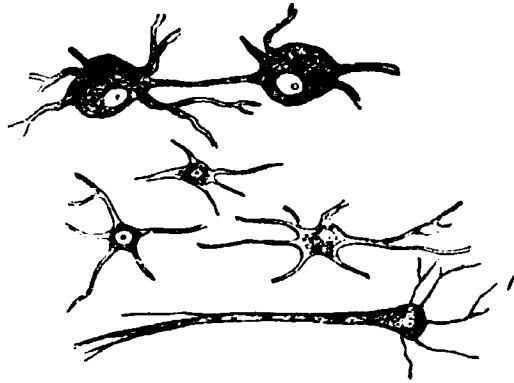


FIG. 3

FIG. 3.—DIFFERENT KINDS OF NERVE CELLS. (MAGNIFIED ABOUT 350 DIAMETERS.)

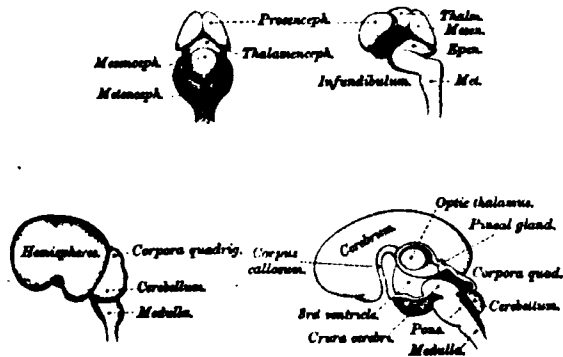


FIG. 4

FIG. 4.—CEREBRAL VESICLES SHOWING EMBRYONIC GROWTH OF THE BRAIN.

reflected on the inner surface of the Dura Mater. The Arachnoid consists of bundles of white fibers and elastic tissues intimately blended together. Its chief use is probably to afford mechanical protection to the nervous centers, and to prevent the effects of concussions communicated from without.

THE PIA MATER.

The Pia Mater is a vascular membrane, and derives its blood from the internal carotid and vertebral arteries. It consists of a minute plexus of blood vessels held together by an extremely fine areolar tissue. It invests the entire surface of the brain, dipping down between the convolutions and laminae, and is prolonged into the interior, forming the velum interpositum and choroid plexuses of the Fourth Ventricle. On the surfaces of the hemispheres, where it covers the gray matter of the convolutions, it is very vascular, and gives off from its inner surface a multitude of minute vessels which extend perpendicularly for some distance into the cerebral substance.

THE BRAIN OR ENCEPHALON.

The Brain, or Encephalon, is that portion of the cerebro-spinal axis that is contained in the cerebral cavity. It is divided into four principal parts, namely: the Cerebrum, the Cerebellum, the Pons Varolii, and the Medulla Oblongata.

EMBRYONIC GROWTH OF THE BRAIN.

For the purpose of giving students a better idea of the development of the brain from its embryonic growth, we will briefly describe the portions of the brain as follows: First, the two Cerebral Hemispheres; second, the Inter-Brain; third, the Mid-Brain; fourth, the Pons Varolii and Cerebellum; and fifth, the Medulla Oblongata.

These five portions correspond to the five secondary cerebral vesicles of which the brain at an early period of embryonal life consists. The first vesicle, or Prosencephalon, by means of a protrusion from its front part on either side, forms the Fore-Brain, or the Cerebral Hemispheres and the Lateral Ventricles. The remainder of the Prosencephalon, together with the second vesicle, or Thalamencephalon, forms the Inter-Brain and Third Ventricle. The third vesicle, or Mesencephalon, forms the Mid-Brain, or that portion which connects the Inter-Brain and Hemispheres above with the Pons Varolii below, and the cavity of the vesicle forms the Aqueduct of Sylvius, or Iter a Tertio ad Quartum Ventriculum. The fourth vesicle, the Epencephalon, becomes the future Pons Varolii and Cerebellum, and its cavity forms the upper half of the Fourth Ventricle. Finally, the fifth vesicle, the Metencephalon, develops into the Medulla Oblongata, and its cavity forms the lower half of the Fourth Ventricle.

It will thus be seen that the five divisions of the Encephalon mentioned above correspond to the five secondary cerebral vesicles, with the exception of the first two, which together form the Cerebral Hemispheres and the Inter-Brain. In consequence of this, these two portions of the brain are sometimes grouped together as the Cerebrum.

THE WEIGHT OF THE BRAIN.

The weight of the adult brain, according to several Anatomists, is forty-nine or forty-nine and a half ounces, or a little more than three pounds avoirdupois; that of the female forty-four ounces, the average difference between the two being from five to five and a half ounces. The

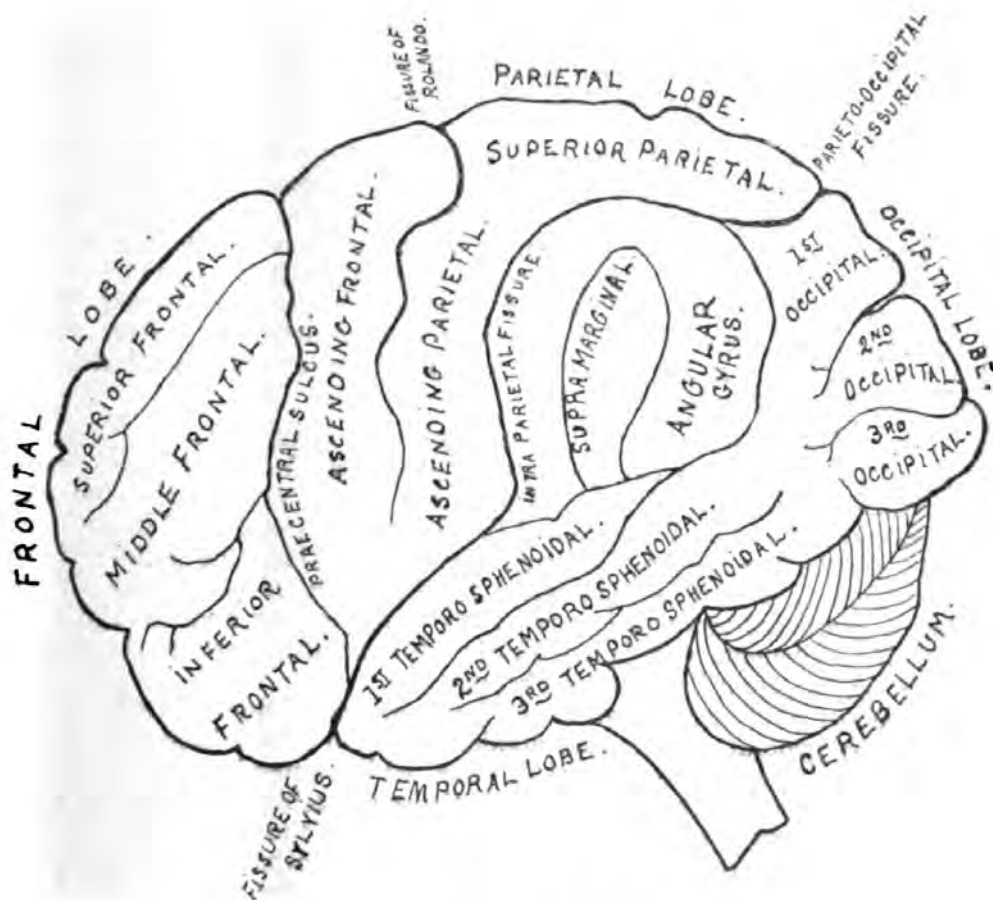


FIG. 5.—OUTSIDE SURFACE OF THE BRAIN.

prevailing weight of the brain in the male ranges between forty-six and fifty-three ounces, and in the female between forty-one and forty-seven ounces. In the male the maximum weight, out of two hundred and seventy-eight cases, was sixty-five ounces, and the minimum weight thirty-four ounces. The maximum weight of the adult female brain, out of a hundred and ninety-one cases, was fifty-six ounces, and the minimum weight thirty-one ounces.

The weight of the brain rapidly increases up to the seventh year, more slowly between sixteen and twenty, and still more slowly to between thirty and forty, when it is supposed to reach its maximum. If the brain is healthy, however, it continues to increase in weight and size; but in average cases, where the mental faculties decline in activity, the brain slowly diminishes in weight.

It is a noteworthy fact that Gray's *Anatomy* gives this general testimony, that "the size of the brain appears to bear a general relation to the intellectual capacity of the individual. Thus Cuvier's, Dr. Abercrombie's, and Dupuytren's brains weighed more than the average, while, on the other hand, an idiot's brain seldom weighs more than twenty-three ounces. The human brain is heavier than that of all the lower animals, excepting the whale and the elephant. The brain of the former weighs from eight to ten pounds, and that of the whale, in a specimen seventy-five feet long, more than five pounds."

UPPER PORTION OF THE BRAIN—THE CEREBRUM.

The Cerebrum forms the largest portion of the Encephalon, and occupies a considerable part of the cavity of the cranium, resting in the anterior and middle fossæ of the base of the skull, and is separated posteriorly from the Cerebellum by the Tentorium Cerebelli. About the middle of its under surface is a narrow constricted portion, part of which, the Crura Cerebri, is continued onwards into the Pons Varolii below, and through it to the Medulla Oblongata and Spinal Cord; while another portion, the Crura Cerebelli, passes down into the Cerebellum.

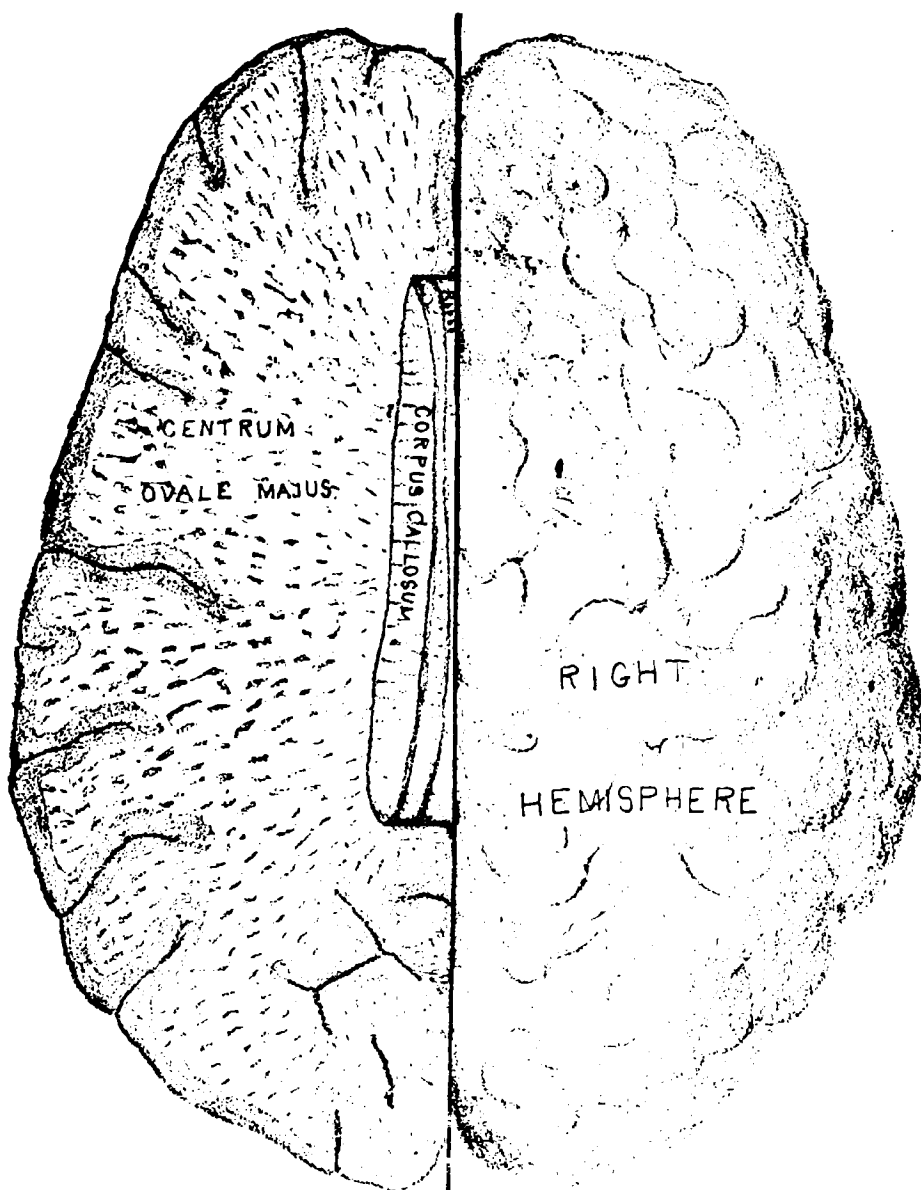
The upper surface is of an ovoid form, broader behind than in front, convex in its general outline, and divided into two lateral halves or hemispheres by the Great Longitudinal Fissure, which extends throughout the entire length of the Cerebrum, in the middle line, reaching down to the base of the brain in front and behind, but interrupted in the middle by a broad transverse commissure of white matter, called the Corpus Callosum, which connects the two hemispheres together. This fissure lodges the Falx Cerebri, and indicates the original development of the brain by two lateral halves. The Falx Cerebri is continuous with the Dura Mater.

THE HEMISPHERES.

Each Hemisphere presents an outer surface which is convex, to correspond with the vault of the cranium; an inner surface, flattened, and in contact with the opposite Hemisphere; and an under surface, or base, of more irregular form, which rests in front on the anterior and middle fossæ of the base of the skull, and behind upon the Tentorium.

THE CONVOLUTIONS.

If the Pia Mater is removed, the entire surface of each Hemisphere will be seen to present a number of eminences—the Convolution. These are separated from each other by depressions, or Sulci, of various depths.



SECTION OF THE BRAIN.
ON A LEVEL WITH CORPUS CALLOSUM.

GRAY'S ANATOMY.

UPPER SURFACE OF THE BRAIN.

GRAY'S ANATOMY.

FIG. 6

The outer surface of each Convolution, as well as the sides and bottom of the Sulci between them, are composed of gray matter, which is called the Cortical Substance. The interior of each Convolution is composed of white matter, and white fibers also blend with the gray matter at the sides and bottom of the Sulci. By this arrangement the Convolution is adapted to increase the amount of gray matter without occupying much additional space, while they also afford a greater extent of surface for the termination of the white fibers in gray matter.

In certain Convolution the Cortical Substance consists of no less than six layers, three gray and three white. There is no accurate resemblance between the Convolution in different brains, nor are they symmetrical on the two sides of the same brain, but the general arrangement into certain large Convolution is alike in all brains. The Sulci are generally an inch in depth, and these divide the smaller Convolution.

"The number and extent of the Convolution," as Gray's *Anatomy* very clearly points out, "appear to bear a close relation to the intellectual power of the individual, as is shown in their increasing complexity of arrangement as we ascend from the lowest mammalia up to man. Thus they are absent in some of the lower orders of mammalia, and they increase in number and extent through the higher orders. In man they present the most complex arrangement. Again, in the child at birth, before the intellectual faculties are exercised, the Convolution have a very simple arrangement, presenting few undulations, and the Sulci between them are less deep than in the adult. In old age, when the mental faculties have diminished in activity, the Convolution become much less prominently marked."

This testimony is along the phrenological lines, as we shall see when we proceed further with our subject.

THE LOBES.

Each Hemisphere is divided into five Lobes: the Anterior, the Parietal, the Occipital, the Temporo-Sphenoidal, and the Central or Island or Reil.

THE FISSURES.

There are three principal fissures on the external surface of the Cerebrum: (1) the Fissure of Sylvius, which separates the Third Frontal Convolution and the Anterior Lobe from the Posterior Lobe and the Superior-Temporal Convolution; (2) the Fissure of Rolando, which separates the Ascending Frontal from the Ascending Parietal Convolution, and divides the Frontal from the Parietal Lobe; (3) the Parieto-Occipital Fissure, which separates the Superior-Parietal from the Superior-Occipital Convolution, and divides the Parietal from the Occipital Lobe.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONVOLUTIONS.

FRONTAL LOBE.

The Frontal Lobe has four Convolution on the external aspect: the Superior, Middle, Inferior, and Ascending Frontal.

PARIETAL LOBE.

The Parietal Lobe has four Convolution: the Ascending Parietal, Superior Parietal, Supra Marginal, and Angular Gyrus.

OCCIPITAL LOBE.

The Occipital Lobe has three Convolution: the Superior, Middle, and Inferior.

THE GRAY MATTER.

The gray matter of the brain presents itself on the outer portion and surface of the Convolutions of the Cerebrum and Cerebellum, in the central part of the Spinal Cord, Corpus Striatum, Optic Thalamus, Corpora Quadrigemina, and Ganglia.

The gray matter consists of five different elements: (1) Nerve Cells; (2) Neuroglia; (3) Nerve Tubules; (4) Pigment; and (5) Blood-vessels.

NERVE CELLS.

Nerve Cells are small, rounded or branched bodies, destitute of a cell wall, formed by finely granular protoplasm, in reality consisting of a fine network of fibrils. Each Cell contains a nucleus having a well-defined capsule, fine network, nucleolus, and pigment, and is surrounded by a perivascular space. The shapes of the Cells are Apolar, Unipolar, Bipolar, or Multipolar, according to the number of processes they possess. Each process is continuous with the axis cylinder of a nerve.

NEUROGLIA.

The name Neuroglia is given to the framework of the gray and white matter of the Cerebrum, Cerebellum and Cord. It consists of: (1) branching nucleated cells; (2) a fine network of fibrils connected with the branches of the cells; (3) a homogeneous or finely granular matrix. The Neuroglia forms a material in which the nerve cells and fibers are imbedded. It slightly varies in different parts of the nervous system.

THE WHITE MATTER.

The white matter of the brain is distributed in the interior of the Cerebrum and the exterior of the Cord, connecting the gray matter of the various parts of the brain.

It consists of: (1) Nerve Tubules; (2) Blood-vessels; and (3) Neuroglia.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE GRAY AND WHITE MATTER.

The Cerebral Hemispheres form two ovoid masses on their surface. The gray matter is mostly present on the surface of the Convolutions, and forms a layer from a quarter to half an inch in depth, the amount being greatly increased by the number of the Convolutions. The white matter is arranged in various ways, longitudinal fibers in the Fornix, transverse fibers in the Corpus Callosum, penduncular fibers connecting the gray matter on the surface with the Corpora Striata, and the latter with the Pons and Crura.

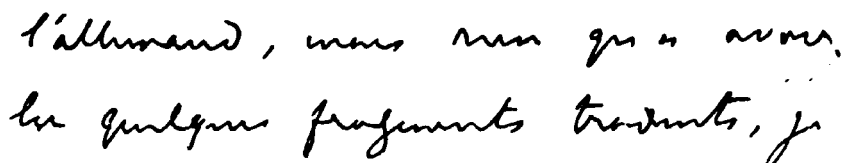
FUNCTIONS OF THE CONVOLUTIONS.

The functions of the Convolutions are admitted by all Anatomists to include volition, memory, intellect, and the emotions, and present themselves through the gray matter on the surface of the brain. The functions are also presented in the perceptive centers of special sense, as sight, hearing, touch, smell, and taste; also special motor areas or centers which have been localized by Ferrier and others, in the Parietal region, and perceptive centers in the Temporo-Sphenoidal Lobes. The Cerebral Cortex appears to contain a collection of centers toward which incoming sensations converge from all parts of the body. Here they come into relation with one another, and give rise to motor impulses which pass to the Corpora Striata, and thence to the muscles.

What Is Graphology?

BY GEORGE BEAUCHAMP,
GRAPHOLOGIST AND PHRENOLOGIST.

Graphology is the most practical, useful, and mightiest searchlight that reaches the deepest corners of any human soul at any distance. Our soul is the Queen of the body; our brain is either the king or the servant of the body; our hands and our voice, through the action of the nerve centers, are the servants of both soul and brain, because they translate our feelings, thoughts or wishes. Whatever we do is the result of external cause; if the producer of that cause is near by, we use our voice, but when many miles away, we take a penholder or pencil between our fingers to transmit the message from our soul or from our brain. Our writing is transmitted to the paper by the result of a succession of different movements (or gestures), each different movement (or gesture) being the outcome of different thoughts, feelings or wishes.

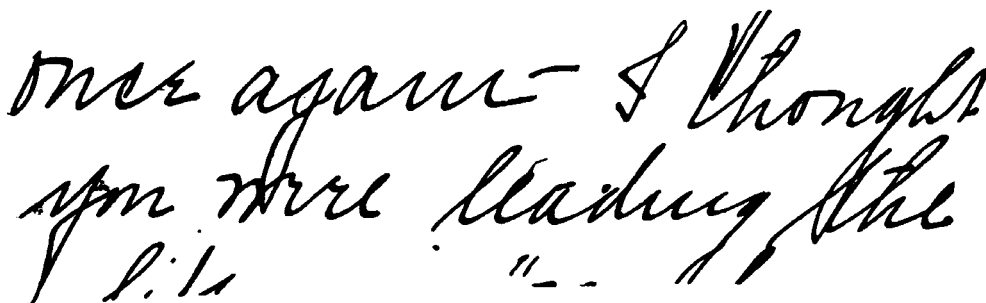


*L'abbé, nous n'en avons
eu quelques fragments traduits, j.*

FIG. 1.

In Graphology, as in Phrenology, we have to base our deductions on temperament, otherwise our character delineation would be incomplete.

Fig. 1 is the writing of a gentleman of about forty-five years of age, born with the sanguine temperament predominant; but, owing to constant mental activity, he has become mental-bilious-sanguine. He is strongly mental in his thoughts, uses his keen intuitive power, his close observing ability, wide experience, sound judgment, and cautiousness in whatever he says or writes. Thus he has acquired that small, sober, clean handwriting, the result of many years of great brain activity. Many letters of his writing are badly formed, which shows a lack of continuity. The space between the words, and also between the lines, is large, considering the small writing; thus he is a clear-minded, original, generous, sociable sort of diplomat who has the power to say what he likes without offending anybody.



*once again - I thought
you were leading the
L. L. " " "*

FIG. 2.

Fig. 2 is the writing of a young lady of about twenty-five years of age. The large handwriting, the form of the "I", and the word "leading" diminishing in size, show versatility of mind. Size of handwriting is the result of discordance between feeling, muscular strength, and reasoning power. A well-balanced mind is indicated by writing of average size and harmonious forms. But size of handwriting alone does not indicate the physical and mental size of a person. In Fig. 1, the reasoning power controls the feeling, while in Fig. 2 it is quite the reverse. The writing shows plainly that the lady is generous, fond of approbation, possesses wonderfully large imagination and self-reliance, and uses her intellect to convey to others the expression of her large, proud soul. The rather thick writing indicates that she has vitality, is sensible to the praise of the opposite sex; in love she is somewhat material, asserts her superiority, and condescends to let a mere man worship her. She will do anything for you provided you do not hurt her feelings. She lives for independence and self-assertion.

Who can, if sincere, express his grief, joy, or anger, without there being some sort of gesture expressing grief, joy, or anger? Who is foolish enough to believe we use the same gestures to demonstrate our love that we use to demonstrate contempt? Different feelings give different expressions, and different expressions are produced by different gestures. In writing we register our gestures which are the result of our expressions, while the latter are the result of our feelings. Is not feeling the expression of the heart, soul and mind, and am I not right in saying that handwriting is the language of the soul?

One point in favor of Graphology is that the name and address of a person is not necessary; a specimen of the handwriting is all that is needed to read the character of one whom we have never seen and whom we know nothing of personally. In fact, Graphology is so practical and useful a subject that it might well be called "Wireless-Soul-o-graphy."

Phrenological Notes on the Character of Robert E. Turner and Celone G. Coffin.

BY UNCLE JOE.

This little boy is unusually thoughtful, witty, comparative and sympathetic for one of his age. He was five years old when this portrait was taken, and has had an exceptional inheritance given to him. He is clear-minded, quick to take a hint, and will get along well with his studies, debarring accident or illness.

He has more than enough talents to earn his own living, especially in the line of administrative matters, such as a Politician, or a Judge. He is amply fitted for some public work; but he must not be allowed to grow too fast. It will be hard to keep him back, but this should be encouraged for his own sake. He will be all the brighter later on for coming out of his shell slowly.

CELONE G. COFFIN.

This little girl was fourteen months old when this photograph was taken, and she represents the Mayflower ancestry by her large amount of Causality, or upper forehead. Lucretia Mott had this type of head, and this child has evidently come by her inheritance in a legitimate way.

She has a very fully developed cranium, both in the anterior and posterior regions; hence she must combine the inheritance of both father and mother.



ROBERT E. TURNER, TOWANDA, PA.



CELONE G. COFFIN, NEW YORK.

She is a social little body, and will make friends quite readily. Pets and animals she will adore, and will take readily to children, and intellectually mother them, or teach them.

She is quite cautious, but not a timid or easily frightened child, for she will stop to reason things out for herself. She is quite a philosopher for one of her age, and will develop this tendency of her mind in a decided way.

A literary career is decidedly stamped upon her personality, and it would be well to encourage this aspect of her mind.

Science of Health News and Notes.

By E. P. MILLER, M.D.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS BACCILLI IN MILK.

A writer of New Mexico to the Rural New Yorker says, that for 75 years he has been a regular consumer of milk, and has always had it whenever it was to be had. For a good many years he was a commercial man covering a circuit of many States, and at Hotels he always ordered milk, which he preferred to their coffee slops. He founded a wholesale milk business in St. Louis, where he received from 25 to 48 gallons daily. All this was tested and assorted as soon as received, before it went into refrigeration, and again at two o'clock in the morning, when it was taken out on wagons for distribution. He says:

"If these myriads of malefic tuberculosis germs are such deadly foes of man, I ought to have been in my grave sixty years ago. Is not experience a better guide than this microbe superstition theory? Here is a chance for an association of middlemen to butt in on the farmer for a soft job."

He adds further: "I am located in the neighborhood of the United States Sanitarium. The physicians in charge say that any medicine strong enough to kill the tuberculosis microbes will destroy the tissues of the lungs. They prescribe no drugs for lung troubles, but rely on nourishing diet, fresh air and sanitary measures to build up the system. Some physicians believe that the tuberculosis microbes are not the cause of the disease, but are merely scavengers that clean up the waste of depleted lungs, that have not been properly nourished; otherwise they are harmless, and are not infectious."

The writer of this article evidently thinks he has a clutch on the idea that tuberculosis is caused by the use of milk. But he says further:

"I attribute my long life to *the large use of the apple and other fruits. I eschew pork and red meats, use sugar sparingly*, regard the use of chloride of soda (salt) as very rasping and drastic on the kidneys; do not feed it to my stock, as experience convinces me that they are better without it."

The writer signs his name as A. C. Austin, New Mexico.

Mr. Austin gives himself away, by informing the readers just exactly what he attributes the length of his life to. That is, to eating apples and other fruits, eschewing pork and red meats, using sugar sparingly, and the total disuse of salts. Here is a point for his consideration; the juices of apples and other fruits have a tendency to destroy baccilli that are dangerous to life. Another point, the tuberculosis baccilli of milk is more likely to destroy children, who use little else than it, than it is older people.

I am over half way to my 81st birthday. I have not eaten flesh, fish or fowl for many years. I do not use milk unless it is sterilized or pasteurized. I have lived to an older age, therefore, than the venerable gentleman from New Mexico, and I am satisfied that if people take into their system things that contain evil elements, the poisons accumulate and block up the blood capillaries, and they are more likely to get such conditions from the use of milk or flesh of animals than those who live on vegetarian diet.

It has been discovered and proved to such an extent that the great majority of the physicians in the country believe that milk ought to be pasteurized or sterilized before it is used, and the total death rate among children has diminished since these discoveries were made. Every disease to which the human family is subject comes from taking into the system things that contain impurities. The Command given to our First Parents was: "Of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, thou shalt not eat, for in the day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." In consequence of their eating the forbidden fruit, they were driven out of the Garden of Eden, so they could not live on the Tree of Life and live forever; and now we are taught that the Blood of Christ is going to save us, and in order to have That, we have to have pure blood, such as He had, in our arteries and veins.

The flesh of all animals contains more or less putrid bacilli that after a time block up the blood capillaries and thus cause the various diseases human beings are subject to. Man was not made for a carnivorous animal.

TYPHOID FEVER AND DRINKING WATER.

It is probably safe to say that if a thorough investigation were made into the source of water infection in communities in which typhoid fever is abnormally prevalent, two-thirds of the cases would trace back to feces-polluted drinking-water.

As regards the average run of private wells, it may with equal truth be said that the quality of these could hardly be worse. It is obviously out of the question to make frequent analyses of even a small proportion of such wells. No one who is compelled to slake his thirst from such a well can have any real assurance that he is not at the same time taking into his stomach the germ of typhoid fever. But the risk does not end here. People must use milk as well as water, and very frequently the unsuspecting use them in combination, as when the thrifty dairyman dilutes his too thick milk with a little well water. Even where the dairyman scorns such tricks, he probably uses well water to wash his cans and utensils, and in this manner he may unwittingly convey to his customers the disease-producing typhoid germ.

Even when the typhoid germ is absent, feces-polluted water is generally injurious to health. It may and does contain germs which in the human body can give origin to inflammation, catarrhs and dysenteries.

So necessary is pure water, and an abundance of it, to the public health, that municipalities should see that citizens are supplied with pure water even before they are supplied with electric lights, macadamized streets and similar modern conveniences.

Every town of one hundred or more families should secure a public water-supply.

When a town has once installed a public water-supply of good quality, and the water is offered to consumers at the lowest possible price, all private wells within the region traversed by the public water-mains should be condemned and closed up as menaces to the public health.—*Iowa Health Bulletin*.

In the Public Eye.

A FEW POINTS ON THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD AND
WHAT HIS HEAD AND FACE REVEAL.

BY THE EDITOR.

It has been said that when a man gets to be worth a thousand millions he ceases to be an individual and becomes an institution. Thus, as the greatest institution in the United States, the greatest money-power in the world, we want to get at the reasons why Mr. Rockefeller is what he is.

If the brain stands for anything, we should be able to interpret much of what is represented in the head, face, and general make-up of this remarkable personality.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

(From the portrait by A. De Ferraris.)

HIS PHYSIQUE AND TEMPERAMENT.

His power of concentration, combined with his versatility of mind, have made him an older man at sixty-nine than he would have been if he had not reined himself in so completely. He has drawn out his vitality, used up his nervous energy, and called into play his physical stamina, in obedience to his active brain.

But, considering what he has accomplished, he is in fairly good health. Few men could have stood the strain that he has gone through. Of late he has been much in the open air, which has been his physical salvation, and this has somewhat tanned his face; while his shoulders being broad, and his chest deep, he has been able to drink deeply of the life-giving oxygen which has renovated his depleted brain tissues. His shoulders have taken

on a slight stoop, and naturally so, from his long-continued, absorbing hours of labor. He is tall, his height being five feet eleven inches, while his weight is a hundred and sixty-eight; his hat measure is seven, and his shoe nine. He possesses the strong indications of the Motive Temperament, which are visible in the length of his limbs, the length of his hands (especially his fingers), and the length of his nose, chin, ears, and spinal column.

THE PROPORTIONS OF HIS HEAD.

When examining the proportions of his head, we find that it is exceptionally large. It is long anteriorly, high in the crown, broad in the base and a small percentage is located in the posterior region, behind, or back of the ears. Thus his head forms an interesting study as that of one of the most remarkable men living. This is owing to the fact that the combination is so unique that it requires more than a passing glance to account for its possibilities.

INTELLECTUAL, GOVERNING AND FINANCIAL CENTERS.

If we draw an imaginary line from the opening of the ear to the bend of the forehead, and another from the opening of the ear to the brow, we can relatively sum up the intellectual, perceptive, and calculating ability he possesses.

If we then compare this region with the same relative proportion of head backward from the ear, including the crown, we can judge of the relative governing power of the head, which is very great.

On drawing a line from the opening of the ear horizontally to the topmost point, we can see that there is more brain development anteriorly than posteriorly.

Lastly, if we draw a line across the center of the forehead to the posterior region, we can tell whether the force of the brain lies in the basilar or in the superior region of the head, and we can judge relatively between the cumulative, forceful, executive, business capacity, and the moral, ethical, consistent, conscientious, altruistic instincts of the head.

HIS FOREHEAD AND INTELLECTUAL REGION.

Mr. Rockefeller's head is well developed around the lower part of the brow, which makes him not only a sharp, shrewd, penetrating, observing business man, but capable of seeing everything that is going on around him; in fact, nothing escapes his attention, whether he mentions a fact or not. He is, however, more than a keen business man, for he looks upon business as a science, and goes into those particulars which make for success in a business career, along scientific lines. As a chemist, he practically knows more about the material that he produces and sells than one who is paid to look into such things with the eye of an expert.

EXPERT FINANCIER.

He is an expert scientist as regards finance, and the outer corner of his eye indicates his ability to reckon the profit and loss on material, property, or stocks of all kinds. Causality helps this section of his brain to think out a plan as a philosopher thinks out a theory; as Spencer, for instance, worked out his Psychology. This man is a philosopher in finance, or a financial philosopher, and he does not fail to work out his problems so mathematically that they pan out just as he expects them to do.

Darwin was a great man, and a scientist, but he covered only one section of science. In Mr. Rockefeller we have a mind that can solve many

problems, and dip into many philosophies; hence he is a Spencer and a Darwin combined.

The height of the upper part of his forehead gives us one reason why he has been so successful in laying his plans throughout life in such a thorough, systematic, and scientific way, while the fullness over his brow makes him reason from facts, and depend upon accurate knowledge, rather than mere hearsay and wild speculation.

Mr. Rockefeller's head indicates that he has a rather small organ of Language; hence he does not gossip, or spend much time in talking about his plans. He makes them first, and matures his ideas, and at the proper time communicates them to the sources where he can get them carried out. He is playing a game of chess all the time, and calculates his moves ahead, and through his penetrating, intuitive power, he discerns what his opponent is going to do next. There is immense foresight, reserve, tact and diplomacy in his actions, and having complete control over his language, he is able to hold the trump cards in his hands until the moment comes when he can use them to the best advantage.

HEIGHT OF HEAD.

He certainly possesses a high head just over the ears, which makes him firm, persevering, strict, and business-like in all his details of work. He is not without sympathy and thoughtfulness for his friends, and others, but the sympathy of such a man, outside of his own family, is liable to be minimized by people magnifying his possibilities of doing good, and thinking what they would do were they in his position, or stood in his shoes.

WHAT HIS FACE REVEALS.

HIS EYES.

Mr. Rockefeller's eyes are remarkable in many respects, and they combine the action of several of his mental faculties. They are not the communicative, eloquent, poetic, sympathetic and benign eyes of a philanthropist, clergyman, physician, writer, or pleader; but they express penetration, diplomacy, tact, and an analytical, discriminating mind. There is also a look in his eyes that seems to denote the desire to be kind, thoughtful and generous, but like the showers that come in April and disperse the sunshine, so the tenderness and generosity of his nature that control this expression are apparently held in check by some other forces such as Secretiveness, Cautiousness, and Acquisitiveness, or long experience and concentrated thought in other directions.

HIS NOSE.

His nose is a combination of the Grecian and the Roman. It reminds us of Frederick the Great, who had much the same nose and face as Mr. Rockefeller possesses. The latter has the same chin, length of face, thin, self-contained lips, and length of upper lip, as the great Frederick of Prussia.

Mr. Rockefeller's nose is not a weak one by any means, and shows power to command. The side of his nose shows his disposition to accumulate property, wealth and influence, which corresponds with his large organ of Acquisitiveness. The lower part of the nostril indicates the cogitative mind that can think and plan out many new fields of work. It is not the thin, artistic nose such as we see on the faces of the Grecian Philosophers

and Writers, but it is in keeping with the rest of his face, and thus shows fighting capacity and longevity.

HIS MOUTH.

His mouth is large, though not eloquent; it conceals and holds back too much for that. In a face like Mr. Rockefeller's, the eyes reveal what the mouth refuses to utter. The lips are firmly set, and correspond with the organ of Secretiveness. They show quality, refinement, reserve, tenacity and strength of mind, rather than demonstration, sociability, or communicativeness. A large, refined mouth generally indicates generosity, and we can see an inclination and a desire to be generous and liberal-minded; but his lips are too thin and glued together to express all he feels.

HIS JAW.

Mr. Rockefeller's jaw is particularly long from the ear to the center line of the face, and is somewhat pointed, though it is not altogether what we would call a pointed chin. It shows tenacity, and a full, though not large, degree of circulatory power, considering his large and active brain.

HIS EARS.

His ears are a study in themselves, and reveal much pertaining to strength and weakness. In them is faithfully registered his mental and physical conditions. The high upper lobe is indicative of keen intellectual shrewdness, while the long lower lobe denotes long life and sustaining power. The breadth in the central portion is not as great as is the case with persons who have perfect digestion, and herein lies one indication of weakness; but owing to his simplicity of living he has saved himself much suffering in this respect.

THE SECRET OF MR. ROCKEFELLER'S SUCCESS.

Mr. Rockefeller's success comes largely through his foresight, which seems phenomenal to all who know him. It has become a habit of his to look at every side of a question, to weigh the favorable and unfavorable side of the situation, and to sift out inevitable results through his unflinching judgment.

His Cautiousness and Firmness have kept him at the grindstone long after most men would have been willing to retire.

He has never been able to take any position but that of a leader. Even as a boy of fourteen he showed the same capacity for leadership that he does to-day.

We must bear in mind that he is a man of many points of character, which are not always active together, and which are often diametrically opposed to each other. Thus, while he is inclined to be generous, yet other strong powers at times may have the ascendancy over his nature, and these may often dominate his good intentions.

SUMMARY OF HIS CHARACTERISTICS.

His chief characteristics, when summed up, will be found to be as follows:

Indomitable will power; wonderful mental control; keen penetration of mind; remarkable reserve and tact; organizing ability; generalship, as a leader of men; unassuming simplicity of life; concentration of purpose; exceptional foresight and intuitive ability. While he has the keenness of a lawyer; the courage of a Napoleon; the tenacity of a Hercules; and is a Dean of finance.

Phreno-Psychology.

BY JESSIE ALLEN FOWLER.

Owing to the immense interest that is being taken in practical Psychology at the present time, I have been asked to prepare a series of articles on the above-named topic, and having given a number of years to the study of Psychology, and examined some of the methods of teaching the same in different parts of the world, as well as having read all the more important works on the subject, I have consent to do so.

That there is a definite correspondence between Psychology and Phrenology, no one who has given any thought to the subject will deny. But all are not able, owing to their environments, to take a fair and dispassionate view of what the two subjects stand for.

Hence our aim is to produce a series of articles that will practically explain the principles of Psychology and Phrenology, and what they teach, enlighten and win over all skeptics who are unaware how useful, necessary and important the principles of Phrenology are in connection with those of Psychology.

WHAT IS A SCIENCE?

In order to prove that a theory is based on solid principles, we must have two factors, namely: (1) Practical Observation; and (2) Scientific Experiment. Nothing short of this can sustain us in our arguments for or against any subject.

By Practical Observation we mean that kind derived from simple experience and close perception. By Scientific Experiment we mean the outcome of experiments of all kinds made with regularity and precision, with or without electroids, but experiments which can be duplicated in thousands of cases.

The former is based on a range of observation, and on premises that are practical to handle. The latter is based on a wide survey of facts and on accurate processes of experiments made along scientific lines. Thus practical observation consists mainly of propositions which are made with the eye, while scientific experiment is made up of wide comprehensiveness and universal validity known as principles and laws.

The use, therefore, of these two factors is important to the establishment of science.

Practical observation is necessary, for science alone could never have taught men the best way to till the ground, to obtain metal from the soil, to carry out any other set of industrial operations, or to make practical the Science of the Mind; while the use of scientific principles is to supplement, interpret and reinsert correct practical knowledge, and by these means the teaching of practical experience is rendered more precise and certain.

We must have an art for science to express itself through, while art in itself is nothing unless it is based upon scientific principles.

Sully speaks of the art of Surgery as requiring the aid of scientific reflection on the nature of wounds and on the natural process of healing. Such deductions must be verified by actual experiments before they can take their place within the assured page of knowledge making up the theory of the subject.

It is important to understand the precise case and function of all scientific principles in relation to practice. First of all, then, they do not take the place of practical generalizations. These are, at first, as already remarked, the only knowledge by which an art can guide itself, and they always continue to form a valuable part of every theory of a practical subject.

WHAT SCIENCE SHOULD HAVE.

Science renders to Art an important service; it greatly enlarges the range of practical discovery, and when once we have our scientific principles, we can deduce practical conclusions from these, and thus anticipate the slow and uncertain progress of practical discovery.

PHRENOLOGY—WHAT IT TEACHES—PRACTICAL OBSERVATION.

Phrenology is a practical science, or a purely inductive one, which has been founded step by step on the observation and comparison of facts confirmed and checked in every possible way, and subjected to the most rigid tests by means of large collections of skulls and casts of heads of men and women remarkable for some special mental faculty or propensity, and by observations and measurements of thousands of living persons, as well as the correspondence of form with function which was first suspected, then confirmed, and finally demonstrated by the comparison of the heads of individuals of every age, both in health and disease, and under the most varied conditions of education and environment.

Several men of exceptional talent and acuteness of observation devoted their lives to the collection of these facts. They studied also the brain itself, and discovered many details of its structure before unknown. They examined the skull, its thicknesses in various parts, and at different ages, as well as under the influence of disease; and it was only after making allowance for every source of doubt or error that they announced the feasibility of determining character with a wonderful amount of certainty, and marvelous accuracy.

"Surely," says Alfred Russell Wallace, "this was the only way of procedure and the only method of ascertaining the relations that existed between the development of the brain and mental faculties and powers."

The method observed to obtain the said knowledge was, first, through the study of the structure and the formation of the individual skulls, casts, etc.; and, secondly, by comparing these observations with exact data from the individuals themselves through the examination of the localizations of the various functions of the brain.

If Phrenologists had resorted only to practical observation, and had not been able to reduce their observations to an exact definition of the various processes of the mind—if they had simply contented themselves with their observations of crania, without being able to deduce therefrom any definite character reading from observations made, then scientists might justly say that Phrenology was based upon a series of assertions only, and no proofs could be brought forward to refute their remarks.

On the contrary, however, not only has Phrenology its art to depend upon as a proof for its calculations, but it has also the experiments made by scientists who are gradually justifying the ground taken by Dr. Gall in 1796 until his death in 1828.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT.

To prove that Dr. Gall was interested in scientific experiments, we quote from his letter to Baron de Ritzer, upon the subject of the "functions of the brain in man and animals," as follows:

"There is a strange communication of the muscles with cerebral organs, and when certain cerebral organs are put into action one is led, according to their seat, to take certain decisions as though one were drawn by a wire; so that one can discover the seat of the active organ by this means."

But it was left for more recent experimentors to give us a wider and more definite series of experiments, such as those known as "motor areas." These observations, it has been thought, would finally disprove Phrenology, since according to the Psychologists, the motor areas were the portions of the brain which Phrenologists had alleged to be the organs of the purely mental faculties, yet which the Psychologists pointed out as being really only organs of muscular movement. Writers on the latter ideas entirely overlook the obvious consideration that the brain may be, in fact must be, the controller of both the motor areas and mental faculties.

There is, however, an increasing number of scientific men to-day who are constantly writing and supporting the doctrines of Dr. Gall, though prejudice still keeps them from admitting the fact.

Dr. W. R. Gowers, F. R. S., for instance, sums up all the latest researches on the functions of the brain by the latest scientists in his "Diseases of the Nervous System," and says: "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."

Though very early in the history of the world the intellectual faculties were located in the brain by Aristotle, Socrates, and Plato, among others, it has, however, been left for modern scientists to discover and thoroughly test by scientific experiments the hypothesis of mind laid down by Dr. Gall through practical observation and examination. To prove this statement, we will quote from Alexander Ecker's work on "The Cerebral Convolution of Man," as follows:

"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. Such a science that is a knowledge of the psychological organs of the brain in all their actions, 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 do at present is to examine the psychological researches and scientific experiments that have been made during the past fifty years regarding the topography of the brain, and see whether they agree with the practical observations of Dr. Gall, Dr. Spurzheim, and other early Anatomists.

The following scientific experiments have been made upon the brains of animals, which go to prove that there is a physiological correlation between the psychological manifestation and the outer and visible signs of our

mental faculties with their physical expression. The experiments have been upon the Speech Center, which was first localized by Dr. Gall in the third frontal convolution, afterward subjected to further proof by Dr. Bouillaud as early in the century as 1825, and established by Broca in 1861; the Gustatory Center, which was demonstrated by three experimentors as early as 1824; the Imitative Center, which has been demonstrated by Prof. S. Exner and Dr. Ferrier; the Center for Fright, which has been scientifically explained by Sir Charles Bell, Prof. Munk, and Charles Darwin; the Center for the expression of Cheerfulness, which was demonstrated by Dr. Voisin in 1835, and later by Dr. Ferrier; the Center for the expression of Wonder, explained by Herbert Spencer as early as 1844, and later by Dr. Ferrier; the Center for Firmness, which has been explained by Dr. Luys; the Center for the expression of Energy, which has been explained by Dr. Maudsley and Dr. Ferrier; the Center for the expression of Submission, which has been explained by Charles Darwin and Mantegazza, among other scientific experiments.

PSYCHOLOGY—WHAT IT TEACHES.

Psychology, it is said, is the science of mind, or the science which describes and classifies and explains all mental operations; or, "Psychology is our general knowledge of mind reduced to an accurate and scientific form." It is considered a natural science, just as Physiology and Chemistry are natural sciences. The chemist resolves compounds into their elements; the anatomist dissects the body into simple tissues; the psychologist dissects mental phenomena into elementary states of consciousness; while the phrenologist localizes the brain functions more exactly than any other science.

Psychology is the science of consciousness. Consciousness is the general name for all forms of mental operations; thus when we use the word consciousness in connection with Psychology we shall be understood as meaning to convey that thought which expresses in the most general way the various manifestations of mental life. It consists of a continuous current of sensations, ideas, volitions, and feelings, as Ribot has explained. "Psychology also classifies the degree of abstraction and apperception."

The main basis of Psychology has always been introspection, while Phrenology takes for her basis the relative proportion, size, and configuration of the brain and skull, not merely the observation and measurements of the skull alone, but the classification of brains as well, their weight and proportionate size.

CORRELATION BETWEEN PSYCHOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY.

When comparing Psychology and Phrenology, we realize that the former is abstract in its method of reasoning, while the latter is practical. The one is subjective, the other objective; thus the one is philosophic, and the other is scientific. The one is based on deduction, the other on induction. Each is of use to the other, and neither should be studied without the other. Both are aiming at the same point, and therefore should be used together.

Psychology states that the mental powers are divided into intellect, emotions, and will. Phrenology states that man has been given various powers of mind, and that these have their location in various regions or areas of the brain, each having its definite nerve center.

Psychologists use the term "faculty," but with no definiteness of location, although Sully says, in his "Teachers' Handbook of Psychology": "Since the brain is a complicated group of structures, it is reasonable to suppose that different regions are specially engaged in different kinds of mental activity."

This is what Dr. Gall expounded as his theory of mental science, and one might be led to believe that Sully actually believed that different regions of the brain structure "are specially engaged in different kinds of mental activity," according to the principles of Phrenology. But if we read further, we find that the same writer states: "Modern science, while rejecting the definite mapping out of the brain functions proposed by the Phrenologists, is distinctly tending toward a new and verified theory of localization of function."

If he refers here to the experiments that have been made by scientists through the aid of electroids upon the brains of animals, he is right in supposing that a careful verified theory of localization of function is being established, and unwittingly scientists are preparing the way for an acceptance of Gall's localizations, more especially when we find that the two correspond.

Although Psychology is necessary to education, because all teachers are directly concerned with the development of children's minds, yet psychologists distinctly explain that their philosophy "can only tell us what are the general characters of mind and point out the best way of dealing with it in its general features and broad outlines.

Phrenology, on the other hand, is able to acquaint us with the manifold diversity of intelligence and disposition of every class, and suggest the right modifications of our educational processes to suit every variation. Accordingly, the educator will always need to supplement his general study of character by the careful observation of the individual minds which he is called upon to deal with, so as to properly vary and adapt his methods of teaching from discipline.

Natal Gems or Birthday Stones.

THE GARNET REPRESENTING JANUARY.

BY JULIUS WODISKA.

While chemistry and crystallography are the chief concerns of the scientific in considering the nature of gem minerals, the gem, which artifice makes of the rough material, has become so involved with the history of humanity, ancient and modern, that people in general are more interested in other phases of "gemology." The investing of gems with marvellous mystical properties decreases as knowledge supersedes superstitions, but most intelligent people to-day ascribe some power or influence to gems, either superstitiously or with a good-humored indulgence of an idea that is opposed to their reason but entertained because it pleases them.

Of all the many phases of the folklore of gems none is so popular and potent as that which accredits certain gems with an influence over the lives of those who are born at a certain time. The ingenious inventors of

this cult have not gone so far as to seek three hundred and sixty-five different gems, so as to have one to associate with every actual birthday, with one more every four years for leap year, but were content with selecting a natal stone to represent each calendar month, or, according to a more ancient usage, to have a particular stone represent a period of Zodiacal control, in keeping with the claims of astrologers. There have been many lists of "birthstones" differing more or less from each other, but the list which is now generally accepted by leading dealers in gems and manufacturers of jewelry is as follows:

January, Garnet; February, Amethyst; March, Bloodstone; April, Sapphire; May, Emerald; June, Agate; July, Ruby; August, Sardonyx; September, Chrysolite; October, Opal; November, Topaz; December, Turquoise.



JULIUS WODISKA.

Important stones, their zodiacal control, and most potent periods of influence are:

Garnet—Aquarius—Jan. 21 to Feb. 21; Amethyst—Pisces—Feb. 21 to Mar. 21; Bloodstone—Aries—Mar. 21 to Apr. 20; Sapphire (or Diamond)—Taurus—Apr. 20 to May 21; Emerald—Gemini—May 21 to June 21; Agate—Cancer—June 21 to July 22; Onyx (or Ruby)—Leo—July 22 to Aug. 22; Carnelian (or Sardonyx)—Virgo—Aug. 22 to Sept. 22; Chrysolite—Libra—Sept. 22 to Oct. 22—Aquamarine (or Opal)—Scorpio—Oct. 23 to Nov. 21; Topaz—Sagittarius—Nov. 21 to Dec. 21; Turquoise—Capricorn—Dec. 21 to Jan. 21.

The gem appointed in most of these lists to represent those who were born in January is the Garnet. As the Garnet is astrologically controlled by the sign of Aquarius in the Zodiac, throughout the period of January 21 to February 21, the maid who is eager to be assured that she has her proper natal stone, according to astrology, can, if she was born during the period of January 1st to 20th, inclusive, accept the Turquoise, or stone of December, as her natal stone, as its zodiacal period of influence extends from Dec. 21 to Jan. 21.

Verses which tell the story of the natal stones and their influences are very popular, and from the best set of these the following is quoted:

"By those in January born,
No gem save *garnets* should be worn;
They will insure you constancy,
True friendship and fidelity."

The Garnet as a mineral is a silicate, and this element when united with other chemical-mineral elements gives different color varieties of this popular gem. In crystallography garnet crystals occur in the twelve-sided form known as dodecahedrons, which have faces shaped like rhombs or lozenges; or in the twenty-four-sided form known as trapezohedrons, with faces the shape of trapeziums which are quadrangles of uneven sides. Sometimes both forms combined appear, and then the crystals show thirty-six faces. Garnet is about three and one-half times as heavy as water and is usually harder than quartz, or about $7\frac{1}{2}$ in the Mohs scale of hardness applied to gem minerals. Most varieties of garnet can be fused before the blowpipe.

The name Garnet is believed to be derived from the Latin word *granatus*, meaning like a grain; because Garnet crystals resemble the seeds of the pomegranate.

That the Garnet was very anciently valued and cherished as an ornament is proved by the finding of this red gem in the necklaces about the necks of the oldest Egyptian mummies yet found; it was also a favorite gem with the patricians of imperial Rome.

Two varieties of the Garnet, almandite, or almandine, and pyrope, most generally exhibit the typical dark red shades ascribed to this gem. There are garnets of various red shades and also of other colors; green garnets are the minerals demantoid and uvarovite.

Garnet is found in many lands; pyrope, occurring in the diamond-bearing rock of South Africa is termed in the gem trade "Cape Ruby." Fine garnets are found in this country, notably in Arizona and New Mexico.

A Carbuncle is popularly supposed to be a specific mineral, but instead, it is a Garnet (perhaps some other transparent red gem mineral) cut *en cabochon*, which is a French term meaning convex.

The Garnet is emblematic of Constancy; by ancient physicians it was sometimes prescribed as an efficacious preventive of poisonous odors and malarial and other infectious airs. The Garnet has also been regarded as the emblem of Love and believed to possess this and other qualities commonly ascribed to the Ruby.

A Garnet of the typical shade, clear and flawless, approximating a perfect gem, holds a standard and perpetual place as one of the most beautiful and desirable gems in the brilliant realm of precious stones.

1909]

THE
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AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

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Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JANUARY, 1909

There is much satisfaction and happiness in all labour that is honest and true. Few things bring greater contentment; few things give more peace of mind.—JOHN BRIGHT.

We wish Our Readers A Bright New Year

President Eliot

The Boston Herald of November 5th, 1908, commenting on the retirement from office of President Eliot, of Harvard, next May, refers to what John Morley once said when last in this country. He said he saw three men who impressed him as men of distinction, wide ranging, national influence, and meriting the word "great." One of these was President Eliot, of Harvard University. We believe that any representative body of intellectual Americans would confirm Morley's judgment of Eliot. We believe that not only the present age, but posterity will agree in thinking that Charles William Eliot is a great personality.

He has given forty years to constructive education; during that period he has shown the wonderful concentration of his mind which has resulted in persistent and cumulative influence, not only upon the students who were under his immediate charge, but also upon a national education which has been far reaching in its principles. Eliot has affected the educational history of America as no other man has ever done, and this has come about owing to his unique organization.

President Eliot

His strong moral bias has even been his guide throughout his presidential career. His intellectual piety, his ethical integrity, his sense of civic duty, and his moral courage have greatly strengthened men who had similar responsibilities to carry out. His strong Human Nature was, we might say, the keynote of his being able to get along so well with the multitude of people who came under his jurisdiction.

Mrs. William Astor

In the passing away of Mrs. Astor, after a long social leadership, one is inclined to ask what was the reason why she held the social supremacy of New York for so many years.

She dates back her ancestry to Jacob Jansen Schermerhorn, who settled on Manhattan Island in 1636. She was the granddaughter of Henry White, who married Miss Ann Van Cortlandt, and, born in Brooklyn, she spent her girlhood in the neighborhood of Bowling Green, which was then the fashionable district of New York. She made her debut in society nearly sixty years ago, and shortly afterwards married William Astor, who took his bride to live in Lafayette Place, and later in Fifth Avenue.

Mentally she possessed the caliber of a leader, for she was endowed not only with distinct social qualities, but had the dignity of bearing that called out the respect of all who knew her.

She was bright intellectually, and was fully capable of giving distinction to every stranger of mark who visited New York during the thirty years extending from 1876 to 1906.

Her influence was always exerted for the maintenance of a refined social order, and against eccentric frivolities and extravagancies.

**Aid of Phrenology
in Criminology**

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, has recently been called by the city press to give an opinion on the case of Miss Otis, who had negotiated with a private detective agency to murder her mother for \$2,500. She was an only child, and the estate would amount to about \$8,000. After a short interview, the Doctor decided that she was mentally unbalanced, though this was not apparent to the police or to the reporters. The minute he told Capt. O'Brien, the Chief of Detectives, that her sanity should be enquired into, that she was suffering from moral insanity due to perversion of sex instinct, etc., he called a halt to the reporters quizzing the woman, and the city physician, Dr. Baldwin, was called in, and he employed three mental specialists. After giving her an extended examination at two separate times, they pronounced her possessed of the same mental condition.

This case strongly proves the importance of having medical experts, who are genuine Phrenologists, examine all doubtful cases with regard to their sanity.

Dr. Fitzgerald not only pointed out what the city physician, Dr. Baldwin, was able to diagnose as insanity, but he was able to give the cause of that moral degeneracy from which the young woman was suffering. He at once localized the symptoms and the cause, and did so after an interview of fifteen minutes. Thus Phrenology proved a great aid to Dr. Fitzgerald in hitting the case exactly and causing a halt in the proceedings of the case, so that no hasty conclusion might be formed.

During the last eight or nine years Dr. Fitzgerald has been successful in every case that he has been called upon to examine as an expert Phrenologist, and has never yet been recorded as having made a failure. Is this not enough to make skeptics sit up and think?

Precious Stones

Because of the conviction, based on observation, that all women and some men feel an interest in precious stones, the Editors of THE JOURNAL have arranged with Mr. Julius Wodiska, author of "How to Know Precious Stones," an authoritative book now in process of publication, to write for each issue of THE JOURNAL during the coming year a popular article on the birthday stone representing the month's issue. The stone of January is the Garnet, and Mr. Wodiska's article describing this gem, which appears elsewhere in this issue, speaks for itself.

Mr. Wodiska is public spirited and philanthropic, as is shown by his liberal donations of a valuable collection of over eighty gems to the Children's Museum, a subsidiary institution of The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, another collection to the Philadelphia Museums, and gems to represent kinds not previously satisfactorily represented in the Hall of Minerals in the American Museum of Natural History in this city.

What Phrenologists are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The members and friends of the American Institute of Phrenology had a rare treat on Tuesday evening, December 1st, in hearing Allen Samuel Williams, Ethnologist, deliver his finely illustrated lecture on "The Chinese in America."

"The Williams Lectures" are an institution that is proving an intensely interesting educative factor in the life of our Institute. All of Mr. Williams' ethnological and biological lectures illuminate Phrenology and supply novel and choice material for Phrenological treatment. Our members who enjoyed the privilege will always remember and profit by three other lectures of this series previously delivered; "The Truth About Snakes," with its startling yet subdued specimens of living serpents, and "New York City's Indian Colony," when Mr. Williams was accompanied by Red Eagle,

a Mohawk, White Fawn, his Abenaki wife, and Good Name, their precocious girl pappoose, all arrayed in aboriginal garb, and the lecture on "Lion Taming and Wild Animal Training," which could not be told as Mr. Williams tells it unless the teller, considering only his interest in getting the facts about his subject, had faced the lion and other fierce wild beasts, with no bars between the lion and the student.

A letter was received from Wingshin S. Ho, the Chinese Consul, and Mrs. Joseph M. Singleton, President of the Chinese Reform League, intimating their intention to be present; while a number of other prominent Chinese in New York and Brooklyn were invited to be present, among them Dr. J. C. Thoms, and the Rev. Kin Huie.

Before introducing the lecturer, Miss Fowler described the portraits of the early founders of Phrenology, Drs. Gall, Spurzheim, George and Andrew Combe, and O. S. and L. N. Fowler. She said Phrenology had had a good start at its commencement, as the foundation was laid by fine and intelligent men, who were both writers and lecturers on the subject, as well as scientific investigators. She touched upon the characteristics of each, and advised those present to become familiar with their writings, for their works were those that would never grow old or out of date. Many so-called new cults of the day were founded upon the principles culled from their works. She hinted that some might do well to miss reading an evening paper occasionally in order to have more time for solid and substantial literature, for they could not afford to be without the knowledge concerning themselves which these books furnished.

A lady and gentleman from the audience were selected for Phrenological examinations. The lady possessed a Motive-Mental Temperament, and resembled her father. The gentleman possessed a Vital Temperament, and resembled his mother. Both of the examinations were interesting proofs of the science of Phrenology.

In introducing the lecturer, Miss Fowler told the following story of a spelling class in China:

"The youngest of the children, named Ah Fun, had, by hard study, contrived to keep his place so long that it seemed to belong to him. At last he missed a word, which was immediately spelled by the boy standing next to him. The face of the victor expressed the triumph he felt, yet he made no move toward taking the place, and, when urged to do so, firmly refused, saying, 'No, me not go; me not make Ah Fun's heart sorry.'

"The Chinese question," Miss Fowler said, "has long been an interesting one to me, especially since I have been out to the antipodes, or Australia, and feel nearer to the interests of the Chinese. People who have never traveled abroad can be forgiven if they do not understand the personal importance of foreign countries.

"For twenty-five years our lecturer, the well-known Allen S. Williams, has been personally acquainted with the Chinese in America, and he is prepared to-night to give us an exclusive array of interesting stereopticon pictures, describing and depicting the life of the Chinese in America.

"The life of the educated Americanized Chinese will prove to be the element of his present discourse. The realistic presentment of Chinese-American customs, commercial pursuits, and industries; the social organizations, family life, and particularly the children, with a full description of the powerful Chinese Reform League and its effective work, make

Mr. Williams' lecture on the Chinese in America one of the strongest novelties on the American lecture platform.

"Although the Chinese question is always with us, its phases change, and as a matter of real importance it is to be far more serious than it ever was, for there were never so many as a hundred and fifty thousand Chinese at one time within the United States proper. Our discrimination against the Chinese, which has too often included harsh treatment, has had an unexpected effect that may bear upon American expectations of profitable trade with the Chinese, and of participating in the industrial development in the vast Chinese Empire in the future. Not all of the Chinese in America have been railroad laborers, laundry-men, cigar-makers, or merchants. There have been among us young men studying at the colleges and universities, and others who, self-educated, admired our social life and political institutions, and would have eagerly become patriotic American citizens if they had been allowed this privilege.

"I take great pleasure in now introducing Mr. Williams, who is a widely known lecturer among the Y. M. C. A. societies of this center."

Mr. Williams said in part:

"Less than a century ago, Napoleon, sitting in the ashes of his consumed ambition, awaiting the end, in his island prison, St. Helena, said, 'When China is moved it will change the face of the globe.' The conquered conqueror had ample leisure to review the world's drama in which he had played a leading part and to speculate upon coming events, but his prophecy concerning China's four hundred millions of people showed that his only conception of national power was to misuse it in conquering weaker nations. The sleeping giant China is now rubbing his eyes and yawning; 'Young China,' like the 'Young Turk,' is patriotic and ambitious and owes some grudges to the foreigner that he would vengefully like to pay; but, in the main, Chinese are for peace. After thirty years of personal acquaintance with Chinese and their characteristics, I assert that Napoleon was a false prophet; China wants China for the Chinese, and to be let alone; that is all."

"It was only sixty years ago, in February, 1848, that the brig 'Eagle' arrived at San Francisco from a Chinese port with three Chinese, two men and a woman; these were the pioneer Chinese in America. The English literature of the Chinese and their empire would fill a large room; the books about the Chinese in America number about a dozen, and some of them are of no account. During the sixty years that have elapsed since these three Chinese landed, the slavery of black human Africans or Afro-Americans in the United States has passed away, and were it not for the treatment of the Chinese immigrants by our Government, this would be literally a land where all men, according to the Fathers' Declaration of Independence, are free and equal. But against the Chinese alone we have put up the bars; we have denied them the right to come and toil, and we deny those who are here the right to vote; some who are the intellectual superiors of the average citizen of the United States; and we have done these things in direct contradiction of promises made in our solemn treaties with China. On our eastern seaboard we freely admit any kind of Europeans; we admit Asiatics of other countries, while the Chinese is treated as if he were a mad dog. In spite of all this, China is friendly to the United States and to our

people; China prefers this to any other nation, and trusts us more; China's vast development has begun, and we want to supply her people with almost everything but rice and firecrackers; we want to build her public works and lines of transportation; and we seek her good will by telling her that her sons alone are not 'men'; for in this country all MEN are equal."

The stereopticon illustrations of Mr. Williams' Chinese lecture, like those of the others, were vivid, and some of the foreigners from "Far Cathay" were so life-like that it would scarcely have been a surprise had they stepped down from the screen and talked in their strange sing-song language.
(*To be continued.*)

At the close of his remarks a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Williams for his instructive, entertaining and valuable lecture. The secretary then gave out a notice that an Evening Class would commence Thursday, December 3d, at 7.30, and invited all who wished to know further about the plans of the work to consult with him. He then gave the announcement of the next meeting.

JANUARY LECTURE.

On Tuesday, January 5th, at 8 o'clock, the subject for the evening will be on "How to Read Character Scientifically," by Mr. Owen H. Williams. Delineations of character will be given by Mr. Williams and Miss Jessie A. Fowler. Thus we believe a serviceable evening will be spent. These lectures are open to all, and we trust that our members and friends will keep this date free.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS.

Miss Fowler will begin her Wednesday Morning Talks on Jan. 6, 1909. The topic for the month is: "How Phrenology can aid our various kinds of Memory."

FEBRUARY TALKS.

The topic of the Wednesday Morning Talks for February will be: "The Characteristics of some of our Public and Influential Men, and the Lessons we can Learn from Them." Each Talk will begin at 11 o'clock, and will be preceded by a class on Practical Phrenology.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Prof. 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.

At the Annual Public Meeting, on November 9th, in London, Eng., Mr. James Webb was presented with an enlarged portrait of himself, together with an illuminated address. Accompanying the above was a purse of money, and it was the earnest desire of the Council and Members of the above Society that he might long be spared to continue his distinguished labors for Phrenology.

At the same meeting, a resolution was passed congratulating Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, a Vice-President of the Society, whose bold acknowledgement of the scientific truth of Phrenology is a cause of sincere satisfaction, on the honor conferred on him by His Majesty King Edward VII, in awarding him the Order of Merit, and expressing the hope that he might long live to enjoy this well-deserved tribute to his scientific attainments and the services he has conferred on the world at large.

(Signed) WILLIAM COX,
London, England.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, DUBLIN.

When the above-named Association held its meeting in Dublin, in the Fall, an interesting account appeared in the *Times* concerning a paper that was read by Professor A. Fraser. Prof. Fraser spoke on the development and adult form of the human brain, and showed a fine series of illustrations and diagrams exhibiting the changes and growth from the brain of the infant to that of the adult. This is a step in the right direction, and it only shows that when Phrenology is justly presented and properly understood, it receives the attention that it deserves.

FIELD NOTES.

The following names are on our Lecture Bureau list:

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is located at Chicago, Ill. Prof. William E. Youngquist is located at Stockholm, Sweden. Prof. George Morris is located at Portland, Ore. Dr. B. F. Pratt is located at Tacoma, Wash. Dr. Edwin S. Morrell, Defiance, O. Prof. George Markley, Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. D. M. King, Mantua Station, O. Dr. and Mrs. V. P. English, Cleveland, O. Prof. N. S. Edens, Highland, Cal. Dr. George T. Byland, Crittenden, Ky. Prof. George Cozens, Hamilton, Ont., Can. Prof. H. E. Corman, Rebersburg, Pa. Prof. William McLuen, Perry, Ia. Hon. J. J. McLaughlin, Charles Town, W. Va. Prof. J. G. Scott, Sterling, Col. Prof. J. H. Thomas, Massilon, O. Dr. J. M. Peebles, Battle Creek, Mich. Dr. C. B. Lyman, Rockford, Ill. Prof. M. Tope, Bowerston, O. James Webb, Esq., Leyton, Eng. George Hart-Cox, Esq., London. Prof. William Cox, London. Prof. Otto Hatry, Pittsburg, Pa. Prof. O. H. Williams, New York. Prof. C. J. Stewart, Beckley, W. Va. Prof. Sekiryushi, Japan. Prof. E. F. Bacon, Oneonta, N. Y. Prof. D. T. Elliott, London, Eng. Prof. Wm. M. Engel, Philadelphia. Prof. J. E. Halsted, New York. Prof. D. E. Vines, New Jersey. Miss J. A. Fowler, New York City.

Persons desiring lectures for their various localities should communicate with the Phrenological Journal under the Lecture Bureau Department, 24 East 22d street, New York.

Prof. W. E. Youngquist has become an assiduous student of German in order to bring out a work in that language before he leaves his native country. He has certainly worked hard, and thrown his energies into the cause of Phrenology with unabating zeal.

The Y. M. C. A., of Fifty-third Street, New York City, were entertained by a lecture given on Tuesday evening, November 24th, by Miss J. A. Fowler, when the subject was "The Marvels and Mysteries of Human Nature." All present seemed interested, and one clever young man came to her afterwards and said: "I intend to study for a physician. I did

not believe in Phrenology before your lecture, but am now convinced of its truth."

Mr. Owen H. Williams, since his last visit to New York, has been to the following towns and cities: Jamestown Exhibition, Norfolk, Richmond, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Atlantic City.. He expects to stay in New York for the next three months. Mr. Williams says that lawyers, business men, and professional men are more deeply interested in Phrenology than mechanics and tradesmen.

On Dec. 2d Dr. Fitzgerald delivered a lecture before the members of the Illinois Institute of Accountants, in Chicago, on "The Development of the Human Brain." It was six years ago when the Doctor gave his last lecture before the above-named Institute, and it was so well received that he was asked to address the members again. Dr. Fitzgerald has recently been to Detroit, where he was quite successful in spreading the claims of Phrenology among the ministers of various denominations.

DEATH OF MR. T. G. CARSON.

AUTHOR OF "MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY."

We regret to record the death of a celebrated phrenological writer, Mr. T. G. Carson. He was an Irishman by birth, and his father before him was remembered by the inhabitants of Coleraine with great affection, as he was a physician and surgeon of eminence. He also published works on Phrenology, and his son followed his example and produced a most estimable work on "Man's Responsibility." Phrenologists everywhere have read this work and have always given it their endorsement as being one of the most cleverly written treatises on the Science. All his friends on this side of the Atlantic will regret to hear of his death and Mrs. Carson's sad bereavement.

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From time to time we come in touch with men of excellent ability who are seeking to improve themselves in every way. We have at present on our books the name of a Credit and Confidential Man whom we can thoroughly recommend. He has had a good general and special education, as well as considerable experience in taking the initiative, and is capable of handling business matters in a diplomatic manner. He is thoroughly reliable, energetic, active, conscientious, and has remarkable endurance as well as ability to look into a business and straighten out its field of action. He is married, and is thirty-one years of age. Such a man as we now recommend should make a valuable addition to any business requiring expert knowledge and experience. Address 24 East 22d Street, New York City, care of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Phrenological Era," Bowerstown, O.—In a recent number of this magazine Mr. Tope wrote an article on "The Democratic Candidate for Congress from the 16th District of Ohio." He looks a good practical man, and one who can sustain himself in an oratorical position. Mr. Tope is an energetic and painstaking man, and we wish him every success in his paper.

"Character Builder," Salt Lake City, Utah.—"The Value of Phrenology," by E. D. Babbitt, M. D., is a valuable article in a recent number of this magazine. "The Power of Thought," by Elizabeth Harrison, is another interesting article which all would do well to read. We must not forget that "that which we think, we become," and "the thoughts we think are the seeds we sow." These ideas are the foundation of the article.

"The Phrenologist," London.—We regret to learn from this magazine that Mr. James Webb, of Leyton, has lost his daughter, aged twenty-nine, who was the wife of the Rev. Joseph Fawcett, B. A. We tender our sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Webb for their sad bereavement.

"The Future Home Journal," New York City.—This magazine contains a Department of Science and Invention. It has also a Child's Life Department. Both of these Departments are well worthy the reader's attention.

"The Electrician and Mechanic," Boston, Mass.—The December number contains practical articles on "Wireless Telegraphy"; "Camp Building"; "Forging for Amateurs"; and "How to Build a Canvas Canoe," all of which are interesting as well as instructive. Those persons interested in mechanical devices and electrical operations would do well to read this magazine.

"Boston Times," Boston, Mass.—In a recent number of this paper is given an excellent portrait of Miss May Muckle, the noted cellist. It also

contains some interesting articles on "Flashes from a Live Wire"; also an article on "The Newest Literature"; another on "Society Notes," all of which make interesting reading.

"The Hospital," London.—Readers will find that "The Diseases of Children," and "The Sleep of School Children" are articles that have special prominence in a recent number of this magazine. It often contains hints that are valuable to the uninitiated.

"Bible Review," London.—L. D. N. writes on "Spirituality the Basis of the Perfect Life," and Dudley Wright has an article on "The Kingdom of God—What Is It?" Both subjects demand thoughtful attention.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"How to Win a Happy Married Life." By Professor H. W. Richardson, Phrenologist. Published by the Phrenological Era Office, Bowerston, Ohio.

This is a popular, entertaining and instructive booklet. Among the points treated upon, the author tells how perfect men, women and children are developed, and how bad, vicious, and unhappy types of humanity are produced, which all should read and study carefully, especially those who are interested in the right education, health, happiness, and uplifting of all classes. The press and public have spoken highly of this brochure, and we heartily recommend it as an aid in establishing a happy married life. The world is full of recipes on this topic, but the book before us has the claim of being original.

"Brain Chart." From the Guiding Star House, Estero, Florida. Printed on sheet 31 x 41 inches. Price 50 cents paper; \$1.00 mounted on linen and roller.

This chart is one of the most useful and beautiful of its kind that we have had sent to us. It shows the side section of the brain, and is lettered with a key giving the names of the parts. It is suitable for lectures, or for office use, and for students. We trust that many will give orders for this beautiful copy of the longitudinal section of the brain.

"Practical Hints on Baseball Practice." By J. M. Fisher. Published by the Gazette Pub. Co., St. Marys, Pa. Price 25 cents.

This book contains seven practical chapters on a most interesting subject to young men, and ought to be quite popular. It is illustrated throughout by pictures of the author in all the conceivable movements of the game. It is not a book of rules, but it is the arrangement of the fine points of the game in which it is believed to be a systematic and progressive order. Most baseball books are written on such general principles that no one except a professional can understand them. This book is written to instruct the small boy, as well as the amateur and professional baseball players. The main object is to present good, practical points that are not found in other baseball books, making them so plain that a boy of ten will understand. This makes it so much plainer for the amateur player to comprehend.

"Constructive Psychology; or, The Building of Character by Personal Effort." By Dr. J. D. Buck. Published by the Indo-American Book Co., 19 North Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill. Price \$1.00.

This is a supplemental harmonic series, and the volume before us is the third of the series. "Constructive Psychology" turns the intelligent and thoughtful individual back upon himself and undertakes to make exceedingly plain those few simple principles by which he may adjust himself by personal effort and establish harmonious relations to God, to nature, and to his fellow men. The reader will find no necessity for consulting authorities, helpful as these may be at certain times and under certain circumstances. There is a decided appeal made to his own intelligence, conscience, and experience. This is the only source for him of actual knowledge. He knows only that which he has learned by definite personal experience. The book is nicely arranged and printed on excellent paper, and the print is in large type. The book should sell well, and no book has been treated from just this viewpoint.

"Scientific Demonstration of the Inspiration of the Scriptures." By Rev. A. B. King, and four other clergymen. Published by F. S. Blanchard & Co., Worcester, Mass. Price 30 cents.

The object of this book is to show that the Christian Bible is constructed on a marvelous numeric design running through its every conceivable detail; that this design could not have been originated with man, nor have been carried out by man; that the numeric system on which it is built is similar to the mathematical scheme observed in nature in the heavens above, or the earth around man. And that this numeric design insures its text against errors and interpolations in much the same way in which the designs on a bank note are guard against counterfeits, and as the cash register automatically counts the nickels and the dimes, so the numeric system automatically checks its own accounts.

The book is based on Ivan Panin and his biblical discoveries. At Mr. King's request, Mr. Panin furnishes here articles easily comprehended by those who cannot read the Bible in its original languages. One thing is now beyond all doubt: namely, that, in the language of Mr. Panin, "Inspiration alone, Inspiration by a superhuman mathematical mind, the mathematical Author of creation, alone accounts for the presence of many important phenomena in the Bible. On the last page, the authors say that, after all, the real question here for the reader is not what ever shifting scholarship "thinks," but what he is going to do about it.

We know on good authority that an infidel lawyer, author of two books against Christianity, was converted to the faith by reading it. One clergyman said that would be a bargain at \$30 in lieu of \$0.30.

The book is printed on glazed paper, in good type, and will, we are sure, invite the interest of the thoughtful.

"How to Take Care of a Wife." By Melville C. Keith, M. D. Second Edition. Published by Keith & Ginter, Belleville, Ohio. Paper bound, price 50 cents.

This is the latest of the "Keith Books" devoted to personal education, showing how to secure and maintain health, happiness and long life for the wife and babies, as well as for the husband. The book points out the quicksands of domestic misery which undermines the foundation of many a bright and happy home. It has been the earnest desire of the author to make this book a most helpful adjunct to the harmony and happiness of the home. The chapters are: The Homemaker; The Sexes; The Two

Forces; The Law of Uncleaness; The Period of Cleansing; Natural Pregnancy; The Baby; False Theories; Mental Inferiority; Female Disease; Food for Thought; Burns; Vaccination; The Recovery of a Sick Body; Valuable Home Remedies.

"Physical Perfection." By Sylvester J. Simon, Originator of Simon's Natural Development System. Published by Willis MacGerald & Co., Chicago. Price \$3.00.

This book treats of the maintenance of health and the alleviation of disease by methods in accordance with natural laws. The author has been forced to the conclusion that in our cities there are few men and women who live naturally in the matter of occupation, sleeping, diet, or exercise. He believes in giving first place to Nature's own scheme of healing, and contends that the sensible, scientific thing to do in fighting debility or disease is to get back to nature. The present volume sets forth the author's theory and practice, lays down rules of living according to Nature's laws, and shows how disease may be prevented or cured without the use of medicine, surgery, or mechanical appliance. Since the author's System applies both to specific ailments and to general conditions, the scope of this treatise is not only therapeutic, but hygienic as well. One attractive feature of the book consists of forty lessons in Physical Culture, which is a system of practical and simple exercises for the proper development of the body and the relief of various morbid or abnormal conditions. These lessons are illustrated with diagrams showing the different movements.

The book is attractively printed and bound, and should be read with interest and profit by all.

"Helps for Young Mothers." By Millicent Welles Miller. Published by George W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia. Price 50 cents.

This little book is intended to answer some of the many questions which constantly arise in every mother's mind regarding the physical and moral training of infants and young children, questions which seem too simple to ask about, and yet are so necessary for the happiness of the child and its attendants, the good order of the nursery and the peace of the household. Some of the chapters are on Training the Baby to Sleep; Bathing; Clothing; Walking; Eating; The Nurse; Discipline; Temper; Religion, etc. "Motherhood," says the author, "is a holy opportunity in a woman's life, and those who endeavor to fulfil this great trust conscientiously will have their reward, even if the child proves a failure. The conscientious mother can then feel that she did what she could—she will have reaped the reward of virtue; whereas, the mother who has not done her best, who has neglected her opportunities, can have no such satisfaction." This little book shows mothers how to use their opportunities aright.

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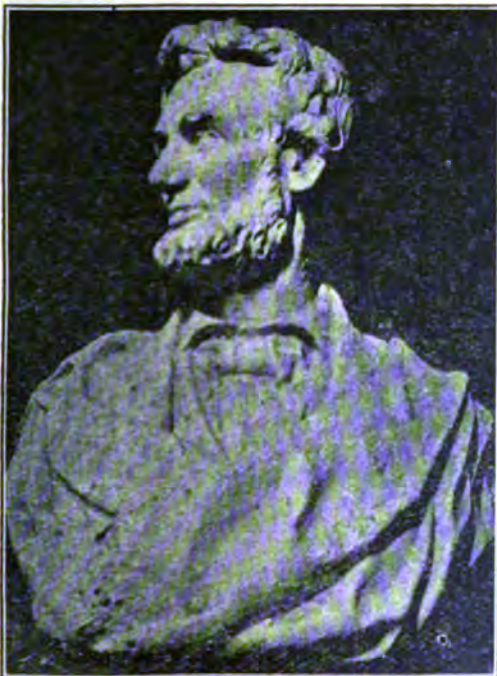
Volume 122

Number 2

February 1909

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

INCORPORATED WITH THE
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The National Vocation Bureau : : : :

BELIEVING that there is a vital element lacking in the educational system which allows Grammar and High School students to pass out into the world without any practical suggestions as to what they are adapted for, a National Vocation Bureau has been organized which will act as a stepping stone toward securing for business men the right kind of clerks and assistants.

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Phrenological Magazine (1850)
1858

VOL. 122—NO. 2

FEBRUARY, 1909

WHOLE NO. 839

The Brain and Skull.

No. 2.

BY CRANIUM.

CELLS AND FIBERS.

Life is composed of minute cells. No part of our bodies the size of a pin's point but is alive with separate and independent life all its own. Every part of the brain, lungs, heart, flesh, muscle, fat, skin, each separate living part of the body, is called a cell. Of the smallest, it would take three thousand to reach an inch, of the largest three hundred.

The number of these separate cells in the human body is, as may be imagined, far beyond human computation. There are Circular Cells, Tessellated Cells, Biconcave Cells, Flat, Scaly Cells, Epidermis or Skin Cells, Branched Cells, and Nerve Cells.

A Cell is a tiny mass of living jelly called Protoplasm, containing a centre called the Nucleolus and an active vital part called the Nucleus, probably being to the rest as the brain is to the body. This cell is born simply by the process of a larger cell subdividing into two or three; then it grows, develops, breathes, feeds, and works all its life at some definite task. It probably rests, possibly in a way analogous to sleep. It reproduces others, and eventually it declines and decays, its little life lasting from a few hours to a few days.

By examining closely we find the speck of jelly of which the cell is composed consists of a harder part or framework like a skeleton, and a softer part like muscle or flesh.

These cells are found not only in man and animals, but also in the

vegetable kingdom as well. They are built up of chemical elements (oxygen; hydrogen; nitrogen; chlorine; fluorine; carbon; sulphur; phosphorus; sodium; potassium, calcium, magnesium and iron).

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

The shapes of the cells are as varied as their work. Those cells that are very thin and flat, six or eight-sided that are joined together, look like a pretty tiled pavement, and form the thin membrane inside of the body that covers the lungs and other organs. Others, like living bricks placed close together in rows, side by side, form the walls of the body—the skin. Some, like cogged wheels, fit into others by the cogs when pressed together, and only touch each other by the tips when stretched apart. These occur in the skin, and are known as ridge or furrow cells. Those in the gullet are flat; those in the internal organs are the shape of fish with forked-tails. There are solid round cells, like balls, as the fat cells; flat round cells; flat square cells; cells like round biscuits, thick at the sides and thin in the center, and found in the blood. There are also cells found in the blood which are never the same shape for a minute together, but always pushing out a part here or there, or drawing in another somewhere, and changing without ceasing, often resembling star-fish. There are cells with long, thin bodies like bits of string; cells like long, thin canoes or shuttles, found in muscles; there are brain cells like branching trees or spreading roots; while those that line the windpipe and lungs are lovely ciliated cells.

The inter-cellular substance acts as a kind of cement in holding the cells together; so also does the connective tissue which is a branching network of thin, hair-like cells.

Vast and numberless as are the cells of our bodies, they are nevertheless under the most absolute laws, and exist solely for the good of the body corporate, and not for their own ends. Their life and work are practically under the control of the sympathetic nervous system.

Nerve cells have projections, or poles, whose business it is to convey

impressions from the external world to the nerve cells, or from the nerve cells to the muscles. Some of these cells have two projections, or poles, and are called Bipolar; those with three, Tripolar; those with many, Multipolar.

The human body is perfect in its mechanism. The bones cannot move unless acted upon by the power of the muscles; the muscles are incapable of acting until they are excited by the nerves; while the nerves are dependent upon the brain, and the brain is excited by the five senses, which in their turn are stimulated to action by the external world.

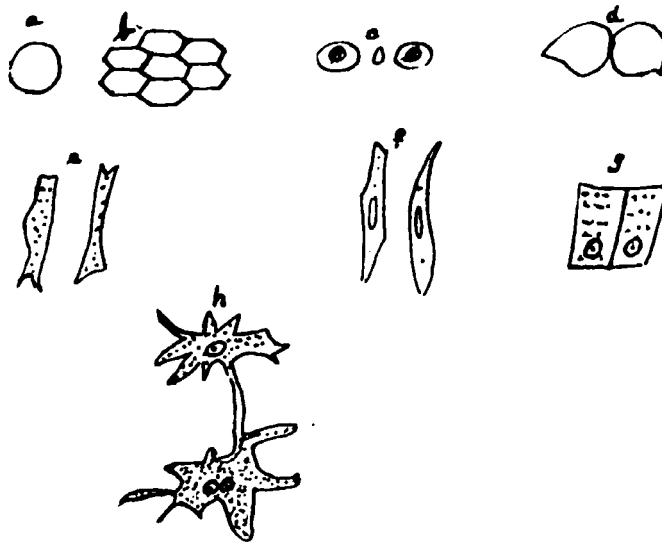


FIG. 1.—DIFFERENT KINDS OF NERVE CELLS. (A) CIRCULAR CELL; (B) TESSELLATED CELLS; (C) BICONCAVE CELLS; (D) FLAT SCALY CELLS; (E) AND (F) BRANCH CELLS; (G) SKIN CELLS; (H) NERVE CELLS FROM THE BRAIN.

INFANT AND ADULT CELLS.

Brain tissue grows very fast. In a child of three, it is already six-sevenths of its full size; at twelve it is nine-tenths; and at fourteen the full size is reached. The functions of the brain, however, are only slowly developed. Education is, of course, the special power by which this is effected.

Let us now examine the cells that form an infant's mind. At first it does not seem to have much power to use its brain; there is very little trace of thought or will in the child when compared with the same in the adult. The organs of sight, hearing, etc., are perfect, but the centers in the brain where the mind receives impressions conveyed from the eye and ear are

unformed. All the various movements, cries, etc., are first the result of impressions received through the body rather than through the mind. The development of brain function depends largely upon the movements of the body, and especially upon movements against resistance, or physical work.

If the child kicks against a hard substance, it helps the brain much more than it does by merely kicking against air. Later on, a sustained effort of an intellectual nature, as in any skilled labor, helps brain growth very much. The brain cells require more than exercise; they require food. The food of the brain tissue is a continuous supply of good, fresh blood; and, as an illustration of how power of action depends upon the amount of food we take, we may notice that in the upper region, on which the mind is constantly acting, there is five times the amount of blood as elsewhere.

THE NERVES.

Distributed throughout the whole system, pervading every tissue except bones and gristles, there is a system of thread-like organs called the nerves. In the skin and muscles the nerves are in the form of small fibers of a white color. As we trace them upwards, we find these fibers coming together and forming bundles which grow larger and larger as bundle joins bundle, until they form great nerve trunks which pass into the spinal cord. The functions of these nerves is to convey impressions to the spinal cord and the brain, and to convey from the brain and spinal cord the stimulus generated in those organs productive of motion.

The brain and spinal cord are composed of nerve fiber, nerve cells, connective tissue, and blood vessels. Their substance is a soft, semi-fluid mass. The brain, for instance, contains 75 per cent. of water, and 25 per cent. of animal matter. The spinal cord, however, contains less water.

The nerves of the brain pass out at the base through foramina, with the exception of those going to the nose and eye. Notwithstanding these foramina, and the foramin magnum for the passage of the spinal cord, the brain case is hermetically sealed by muscles and other textures so that no ordinary impulse from without can have any influence on its contents.

As the brain is composed so largely of nerve matter, we must stop a moment here before we follow the course of the nerve currents. As we have said, each nerve is composed of bundles of fibers, and each fiber is composed as follows: First, internally, a delicate thread, called the axis cylinder, supposed to be the medium through which impressions are conveyed to and from the nervous centers. This is surrounded by a white substance, named after the discoverer, "the White Substance of Schwann," and externally a fine membrane of connective tissue, which is simply for the protection of the inner tissues.

This arrangement is something like that of a telegraph cable. The

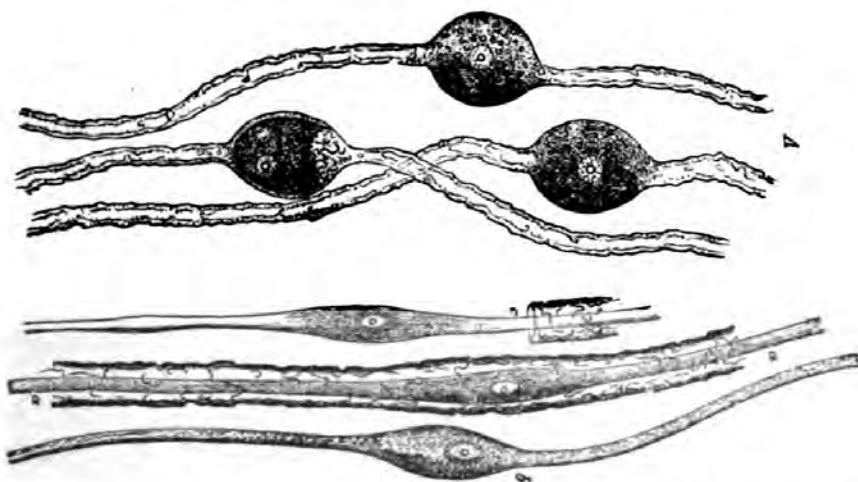


FIG. 2.—(A) THREE BIPOLAR GANGLION CELLS FROM THE FIFTH NERVE OF THE PIKE. (B) THREE BIPOLAR GANGLION CELLS FROM THE AUDITORY NERVE OF THE PIKE. (a) ENTIRELY ENCLOSED WITHIN THE MEDULLARY SHEATH; (b) ENTIRELY, AND (c) PARTIALLY, EXPOSED, TO SHOW THAT THESE GANGLION CELLS ARE ONLY EXPANSIONS OF THE AXIS BAND.

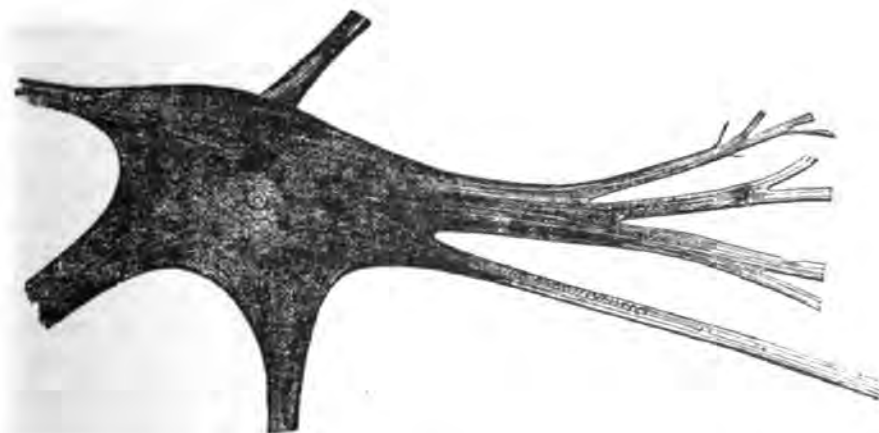


FIG. 3.—GANGLION CELL FROM THE ANTERIOR HORN OR CORNU OF GRAY MATTER IN THE SPINAL CORD OF A CALF.

latter is composed, first, of a core, or the copper wire which conducts the magnetic current, and which corresponds to the axis cylinder; second, of a layer of gutta-percha for the purpose of insulating the wire, or preventing the access of any body which might divert the current, which corresponds with "the White Substance of Schwann"; and, third, of a parcelling of yarn for the purpose of protecting the gutta-percha, which corresponds to the fibrous protective membrane.

The nerve fibers of the brain and spinal cord are very delicate, varying in diameter from one four-thousandth to one twelve-thousandth of an inch, and hence are utterly inappreciable by the unassisted vision.

If we slice off a portion of the brain and expose its interior to a microscope, we notice a very distinct difference in the appearance of its structure. There is a great central mass of glistening white substance which is bordered all around by a layer of pinky-gray matter which dips into the fissures and into all the furrows between the convolutions, about one-half inch in thickness.

One reason for the difference in color between these two matters is due to the much richer supply of blood to the gray than to the white matter, while another cause is due to the presence in the gray matter of those most important bodies—the brain cells. Both matters of the brain are composed of blood vessels and nerve fibers, but the nerve cells exist only in the gray matter.

These bodies, which, as we have said, are found in incalculable numbers, vary in size, but the largest of them is invisible to the naked eye. They consist of finely granular protoplasm, *i. e.*, the simplest form of matter known to science. They vary somewhat in shape, but those of the brain are mostly globular or pear-shaped, appearing triangular when cut through lengthwise. Each contains a nucleus or kernel, which again contains a nucleolus or little kernel. They are arranged in layers of from four to six in number, and are supported in position by the neuroglia. They are very important, as they are the medium through which impressions from without are appreciated, and through their vital properties we see, taste, hear, smell, and feel, while in them is generated and stored up what we term "nerve energy."

For instance, when we irritate the surface of the skin, a sensation of pain is produced which is referred to the part injured, but which really exists in the brain; for if we cut off the nerve connection between the part and the brain, no sensation is experienced, however much the part may be irritated. Therefore the brain is a perceptive center. Again, when we move a limb under ordinary circumstances, the limb obeys the stimulus of the will, and movement ensues; but if we destroy any part of the nervous apparatus connecting the brain and the limb, no effort of will can produce

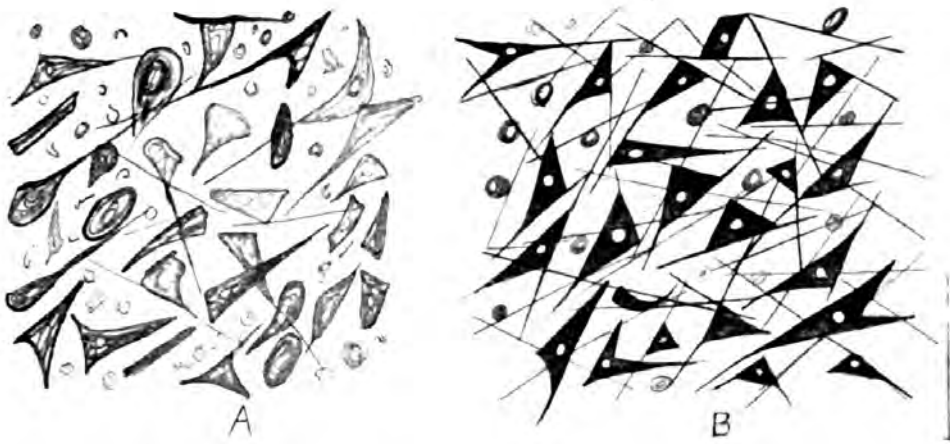


FIG. 4.—INFANT AND ADULT BRAIN, SHOWING (A) INFANT CELLS UNDEVELOPED, WITH FEW CONNECTING TISSUES; (B) ADULT CELLS WELL DEVELOPED, WITH NUMEROUS CONNECTING TISSUES.

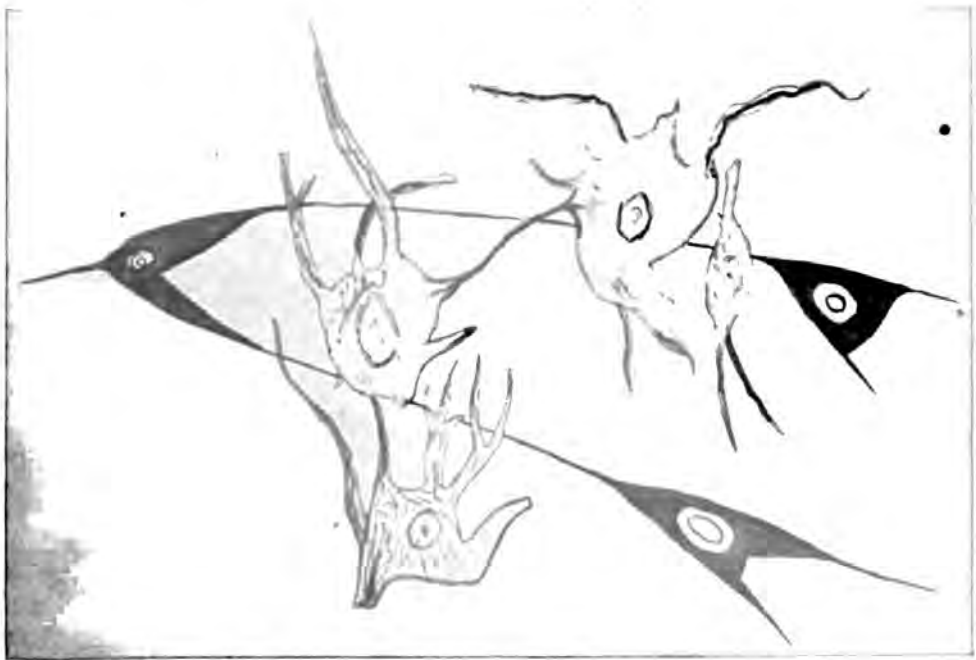


FIG. 5 - CONNECTING NERVE THREADS OF BRAIN CELLS.

action. Therefore the brain is the organ of volition. In the first case, the results cannot be carried up to the brain, and in the second, the stimulus of the will cannot be carried down to the limb. Thirdly, when the gray matter of the convolutions is removed or injured by extensive disease, the subject of experiment becomes more and more dull and stupid, until at last all indications of perception and volition disappear.

Comparing it to an electric telegraph whose apparatus is at fault, in the first experiment the indicating needle is useless; in the second, the manipulator may work the handles as energetically as he will, but without result, because in both instances the connecting wires are injured; and in the third experiment the cells of the battery are removed.

In the course of the nerve we often find an enlargement which is known as a ganglion. When this ganglion occurs in the course of a nerve of sensation, it is known as a sensory ganglion. Those which lie at the roots of outgoing nerves, or nerves of motion, are known as motor ganglia. Two or more sensory ganglia, or two or more motor ganglia, may grow together in a single mass; or ganglia of two kinds, sensory and motor, may fuse into a single large nodule, which is then called a nerve-center.

There are two natural processes of brain development through the body below. The first process is by the production of nerve currents or sensations of motion. The second process is the formation of connecting links in the brain between groups of cells constantly associated in the same actions or thoughts. By actions repeated sufficiently often, connecting threads, or nerve paths, are formed in the brain, along which currents naturally and easily travel. Nerve currents may be through sensation or motion. If you touch any sensitive part of the body very slightly, the impression made on the brain is also very slight, but if the impression is increased and repeated, the sensation in the brain is also increased, and the person gives vent to expressions of emotion.

Everything we do unconsciously, such as to raise the hand to take hold of a falling chair, is an example which shows to our mind the process of the formation of connecting links in the brain, and we could give innumerable instances of this. Then, too, previous actions give us an association of ideas. We look at a glass of water; at first sight the brain cells in the infant's brain do not connect anything with that mass of water, but the brain cells in the adult person associate the delightfully cool and refreshing sensation that one has experienced on tasting it last. So when a person goes to a picture-gallery and sees nature depicted, say a scene from Niagara, his mind is immediately reminded of his last Summer's holiday. Thus pathways are formed between the groups of cells thus concerned.

An infant's brain contains but few of these connecting tracts, whereas in an adult brain they are almost innumerable.—See Fig. 4. Any two groups of cells may be thus anatomically connected, if associated sufficiently often in thought and action, and whenever associated, a nerve current travels more easily along the connecting link than in any other direction.

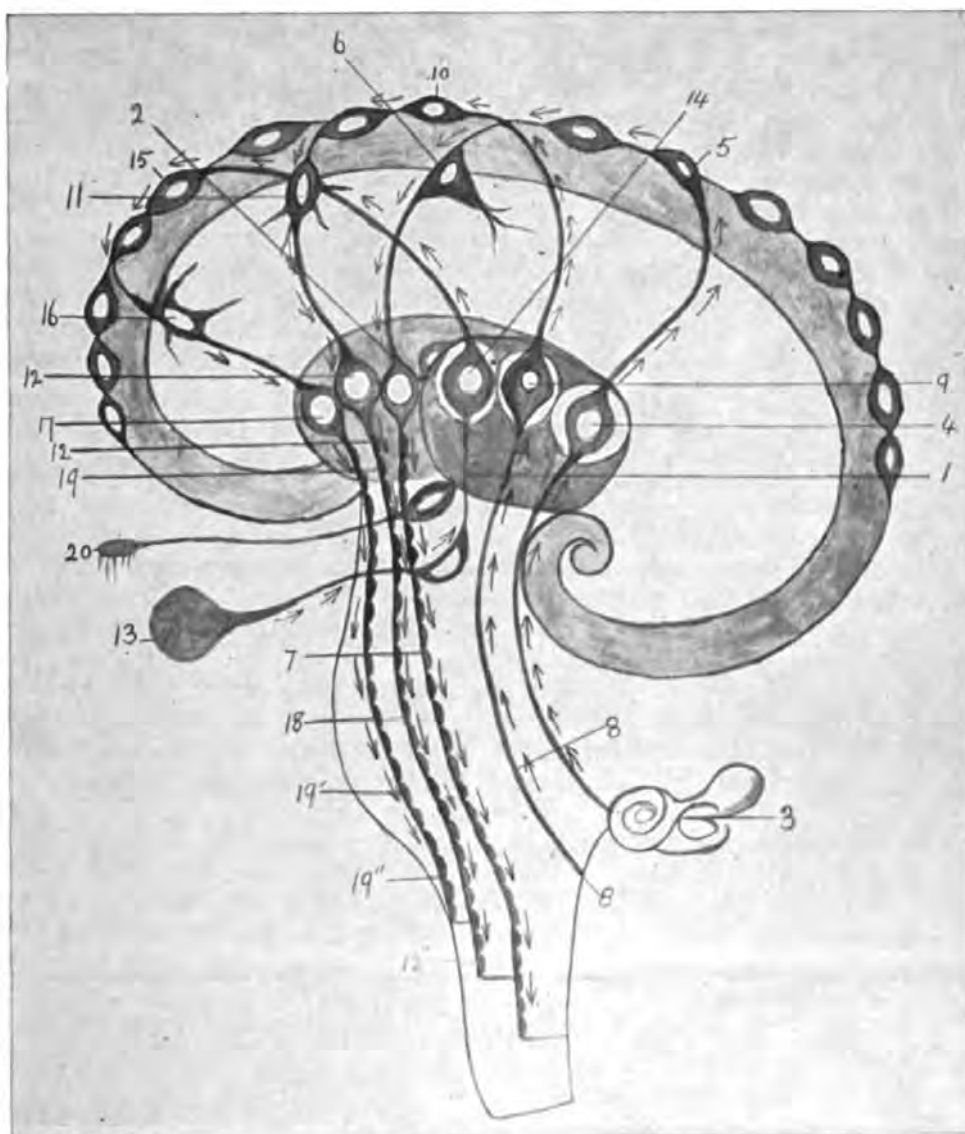


FIG. 6.—THIS DIAGRAM IS A REPRESENTATION OF WHAT IS THOUGHT TO TAKE PLACE IN THE BRAIN.

NO. (1) REPRESENTS THE OPTIC THALAMUS; (2) THE CORPUS STRIATUM. AN IMPRESSION IS MADE UPON THE EAR AT (3); THE IMPRESSION IS TRANSMITTED TO THE OPTIC THALAMUS AT (4), WHICH IS THE PART OF THE OPTIC THALAMUS DEVOTED TO THE RECEIVING OF IMPRESSIONS FROM THE EAR; THE MESSAGE NOW GOES UPWARD TO THE BRAIN CELLS, OR SENSORIUM, AT (5); NOW IT PASSES ALONG THE SURFACE OF THE SENSORIUM, TURNS DOWN AT (6); THEN DOWN TO THE CORPUS STRIATUM (2), AND PASSING THROUGH THAT GOES DOWN AND THROUGH THE LINE (7) TOWARD THE MOTOR REGIONS OF THE SPINAL AXIS.

We will now examine how the brain is influenced by impulses arising from the mind, along through what is called ideas. We have recognized the fact that the brain is developed by sensory impulses from the body below, and from the eye and ear. Now, impressions are also made on the brain through the eye and ear by reading and hearing the ideas of other people, rather than by the independent action of one's own mind. If we try for a moment to look at a thing and think of another, and ask ourselves which makes the greater impression, we will say the thing we are looking at; but if we shut our eyes and think of something out of the room, our impression becomes stronger. If we are drawing an outline on a blackboard, we must have the image we want to draw plainly defined in our own minds first; otherwise the image is made at a much slower rate.

CELLS AND THOUGHT-CURRENTS.

When we examine the government of the body, we find we have two agencies at work; one seat of government is in the brain, the other is the sympathetic system seated in the center of the body, which includes the respiratory, the circulatory, the secretory, and the digestive systems. This forms a most complete and absolute system of home rule. The imperial government of the brain proper has no voice or vote in any of its actions; absolute though it may be over its own domain, here it cannot interfere.

The nervous system has been compared to the electric telegraph. As with the telegraph, the messages as they arrive from all parts of the body meet in the brain at a common center, called the Optic Thalamus, or arrival office. In the Optic Thalamus something is done to each message, and then it is sent up to the cells in the external layer of the brain.

In these cells the dispatch is analyzed, a judgment made up, a course of action determined, and a message to the muscles is sent back to the center of the brain, not to the Optic Thalamus, but to the other mass, called the Corpus Striatum, which has been called the departure office. From the Corpus Striatum the message is transmitted to the muscles which carry out the thought. Through the accompanying diagram, Fig. 6, we can trace how the messages from the muscles are sent to the brain, and from the brain back again to the muscles.

AT (8) WE BEGIN TO TRACE THE COURSE OF A SENSITIVE IMPRESSION, FOR EXAMPLE, A PRICK OF THE SKIN. IT PASSES UP TO THE OPTIC THALAMUS AT (9), ENTERING THE PART WHICH IS DEVOTED TO SENSATIONS; PASSES UP TO THE SENSORIUM AT (10); REACHES A LARGE CELL AT (11); PASSES DOWN TO A DEFINITE PART OF THE CORPUS STRIATUM AT (12); AND FINALLY DOWN THE MOTOR REGIONS OF THE SPINAL CORD, WHENCE IT PASSES TO THE MUSCLES WHICH ARE INTERESTED IN THE PART PINCHED.

(13) REPRESENTS THE EYE-BALL. A VISUAL IMPRESSION IS RECEIVED AND TRANSMITTED TO THE OPTIC THALAMUS AT (14); THEN TO THE BRAIN CELLS OR SENSORIUM AT (15); MAKES ITS WAY TO THE DEEPER CELLS AT (16); REACHES A PORTION OF THE CORPUS STRIATUM DEVOTED TO VISUAL IMPRESSIONS (17); AND IS THEN TRANSMITTED DOWN THE LINE TO THE SPINAL AXIS (18), (19), (19') AND (19").

Phreno-Psychology.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATION ACCORDING TO PROF. JAMES.
HIS CRITICISMS UPON PHRENOLOGY ANSWERED.

BY J. ALLEN FOWLER.

Upon reading the criticisms of Phrenology by Professor James, in his work on "Psychology," one perceives that the writer does not wish to be convinced of the truth of Phrenology, or at any rate, does not wish his readers to be so, for he does not criticise the subject of Phrenology upon a fair or representative basis, and seeks to bring ridicule upon the science by explaining, on page 27, his idea of

"THE PHRENOLOGICAL CONCEPTION."

"In a certain sense," he says, "Gall was the first to seek to explain in detail how the brain could subserve our mental operations. His way of proceeding was only too simple. He took the faculty-psychology as his ultimatum on the mental side, and he made no further psychological analysis. Wherever he found an individual with some strongly marked trait of character, he examined his head; and if he found the latter prominent in a certain region, he said, without more ado, that that region was the 'organ' of the trait or faculty in question. The traits were of very diverse constitution, some being simply sensibilities like 'Weight' or 'Color'; some being instinctive tendencies like 'Alimentiveness' or 'Amativeness'; and others, again, being complex resultants like 'Conscientiousness' and 'Individuality.'"

Here our critic does not do justice to Dr. Gall, and it would appear on the surface that he had not thoroughly studied Dr. Gall's work, or he would not have made the above assertion, which indicates that Gall made no further ado about the region of an organ after he had once found a trait or faculty prominent in a certain individual.

Let us quote from Gall's work on "The Functions of the Brain," what he said concerning the faculty of Imitation, or mimicry; and what applies to one organ equally applies to all the faculties that he discovered, and we will see his painstaking methods. He says:

"While I was talking with one of my class respecting the forms of the head, he assured me that his own had a very peculiar one. He then directed my hand to the anterior superior part of his head. I found this region considerably converging, and behind the protuberance a depression or cavity which descended on each side toward the ear. Up to this period I had not observed this conformation. The man had a peculiar talent for imitation. He imitated in so striking a manner the gait, the gestures, the sound of the

voice, etc., that the person was immediately recognized. I hastened to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb to examine the head of the pupil Casteigner, who had been received into the establishment six weeks previously, and who, from the first day fixed our attention by his prodigious talent for imitation. On Shrove Tuesday, when a little theatrical piece is usually presented in the establishment, he had imitated so perfectly the gestures, the gait, etc., of the Director, Inspector, Physician and Surgeon of the Institution, and especially of some women, that it was impossible to mistake them; a scene which amused the more, as nothing like it was expected from a boy whose education had been absolutely neglected. To my great astonishment, I found in him the superior anterior part of the head as prominent as in my friend Annibal."

Dr. Gall then shows that he was not content to allow individual cases to bias his judgment in favor of this localization, and he proceeds to explain further what he did in regard to his observations. He says:

"I asked myself, can the talent for imitation be dependent on a peculiar organ? and I sought opportunities for multiplying my observations. I visited families, schools, etc., and examined the heads of individuals who possessed the talent for imitation in an eminent degree. At this period, M. Maix, Secretary to the Minister of War, had gained great reputation by several parts which he played in a private theater. I found in him the region of the frontal bone alluded to, as prominent as in Casteigner and Annibal. In all the other persons whom I examined I likewise found this region more or less prominent, according as they were endowed with the talent of imitation to a greater or less degree. They relate of Garrick that he possessed a faculty of imitation so astonishing that he forgot nothing of the retinue of the court, composed of Louis XV, the Duke d'Aumont, the Duke d'Orleans, Brissac, Richelieu, the Prince of Soubise, etc. All these personages, whom he saw but once passing by, were fixed in his memory. He invited to supper the friends who had accompanied him, and, to amuse them, said: 'I have seen the court only an instant, but I am going to prove to you the accuracy of my eye and the excellence of my memory.' He then arranged his friends in two lines, went out, and an instant after returned to the parlor. All the spectators exclaimed: 'There is the King; there is Louis XV.' He imitated in succession all the personages at the court; they were all recognized. Not only had he imitated their gait, their walk, their figure, but even the lines and the character of their physiognomy.

"I soon perceived that this faculty must constitute a considerable portion of the talent of the comedian. I therefore examined the heads of the best actors which we then had, Muler, Lange, Brockmann, Schraeder, Bauman, Koch, and his daughter, etc. In all I found the region alluded to

prominent. I procured the head of Junger, the poet and comedian. His cranium serves me now for demonstrating the organ of Imitation. In our travels, M. Spurzheim and myself found the same organization in all the great comedians that we had occasion to examine. Examine the portraits of the great comedians that have the region of the head alluded to, bald, and you will see that it is very prominent, as in Shakespeare and Muler; or even when this region is covered with hair, the hair forms a tuft which rises perpendicularly by reason of the protuberance on which it grows, as in Lekain and Garrick.

"In the House of Correction at Munich we saw a thief who had this organ well developed. I told him that he was a comedian; surprised by this discovery, he confessed that he had for some time made part of a strolling company. In the establishment they were entirely ignorant of this circumstance, which, until that time, he had carefully concealed. Since then I have so greatly multiplied these observations that I think myself authorized to admit that the talent of imitation, the talent of mimicry, that is to say, the faculty of personifying, in some measure, ideas and sentiments, of representing them with justice by gestures, is a proper fundamental faculty which is dependent on a particular organ. This organ contributes without question to make of the poet, a dramatic poet, such as Terence, Shakespeare, Corneille, Moliere, Voltaire, etc. There is no doubt that it is to this organ that we are indebted for comedy."

The above explanation shows that Gall was not a mere perepetic observer, and that he was not content to mark out or come to conclusions concerning the localization of any organs of the brain until he had verified them by hundreds of cases, and all his observations were marked by the same conscientious scrupulousness and care.

Professor James continues in the following way:

"Phrenology fell promptly into disrepute among scientific men because observation seemed to show that large faculties and large 'bumps' might fail to coexist; because the scheme of Gall was so vast as hardly to admit of accurate determination at all—who of us can even say of his own brothers whether their perceptions of *weight* and of *time* are well developed or not?—because the followers of Gall and Spurzheim were unable to reform their errors in any appreciable degree; and, finally, because the whole analysis of faculties was vague and erroneous from a psychologic point of view."

Professor James should have said that Phrenology fell into disrepute among scientific men because of their prejudice, not because the whole analysis of the faculties was vague. There is no system of mental science that is more fully demonstrated by its founder than that which was propounded by Dr. Gall. A large share of prejudice was showered upon

Phrenology during the lifetime of Dr. Gall because of the stupendous amount of work that Gall was able to accomplish, as compared with the slow and tardy investigations of the scientists of that time. Had Gall taken but one localization, they might have accepted it.

As is above quoted, the scheme of Dr. Gall was so vast that his work appalled those who tried to follow his labors, and therefore they were ready to admit that it was impossible for him to accurately determine the location of the organs which he discovered.

Professor James continued his criticism of Phrenology, but admits that "popular professors of the lore have nevertheless continued to command admiration of popular audiences, and there seems no doubt that Phrenology, however little it satisfy our curiosity about the functions and operations of the brain, may still be, in the hands of intelligent practitioners, a useful help in the art of reading character."

We think that here, if Prof. James would only read the scientific treatise upon the Brain, written by Dr. Gall, that he would not need to say that Phrenology failed to satisfy his scientific curiosity about the functions of the different portions of the brain; and it is evident that he has not acquainted himself with the very writings that would have satisfied him on this point. If Gall had not been a medical man of great prominence, and if he had not taken the pains to demonstrate every discovery that he made, then such criticisms might have been considered just and true.

Prof. James then makes reference to the subject of Physiognomy as an interpreter of character to Phrenologists, without considering that it is the brain behind the face that is of the most importance to all delineators of character. He says:

"A hooked nose, and a firm jaw, are usually signs of practical energy; soft, delicate hands are signs of refined sensibility. Even so may a prominent eye be a sign of power over language, and a bull-neck a sign of sensuality. But the brain behind the eye and neck need no more be the organ of the signified faculty than the jaw is the organ of the will, or the hand the organ of refinement. These correlations between mind and body are, however, so frequent that the 'characters' given by phrenologists are often remarkable for knowingness and insight."

It will be seen by the above quotation that when Prof. James says that the "brain behind the eye and neck need no more be the organ of the signified faculty than the jaw is the organ of the will, or the hand the organ of refinement," he does not realize nor recognize that all physiognomical signs in the face must have a correlation in the brain, for no one can have a hooked nose, a firm jaw, a prominent brow, or a bull neck without there being a cause behind these physical expressions, and the cause lies in the brain itself. This is why the study of Phrenology is of more value than Physiognomy as an interpretation of character. By examining the head we

get a truer understanding of the character than from the expression of the face, and a correlation between brain and facial interpretation can be found everywhere. Thus it seems needless to have to explain such a phenomenon to-day.

Prof. James continues: "Phrenology hardly does more than restate the problem. To answer the question, 'Why do I like children?' by saying, 'Because you have a large organ of Philoprogenitiveness,' but renames the phenomenon to be explained. What is my Philoprogenitiveness? Of what mental element does it consist? And how can a part of the brain be its organ? A science of the mind must reduce such complex manifestations as 'Philoprogenitiveness' to their elements. A science of the brain must point out the functions of its elements. A science of the relations of mind and brain must show how the elementary ingredients of the former correspond to the elementary functions of the latter. But Phrenology, except by occasional coincidence, takes no account of elements at all. Its 'faculties,' as a rule, are fully equipped persons in a particular mental attitude. Take, for example, the 'faculty' of 'Language.' It involves in reality a host of distinct powers. We must first have images of concrete things and ideas of abstract qualities and relations; we must next have the memory of words and then the capacity so to associate each idea or image with a particular word that, when the work is heard, the idea shall forthwith enter our mind. We must conversely, as soon as the idea arises in our mind, associate with it the mental image of the word, and by means of this image we must innervate our articulatory apparatus so as to reproduce the word as physical sound. To read or to write a language, other elements still must be introduced. But it is plain that the faculty of spoken language alone is so complicated as to call into play almost all the elementary powers which the mind possesses, memory, imagination, association, judgment, and volition. A portion of the brain competent to be the seat of such a faculty would needs be an entire brain in miniature—just as the faculty itself is really a specification of the entire man, a sort of homunculus."

Another fact that Prof. James loses sight of is that Phrenology does more than restate the problem by replying to the question, "Why do I like children?" by saying, "Because you have a large organ of Philoprogenitiveness." Phrenology explains the function of Philoprogenitiveness, as of every other mental faculty; yet Prof. James, in the above quotation, infers that Phrenology fails to point out the functions of the various faculties, and also the elements of which these faculties are composed. If he will but read the literature on the subject he will find that each faculty is reduced to its elemental state, and that the function of each faculty or brain organ that it controls is also explained.

Another objection that Prof. James makes to Phrenology is that it divides the brain into a number of organs. If he understood this principle

he would not ask: "How can a part of the brain be its organ?" The brain is divided into separate organs according to Phrenological principles. Each part, then, serves a special purpose, and is recognized as a distinct organ. The brain does not act as a whole, and, in accordance with Phrenologists, we find that Psychologists acknowledge that the minds of children manifest different powers, interests, and volition, and if the mind acted as a whole there would be no scientific explanation of the differences that exist in children.

Professor James accuses Phrenologists of using the word "faculties" "as fully equipped persons in a particular mental attitude." This is not the case, for Phrenology first points out that the brain possesses certain functions, and the "fully equipped persons" do not appear in the scientific explanation until the art of the science is explained, and until the mental attitude or illustration is desired. Take, for instance, the organs of Weight and Time, which Prof. James says it is impossible to tell even in one's own brothers whether they are well developed or not. If the location of the faculties was recognized by each, no difficulty would be experienced in understanding their proportionate degree of development; and, furthermore, it would not be necessary to see whether a boy with large Weight was able to keep his balance in games and athletic work, in climbing trees, scaling roofs, etc., but the function of the faculty of Weight would, if understood, indicate to a teacher whether a boy could safely engage in dangerous exploits.

So with the organ of Time. A child having this development strongly marked will always be punctual at school and in the performance of his work and the keeping of his engagements; but without a knowledge of the location of this faculty, and without knowing the functions of the faculty, or elements which compose it, one would have to wait and see, as Psychologists do, whether a boy keeps his appointments or not, and whether he is tardy in school or not.

Prof. James further states that "the 'faculty' of Language involves, in reality, a host of distinct powers, and goes on to explain that we must first have images of concrete things, and ideas of abstract qualities, and of relations; that we must next have the memory of words, and then the capacity so to associate each idea or image with a particular word that when the word is heard the idea shall forthwith enter our minds."

If Prof. James understood the phrenological interpretation of the function of Language, and the elements of which it is composed, he would realize the correctness of the images and the concrete things, as well as ideas of abstract qualities and relations that are before the mind in regard to the organ of Language. He fails to understand that the organ of Language is divided into Verbal Memory and Verbal Expression. It is not necessary, as he indicates, that the faculty of spoken Language should be so

complicated as to call into play almost all the elementary powers which the mind possesses, namely Memory, Imagination, Association, Judgment, and Volition; nor is it necessary, as he states, that a portion of the brain, "competent to be the adequate seat of such a faculty would need to be an entire brain in miniature," for the function of Language is simply the power to use verbal expression without the association of judgment, volition, imagination, etc., which we shall prove in our subsequent chapters.

Prof. James might have taken the organ of Memory and said the same thing with regard to its function, but with equal injustice, as we shall further explain when we compare the Memory mentioned by Psychology with the Memory as understood by Phrenology.

We must first recognize that the brain is an aggregation of organs, and that these organs have their special location in certain parts of the brain, before we can recognize the principles explained by Phrenology.

Psychologists make a mistake in thinking that Phrenologists are only interested in the art, or the empirical observation of the powers of the mind; they neglect to realize that the brain is studied, and that conclusions are not arrived at *solely* by personal observation. If Psychologists would realize that the brain itself is studied by every careful exponent of Phrenology, then they would no longer quote Lange, in his "Geschichte des Materialismus," who wrongly infers that, "instead of one soul, Phrenology gives us forty. Each alone is enigmatic as the full aggregate psychic life can be. Instead of dividing the latter into effective elements, she divides it into personal beings of peculiar character."

The personal side of Phrenology is only used after the examination of the elements of the faculties have been explained; while in Psychology the abstract explanation of such terms as "Memory," "Imagination," "Association," "Judgment," and "Volition," as given in the Herbartian System, leaves us with as vague an idea concerning a child's mind as we had when we started to examine them.

Prof. James has, however, done much to localize the various functions of the brain which accord with Phrenological data, by adding, in the last edition of his work on "Psychology," a very interesting chapter on "The Localization of the Functions of the Hemispheres." By so doing he has opened the way for a fuller explanation, as well as a fuller understanding of the localization theory according to scientists, which we will explain later on.



In the Public Eye.

BY THE EDITOR.

THE CENTENARY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln was born February 12th, 1809, and this year we will celebrate the one-hundredth anniversary of his birth. Many articles will be written and published concerning him.

The following remarks will bear more especially upon his salient characteristics, and in this article we present for the first time an hitherto unpublished picture of his death-mask, the only one that has been made, and which was presented to the American Institute of Phrenology soon after he died.

Mr. Alban Jasper Conant, the celebrated artist, who made a picture of Lincoln before and after he was President, and who followed Lincoln to his grave, remarked on seeing this mask, on Dec. 5, 1908 :

"I am glad to see this morning a death-mask of Abraham Lincoln, by Clark Mills, sculptor, of Washington, D. C. The likeness is unmistakable, and is verified as being the only mask that was made of Lincoln."

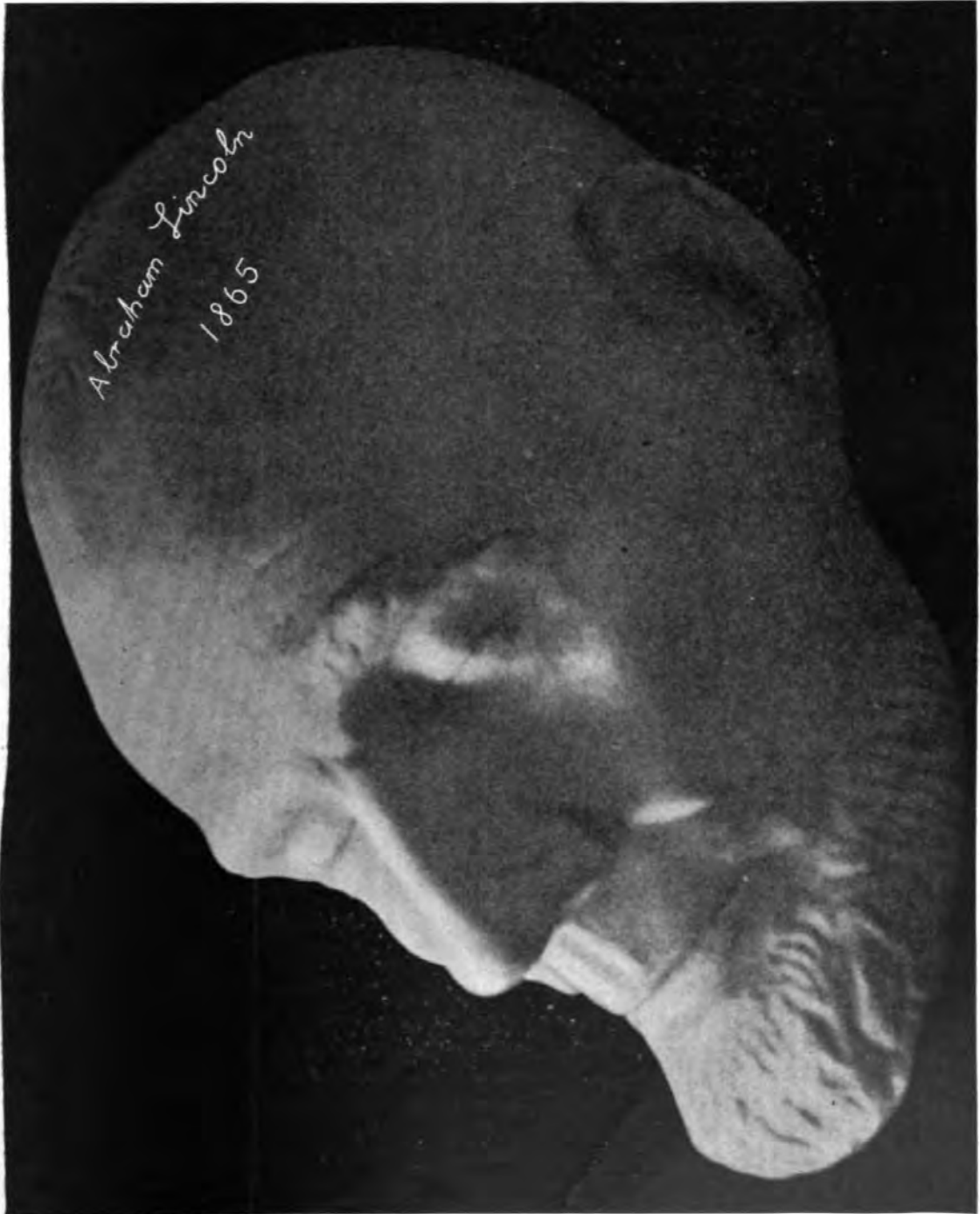
We also give in this article a photograph of the bust of Lincoln, which was made in 1857, and presented to the American Institute of Phrenology. This is an excellent likeness of "Honest Abe," as he was called, and is published here for the first time, having been specially photographed for this purpose. This bust was made when he was at his prime.

Abraham Lincoln possessed a distinctly marked Motive-Mental Temperament, which was evident in his angular appearance, lean features, tall stature, dark hair, and sallow complexion. The Vital Temperament was somewhat lacking, and he never, at any period of his life, seemed to fill out the interstices of his bony and muscular system. He was six feet four inches in height, and his limbs were long, lank and boney. He showed that he was tough and enduring, well suited to wield the axe, and was called a "rail-splitter" because he was famous as a young man for his ability to work timber into the necessary form for fencing in the West. By this work Lincoln prepared himself physically to endure the privations of his youth and early manhood, and his toughness of organization aided him much in his mental achievements after he became the Chief Executive of his country.

His Mental Temperament was manifested in many ways; for instance, in mass of brain in the anterior and superior regions of his head. The faculties that predominated in these regions were his large Conscientiousness and Benevolence, in the moral region, and his large Perceptive Faculties, in the anterior portion. He was thus a true, sympathetic, tender-hearted, yet firm and positive man, and through his basilar faculties, which were actively developed, he manifested tragic force, energy, and executive power.

His strong social nature was often expressed in the unbreakable friendships that he formed, while he showed wonderful capacity in welding together men of different tastes, and made friends wherever he went.

His Perceptive faculties showed him to be a fact-gatherer, and a very orderly and systematic worker. When once comparing him with Washing-



DEATH MASK OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. BY CLARK MILLS, 1865.

ton, we remarked that Abraham Lincoln had a mind of tenderness, while Washington was more majestic and dignified.

The humor and wit of Lincoln was proverbial, and this element of his nature was of great help to him. His large Eventuality, Comparison and Individuality assisted him to remember and tell stories in a matchless way. He often made friends of his opponents in political and business affairs through this means, while Washington was more serious and matter-of-fact. In Lincoln we could see the strong element of independence; he was just and kind to a fault, and gave away money and time with a lavish hand.



BUST OF LINCOLN TAKEN IN 1857.

Lincoln was fond of children, and was a hard worker; he was conscientious to a fault, and faithful to his convictions. Lincoln had more Mirthfulness than Hope, showed great perseverance and determination of mind, and hence when he determined on a course of action he held to it.

As a lawyer, Lincoln settled more cases than he tried, and no man could persuade him, for any money, to take a case into court which side of the case ought not, and probably could not, win. If he were requested by a client to take the wrong side, he would decline it, but tell him to bring the other suitor, his antagonist; and he would so open the case to the two men that they would see how they could settle and both save money; and when they had fixed upon a settlement, both the men would draw their pocket-books, thinking to give him a fee, and half the time he would not take a cent.

Science of Health News and Notes.

By E. P. MILLER, M. D.

THE BENEFITS OF WALKING.

The doctors are pointing out that walking is a tremendous help in getting over sickness and recovering from surgical operations and debility and nervous conditions of all sorts. It must, however, like other powerful agencies, be carefully considered and prescribed. Dr. Blake well says: "It is the modern custom to discharge surgical patients from our hospitals at an early date, before returning to their occupations, which are often tedious and arduous; something more than simple rest is desirable. Walking can fill this place more effectively and acceptably than the usual artificial exercises. This is particularly true in the case of abdominal scars and operations for the relief of hernia. "Carefully considered, walking is ideal for strengthening such scars, and accustoming them gradually to the strains which they must ultimately bear. It is also valuable as an immediate treatment of sprains of a moderate degree, as Weston himself demonstrated; it is better than most forms of formal gymnastics and 'setting up' drills for children and adults with weak backs, round shoulders and flabby muscles generally. Finally, as a means of severe physical exercise, it may be combined with climbing on the one hand and running on the other, to both of which it is intimately related; it may be utilized to produce the maximum exertion which can be demanded within physiological limits."—*Healthy Home*.

THE VALUE OF APPLES AS FOOD.

The apple is one of the most wholesome and valuable of foods for the reason that it keeps so well in temperate climates and presents such a variety of flavors, suiting itself to man's needs by ripening at different seasons and supplying a considerable amount of nourishment in the most easily digestible form. The nutritive value of the apple, says Good Health, is about fourteen per cent. Its value consists chiefly in the amount of carbohydrates and vegetable acids it contains. The apple contains also a large amount of phosphorus, which fact has led to the supposition that it is particularly valuable as a brain food. But the value of any food is certainly not to be measured by the amount of phosphorus it contains. Pure phosphates would be a poison, and even dilute phosphorus is in the highest degree unwholesome. The best foods are those that nourish the whole body, and not those that contain elements similar to those found in any one particular part of the body.

The old Scandinavians believed that the gods subsisted wholly upon apples, and that it was through the peculiar properties communicated by this queen of fruits that they acquired the wisdom which they imparted to men.

The acids of apples are exceedingly useful through their stimulating influence upon the kidneys, whereby poisons are removed from the body, and the blood and tissues purified. The acids of apples are all highly useful as a means of disinfecting the stomach, since the ordinary germs that grow in the stomach produce biliousness, headache and other troubles, will not grow in fruit-juice or fruit-pulp.

A ripe apple is digested in about an hour or an hour and a half, whereas a much longer time is required for the digestion of flesh foods and many cereal foods.

Apples should be eaten at meal-time, not alone at the beginning or the close of the meal, but, if one chooses, throughout the meal, mingling the fruit with bread and other cereal preparations and also with nut products.

In the case of a person suffering from biliousness, an excellent plan is to adopt an exclusive diet of apples for a day or two or even longer. One could live upon an exclusive diet of apples for a week without any injury, and in some cases decided benefit may be derived from the use of such a special dietary.—*The Good Health Clinic*.

HOW TO AVOID CONSUMPTION.

The important points in the prevention of consumption are: Pure air, sanitary surroundings, an abundance of light, fresh air and cleanliness in the dwelling, office and workshop, proper clothing, good food properly cooked, moderate rest and recreation, avoidance of all excesses; in other words, moderate living. The excessive use of alcoholic liquors lowers vitality, favors infection and hastens a fatal termination.—Illinois State Board of Health.

Natal Stone for February.

BY JULIUS WODISKA.

THE AMETHYST.

The Amethyst, birthday stone for those born in February, has been, is, and will be ardently admired and highly prized by gem lovers and connoisseurs, no matter how abundant, or how many base imitations may be worn, without regard to whether it is in or out of fashion, or what its price may be. No other stone can be like the Amethyst of gem quality and type color. Even the merchant who sells and the artisan who sets—these men who see so many gems—fall under beauty's spell and pause to admire this beautiful mineral violet, as it passes through their hands.

The verse for the Amethyst as a natal stone reads:

The February born will find,
Sincerity and Peace of mind—
Freedom from passion and from care,
If they the amethyst will wear.

In astrology the amethyst stands for the zodiacal control of Pisces, during the period of February 21 to March 21. The purple of the amethyst represents in gems the planet Jupiter, and it is the stone of Thursday, the day of Jupiter, as well as of the god Thor in the Norsk mythology. Jupiter, the ruling planet, covers, in the spread of his royal mantle, the sign of Pisces in the Zodiac; this royal purple confers (in the theory or cult of Color Vibrations) upon all persons born under this sign (The Fishes) dignity of thought and high-mindedness. The amethystine color signifies, according to the ancient mystics, love, truth, passion, suffering, and hopefulness.

The Amethyst is the emblem of sincerity. As an amulet the amethyst, according to Leonardus, an ancient sage, dispelled sleep, sharpened the intellect, prevented intoxication, gave victory to soldiers, and protected its wearer from sorcery. According to other ancient authorities it banishes the desire for drink and promotes chastity, besides losing its color when in contact with all poisons, to which it proves a certain antidote. Pliny declared the amethyst was an antidote to drunkenness; also that if the name of the moon or sun be engraved on it, and it be hung about the neck by the hair of a baboon or the feathers of a swallow, it is a charm against witchcraft.

Besides being the stone of Jupiter, the amethyst represents St. Matthias and St. Valentine.

The name Amethyst is derived from two Greek words, meaning "not to inebriate," and tells the ancient belief that wine drank from cups made of this mineral could never have any deleterious effect.

Amethyst is the term applied to the violet or purple varieties of quartz, and it is thus to be identified by its mineral qualities. Quartz crystallizes in the hexagonal system, a six-sided prism, horizontally striated, being the most common form; its system is, however, frequently modified, and it occurs also in stalactitic and other shapes. The hardness of quartz is 7 in the Mohs Scale, and its specific gravity is 2.5 to 2.8, the purest kinds, 2.65. Luster vitreous; quartz is doubly refractive, and the colored kinds are dichroic, or two-colored.

All degrees of color are found in Amethyst, but while the shade most highly prized by knowing admirers is very dark, it can be so dark as to be nearly opaque, in which case it would be passed over by the discriminating. In some specimens the color is irregularly distributed, occasionally in spots, and again shading uniformly in the same crystal from light to dark. The dark reddish-purple, or, as stones of that shade are termed in the trade, "Siberian," is the most highly esteemed color. The trade term for lighter colored stones is "Occidental." The deeply colored amethysts change to a wine color in artificial light, a quality that is ascertained and proved before purchasing by astute amethyst worshippers.

The chief supply of amethysts is derived from Brazil and from the famous mines in the vicinity of Mursinka and Alabashka in the Ural Mountains of Siberia. Some of the finest amethysts have been found in the United States, in Oxford County, Maine, while others of almost equal value are found in other American localities, but those of fine quality are insufficient in quantity to figure extensively in the market. The queen specimens of the February stone available to the average buyer come from the Urals, but while the average Uralian amethysts are superior to the Brazilian, there will occasionally appear in the patrician ranks of the Siberian Amethyst a very gem of gems. Once in looking over a large stock of amethysts with a gentleman who was somewhat of a gem expert and connoisseur, we opened a paper which contained about fifty amethysts of average weight; our eyes were instantly simultaneously rivetted upon one so rarely beautiful that it seemed to stand alone; in all of its qualities it approached perfection. Such a gem is valued at many times the price of stones of its commercial grade, and at sight the expert importer withdraws it from its companion stones and places upon it a price justified by its quality.

A phenomenon occurring in some amethyst mines is that the most deeply colored stones are at the surface, while as the depth increases the color of the stones gradually becomes paler.

Partial heating will change amethyst to yellow.

A celebrated amethyst necklace, owned by Queen Charlotte of England, was formerly valued at ten thousand dollars.

Amethysts are cut "brilliant" or "mixed," according to the best effect possible to produce in each individual stone in the judgment of the lapidary cutting it, after he has carefully examined it.

In these days of extreme detail in fashion, ornamental stones for harmony or contrast with the schemes of woman's costume are much in vogue, and no other gem better adapts itself to these uses, when the amethyst color is indicated, than this noble stone of royal purple, the ever popular amethyst.

The American Institute of Phrenology.

Lecture on the Chinese in America.

BY ALLEN S. WILLIAMS.

(Continued from page 32.)

The lecturer reviewed the history of the Chinese in America, telling how, lured like our own men in the Eastern States by the finding of gold at Sutter's Mill, California, in 1849, which fact was widely advertised in China so that shipmasters, vessel owners and merchants of Hong Kong could profit by the passenger traffic, the Chinese came in ship-loads; in the year 1852 there were 2,026 Chinese immigrants. In the beginning of Chinese immigration the Chinese were welcomed warmly; this was the land of the free, and free to all, whether they came from the East or came from the West. The Chinese in great part built the trans-continental railroads to the Pacific coast, their labor proving of higher efficiency in desert wastes and under the most trying conditions than any that could be secured. But after a while white workingmen, who were partly jealous because the patience and industry of the Chinese were justly rewarded with high wages, and because they lived frugally and could save much to send home to China to take care of parents, wives and children, began to complain, and eventually, as economic conditions changed and Chinese immigration increased and their wages fell, a cry arose against "Chinese Cheap Labor," and incidentally persecution of Chinese in America began, mostly by hoodlums who would not work under any circumstances. In the sand-lots of San Francisco arose a demagogue, one Dennis Kearney, who became the spokesman of the anti-Chinese element and whose slogan was "The Chinese must go." Then the opposition to the Chinese became a political issue, and as a result our promises in our treaties were treated with contempt and discrimination against Chinese immigrants was begun by our national law-makers at Washington to conciliate votes that were needed for partisan success on the Pacific coast.

The lecture included many brief biographs of Chinese-Americans who are respected by all Americans who know them; these included Mr. Joseph M. Singleton, President of the Chinese Reform League in America, a patriot and who has always wanted to be a patriotic American, but we would not let him; Mr. Guy Maine, Superintendent of St. Bartholomew's Chinese Mission in Forty-second Street, a man of great ability as an organizer and a natural orator, most eloquent in his English lectures and addresses; Rev. K. K. Huie, who conducts the Presbyterian Chinese Mission in East Thirty-first Street and is the only ordained Chinese Presbyterian minister east of the Sierras. Most interesting to members of the Institute was Mr. Williams' account of Joseph C. Thoms, M. D., whose Chinese name was Ham Chiu, or Tom Jo, according to dialectical pronunciation.



CHARLES F. GONG, AN AMERICANIZED CHINAMAN.

When twelve years old Ham Chiu met the Rev. Ira M. Condit in Los Angeles, Cal., and entered his mission school, although his uncle whipped him for going, but the uncle was finally persuaded by Mr. Condit to permit the boy to attend. A little later the little Ham Chiu shipped at San Pedro as a cabin boy on a ship and as a sailor went around the world. Landing at Boston, he came to New York, and at a Chinese mission school in Brooklyn met the wife of Dr. Nelson B. Sizer, whose father was one of the founders of Phrenology in America; under the patronage of the good physician and his noble wife—both now dead—the boy was educated and, studying medicine at the Long Island College Hospital, was graduated and is now a practising physician of such merit that his services are eagerly sought, and his practice is almost entirely among Americans, successfully specializing the ailments of women and children. Dr. Thoms has an American wife, and their daughters have the habit of leading their classes in the public schools of Brooklyn.

Mr. Williams has many old and fast friends among the Chinese here, and recounted many fascinating and some humorous incidents of his ex-

periences with them; he said that uniformly their commercial integrity was of the highest and their generosity so great that it was apt to make their American friends feel ashamed of themselves. One of Mr. Williams' friends, Mr. Gong Foot Paul, or Charles F. Gong, is an able representative of his countrymen as an interpreter in the State and Federal courts; he was described as having a high sense of humor, and full of quaint stories, often about his own experiences, so that Mr. Williams is writing a book about him. Mr. Gong frequently accompanies Mr. Williams on his lecture tours and, attired in rich modern or ancient Chinese costume, follows Mr. Williams and briefly recounts some of his boyhood's experiences at school and at play in China, and with his humorous sayings sometimes sets his audiences in an uproar of merriment and proves a very popular platform attraction. There are no Chinese laundrymen in China, Mr. Williams says, for washing clothes there is women's prerogative excepting for poor bachelors or men away from women helpmeets; in this country the Chinese laundries are gradually disappearing. The Chinese laundrymen and cigarmakers who can speak English well and read and write all owe their education to the Chinese mission schools, of which there are several in Manhattan and Brooklyn, conducted by noble workers who have defied derision because of their interest in imparting education and trying to better the Chinaman's soul by moral and religious teaching and good example. There are many Chinese students here now at our schools and universities, and invariably they hold their own and often surpass their American competitors, although handicapped by first having to learn a foreign language in which their text books are printed.

Mr. Williams believes that the future relations between China, the coming nation, which has already organized a modern army of great numerical strength and intends to have a modern navy, and the United States, will be friendlier than ever in the past. "We want China's trade and friendship, and the best thing our new President-elect can do," said Mr. Williams, in conclusion, "is to lead the political way toward placing all immigration on a basis of a test for character and intelligence, as well as physical and financial fitness, and then treat the Chinese like all other foreigners, to the end that we need no longer be ashamed of the fact that to say 'all men are free and equal in this land' is a lie."

FEBRUARY MEETING.

The members and friends of the above-named Institute listened to an interesting address by Owen H. Williams on Jan. 5th, the subject being "How to Read Character by the Shape of the Head, Face and Body; Including Phrenology, Physiognomy and Physiology."

In introducing the lecturer, Miss Fowler said she was pleased to see so large a number of new faces among the audience, especially as it was so stormy a night. It augured well for their interest in the subject that was to be presented to them. She said that Phrenology was the finest philosophy of mind, based as it was upon the anatomy and physiology of the brain. She pointed out its most salient claims, and then introduced the lecturer, who had, at a very early period in life, taken an interest in Phrenology.

(Continued on page 66.)

1909]

THE Phrenological Journal

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, FEBRUARY 1909.

What signifies wishing and hoping for better times? We may make these times better if we bestir ourselves.—B. FRANKLIN.

Character Study Club.

To show that Character Study is making headway and taking its stand among the intellectual and educational departments of Y. M. C. Associations, we quote from the "Association Notes," the West Side Branch of New York City:

"The Character-Study Club receives appeals from all sorts and conditions of perplexed individuals seeking a little light on their specific problem. The magic word "character," so variously applied and so universally urged as a crowning attribute to individual success, attracts through the mystery it holds, and the hope that a revelation of its growth, and a knowledge of its manifestations, will give insight and power to cope with the difficulties the individual's present outlook of life cannot solve. It is not beyond the truth to say that some ultra speculative natures have wondered if such a course could not entirely transform their present characters, and perhaps give them the power to read men at sight."

This is coming very near to the phrenological principles, and some day, perhaps, the managers will realize that they have lost time in not applying phrenological and physiognomical ideas before.

The writer continues: "Confronted by such a multiplicity of demands, some entirely within its scope, and others requiring the attributes of a deity, the Club has realized the legitimate demand for more light on the

facts and conditions relating to character development through heredity, environment, individual initiative, and the correlating agencies. Recent investigations in Psychology, Biology, and Sociology are tending toward the solution of life problems. Instead of speculative theories and vague generalities, recent investigators are dealing with facts and present day conditions. This scientific knowledge, stripped of its scholastic terms and presented through the agency of personal experience, and the common observations of men, is the material with which the Character-Study Club strives to enlighten the minds and increase the working efficiency of its membership."

Will anyone doubt, after this, the development theory according to the brain and nervous system? Phrenology is the best guide to the understanding of the mind of any system of mental philosophy, and Horace Mann was one of the first educators of note to declare such a fact. However much men may strive to discountenance the importance of Phrenology in their curriculum, they nevertheless find it useful in their daily lives, whether they acknowledge it or not.

Vocation Bureau Believing that there is a vital element lacking in the educational system which allows Grammar and High School students to pass out into the world without any practical suggestions as to what they are adapted for, a National Vocation Bureau has been organized which will act as a stepping stone toward securing for business men the right kind of clerks and assistants.

The New System proposes to make a thorough examination of a person's capabilities, disposition, habits, talents, interests, ambitions, limitations, abilities, and character. Its aim is to help business men to secure the right kind of clerks, assistants and salesmen; to obtain positions for business and professional men; and to place young and untried labor in its right groove. The square peg in the round hole will thus go out of date, for in this Vocation Bureau the right parties will be put in touch with one another for securing the right end in view.

The hearty co-operation of business men is desired, as well as of the prominent educational leaders all over the country.

All who are interested to know more about this matter are requested to write to the Fowler & Wells Co., 24 East 22d St., New York.

Business Course For the convenience of busy men and women, a Business Course has been organized in the evening, which will consist of subjects that are pertinent in the reading of Character scientifically. The interpretation of what the face tells us, and the recognition of the brain as the fountain head of all character manifestation, is the sub strata of the work to be done by the students. Therefore the following subjects are outlined in the Course of ten lessons, taken two hours at a time, and thus covered in five weeks: The Face and

what it means; the Nose as a sign of Character; the Eyes as an inlet to the Mind; the Ears as side doors of the House Beautiful; the Mouth and Lips and what they tell us; the Chin and Jaw the foundations of Character; the significant Lines of the Forehead; the Voice as an index of Character; Graphology: its Psychologic interpretation and usefulness; the Hand and Handshake. These points are all referred to the Brain, which is above and behind them, and a recognition of the seat, origin and function of each characteristic is dovetailed into each lesson. Valuable hints are thus learned in a short time, and the lessons are accompanied by graphic black-board illustrations, which are given as proofs of the arguments deduced.

Business men, teachers, etc., cannot afford to be without the hints contained in the above named Lessons.

Centenary of Lincoln

This month we are called upon to remember the centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. In another part of this JOURNAL we give a brief sketch of his character. He was made of the stuff that was enduring, and his ancestors were sturdy English Quakers. Coming over to this country, his parents settled in Kentucky, where "honest Abe" was born and reared in a simple log cabin, and taught himself to read and write by the glow of the wood-fire. The Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress" and one or two other books formed his early library, of which he made as much use as does the boy of to-day who has four or five libraries to go to for entertainment. Let us all benefit by his noble example, and keep in mind his integrity, his industry and his modesty.

Value of the Amethyst

Expressions of interest from our readers indicate that the stories of the birthday stones, written for THE JOURNAL by the gem expert, Julius Wodiska, will be appreciated. The story of the Amethyst contained in the present issue reflects the writer's high estimation of this beautiful gem of February.

As a timely contribution to the subject, an interesting item from "The Boston Herald" is reprinted, as follows:

"The amethyst is the fashionable stone for 1909. It is pronounced by the prophet Zadkiel to be the 'lucky stone.'

With the possible exception of gems of the first class, diamond, emerald, ruby, sapphire and pearl, precious and semi-precious stones have their ups and downs according to the decrees of those mysterious ones who set the fashions; there is now appearing evidences on every hand that the Amethyst, specifically the Siberian stones of the finest color, are rapidly increasing in popularity. To the lovers of the beautiful a fine gem is always admirable, regardless of the displays made by votaries of fickle fashion or the variations in cost caused by the demand for it.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

No. 865.—J. N. W., Toledo, O.—Your head shows that you have a good deal of force in the anterior portion of your brain, especially where the logical and reasoning faculties are located. Hence you would have whipped every case that was pitted against you in court, had you been a lawyer. You would have been a pretty sound reasoner, too, for you like to reason from cause to effect, and it must be difficult for you, if you are in a country district, to find those who appreciate the depth of your thought. You have good observing powers, and like to see things for yourself rather than use other people's eyes, for you can always see things that others do not want to observe, and consequently you may feel left out in the cold at times, and your conversation may not always be appreciated. People are very often too superficial to please you; you want to talk about things that are worth while.

Why do you not take up the study of Law as applied to Real Estate, Insurance, of Business, as we think that you would succeed in the professional side of a business better than in a purely business concern.

You are very persevering, determined, and thorough-going, and have a good deal of wiriness of constitution which helps to support you in your work.

No. 866.—Mrs. C. C. H., Idaho.—This lady has a predominance of the Vital Temperament, and knows how to turn things off in a genial, happy manner. She ought to have a troop of children around her all the time, for she is well able to look after them, and her voice and manner will be sure to win the children over to her demands. She is practical and thorough in her work, and ingenious in getting through a day's work without becoming entirely exhausted. She recuperates readily, is able to go through a good deal of fatigue without losing balance of mind or control of her temper. She has a lot of sympathy for people who are sick or in trouble, and has a great deal of Human Nature that helps people along the right way in the world. She could get up meetings of a social character for a church where the pastor wanted to bring his congregation together so that they might know each other better. She is one who is likely to sing while she is at work, and were she making a birthday cake she would put all the love of her nature into it, for she has the milk of human kindness very strongly marked in her nature. She is capable of standing alone when it is necessary for her to do so.

No. 867.—Mrs. C. E. D., Minn.—This lady is a real home-bird, content to merge her ambition with that of her husband and children. She is bright intellectually, and has a genial disposition, but she is not one who will want to ride a hobby as much as some do. She is a very lovable person, and is capable of doing a great amount of good in the world without knowing how much she does. She does not blow her own trumpet, or sound her own praises, but she is always doing something in a quiet, unostentatious way, and therefore no one will ever keep a record or know exactly how much she has accomplished for the good of those around her. She is not quite so strong in physique or in carrying her own will, as her sisters, yet she wins a great deal of esteem through her quiet persistency and personal appeal. We think she is one who will be interested in scientific literature, and will probably study many subjects for her own benefit,

without thinking that her knowledge can be of help to others, until she comes in contact with those who seek her advice; then she will give them all they want, and will surprise many people by her depth of knowledge.

No. 868.—B. D.—This lady is of the old Puritan type, and must be remarkable for her tenacity and hold on life. Her photograph indicates that she is very firm, positive and conscientious, and if we did not believe in Phrenology, and did not know that its teachings were true, we should fail to see how sympathetic she is as well. But she has large Benevolence, and this faculty gives her more than an ordinary proportion of regard for outside doings and the needs of people around her. In her person and in the arrangement of her room, she is most exact in all details, and she will never let a thing be out of its place if she has strength to put it right, or someone to wait on her to do her bidding. She is watchful, intuitive, sagacious, benevolent in her way, self-reliant, versatile, and self-opinionated.

Correspondents.

S. B., New York City.—You ask what are the different forms of thought that cause beauty of face, throat, and form, and would like us to account for why one woman is beautiful in her left shoulder-blade; you might have gone further and asked why some persons have little feet?

Every part of the body is more or less intimately connected with the brain in its various parts, and it is simply by knowing what parts of the body are controlled by certain parts of the mind that we get an interpretation of beauty-thought. A good deal depends upon what a person considers beauty of form. For instance, a slightly turned-up nose is a sign of beauty to a large number of men, yet it is not a point of admiration with other people; the thoughts that go to make up a slightly retrousse nose are the social qualities, which give domesticity and pliability of mind, while persons who admire a Grecian nose find that the thoughts that make this outline possible germinate from Ideality, and you very seldom find that these facts vary.

Another form of beauty, which shows itself in the outline of the throat, indicates that the Motive Temperament is well developed, and hence persons having this beauty are not troubled with fleshiness around the neck, like a double chin, as is the case with those who have the Vital Temperament.

As a rule, those persons who possess shapely shoulders are well balanced in temperament, and have no special deficiency of mind, nor are they deficient in any one particular. Thus the temperament can account for much that cannot be understood in any other way.

Go on thinking beautiful thoughts, and we know you will be rewarded in beauty of form and features.

F. T., Chicago, Ill.—You ask how you can be more successful in your business.

In reply, we would say it is not the ones who work the hardest, but those who work along the lines of their own development, that succeed in doing the most in life.

Send us your photograph and subscribe to the PHRENOLOGICAL JOUR-

NAL, and we will tell you wherein you can improve your business success. You say you are a clerk in a downtown office. Is that all that you have in mind to accomplish? If so, be such a good clerk that your superior officers will take note of your pains and call you to a higher and more responsible job.

Alice D., Canada.—You ask if you ought to be content with your domestic duties.

In reply we would say, if you feel that the responsibility of your life and family depend upon you, then by all means dignify your opportunities by enjoying your home life. There are some compensations for those who live at home instead of rushing to the city every day to engage in some business occupation, and we would advise you to make people so conscious of your usefulness that they will carry out your ideas in the home just as carefully as though you lived in the business world in some large city.

E. S., New York.—You will often find that the temperaments are combined, and therefore it is not out of place to see a person who has dark hair and light skin. All persons have not pure temperaments by any means, and this is where a knowledge of the blending comes in useful. As a rule, however, we find a person who possesses a dark skin has a corresponding cluster of dark hair.

We may also find light eyes and sallow skin, but not often, as sallow skin generally accompanies the Motive Temperament, and dark eyes. But if we ever see the above blending, we may immediately know that the Mental and Motive Temperaments are united. Persons take after both parents, and this causes a curious blending of features, form, weight, height, and size of head.

Make a study of Phrenology yourself and you will find much to fascinate you in working out these apparent anomalies.

A. S. T., La Harpe, Ill.—The temperaments of H. T., of Colchester, are very well blended. He does not seem to have a lack of the Mental, for his head is of good size and fine quality. He certainly does not lack the Vital, for his face is full, and his chest well developed. His nostrils are capable of taking in a good supply of oxygen. He does not seem to lack the Motive Temperament, for he has a full base to the brain, and a well-developed brow, besides having muscles and bones that are well formed and set. Therefore we would pronounce him a well-balanced temperament from the photograph you submit.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

(Continued from page 60.)

She said that she was a native of North Wales, and up to the age of eighteen knew the Welsh language better than the English. He had travelled a good deal in this country, and found people ready, as a rule, to embrace the principles of the Science. She was sure they would be highly entertained. A report of the lecture will be given next month.

Miss Fowler then selected from the audience three representative men who were good examples of the three temperaments, and asked Mr. Williams to make an examination of each. This he did satisfactorily, and each one testified to the truthfulness of the remarks, one being a student, another a writer, a third a business man.

Mr. Paulson then very kindly played a couple of selections on his harmonica, after which Miss Fowler called upon two ladies and a fine little boy whom Mr. Vines had brought with him, and she examined the same. One lady was musical and artistic, and the other a thorough business woman. The boy was quite mechanical and ingenious.

MR. PIERCY then announced that the NEXT MEETING would be held on February 2d, when Mr. Wm. M. Engel, of Philadelphia, would give an illustrated address on "THINKING, REASONING, and IMAGINING."

He mentioned the work of the National Vocation Bureau, and the field it had before it; the Morning Talks that would commence the next morning at 11 o'clock, and continue every Wednesday morning, the subjects being "The Memories of the Mind and How They are Aided by Phrenology." Gentlemen as well as ladies were invited.

Time was given at the close for social intercourse. Among those present were R. A. G. Fraser, E. Smith, D. T. Francis, G. and J. Hamilton, L. C. Snell, of Michigan; A. A. Campbell, Miss J. Irwin, G. Beauchamp, A. Baker, Miss M. Gorges, Mr. and Mrs. Vines, Mr. and Mrs. Strasser, and the Misses Thierheimer.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Prof. 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.

Mr. James Webb, F. B. P. S., delivered a lecture before the above Society on Dec. 8th, 1908, entitled "Nature and Nurture." Mr. George Hart Cox, the President, occupied the Chair.

In the course of his address Mr. Webb criticised the various schools of Psychologists, and expressed his conviction that the only true science of mind was Phrenology. He had always found that those who raised objections to the Science had never studied it themselves, but based their opposition on surmises, assumptions, probabilities, and so forth. Phrenology rested on a solid foundation of facts, and there was no sound system of education outside of it. Teachers of the young needed a system of Psychology that would enable them to know the individual pupil. Phrenology supplied this want, and on that account he commended it to all Education authorities as the right and proper system in which all teachers should be instructed.

Several questions were asked and replied to, and a number of members took part in an interesting discussion after the lecture. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Webb for his most interesting and able paper.

Reported by William Cox, London, Eng.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS FOR JANUARY.

The first of the above-mentioned Talks was held Jan. 6th, at 11 o'clock, when Mrs. R. A. Benedict was the guest of honor. The subject of "The

Memories of the Mind" was introduced, and the special memories of Eventuality and Locality were explained.

FEBRUARY MORNING TALKS.

The Talks this month will be upon "Celebrated people and how a knowledge of Phrenology can help us to understand them." The characters of the following men and women will be discussed: Washington and Lincoln; Mendelssohn and Chopin; Tennyson and Oliver Wendell Holmes; **Mrs. E. B. Browning and Fannie Kemble; Mark Twain and Edgar Allan Poe.** The dates are Feb. 3d, 10th, 17th and 24th.

FIELD NOTES.

On December 11th Miss Fowler went to York, Pa., to lecture before the Ladies' Club of that town, and on the 22d she spoke before the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A., on "The Missing Link and how found by the aid of Phrenology," with lime-light views. On January 4th she read a paper before the Woman's Peace and Arbitration Club, of New York City, on "The Influence of War and Peace on the Mind," and on January 6th she lectured before the Liberal Club, of Hackensack, with lime-light views, on "The Marvels and Mysteries of Human Nature."

The following names are on our Lecture Bureau list:

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is located at Chicago, Ill. Prof. William E. Youngquist is located at Stockholm, Sweden. Prof. George Morris is located at Portland, Ore. Dr. B. F. Pratt is located at Tacoma, Wash. Dr. Edwin S. Morrell, Defiance, O. Prof. George Markley, Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. D. M. King, Mantua Station, O. Dr. and Mrs. V. P. English, Cleveland, O. Prof. N. S. Edens, Highland, Cal. Dr. George T. Byland, Crittenden, Ky. Prof. George Cozens, Hamilton, Ont., Can. Prof. H. E. Corman, Rebersburg, Pa. Prof. William McLuen, Perry, Ia. Hon. J. J. McLaughlin, Charles Town, W. Va. Prof. J. G. Scott, Sterling, Col. Prof. J. H. Thomas, Massillon, O. Dr. J. M. Peebles, Battle Creek, Mich. Dr. C. B. Lyman, Rockford, Ill. Prof. M. Tope, Bowlerston, O. James Webb, Esq., Leyton, Eng. George Hart-Cox, Esq., London. Prof. William Cox, London. Prof. Otto Hatry, Pittsburg, Pa. Prof. O. H. Williams, New York. Prof. C. J. Stewart, Beckley, W. Va. Prof. Sekiryushi, Japan. Prof. E. F. Bacon, Oneonta, N. Y. Prof. D. T. Elliott, London, Eng. Prof. Wm. M. Engel, Philadelphia. Prof. J. E. Halsted, New York. Prof. D. E. Vines, Newark, N. J. Miss J. A. Fowler, New York City.

Persons desiring lectures for their various localities should communicate with THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL under the Lecture Bureau Department, 24 East 22d street, New York.

Prof. W. E. Youngquist writes that he is now on the road again. He is certainly working hard, and throwing his energies into the cause of Phrenology with unabating zeal.

Dr. Beverly, class of 1873, writes us that he has always found Phrenology a great help to him, especially in his medical practice.

We have just heard from Orrin F. Hall, class of 1894.

Prof. George Cozens of Hamilton, Ont., writes us that he expects to go West in a few weeks.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Phrenological Era," Bowerstown, O.—This monthly magazine contains the best ideas of Brother Tope, who has long been associated with Phrenological literature, and is doing much to awaken interest in Phrenology in Ohio and neighboring States. He is not one to give up his good work because of opposition, but in the next century his name will be mentioned with those who did their work bravely and unflinchingly.

"The Character Builder," Salt Lake City, Utah, contains the following excellent sentence: "Phrenology is one of the grandest and most useful of all sciences in the world and well worthy of your highest efforts. Phrenology is true Pscho-physical Science."

"The Guide to Nature," Stamford, Conn.—The recent number contains articles on "Silkworm Rearing as a Popular Pursuit," by T. A. Keleher, an expert silk culturist, of Washington, D. C. The illustrations contained in this article add much to its interest and use. Many would take up the silkworm culture if they were to read this article.

"The Medical Times," New York.—This monthly contains up-to-date information on medical subjects, and is well worth reading. It corresponds with the London "Lancet."

"The Review of Reviews," New York.—This monthly consists of many magazines in one, and we trust it will keep up the reputation that it has gained.

"Farm and Home," Springfield, Mass., contains curious pictures of how domestic animals can be trained to help in the household and work on the farm. The dog "Fido" churns the butter; "Pussy" works the sewing machine; the "Brahma" rooster washes the dishes; while the herd bull pumps the water. Therefore the housewife should have an easy time of it. This is a good paper and is gaining in popularity.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"Phrenology; or, The Doctrine of the Mental Phenomena." By J. G. Spurzheim, M. D. Edited with an Introduction by Cyrus Elder. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co., The Washington Square Press, Philadelphia and London, 1908. Price \$3.00.

This is a revised edition from the second American Edition, in two volumes, published in Boston in 1833. It is a book that originally went through several editions, and has been out of print for many years. The author was one of the founders of the Science of Phrenology, and this, his most ambitious work, is one of the most important dealing with the subject. It is now reprinted in the hope of attracting genuine scientific attention to a subject that many men of scientific eminence admit has not received its due throughout the hundred years since its inception. The introduction is a fine answer to Herbert Spencer and all psychological writers, and every such writer should read it. Mr. Elder also shows just cause why Phrenology and Psychology are as widely apart as the Ptolemaic and Copernican Systems of the universe. He continues: "Though antagonism to Phrenology is simply that which is encountered by every new truth, its violence being always in proportion to the importance of the truth."

"There has been," the writer says, "a real advance in Mental Science, made not by the professional Psychologist, but by such men as the naturalist, Wallace; the chemist, Crooks, and the astronomer, Flammarion. When men of like scientific ability and devotion to truth take up the cause of Phrenology, Mr. Wallace's prediction in regard to it will be fulfilled." The book will give to all students desirous of acquainting themselves on phrenological lines a sound exposition on the subject, and it will bring about a better understanding of the early labors of both Gall and Spurzheim, lack of which knowledge is to be greatly regretted. We congratulate the publishers for their enterprise and judgment in replacing this book in the hands of the thinking world.

"The Essential Life." By Stephen Berrien Stanton. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

This book is sure to be read if it is placed where people can see it, for it is published in such a way as to inspire the interest and confidence of those who want good paper, broad margins, and excellent large type. The characters introduced by the writer are on "The Spirit in Man"; "Time"; "Individuality"; "Imagination"; "Happiness"; "Morality"; "Environment"; "Spiritual Companionship"; "Expression"; "Spiritual Capacities"; "Eternal Youth"; "The Centrality of the Soul," among other subjects.

The writer states that all great events happen in the mind. If we did nothing but think beautiful thoughts, the world's reform would at once be accomplished. Evil would then be so disliked as to be undoable. The walls of Jericho still fall at the blast of the spiritual trumpet. Down into the mine's depths we must delve for our jewels. Somewhere within the soul there is a mood which, if found, means wealth to us.

The book is well written, and is of convenient size so that it can be slipped into the pocket of a gentleman's coat (not a lady's pocket, especially

if she only has one large enough for a coin), and it would do one more good to read the chapter on "Individuality," when spending necessary time on a trolley-car, than to try and drink in a murder case from the daily press. It contains many suggestions for thoughtful readers.

"The New York Fourth Annual Report of the Education Department." Published by the New York State Education Department, Albany, 1908.

This volume is a valuable contribution and deserves more study than a passing consideration. The charts, which are given in an up-to-date style, are excellent and show many facts concerning the total expenditures for elementary, secondary and higher institutions during the past ten or twelve years; the salaries of teachers since 1897; the total enrollment in the public schools since 1896; the number of teachers engaged in the public schools for the legal year since 1897; the grade of licenses held by teachers in public schools in 1907, among other interesting items.

"Thoughts of a Thinker; or, Science and Health Under the Limelight." By Alice Amanda Josselyn. Published by Fowler & Wells Co. Price 75 cents; postage 5 cents.

This is a book with a serious intent to do some good through its pages, and we believe it will succeed. The writer is not afraid of expressing her opinion on many subjects, even when they clash with views that are widely accepted. The thought which suggested this work was whether the practice of Divine or Mental healing for sin and disease is really in advance of all other methods used for this purpose by the people of the twentieth century. The Science of Physiology, Miss Josselyn explains, is God's way of healing through the natural laws controlling animal life, as compared with "the Practice of Divine or Mental Healing," which she says is not in keeping with the intelligence of the twentieth century. She beards the lion in his den by quoting from many authorities, including Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy. The work bristles with many clever truisms.

"Lords of Ourselves; or, A Chart of Life on Earth for Souls that Dare." By Edward Earl Purinton. Published by Benedict Lust, 465 Lexington Ave., New York. Price \$1.00.

This book of 268 pages is written with the object and hope of arousing people's attention to a thought concerning themselves. All who know Mr. Purinton's writings realize that he is epigrammatic in style; therefore we are not surprised to find titbits and bon mots scattered over every page, such as the following: "We die to escape our memories." "The more alive a man is the less he remembers." "Youth perpetuates as Hope permeates." "Memory holds first mortgage on the soul, with Death the final foreclosure." "There are just two absolutely blissful states of being—Ignorance and Oblivion." On page 7 he waxes serious, and says: "Now let us be practical, let us drop Poetry and take up Physiology." And under this call to be practical he says: Chronic invalidism is the state of doing something you know you haven't any business to."

The book should be read carefully and thoroughly in order that the good ideas contained therein on Humanism, Sleep, Travel, Play, Study, and Prayer can be thoroughly understood and appreciated.

"Every Man for Himself." By Norman Duncan. Published by Harper Bros., Franklin Sq., New York. 305 pages, cloth; price \$1.50.

This book contains ten short stories, the scenes of which are laid in

Labrador. The author gives a vivid picture of life in this barren and desolate northern country, and in spite of the sordid background, there is a touch of romance in each of the tales that adds to their interest. Some of the stories are called: The Wayfarer; A Matter of Expediency; The Minstrel; The Squall; The Fool of Skeleton Tickle; A Comedy of Candlestick Cove; They Who Lose at Love; The Revolution at Satan's Trap, and The Surplus.

"Planetary Daily Guide." 1909 Edition. By Llewellyn George, Instructor of the Portland School of Astrology. Issued annually by the Advance Thought Publishing Co., I. H. Fletcher, Manager, Box 573, Portland, Oregon. Price 50 cents.

The object of this little book is to present aspiring, progressive people with a simple yet scientific method whereby they may learn what planetary influence they give most ready response to, and also its quality, together with the dates of the celestial activity as applying to themselves individually, so that each may materially assist himself by taking advantage of knowledge thus gained, and by working in conscious, well-directed co-operation with the duly timed operations of Nature as seen in the dome of the universe. All the favorable and unfavorable dates throughout the year are carefully and completely calculated according to the Science of Astrology, with directions, ready for the immediate use of busy people as a help towards success in business, social and personal affairs.

"A Manual of Cheirosophy." By Edward Heron-Allen. With illustrations by Rosamund Brunel Horsley. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27-29 West 23d St., New York City.

This book is divided into two sections: namely, Section I.—Cheiromancy; or, The Shapes of the Hands; and Section II.—Cheiromancy; or, The Developments and Lines of the Palm, with numerous sub-divisions under each section. The author says: "There is no part of the human body which is more significant in its actions, or more characteristic in its formation, than the Hand." His aim in writing this book, he goes on to say, is simply to place before the world a concise and clearly comprehensible epitome of the principia of a science which opens a new page of the great book of nature to the student who will dilligently read it, which gives to youth the experience and the foresight of age, and which endows all who will study it with that foresight which, under the name of intuitive faculty, is the cherished possession of so few, enunciating and solving the great problem of "Know Thyself."

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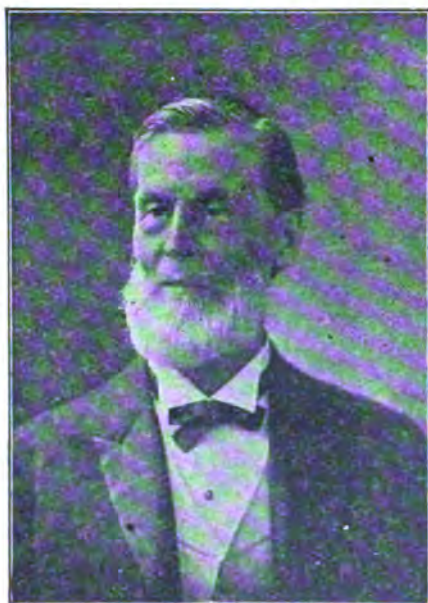
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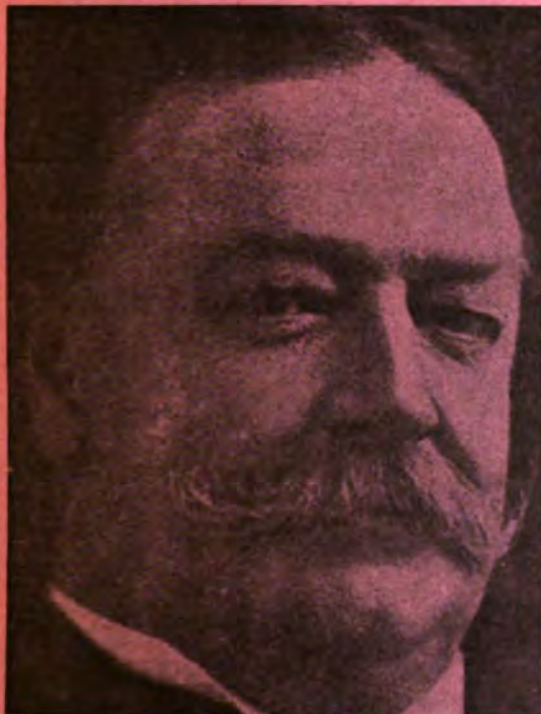
Number 3

March

1909

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

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Phrenological Magazine 1838

VOL. 122—NO. 3

MARCH, 1909

WHOLE NO. 840

The Brain and Skull.

No. 3.

BY CRANIUM.

THE BASE OR UNDER SURFACE OF THE BRAIN.

The under surface of each hemisphere presents a subdivision into three lobes: Anterior, Middle, and Posterior.

The Anterior Lobe is separated from the Middle Lobe by the Fissure of Sylvius. It is triangular in form, with its apex backwards; is somewhat concave, and rests upon the convex surface of the roof of the orbit.

The Middle Lobe is more prominent, and is received into the middle fossae of the base of the skull.

The Posterior Lobe rests upon the Tentorium, its extent forwards being limited by the anterior margin of the Cerebellum.

The chief objects of interest which are exposed on the under surface of the Cerebrum, in and near the middle line, are given as follows, arranged in the order in which they are met with from before backwards:

(1) Longitudinal Fissure; (2) Corpus Callosum and its peduncles; (3) Lamina Cinerea; (4) Olfactory Nerve; (5) Fissure of Sylvius; (6) Anterior Perforated Space; (7) Optic Commissure; (8) Tuber Cinereum; (9) Infundibulum; (10) Pituitary Body; (11) Copora Albicantia; (12) Posterior Perforated Space; (13) Crura Cerebri (Peduncle of the Cerebrum); (14) twelve pairs of Cranial Nerves; (15) Pons Varolii; (16) Medulla Oblongata; and (17) Cerebellum.

LONGITUDINAL FISSURE.

The Longitudinal Fissure partially separates the two hemispheres from one another; it divides the two anterior lobes in front, and on raising the

Cerebellum and Pons it will be found to separate the two occipital lobes. In the fissure between the two frontal lobes the anterior cerebral arteries ascend on the Corpus Callosum.

CORPUS CALLOSUM.

The Corpus Callosum is a great transverse band of white matter separating the two ~~hemispheres~~ below the Gyrus Fornicatus. It terminates at the base of the ~~brain~~ by a concave margin, which is connected with the Tuber Cinereum ~~through the intervention of a thin layer of gray substance,~~ the Lamina Cinerea. Laterally, the Corpus Callosum extends into the Anterior Lobe, and backwards as far as the Pineal Gland and Corpora Quadrigemini.

LAMINA CINEREA.

The Lamina Cinerea is a thin layer of gray substance, and extends backwards from the Corpus Callosum above the Optic Commissure, to the Tuber Cinereum. It is to be found on each side of the anterior perforated space, is continuous with the gray matter of the latter, and forms the anterior part of the inferior boundary of the Third Ventricle.

OLFACTORY NERVE.

The Olfactory Nerve possesses a bulb which is seen on either side of the Longitudinal Fissure, upon the under surface of each anterior lobe, and has three roots which we shall describe when we come to consider the twelve pairs of nerves.

FISSURE OF SYLVIVS.

The Fissure of Sylvius, at the base of the brain, separates the frontal from the temporal lobe, and lodges the middle cerebral artery. On following this fissure upwards, it divides into two branches which enclose a triangular shaped prominent cluster of isolated convolutions which collectively are called the Island of Reil.

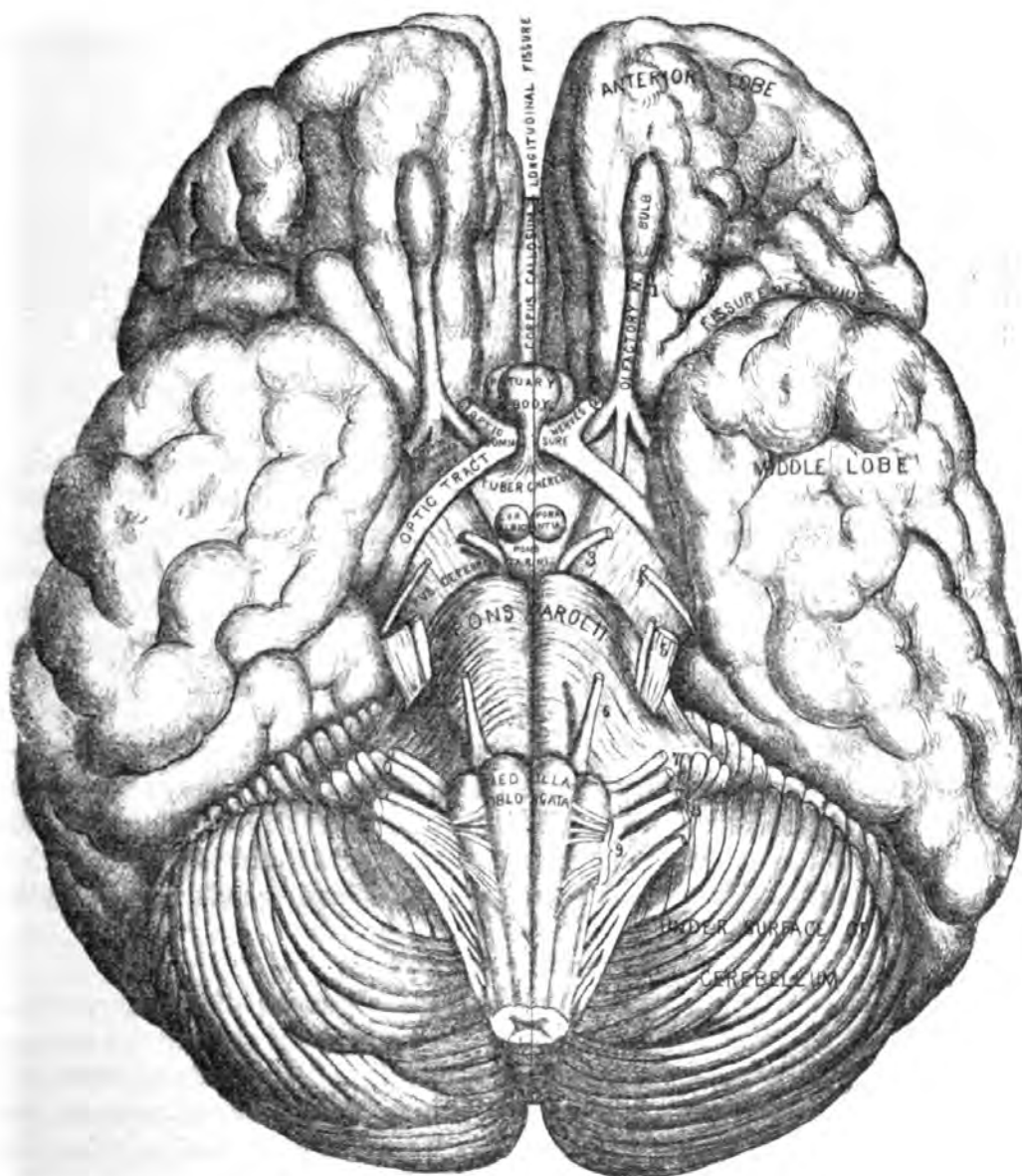
ANTERIOR PERFORATED SPACE.

The anterior perforated space is triangular in shape, and situated at the anterior side of the Fissure of Sylvius, bounded in front by the convolution of the anterior lobe and the roots of the olfactory nerve; behind by the optic tract; externally by the middle lobe, and commencement of the fissure of sylvius; internally it is continuous with the lamina cinerea, and crossed by the peduncle of the corpus callosum. Its color is grayish, and corresponds to the under surface of the corpus striatum. It has taken its name from being perforated by numerous minute apertures for the transmission of small straight vessels into the substance of the corpus striatum.

OPTIC COMMISSURE.

The Optic Commissure is situated in the middle line, immediately in front of the tuber cinereum, and behind the lamina cinera. It is the point of junction between the two optic nerves.

Immediately behind the optic tracts, and between them and the crura cerebri, is a lozenge-shaped interval, the inter peduncular space in which



BASE OF THE BRAIN.

Gray's Anatomy

are found the following parts, from before backwards: Tuber Cinereum, Infundibulum, Pituitary Body, Corpora Albicantia, and Posterior Perforated Space.

TUBER CINEREUM.

The Tuber Cinereum is an eminence of gray matter, and it is located between the optic tracts and the corpora albicantia; it forms part of the floor of the third ventricle. From the middle of its under surface, a conical tubular process of gray matter is continuous backwards and forwards to be attached to the posterior lobe of the pituitary body; this is the infundibulum, a canal which is funnel-shaped and connected with the third ventricle.

PITUITARY BODY.

The Pituitary Body weighs from five to ten grains, is oval in form, situated in the sella turcica, and is a small reddish gray vascular mass. It consists of two lobes, and contains a cavity which communicates through the infundibulum with the third ventricle, in the foetus, but in the adult it is firmer, and seldom contains any cavity.

CORPORA ALBICANTIA.

The Corpora Albicantia are about the size of a pea, placed side by side, immediately behind the tuber cinereum, and are two small round white masses. They are formed by the anterior crura of the fornix; hence are called the bulbs of the fornix, which, after descending to the base of the brain, are folded upon themselves, before passing upward to the optic thalami. Externally they are composed of white substance, and internally of gray matter.

POSTERIOR PERFORATED SPACE.

The Posterior Perforated Space, sometimes called Pons Tarini, corresponds to the whitish gray substance placed between the corpora albicantia in front, the pons varolii behind, and the crura cerebri on either side. It forms the back part of the floor of the third ventricle, and is perforated by numerous small orifices for the passages of blood vessels to the optic thalami.

CRURA CEREBRI.

The Crura Cerebri, sometimes called the peduncles of the Cerebrum, are two thick bundles of white matter which come from the anterior border of the pons, and separate as they pass forwards and outwards to enter the under part of each hemisphere. Each crus is about three-quarters of an inch in length, and somewhat broader in the front than behind. Each is crossed just before entering the hemisphere by a flattened white band, the Optic Tract. The third nerves may be seen coming from its inner side, and the fourth nerves winding about the outer side from above.

CRANIAL NERVES.

The subject of the Cranial Nerves is a very interesting one, especially when we follow the course of each nerve from its root to its termination.

We will therefore explain the course of the twelve nerves, the names of which are as follows: (1) Olfactory; (2) Optic; (3) Motor Oculi; (4) Pathetic or Trochlear; (5) Trifacial; (6) Abducens; (7) Facial (Portio dura); (8) Auditory (Portio mollis); (9) Glosso-Pharyngeal; (10) Pneumogastric (Par vagus); (11) Spinal Accessory; (12) Hypoglossal.

NERVES OF SPECIAL SENSE.

Olfactory, Optic, Auditory, part of Glosso Pharyngeal, and Lingual or Gustatory branch of fifth.

NERVES OF MOTION.

The nerves of motion are Motor Oculi, Pathetic, part of third division of fifth, Abducens, Facial, and Hypoglossal.

NERVES OF COMMON SENSATION.

The nerves of common sensation are Fifth (greater portion), and part of Glosso Pharyngeal.

MIXED NERVES.

The mixed nerves are the Pneumogastric and the Spinal Accessory.

OLFACTORY NERVES:—These are the special nerves of the sense of smell. They arise from three roots. The pair are united in a bulbous mass on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. From this bulbous mass the nerves are given off which are distributed to the mucous membrane of the nose. Injury to the olfactory bulb causes atrophy of the uncinate gyrus of the same side. There is, moreover, a connection of the olfactory bulb through the anterior commissure, some fibers of the olfactory peduncle passing into that commissure.

OPTIC NERVES:—These are special nerves of the sense of sight. They arise from the Thalamus Opticus and the Corpora Quadrigemini and wind around the Crus Cerebri as flattened bands, and form the optic tracts. Each nerve joins its fellow in front of the Tuber Cinereum; here they form a chiasm, termed the Optic Commissure, then proceed forward, where they diverge from each other and pass through the optic foramen of the eyeball, and also through the sclerotic and choroid coats, and expand into the retina, the nervous membrane of the eye.

MOTOR OCULI:—The Motor Oculi are regarded as nerves of motion. They arise from the crus cerebri, and are distributed to all the muscles of the eyeball, except the external rectus and the superior oblique. They are the second nerve which goes to the eye.

PATHETIC NERVES:—The Pathetic or Trochlear are the smallest nerves of the brain, and are nerves of motion. They are distributed to the superior oblique muscle of the eye, and are recognized as 3d nerves of the eye. They arise from the upper part of the Valve de Vieussens.

TRIFACIAL NERVES:—These are the largest cranial nerves, and are the principal nerves of sensation of the head and the face. They arise

from the brain by two roots, in front of the floor of the fourth ventricle, and near the extremity of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and spread out into the large semi-lunar ganglion, termed Casserian. This ganglion divides into (1) the opthalmic, (2) the superior maxillary, and (3) the inferior maxillary branches. The opthalmic is a short branch about three-quarters of an inch in length, and passing out at the sphenoidal foramen divides into three branches, frontal, lachrymal, and nasal, supplying the upper eyelid, forehead, membrane of the nose, and various portions of different structures of the eye.

The superior maxillary branch is distributed to the lower eye-lid, muscles of the upper lip, nose and cheek, forming a plexus with the facial nerves.

The inferior maxillary branch is the largest division of the fifth pair. It is distributed very extensively to the temporal and maxillary regions, chin, lower lip, gums, parotid gland, and external parts of the ear.

These are the fourth nerves of the eye. Their origin is in the lateral tract of the Medulla Oblongata, and can be traced to the Fourth Ventricle.

ABDUCENS:—These are nerves of motion, and are distributed to the external rectus muscle of the eye. They are the fifth nerves of the eye, and arise from the posterior part of the Medulla.

FACIAL NERVES (Portio Dura):—These nerves supply the muscles of the face, and are motor nerves which are used to control the expression of the face. Their origin is in the lateral tract of the Medulla Oblongata, between the Olivary and Restiform Bodies.

AUDITORY NERVES (portio mollis):—These are motor nerves, and are distributed to the ear. They control the sense of hearing, and arise from the anterior wall of the Fourth Ventricle.

GLOSSO PHARYNGEAL NERVES:—These are partly sensory, and are distributed to the mucous membrane of the base of the tongue, fauces, tonsils, and mucous glands of the mouth. Their origin is in the upper part of the Medulla.

PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVES:—These are mixed nerves, and are distributed to the lungs and stomach. Their origin is in the lower part of the Fourth Ventricle. It will be readily seen that they are very important nerves, as they unite the brain with the stomach, and whatever sensations occur in the brain of a disturbing element pass through the stomach. This is why so many people have nervous dyspepsia when they worry, for they allow their mental nerve centers to equally disturb their digestive apparatus.

SPINAL ACCESSORY NERVES:—These nerves are mixed, and arise from the upper portion of the spinal cord, and are distributed to the adjacent parts.

HYPOGLOSSAL NERVES:—These are nerves of motion, and are distributed principally to the muscles of the tongue. Their origin is from the Fourth Ventricle and the groove between the Pyramidal and Olivary Bodies. When this nerve is disturbed, persons are tongue-tied. They may be able to think, and desire to speak, but have not the nervous energy to do so.

All should make a study of the cranial nerves, for by so doing they will learn to take better care of their nervous system.

TO THE MEMORY OF DR. GALL.

By WILLIAM E. YOUNGQUIST.

The brains' mysterious actions
He fathomed in his day.
He found the various organs
In many a clever way.
He gave the world a science,
Phrenology's just to all.
And by its truthful doctrines
Prepare to stand or fall.

We'll pardon all the people
Who hurled opposition's lance
Against Phrenology's founder
In Germany and in France.
We'll tread in the steps of the master,
Whate'er the cost may be,
Till victory crowns our efforts
With fruits that all may see.

We'll seek to give the masses
The truths he gave the world.
In the face of opposition
Our doctrines must be hurled.
Tears for humanity's suffering throngs,
May cheers for our science ring.
We'll praise the illustrious DR. GALL—
PHRENOLOGY'S UNCROWNED KING.

FINDING ONE'S SELF.

How often we live without finding out our real selves. We go to business, and come home again; we eat our meals, and visit our friends, still without seeing our inner natures. If we would only befriend ourselves, live nearer to our true personalities and encourage our efforts instead of pulling apart from ourselves we should do better and keep in touch with our soul-yearnings.

Phreno-Psychology.

BY J. ALLEN FOWLER.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN MIND AND BODY.

According to Psychologists, the words, "I feel," "I think," "I will," express the main form of a person's mental life, and if the question were asked, what part of him does the feeling, thinking, and doing, the answer would be—the Mind.

The Mind is, therefore, the feeling, thinking and willing part of a person; or, to be more exact, "the mind is that which manifests itself in our processes of knowing, of feeling, and of willing."

The Psychologist does not know and does not say what Mind is, only what it does, and this is as far as he will go. According to his viewpoint, the terms "Soul, Spirit, Ego, Self, and Subject" are sometimes used as synonymous with Mind as contrasted with Matter.

"Matter," we are told, "occupies space, and its special quality is Extension. Mind, on the other hand, does not occupy space; it is unextended, and its special property is Consciousness. Matter is something outside us, it is objective; while Mind is something within us, and is subjective. Mind has reference to the Ego, to the Self; Matter has reference to the non-Ego, to the non-Self. Mind is often used in a much narrower sense."

The communication between Mind and Body is a very important part of our thought. In fact, few people understand the communication between the Body and the Mind. "Through the Body the Mind acts upon the outside world; through the Body the outside world acts upon the Mind. But the Body is more than an intermediary between Mind and Matter; between Mind and Body there is an intimate though mysterious interdependence."

The Body is something more than a servant to the Mind; it is one of the determining factors of mental states. Thus mental activity has as its concomitant some mode of physical activity, and hope, despair, joy, sorrow, fear, have their characteristic bodily signs, the Psychologists admit, which is just along the Physiognomical line.

We know that mental activity is largely dependent upon bodily activity. Those sensations which come through mental activity are largely dependent on the physical state of their special organs. All the senses may in turn be temporarily deprived of their sense power through mental conditions. The influence of the Body on the Mind is seen elsewhere than in sensation. Even our acts of volition, we are told, depend upon the state of our muscles. Very often a feat of strength, which is impossible at the end of a day's work is accomplished with ease after a night's rest. Even limited observation convinces us that mental vigor is largely dependent on bodily

vigor. A healthy Mind is one of the effects of the Healthy Body; and we have often heard the maxim, "*Mens sana in corpore sano.*"

Even a brief study of the Nervous System will do something to help us to understand the workings of the Mind.

The Nervous System consists of, first, the Cerebro-Spinal System, which embraces afferent nerves bearing impulses to the central organ, and efferent nerves bearing impulses from the central organ; and secondly, the Sympathetic System which is situated on each side of the vertebrae, from which branches of nerves extend to the heart, stomach, etc., and do much to control these organs.

The nervous tissue of the Cerebro-Spinal System is of two kinds: (1) White Matter, consisting of nerve fibers; and (2) Gray matter, consisting of nerve fibers and nerve cells.

We now come to the Brain, which is enclosed in the cranium, or skull, and which consists of several parts, namely, the Cerebrum, the Cerebellum, the Pons Varolii, and the Medulla Oblongata.

THE CEREBRUM.

The Cerebrum consists of two parts, the principal function of which are sensation, reasoning, emotion and volition, and according to the Psychologists, "These powers would seem to reside in the gray matter," and as a proof of this statement Prof. Dexter says:

"(1) There is a general connection between the mental powers and the size and development of the Cerebrum. The average white man has a larger and more fully developed Cerebrum than the average negro; the negro a much larger Cerebrum than the ape, and generally the more intelligent the animal the larger and the more highly developed the brain.

"(2) Disease or injury of the Cerebrum (particularly of the Gray Matter), leads to partial or complete suspension of the higher processes of the mind."

These admissions are more than one might expect, but they are interesting from a Phrenological point of view, and go to show us that while we find an ignorance of the principles upon which Phrenologists build their estimate of character, yet we come upon an occasional oasis which shows that even those who are apparently much opposed to the Phrenological doctrines, yet have to admit many of its most important points of evidence.

Under the heading of "The Cerebrum," we find that in the work on "Psychology in the Schoolroom," mention is made of the following pairs of nerves as being the most important from a Psychological point of view: The Olfactory (which is the first pair); the Optic (the second pair); the Auditory (the eighth pair); and the Glosso-Pharyngeal (the ninth pair). While Phrenologists recognize the Pneumo-Gastric Nerve as being another important one, namely, the interesting one which connects the brain with the

stomach, and sensations that pass along this nerve are highly important, as they often have a disturbing influence over the digestive apparatus. Persons who receive a sad communication by mail at breakfast often have no appetite for their food, if they read the letter before their meal. We think, portant one, as its office or function is to connect the brain with the vital organs, is one that is particularly interesting to Psychologists and Phrenologists.

THE CEREBELLUM.

Passing on to the Cerebellum, or Little Brain, we find that Psychologists explain that it "consists of two hemispheres, and is situated below the hinder part of the Cerebrum," that "the Gray Matter is external," and "the arrangement of the whole matter is such that it presents a tree-like appearance when viewed in cross section."

"The functions of the Cerebellum," are described as "the regulation and co-ordination of muscular movement," and further that "the Cerebellum does not originate muscular movement, for that is one of the functions of the Cerebrum; but it is the servant of the Cerebrum, and carries out in methodical and systematic manner the behests of its master;" and that "disease of the Cerebellum in man leads to a staggering gait and partial or total loss of the power of controlling the muscles."

Phrenologists recognize that the Cerebellum is the center for the location of Amativeness. Gall called it the "Instinct of Propagation," but Spurzheim explains that this name does not express the whole sphere of activity of the faculty, for this instinct or desire is no more physical than the love of offspring, self-love, love of glory, etc. He therefore prefers the name of "Amativeness," and explains that the Cerebellum is not only the source of generative power, but the organ of the amative impulse, and its influence in society is immense. It may excite, he says, various feelings, such as combativeness, friendship, and destructiveness, inspire timid persons with great moral courage, and at other times and under different circumstances it mitigates our nature and increases the mutual regard of the sexes toward each other. The cock shows benevolence to hens; in general, the male animals are milder to females than to those of their own sex, and so are men more kind and generous towards women than towards other men. Fathers are commonly more attached to daughters than to sons, and mothers are often prepossessed in favor of their sons. The attraction of the sexes towards each other is involuntary, and society improves if both sexes meet.

It is our impression, from observation, that this faculty is of great aid to the intellect, and renders valuable service in creating deeper feelings of emotion than would otherwise be expressed were that faculty small or poorly developed, and the more we study the combined influences of the

faculties, the more this supposition appears true to life. Before we go further with the study of the Brain Centers let us say a few words on the Medulla and the Spinal Cord.

THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA.

The Medulla Oblongata is described by Prof. Dexter as being situated in the lowest part of the cranium, pyramidal in shape, and regarded as a bulb or prolongation of the Spinal Cord, the Gray Matter being internal, the White external. The functions of this prolongation serve as a conductor between the Spinal Cord, the Cerebellum and the Cerebrum; and, further, the nerve centers which it contains control respiration, circulation, and swallowing. It is thus a center for reflex action, which is better studied in connection with the Spinal Cord.

The proofs of the above are seen, first, in the fact that all the nerve fibers from the spinal cord to the brain proper, and vice versa, pass through the Medulla Oblongata; that its destruction invariably results in instant death; that moderate stimulation of the respiratory centers of the Medulla leads to changes in respiration.

THE SPINAL CORD.

The Spinal Cord is a column of nervous tissue filling the canal which runs through the greater part of the vertebral column. It gives off thirty-one pairs of spinal nerves which must be carefully distinguished from the cranial nerves. A transverse section of the Cord shows that the Gray Matter is arranged in the interior, while the White Matter is exterior.

To show how important the study of the Brain is in relation to the motor and sensory nerves, we give the following paragraph, on the functions of the Anterior and Posterior Roots of the Spinal Cord:

"If the posterior root of a spinal nerve communicating with the leg be irritated, pain is felt in the leg, and movement of the leg follows. It must be distinctly noted that the pain is felt not at the point of irritation, not in the Cord, but in that part of the periphery in which the fibers of the nerves terminate. The irritation of the nerve fiber causes its particles to vibrate, and those vibrations are carried by the nerves to the Cord, and by the Cord to the Brain, which interprets these vibrations as coming from that spot (the leg), from which on previous occasions similar vibrations have come. If the anterior root be severed, and the posterior root be stimulated, pain is felt as before, but there is no movement. From these and similar experiments we infer that afferent impulses (resulting generally in sensation), travel along the posterior route, and that the efferent impulses (resulting generally in motion) travel along the anterior route. Hence the terms sensory and motor are sometimes applied to the posterior and anterior routes respectively."

As a completion of the above explanation, and interesting to Psychologists and Phrenologists, the following words are added, which give color to the whole paragraph, namely:

"These considerations show us, too, that the seat of sensation is not in the sense organ, but in the Brain itself."

The special functions of the Spinal Cord prove that they conduct nerve impulses from all parts of the body to the brain, and any injury to the Cord leads to partial or total loss of sensation and voluntary movement in those parts of the body receiving their nerves from below the point of injury, and the Cord becomes the center of Reflex Action.

A man whose Spinal Cord has been injured in the lumber region loses all control of his legs. If his feet be tickled he feels no pain, yet he withdraws them violently, even though he may wish to keep them still.

Here we have a lesson which teaches us that when we overtax the brain our work is not perfectly done, for when a nerve cell has discharged its energy it must be recharged before it can act again. The nerve cell is recharged by materials brought by the blood. The purer the blood the sooner the nerve cell will be recharged, and pure blood depends upon good food and fresh air. What can be said of one nerve cell is applicable to the whole nervous system. Hence, for proper mental work the Psychologist agrees with the Phrenologist in saying we must have good food, pure air, and appropriate times for rest.

Phrenology can point out better than Psychology what kinds of work a person can engage in to save the energy of the various nerve cells. For instance, if a person be engaged in intellectual pursuits all day, in the evening he should devote himself to another kind of thought, and use the social faculties of his mind, for in this way an equilibrium of mental exercise can be set up. But many men use only one-half of their brains, and neglect the exercise of the other half, thus causing stagnation to those faculties unused, and exhaustion to those overstimulated. Phrenology can be of immense value to all classes of workers, especially to those who are liable to be one-sided in their work, and there is no system of mental philosophy so well adapted to give this advice to human beings as the Science of Mind that recognizes the location of the various faculties.

VOLITION.

Will power is the very acme of mind-power, and mind-power is the very center for the influx of divine-power. We reflect the divine-power as we approach the likeness of the Supreme Being. Cultivate, then, the expression of Volition, and let it shine forth in your work and actions.

The Man of the Hour.

THE PERSONALITY OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM H. TAFT.

By J. A. FOWLER.

Few men in American history have been more identified with prominent events than William Howard Taft. If it is true that a President has to be born to the office, it is equally true that men have to be born to fill all kinds of public positions, and to be even public men. There seems to be an adaptability of Mr. Taft's size of body and brain (weighing, as he does, three hundred pounds, and standing six feet two inches tall), with the largeness or immensity of the work that he has done in the past, and intends to do in the future.



HIS MENTALITY.—Mentally also he is a "big" man, and it is his fitness for the Presidency that we intend to write about. No one can be in his presence five minutes without realizing his strong personality, his warm-heartedness, and his lional strength. Being mentally cast in a large mould, he is more capable of doing work on a large scale than is a person who is organized on a small one, and in his personality one sees that he will not

easily wear out or become fatigued with his work. His service to the nation will be of an executive character, and the more remarkably true is this fact because, as a rule, persons possessing a predominance of the Vital Temperament are more liable to wear out than are those persons who possess the Mental and Motive Temperaments. In Mr. Taft's case, however, the strength of his Motive and Mental Temperaments has helped to give harmony of power to his organization, and therefore more will be expected of him than of a man of the ordinary type.

He impresses one as being a man of strength, and it is the kind of strength that has a substantiality about it that begets confidence and trust. It is generally believed that the small men of the world are more agile, more responsive, and have a better balance of mind to work with, than the large and ponderous men; but when one reviews the work that President Taft has been called to undertake, one may be forgiven if he changes his views concerning the small man and his agility in favor of the large man who has a broad chest, good digestive power, a fine circulation, and a large and active Brain.

HIS PHYSIOGNOMY.—In several ways his physiognomy is unique, and his features are very impressive and strongly defined.

HIS EYES.—His eyes speak before his mouth has uttered what he



PRESIDENT AND MRS. TAFT AND THEIR SON CHARLES

wants to say; they are full of expression, and mean business. They are genial, earnest, sincere, straightforward and frank, eyes which look with an object, and gather what they look for.

HIS NOSE.—Several types of noses are combined in his. The attacking element is not wanting. Its length indicates the taste and refinement of the Grecian; the tip shows the characteristics of analysis, criticism, and apprehension; while the width at the nostrills shows the planning and cogitative elements that are also to be found in the width of the head above the ears.

HIS LIPS.—His lips are generally hidden from view, but some photographs show the full, round, social lower lip, which corresponds with the occipital lobe of his brain.

HIS CHIN. His chin is a combination of the social and intellectual powers. The central portion, which is round, represents the sympathetic and friendly elements of his character, while the breadth on the outer corners of the chin indicates the intellectual and executive force that his brain above and behind his face substantially endorses.

HIS EARS.—His ears are a perfect study in themselves. Their length indicates that he has come from a long-lived family, and they betoken his personal capacity to hold on to life, overcome fatigue, and adjust himself to



PRESIDENT TAFT FROM THREE YEARS OF AGE TO THE PRESENT DAY.



PRESIDENT TAFT'S TOP HEAD.

circumstances. The portion from the opening of the ear to the rim of the helix is remarkably well developed, and corresponds with his large and active brain, or Mental Temperament. The capacity to hold his own in a



FOREHEAD.

moral and intellectual direction is manifested by this upper part of his ear. In his profile picture we have a fine representation of this part of his face, being the side door of his head, and it tells us many things which are corroborated by his brain above.



EYES

HIS INTELLECT.—A picture of Mr. Taft's forehead shows him to possess a forceful amount of brain above and around the brow as well as



MOUTH.

the upper central part of the forehead, which gives him a fine analytic and scientific type of intellect, which indicates that he has a strong mental rudder which is able to steer the bow of a craft over a rough sea.

ANALYTIC TALENT.—His analytic talent, chastened by his wide experience and extensive travel, is phenomenal in its present activity, for it reaches out to so many objects and covers so much ground. There is no subject of importance that does not attract his observation on the one hand, and his critical analysis on the other, and in this analysis he brings before his mental camera the life value as well as the characteristics and motives



CHIN.



EARS AND NOSE.

of all men whom he meets. When he is guided alone by this point of view, he is generally right in his first idea of men and things.

SENSE OF JUSTICE.—The lines of justice and conscientious scrupulousness are very strongly marked at the root of his nose and the lower portion of the central part of his forehead. He will aim at the foundation of justice in the arrangement of his affairs, not merely because the indications

are so strongly marked in the face, but also on account of the height of his head above the ears, which also marks the cranial and cerebral development of fidelity to a cause and faithfulness to a principle.

HIS BASILAR BRAIN.—No one can look at the accompanying portraits of Mr. Taft, or, better still, into his face, without realizing the immense amount of energy, force, and executive ability that expresses itself through the width of his basilar brain, and no man who has filled the role of an executive officer has done so without a full share of impetus that comes from a good development of this part of the brain.

It may be said that force comes to a man from many of his brain centers, namely, from his volitional power, his analytical perception, his combative element, or courage, and his conscientious scrupulousness. But the power that drives the machinery of a six-cylinder automobile must have a definite center, and in the brain this strong force shows itself in the diameter or width of the head above the ears. This makes him ready to overcome difficulties, fearless in action when a strong issue is at stake, and politic in his determination to grapple with the issues that lie in front of him.

HIS MORAL REGION.—It will not be difficult for the observer to recognize that the height of Mr. Taft's head above the ears gives considerable room for the development of those faculties that make up his moral nature. He may not be so profound in his religious sentiments, but his conscientiousness makes him alive to conditions of justice, and he is dominated by the wish to express the truth as he sees it when his opinion is called for or expected.

HIS SYMPATHY.—His sympathies appear to be as strongly developed as his conscience, and benevolence enriches his nature and puts him in touch with people wherever he may be placed and with whomsoever he may have to deal. In fact, his sympathies act like the wireless telegraphy, giving him ability to get in touch with persons of all creeds, beliefs, and opinions without mortifying or crushing the individual status of any one class.

THE CROWN OF HIS HEAD.—While he is a man who has evidently been born to command, and is incapable of following the dictation of another, yet he has not been overburdened with vanity, pride, dignity, or the spirit to dictate in an autocratic manner. The slope of the crown of his head shows that he will be an independent rather than a bigoted leader, and by this we mean that he will be willing to weigh and balance all considerations, if there are many sides to the issue, and will be amenable to reason when there is a difference of opinion.

HIS SOCIAL QUALITIES.—The occipital region of his head or that portion backward from his ears, indicates that he has a keen understanding of domestic life and a special endowment of all social interests.

HIS VERSATILITY OF MIND.—The profile portrait of Mr. Taft also shows a slope of the head below the crown, which we will designate as his cerebral center for versatility of mind. Were his brain largely represented in this portion, he would find it difficult to adjust himself to more than one line of thought at a time, but before he completes one line of business he is ready and willing to have a second and a third introduced, though afterwards he may go back and consider the first proposition. If a man is

trained to only one particular line of thought, he cannot readily adjust himself to the demands of a great republic; but a man who knows how to focus the events of the day, and adjust himself to new conditions as they arise, is capable of representing his fellow men.

HIS INHERITANCE.—The elements of longevity and hold on life are in evidence, which will give him sustaining power, more especially as they must have been inherited from his parental stock. His height of stature, breadth of chest, largeness of brain, and activity of mind, are evidently inheritances from his father; while his Vital Temperament, his keen sympathies, his social and intuitional nature are evidently qualities which he has inherited from his mother.

SUMMARY.—What impresses us, then, on looking at the accompanying portraits of Mr. Taft, is (1) that he is a thoroughly practical and humane thinker; (2) has wonderful mental control; (3) has a magnetic personality; (4) possesses great organizing ability; and (5) that he has remarkable foresight, is a leader of men, a master of finance, and a general in showing courage and tenacity of purpose as well as wonderful penetration of mind.

HIS HANDWRITING.—The handwriting of Mr. Taft is a thorough indication of his breadth of mind, strength of character, lucidity of thought, freedom from prejudice, originality of character, and pride in the accomplishment of his work.

His writing is similar in all his manuscript, and he once remarked, when signing his name three times on different documents, that were he to sign it three hundred times it would appear the same in every respect.

Birthdays of Great Men.

DR. FRANCOIS J. GALL, THE FOUNDER OF PHRENOLOGY.

This is the month that celebrates the birthday of the famous craniologist and founder of Phrenology, as the register of his birth, which we procured from Tiefenbronn, his birthplace, indicates that he was born March 9th, 1758.

His full name was Francois Joseph, and he became a graduate of the Vienna Medical University, and devoted himself to the study of Medicine. He early became interested in the differentiation of talent among his school-mates, and against great opposition asserted that he had grounds to go upon that proved that all members of his class were not alike in their ability, for some showed their capacity for beauty of penmanship, others for expertness in arithmetic, and others for facility in understanding mental philosophy, natural history, and foreign languages.

He explained that some were noted for the elegance of their diction in composition, and others for their freedom of expression. The style of some was set, stiff, and inelegant, while others were forcible in their arguments. A large number showed talent in things outside the pale of the college curriculum; several of the students carved in wood and designed well, or sketched from nature, and colored their pictures exquisitely; some cultivated flowers, and devoted considerable time to gardening, while their more noisy companions were amusing themselves with sports, robbing

birds' nests, and catching butterflies or insects. He never found a character who was deceptive one term who became a faithful friend the next.

Gall further found he could not compete with those who learned by heart, and was invariably stripped of his honors which he had gained by his compositions when he was called upon to recite.

Some years afterwards, in passing from college to college, he still found that there were individuals who were endowed with an equally great talent for learning by heart. He then observed that such possessed prominent eyes, and recollected that his previous rivals in school had been distinguished by the same characteristic; but although they excelled in repeating verbatim what they had learned, they were not, as a rule, talented in a more general way, or gifted with original ideas.

He pointed this out to other students, who recognized the fact, and though the connection between the talent and the development was not then established on scientific grounds, yet Dr. Gall could not believe that the union of the two circumstances which had so impressed his mind on various occasions was simply a matter of accident.

Proceeding from reflection to reflection, and from observation to observation, it occurred to him that if memory were made evident by external signs, it might be so with other talents or individual faculties. From this time, all the individuals who were distinguished by any quality or faculty became the object of his personal attention, and of systematic study as to the form of their heads. By degrees he thus realized the existence of other developments of the head, such as were to be found in the painter, musician, and mechanic.

He also became acquainted with a person who possessed great determination of character, and observed that a certain portion of the head of this individual was prominently developed. This fact, it is said, first suggested to his mind the possible existence of external signs for the moral sentiments.

He had in the interval commenced the study of Medicine, and found that the students had much explained to them concerning the functions of the muscles and viscera, etc., but nothing respecting the functions of the brain and its various parts. He recalled his early observations, and immediately suspected what he was not long in reducing to a certainty, that the difference in the form of the head was occasioned by the difference in the form of the brain.

Dr. Gall never for a moment supposed, when making these observations, that the skull was the cause of these characteristics—as has been erroneously represented—but referred the influence to its interior—the brain.

In 1796 Dr. Gall began to give lectures on Craniology in Vienna. He continued his observations all through his medical practice, and in 1801, when he passed out of Vienna and traveled throughout Germany, he found extensive data to help him in his work, in company with Dr. Spurzheim. When he finally decided to settle in Paris, in 1807, he was in possession of much valuable information concerning his earlier observations. He attracted the attention of the learned men of France. In 1817 he published his work on "The Functions of the Brain," which was accompanied by a magnificent atlas. Between 1822 and 1826 he published an edition of his work, "Sur les Fonctions du Cerveau," etc., in six volumes, in which

he gives the ideas and valuable experiences that he collected in his years of travel.

In March, 1828, Gall was seized with a paralytic stroke at the close of one of his lectures, which so weakened his strength that he was unable to rally, and gradually passed away on the 22d of August, in the seventy-second year of his age. His remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of friends and admirers, five of whom delivered addresses over his grave, as is the custom in France.

Talented Musicians.

Temperament has a great deal to do with the expression of the voice of singers and speakers, but we do not always find they all have a distinct



temperament, because the register of various voices extends beyond the ordinary limit. For instance, as a rule a tenor and soprano possess the Mental Temperament, and Patti, Albani, Nordica, Gadski, and Eames are suitable examples of this type, while Scotti, Santley, and Campanini are examples of celebrated tenors.

The Mental Temperament generally has light hair, a clear complexion, and blue eyes, and, mentally speaking, possesses a high forehead and breadth in the temples.

A baritone and mezzo-soprano usually have a Vital Temperament, a medium complexion, color of hair and eyes. The voices that accompany this temperament are generally modulated, rich, full, and luscious. They have some of the elements of the soprano and bass, and this is why we have the combination of temperaments in Melba, Schumann-Heink, Tetrizzini, Langendorff, Giaconia, and Stracciari, while Caruso has the Vital-Mental Temperament, and his voice is rich and full as well as high. The volume comes from his Vital Temperament; his height of voice from the Mental elements in his temperament.

This thought applies to Tetrizzini as well as to Caruso and Schumann-Heink. Mme. De Mosse is another singer who possesses a fine soprano voice, and possesses a Mental Temperament.

As a rule, the basso and contralto voices accompany the Motive Temperament, and persons possessing this temperament generally have dark complexions, are tall in stature, slim in form, have dark eyes with a keen, penetrating expression.

Where there are exceptions to this rule, we find that the base and contralto voices have more than the ordinary register that their voices imply; hence the moderate or combined temperaments that are found in the above-named persons.

Plancon and Didur are examples of the purer temperaments than are found in some of the singers who are supposed to possess the pure type of voice.

Lucas and Zenatello are other illustrations of the Mental and Vital Temperaments, while Leffler-Burkard, and Morena are fine illustrations of the Mental Temperament, and have charmed their audiences at the Metropolitan with their beautiful soprano voices.

Of the pure contralto singers, we might mention Mme. Patey and Mme. Gerville-Reache, of the Manhattan Opera House, who possesses dark hair and eyebrows, in direct comparison with Leffler-Burckard.

Thus the study of temperament in relation to the voices of our celebrated singers is a most interesting and profitable study.

Natal Stone for March.

BLOODSTONE.

BY JULIUS WODISKA.

The birthday stone of the children of the month of March is Bloodstone, anciently, and sometimes now, called Heliotrope. Another mineral that has been called Bloodstone is Hematite, an oxide of iron that is occasionally used in jewelry.

The Bloodstone that is meant in this description is a sub-variety of Quartz, that mineral found in some of its forms almost everywhere and which provides the realm of gems with a number of semi-precious stones that are always recognized and acceptable, though changing in the degrees of favor in which they are held and in price according to the reign of a fad

or a fashion. Bloodstone, being an opaque mineral, lacks the charm and sparkle of transparent gems, but it is an ideal material for a signet ring and well adapted for use as a brooch. In the entire history of the folk lore of gems none equals the bloodstone in its attribute of having been created by an infusion of the life-blood of He whom Christians throughout the world hail and worship as the Saviour of mankind. It is conceivable that in mediaeval times a bit of bloodstone set in a ring has been jealously cherished as an invaluable amulet by many a religious mystic.

The verse for the Bloodstone, natal stone for the month of March, is:

Who on this World of ours their eyes
In March first open, shall be wise,
In days of peril firm and brave,
And wear a bloodstone to their grave.

During the early centuries of the Christian Era and the Middle Ages it was popularly believed throughout Christendom that the origin of the bloodstone was during the crucifixion of Christ from drops of blood drawn by the spear thrust into his side, falling on a piece of dark green jasper.

Bloodstone is the symbol of wisdom, firmness and courage.

In its relation to astrology the Bloodstone represents the zodiacal control of Aries, during the period of March 21 to April 20.

The ancient superstitions concerning the Bloodstone are numerous, weird and some of them amusing. Used with proper incantations the Bloodstone's owner was enabled to foretell the future; if rubbed with the juice of the flower, heliotrope, it rendered the wearer invisible. The Bloodstone brought safety and longevity to its possessor, stopped the flow of blood, and was an antidote for poisons.

According to those ancient and versatile writers, Pliny and Leonardus, Bloodstone, if placed in a basin of water containing heliotrope juice, and the basin set in the sun, the water would appear red and the sun bloody; after a time the water would boil and overflow; the water after the Bloodstone was removed would become a magic mirror in which the sun and solar eclipses could be viewed.

The name Heliotrope, as used to mean Bloodstone, is from two Greek words meaning "sun turning," and refers to the belief that the stone when immersed in water would change the sun's color to blood red. Bloodstone was a favorite material for gem carvers upon which to represent in cameo or intaglio the heads of Christ, St. Mary and St. Joseph. The finest specimen of this sacred carving in America, probably, is a head of Christ treasured in the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.

Bloodstone is a variety of plasma, a name applied both to green chalcidony and to green jasper. The name "plasma" is derived from the Greek word for image, indicating that the stone was used for seals and other engraved work.

The Bloodstone of gem commerce is of the Jasper family of quartz and has, approximately, the physical characteristics of several other opaque varieties of this mineral. The best gem quality is of a rich, dark green color, and the red spots should be small, of strong color, distinct and uniformly distributed. Bloodstone is supplied to commerce in great part from India, especially from the Kathiawar Peninsula, west of Cambay. Australia and Brazil come next in importance as sources of supply.

Science of Health News and Notes.

FOOD FOR HEALTH LOVERS.

A SANITARIAN'S ADVICE ON FOODS, CONDIMENTS, FRUITS AND THE LIKE.

To the Editor of the Phrenological Journal :

The too comon saying, "Eat what agrees with you," is not sufficient in these days of investigation. It is better to make use of an enlightened judgment than to live by chance. Unfortunately, there is much difference of opinion, even among those who profess to be experts on the food question, but there are certain landmarks that none can ignore. A sound body cannot be evolved from a diet of cakes and candies, because they are composed mainly of one element of nutrition. A balance of all the elements is required. Nor are the more expensive kinds of food the most desirable. With proper preparation, the simpler kinds become much more useful as body builders, and here is where knowledge is better than dollars, and the ignorant go to the wall physically and financially.

The material that is selected to build and nourish the house we live in is of great importance and inevitably tells on our well being, or the reverse. If the choice is of the right kind, the structure will be sound and enduring; otherwise, if flimsy material is selected, the structure will be of like character and doomed to early decay. Nor is the proper nourishment of the body necessarily expensive; in fact, it is much cheaper to eat judiciously, and it is possible for people in the most limited circumstances to nourish the body in such a way that all the demands of health, strength, and even genius, will be supplied.

It is not the amount of food that we eat, but that which is appropriated, that goes to the building up of the body. A little eaten in the proper manner, with the sauce of hunger, is far better than a hearty meal. This amount depends largely upon the individual requirements, different occupations and conditions being important factors, and can readily be determined by observation and experience. When a certain program does not give good results another should be tried. Three meals a day are the limit, but two are abundant, nor should the total amount per day exceed twelve ounces. That is enough to fully nourish the body, and is the one followed by the eminent Italian, Louis Cornaro, who lived to about one hundred years. To satisfy his friends, he increased the amount to fourteen. This caused a serious illness, from which he recovered only by returning to his previous practice.

To be well fed is not to be overfed, but to be furnished the combinations of elements that will fully supply the needs of the body. It is not so much quantity as quality, which does not consist in fancy or very expensive dishes, but in the preparation of substantial, nourishing foods, tastily and artistically prepared.

All food must necessarily be reduced to a liquid condition before it can be absorbed into the blood and applied to the different uses of the body, and it should be thoroughly masticated, or Fletcherized, in order to be properly mixed with the saliva, which is the first stage of digestion. It is preferable not to drink while eating, nor within half an hour before meals or one hour after, and partake only of water then. The choicest of water is contained in the juice of ripe fruits. If these are utilized, but little water is needed.

All narcotics should be scrupulously avoided, for they invariably detract from the nervous energy of the individual in disposing of them, and they are devoid of all nourishment.

Salt and all the condiments in such common use are in the same category. Salt is a mineral that is impossible of assimilation, and is but a foreign substance to be eliminated. The only excuse for its use is that of a perverted appetite. It is a tax on digestion to make use of preserved foods. Salt interferes with prompt and perfect digestion, and its use destroys the ability to recognize and enjoy the finer and more delicate flavors of wholesome foods.

Sugar, in its organized form, as in the sweet fruits, is very acceptable to the needs of the body; but when crystallized it is rendered inorganic and, like salt, incompatible. The darkies on Southern plantations get fat on chewing the sugar cane, not on the raw sugar.

At the head of the list of edibles stand ripe fresh fruits. Tomatoes may well be included. These furnish the best and most deliciously flavored water for all the needs of the system, as well as the necessary salts. Among the dried fruits none are superior to the prune.

Nuts are coming more and more into use as an important part of our daily food, but they should be used carefully at first. They furnish good material for the building of the body if well masticated.*

All the cereals, when properly cooked, are of nearly equal value, though wheat and rice are acknowledged to be the most desirable, and are more largely used than any of the others. There are numerous breakfast-foods on the market, but none are superior to the simple foods from which they are compounded. The trouble with cereals is that they, as prepared, are in such a liquid form, and then with milk added are generally swallowed en-mass, thus denying the teeth their proper work and losing the first stage of digestion.

Animal food has been used for so many generations that it has become almost a second nature with many. It should be plainly cooked, never fried, and not used too freely. The vegetarians are gaining ground. The learned Virchow said, "The future is with the vegetarians."

Much can be done in utilizing uncooked foods, though one would hardly think of eating many uncooked vegetables. Fruits are choicest when in their natural state, after they are thoroughly cooked by the sun.

The great secret of success in this line is that of not eating too much. Simplicity and moderation lead directly into the higher life, which brings health, happiness and length of days.

CHARLES H. SHEPARD, M.D.

81 Columbia Heights, January 5, 1909.

*There is a fine variety to choose from, but the Pecan and the English walnut outranks them all at this date.





SOMETHING ON HIS MIND!

1909]

THE Phrenological Journal

AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, MARCH, 1909.

What signifies wishing and hoping for better times? We may make these times better if we bestir ourselves.—B. FRANKLIN.

Carnegie's New Book The great iron-master, philanthropist, captain of industry, and Laird of Skibo, has written the most interesting book on the subject of Labor and Capital that has appeared in England or America for many years past. The book has been written in a frank and trenchant style, and hits, here and there, all the great problems that interest men of labor and capital to-day.

Some of the chapters of the volume are on "Wealth"; "Labor"; "The Final Relation Between Capital and Labor"; "Wages"; "Thrift"; "The Land"; "Individualism versus Socialism"; "Variety versus Uniformity"; "Family Relations"; "The Long March Upward"; and finally, "My Experience with Railroad Rates and Rebates."

Mr. Carnegie strikes at high and low, and one of the most sensational features of the book is his advocacy of a "death-tax," such as exist in England. If such a system were adopted in America when a rich man dies and leaves an estate valued at one million dollars, the government would get for its share eighty thousand. England has a sliding scale which taxes every estate from five hundred dollars upward, the percentage increasing according to the amount. Great fortunes running into millions, as are common in America, would by this system contribute immense wealth to the State.

Mr. Carnegie discusses the benefits of the death-tax, gives his logic at length, and by his own argument shows that he would be willing to have a good slice of his own fortune returned to the government under which he accumulated his millions.

Mr. Carnegie is no novice in authorship. He has written the "Gospel of Wealth," "The Empire of Business," "The Life of James Watt," and "The Triumph of Democracy." His last volume is by far the most radical of any of his previous ones.

All who are interested in the vital problems of the day had better read this work.

Our New Quarters Change is the order of the day, and especially when change is an advantage in every respect. The Fowler & Wells Company and the American Institute of Phrenology are household words in a large number of homes, not only in New York, but throughout the United States, and we take this opportunity of referring to the recent change of address that has just been made by the above named business firm and Institute.

To review the history of Fowler & Wells Company during the last seventy-three years, we would like to remind our readers that its first home, when the company was established, in 1836, was in Clinton Hall, Nassau Street.

From Clinton Hall in 1836 to 1854, the removal was to 308 Broadway; from 308 Broadway the firm removed to 389 Broadway in 1865; from downtown, the firm removed to 737 Broadway, in 1875; the firm again moved, in 1880, to 753 Broadway; in 1887 the firm took rooms in 775 Broadway; in 1892 the firm leased No. 27 East 21st street, where they remained ten years; and in 1902 they removed to 24 East 22d Street, seven doors from Broadway and about an equal number from Fourth Avenue. The present abode of the Institute and Company is at No. 18 East 22d Street, three doors nearer to Broadway, and is located on the ground floor, with a spacious window in the front.

The facilities of such a change can be easily recognized, as persons will have but little difficulty in finding us, and many who have been intending to visit the firm or the Institute for years will, on passing, be reminded of their intention, as they have now but a step to take to the consummation of their object.

We trust that our friends all over the country on their visits to New York, and all our city friends, will make a special object to call on us and attend our first lecture in the new quarters, on Tuesday evening, March 2d, when Mr. William M. Engel, of Philadelphia, will give his special lecture on "Thinking, Reasoning, and Imagining," illustrated with lantern slides.

Connected with the firm of Fowler & Wells is the National Vocation Bureau, which has been organized to secure for business men the right kind of clerks, assistants, and salesmen. We hear on every side the need of just such a Bureau, and in a way the Fowler & Wells Company have always stood for this line of work. At present, however, the National Vocation Bureau will fill a much larger and more important sphere, as it becomes known and its facilities appreciated. The keynote of the proposition is that happiness and success in life are dependent largely upon our choosing an occupation or vocation for which we are adapted, or can become adapted. In the wise choice of a vocation the following factors are necessary: (1) a clear understanding of ourselves, our aptitudes, abilities, interests, ambitions, resources, limitations, and their cause.

(2) A knowledge of the requirements and conditions of success, advantages and disadvantages, compensation, opportunities, and prospects in different lines of work.

(3) True reasoning on the relations of these two groups of facts.

(4) An examination of the mental and physical powers, which no other Bureau is so well able to give as the Fowler & Wells Company.

Persons wishing further particulars in regard to this Bureau should address their letters to the Secretary, care of Fowler & Wells Co., No. 18 East 22d Street, New York.

Work Develops,

Worry Deteriorates the Brain

The brain is not a simple, but a compound organ of the mind. Every faculty of the mind, intellectual or emotional, has a special functional organ in the brain. Since the brain is so important an organ from an intellectual, moral and social standpoint, it is well to learn how to take care of it and improve its functional capacity, and guard against its deterioration.

Work develops; worry deteriorates the brain.

It is a physiological fact that any organ at work receives an increased supply of arterial blood, which promotes healthier development and improves fitness for function. In this way work develops the brain and increases its functional fitness. It augments its capacity for thinking, and also for supplying neuric energy to all parts of the body, causing the brain tissues and organs to work and develop.

A well developed brain is symmetrical, and not lop-sided. To form such a brain, all its functional centers must do an enormous amount of work and enjoy a normal amount of rest. Periodical rest is as essential as its regular work.

The brain centers are so associated by connecting fibers that when one is exercised, there may be an overflow of energy to others.

G. W. DRAKE, M. D.

Operation on a Boy's Skull

Quite recently Antoine Berg, aged fourteen, was operated upon in the hope of removing an irresistible impulse to steal. After the operation he said that an aversion had come to him of theft and crime, and the physicians interested in his case believe that he has been won back to honesty.

The operation was performed last October, by Dr. W. C. F. Witte, of Marquette University.

When the boy was five years of age, a door fell on him and caused a dent in his skull in the basilar brain. He lay in danger of death for several weeks, and after his recovery developed a tendency to steal. This grew on him each year, and he also became a victim to other evil habits. The family physician observed the boy, and through Dr. Witte became interested. The parents and the boy himself readily consented to the operation. The skull was pierced, and the part pressing upon the brain, described as around Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness and Combativeness, was removed. It was said that no sooner had the little patient shaken off the anaesthetic than it was seen that the shifting, crafty look had passed out of his eyes. He also became obedient to the nurses, where before he had rebelled against any restriction of his parents or others.

The opening in the head healed rapidly, and it is expected that the boy will be permanently cured.

Field Notes.

The following names are on our Lecture Bureau list:

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is located at Chicago, Ill.; William E. Youngquist, Stockholm, Sweden; George Morris, Portland, Ore.; Dr. B. F. Pratt, Tacoma, Wash.; Dr. Edwin S. Morrell, Defiance, O.; George Markley, Pittsburg, Pa.; Dr. D. M. King, Mantua Station, O.; Dr. and Mrs. V. P. English, Cleveland, O.; N. S. Edens, Highland, Cal.; Dr. George T. Byland, Crittenden, Ky.; George Cozens, Hamilton, Ont.; H. E. Corman, Rebersburg, Pa.; William McLuen, Perry, Ia.; Hon. J. J. McLaughlin, Charles Town, W. Va.; J. G. Scott, Sterling, Col.; J. H. Thomas, Massillon, O.; Dr. J. M. Peebles, Battle Creek, Mich.; Dr. C. B. Lyman, Rockford, Ill.; M. Tope, Bowerstown, O.; James Webb, Esq., Leyton, Eng.; George Hart-Cox, Esq., London; William Cox, London; Otto Hatry, Pittsburg, Pa.; O. H. Williams, New York; C. J. Stewart, Beckley, W. Va.; J. Sekiryushi, Japan; E. F. Bacon, Oneonta, N. Y.; D. T. Elliott, London, Eng.; Wm. M. Engel, Philadelphia; J. E. Halsted, New York; D. E. Vines, Newark, N. J.; Miss J. A. Fowler, New York City.

Persons desiring lectures for their various localities should communicate with THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL under the Lecture Bureau Department, 24 East 22d street, New York.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, lectured in Detroit during February, and also visited the De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

On January 29th Dr. Fitzgerald lectured before the Oak Park Board of Education and the teachers of the public schools, on "The Scientific Education of Children as explained by Phrenology."

On January 26th he lectured at the Young Men's Club of Berwyn, Ill., on "Phrenology and Its Benefits."

Dr. Fitzgerald, in a recent letter, refers to the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for February, in which Arthur Brisbane, the noted writer, discusses the Armours in his series of articles on "Owners of America," and in speaking of Mr. J. Ogden Armour, he gives him quite a phrenological delineation. Dr. Fitzgerald also refers to a notice in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, issued Jan. 16th, when the following announcement was made:

"Phrenology," by J. G. Spurzheim, M. D., of the Universities of Vienna and Paris, and licentiate of Royal College of Physicians of London, with introduction by Cyrus Elder. Revised from second American edition (Boston, 1833). Cloth, 459 pp. Price \$3.00. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1908.

This book was reviewed in the January issue of *THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*.

On January 18th Miss Fowler lectured before the Men's Club of the Chester Hill M. E. Church, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on "The Marvels and Mysteries of Human Nature." Many of the men were familiar with the subject of Phrenology, and they, together with those unfamiliar, expressed their pleasure at having spent so profitable an evening. At the close of the lecture Miss Fowler examined several of the men, including the minister.

FEBRUARY MORNING TALKS.

The Wednesday Morning Talks for February were on "Celebrated People and how a knowledge of Phrenology can help us to understand them." The characters of the following noted men and women were discussed: Washington and Lincoln; Mendelssohn and Chopin; Tennyson and Oliver Wendell Holmes; Mrs. E. B. Browning and Fannie Kemble; Mark Twain and Edgar Allen Poe.

MARCH MORNING TALKS.

The Wednesday Morning Talks for March will be upon "The Mothers of Great Men and the influence they have had over their lives." The dates are March 3d, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st.

The Talks will be held in the parlor of the new offices of the Fowler & Wells Co., No. 18 East 22d street, and we trust that all our friends will attend.

Abraham Lincoln was a thorough believer in Phrenology, and one day brought his nephew to our offices in Broadway for a Phrenological examination. Nelson Sizer was alive at the time, and made the delineation, which was heartily approved by Mr. Lincoln.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

Lecturing on "The Brain and Nervous System in Man," at a meeting of the above Society, in London, England, on January 12th, Dr. C. W. Withinshaw, late Demonstrator in Anatomy at Edinburgh University, and gold medalist, gave some interesting information on the human brain, showing how man is at the head of creation by reason of the shape of his brain.

He said that we could not put man in his right place in nature, nor account for the pre-eminence of man except on phrenological lines. The absolute bulk or weight of brain did not place him there, for on an average man's brain weighed 50 ounces, that of the whale weighed 5 pounds, and an elephant's brain weighed no less than 8 to 10 pounds. So as regarded absolute weight, man is surpassed at least by two of the lower animals.

Tested by the comparative weight of brain in relation to the body, he stated that the proportion of man's brain to his body was 1 to 50, while in some of the lower fishes the proportion was as low as 1 to 1,300, and in the rabbit 1 to 150. In regard to those animals man stood very high. But what about the common sparrow? The proportion of brain to body in that case was 1 to 27. The poor common, despised little sparrow had a higher proportion of brain to body than man. The little titmouse, too, had a proportion of brain to body of 1 to 12. So man's superiority could not be accounted for by the proportion of his brain to his body. The only way we could account for the superiority was on phrenological lines; that is to say, the proportion of the different parts of the brain which was the essence of Phrenology. The higher faculties of the intellect or understanding which distinguished man from the lower animals, have been localized in the frontal lobes, or front part of the head, and in that region man was superior to all other animals. The coronal region, too, in man, as compared with the lower animals, was much larger, and in that part of the brain the higher or moral sentiments were located.

The lecturer asked that on these grounds Phrenology should be fairly and disinterestedly examined by all who loved scientific truth. It would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny.

The meeting was well attended, and among those present were Mr. James Webb, Mr. Charles Morgan, Mr. Wm. Cox, Mr. F. R. Warren, Miss L. C. Owen, and Miss A. B. Barnard, among others. Mr. George Hart Cox occupied the chair.

Correspondents.

T. L.—In reply to your question with regard to the clear complexion which so often accompanies the Mental Temperament, and the heavy locks of hair which accompany, as a rule, the Motive Temperament, we would like to point out that the characteristics that produce these organic conditions are the following:

The beautiful complexion and the Mental Temperament are generally found in company with large Causality, Comparison, Human Nature, Ideality, and Spirituality; while the characteristics that accompany the heavy head of hair and the Motive Temperament are generally found with the strong basilar brain and large Destructiveness, Combateness, Firmness, and Self-Esteem. These may not always harmonize, but you will generally find them to be the case.

J. M. M.—In reply to your question concerning beauty of expression, we would like to say that sometimes beauty of the kind you mention is a matter of inheritance, and is handed down from generation to generation. If you look in some of the portrait galleries belonging to the English aristocracy, you will find this to be the case. But there are other people who have also beauty of countenance which comes from innate qualities such as Ideality and Spirituality, and these characteristics are productive of soul growth, or that atmosphere of mind that expresses itself in beauty of form and outline. Sometimes, too Benevolence gives that beauty of face that no other faculty is capable of producing. Nurses very often have this type of beauty.

Still another form of beauty manifests itself through the faculties of Approbativeness and Agreeableness. The rare beauty you find on the stage is often to be accounted for through these two faculties, and we see this manifested in the Hengler girls, who are most beautiful in form and outline of features, as well as in loveliness of character. They are exceedingly talented as well. Other actresses illustrate the same idea.

J. M. W., Brooklyn, N. Y.—You ask for a solution of the problem that seems to puzzle you a good deal with regard to the retrousse type of nose that many Irish people possess.

First, let us say that all Irish people have not this type of nose, and some of our brave generals, for instance, General Roberts and Lord Kitchener, are examples of Irishmen who have not this type of nose, and who have been known for their great valor. Sir William Ball, the astronomer, is another example of an Irishman who has not a retrousse nose. So that we must not think of this feature of the face in its short and stubby form as being the only type of the Irish nose.

In the second place, you say you have known Irish persons who have this turned-up nose and yet who have been very brave. We do not doubt that fact, but we would like to explain that as a rule the retrousse nose indicates impulse, bluntness, mental curiosity, and desire to push right ahead without stopping to consult the expediency of things, or the feelings of others. Therefore this kind of nose does not stop to consider danger, and shows very little fear.

We trust that this will explain to you your question.

J. C. F., New York—Your question with regard to the turning of the color of the hair from black to gray, and just what particular traits of character, mental habits, and endurance are required to prevent this sort of thing, is an interesting one from a temperamental point of view.

We generally find that the characteristic that gives sustaining power, namely Firmness, is the one that is most particularly engaged in this matter. We also find that Secretiveness is another very valuable characteristic, as it helps one to overcome an inclination to draw too much heat to the brain, and a person with large Secretiveness is generally one who keeps cool; therefore the circulation is drawn to other parts of the body than to the brain.

S. O. N., North Wales.—In regard to your query concerning our opinion on how to tell character from the face, we will give it our consideration next month, as we have not the space to enlarge on this topic in our present column.

L. J., New York.—We do not intend to leave out the Correspondence Column in our future issues of the Journal. In fact, we like our subscribers to take an interest in this column and send us letters containing queries to be answered in this department. Therefore do not be afraid that we will neglect or forget you in the future.

M. C.—Your query with regard to the young woman whom you have in mind who seems to possess much of the Motive Temperament in character, being steadfast in all friendships and in duty, also very courageous and persevering in all that she undertakes, and yet possesses the face that naturally belongs to the Mental Temperament, as her bones are small and exquisitely delicate, we would answer as follows:

We think that the evidence of the Motive Temperament is not so much the characteristics that represent this temperament as those pertaining to the Mental Temperament, for persons who have the latter are often very courageous and persevering, and they are also steadfast in their friendships and in carrying out their duty and obligation to others. If, therefore, you cut out fifty per cent. of her characteristics that show themselves, and attribute them to the Mental Temperament, you will find that your puzzle will vanish.

We will also answer the questions of G. S. and C. L. C. in our next issue.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

No. 869.—C. G. R., Rankin, Ill.—The photograph of this gentleman indicates that he has a predominance of the Vital Temperament, with a good share of the Motive which gives him his toughness of organization and his power of endurance. He prefers an active outdoor executive life to an indoor sedentary one. In fact, he is in his element when he has some tough work to accomplish. He has a strongly developed perceptive intellect, and on this account he is quick to see and observe everything that is passing on around him. It does not take him long to make up his mind, and therefore he is quick to appreciate business that is done on a large scale.

He should be good in athletic work, and were he to take up Mining Engineering in the West he would be in his element. He prefers to study everything from a practical point of view, and on this account he is not one who will get his information so much from books as he will from actual experience among men.

He would make a good Veterinary Surgeon if he were to take up the work of Medicine at all, and could become a specialist in the above named line.

In business, he should undertake the wholesale department of it rather than the retail end. He is one to get out and hustle, rather than sit behind a desk all day.

No. 870.—E. J. O'B., Toronto, Canada.—This little girl will make an excellent teacher, and will show that personal magnetism that will enable everyone with whom she comes in contact to be favorably impressed with what she says and does. She must have picture-books made of linen rather than paper, and toys that are strong and not breakable, for without meaning to be destructive, she will handle her things so quickly that they will be liable to wear out. Whatever she does she will do heartily, and not show any doubt about the result of things. She must be encouraged to show respect to her parents and teachers, for she will be liable to think that everything that other people know she should know, and will put herself on a par with others. She will be a regular chatterbox, and have much to amuse her friends with when entertaining company.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Phrenological Era," Bowerstown, O.—This magazine is one that is ever increasing in importance and interest. Its editor is an indefatigable and enthusiastic worker in Phrenology, and its articles are on those topics that deal with Phrenology, Physiognomy, and kindred subjects. It should be widely read.

"Character Builder," Salt Lake City, Utah.—This Journal explains the principles of Phrenology, Health, Social Purity, and Hints for the Young, and can be highly recommended.

"The Phrenologist," London, Eng.—The January issue contains an article by Mr. James Webb, on "Nature and Nurture," which was the subject of an address given by him before the B. P. S. on December 8th, 1908. He divided his topic into two parts: First he explained the psychological theories of teachers of the Herbartian System; and secondly he spoke of the system taught by Dr. Gall. The "no-faculty" doctrine, he said, had been swept away by Dr. Gall before it was taken up by Dr. Herbart, that no two persons came into the world with equal capacities; otherwise, why had we so few Handels and Raphaels. Why could not Handel draw and Raphael compose? Why was Handel so passionate and Raphael so gentle? Why was Handel so gluttonous, and Raphael in comparison so abstemious? Gall showed that these qualities were the result of inborn talents and dispositions rather than education.

Some reviews fill up another page of this organ of the Society.

"The Social Purity Journal and the Christian Life," Morton Park, Ill.—The December quarter of this Journal has just reached us. It contains an article on "The Shepard's Psalm"; another on "An Important Question Answered," dealing with the problems of life. One question that is raised

is: Is it worth while? This is answered in a short and trenchant way. The Purity Journal is brought out every three months, and has for its editors J. B. and Maria Charlesworth Caldwell.

"Osteopathic Health," New York City.—This is a magazine that is devoted to health science simply told. In the February number it discusses such topics as "Osteopathy Adds a New Basic Principle"; "Microbes as Effects not Causes"; "Hand to Hand Fight with Microbes"; "Why Osteopathy is not Massage." Each topic is capably dealt with, and is concise in its explanation.

"New York Magazine of Mysteries," New York City.—The current number contains, among other things, a page on "Lincoln and Liberty." Another page is devoted to an interview with Miss Jessie Allen Fowler, in which the editor says: "A babe is a mother's anchor; she cannot swing far from her moorings, and yet a true mother never lives so little in the present as when by the side of the cradle. Her thoughts follow the imagined future of her child; that babe is the boldest of pilots, and guides her fearless thoughts down through seas of coming years. What shall be that babe's life work? How shall the life-work be well and wisely chosen? These are vital questions, questions that have been wisely and truthfully answered for many an anxious mother by Miss Jessie A. Fowler." The magazine contains a number of interesting topics.

"Daily Attractions in New York," New York City.—This is a valuable weekly directory of what is going on in New York every week. Many a stranger, as well as citizens, look daily through its pages and receive the information they desire. It is ably edited by B. L. Clarke.

"Blacksmith & Wheelwright," New York City. Published by M. T. Richardson Co.—This is a valuable monthly for information upon wagons, tools, blacksmiths' schools, paint-shops, horseshoes and shoeing, and it even has one page for legal matters.

"Literary Digest," New York City—Contains an article on "Claimants for Poe's Birthplace," with a portrait of the monument to Poe unveiled in Poe Park, Fordham. Another article is on "The Gypsy Evangelist"; and another on "Why we should care for the Baby's Teeth," all of which are excellent articles.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Gentlemen:—Your letter acknowledging the receipt of orders for JOURNAL and also the beautiful mental chart received. Please accept thanks for chart, as we are much pleased with it, and also all those of our class here who ordered it; they express their thanks for its beauty and prefer it to a paper chart.

W. P. S.

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H. H., Fort Worth, Texas.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"Home Occupations for Girls and Boys." By Bertha Johnson, assisted by Fannie Chapin. Published by Geo. W. Jacobs & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price 50 cents.

This book is full of interest, and contains so many suggestions for girls and boys that we cannot believe that any home will be without it where there are children, if it is once introduced to the attention of mothers. The plan of the book has special reference to the mother who often does not know what to do to amuse, entertain and occupy her young children, and so numerous and helpful are the suggestions that she has only to refer to the book to be helped out of her difficulties.

The author says: "The child accustomed to looking upon odds and ends of paper, wire, weeds, seeds, and grasses as hiding delightful secrets which he may learn to unravel and utilize, may be readily trained to regard all Nature as a vast storehouse open to his investigation, and a continual source of inspiration. The child, habituated to mastering the raw material of his immediate environment, will not be discomfited if thrown upon an unknown shore, whether arctic or tropical. He will recognize everywhere about him possibilities for shelter, food, clothing, and transportation and will know how to use them. But the child must be trained to perceive the beautiful and the ideal as well as the useful. Into each article here described, even the simplest, enter the elements of beauty, proportion, harmony of line and color, and good, true workmanship, leading surely, if unconsciously, to an appreciation of the best wherever found."

"Mind, the Builder." By A. A. Lindsay, M. D. Published by Lindsay Publishing Co., Portland, Oregon. Price \$1.00.

This book is a continuation of "The New Psychology," and contains the author's thoughts as to how to possess excellent body, magnificent intellect, and superb character. Its contents show a wide range of thought. One chapter is on "The Designer and Builder"; another is on "Body Building or Physical Culture"; another on "Character Building or Soul Culture"; another on "The Psychology of Habit-Building"; another on "Building an Individuality."

We are sure that many people will be glad to have a book of this kind as a gift book, as it is handsomely bound in deer-skin.

"The Physician's Visiting List for 1909." Published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Price \$1.00.

This Pocket book is quite unique and serviceable for physicians, and we thoroughly recommend its use. On one side of each leaf is the date.

There is a page for each week in every month, while on the opposite page space is given for special memoranda, amount of fee, and ledger page. At the end of the book blank leaves are given for memoranda, addresses of patients, nurses, and extra pages for bills and amounts asked for; also vaccination and obstetrical engagements. A few leaves are given for record of births, and two for deaths; evidently very few of the latter are expected to be recorded. At the end of the book room is given to record cash accounts. A pocket and pencil are included inside of the wallet, the whole being bound in black calf. Altogether it makes a valuable gift to a medical practitioner.

"Psychcoma" (Soul Sleep). By Helen Rhodes. With introduction by Elizabeth Towne. Published by Elizabeth Towne, Holyoke, Mass. Price \$1.00.

This is a well-printed book, the type of which will make it a pleasure for anyone to read, while the text explains to us what Psychcoma is. In case there may be some readers who do not know, we are told that it is the diagnosis of one's own soul, one's own self. It is said to be the key-note of existence as each person knows it. The word is used according to its original Greek root, meaning: Psyche, the principle of life as connected with the body, and coma, which means stupor or sleep. We are told that this life is a two-fold life. One is the spiritual, the other physical. The physical is supposed to include the mental, the spiritual includes the astral and super-astral.

Spiritual life is the unseen life, and functions with an activity normal to its plane, and unseen by our physical eye, just as we are unseen by it. The book explains that man cannot be cut up into physical, astral and spiritual man, but he is all these at one and the same time, and unsheathed as a unit. The mental part of man is purely a physical and mechanical medium, a laboratory of external impressions of the physical life, and has no separate plane or life apart from the physical. The first part deals with Cosmic Consciousness, the second part Transmutation and Law of Vibration; the third part Awakening and the Law of Suggestion; and part four Realization and Healing.

"Psychology of the Will." By James A. Ritchey, A.M., Ph.D. Published by Broadway Publishing Co., 835 Broadway, New York. Price.

This book is a comprehensive study of what the title suggests. It contains 24 chapters, all of which are full of meat and contain pointers on the following topics: "The Origin of the Question"; "Presumptive Evidence"; "Explanation of Differences"; "No Measure of Mind"; "Poetical Genius"; "Evolutionism"; "Acceptivity"; "Current Psychology of the Will Criticised"; "Attention"; "Relation of the Faculties"; and "Education of the Will." The book is well worth reading, and contains 312 closely printed pages.

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by Dr. Holbrook's counsel for two weeks and found that he could remember the lectures given at his college and the matter of his textbooks better than ever before. We think it is a duty incumbent on us to make this experience of our friend public, for we are certain that many who have delayed purchasing this volume will now make haste to become acquainted with the valuable information therein contained."—*New York World*.

"An admirable work."—*New York School Journal*.

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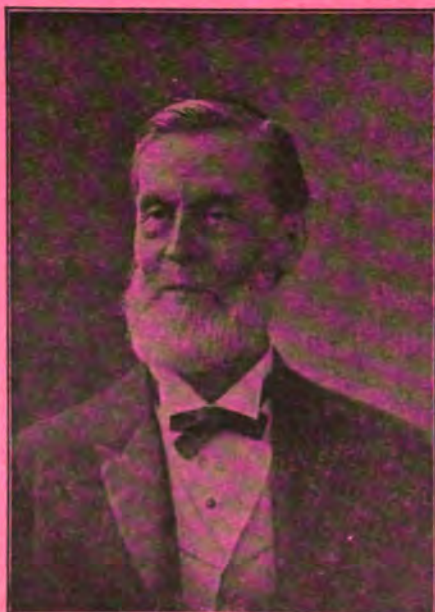
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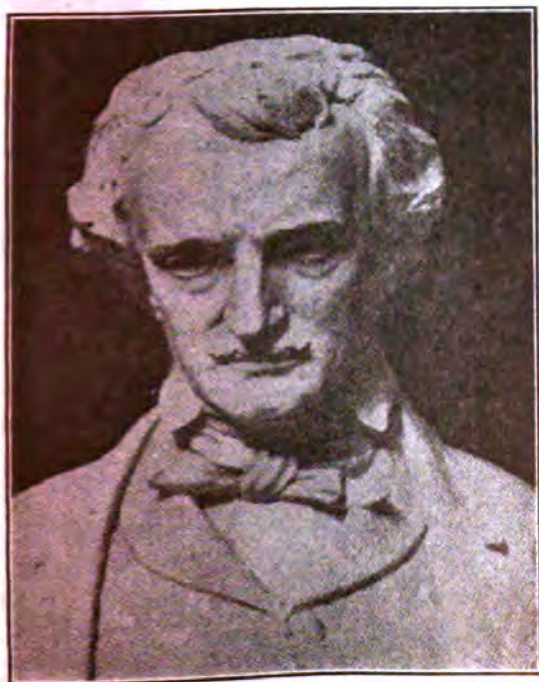
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INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1880)



EDGAR ALLEN POE

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VOL. 122—NO. 4

APRIL, 1909

WHOLE NO. 841

The Brain and Skull

No. 4.

BY CRANIUM.

INTERIOR OF THE BRAIN. VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL SECTIONS.

In considering the beautiful home of the brain and its internal arrangement, we find many things to interest us. For instance, there are six distinct Lobes on the internal surface, the Marginal Gyrus, the Gyrus Fornicatus, the Quadrate, the Cuneate, the Uncinate, and the Tempero-Sphenoidal, as Gray, Quain, Carpenter and Whitaker tell us.

INTERNAL FISSURES.

Separating these Lobes are the following Fissures: The Calloso Fissure, between the Corpus Callosum and the Gyrus Fornicatus; the Calloso-Marginal Fissure, between the Marginal Convolution and the Gyrus Fornicatus; the Parieto-Occipital Fissure, between the Quadrate and Cuneate Lobes; the Calcarine Fissure, between the Uncinate and Inferior-Occipital Lobes; the Collateral Fissure, between the Superior and Inferior Tempero-Sphenoidal Convolutions; the Dentate or Hippocampal Fissure, between the Dentate and Uncinate Convolutions; and the Uncinate, between the Superior and Inferior Tempero Gyri.

PARTS SEEN IN THE VERTICAL SECTION OF THE BRAIN.

(1) The convolution of the Corpus Callosum, above which is the Calloso-Marginal Fissure; (2) the Fissure of Rolando; (3) the Parieto-Occipital Fissure; (4) the Calcarine Fissure, just above the number. Between (2) and (3) are the convolutions of the Quadrate Lobe. Between (3) and (4) is the Cuneate Lobe; (5) the Corpus Callosum; (6) the Septum Lucidum; (7) the Fornix; (8) the Anterior Crus of the Fornix descending

to the base of the brain and turning on itself to form the Corpora Albicantia; (9) the Optic Thalamus. Behind the Anterior Crus of the Fornix a shaded part indicates the Foramen of Monro; in front of the number an oval mark shows the position of the Middle Commissure. (10) the Velum Interpositum; (11) the Pineal Gland; (12) the Corpora Quadrigemini; (13) the Crus Cerebri; (14) the Valve de Vieussens (to the right of the number); (15) the Pons Varolii; (16) the Third Nerve; (17) the Pituitary Body; (18) the Optic Nerve; (19) the Anterior Commissure, indicated by the oval outline behind the number.

In order to examine the interior of the Cerebrum, and make ourselves acquainted with the above-named parts of the brain, it is necessary to dissect the latter in two ways. One is by making a vertical median section of the encephalon, when we will see all the various parts along the middle line, and the other way is to slice off the brain in layers so as to expose the various parts from the superior region down to the base. If we dissect the brain in these two ways, we shall get a pretty good idea of the location and the relationship of one part to another.

The illustration showing the vertical section will give our readers the parts exposed to view on the median line, and the numbers in the text refer to those in the diagram; while the illustrations showing the Lateral Ventricles, the Third, Fourth and Fifth Ventricles, the Corpus Striatum, the Thalamus Opticus, the Anterior, Middle and Posterior Commissures, the Pineal Gland, the Corpora Quadrigemini, the Cerebellum, etc., will give us a further insight into the interior of the brain from the superior to the inferior regions.

The large expanse of medullary matter exposed on either side of the center line is known as the Centrum ovale majus.

CORPUS CALLOSUM.

The part called the Corpus Callosum is a thick band of nerve fibers by which probably almost every part of one hemisphere is connected with the fibers of the corresponding part of the other hemisphere. These fibers radiate in various directions, and terminate in the gray matter of the cortical substance. The Corpus Callosum at the same time roofs in the Lateral Ventricles. The best idea of its size and form is obtained by making a vertical section through the center of the brain. It is then seen to be a long, thick, irregularly flattened arch; in front taking a sharp bend called the genu, and dipping downward and backward to the base of the brain by a reflected portion, the rostrum, which is connected with the Lamina Cinerea. Behind it terminates by a rounded end. It is about four inches in length, and extends to within an inch and a half of the anterior, and two inches and a half of the posterior extremity of the Cerebrum.

LATERAL VENTRICLES.

The Lateral Ventricles are two in number, right and left, and form

irregular cavities situated in the lower and inner parts of the cerebral hemisphere, one on either side of the middle line. They are separated from each other by a vertical section, or partition, called the Septum Lucidum, but communicate with the Third Ventricle, and indirectly with each other through the Foramen of Monro. They are moistened by a serous fluid which is secreted in a considerable amount.

Each Lateral Ventricle consists of a central cavity, and has three prolongations from it, termed cornua. The anterior cornu curves forward and



FIG. I. LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRAY'S ANATOMY.

outward into the Frontal Lobe; the posterior backward and inward into the Occipital Lobe, and the middle descends into the Temporal Lobe. The central cavity of the Lateral Ventricles is triangular in form.

The various curves of the Lateral Ventricles, when taken in their initial form, spell the word BODFI, thus presenting an easy way for students to remember the form of these large and important Ventricles.

CORPUS STRIATUM.

The Corpus Striatum has received its name from the striped appearance which its section presents, in consequence of diverging white fibers being mixed with the gray matter which forms the greater part of its sub-

stance. In shape it largely resembles a pear, the stem or narrow portion of which is directed outward and backward from the Lateral Ventricle, while its broad extremity is directed forward into the fore part of the Ventricle.

The larger portion of this body is imbedded in the white substance of the hemisphere, and is therefore external to the Ventricle, but a certain portion is to be seen in the diagram of the verticle section (see Fig. 4), and is anterior to the Optic Thalamus.

TAENIA SEMICIRCULARIS.

The narrow whitish semi-transparent band of medullary substance which separates the Corpus Striatum and the Thalamus Opticus is the Taenia Semicircularis. It consists of longitudinal white fibers. Beneath it is a large vein (*vena corporis striati*), which receives numerous small veins from the surface of the Corpus Striatum and Thalamus Opticus, and joins the *venae Galeni*.

CHOROID PLEXUS.

The Choroid Plexus is a highly vascular fringe-like membrane on the margin of the fold of the Pia Mater in the interior of the brain. It extends in a curved direction across the floor of the Lateral Ventricles. It communicates with the Choroid Plexus of the opposite side through the Foramen of Monro. In structure it consists of minute and highly vascular villous processes, the villi being covered by a single layer of epithelium, composed of large, round corpuscles, containing, besides a central nucleus, a bright yellow spot. The arteries of the Choroid Plexus enter the Ventricles at the descending cornu, and, after passing through the substance, send branches into the substance of the brain. The veins of the Choroid Plexus terminate in the *venae Galeni*.

CORPUS FIMBRIATUM.

The Corpus Fimbriatum is a narrow tape-like band, situated immediately behind the Choroid Plexus. It is the lateral edge of the posterior pillar of the Fornix, and is attached along the inner border of the Hippocampus Major as it descends into the middle horn of the Lateral Ventricle.

OPTIC THALAMUS.

The Thalami Optici are two large oblong masses placed between the diverging portions of the Corpora Striata. They are of a white color exteriorly, but interiorly they are composed of white fibers intermixed with gray matter. Each side rests upon its corresponding crus cerebri, which it embraces. Exteriorly it is bounded by the Corpus Striatum and Taenia Semicircularis. Interiorly it forms the lateral boundary of the Third Ventricle, and running along its upper border is seen the peduncle of the Pineal Gland. Its upper surface is partly seen in the Lateral Ventricle, and it is partly covered by the Fornix. Its under surface forms the root of the descending horn of the Lateral Ventricle. Into it the Crus Cerebri passes. The form of the Thalami Optici resembles the Corpora Striatum, but their

FORNIX.

The Fornix is a longitudinal strip of white matter situated beneath the Corpus Callosum, with which it is continuous behind, but separated from it in front by the Septum Lucidum. It consists of two symmetrical halves, one for either hemisphere. These are joined together in the middle line, but are separated from one another in front and behind, forming the Anterior and Posterior Crura. The Fornix is triangular in form, narrow in front and broad behind. Its under surface rests upon the Velum Interpositum, which separates it from the Third Ventricle and the inner portion of the Optic Thalami. Its lateral edges form on each side part of the floor of the Lateral Ventricles, and are in contact with the Choroid Plexuses. On the under surface of the Fornix, toward its posterior part, between the diverging Posterior Crura, may be seen some transverse lines, and others longitudinal or oblique. This appearance has been termed the Lyra, from the fancied resemblance it bears to the strings of a harp. The Anterior Crura of the Fornix arch downward toward the base of the brain, and are separated from each other by a narrow interval.

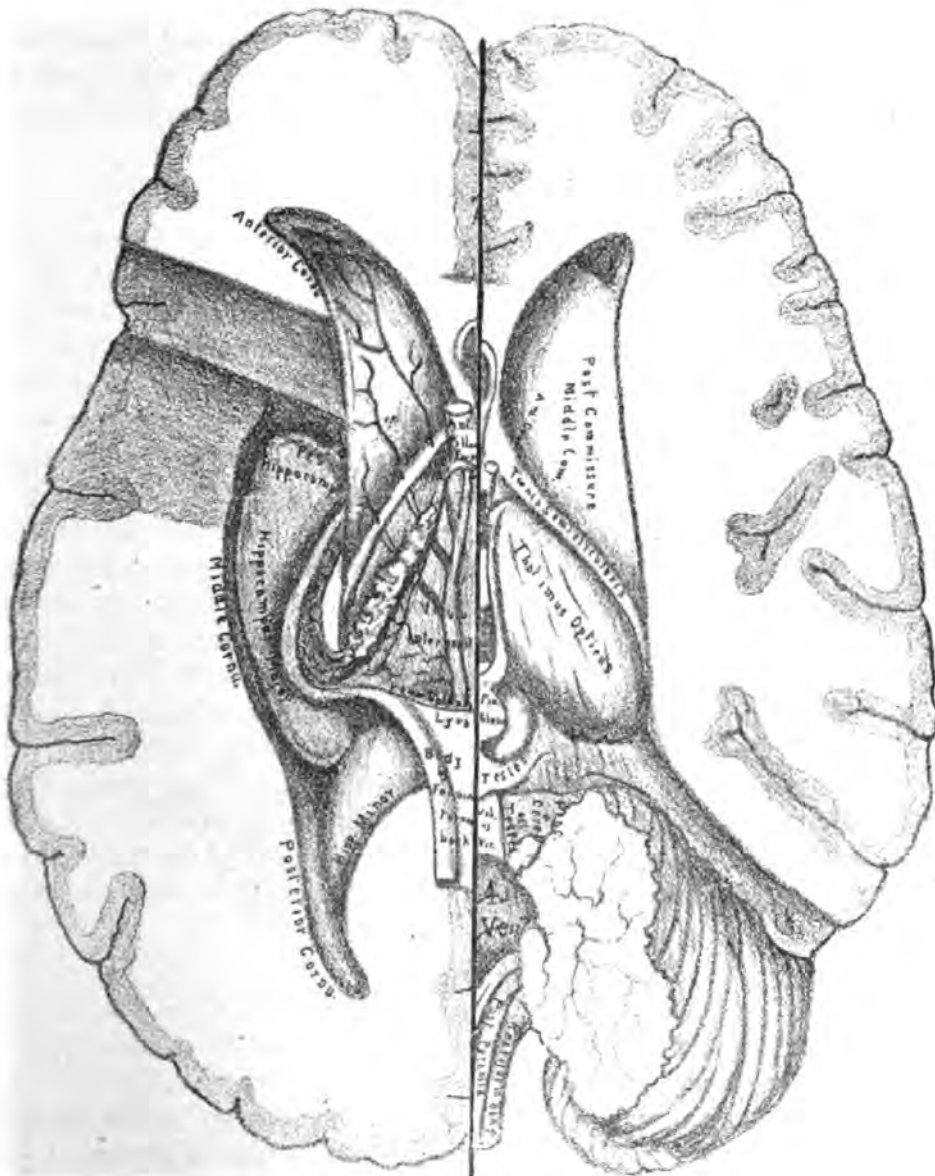
VELUM INTERPOSITUM.

The Velum Interpositum is a vascular membrane reflected from the Pia Mater into the interior of the brain, through the Transverse Fissure, passing beneath the posterior rounded border of the Corpus Callosum and Fornix, and above the Corpora Quadrigemini, Pineal Gland, and Optic Thalami. In form it is triangular, and separates the under surface of the body of the Fornix from the cavity of the Third Ventricle. Its posterior border forms an almost complete covering for the Pineal Gland. On its under surface are two vascular fringes which diverge from each other behind, and project into the cavity of the Third Ventricle. These are the Choroid Plexuses of the Third Ventricle. To its lateral margins are connected the Choroid Plexuses of the Lateral Ventricles. The arteries of the Velum Interpositum enter from behind, beneath the Corpus Callosum.

PINEAL GLAND.

The Pineal Gland, or Conarium, is a very interesting body belonging to the posterior portion of the brain. Some people go so far as to say that it is the seat of the soul. It takes its name from its peculiar shape, for it is like a fir-cone (pinus); it is a small, reddish-gray body, conical in form, and its position is immediately behind the Posterior Commissure, between the Nates upon which it rests. It is held in its position by a portion of gray matter derived from the Velum Interpositum. It is an outgrowth of the Second Vesicle, and is about four lines in length, and from two to three in width, and is said to be larger in the child than in the adult, and in the female than in the male. It is connected at its base with the Cerebrum by some transverse commissural fibers derived from the Posterior Commissure, and by four slender peduncles formed of medullary fibers. Of these, the

two superior pass forward upon the upper and inner margin of the Optic Thalami to the anterior crura of the Fornix, with which they become blended. The Inferior Peduncles pass vertically downward from the base of the Pineal Gland along the back part of the inner surface of the Thalami, and are only seen on the verticle section through the gland. This descrip-



MIDDLE CORNU OF THE 3D AND 4TH VENTRICLES.
LATERAL VENTRICAL. GRAY'S ANATOMY.

FIG. 3.

tion of the distribution of the fibers of the Pineal Gland is very interesting, for it acquaints us more intimately with the distribution of the fibers that ramify through the interior of the brain.

The Pineal Gland is very vascular, and consists chiefly of gray matter with a few medullary fibers. It is said by some anatomists to connect with the Third Ventricle by means of a small cavity at its base. For being so small a body it is wonderful that it contains not only transparent viscid fluid, but occasionally a quantity of sabulous matter composed of phosphate and carbonate of lime, phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, and a little animal matter. These concretions are said to be almost constant in their existence, and are found at all periods of life.

CORPORA QUADRIGEMINI.

The Corpora Quadrigemini, or Optic Lobes, are four round bodies placed in pairs, two in front and two behind, and are separated from one another by a crucial depression. They are located immediately behind the Third Ventricle and Posterior Commissure in the Mid-Brain, beneath the posterior border of the Corpus Callosum, and above the *Iter a tertio ad quantum ventriculum*. The anterior pair, called the Nates, are the larger, and are oblong from before backward. These are of a gray color. The posterior pair, called the Testes, are hemispherical in form, and lighter in color than the anterior pair. The *Thalamus Opticus* connects them on each side, as well as the commencement of the Optic Tracts through two white bands called *Branchia*. These bodies are larger in the lower animals than in man; in fishes, reptiles and birds they are only two in number, and are called the Optic Lobes from their connection with the Optic Nerves, and are hollow in their interior, but in mammalia they are four in number as in man, and are quite solid. Both pairs are composed of white matter externally and gray matter within. The Corpora Quadrigemini receive white fibers from the Olivary Bodies of the Cord, and are also connected with the Cerebellum by means of a large white cord on each side, called the *Processus ad testes*, or Superior Peduncles of the Cerebellum, which pass up to the *Thalami*.

VALVE DE VIEUSSENS.

The Valve de Vieussens forms a part of the roof of the Fourth Ventricle, and is continuous with the central white stem of the Cerebellum. It is narrow above, where it passes beneath the Corpora Quadrigemini, and broader below at its connection with the white substance of the superior worm of the Cerebellum. It is composed of a thin lamina of medullary substance, and is stretched between the two *processus e cerebello ad testes*. It covers in the canal leading from the Third to the Fourth Ventricle. From the upper part of the Valve may be seen the fibers of origin of the Fourth Nerve.

THIRD VENTRICLE.

The Third Ventricle is the cavity of the Inter-Brain. It is a narrow oblong fissure placed between the Thalamus Optici, which form the side walls of the Inter-Brain. The roof is formed by the Velum Interpositum which we have already described, and from which are suspended the Cho-roid Plexuses of the Third Ventricle. Its floor is formed by the Tuber Cin-

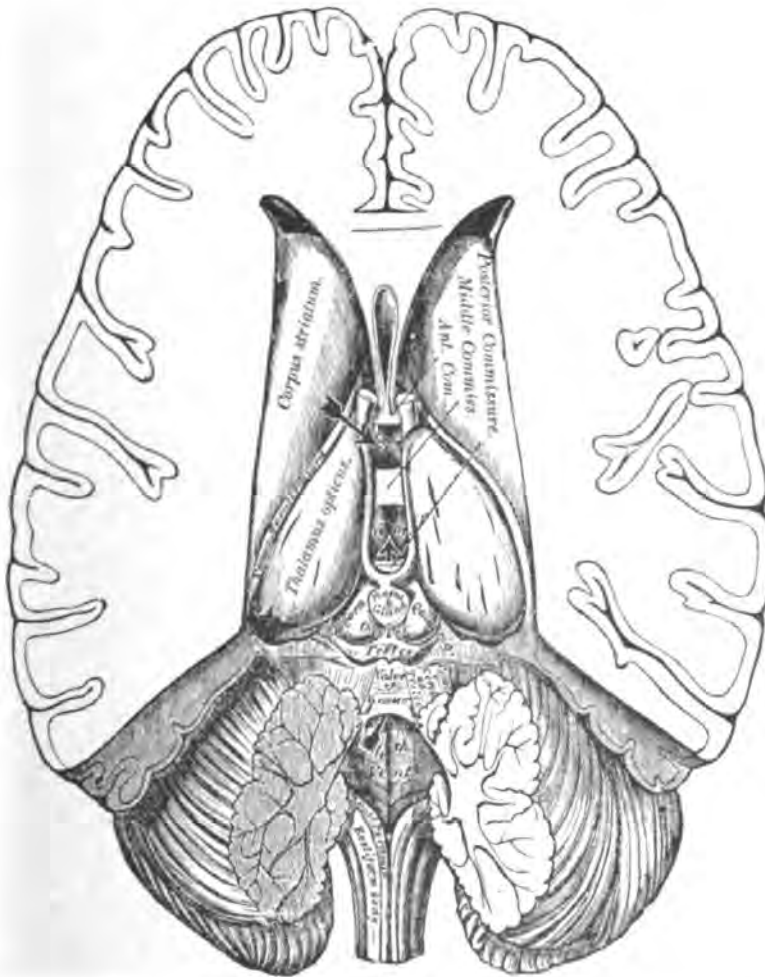


FIG. 4. HORIZONTAL SECTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRAY'S ANATOMY.

ereum with its Infundibulum and Pituitary Body, also the Corpora Albicantia, the Posterior Perforated Space, and the tegmenta of the Crura Cerebri. It is bounded laterally by two white tracts, one on either side, the Peduncles of the Pineal Gland, as well as by the Optic Thalami. It is bounded in front by the anterior crura of the Fornix and part of the Anterior Commissure, and behind by the Posterior Commissure and the Iter

a tertio ad quartum ventriculum. The cavity of the Third Ventricle is crossed by three Commissures named from their position, Anterior, Middle and Posterior.

The Anterior Commissure is a rounded cord of white fibers placed in front of the anterior crura of the Fornix, and perforates the Corpus Striatum, spreading out into the surface of the hemispheres.

The Middle or Soft Commissure consists almost entirely of gray matter, and connects together the Thalami Optici. It is frequently broken in examining the brain, and might then be supposed to have been wanting.

The Posterior Commissure is smaller than the Anterior, and is a flattened white band of fibers which connect the posterior part of the two Thalami Optici. It bounds the Third Ventricle posteriorly, and is located in front of and beneath the Pineal Gland, above the opening leading to the Fourth Ventricle.

The Third Ventricle has four openings; in front are the two oval apertures of the Foramen of Monro through which the Third communicates with the Lateral Ventricles. Behind is a third opening leading into the Fourth Ventricle by a canal, the Aqueduct of Sylvius (or the Iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum). The fourth opening is situated in the anterior part of the floor of the Ventricle which leads downward to the funnel-shaped cavity of the Infundibulum. All the Ventricles are united here, and the lining membrane of the Lateral Ventricles is continued through the Foramen of Monro into the Third Ventricle, and extends along the Iter a tertio into the Fourth Ventricle. At the bottom of the Iter ad infundibulum it ends in a cul-de-sac. There is a layer of gray matter which covers the greater part of the surface of the Third Ventricle.

FOURTH VENTRICLE.

The Fourth Ventricle, or Ventricle of the Cerebellum, is the space between the posterior surface of the Medulla Oblongata and the Pons in front, and the Cerebellum behind. In shape it resembles a lozenge. It is narrow and contracted above and below, and broadest across its central part. The roof is arched and is formed by the Valve de Vieussens and the under surface of the Cerebellum, which presents in this situation the nodulus, the uvula, and the amygdalae. The lining membrane of the Fourth Ventricle is continuous with that of the Third through the Aqueduct of Sylvius, and its cavity communicates below with the sub-arachnoid space of the brain and cord through an aperture in the layer of the Pia Mater extending between the Cerebellum and Medulla Oblongata. The Choroid Plexuses of the Fourth Ventricle are two in number, and are delicate vascular fringes which project into the Ventricle on either side. In the upper half of the Ventricle is a projection situated over the nucleus from which the Sixth and Facial Nerves take a common origin. In the lower half are

three eminences on each side for the roots of origin of the Pneumogastric, Spinal Accessory, and Hypoglossal Nerves.

FIFTH VENTRICLE.

The Fifth Ventricle is situated immediately anterior to the Third, between the two bulbs of the Corpora Striatum. Each lamina of the Septum

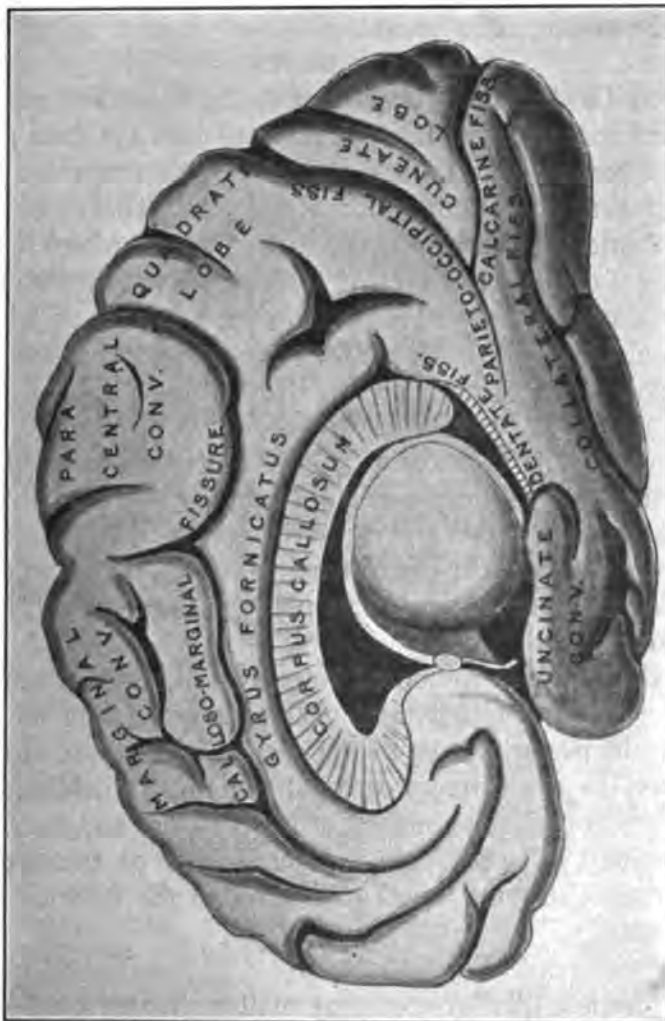


FIG. 5. CONVOLUTIONS AND FISSURES ON THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE CEREBRUM.
GRAY'S ANATOMY.

Lucidum consists of an internal layer of white substance covered by the lining membrane of the Fifth Ventricle, and an outer layer of gray matter covered by the lining membrane of the Lateral Ventricle. The Fifth Ventricle differs from the other Ventricles of the brain inasmuch as it is not developed from the cavity of the cerebral vesicles, and it does not communicate with the general ventricular cavity. In the foetus and some ani-

mals this cavity communicates below the Third Ventricle, but in the adult it forms a separate cavity.

AQUEDUCT OF SYLVII.

The Aqueduct of Sylvius, or the *Iter a Tertio ad quartum ventriculum*, is a narrow canal about half an inch in length, situated between the Corpora Quadrigemini and the Tegmentum, and connecting the Third and Fourth Ventricles. Its shape varies, as it resembles a T below, is triangular above, and oval about the middle of its course.

NUCLEUS CORDATUS.

The Nucleus Cordatus is a pear-shaped, highly arched mass of gray matter. Its broad extremity is directed forward into the fore part of the body and anterior cornu of the Lateral Ventricle; its narrow end is directed outward and backward on the outer side of the Optic Thalamus. It is continued downward into the roof of the descending cornu, where it terminates in the apex of the Temporal Lobe. It is separated from the extra-ventricular portion, in the greater part of its extent, by a lamina of white matter called the Internal Capsule. But the two portions of the Corpus Striatum are united in front.

INTERNAL CAPSULE.

The Internal Capsule is formed by fibers of the *crusta* of the *Crus Cerebri*, supplemented by fibers derived from the Corpus Striatum and Optic Thalamus on each side. In its horizontal section it is seen to be somewhat abruptly curved, with its convexity inward. The prominence of the curve is called the genu, and projects between the Cordate Nucleus and the Optic Thalamus.

The Internal Capsule is composed largely of fibers which are continuous to the cortex of the cerebral hemispheres, some passing to the frontal region, others to the posterior area of the cortex, while those in the hindermost portion pass to the tempero-occipital region. In addition to these, there are fibers which terminate in the Corpus Striatum and the Optic Thalamus, and also fibers derived from the hemisphere of the opposite side, through the Corpus Callosum, which pass through the Internal Capsule to the Cerebral Cortex.

CLAUSTRUM.

The Claustrum is a thin layer of gray matter situated on the outer surface of the External Capsule. It is regarded as a detached portion of the gray matter of the Island of Reil, from which it is separated by a layer of white fibers.

Phreno-Psychology

BY J. ALLEN FOWLER.

MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE FACULTIES AND THEIR GROWTH, EXERCISE AND DEVELOPMENT. (A)
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACULTIES. (B) PHRENOLOGICAL FACULTIES.

According to Psychology, we have various classifications of the growth, exercise, and development of the mind. Psychologists tell us of a three-fold division of the mind, namely, the knowing, feeling, and willing powers. These three kinds of mental states are, in general, they say, clearly marked off one from another. Under feeling, they include all pleasurable and painful conditions of mind; under knowing, they include all operations which are involved in gaining knowledge; and under willing they include all active mental operations and all conscious doings.

Sully gives an appropriate illustration of a child in a state of strong emotional excitement, and contrasts him with a child calmly thinking about something, or another child exerting his active powers in doing something. Thus he says that if we examine any one of these aspects of mind in a well-marked form, we shall see that it is opposed to the other aspects. Thus strong feeling is opposed to and precludes at the time calm thinking, as well as regulated action. Similarly, the intellectual state of remembering or reasoning, when fully developed at one moment, is opposed to feeling and to doing. A mind cannot exhibit each variety of function in a marked degree at the same time.

He would also have us believe that "while knowing, feeling, and willing are thus broadly marked off from, and even opposed to one another, they are in another way closely connected."

He also gives us to understand that "a mind is not a material object which can be separated into distinct parts, but an organic unity made up of parts standing in the closest relation of inter-dependence." This explanation indicates that knowing, feeling, and willing have no localization of function, but are simply states of mind, or states of consciousness. Since, however, they are phenomena, in time, which have a certain duration and a succession of parts, they are often spoken of as mental processes or operations, and a distinction is made between the mental process or operation and its result or product. Thus we find that Psychologists distinguish between a process of perception and its result or precept; between a process of association and suggestion and its product or recollection; and between an operation called reasoning and its result, or rational conviction.

When classifying mental operations, Psychologists compare mental states at different times, and find them presenting very different characters. Sometimes people find themselves experiencing feelings of joy, grief, etc.,

and at other times as *thinking* about a matter, etc. And if people look more closely at the contents of their minds at one and the same time, they are commonly able to distinguish between different ingredients, as emotions, recollections, and desires. Popular Psychology finds that there are three fairly clear divisions which do not seem to have anything in common beyond being all modes of mental activity. They are ordinarily described as perceiving, remembering, and reasoning, as intellectual operations, and they bring joy, sorrow, love, anger, under the general description of *feeling* or *emotion*. And, finally, Psychologists say, people gather up operations of mind, like "purposing, deliberating, and doing things, under the head of will." Thus they broadly mark off these three sides of mind into thinking, feeling and willing, and talk of men as exhibiting now one and now another aspect.

Popular Psychology also recognizes certain divisions or species of knowing, feeling, and willing under the head of "faculties, capabilities, or powers," and more particularly speaks of "Intellectual *Faculties*, such as Perception and Imagination; Emotional *Capacities*, or Susceptibilities, as Love and Anger; and Active *Powers* and Dispositions, such as Movement, Choice, and Industry."

A Psychologist even allows that perceiving and remembering differ in certain important respects. Thus there is a real psychological distinction involved, and he finds it is here convenient to make this popularly recognized distinction the starting point in a scientific treatment of the phenomena of mind. When adapting these popular distinctions, however, the Psychologist does not imply that several processes of perceiving, remembering, etc., are distinct one from the other fundamentally; that is to say, with respect to their elementary parts. While they set out with these well-marked divisions of faculty, they seek to discover by a deeper psychological analysis certain more fundamental or primary distinctions, and to regard such differences as those between perceiving and remembering as secondary. Hence Discrimination and Assimilation are viewed as the primary functions of intellect, and while these primary functions constitute the main factor in intellectual operations, the exercise of them presupposes other capabilities. Thus the power of taking apart the objects presented to the mind, and confining the attention to certain details or particulars (analysis), together with the supplementary power of mentally grasping a number of objects together at the same time (synthesis) is clearly implied in all knowing. This power is dealt with by Psychologists under the heading of Attention. In addition to this, there is the mind's capacity of Retention, that is, of conserving past impressions and recalling them for future use, for, as Psychologists say, "Unless we could retain impressions we should be unable to bring together before the mind facts lying in different regions of experience, and so dis-

cover their relations. Therefore the abiding knowledge of any subject plainly implies the retention of what we have learned."

Psychologists further state that the several mental operations do not present themselves in precisely the same manner in all minds. They vary in certain respects, and these variations are referred to as differences of mental power or capacity.

Psychology, then, as a science, has to do with the "general facts and truths of mind." It takes no account of individual peculiarities. Nevertheless, the practical importance of estimating individual differences has led Psychologists to pay considerable attention to this concrete branch of their subject; and the foregoing analysis of mental functions prepares the way for a scientific classification of individual differences. If that is the case, and Psychologists can say that they take no account of individual peculiarities except that the practical importance of estimating individual differences has led them to pay considerable attention to this concrete branch of their subject, why will they not allow the same latitude to Phrenology? For, as we have already said, Phrenology explains several component elements of the mind and elaborates the functions of the various organs of the brain, and only uses the personal equation or the personal illustration in order to prove their analysis of function more definitely before the general understanding of their subject.

Psychologists admit that there are different ways in which individual minds vary, that one may differ from another in respect to one whole phase or side of a subject. For example, they speak of one child as being more intellectual or more inquiring than another. Similarly one child is said to have more emotional susceptibility or more active impulse or will than another. Again, they make comparisons more accurate by observing how one mind differs from another with respect to a special mode of intellectual activity. Thus they find that individuals vary in regard to one of the primary intellectual functions, that one has a finer sense of difference or a keener sense of resemblance than another. Or they record differences in the strength of some particular faculty, as observation, or reason. Finally, they distinguish narrowly, comparing individuals with respect to some special mode of operation of a faculty, as perception of form or memory for words. In a similar way they distinguish between different degrees of strength of a special emotion, as anger or affection; or of an active endowment, as endurance.

All the innumerable differences which characterize individual minds must ultimately resolve themselves, says the Psychologist, into these modes, and the problem of measuring these individual differences with something like scientific exactness is summed up under the heading of "measurement of faculty." (The latter will be treated in a chapter by itself.)

We may say here in passing that under this heading Psychologists say, first, that it is "necessary to make a collection of comparative measurements as a statistical basis in building up a more exact psychology of childhood." Secondly, that "while a systematic measurement of children's faculties is thus of great consequence for perfecting the theoretic basis of education, it is of hardly less importance in carrying out efficiently the practical work of teaching." They admit, "the success of school or class teaching depends, to a large extent, on a good arrangement of individuals according to their special powers and correlative tastes." In this they agree with Phrenologists, for the latter are constantly endeavoring to urge upon the State Superintendents the need of classifying children more according to their special powers than according to their age. Psychologists say that "every such classification presupposes some more or less exact estimate of the individual child's capabilities by oral examination or otherwise." "What," they state, "is wanted for the fruitful carrying out of such measurements is psychological guidance as to the fundamental constituents of mental power, and the way in which these vary." They go out of their way to say that "the old doctrine of individual temperaments, and the newer theory of phrenology, each of which sought to supply a scientific principle of classification, have now become discredited. And more recent attempts to find a substitute for these can hardly be said to be satisfactory. Thus the mode of distinguishing individual aptitude common among German writers on pedagogy, according to the degree of sensibility to stimulus, vivacity, or rapidity of the mental processes, and strength and tenacity of impression, though suggestive and valuable, is obviously imperfect." The latter refer to the three-fold distinction given by Beneke, and adopted by Dittes.

We are glad that Sully and others are willing to admit the lack of efficiency to find a substitute for the practical teachings of Phrenology and the classification of the Temperaments, and there will never come a time when these will be superseded with a better classification in distinguishing the special powers and correlative tastes of the capacity of individual children. Psychologists may work along sense discrimination, as they are now doing, as long as they like, but the investigation of sense capacity needs something else as a background for the "Span of Prehension," "the quality of retentiveness," "the keenness of observation," "the detection of similarity amid the diversity of talent," or "generalizing faculty." It is therefore impossible for Psychologists to show a sound, scientific method of testing the strength of children's intellectual faculties without the study of the functions of which the brain is composed.

The above is more and more evident because, aside from the elements of mind which Psychologists recognize, which we have already mentioned in the former part of this article, we have to add that of Memory, Imagina-

tion, Abstraction, Conception, Reasoning, Egotistic Feelings, Social Feelings, Intellectual Sentiments, Aesthetic Sentiments, Moral Sentiments, Will, Self-control, Habit, Attention, Sense Discrimination, and Apperception.

It will be seen by Phrenological students and others, that Psychologists run parallel with Phrenologists in their claims concerning the powers of the mind, yet they diverge from considering the scientific basis of Phrenology by substituting a mode of philosophy concerning the above-named mental powers, and do not care to account for the true anatomical and physiological basis of the above named mental factors.

As a correlation between Phrenology and Psychology, we will give the groups of mental faculties recognized by the former, as follows:

The Social Faculties, which correspond with the social feelings of Psychology; the Selfish Propensities, which correspond with movement, choice, and industry; the Selfish sentiments, which correspond with egotistical feelings; the Moral Faculties which correspond with the moral sentiments; the Self-perfection Faculties, or semi-intellectual qualities, which correspond with imagination, aesthetic sentiments, emotional capacities, and susceptibilities; the Reasoning Faculties, which correspond with reason, abstraction, and conception; and the Perceptive Faculties, which correspond with the intellectual sentiments, perception, and power of discrimination and assimilation.

The philosophy of the subject can be studied in the following works, without destroying the scientific basis of Phrenological nomenclature:

Spurzheim's work on "Education"; Fowler's "Lectures on Man"; Charles Bray's "Education of the Feelings"; Fowler's "Memory and Intellectual Improvement," and "Self-Culture and Perfection of Character"; W. Mattieu Williams's "Vindication of Phrenology"; Hollander's "Mental Functions of the Brain"; Alfred Russell Wallace's "The Wonderful Century"; E. P. Fowler's "Brains of Criminals"; Gall's "The Functions of the Brain," and Fowler's "Brain Roofs and Porticos."

SCORE ONE FOR POP.

"Pa, is a vessel a boat?"

"Er—yes—you may call it that."

"Well, what kind of a boat is a blood vessel?"

"It's a lifeboat. Now run away to bed."—*Boston Transcript*.

Science of Health.

News and Notes.

BY E. P. MILLER, M. D.

WATER AND HEALTH.

"A noted physician, talking the other day of the improvements which had come in modern medicine, commented on the reduction of the number of drugs used by the medical profession generally, saying that as a young doctor he had started out with a hundred or more drugs, which he prescribed regularly, but after thirty years had come down to using only a dozen, and some of these only occasionally," says the Buffalo Evening Times.

"The question was asked of him if he was obliged to confine himself to a half dozen remedial agents, which he would choose as applicable to the largest number of conditions. Without hesitation, he replied that if human-kind had every remedy taken away, except pure water, with intelligent use, a great deal could be done, as water comes nearer than any one thing to a universal remedy.

Seventy-five per cent of the human system is composed of water; the tissues of the body demand and respond to it, and the commonest failing of humanity is to neglect to take enough water into the system. The muscles, cartilage, tendons and to a great extent the bones are dependent on water to preserve their elasticity and pliability. The circulatory system is dependent on it to carry various nutritive elements to the tissues and demand them. It dilutes the blood and temporarily increases its supply; it acts as a solvent to waste material, reducing it to a condition in which it can be eliminated. It promotes greater freedom for activity in the vital organs by removing obstruction and facilitating the work of destruction of waste matter.

"The moral is, if you would be healthy, take water inside and outside; take it in every form, and take enough of it."—*Health Culture*.

EATING AT HOTELS.

The "Hotel Register is responsible for the following:

"New York City eats every year more than 25,000,000 pounds of cheese. Of this enormous quantity there are 7,000,000 pounds of American cheese, 6,000,000 pounds of Swiss cheese, 5,500,000 pounds of Roquefort cheese, 2,500,000 pounds of Camembert and 3,500,000 pounds of different and fancy cheese. Sixty-seven thousand persons go every evening to dinners and suppers in New York City hotels and restaurants, and the amount spent annually exceeds a hundred million dollars.

"Bills of fare in fifty prominent hotels and restaurants give 387 different dishes, representing the cuisine of every country and every nationality in the world. That which is left each night on meals in the hotels and restaurants of New York City would be sufficient to feed three regiments of 800 men each for one week. The hotel and restaurant season of 1906 and 1907 indicated that something like a hundred million dollars had been spent by New York patrons for dinners and after-theatre parties.

The present season has broken all records. These figures do not include the big dinners given in large hotels like the Waldorf, Astor, St. Regis, Gotham, Sherry's, Delmonico's or Brevoort, where from 200 to 500 persons gather for a meal at from \$5 to \$25 a plate. Several million dollars, it is estimated, are spent each season for these large dinners.

"New York residents have recently taken to the Parisian custom of dining out several times a week. The excellent service, the fine meal, the delightful music and the whole genuine atmosphere of refinement and luxuriousness act as a tonic that gives zest to jaded appetites and pressing spirits and makes life worth living. Besides, the big hotels and restaurants are somewhat of a dressmaking, millinery and jewelry exhibit—a place where men and women come to see and be seen—and there is nothing a woman likes more than to be admired in a stylish gown, a fashionable hat or expensive jewelry. New York City is now the foremost city in the world in the matter of fine hotels and restaurants."

TAKE A LONG BREATH.

When chilled by exposure to cold, take a long breath with the mouth firmly shut. Repeat this several times until you begin to feel the heat returning. It requires only a very short time to do this. The long breath quickens the pulse, and thus causes the blood to circulate faster. The blood flows into all parts of the veins and arteries, and gives out a great deal of heat. It is stated that this method of deep breathing prevents colds and a great many other ailments if begun in time.—Exchange.

HOW WE PROVIDE FOR OUR CHILDREN.

We are educating eighteen million children in schools. We are compelling them to be seafed much of the time for five hours a day. The rooms in which they are seated are sometimes well ventilated—sometimes not. We are forcing the eyes of children to do the work of reading to a far greater extent than has been attempted in any previous century. We are extensively lessening the kind of play that children can carry on.

The whole matter of education profoundly affects the health and vitality of city children; and yet, almost without exception, boards of education are prescribing hours of home study, the size of type in the textbooks, length of line, with the page that children shall use during their school life, the kind of seats they should sit in, the amount of light they should have, the character and length of their recesses, and a hundred other things which affect their health—without having the advice of competent medical authorities.—Luther H. Gulick, M. D.

NUTS TAKE PLACE OF MEAT.

Nuts are rich in food value, and most people make the mistake of eating them after a meal, when they give them indigestion. It would be equally unwise to end the meal by another piece of beefsteak or a couple of poached eggs after having been satisfied with solids to begin. Nuts are meat; peanuts, almonds. English walnuts, hazel and hickory nuts are all delicious, and can be used in a variety of ways—sprinkled over lettuce as a salad, used with rice or with bread in the form of sandwiches, while peanut butter and peanut meal can be used in a variety of ways in a household planning.—*The New Idea*.

Natal Stone for April.

SAPPHIRE.

BY JULIUS WODISKA.



JULIUS WODISKA.

April is the first month of Spring and brings blue skies, but its variable weather also brings from clouds of darker hue cooling showers, while lingering Winter leaves its heritage of blue noses; there may be no analogy between these cerulean reflections and April's natal stone, but the April-born have to represent their birthdays the most beautiful blue gem in the world, the Sapphire.

In some lists of birthday stones the diamond is elected to represent April; this, the world's premier gem, should not be considered in such a company, because, by almost universal desire and selection, it is the betrothal stone. Not every swain could afford to bestow upon his idolized *fiancee*, born in April, both a diamond engagement ring and a diamond birthday ring.

The appropriate verse for the Sapphire as birthday stone for the month of April is as follows:

Those who in April date their years,
Sapphires should wear, lest bitter tears
For vain repentance flow. This stone
Emblem of faithfulness is known.

Sapphire symbolizes constancy, truth and virtue. By dealers in precious stones the Sapphire (corundum) is called "oriental sapphire." In mineralogy sapphire is corundum, which is a common mineral, commercial corundum being the hardest natural abrasive, next to the powdered diamond. Corundum crystallizes in the hexagonal system in six-sided prisms and pyramids, although the crystals are somewhat rounded. It is next to the diamond in hardness, No. 9 in the Mohs scale. Specific gravity, 3.9 to 4.16. Brittle. Luster, adamantine to vitreous. When a specimen exhibits an opalescent six-rayed star in the direction of the vertical axis, it is termed asteriated, and the trade distinction is "star sapphire." Star sapphires are cut *en cabochon*, or convex. When a sapphire shows a patch of opalescent light it is called "sapphire-Cat's-eye," or "oriental girasol." Dark sapphires are termed male and lighter stones female. If chemically pure, corundum is alumina, the oxide of the metal aluminum, composed of 53.2

per cent. of the metal and 46.8 per cent. of oxygen. Corundum is acid-proof and infusible. Friction develops in it positive electricity and some specimens when heat is applied in the dark become phosphorescent. Corundum if transparent and red is the ruby; if of any other color it is a sapphire. The colors in the mineral are caused by the presence of foreign elements, from one to two per cent. each of oxide of iron and silica. Colored corundum gems are of two colors, or dichroic. A valuable characteristic of corundum gems is that they prove to be as beautiful by artificial light as by daylight. The gems of this mineral occur as irregular grains and crystals embedded in granite, gneiss or other old crystallized rocks, or, when their mother rock is melted, in limestone, or if "weathered" out of that they may be found in the beds of streams. The color tints of sapphire range from white or colorless, or "leuco-sapphire," through the yellow ("oriental topaz"), to the cornflower or royal blue of the choicest gem. A sufficiently high degree of heat will fade the blue color entirely out of a sapphire. Ceylon, Kashmir, that famous vale of beauty in the Himalaya Mountains, and Australia are sources of supply for sapphires; in the latter country they are found in gem gravels. Most of the world's supply comes from Siam, chiefly from mines at Bo Pie Rin in Battambang. In North America sapphires are found at Cowee Creek, Macon County, North Carolina, but they are only found in considerable quantity and of gem quality as well in the bed of the Missouri River near Helena, Montana. Blue, transparent stones, other than sapphires, and which have been sold as sapphires, are: cordierite ("water sapphire"), kyanite ("sappare"), blue tourmaline ("indicolite"), blue topaz, blue spinel, hauynite, blue diamond and aquamarine. Excepting the diamond these blue gems are softer than sapphire and are of less specific gravity.

Sapphire is one of the precious stones earliest known to man, and its names in ancient languages vary but little. The Greeks dedicated this gem to the sun and called it hyacinth, because of its resemblance in color to the blue fleur-de-lis fabled to have sprung from the blood of the lovely youth Hyacinthus, beloved by Apollo, whom the Sun god accidentally killed in throwing his discus. Superstitions about the sapphire include the ancient belief that it developed in people who possessed the gem the gift of second sight. The fair ones who are jealous of their complexions should prize it, for it is accredited with the power to ward off tan and freckles.

Men of Note.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.

The National Academy of Design in New York has recently unveiled a fine statue or bust of Edgar Allen Poe, which was executed by Edmund Quinn in connection with the Poe Centenary Celebration. This bust cannot fail to show the evident eagerness on the part of some to atone for past neglect, and to indulge in the highest praise, such as the "most original genius of American literature," "the literary wizard," "the transcendent poetic genius of America," all of which contrast strangely with the half-hearted recognition which the poet has hitherto received at the hands of his countrymen.

Mr. Morris Bacheller, in the January "Munsey," said, that if the whole body of those who have made a name for themselves in American literature were passed in review, Longfellow would be named as the most popular, and Emerson, or possibly Whitman, would be chosen by many as the most original, but that, "taking him for all in all, most judges would agree that the palm for originality belongs to Edgar Allen Poe." Poe, we are told, resembled his mother, who, as an actress, won the hearts of those who saw her by her archness, her romantic grace, and her exceeding sensitiveness. His sensitiveness, Mr. Bacheller considers, did much to make Poe the remarkable master of prose and poetry that he afterward became. So susceptible was he to every impression that we might call his nature almost feminine. In the world of imagination this quality stimulated all his powers.



BUST OF POE. BY EDMUND QUINN.

A man of more robust physique and of steadier nerves would have kept his friends and would have established himself in a settled home; but it is doubtful whether anyone save the Poe who really lived could have written "The Bells" and "The Raven," and some of the strangely romantic stories which have made his name immortal on both hemispheres. One ought to remember this peculiar sensitiveness in judging him.

His phrenological developments show us that he was a man of fine imagination, of clear and comprehensive ideas, and of critical acumen. The upper story of his brain overbalanced the lower, which was a detriment to his nature.

Poe had essentially a Mental Temperament, and his Phrenological

qualities indicate this. In recent references to his work and character, the following estimate was given of his temperament:

"Poe had what might be called the technical temperament. As a technician his most noteworthy success is the completeness of his effort. He understood to perfection the value of tone in a composition, and tone is an element that is almost invaluable."
J. A. F.

CHARACTER SKETCH OF MR. CHARLES E. J. BLYTH-PRATT.

BY D. T. ELLIOTT, LONDON.

It is an axiom of Phrenology that a special type of head will manifest special characteristics. If a man excels in a particular line of work he will possess those qualities in a strong degree that will enable him to achieve success, either in professional work, in the undertaking of large commercial enterprises, or in work requiring mechanical, scientific and artistic ability.



CHARLES E. J. BLYTH-PRATT.

Apart from the intellectual capacity and sagacity required for the higher branches of professional work, mechanical skill and ingenuity, propelling power and a positive individuality are also essential factors which make for success; therefore a man who is well endowed with a fine physique and a well-balanced brain is especially well equipped for a successful career. Such men always make headway through sheer ability and force of character; those lacking these qualities must inevitably be mere subordinates in the competitive affairs of life.

The subject of this sketch possesses balance of power in a marked degree; he is constitutionally strong, with a large amount of reserve force and recuperative power.

It is not surprising that he is a strenuous worker, with such a mental endowment he could not be less. Activity gives him pleasure. He will be in his element when he has plenty of work on hand, for industry, steady persistency and resoluteness of purpose will at all times characterize him. It will be observed that there is a large base to the brain, associated with a strong development of the perceptive faculties; and here lies the secret of his success as a soldier, as a marksman, and his intense pleasure in physical exercises. His personality is a strong one, not egotistical nor overbearing, but positive, self-reliant and independent.

Combined with those practical and forcible qualities already referred to, it will be noticed by the student of Phrenology that the higher and self-devoted faculties of the mind are all fully developed. He has strong aesthetic tastes, and a vivid imagination; he is subject to strong feelings of emotion and of sublime conception. These qualities are, however, well under control and subject to his strong reasoning powers. His decision to become a dramatist will not be a surprise to the character reader; the wisdom of his choice has been known for a long time past.

That broad anterior lobe is indicative of a large degree of ingenuity, skilfulness, artistic ability and mental fertility, hence in organizing and laying out plans he will show equal ability. He is a man with much originality; originality will characterize all his work, notwithstanding the fact that he will be quick to lay hold of and utilize any new idea or plan of work suggested to him by others. His active, analytical and discriminative powers show him to be a keen critic and a good judge of what will be appreciated by the public; he intuitively senses things, and can correctly diagnose human nature.

He is mentally sharp, quick in all his mental calculations, and optimistic, as well as genial and pleasing amongst his fellow men. He will excel in descriptive power and will always be interesting in conversation when amongst his friends; his heartiness, strong sympathies and warm social nature will win him the approbation of his acquaintances.

He has a capital memory, and his alert mind is constantly storing new facts and incidents which he will apply for practical purposes. He is endowed with a most interesting blend of the muscular and the artistic temperament, which is one cause of his versatility. This versatility and adaptability will enable him to do many things well, more especially to succeed in the profession he has chosen.

Mr. Charles E. J. Blyth-Pratt was first educated at St. Wilfred College, near Alton, and afterwards at Trent College, Derbyshire. Exhibiting a keen desire for a military career, he joined the Sherwood Foresters, and afterwards became attached to the North Staffordshire Regiment. Being an expert in musketry, Mr. Pratt was in turn specially employed with the Royal Scots Border, and South Staffordshire Regiments, and with the latter remained at the Lichfield Depot some years. His ability being recognized, Government appointment as Captain in the Sierra Leone Frontier force followed in 1895, and he was afterwards made a District Commissioner. Owing to ill health, he was compelled to resign his appointment and returned to England. After a short lapse of time we find him in San-

Francisco playing in a number of pieces at the Grand Opera House. He then returned to England again, and became connected with the legitimate stage.

He has taken an active part in many dramatic performances. The Oxford Directors in 1899 appointed him active manager, and in August, 1906, he was installed in the position of responsible manager in recognition of the ability he had displayed. Mr. Blyth-Pratt is an excellent all-around sportsman; he is an adept on the ice, and as recently as last year won the open swimming championship at Mesnil Val (Le Treport, France). In many respects Mr. Blyth-Pratt has crowded much that is of interest into a singularly eventful career, and occupies a prominent position in the history of London temples of pleasure.

STUDY OF LONGEVITY.

Few people at the age of eighty or eighty-five are able to retain the use of all their faculties, including the sense of hearing, sight, and taste. But when we meet a person who is ninety-six (having been born in 1813), we stand and wonder when coming into the presence of such an one, that



ROBERT HUSON, AGED 96 YEARS.

he not only enjoys talking about the past, but also about the present and the future.

Mr. Huson was born in Stratton, Norfolk, England, and his father and mother were both of English ancestry. At an early age he had a good industrial training, where thoroughness was required, and became a competent and skillful workman, learning every detail of his business. At the age of twenty-one he resolved to leave father, mother, and his own country

for America. Taking with him his brother William, six years younger than himself, he came to New York, where he resided from that time until seven years ago, and about 1847 he went into business for himself, accepting contracts which he successfully completed to the satisfaction of his patrons.

Although Mr. Huson put up the Park Theater, and some other structures, his work as a master mason has mainly been in another line. His special department has been furnace and boiler work, and, in short, the setting up of all sorts of heavy machinery which require the support of masonry. In this specialty he has been an expert and has conducted a profitable business, being called upon to take contracts in Pennsylvania, Boston, Bridgeport, New Haven, and other places.

Mr. Huson is remarkable for several characteristics. He is healthily organized, has excellent digestive powers and wonderful hold on life. His power does not come so much from size of head, brain or body, but from his quality of organization, his recuperative power, and his versatility of mind. Many persons with a larger brain and heavier weight of body would be able to do less than he, if they were competing with him, because Mr. Huson has the advantage of knowing how to adapt himself to circumstances.

He has, mentally speaking, remarkable capacity to understand people of different natures, and has probably been able to handle men successfully, and secure the right kind of help.

His moral brain, which has always been active, shows him to be a man of principle, and inclined to do as he has agreed, and whatever he has done in life he has put good measure into his work and kept his contract with others by overdoing rather than doing less than he had arranged upon.

His Conscientiousness, Benevolence and Firmness have all been remarkably active faculties, and have made him beloved by all who knew him in the past, and by all who are acquainted with him to-day.

He quickly puts himself in touch with other people, and has a sharp, keen, penetrating mind that knows the short cut to get at the core or center of everything he is talking about.

His intellect shows that he has a very keen memory concerning matters of business, and he can recall what he has seen, heard, or read with remarkable distinctness.

His mind is as keen as that of a lawyer in knowing how to conduct his business, while his love of humanity and interest in his fellow men have made him broad-minded and tolerant toward the shortcomings of others.

Even at his time of life he has not lost interest in public affairs, and keeps in touch with what is going on in all parts of the world by reading his daily newspaper. Nor is this the only reading in which he indulges. He is a thorough student of the Bible, and believes in its precepts.

He has a keen sense of humor, and thoroughly enjoys hearing and making a joke. We believe that he, like Abraham Lincoln, has turned off many an annoyance by telling a funny story.

He hates to see waste of any kind, and though generous in his impulses, is prudent in his expenditure.

He will thus be known for his sympathy of mind for others, his breadth of intellect, his thoughtfulness in looking all round a subject, his steadiness of purpose, his moral reliability, his scope of mind when discussing a modern problem, and his energy, grit and wiriness of constitution.

THE
Phrenological Journal
and **SCIENCE OF HEALTH**

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK, [AND] LONDON, APRIL 1909

Words are things, and a small drop of ink, falling like dew upon a thought, produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.—
ANON.

**The Road to
Success**

Prof. Nelson Sizer once said: "Success is the aim and hope of all, and that is the best which is the result of honest, intelligent effort."

A man or woman who has no ambition in life, and does not put forth any effort to succeed, is a most unfortunately organized individual, and needs to come in touch with those vibrations that will awaken and draw out his or her lethargic brain cells to perform their legitimate functions.

Mr. Sizer continued: "As the nectar which bees slowly collect from flowers becomes changed to honey before it reaches the cell, so the earnings of successful industry are somehow refined and sanctified by the ethical wisdom which is made a part of its quality and value."

Some people get into a rut, out of which it seems almost impossible to extricate them. They need a portion of dynamite, or some powerful explosive, to be set off in their immediate neighborhood to awaken them to their possibilities.

Mr. Sizer continued: "It would seem to be an easy matter to retain inherited fortune, or manage a lucrative business which the skill, talent, and self-denial of parents have acquired and established; but the history of the rich men in America, at least, will show that most of them began with little, or nothing, and by talent and effort won their success"

Vanderbilt, Carnegie, Rockefeller, and a number of minor lights have all sprung from humble surroundings, and thus give the young men of to-day an example of what industry will do.

"As different pursuits demand different talent," said Mr. Sizer, "the question for each aspirant for the rewards of effort is this: 'What is my true road to success, and in what business are my talents best calculated to win?' For hundreds, without thought as to their fitness for a special pursuit, stumble into anything that promises profit, and, after their best years are wasted, find that they have followed the wrong road, and their life work has been a failure. He who fails is not the only one who suffers. The misfortune of his wasted energies must be visited on his family, and in some measure shared by the public at large. If each man could be placed in that position for which, on the whole, he is most adapted, he would be master."

The National Vocation Bureau helps men to understand themselves by telling them for what they are adapted and giving them an examination of their mental powers so that they may be no longer at sea without a mental chart of where they should go.

Will our readers kindly make this known as widely as possible, so that it may have the influence and do the good that is intended it should. All inquirers should send for particulars to the Secretary of Fowler and Wells Co.

The Late Silas B. Dutcher

In February, one of the staunch and able supporters of Phrenology, Silas B. Dutcher, passed on to his eternal rest. Few men have possessed so full an equipment of body and brain for the work of this life. He was particularly ordained and specially endowed with mental capacity, intellectual resourcefulness, and moral judgment, and anyone looking into his benign and noble face (even if he were no judge of character in the ordinary sense of the term) would be filled with deep respect and admiration from the impressions he received.

Mr. Dutcher possessed a large and active brain, and when we had the pleasure of examining him in 1904 his head measured twenty-three and a half inches in circumference, fifteen inches in height, and fourteen and a half inches in length; while he weighed two hundred and thirty pounds, was five feet eleven inches tall, and was in his eightieth year.

He was President of the Hamilton Trust Company and a number of other important corporations.

Mr. Gerald Carlton has written a beautiful tribute to Mr. Dutcher, with whom he was well acquainted.

He writes as follows:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL:

"A good man has truly passed from among us—not alone a good man, but, in my opinion, a great man, in all that that characterization implies. For Silas B. Dutcher had the virtues that make men great. Men are usually weighed by their acts. Trifles affect a man's career. In Mr. Dutcher's case this was hardly so. The even and powerful mind of the man grappled with generalities as they were, and to this fact, in a measure, was due his wisdom and his success.

"Silas B. Dutcher was a thinker, above all a broad-gauged, charitable man, a Christian in deed as well as in word. He was almost Christlike in



THE LATE SILAS B. DUTCHER.

his toleration and in his love for his fellow man. There was nothing too kind for him to do or to say in counseling and aiding the distressed—and in this respect he was almost unique among the philanthropically inclined of the world—his left hand knew not what his right hand did.

"Thousands will miss his genial presence, his wise counsel, his substantial sympathy which never failed to impart hope and encouragement to those who sought it.

"I speak of him as one who knew him for years, and who had many opportunities of testing his wisdom and watching the trend of his beautiful mind, which was uplifting in its broadest sense.

"Silas B. Dutcher was a Christian gentleman, and one of the most tolerant and broad-minded Americans it has ever been my good fortune to meet. No man was more easily approachable, and no man had a broader sense of American citizenship than he had. And though he has passed from among us, his good works will live in the hearts of his grateful and sorrowing friends. His is simply a transition to a happier, and, let us hope, to a truer measure of life which must of necessity come to us all."

The Late
William F. King

Another ardent admirer of Phrenology has passed on, in the person of William F. King, ex-president of the Merchants' Association.



THE LATE WILLIAM F. KING.

His sympathies were broad and comprehensive, and they seemed to take in every phase of work. When he last called upon us we warned him against exercising his brain too strenuously at the expense of his bodily strength.

He was a great organizer, was interested in the practice of law along commercial lines, and took a deep interest in public life and administrative work for the greater part of his life.

Mr. King was a firm believer in Phrenology, and considered that Phrenology would become of universal use in gauging the talents of children and selecting men for public office.

What Phrenologists are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The monthly meeting of the American Institute of Phrenology was held on March 2d, in the new rooms of the above named Institute. There was a large attendance, and everyone present seemed deeply interested in the program of the evening.

Miss Fowler, in opening the meeting, mentioned the desirability of the new rooms, and explained that they had *multum in parvo*, and every inch of room was now available.

She enlarged on the synopsis of the subject to be discussed, and believed that they would all thoroughly enjoy the way the lecture was to be given and illustrated by original slides.

She then introduced Miss Madeline Quinn, who gave a pathetic recitation on "The Little Girl's Five Cent Piece," followed by a humorous sketch about "A Bad Little Boy in Sunday School." The child's composure and naturalness captivated the hearts of all present.

Miss Fowler then introduced the lecturer, Mr. William M. Engel, of Philadelphia, who lectured on the subject of "Thinking, Reasoning, and Imagining." He showed by stereopticon views the laws of association, and how they should be worked out psychologically and phrenologically; also what sound logic consisted of, and how it could be applied to business; improper division of true ideas; and finally he showed the essentials of analogy. In all, some twenty or more slides were originally worked out by the lecturer, which practically proved the value of Phrenology.

Miss Fowler then examined the lecturer, whose head proved to be a very interesting one to all.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Yancey, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Weatherall, Mr. and Miss Mills, Mrs. Manheim, Mr. and Mrs. Crandall, Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Mr. Richard Davis, Mr. Maugans, Mr. Stouffer, Mr. Allen, Mr. McAlpine, Mr. Halsted, Mr. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Drew, Dr. Davis, Miss Naylor, Miss Cooke, Miss Gunst, and Mr. Rogge, among others.

Field Notes.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald recently lectured before the New Century Club, of Detroit, where he had a fine audience, including some of the best people in the city. He lectured for an hour and a half, and afterwards thirty minutes were required for the answering of questions.

Mr. Geo. Morris writes that he is busy superintending the building of his new house at Portland Heights, Oregon, and hopes after July 1st to have more time to devote to Phrenology in his new office. Mr. Morris takes part in three or four public meetings per week so as to keep in practice.

On Feb. 11th Miss Fowler gave a unique entertainment on Phrenology at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. She spoke upon the subject of "The Missing Link and How to Find It Through the Study of Character." She made two blindfold examinations, and afterwards selected

two from her audience. One was the chairman of the evening, and the other the Rev. Arthur Jamieson, former pastor of the church.

Upon placing her hands on the chairman's head, she said: "This head resembles in every respect the head of one of the gentlemen whom I have just examined blindfold," and much merriment was caused by this coincidence. She made a few private examinations for the benefit of the church funds at the close of her part of the program, after which some vocal and instrumental music was given, and a musical contest was held. Mrs. Cole, an indefatigable worker and president of the Woman's Guild, assisted by Miss Alice Drew, and other ladies, succeeded in providing an enjoyable evening for all present.

"March 3d I had a fine meeting in the Crookston College Hall. Expect to be two weeks in this town. Prof. J. C. Sathre, the principal of the college, is much in favor of Phrenology and tells the students so.

"GEORGE COZEN,
"Crookston, Minn."

John T. Miller writes us that he is on the most successful lecture tour of his life, through northern Utah and Idaho.

C. J. Stewart is still at Beckley, W. Va., giving lectures and examinations.

LECTURE BUREAU.

The following lecturers are on our Bureau list, and are located as follows:

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill. Prof. William E. Youngquist, Stockholm, Sweden. Prof. George Morris, Portland, Ore. Dr. B. F. Pratt, Tacoma, Wash. Dr. Edwin S. Morrell, Defiance, O. Prof. George Markley, Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. D. M. King, Mantua Station, O. Dr. and Mrs. V. P. English, Cleveland, O. Prof. N. S. Edens, Highland, Cal. Dr. George T. Byland, Crittenden, Ky. Prof. George Cozens, Hamilton, Ont., Can. Prof. H. E. Corman, Rebersburg, Pa. Prof. William McLuen, Perry, Ia. Hon. J. J. McLaughlin, Charles Town, W. Va. Prof. J. G. Scott, Sterling, Col. Prof. J. H. Thomas, Massilon, O. Dr. J. M. Peebles, Battle Creek, Mich. Dr. C. B. Lyman, Rockford, Ill. Prof. M. Tope, Bowers-ton, O. James Webb, Esq., Leyton, Eng. George Hart-Cox, Esq., London. Prof. William Cox, London. Prof. Otto Hatry, Pittsburg, Pa. Prof. O. H. Williams, New York. Prof. C. J. Stewart, Beckley, W. Va. Prof. Sekiryushi, Japan. Prof. E. F. Bacon, Oneonta, N. Y. Prof. D. T. Elliott, London, Eng. Prof. Wm. M. Engel, Philadelphia. Prof. J. E. Halsted, New York. Prof. D. E. Vines, Newark, N. J. Miss J. A. Fowler, New York City.

Persons desiring lectures for their various localities should communicate with THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL under the Lecture Bureau Department, 18 East 22d street, New York.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Prof. 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. 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.

Mr. J. B. Eland read a paper entitled "Round Pegs in Square Holes" at the monthly meeting of the above Society, on Feb. 9th. The president, Mr. George Hart-Cox, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance, and Mr. Eland's paper was well received. The latter was of more than ordinary interest, as besides dealing with the theme in a phrenological way, it took up and discussed rather fully the question of unemployment, and gave the outline of a practical scheme of reform.

At the close an interesting discussion was held, in which the following took part: The president, Mr. James Webb, Mr. A. Norris, Mr. R. Ramsey, Mr. J. S. Wakeling, and others.

During the evening some phrenological demonstrations in the way of head reading were skilfully given by Mr. James Webb, Mr. G. Hart-Cox, and Mr. William Cox.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS.

The Wednesday Morning Talks for March were upon "The Mothers of Great Men and the influence they have had over their lives." The dates were March 3d, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st. The subjects were as follows: 3d, The Mothers of Washington and Lincoln. 10th, The Mothers of Mendelssohn and Beethoven. 17th, The Mothers of Dickens and Carlyle. 24th, The Mothers of the Wesleys and Martin Luther. 31st, The Mothers of Goethe and Shakespeare.

The April Wednesday Morning Talks will be on the following dates: 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th, on *Mental Vibrations*. The 7th, on *Telepathy*; the 14th, on *Thought Transference*; the 21st, *Personal Magnetism*; and the 28th, *Mental Healing*.

Dr. Alice B. Stockham, the well-known writer on Health, was the guest of honor on Wednesday, February 24th.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHIRENOLOGY.

The April meeting of the above Institute will be held on Tuesday, the 6th, at 8 o'clock. The subjects for the evening will be "Phrenology and Its Aid to Business Men, by Mr. J. E. Halstead, and "The Vocation Bureau—Its Value to Men and Women," by Miss Jessie Allen Fowler. Phrenological examinations will be given at the close.

Correspondents.

C. H., New York.—You have asked a very important question, and one in which we are very much interested. There are indeed many precautions which a prospective mother might take to prevent bringing into the world such an unfortunate creature as a malformed child. In fact, a whole article could be written upon the indiscretion practised by mothers who either through ignorance or carelessness do not realize the full extent of their actions, and further, their duties toward their unborn children. We remember reading some years ago of a lady, who is now queen of an important country, skating for hours the night before her boy was born, and he was born with two skins only, and was always delicate, and died

prematurely. Many persons exhaust themselves instead of building up their physique to prepare for such an event. Some eat the wrong kinds of food, and do not give to their offspring sufficient nourishment or tissue and bone-forming material; while others press against the very vital organs that need latitude to perform their functions. We will try and write more fully on this subject for your benefit and that of others, later on.

We wish to thank Mr. H. Telford, of Leeds, England, for his newspaper cuttings, some of which we will make a summary of for the benefit of our readers.

We also wish to thank Mrs. Brooks for her timely and interesting cuttings, all of which will in due course be referred to in these pages. If all our graduates and friends would remember us in this way we would be very glad to make a column of Compiled Notes from students or friends.

New Subscribers.

H. B. O'N., Montreal, Can.—The photographs of this little boy indicate that he has great strength of will and power to carry his own ideas and plans of work to their full completion. He does not like to be thwarted in what he undertakes to do, and makes a good deal of resistance. But he can be reasoned with, and if shown practically that he is in the wrong, he will change his tactics and submit himself to others. He has quite a distinct mind and inclination to inquire into things, and is old for his age. It is a little difficult for people to answer all his questions, as they come with so much rapidity. Some of his questions are far-fetched, but they come out all the same, and it would be a kindness to help him to find things out for himself, instead of answering all his questions for him. If he were taught to look in the dictionary and encyclopedia for words and subjects that appealed to his curiosity, he would then become a student at a very early age.

He is quite sympathetic and anxious to do all that is in his power to help people along, and may sometimes give out more strength and vitality than he has any right to do. But he is quite sturdy, and will be able to throw a healthy influence around him wherever he is. He has so much energy that he is at work from the time he gets up in the morning to the minute he puts his head down on the pillow at night.

He must be kept employed while he is young, and eventually encouraged to take up some engineering or manufacturing occupation.

John Edward Sisson.—The baby has inherited a sound constitution and a positive type of mind. He will very early manifest marked intelligence, good observing powers and an excellent memory for faces and incidents; he will be particularly energetic and restless, and manifest much determination and persistency in wanting his own way.

The indications are that he will possess constructive and designing ability; he will show much mental inquisitiveness and will ask lots of questions, for he will take a very lively interest in his surroundings.

See that he has good mental training, and encourage him to apply his attention to one thing at a time.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Review of Reviews," New York City.—The February number contains an article on "Harvard's New President," by Frederick Austin Ogg. He closes his sketch by saying: "Prof. Lowell meets the supreme demand that the President of a great University shall be in the fullest and finest sense of the word an American gentleman, in his public career a model of sincerity, integrity and efficiency. Mr. Lowell in his private life is an embodiment of all that is exemplary. He is distinctively a man of action. He works hard, and puts a good deal of vim into his recreation. He has long been recognized as a level-headed, progressive, business-like sort of man."

"Albright's Official Practitioner," Phila., Pa.—Contains an article on "Therapeutics of the Larynx," by Oliver H. Fretz, M. D. This was a paper read before the North Pennsylvania Clinical Society and has proved to be a very beneficial and interesting contribution. Another short article is on "About a Man," in which man is described in relation to the contradictions that one finds in what is attributed to him. If he is poor, he is a bad manager; if he is rich, he is dishonest, etc., etc.

"The Kalpaka" (Magazine of Knowledge), edited by T. R. Sanjivi, South India.—In its opening article, it says: "Be strong and work. Strength of body, strength of intellect, strength of will, strength of purpose—these form the elements of power! We need to be strong in our principles, strong in our convictions, and strong in those essential elements of character, work, for God is worthy of our enthusiastic devotion and whole-hearted energy." "How to Live a Successful Life" is another inter-

esting article in which are given many hints that are well worth reading.

"Good Health Clinic," Syracuse, N. Y.—Contains an article on "The Laws of Auto-Therapy. This is a well-written article. It says: "Cure yourself of the grouch habit. Get so you can see the sunshine without predicting a drought, and listen to the music of the rain without expecting a flood." "Eating Too Much and Too Often" is a short article of considerable importance.

"Boston Times," Boston, Mass.—Contains an illustrated article on "Lincoln and His Cabinet," also other points concerning his career.

"The Dog Fancier," Battle Creek, Mich.—This magazine is what its title indicates, and contains pictures of all kinds of dogs. It forms interesting reading for those who have dogs of their own.

"Union Signal," Chicago, Ill.—Contains an article on "One Bar-room License and Why it was Not Granted"; another article on "Mrs. Smith Davis in New England"; another on "A Modern Miracle—and True," by Becky Cartwright.

"Woman's Temperance Work," Oswego, N. Y.—Contains an article on "The Late Julia Coleman," by Ella A. Boole, who writes an appreciation of her work. She died at the age of 81, after having devoted herself to temperance work nearly all her life, and wrote a work on "Catechism on Alcohol."

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"Through the Valley of the Shadow and Beyond." By Rose M. Carson. Published by The Psychic World Pub. Co., 1119 Washington St., Kansas City, Mo. Price, postpaid, \$3.00.

This book is an account of the experiences of Rose the Sunlight, and others, in the land of the hereafter. It is a revelation, marvelous and beautiful. Its depth of thought, its language and insight into the most perplexing scientific problems proclaim the working of minds far above the petty griefs and trials of earth. No stronger evidence could be desired to prove the interest and love of those who have gone before, than these inspired messages of hope and encouragement to the dear ones left behind, who have been given assurance that they are not forgotten; who are in constant communication with the higher world.

It is a large volume of 400 pages, handsomely bound in cloth. Its illustrations are reproductions of psychic portraits which show a more than earthly handiwork. The book is unique. It is claimed that nothing of the kind has ever before been given to the world. This publication has cost several thousand dollars, no expense being spared to make the setting worthy of the jewels of thought contained therein. The book is **exciting**, yet full of tenderness and beauty, dealing in a masculine manner with the most difficult scientific problems, and opening to the material sight a **great** vista of life and light. The book is fascinating, holding the rapt attention of the reader from cover to cover.

"On the Open Road." A Creed of Wholesome Living. By Ralph Waldo Trine, author of "In Tune with the Infinite." Published by Thos. Y. Crowell & Co., New York. Price, net, 50 cents; postage 5 cents.

This book is published in a new style, and as the age is demanding something new all the time, it is sure to be highly appreciated not only for its style, but for the ideas the writer has expressed. He gives a chapter at the commencement of the book in an epigrammatic style, which embodies a "Creed of the Open Road, to be observed to-day, to be changed to-morrow, or abandoned according to to-morrow's light." In the first chapter, the first sentence runs as follows, and forms a very excellent idea of what the Open Road stands for. It says:

"To live to our highest in all things that pertain to us, and to lend a hand as best we can to all others for this same end.

"To aid in righting the wrongs that cross our path by pointing the wrong-doer to a better way, and thus aid him in becoming a power for good."

The above are not easily attained, but are helpful and strengthening. The writer is so well known for his works on "What all the World's a-Seeking," and "In Tune with the Infinite," among others, that we feel sure that his friends and admirers will welcome this new booklet with eagerness.

At the head of each chapter is a sermonette which is helpful and like a nugget of gold; it weighs heavy from an intellectual point of view, and is weighty in its trend of thought. For instance, one of these, on page 15, runs as follows: "To do our own thinking, listening quietly to the opinions of others, but to be sufficiently of our own opinion to act always upon our own convictions."

The book is printed in a decorative type, and bound in a unique style, expense being no object.

"Let the New Nation Arise." By Carl Theodul. Published by The Balance Publishing Co., Denver, Colo. Price \$1.25.

This book is a treatise on purification and the gathering of the purified. It presents among its chapters one on "Science and God," and others on the following topics: "Phrenology the Basis of Psychology"; "Man's Relation to the Universe"; "The Purification of the Body (Fasting)"; "The Perfect Man—Spiritual Powers"; and "Energy: Soul and Spirit." In the chapter on "Phrenology the Basis of Psychology," the author has mentioned a number of the most important faculties of the mind, and has explained the function of each. We regret, however, that in the opening sentence of this subject of "Phrenology the Basis of Psychology" the writer has made the following statement, namely: "Phrenology, if interpreted, means the study of the skull. It is therefore the science of the external formations of the skull caused by the influence of the faculties." In the next sentence he apologizes for saying this in the following way: "This is not a true name for the science of the mind, but we will use this term, because it has been applied up to the present time to the science of the mind."

Because some persons have made mistakes in classifying Phrenology with the study of "bumps" and external protuberances only, it is no reason why another writer who evidently believes in the study of science should

make the same error, and we only call attention to this fact now in case there are persons who read the book and may be misled by the subject. Phrenology recognizes the functions of every organ of the brain, and it always encourages the student to study the anatomy of the brain before any logical understanding of the faculties of the mind can be arrived at. Persons make a great mistake by thinking they can study Phrenology from external appearances only. They must do something more than that, and get down to bed rock in order to do justice to the subject.

The book is well printed, and deals with those topics that are popular and much read; therefore we believe it will have a ready sale.

"The Busy Life Beyond Death." By John Lobb, F. R. G. S., 4 Ludgate Circus, London, E. C. Trade Agents, L. N. Fowler & Co., 7 Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, London.

Mr. Lobb should be considered as a modern convert to spiritualism, and his book on "The Busy Life Beyond Death" is written with a thrilling interest throughout. He should also be regarded as an authority whose experiences merit close consideration by all persons who are doubtful of the basis on which the faith held rests. We believe that Mr. Lobb is sincerely desirous of arriving at the truth on all matters pertaining to this subject. There are many letters throughout the book which are said to be written by a spirit, and the book is illustrated with photographs of spirit forms. Nearly all the questions that persons would naturally like to ask on this subject are answered in a clear and tangible way.

The book is well printed and is likely to require a second and a third edition before very long.

In the preface, Mr. Lobb says: "For the past fifty years I have believed in the spirit life. Now I have added to my faith knowledge. Upward of one thousand of the so-called dead have appeared at circles where I have sat during the past four years. I have looked into their faces, received messages from their spirit voice, been amazed at their intimate knowledge of my early life, have felt the touch of their celestial hands."

The book must be read to be understood and believed.

"Lessons from the Life of Lincoln." An address delivered in the city of New York on Feb. 12th, 1909, by Isaac Franklin Russell, LL. D.

This address is one of the best among the many that were delivered at Lincoln's centennial. The writer says that "he was one of the few among the sons of earth on whose name the poppy of oblivion can never scatter its dust. His true place is not only in the Hall of Fame built to commemorate the glory of his countrymen, but high up in the pantheon of humanity." That "he was powerless to control events, but events controlled him, and he felt that he was an instrument in the hands of God in one of the greatest revolutions in human history." That "Lincoln's rank as a popular orator is the highest in the annals of American eloquence"; and that "Lincoln was the son of the common people and believed in plain people, for he was one of them."

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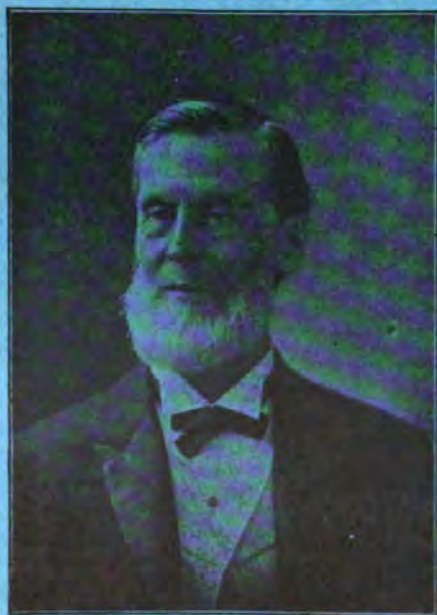
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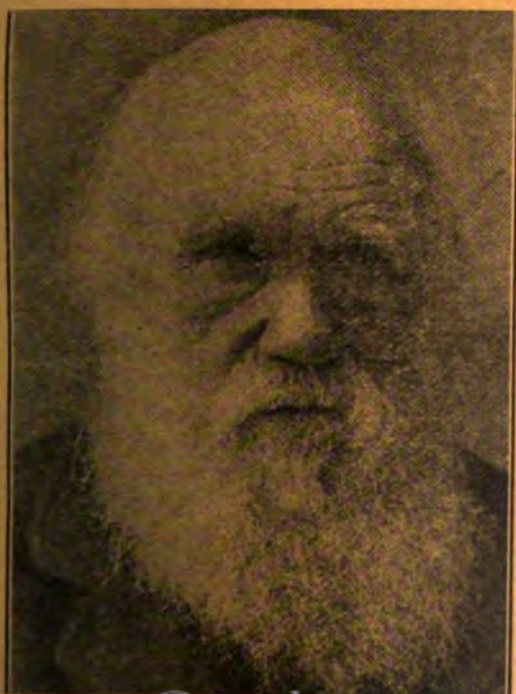
Number 5

May

1909

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INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1880)



- AN -
- ILLUSTRATED -
- MAGAZINE -
- OF -
HUMAN
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VOL. 122—NO. 5

MAY, 1909

WHOLE NO. 842

The Brain and Skull.

No. 5.

BY CRANIUM.

THE POSTERIOR LOBE OF THE BRAIN, INCLUDING THE CEREBELLUM, THE PONS VAROLII, AND THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA.

CEREBELLUM.

We have now come to the posterior part of the brain, which includes the Cerebellum, the Pons Varolii, and the Medulla Oblongata. This portion

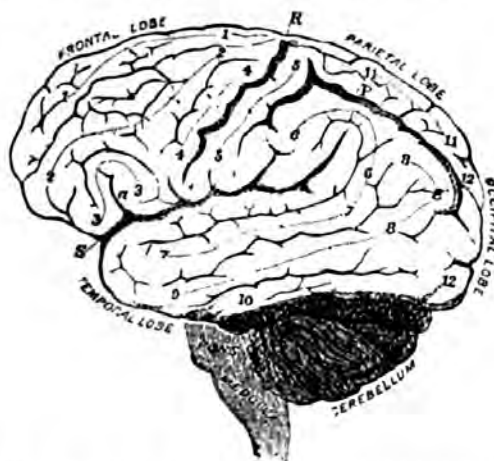


FIG. 1. SIDE SECTION OF THE BRAIN, SHOWING THE CEREBELLUM.

of the brain is becoming better understood as it is more thoroughly studied. Like other parts of the brain, it is composed of white and gray matter. In

structure it resembles a tree and has been called by Gray, Quain, and other Anatomists the *arbor vitæ* or tree of life.

The Cerebellum is often termed the Little Brain, for, compared with the Cerebrum, it is small, its average weight being 5 oz. and 4 grs. The proportion between the Cerebellum and the Cerebrum is as 1 to 4-7, when it has attained its maximum weight. In form the Cerebellum is oblong and flattened from above downward, its greater diameter being from side to side. Transversely it measures from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches, and from before backwards it is 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in the center about 2 inches thick, and at the circumference about 6 lines.

The Cerebellum is located in the inferior occipital fossæ, beneath the posterior lobe of the Cerebrum, from which it is separated by a very hard and durable membrane called the Tentorium.

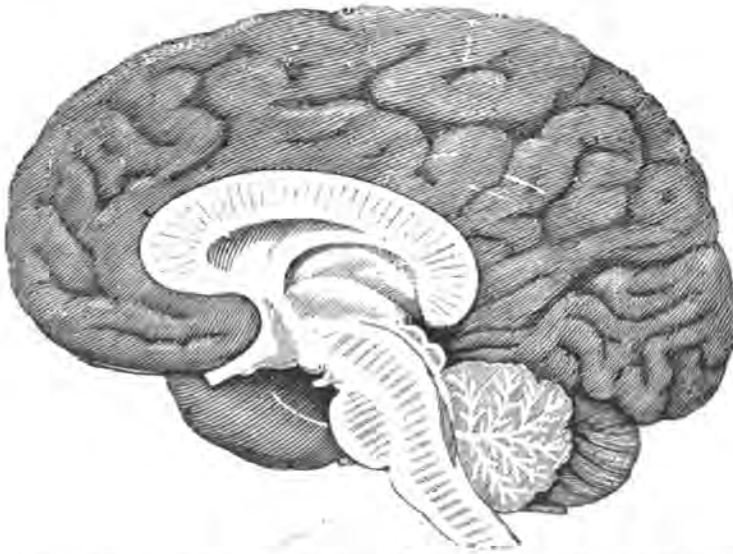


FIG. 2. SIDE SECTION OF BRAIN, SHOWING THE ARBOR VITÆ.

The student will find that the surface of the Cerebellum is not convoluted like that of the Cerebrum, but it is divided into layers, or, as Anatomists say, traversed by numerous curved furrows or sulci; these vary in depth at different parts of the surface, and separate the laminae, of which its exterior is composed.

As the diagrams indicate in Gray's, Quain's, Carpenter's, and Whitaker's works on Anatomy, it is divided into two lateral hemispheres. At the upper surface the circumference is depressed, but it is elevated in the center, the central or uniting portion being called the superior Vermiform Process. The median lobe is the fundamental part of the Cerebellum, and in some animals, especially in fishes and reptiles, it is the only part that

presents itself; while in man the hemispheres extend on either side. The Vermiform Process reaches from the notch on the anterior to that on the posterior border.

The under surface of the Cerebellum is divided into two lateral hemispheres by what is called a depression or valley, which extends in the middle line from before backwards. The parts recognized in this surface are the Commissura Brevis, which is located in the posterior incision; in front of this is the Pyramid, a laminated conical projection; while the Uvula is situated more anteriorly, and is a large eminence placed between the two

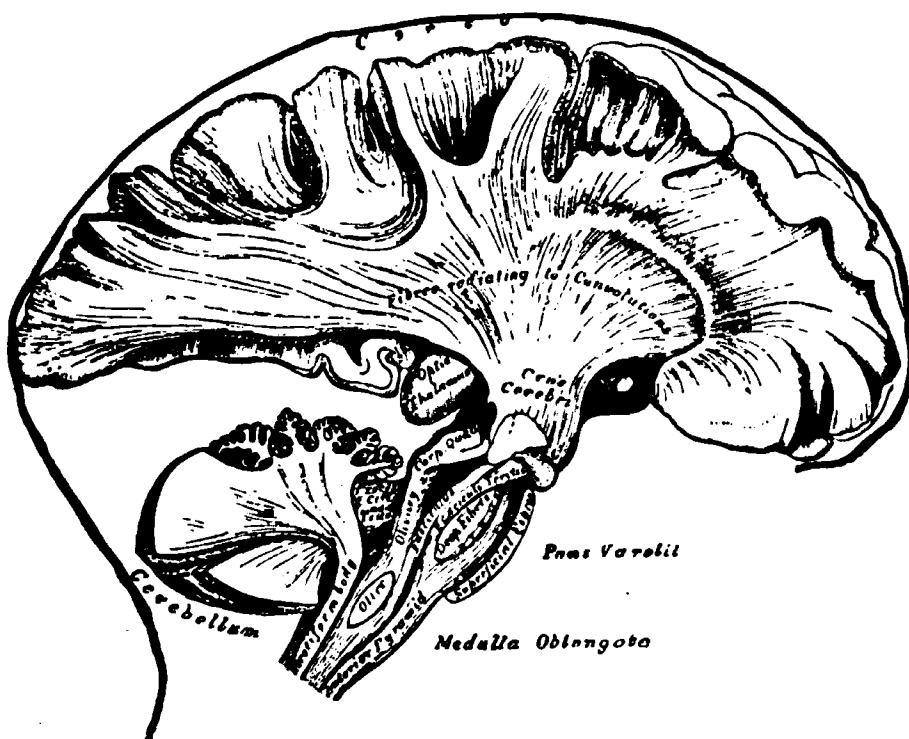


FIG. 3. BRAIN IN THE SKULL, SHOWING MEDULLA OBLONGATA.

rounded lobes which occupy the sides of the valley, called the Tonsils (or Amygdalae), and is connected with them by a commissure of gray matter, indented on the surface, called the furrowed band. The Nodule is located in front of the Uvula; it is the anterior pointed termination of the Inferior Vermiform Process, and projects into the cavity of the Fourth Ventricle.

The commissure of the Flocculus forms the Posterior Medullary Velum, and stretches itself out and attaches itself externally to the Flocculus, which is located on each side of the Nodule. This band is of a semi-lunar form on each side. Between it and the Nodulus and Uvula behind is a deep fossa called the Swallow's Nest, because of its shape.

LOBES OF THE CEREBELLUM.

We find that each hemisphere of the Cerebellum is divided into an upper and lower portion by the great Longitudinal Fissure, which commences in front at the Pons, and passes horizontally around each hemisphere, and backwards to the middle line. Secondary fissures proceed from this primary fissure, which separate the Cerebellum into lobes. Now, if we look at the upper surface of each hemisphere we shall find that there are two lobes, separated from each other by a fissure. These are the Anterior Lobe, which extends as far back as the posterior edge of the Vermiform Process, and the Posterior Lobe, which passes from the termination of the preceding to the great horizontal fissure.

If we now turn and look upon the under surface of either hemisphere we shall find that there are five lobes, each separated by sulci. These are, from before backward, as follows: (1) The Flocculus, or sub-peduncular lobe. This is a prominent tuft located behind and below the middle peduncle of the Cerebellum. Its surface is composed of gray matter, and it is subdivided into two small laminae. It is sometimes called the pneumogastric lobule, because it is situated behind the pneumogastric nerve. (2) The second lobe is called the Tonsil or Amygdala, which is located on either side of the great median fissure or valley and projects into the Fourth Ventricle. (3) The third lobe is called the Biventral, or Digastric, or double-bellied. It is located on the outside of the Tonsil, and is connected in part with the pyramid. (4) The fourth lobe is called the Slender Lobe, and is located behind the Biventral; it is connected with the back part of the Pyramid and the Commissura Brevis. (5) The fifth lobe is called the Inferior Semi Lunar or Posterior, and is located at the posterior part of the Cerebellum, and also joins the Commissura Brevis in the valley.

STRUCTURE OF THE CEREBELLUM.

If the Cerebellum is cut midway between its center and the Superior Vermiform Process in a vertical way, a central stem of white matter will be found, in the interior of which is a dentate body. This dentate body, which is called Corpus Dentatum, consists of a capsule of gray matter, and has a dentated outline; hence its name. It is surrounded by white fibers, which fibers join the Superior Peduncles.

The Peduncles of the Cerebellum are called the Superior, Middle and Inferior, and serve to connect it with the rest of the brain. The first connect the Cerebellum with the Cerebrum, and pass upwards to the Testes, beneath which they ascend to the Crura Cerebri and Optic Thalami, and form part of the diverging cerebral fibers. They form the side boundary of the Fourth Ventricle, and each is connected with that on the opposite side by the Valve de Vieussens.

The second or Inferior Peduncles connect the Cerebellum with the Medulla Oblongata, and pass downward to the back part of the Medulla, where they form part of the Restiform Body.

The third or Middle Peduncles are the largest of the three, and connect together the two hemispheres of the Cerebellum, and form their great Transverse Commissure. They also form the transverse fibers of the Pons Varolii.

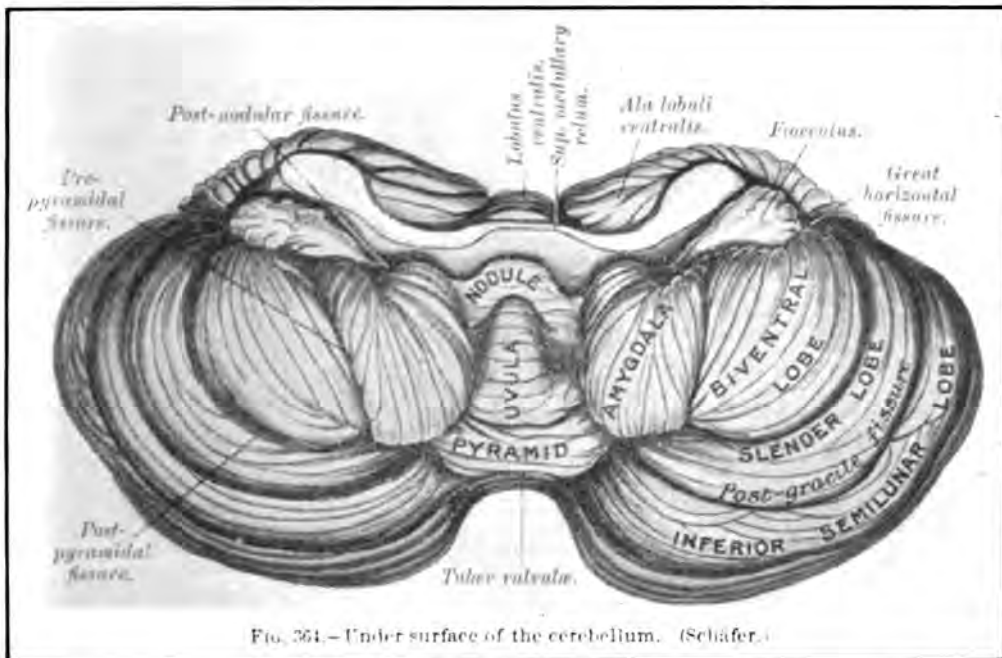


FIG. 4. UNDER SECTION OF CEREBELLUM (SCHAEFER).

FOURTH VENTRICLE.

The Fourth Ventricle is called the Ventricle of the Cerebellum, and is located between the Medulla Oblongata and the Pons in front and the Cerebellum behind. It is shaped like a lozenge, being somewhat contracted above and below, and broad across its central part, and has an arched roof, which is formed by the Valve de Vieussens and the under surface of the Cerebellum. The floor is formed by the posterior portion of the Medulla Oblongata and Pons Varolii.

The membrane which lines the Fourth Ventricle is continuous with that of the Third through the Aqueduct of Sylvius.

The Choroid Plexuses of the Fourth Ventricle are two in number, and are delicate vascular fringes which project into the ventricle on each side.

It is stated by Gray and other Anatomists that the gray matter of the floor of the Fourth Ventricle consists of a tolerably thick stratum continuous below with the gray commissure of the Cord, and extending to the Aqueduct of Sylvius, besides some special deposits connected with the roots of origin of certain nerves.

The Sixth and Facial Nerves have a common origin in the upper part of the Ventricle, while the Eighth and Ninth Nerves have their roots of origin in three eminences in the lower half of the Ventricle on either side.

MEDULLA OBLONGATA.

The Medulla Oblongata is the upper and large part of the Spinal Cord, and extends from the upper border of the Atlas to the lower border of the Pons Varolii. It is directed obliquely downwards and backwards. In form it is pyramidal, its broad extremity directed upwards, while its lower end is narrow at its point of connection with the Cord.

The Medulla is divided into four columns, which are called the Anterior Pyramid, the Lateral Tract and Olivary Body, the Restiform Body, and the Posterior Pyramid.

PONS VAROLII

The Pons Varolii is the bond of union of the various parts of the brain connecting the Cerebellum above, the Medulla Oblongata below, and the Cerebellum behind. It is situated above the Medulla Oblongata, below the Crura Cerebri, and between the hemispheres of the Cerebellum. "Its under surface presents a broad transverse band of white fibers, which arches like a bridge across the upper part of the Medulla, extending between the two hemispheres of the Cerebellum. Its upper surface forms part of the floor of the Fourth Ventricle, and at each side it becomes contracted into a thick, rounded cord, the Crus Cerebelli, which enters the substance of the Cerebellum."

The structure of the Pons consists of alternate layers of transverse and longitudinal fibers which are intermixed with gray matter. The transverse fibers connect together the two lateral hemispheres of the Cerebellum, and constitute its great Transverse Commissure; the longitudinal fibers are continued up through the Pons.

The Pons Varolii, as the name indicates, is a very important bridge at the base of the brain, which, like the Bridge of Sighs in Italy, or the Fourth Bridge in Scotland, or the Brooklyn Bridge in New York, unites distant parts together. It was discovered by Varolii, and was called after his name, just as many other parts of the brain record the name of the discoverer.

SPINAL CORD.

The spinal Cord is the part of the cerebral spinal axis which is contained in the vertebral canal. It is about sixteen or seventeen inches in

length, and weighs about an ounce and a half when it is divested of its membranes and nerves. It has four columns, which are called the Anterior Column, the Lateral Column, the Posterior Column, and the Posterior-Median Column. These divisions are interesting in themselves, but need not be enlarged upon here.

The structure of the Cord can be understood if a transverse section of

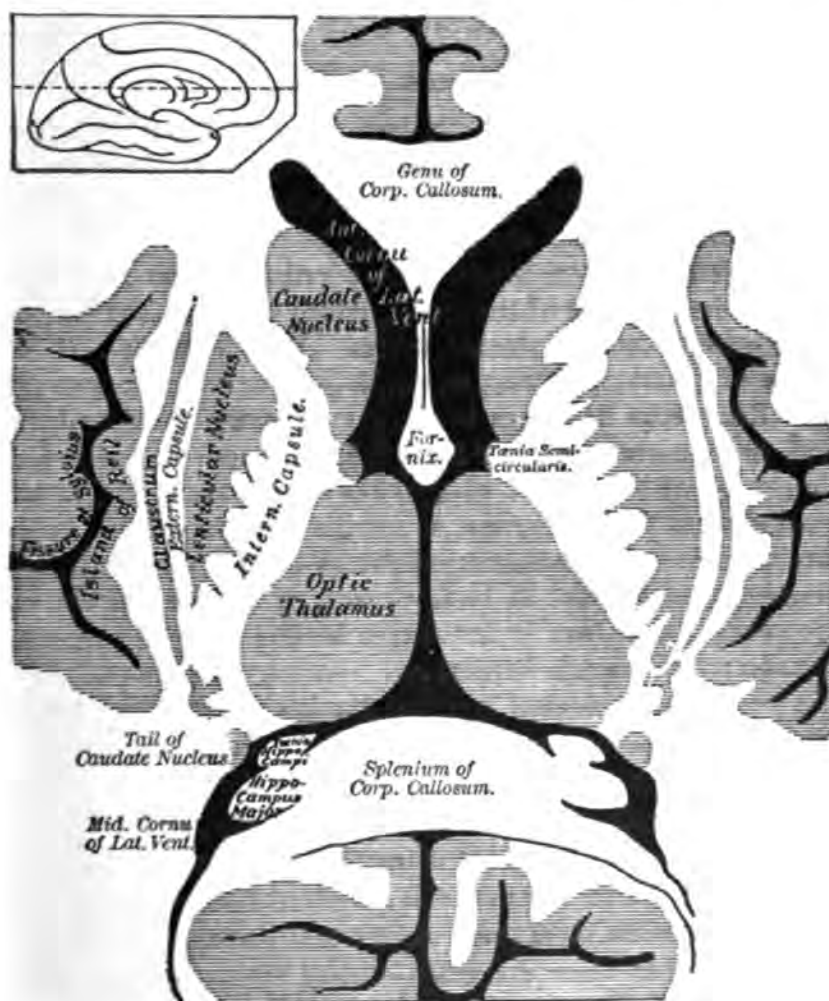


FIG. 5. INTERNAL CAPSULE.—FROM ELLIS.

it be made, by which means it will be seen to consist of white and gray substance. The white matter is situated externally, and constitutes the larger part; the gray substance occupies the center and is so arranged as to present on the surface of the section two masses placed on each side of the Cord, which are united together by a transverse band of gray matter called the Gray Commissure.

Phreno-Psychology

MEMORY.

(A) THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT OF MEMORY, INCLUDING "RETENTION," THE "LAW OF SIMILARITY," "REPRODUCTION," AND "ASSOCIATION"; AND (B) THE PHRENOLOGICAL ASPECT OF MEMORY.

BY J. ALLEN FOWLER.

The question of Memory is a very important one, whether it be treated from a purely psychological or a phrenological viewpoint, and the comparison of the methods by which we recall impressions appears to us to be worthy of our special attention.

Psychologists speak of Memory as a retention and reproduction of ideas through the influence of the senses, which, they say, are the source of all our knowledge about external things. But, in reality, if we were only capable of observing objects we could gain no lasting knowledge about anything. Knowledge of things is not a momentary attainment vanishing again with the departure of the things; it is our enduring possession which we can make use of at any time whether the objects are before us or not.

It would seem that there must be some other local centers in the brain which are adapted to our attention of things besides the senses, which, as Phrenologists, we recognize as brain organs, or faculties of the mind.

Psychologists state that "retentiveness is the important property of the mind through which objects impress our minds by the senses." They also state that "it is a physiological fact that the brain centers are permanently modified by their various modes of activity. Thus the activity of the visual centers involved in seeing or observing a flower or a person's face leaves as its after result a lasting trace of this activity, by the help of which we can afterwards recall the impressions of the object and think about it."

By this quotation we see that it is simply the visual centers that Psychologists refer to when observing a flower or a person's face, while Phrenology recognizes that there are brain centers which preside over certain memories, and that retentiveness is the result of the activity of these definite brain centers.

Again, Psychologists speak of "representation," i. e., the act in which the mind re-presents to itself what was before represented, which process is called "re-productive imagination," because in thus mentally realizing an object in its absence we are really exercising a form of imagination. This mental region of pure representation roughly answers, it is said, to what we

call memory. To remember a thing is to retain an impression of it, so as to be able to represent or picture it. The Psychologist knows nothing about retention except through the form of mental revival or mental reproduction. A child may not at all times be able to recall the whole of his lesson when the teacher asks him a question at a time when he is not thinking of it, but a teacher generally judges whether a child can retain a lesson by the amount he can produce under favorable circumstances.

If Psychologists were willing to admit that the impression of a person's face, a tune on an instrument, or a column of figures were recalled by a child because of the development of associating faculties aside from the activity of the visual center, then the teacher, as a Psychologist, would have some ground to work upon. He would know that to remember a face a child must have some definite mental faculty aside from his sight or visual centers to depend upon.

Phrenologists help the teacher by explaining that Individuality, Form, Tune, and Calculation are brought into active service. If a child's lesson is upon the subjects that particularly interest him, such as Geography or Botany, or if the child has traveled much, and has seen the historical places mentioned in his lesson, or if he has made a collection of plants, flowers, and leaves, the memory of these things will not depend entirely upon his sight, but because certain faculties of his mind have been called out in the exercise of such knowledge, and on that account he will have an association of ideas and will recall what he has heard or seen through the impression that has been made upon his Eventuality, Individuality, Comparison and Locality. The visual center of the blind is not appealed to by external objects, yet an impression is made on their minds through definite centers and through the various memories that store up a knowledge of particular things. How is it that the blind can play? They cannot see the notes, and the mere touch of the piano or organ keys would not be sufficient to enable them to store up a consciousness of the different notes of the piano; besides, all blind persons do not play equally well. The center for hearing is not enough to record sounds with sufficient definiteness to help them to repeat what they have heard. They must have a certain mental endowment, such as the organ of Tune can give, to fit them to become musicians. The function of Tune is to perceive melodies and the harmony of sounds. Those in whom it is strong have the power to originate harmonies and memorize them. Those who are deficient in the Tune center may distinguish tones, but they do not perceive harmonies or discords.

The Time center is also necessary to a musician to give a perception of interval. A person who has the faculty of Tune in an eminent degree possesses the capacity to produce music, not only as an imitator, but as a composer, like Mendelssohn, Beethoven, and Handel.

Through the aid of Psychology alone a person could not have recognized that the memory of sounds and tunes was large in Mendelssohn until he heard him play on some instrument; but a Phrenologist, having a definite guide through the development of the brain, would have been able to have diagnosed his character before hearing him perform on a piano or organ.

Psychologists indicate that "reproduction" and "repetition" are produced in the mind long after the senses have acted upon it, and they refer under this head to a person recalling an absent friend. Certainly the mind produces old memories of things that have transpired some time ago; a mental image has been set up in the mind, and that image is a copy of the percept.

Memory, according to Phrenologists, is the power of the intellectual faculties to retain and recall the impressions which the mind receives. These impressions must be accompanied with the consciousness that they have previously existed. Memory is not one distinct faculty of the mind, but it is the mode of action of every intellectual faculty. Each faculty has its own memory; thus persons have a good memory of one thing and a poor memory of others, according to the strength of the various faculties of the mind. Memory differs from conception in the fact that it revives impressions that existed previously, while conception forms new impressions.

If a teacher is able by the aid of Phrenology to direct the minds of different children in certain channels, and help one child with his arithmetic, because he finds the child's organ of Calculation small, or help another child with his geography, because his Locality is small, or help another child with grammar, because his Causality is small, then he can secure for the child, the State, and the nation a benefit of a practical kind which Psychology can never do.

The Phrenological hypothesis is first, that Individuality, Eventuality, and Locality, among other faculties, have their distinct location in the brain; secondly, that these faculties are located in the lower part of the forehead; and, thirdly, that through the organ of Individuality we receive "impressions," for it is the faculty which gives the sense of individual existence. Gall named the faculty the "Spirit of Observation"—the desire to know of things as distinct individualities. Fourthly, that Eventuality is the faculty that relates to actions, motions and changes, stories, fables, events, and names. It creates the desire to know what is being done or what has been done, hence it is the center for historical memory. Fifthly, that Locality gives us the perception of direction, and is the memory that assists a child in studying geography.

Calculation, Tune, Form, Color, etc., help us with other phases of memory which we cannot enlarge upon here.

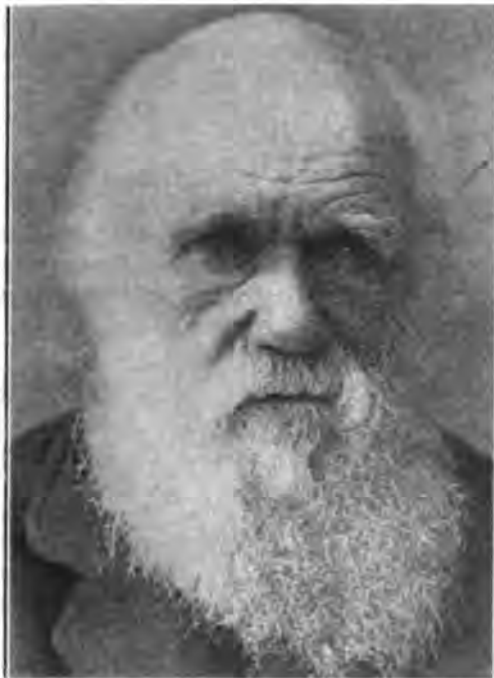
People of Note.

BY THE EDITOR.

CHARLES DARWIN.

The centenary of Charles Darwin and Abraham Lincoln, occurring as it did on the same day and the same year, was an unparalleled event in the annals of all history.

"The birthday of Lincoln and Darwin," said Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, "should be a day of international festival, a sort of Pan-Anglo-Saxon reunion, in which the scattered members of a great race should come together to reaffirm the racial principles, to feel the thrill of common hopes and common emotions, and to realize in the most convincing way that blood is thicker than water."



CHARLES DARWIN, SCIENTIST.

There is a singular appropriateness in this suggestion, for Darwin was ever kindly disposed to the New World, and his associations with American scientists and American publishers, too, were of the pleasantest. Even our maps bear names perpetuating the achievements of his notable voyage, as witness Beagle Channel to the south of Patagonia, and numbers of his scientific monographs were first published in American journals.

We cull the following from a writer in the Review of Reviews.

Darwin himself considered this voyage of the Beagle to have been the most important event in his life, and to have influenced his whole career.

Yet the circumstances under which he joined the expedition furnish a notable illustration of "how great events from trivial causes spring."

Darwin's father was strongly opposed to his son's desired acceptance of the offer to sail as naturalist on the *Beagle*, but an uncle with whom Charles was at the time staying offered to drive him thirty miles to Shrewsbury to talk the matter over with his father, with the result that the latter gave his consent. There was still, however, an unsuspected obstacle which might have proved a fatal one. Darwin, writing in his biography, says:

"Afterwards, on becoming very intimate with Fitz-Roy, the captain of the *Beagle*, I heard that I had run a very narrow risk of being rejected on account of the shape of my nose.

"He was an ardent disciple of Lavater, and was convinced that he could judge a man's character by the outline of his features, and he doubted whether anyone with my nose could possess sufficient energy and determination for the voyage."

One cannot help speculating on the appalling loss which science would have sustained had Captain Fitz-Roy adhered to his first impressions. To Darwin's presence on the *Beagle* the world owes no fewer than thirteen separate volumes, including "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs." It was during this voyage, too, that he was first tempted to embark on that career of research which was to bring him so much fame, and make the world so greatly his debtor.

When a student at Edinburgh University, he found the lectures of the Professor of Geology so insufferably dull that he had determined "never to read a book on Geology, or in any way study the science" so long as he lived. But when he beheld the volcanic phenomena and the mighty upheavals presented by the islands of the southern waters that the ship visited, he became "filled with the ambition to write a book on the geology of the district."

Later, "the attractions of Biology proved greater than those of Geology," with what result is well known.

The *Beagle* sailed from Plymouth on Dec. 27th, 1831, and finished her circum-navigation of the globe at Falmouth, Oct. 2d, 1836. On the first of the following July, Darwin opened his first notebook for the origin of species, on which he was to labor for the next twenty years. In the summer of 1908 the Linnaean Society of London celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the joint communication by Darwin and Alfred Russell Wallace, on the Variation of Species under Natural Selection.

Darwin had passed away in 1882, but Dr. Wallace was present to receive the special medal of the society. The veteran scientist, Joseph Hooker, who took part in the proceedings, related, according to the *London Times*, how Darwin had communicated to him his great idea long before Dr. Wallace independently thought it out, and what trouble he had to prevent Darwin from incontinently abandoning all claim to originality. Dr. Wallace declared that "only a singular piece of good luck" gave him any share whatever in the discovery. He had had the flash of insight, thought the thing out in a few hours, and sent it all off to Darwin, all within a week.

Darwin and Wallace, however, were not the first to advance the theory of natural selection. In the *Gardener's Chronicle* for April 7th, 1860, one Patrick Matthew had set forth the same principles extracted from the

work on "Naval Timber and Aboriculture." Concerning this Darwin wrote: "I freely acknowledge that Mr. Matthews has anticipated by many years the explanation which I have offered of the origin of species under the name of Natural Selection. I think that no one will feel surprised that neither I, nor apparently any other naturalist, had heard of Mr. Matthews's views considering how briefly they are given, and that they appeared in the appendix to a work on 'Naval Timber and Aboriculture.'"

"The Origin of Species" was published in November, 1859, and all the copies sold the first day. "The Descent of Man" saw the light on Feb. 24th, 1871, and 7,500 copies of it were sold before the end of the year. Darwin received for it \$7,350. It is difficult to realize the extraordinary effect produced by the appearance of this work. The Edinburgh Review describes it as "raising on every side a storm of mingled wrath, wonder and admiration." Huxley wrote thus in the Contemporary Review, 1871: "Whatever may be thought of or said about Mr. Darwin's doctrines, this much is certain, that in a dozen years the 'Origin of Species' has worked as complete a revolution in biological science as the 'Principia' did in astronomy."

This improvement in the condition of evolution was recognized by the author in a passage in the introduction to "The Descent of Man." A writer in Harper's Magazine describes a visit to Darwin soon after the publication of the "Descent." He found the author "much impressed with the general assent with which his views had been received." The storm was yet to break, however; and the intensity of it can only be realized at this present date by those old enough to remember it. The mere suggestion that the human race was derived from a hairy quadrumanous animal belonging to the great anthropoid group, and related to the progenitors of the orang-outang, the chimpanzee, and the gorilla, was sufficient to set practically the whole of the clerical elements against the author, while the reviewers were especially severe in their comments on the work. Whereas the "Origin of Species" has succeeded in gaining recognition from nearly all competent biologists, the "Descent of Man" to-day finds many opponents, both in the ranks of the scientists and among laymen also. It is impossible even to notice here other of the important works of Darwin. Suffice it to say that by adding to the crude evolutionism of Erasmus, Darwin, Lamarck, and others, his own specific idea, he supplied to it a sufficient cause which raised it at once from a hypothesis to a veritable theory of natural selection.

DARWIN'S CHARACTER.

A word or two concerning one side of Darwin's character is interesting. The steadfastness of his friendships, and his appreciation of any kindness rendered him, were typical characteristics. These were seen especially in his letters to Hooker, Lyell, and Haeckel, the last named of whom is, it is announced, now about to sever his long association with Jena. It was Haeckel who in 1862 and 1863 placed the Darwinian question for the first time publicly before the forum of German science, and with whom Darwin maintained a delightful intimacy for many years. There are few public men of the prominence of Darwin whose letters reveal such a gentleness of character, such a consideration for others, such an indifference to fame for fame's sake, as do those written by the distinguished Savant whose centennial the Old World and the new has just celebrated.

PHRENOLOGICAL REMARKS.

Phrenologically speaking, Darwin possessed a most remarkable craniological outline. The form of his head made a fine comparison with that of Herbert Spencer in the fact that he possessed a heavy brow, and large perceptive faculties, while Herbert Spencer was lacking in these faculties, though he was largely developed in the upper region of his forehead, showing his metaphysical type of intellect. Darwin's head is a perfect proof of the truthfulness of the principles laid down by Phrenology. For instance, it was remarkably high above the ears, which height gave him exceptional tenacity of will, and a persevering spirit, without which he could never have patiently toiled as he did to perfect his literary work and made his observations on man, animals, vegetables, and plant life. It is said that he observed the actions of worms for thirteen years before he ventured to publish anything connected with his observations.

He was a man also of great energy and force of character, which was shown through the width of his head, or the diameter of his brain above the ears. Hence he was a ceaseless toiler and a most indefatigable writer.

In one chapter in "The Descent of Man," on "The Comparison of the Mental Powers of Man and Lower Animals," he said: "My object in this chapter is to show that there is no fundamental difference between man and the higher mammals in their mental faculties. . . . As no classification of the mental powers has been universally accepted, I shall arrange my remarks in the order most convenient for my purpose, and will select those facts that have struck me most, with the hope that they may produce some effect on the reader. With respect to animals very low in the scale, I shall give some essential facts under sexual selection, showing that their mental powers are much higher than might have been expected. The variability of the faculties in the individuals of the same species is an important point for us, and some few illustrations will here be given. But it would be superfluous to enter into many details on this head, for I have found, on frequent inquiry, that it is the unanimous opinion of all those who have long attended to animals of many kinds, including birds, that the individuals differ greatly in every mental characteristic."

Here Mr. Darwin has given a thin edge of the wedge for the belief in differences in structure as well as differences in mental characteristics, for nature has *never* produced the same kind of structure where there has been a wide difference in function, and Mr. Darwin, Herbert Spencer, and all his class of thinkers, know this as well as do students of Phrenology.

You *cannot*, we repeat, expect a singing bird, or a carrier pigeon to possess the same formation of skull as a non-singing bird, or an ordinary dove. The particular kind of function gives a certain formation of skull, and were Mr. Darwin living to-day he would probably have expunged the words we have above quoted, namely: "As no classification of the mental powers has been universally accepted, I shall arrange my remarks in the order most convenient to my purpose."

Mr. Darwin died in 1882, and his "Origin of Species" was first published in 1859. Since 1882, much evidence has been collected on the functions of the brain, and, in our opinion, his scientific mind would have been open to receive the new classification of the mental powers.

DR. ALICE B. STOCKHAM.

Dr. Alice B. Stockham, the well-known writer on health, was a guest of honor at Miss Fowler's Wednesday Morning Talk on February 24th, and after Miss Fowler had examined her head the doctor gave some reminiscences of her former experiences to corroborate the statements made by the speaker.

After speaking of her versatility of mind, Miss Fowler went on to elaborate in what ways she could show or express this talent.



ALICE B. STOCKHAM, M. D.

The doctor then said that she had been successful in seven distinct occupations, as follows: "(1) As a Teacher: I began teaching before I was sixteen years old, and taught eleven terms, about eight years. (2) As a Doctor: My twentieth birthday found me in a Medical College; for thirty years I was successfully devoted to the medical profession. (3) As a Physical Culture Teacher: In 1863, when thirty years of age, I had occasion to take my little daughter to New York for surgical treatment. While there I learned Dio Lewis's system of light gymnastics; on my return home to Lafayette, Indiana, I rented a large hall, and for over two years in-

structed large classes in this mode of physical culture. This gave me prestige and was an aid to the increase of my practice. (4) As a Lecturer: In the seventies I felt strongly the limitations of women through ignorance, and from this a call to teaching and lecturing. Beginning with parlor conversations, I soon emerged to the lecture field. Many Western States were covered, and many women were started on the road to health and wholeness. (5) As an Author: On January 10th, 1883, after spending a sleepless night, I collected papers and data for writing 'Tokology.' In just two months it was written and copied for the printer. (6) As a Publisher: In June, 1883, 'Tokology' was off the press, though I had desk room only. Still a publishing business was begun, and, commercially speaking, it was the most successful venture of an eventful life. Two hundred and fifty thousand copies were sold the first ten years. The sale is now running fast to the million mark, while 'Karezza,' 'Parenthood,' 'The Lover's World,' 'Karodine,' 'Health Germs,' 'Food of the Orient,' and 'Creative Life,' a supplement to 'Karodine,' are not far behind. (7) As Camp Organizer: For eleven years I owned and ran a summer camp of philosophy and ideals. This was really an avocation, and so far as numbers and profits are concerned the last summer (1908) was the most successful.

"This brief outline gives a glimpse of my busy life that has called into requisition all the faculties you mentioned in my examination.

"Strange to say, I have not included Housekeeping in these seven avocations. First and last, I am a housekeeper, and revert back to it in leisure times as a veritable recreation."

Before leaving the room, Dr. Stockham said: "I am glad to see you at your work, and am delighted that I called in this morning on my way to my Niagara home. You are one of the sculptors chiseling the marble that represents the man and woman of the future. You not only give them feet to walk, hands to work with, but minds to think, a mind that walks, works and thinks."

We were glad to have the testimony of what Dr. Stockham has done for the benefit of those present, and also as an evidence of how Character presents itself in one's Cranial Developments.

The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night.

Longfellow.

Natal Stone for May.

EMERALD.

BY JULIUS WODISKA.



JULIUS WODISKA.

The verdant month of May is well represented by the Emerald as a birthday stone. The true emerald is the mineral Beryl. A choice, flawless beryl emerald of considerable size and weight will cost as much or more than a diamond of equal weight, and thus by this test of cost, which pretty fairly represents all the values and merits of gems, including their present popularity, the noble emerald ranks next to the diamond among precious stones. Other stones are called "emeralds" in the jewelry trade, so that the name "emerald" for a green gem is not always specific, and readers of these articles should know that the only true emerald is the mineral beryl. The stones referred to include: Brazilian—tourmaline; "Congo"—diopside; "Evening"—olivine; "Oriental"—corundum, and "Uralian"—garnet; these green garnets are also called demantoids. Aquamarine and golden-beryl are of the same mineral as the true emerald.

The appropriate verse for the natal stone for the month of May is:

Who first beholds the light of day
In Spring's sweet flowery month of May,
And wears an EMERALD all her life,
Shall be a loved and happy wife.

In these days of suffragettes and proposed laws to tax bachelors, mere man expects to have less consideration shown him than was formerly the case, so it will not surprise him to find that the natal stone for the fifth month is awarded by the writers of birthday stone verses only to maidens.

The mineral Beryl crystallizes in six-sided prisms. Hardness 7.5 to 8. Specific gravity, 2.69 to 2.73. Brittle. Cleavage indistinct. Fracture uneven and shell-like. Lustre, glassy; sometimes resinous. The true emerald is dichroic, having two shades of green. Chemically, beryl is a silicate of the metals aluminum and beryllium. Hydrofluoric acid attacks it.

One of the largest and finest emeralds known belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. This wonderful gem, a natural crystal, measures two inches across the basal plane and weighs eight and nine-tenths ounces, or 1350 carats; it was found in the emerald mines at Muzo, Columbia, South America.

The ancient emeralds came from somewhere in Ethiopia, Africa. Those first known in regular commerce came from Upper Egypt near the coast of the Red Sea. While the Spanish conquistadores found magnificent emer-

alds in Peru and Mexico, none are found there now. Muzo, before mentioned, is the present source of the finest emeralds. In Europe the green beryl is found in the Ural Mountains, Siberia, and in one locality in the Salzburg Alps. A few fine emeralds have been found in the United States; the finest were found at Stony Point, Alexander County, North Carolina, but none have been found there for some time.

The word emerald is probably applied more than the name of any other gem to describe scenic beauties imparted by vegetation in Nature, and the best illustration is the deserved appellation bestowed upon Ireland of "The Emerald Isle."

So fine a gem is a beryl emerald, if clear and flawless, that the daughter or son of the month of May who receives one for a birthday gift may be considered fortunate indeed.

How to Read Character.

LECTURE GIVEN BY MR. OWEN H. WILLIAMS BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY, JANUARY 5TH

Mr. Williams said in part that Character should be read scientifically by the shape of the head, face, and body, through the agency of Phrenology, Physiognomy, and Physiology.

In the highest realms of Character Reading, he indicated that it was possible to read the thoughts, motives, and dispositions of others to-day just as Job of old said to his friends: "Behold I know your thoughts and the devices which ye wrongfully imagine against me."

Mr. Williams showed that in Character Reading, as in everything else, it was important that we begin in the right way, and that (1) size, other things being equal, was the measure of power, though size alone was not the full measure of power. That each person should be compared with others of a similar sex, race, or nation to which he or she belonged; and that a large person was generally a powerful individual. (2) Next to size, he indicated the necessity to inquire what the quality of the person was, for upon this development much of the mental facility of the individual depended. That density gave weight and strength, while porous, spongy substances were light and weak. A piece of hard wood was much stronger than a piece of soft wood of the same size. The lion was strong because his bones, ligaments, and muscles were strong, dense and tough. It was the same in man as in animals; in brain as in muscle. Real greatness could exist only where a compact brain was combined with strong nerves and a strong, firmly knit body. Men with small heads might be brilliant and smart in the direction

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"The Missing Link."

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF "DARWIN," THE CHIMPANZEE OF RINGLING'S CIRCUS.

BY J. A. FOWLER.

"Darwin," the chimpanzee of Ringling's celebrated circus, is a most interesting study from a psychological point of view, and only from studying his mental faculties can one realize how nearly he comes to human intelligence, and how he can pass for the "missing link." He certainly is a bridge between the higher intelligence of man and the ordinary intelligence of an animal. No other animal is known to kiss, while "Darwin" seems to understand and apparently appreciate the idea of what kissing means. When he is told to give his keeper a labial expression of regard, or, in other words, a kiss, "Darwin" immediately puts out his lips in true appreciation of the art.

When asked by a representative of the "Evening Mail" if "Darwin" had been born a genus-homo, whom he would have been, we replied that he would have been a clever man, either a business man with a broad head and a generous nature, like Carnegie, or a comic actor with large Imitation and Mirthfulness, like De Wolf Hopper; or an explorer, with his large Locality, restless Temperament, and large perceptive faculties, like Theodore Roosevelt. At least, this was our estimate of "Darwin," based on a scientific study of the cranial peculiarities of the man-like chimpanzee which has attracted considerable attention from anthropologists and zoologists since he was captured in an African jungle two and a half years ago.

HIS PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

The developments of "Darwin" show him to be of about the normal size of a full grown chimpanzee, though he is yet quite young, being only two and a half years old. His length of body is nineteen inches from his hips to the top of his head, while the length of his arm is sixteen and three-quarters inches, his hand is two and a half inches in breadth, and the length of his middle finger is three and a quarter inches.

HIS MENTAL DEVELOPMENTS.

"Darwin's" head measures thirteen and a half inches in circumference, by eight and a half inches in height, and seven and three-eighths inches in length, as compared with the average human head, which is twenty-two inches in circumference, by fourteen and a half inches in height, and fourteen inches in length. With calipers his head measures four inches in width, by five and a half inches in length. The length of his face from chin to forehead is five and a half inches, while the distance from his ear to the faculty of Human Nature, or top of his forehead, measures four inches.

The mental faculties that are particularly prominent in "Darwin" are as follows: Weight, located in the center of the superciliary arch above the eye, which gives him balancing power; Locality, or memory of locations and surroundings, which is located just above Weight; Eventuality, or memory of what is told him, which is located in the central line of the forehead; Human Nature, which is located at the top of the forehead, and which gives him an understanding of persons; Imitation, each side of Benevolence, which enables him to remember what he sees and hears; Approbativeness, in the crown of the head, which gives him a desire to please; Benevolence, or kindness of disposition, in the superior region; Firmness, or perseverance in doing things, in the posterior top head; and Alimentiveness, or a good appetite, which is located just in front of the ears. These are some of the faculties that distinguish him from the ordinary monkeys that are running up and down the stairs of their house nearby his cage.

We were told that when "Darwin" was captured he was but five weeks old, and that his mother had to be killed by the hunters before they could succeed in securing her infant chimpanzee. Through his intercourse with his keepers since that period he has gained rapidly in intelligence, and although he can now do many entertaining things, yet we believe that many more wonderful "stunts" are in store for him to accomplish.

For instance, his education in talking has only just begun, while in the near future we believe he will be able to imitate the human voice in simple words. He can already walk like a man, and throws his shoulders back in manly fashion. He stoops down and laces and unlaces his boots, dresses himself, puts on his coat, and ties his cravat, also eats with a fork, and shakes hands with a tight grip.

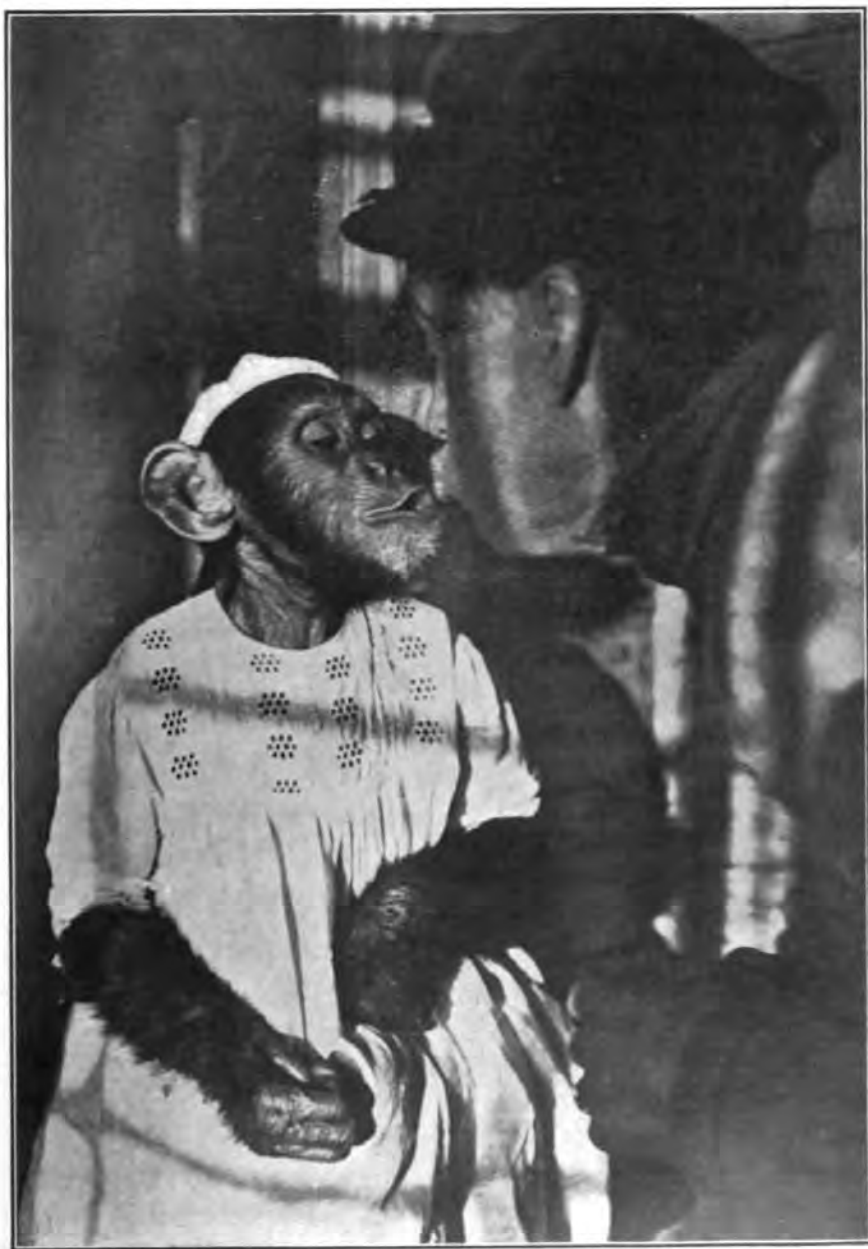
The last accomplishment that he is being taught is the use of roller skates. He also shaves himself, though we neglected to ask if he used the popular safety razor, and he is an expert at turning somersaults.

His appetite is good, and he takes twelve bananas a day, and also eats oranges and toasted bread.

AKIN TO HUMAN.

He is strong and healthy, and is always in motion, but he made an exception to this rule when he had his head examined. This experience was rather a novel one to him, and he could not make out what it was that was tickling him, and therefore turned his head around quickly to obtain information thereon. His keepers, Mr. White and Mr. Smith, who are with him much of the time, explained to us that no other animal in their collection could be made or induced to kiss them, and "Darwin" alone showed this human-like instinct in imitating their position of the lips, and evidently understood and appreciated the psychological meaning of such an act.

Another point about "Darwin" is that while other monkeys are often irritable and cross, he is always good-tempered, and this made him an easy subject to examine and measure.



"DARWIN" KISSING HIS KEEPER.

His perceptive faculties, just above his eyes, are strongly developed, and they make him a keen observer. He not only uses his eyes to advantage,

but he possesses the mental sense that gives him a psychological understanding of what he sees.

His memory of what is told him is excellent, and he is a proof of the possibility of locating the mental faculties in animals as well as in human beings.

That "Darwin" is an apt character reader is demonstrated by the fact that he has large Human Nature and knows quite well whom he is with and how a stranger is going to treat him. His chief companion in his cage is a dog with whom he likes to play, again showing his appreciation of the animal which man selects as a companion. Strange to say, he creates a great racket when other monkeys approach him, evidently wishing to show his superiority.

He has a strangely wise look in his face when he meditates on any special point that sets his mind to thinking, and he knits or draws his brow together when he wishes to concentrate his mind on anything, just as a man would do who was thinking out a business proposition. Thus he approaches the domain of man when he contemplates any new movement, and inclines us to think that as far as his brain limitations allow he proves himself to be the "missing link."

HOW TO READ CHARACTER.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 154.)

of the leading faculties, if the quality was good, but they could not be comprehensive, profound, or commanding in character. On the other hand, men with large heads might be dull and stupid on account of disease or low organic quality. Harry Stiff, of Lancaster County, Pa., had a massive head, measuring twenty-four inches in circumference, but his brain was probably of the poorest quality and in a dormant condition. He could not handle even the pick and the shovel until he was thirty years of age, then he had a passion for grave-digging. He would dig a grave for nothing rather than lose the work. He became a glutton and a drunkard, and died in a stable.

Quality could be told by the fineness of the organic fiber of an individual, combined with refinement and delicacy of nature, which at once impress the observer with the thought that such a person came from good stock and was well bred. Quality was imparted by the parentage along with life itself; hence hereditary organic quality was compared and estimated by the texture of the skin, the clearness of the eyes, the smoothness of the hair and features, and the harmony of the different parts of the body, as well as the ease of the physical and mental action of the individual. We could not measure quality with the tape measure and foot-rule, but the practised eye would discern it at once, and the judgment of a person instinctively ascribes

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Science of Health.

MAL-DE-MER.

BY ALICE B. STOCKHAM, M. D.

It has been said that at first one in the embrace of *mal-de-mer* fears he is going to die, and as the *malness* increases he comes to fear the opposite, that he will not die. His sufferings are so great that he would gladly bless any means that could break the connection between his sentient being and his body.

I need not darken this picture or call up unhallowed memories by recounting the details and horrors of this suffering. We know that ship doctors cannot or will not offer a solution to the cause of all this upheaval in the corporeal covering of man, neither do they offer preventives or remedies with any sure promise of relief.

One recalls the doctor's genial face, his air of importance as he paces the deck; your respect is enhanced by knowing that his rank as an officer permits him to associate with the captain, who save for him has no companion among his crew. His pretense to erudition, his declaration that *yours* is a *mysterious* case, his suave manner, his many potions prescribed have not the least possible effect on taking away your very unusual want of appetite for the ship's food. You are almost willing to accuse him of having a pocket interest in the commissary department, so futile are his efforts to persuade your olfactory sense that the cook's preparations are not from resources of long past *decades*.

The doctor's failure to give relief makes you clutch at any suggestion given by willing passengers. You eat lemons, raw codfish, salt pork, etc., etc., you walk and recline on deck alternately, and yet so long as the ship is in motion your stomach moves too—its upheavals you vaguely understand are in proportion to the size of the waves that give to the water palace its uncertain gait of locomotion. Hopeless, helpless, you have no expectation of release until your feet rest upon *terra firma*.

All the causes of sea sickness may be summed up into two—first, fear; second, non-adjustment to motion.

Fear always produces inharmony. Fear of the commotion and treachery of the ocean digs a grave in the molecules and vital organs of physical functions. When one trusts himself *absolutely* to the care of the brave and faithful sailors—when one permits himself to be rocked in the “cradle of the deep,” with the same assurance that he lays his head upon the pillow in his own home bed he gains a great point.

In a way the second point is included in the first—adjustment to the ship's motion. This must be physical and mental adjustment; if the two can be separated. See the sailor swaggering and swerving on deck; he even

carries his sea legs on land. What causes his irregular movements? Watch closely; he from habit adjusts his body to the motion of the ship. He has established a oneness between himself and the throbbing, pulsing, vibrating palace that carries him over the pliant waters. It is not unlike the oneness or adjustment that a good rider experiences on wheel or horse. Everybody can learn this; every individual who has the least control of thought can change his idea of fixedness and adjust himself to the swinging, swaying unfixedness of a vessel moving in turbulent waters.

On shipboard the center of gravity is constantly changing and you must relinquish your idea of the center that has been fixed in your mind. There is only one thing to do and that is absolutely to give up to the ship's motion. One way to accomplish this is to be wedged into your berth. Let the steward stuff a life-preserver between you and the side of the berth, and then instead of being pounded from side to side you let yourself be rolled with the bed you lie upon; you know you cannot be rolled out, so just trust the captain and engineer to run the ship; close your eyes in gratitude and let yourself be rocked as though your mother had her foot upon the cradle.

On deck, in the saloon, at the table, at all times let go of all mental grasp of your body, and give up to the motion. Never mind appearances; you may seem like a man who has taken a drop too much, but keep to your adjustment. Do not hold yourself in your chair; let the chair hold you. If you stand, stand with the mental screws all loose so no sudden lurch will surprise you. All your motions must be with the ship.

In 1889 I suddenly determined to take a trip abroad. At once I was seized with a great fear of *mal-de-mer*. A few summers previous I had, during one season, crossed Lake Michigan twenty-eight times. I never took a trip entirely free from sickness, and during some of the storms my suffering was so intense that death would have been more than welcome. Anticipating this first ocean trip, I knew I must banish this memory of terror, and as I had in a degree learned mental adjustment to other affairs of life, I formulated a theory that also in a sea voyage there might be adjustment. During the ten busy days before embarking on the well-appointed Cunard, every time I thought of the ship and its motion I said to myself, "I give up, I give up. I give up my fear and give up all resistance to motion."

I had not proven my theory, and was not over-confident in it. As we sailed out of the harbor, I took the precaution to be well seated in my steamer chair. Neptune, however, was in her kindest mood, and for two days the water was as smooth as a mirror. The third day I sat at the table writing, when a sudden storm arose; my writing soon showed unusual signs of illegibility, and my seat became insecure. Almost in an instant I felt from toes and fingertips surge up and through all my body the terrible symptoms stamped on my memory from the Lake Michigan trips. I as suddenly called a halt, and to myself said, "Now is the time to prove your theory."

I loosened all tension, and swaying my body with the ship's motion I repeated to myself, "I let go, I let go. I give up." In five minutes the nausea, the weakness, the darting pain in my head, all, all had vanished. "Eureka!" I cried, "It is true!" I went upon deck and blessed the roaring, tumbling waves and the rocking, rolling ship. In my heart there was a song of gladness: for the first time in my life I enjoyed the glory and grandeur of an ocean storm without physical discomfort. I recall with a sense of the ludicrous the bowls and buckets that already had been supplied to the passengers in the sudden emergency.

The following day a gentleman came to me and said: "I see you are listed among the passengers as an M. D. There is a lady on the deck opposite who has been very ill ever since she sailed, and the doctor is unable to help her." I replied, "I doubt if the knowledge that my sheepskin represents will avail anything for her; but I will go and talk with her." I found her an intelligent Chicago lady. This was her fifth trip across the ocean. In calm or storm, she was never free from the demon of sea sickness: never eating as much as one good meal the entire voyage. I began my interview by joking her, telling her it was a poor way to get her money's worth and that the ship's commissary would make too much out of her. She had taken every remedy that everybody had suggested, all to no purpose. I then told her my experience and showed her how to give up. She had not realized that she was holding herself on her chair, that she held herself sleeping or waking, in her berth. I said, "Now see my body move as the ship moves, let yours sway and surge the same way. Close your eyes and say to yourself, 'I give up, I give up.'" We passed a pleasant hour, talking of her trip, that she took for the benefit of growing daughters, of mutual acquaintances in Chicago, etc., after which I said, "Let's try a short walk upon the deck; let us go like two reeling drunken women. We do not care what people say, we will *move with the ship*."

After about twenty minutes I left her; she then partook of soup and sea biscuit for lunch, served on deck. In the afternoon she went to her stateroom and had a good sleep, appearing at supper dressed so gayly and was so lively, that at first I did not recognize her. To her joy and my satisfaction she did not lose another meal.

On my return from Europe, in the train from London to Liverpool, I met a gentleman who in conversation told me of his apprehension of the expected voyage. He had crossed the Atlantic seven times and was never able to leave his stateroom. He owned a yacht and experienced no inconvenience sailing upon it, but the moment a steamer was launched, his appetite disappeared and all the terrible symptoms followed. I told him my theory. He shook his head dubiously. I said, "With your permission I will help you." We sailed about 4 p. m. The next day he sent for me. "You see," he said, "it is the same old story. I failed in an attempt to dress; to

lie here even is torture." I wedged him into his berth with a life-preserver, and said: "Now, roll with the ship. Let her rock you as though you were a baby; relax your toes, your fingertips, your arms, your legs, your entire body; loosen all the mental bonds of restraint over your back, your throat, your face; your stomach may be the last to yield, but even that, through auto-suggestion, must let go. Give up, give up." I counseled him to rest and trust the waves and the captain, to have a lunch brought to his berth, then have the steward assist him to dress, when I would come and take him on deck. He proved a good, obedient patient and was able to be on deck every day, missing no more meals the entire journey, and has learned the art of being a "good sailor."

Since then in my many voyages I have been able to prove my theory and helped many to overcome this enemy to ocean travel; an enemy that is not unlike most ills of life, an enemy of one's own creation; an enemy that arises from want of adjustment.

In the shifting, changing scenes of the wheel of life, there must always be mental spokes that lead direct to the center or universal source of all life; these straight, direct spokes are the wires of communication that render it possible for the circumference of manifestation to be in harmony of adjustment with the origin of all life. All activities must be adjusted to the center as one moves with the ship.

HOW TO READ CHARACTER.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 158.)

to a person of good quality a higher grade of mental capacity than one possessing a low degree of this element.

The third factor in reading character scientifically, the lecturer said, was health, which was a measure of power. A sick person could no more think or write energetically than he could swing the sledge-hammer, and in this age of food adulteration and improper cooking, with condiments and alcoholic poisons, it was no wonder that the great masses were weak and sickly, and that one hundred thousand die annually as the direct result of the liquor traffic.

Fourthly, the temperaments must be taken into account when reading character properly, and here the lecturer spoke somewhat at length on the Vital or nutritive, the Motive or mechanical, and the Mental or nervous systems which constituted the modern temperaments. Where either of the temperaments existed in excess, the result was a departure from harmony both of body and mind. Perfection of constitution consisted in a proper balance of all the temperaments, and whatever tended to destroy this balance, or to increase existing excesses should be carefully avoided.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 165.)

THE
Phrenological Journal
 and SCIENCE OF HEALTH

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, MAY, 1909

Without a vocation, man is incapable of complete development and real happiness.—PRINCE ALBERT.

Reminiscences
 of Spurzheim.

On page 100, of "Reminiscences of Spurzheim and George Combe," by Nahum Capen, LL. D., we find the following opinion of Dr. Abernethy on Dr. Spurzheim's work. It says that, "Dr. Abernethy fully acknowledged the superiority of Dr. Spurzheim's anatomical demonstrations over every previous mode of dissecting the brain, and that he directed the attention of his class to Dr. Spurzheim's anatomical labors as most important discoveries."

Dr. Capen continues: "As the opinions of Abernethy are always read with interest and respect, we introduce the following extract from the second volume of his 'Surgery':

"The views which Drs. Gall and Spurzheim have taken of the nature of the dispositions and faculties of men and animals appear to me, however, both new and philosophical, and these admit of being without any reference to organization or its supposed situation. It is thus only that I submit them to you as well deserving your examination, for I think it will be acknowledged that they have drawn a correct portrait of human nature.

"It should be remembered that Gall and Spurzheim do not speak of protuberances or bumps; they require that everyone who wishes to form an

opinion concerning the reality of Phrenology must make himself acquainted with (1) the situation of the special organs; (2) the true naming of each fundamental faculty of the human mind as adopted in Phrenology; (3) the different temperaments as giving more or less energy to the functions of the organs; (4) the relative development of the four regions of the head, occipital, lateral, frontal, and sincipital; (5) the proportionate size of the basilar and the coronal portions, and the proportionate size of the three great divisions of the inferior feelings, superior sentiments, and intellectual faculties; and finally (6) the relative development of the special organs in each individual.'

"After considering the Science in detail, Dr. Abernethy thus remarks in conclusion: 'The foregoing representation of human nature when viewed in its proper light and with due attention, must, I think, please everyone, for it is not like others heretofore presented to us, which appear in comparison but as mere diagrams, the result of study and imagination, while this seems like a portrait from life by masterly hands.'

" 'I had gratification in being intimate with Dr. Spurzheim while he remained in London, and in a kind of badinage I proposed to him questions which he answered with facility and in a manner that showed a perfect knowledge of human nature. . . . In short, I readily acknowledge my inability to offer any rational objection to Gall's and Spurzheim's system of Phrenology as affording a satisfactory explanation of the motives of human nature.' "

A Radium Substitute.

Radio-Thor is the substitute for Radium that has recently been discovered. It is said to have all the properties of Radium without its baneful effects, and it is moderate in price. It is described as being made from a certain species of pitchblende, of which twenty tons have been discovered near a Colorado mine, with much more in sight.

Dr. Bailey declared that "it generates the purple ray, the same which Finsen used so successfully in the treatment of lupus." One of the experiments made by Dr. Blackmar was the taking of a photograph through a stove lid on which some Radio-Thor had been spread. The powerful rays of this element enabled the light to pass through the iron plate, thus permitting a photograph of a number of pennies and other articles on the opposite side.

He said that the new element, while far from being inexpensive, will be within the reach of everybody who needs it for treatment. There is not enough Radium in the whole world to treat all the people who need its curative properties.

"The therapeutic value of our Radio-Thor has been established beyond question in the fourteen months that we have been using it for the treatment of diseases. It has never failed to give relief, and some of the diseases on which it acts successfully are cancer, tuberculosis of the skin, ulcers, birthmarks, and nervous affections."

HOW TO READ CHARACTER.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 162.)

Having proceeded thus far in the examination of an individual, an examiner has obtained a good general idea of the capacities and tendencies of the subject before taking into account the outline of the character.

Fifthly, the groups of organs should next be examined in order to estimate the power of the brain as a whole, and measurements should be taken of the circumference, height, and length of the head.

The lecturer then in detail gave the names of the organs and the functions of each, as well as how they were divided into seven groups, thus supplying to the uninitiated listener a general outline of Phrenology.

The predominance of one faculty over another was the next point which the lecturer made clear to his audience, and he succeeded in accounting for the various characteristics to be found in different dispositions, and explained how one controlling organ in a group of faculties may accentuate that element and give a dominant note to the individual in question.

He made some references to hereditary influences, and pointed out the importance of ascertaining the talents and occupations possessed by large classes of men enabling them to fill their proper niche in the world. A thought on how to train up a child successfully was considered by the lecturer as a study worthy of every parent, while the object of having a Delineation of Character at all was rationally and practically defined.

THINKING, REASONING AND IMAGINING.

LECTURE GIVEN BY MR. WILLIAM M. ENGEL, OF PHILADELPHIA, ON MARCH 2D, BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

In presenting his remarks on "Thinking, Reasoning, and Imagining," Mr. Engel said in part, that Harmony was one of Nature's first laws, and that many other laws, such as Adaptation, Order, Benefit, Compensation, etc., were but a re-statement of this one, or were subservient to it. So when

we, as human beings, endowed with desire, understanding and will power, were instrumental in destroying the proper relation of things, we were made to suffer either physically or mentally. This reaction we called the working of the Law of Compensation.

He further explained that there were two natural divisions—the mortal body and the immortal mind; and there were three distinct functions of the mind—"knowing, feeling and willing." In explaining these, he said: "The knowing function includes perception, conception, memory, reason, and imagination." In the second division he explained that the feelings were the source of the multitude of desires for good or evil which constituted human nature, while the third division, the will, as distinguished from the feeling of firmness, was that function which translated into action the impulses generated in the feelings or dictated by the intellect.

He then stated that education, to be harmonious, should consist of two processes, the filling in, and the drawing out, or the storing and developing of knowledge. Thus there were four great positive qualities resulting from true education, which were Endurance, Ability, Reliability, and Action.

From this point the lecturer proceeded to show by a series of original stereopticon views the laws of association and other processes of the mind.

In the slide on "Laws of Association," he spoke of five distinct points: First, Cause and Effect; second, Contents—Whole and Part; third, Contrast; fourth, Correspondence; and fifth, Contiguity—Time or Place.

One diagram showed the Brain as the Organ of the Mind, and how the latter was divided into Intellectual Faculties and Affective Faculties or Feelings. Under Intellectual Faculties he grouped the Perceptive and Knowing Faculties, and the Reasoning, Planning and Intuitive Faculties; while under the Affective Faculties he grouped the Semi-Intellectual or Perfecting Group of Sentiments, the Moral Sentiments, the Selfish Sentiments, the Physico-Preservative or Selfish Propensities, and the Social and Domestic Propensities.

The lecturer said he had drawn many of his conclusions from the Sheldon School of Business Methods, but found that while many of them were excellent, they did not give the student sufficient practical aid.

What Phrenologists are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

The April meeting of the above-named Institute was held on Tuesday evening, April 6th, when Mr. James E. Halsted lectured on "Phrenology and Business." He applied Phrenology to every-day life, and told how it could be of assistance to the Employer and Employee, to the Insurance Agent, to the Credit Man, and to the Salesman and Buyer, in fact, to all

business men and women. He demonstrated the truthfulness of Phrenology by examining the head of a gentleman, who testified that it was correct.

Miss Fowler then explained the aim and the usefulness of the National Vocation Bureau, and gave a number of facts concerning its object. She then made a practical demonstration of a gentleman's head which was remarkable in height and professional in character. The gentleman in question testified to the accuracy of her remarks, and became convinced of the truthfulness of the science.

Mr. Piercy then made the announcements, and invited all to the closing lecture of the season to be held on May 4th.

Among those present were Mrs. Walling, Mr. Stelzer, Miss Tomeney, Mr. Loomis, Mr. Stewart, Miss Gunst, Miss Irwin, Mr. Roggy, Mr. Clevenger, Mr. Becker, Mr. Lerman, Mr. and Mrs. Yancey, and others.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The next meeting of the American Institute of Phrenology will be held on Tuesday, May 4th, when Mr. D. Vines and Miss Fowler will discuss the subject of "The Education of Children," or the practical advantages of Phrenology in bringing up and training the young. Delineations of character will be given during the evening.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

The annual general meeting of members was held in London, England, on Tuesday, March 9th, when the officers for the ensuing year were elected.

Mr. John Nayler, whose marked abilities have been manifest ever since he joined the Society several years ago, was elected to the presidency. Mr. C. Morgan was re-elected to the post of Hon. Secretary. Mr. F. R. Warren continues as Hon. Treasurer, while Miss Denning still holds office as Hon. Librarian.

The report of the year's work was read by the Hon. Secretary. It spoke of steady progress made in all departments of the Society's work, including the publication of the Society's organ, "The Phrenologist."

Votes of thanks were accorded to the officers and workers for their zeal and devotion in their various capacities. A vote of appreciation was also given on the motion of Mr. William Cox, seconded by Mr. George Hart-Cox, to the editors of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for their kindness in recording the Society's doings month by month in its pages.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Prof. 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. 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.

LECTURE BUREAU.

The following lecturers are on our Bureau list, and are located as follows:

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill. William E. Youngquist, Stockholm, Sweden. George Morris, Portland, Ore. Dr. B. F. Pratt, Tacoma, Wash. Dr. Edwin S. Morrell, Defiance, O. George Markley, Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. D. M. King, Mantua Station, O. Dr. and Mrs. V. P. English, Cleveland, O. N. S. Edens, Highland, Cal. George T. Byland, Crittenden, Ky. George Cozens, Hamilton, Ont., Can. H. E. Corman, Rebersburg, Pa. William McLuen, Perry, Ia. Hon. J. J. McLaughlin, Charles Town, W. Va. J. G. Scott, Sterling, Col. J. H. Thomas, Massilon, O. Dr. J. M. Peebles, Battle Creek, Mich. Dr. C. B. Lyman, Rockford, Ill. M. Tope, Bowerston, O. James Webb, Esq., Leyton, Eng. George Hart-Cox, Esq., London. William Cox, London. Otto Hatry, Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. W. L. Stahl, Los Angeles, Cal. O. H. Williams, New York. C. J. Stewart Beckley, W. Va. Prof. Sekiryushi, Japan. E. F. Bacon, Oneonta, N. Y. D. T. Elliott, London, Eng. Wm. M. Engel, Philadelphia. J. E. Halsted, New York. D. E. Vines, Newark, N. J. Miss J. A. Fowler, New York City.

Persons desiring lectures for their various localities should communicate with THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL under the Lecture Bureau Department, 18 East 22d street, New York.

Field Notes.

A most interesting lecture was given at the monthly meeting of the Business Science Club, Philadelphia, by Mr. Wm. M. Engel, on April 2d, the subject being "Objective Character Study as an Aid to the Business Man."

The lecture was illustrated with a number of unique stereopticon slides. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* of April 3d gives the following notice of the lecture: "Mr. Engel believes in natural traits, and that the development of character and occupation along special lines means much for success in life. The pictures shown by Mr. Engel represented different phases of the brain and head. He showed photographs of the heads of great men of the past and present time in explanation of mental traits as marked in their development." About a hundred and seventy-five persons were present, including seventy-five members of the Club, which is composed of business men, managers, and salesmen who are interested in the development of business and salesmanship along scientific lines.

Mr. E. J. O'Brien gave a lecture in Acton, Ont., on Tuesday evening, March 16th, on "Phrenology." With the use of a series of scientifically prepared charts the lecturer very lucidly explained the principles by which

his profession is successfully practised. Much good advice was tendered the young people present, wherein they were urged to establish good characters and lead pure, clean lives.

Mr. Wm. E. Youngquist has been giving phrenological lectures in Sweden, and the press has been most enthusiastic in noticing his work. One notice from the "Mountain District News," of Filipstad, stated: "Phrenological lectures have recently been held by Mr. Youngquist. The audience was quite large the first evening, but has increased in size night after night, in spite of the competition with the theaters, and this shows, if anything does, that he must have something interesting to tell the people. Those in attendance have also had a good time. Public examinations have been made, and a great many people have testified their surprise over the speaker's ability to actually see through different people." Mr. Youngquist has just sent us the name of a new subscriber, a homeopathic physician who has studied in America, England, and Australia. Mr. Youngquist writes that he is getting out a new pamphlet, called "Victories on the Phrenological Firing Line." We wish him every success in his noble work of converting the Swedish people to the useful science of Phrenology.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS.

The Wednesday Morning Talks for April have been on the following subjects: Mental Vibrations. (7th) Telepathy; (14th) Thought Transference; (21st) Personal Magnetism; (28th) Mental Healing.

The May Wednesday Morning Talks will be on the following dates: 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th. (5th) Will Power; (12th) Concentration; (19th) Retention; (26th) The New Thought.

The Wednesday Morning Talks for March were upon "The Mothers of Great Men and the Influence they had over Their Children." The subjects chosen were the mothers of Washington and Lincoln; of Mendelssohn and Beethoven; of Dickens and Carlyle; of Wesley and Martin Luther; and of Goethe and Shakespeare. Among the guests of honor at the various meetings was Mrs. Frank H. Cothren, President of the Portia Club, of New York, who, in an interesting speech at the close, said that she had long been interested in Phrenology, and believed that it would be a boon to a large number of people who were seeking positions, if they could be helped by the Vocation Bureau which Miss Fowler stated had been started by the American Institute of Phrenology. She had been much interested that morning in the remarks upon Shakespeare's mother, and also the mother of Goethe. Other guests of honor were: Mrs. Emma La Rue, Mrs. Edith W. Hicks, Miss Alice G. Wordell, Mrs. E. D. Wordell, Mrs. Wm. F. Bennett, who were all from Massachusetts. Mrs. Adelsdorfer, of New York; Mr. A. H. Preston, and Miss K. M. Keily were also present at the various meetings. Mrs. Frederick Hamlin Mills, who was a guest one Wednesday

morning, said that she believed much good was being done by these discussions upon the mothers of great men, as they introduced us to the subject of hereditary influences, and we were by this means able to trace many subtle forces that had been at work in the minds of our noble men which we had but little idea of until we studied the subject. She said she had been a staunch believer in the principles of Phrenology for many years. Other guests of honor were Mrs. John Glazier, of Edgewater, and Mrs. Perry, of New York, both of whom had done much to influence mothers to have their children's characters delineated so that they might know where to place them in life.

Correspondents.

M. M., New York.—There are ways of accounting for beauty of face, and persons who are well born and who are loved when they are born, stand a much better chance to show beauty of form and face than those who are imperfectly brought into the world, ill nourished, and uncared for, or unloved. We will try, for your benefit, to reproduce in THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL some beautiful faces and explain something about them.

M. C., New York.—In reply to your query concerning persons who have delicately formed facial bones, we would say that such persons possess a fine quality of organization, and may also be known for steadfastness of character. Persons who possess high cheek bones have a strong indication of the Motive Temperament, and are great lovers of action and noted for their strength of muscle and for their tenacity of mind. Those possessing small cheek bones have not so much endurance and are more easily fatigued. As a rule, they are not mountain climbers, nor great travelers.

A. J. B., New York.—The voices of choir boys are certainly very sweet, and we must remember that from the age of ten to twelve, and sometimes a little later, a boy's character is most lovable. After fourteen his character is in a transitionary state, and very often he does not cultivate the attractiveness of mind and character that was so noticeable when he was younger. As a little fellow he had no cares or responsibilities, and his life was one long joy and pleasure; at least, compared with the lives of opera singers, who have to work very hard. The attractiveness of character often disappears with the innocence of childhood, and the stage does not always add to the loveliness of the individual. Have you read what Mme. Gadschi wrote in one of the papers quite recently, about her own voice? She considered that motherhood had sweetened her own tones considerably, and did not believe what another singer had said, namely that no singer ought to have a family if she wishes to be successful in opera. We believe that Mme. Gadschi is correct in her views.

A full report of Mr. Halsted's address will appear next month.

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.

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

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Character Builder," Salt Lake City.—Contains an article on John Ruskin and his views on Women and War. He said, speaking of women: "Only by your command or by your permission can any war take place among us." Another article is on "Co-operation Better than Competition." Mrs. M. C. Wilcox writes on "Mother's Privilege and Responsibility." Under the heading, "Boys and Birls," is an article on "Life and Character."

"Phrenological Era," Bowerston, O.—This magazine is edited by our energetic friend, Mr. M. Tope, who is indefatigable in his work to promote the best results for phrenological knowledge among the people.

"The Woman's National Daily," University City, St. Louis, Mo.—This daily should be popular both among men and women, as we often find that men are interested in the news that captivates women. The articles are up-to-date and interesting in character. We trust that this experiment will continue to be successful.

"The Stenographer," Philadelphia, Pa.—This magazine is what its name indicates, a help to shorthand writers. It gives popular talks on Law, also a Court Reporting Department. Copies of different systems of shorthand are given, so that many students can gather hints and ideas from the style they favor.

"The Blacksmith and Wheelwright," New York.—The April number contains articles on "Milk and Bakery Wagons," "Legal Department," "Milling Machines," "Horses and Horse-Shoeing," and also a "Power Department." All persons interested in machinery would do well to get a copy.

"The Phrenologist," London, Eng.—This is the official organ of the British Phrenological Society, and contains a report of the monthly meetings.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"Health, Abstract and Concrete." By James Porter Mills, M. D. Published by the author, and for sale at Fowler & Wells Co., 18 East 22d St., N. Y. Price \$2.50; with postage, \$2.60.

This work is a well-printed, inviting book, and contains fifteen lectures which set forth the Principle and Practice, first of Mental Healing, purely as a science of the Mind and Soul; secondly, of Spiritual Healing and Living, all in accord with common sense and true knowledge. The subject matter contained in this volume is the concentration of a fifteen hours' discourse, given in sections of an hour each, and it should be carefully read from cover to cover in order that the reader may get the continuity of thought that runs through all its pages. Mr. Mills lives in London, though he evidently wishes it to be understood that he is closely allied to America, as after his name he places the letters U. S. A. He has brought the book out in New York as well as in London. The work is up-to-date, and on those lines that will, we are sure, recommend it to its many readers.

"Jasper Douthit's Story." The Autobiography of a Pioneer. With an introduction by Jenkin Lloyd Jones. Published by The American Unitarian Association, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. Price \$1.25.

We are glad to see in print the story of Jasper L. Douthit, as told by himself, for the story is of a hard life spent amid surroundings always simple, but sometimes rough, though always devoted to high things, and therefore joyful. Mr. Douthit is a warm supporter of Phrenology and has been for many years past. The story tells of a life well spent in doing good to his fellow men, and of one who has not flinched from shouldering his responsibilities in an uphill course. He writes that "at thirty-five years of age the Insurance Companies refused to take any risk on my life. My mother died at fifty-eight, and I did not expect to live beyond that age, but here I am at the age of seventy-three, in better health in some respects than at any time in my life.

"The first dollar I earned was by pulling movers' wagons out of mud holes with a yoke of oxen, and I spent that first dollar for a year's subscrip-

tion to THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, published by Fowler & Wells Co., in New York City. That JOURNAL taught me the great importance of self-control and of a sound mind in a sound body. I never spent a dollar in my life that I think resulted in greater benefit to me. It lead me to information that brought greater good.

"I made my start as a public lecturer by speaking on Phrenology and kindred subjects. I am aware of the fact that Phrenology has been abused by being associated in many minds with 'Bumpology' and the examining of heads for twenty-five cents each, somewhat as the sublime science of Astronomy has been abused by Astrology. Nevertheless, the fundamental principles and practical importance of Phrenology are now recognized by all who have thoroughly investigated it, including such eminent scientists, statesmen and philanthropists as Spencer, Gladstone, Horace Mann, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, and Henry Ward Beecher. I had the reputation at one time of being an expert in the phrenological delineation of character."

The book is printed in clear type, is bound in a taking cover, and is illustrated throughout with pictures and photographs.

"Control of Body and Mind." By Frances Gulick Jewett. Published by Ginn & Co., New York City. Price 50 cents; postage, 10 cents.

This book is Vol. V. of the Gulick Hygiene Series, and is written with the conviction that such subjects as Attention, Choice, Will Power, Habit and Character should be made and can be made both interesting and inspiring to young people. Some of the topics treated upon are as follows: What nerves are; how they do their work; what gives them vigor; what does them harm; how they may be taught lessons; how they form habits; how their power may be increased and how it may be lost.

Emphasis is laid on the care and cultivation of the special senses; on the importance of rest and sleep; on the relation of health to happiness, to efficiency, to mental clearness, and to memory; on the influence which worry, fear, anger, hope, and joy exert over circulation, respiration, and digestion; on the effect of fatigue on the body and mind; on the power which alcohol and narcotics have to damage the nervous system and to destroy character. In the treatment of each subject, function rather than nerve anatomy receives the most attention. This is involved in the very plan of the book, for its purpose is to assist in the development of individual character.

The book is printed in large type on plate paper, and contains numerous attractive illustrations.

"Health and Wealth from Within." By William E. Towne, Associate Editor of *Nautilus*. Published by Elizabeth Towne, Holyoke, Mass. Price \$1.00.

This is a practical, concise, plainly written book on the principles and practices of Mental Healing which is attracting such wide attention at the

present time. It is not a scientific work, but is rather plain and homely in tone, and, as the author says, "was written with the fixed intention of stating the principles of New Thought so clearly that anyone can apply them and receive the great benefits which I have received from this new way of life." The following chapters give some idea of the scope of the book: "The Awakening of the Soul"; "Will, Love and Work"; "Harmony in the Home"; "Words and Health"; "The Power of Imagination and Faith"; "Practical Self-Healing"; "One of the Secrets of Mind and Body Vigor"; and "How the New Thought Helps One."

Mr. Towne's style is facile and his thought logical, and there is throughout the book a certain dry humor that is infectious. The chapter on "The Woman and the Man" is especially good, dealing with marriage as a means of developing character.

"Peace, Power, and Plenty." By Orison Swett Marden. Published by Thos Y. Crowell & Co., New York. Price \$1.00 net.

This book is by the author of "Every Man a King"; "Pushing to the Front"; "Rising in the World"; "The Young Man Entering Business," etc., and also editor of "Success Magazine."

The Author sets forth that man need not be the victim of his environment, but can be the master of it; that there is no fate outside of him which determines his life or his aims; that each person can shape his own environment and create his own condition; that the cure for poverty, ill-health and unhappiness lies in bringing one's self through scientific thinking into conscious union with the great source of Infinite life, the Source of opulence, of health and harmony. This conscious union with the Creator, this getting in tune with the Infinite, is the secret of all peace, power, and prosperity. He attempts to show that the body is but the mind externalized, the habitual mental state outpictured; that the bodily condition follows the thought, and that we are sick or well, happy or miserable, young or old, lovable or unlovable, according to the degree in which we control our mental processes. He shows how man can renew his body by renewing his thought, or change his body, his character, by changing his thought.

The book contains 323 pages, and is full of practical truths and helpful suggestions for the building up of health, wealth and happiness.

"The Art of Self-Control." By Richard Ingalese. Published by The Occult Book Concern, 9-15 Murray St., New York City. Price \$1.00.

This book is a chapter from "The History and Power of Mind," by the same author. The author sets forth very clearly the benefits of Self-Control in regard to physical health and mental power, and gives some practical suggestions as to how to control the emotions such as Fear, Anger, Sensuousness, and Vanity.

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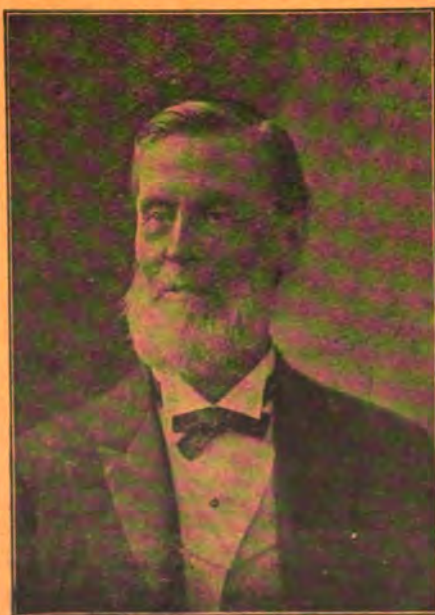
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INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1880)



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INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1850) **1886**

VOL. 122—NO. 6

JUNE, 1909

WHOLE NO. 843

The Brain and Skull.

No. 6.

BY CRANIUM.

We have thus far made a study of the various parts of the brain, and we now come to consider some of the disturbing influences that are at work upon the three regions of the brain as Dr. Schofield has divided it. Our ideas agree with those of Dr. Schofield, a celebrated English writer on Hygiene, yet we both differ from a large number of people concerning the way that stimulation affects the different areas of the brain. Hence we wish the more distinctly to raise the red flag of alarm concerning how the brain should be treated, for the benefit of those who think they can safely continue to take their sip of alcohol and yet be immune from its deleterious effects.

One of the diagrams accompanying this article has been made by Dr. Schofield, without any regard to the differentiation of the localization theory, but as it tallies so completely with our views of the brain centers, we believe it should be endorsed by all thinkers who have not given the study any special thought.

PARALYSIS OF THE THREE REGIONS OF THE BRAIN.

If we divide the brain into three regions, as Dr. Schofield has done, we shall notice the effect of alcohol in the three stages of intoxication which accurately illustrate successive interference with these different localities

The first, the highest both in position and function, consists of the convolutions representing the seat of the intellectual and moral being, and

when a person takes even a moderate amount of alcohol it is always this highest center that is first affected or paralyzed.

The second region, or that which is directly below U, and called M in the diagram, is thus released from the control of the will and conscience, and it acts more freely without the guidance of reason, while the imagination becomes intensified along with the æsthetic faculties. Poets have written in this state of intoxication, but not the finest pieces, such as Milton's *Paradise Lost*," Thomson's "Seasons," Lock on "The Human Understanding," or Edwards on "The Will." Orators may be eloquent, like Pitt, Fox, and Sheridan, yet their wit is not of the highest quality; it is characterized by sarcasm, declamation, hyperbole, and remarkable flow of words. Others become animated, and show an unusual amount of conviviality. Some are inclined to be musical, and will play and sing under its influence when they would not think of doing so in their normal state. Others are made momentarily cruel because their vital force is uncontrolled by intellectual power and reason; while an abnormal sense of courage to dare, to do, and to act, and sometimes to murder and kill, takes possession of them. This second portion is situated centrally between the superior convolutions above and the cerebellum below. This region is where the senses are found, and the special faculties that preside over the speaking talent, the musical ability, the literary gifts, the artistic taste, as well as the power of energy, executive force, courage, and tact; and also where the acquired reflex action is in working order. Thus the faculties that perfect the brain action, when under the influence of alcohol, do not show themselves in a normal state, but are excited and are working in an abnormal condition. This is all the more apparent because the superior region, the seat of the reason, will, and conscience, is also under the control of alcohol, and the influence of these mighty forces has been diverted and partially destroyed.

When a little more alcohol has been taken, the second stage of intoxication produces paralysis, and the portion marked M, or the mid-brain, from the anterior to the posterior parts of the head, is now paralyzed and becomes dulled. The person is no longer bright, witty, sparkling, and animated, or impulsively generous, for he is unconscious, and the faculties in this region are unable to work in their normal condition. By this time the cerebellum has become affected, and the person lies insensible to what is taking place around him. During this period of coma the person is not dead, for the lowest center keeps him alive by carrying on the functions of life.

Below the central portion called M is the third division, or L, where the little brain, or cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata reside. These give balancing power and natural reflex action. When a person takes enough alcohol to paralyze this region, the only part that has kept him alive, the very base of the brain, we find that the person is not only insensible,

but that life itself becomes extinct, as the cerebellum and medulla become paralyzed.

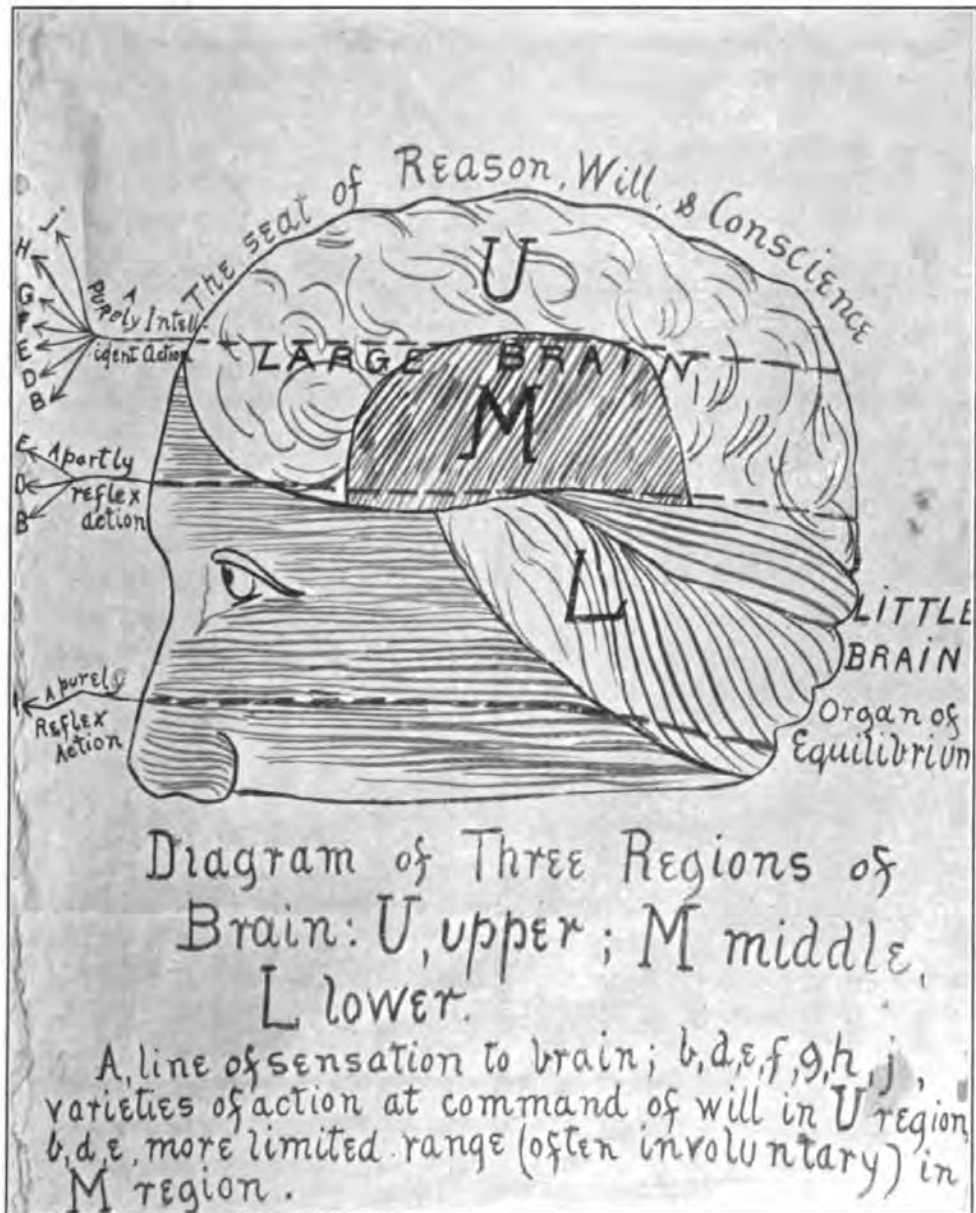


DIAGRAM BY DR. SCHOFIELD.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BRAIN.

Since the brain requires a large proportion of blood to sustain it, it is easy to see the damaging effect that alcohol has on this straw-colored

fluid, for it changes the composition of every substance in the body into which water enters, and has a special chemical affinity for it, and when we find that there are seven hundred and ninety parts of water to every thousandth part of blood in the system, we can realize then more clearly the astounding fact that alcohol tends to thicken or coagulate this life fluid and rob it of its water, sometimes forming little clots that pass into the blood vessels of the brain and produce paralysis.

The brain is further affected by alcohol through its effect on the blood that flows through and around it, by changing the composition of its corpuscles. The red discs of blood are distorted in shape by alcohol, and the coloring matter is also changed, and there comes into the blood a foreign growth. If you put the white of an egg into alcohol you will soon see how the latter will harden the albumen of the egg and make it eventually tough and hard, just as the gray and white matter of the brain are hardened when these substances are emersed in alcohol for this purpose. The spirit with which it is drenched dries up the water, and the effect on the brain is to destroy its capacity to perform its most delicate functions.

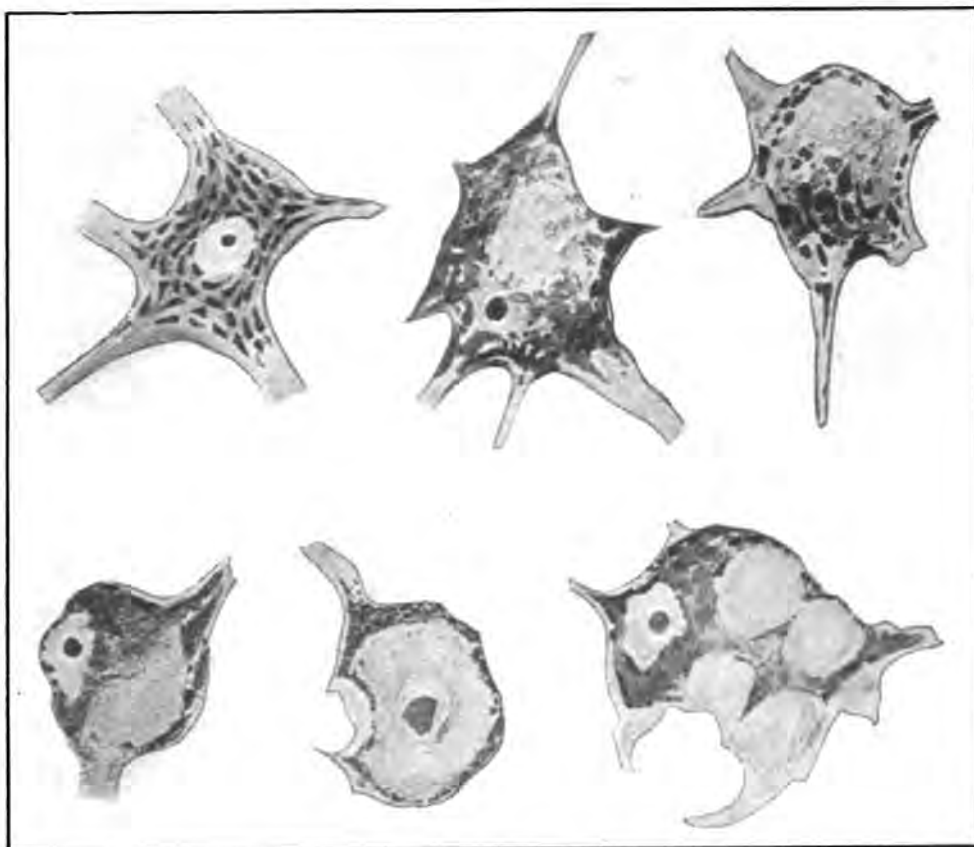
The brain is affected by alcohol through the action of the latter upon the delicate white tracings of the minute yet sensitive nerves, which are gradually paralyzed. This is owing to the fact that the brain is composed of minute nerve cells and nerve fibers which are too small to be seen with the naked eye. Through the medulla nerves pass from the brain into the spinal cord which in its turn passes down the central column. Here they branch out on either side and spread a beautiful network over every part of the body, thus enabling the brain to communicate with its remotest part.

It is said that the effect of a single dose of alcohol may be recognized in the changes produced in the brain cells. The delicate structures of the cells, by means of which they carry on their functions, are seriously damaged. The truth of this may be clearly seen in the accompanying cuts, which show the contrast between a healthy nerve cell and a nerve cell damaged by alcohol.

NERVE CELLS AND HOW ALCOHOL AFFECTS THEM

F. G. Jewett, in "Control of Body and Mind," points out how alcohol transforms human character by its poisonous effects on the brain cells, and in the accompanying diagram we are shown a normal cell from the cortex of a healthy brain, and those that are ruined by alcoholic poison. The dendrites are the first part of a neuron to be injured by alcohol. They grow soft; they swell, and these swellings enlarge and multiply until multitudes of dendrites on numberless groups of neurons are so changed that they look like the diseased branches of a plum tree when the "black knot" is destroying it. This diseased condition grows constantly worse as the use of alcohol is increased in quantity.

The writer clearly points out what happens to a brain when its dendrites are not healthy enough to do their work well, which explanation corresponds with our previous remarks, namely: "Memory fails because the neurons are losing their connections with each other. Close attention becomes impossible because when connections are lacking will power is weakened. Reason halts because a man cannot think clearly when neuron



CELLS FROM THE SPINAL CORD.

connections are broken. He who insists on weakening the power of his neurons through alcohol is responsible for all that must follow. He is damaging the finest, the highest part of his nervous system, and he who does this weakens himself in brain and character."

If we study the bundles of nerve fibers as well as the nerve cells or neurons, we see clearly what has been done to them also, and know what we can expect from nerves and fibers that have been hopelessly injured by alcohol.

Jewett asks the imperative question that "with brain cells and brain fibers influenced by alcohol, is it strange that self-control slips away, that

ambition goes, too, that high deeds are impossible, that thoughts of right and wrong are mixed, that brutality becomes possible, that crimes are committed, that lives are wrecked, that character is transformed?"

If we examine for a moment the diagram of the cells taken from the spinal cord, we shall see a great difference between the normal cells and those taken from the spinal cord of a person who has killed himself through alcohol. "The upper cell at the left-hand corner is normal, and contains its nucleus in the center; the upper cell at the right is dead and has no nucleus whatever; the other cells are swollen, and the nucleus is put far to one side." This diagram was made for Sir Victor Horsley, of London, and is also found in "Control of Body and Mind."

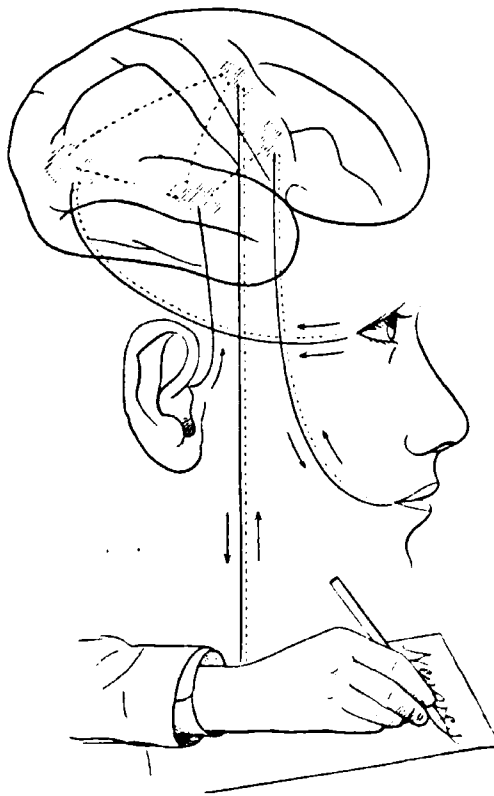
In relation to nerve cells, we must remember that scientists call "a nerve cell a neuron, and this word covers the entire structure of cell-body, axon, and dendrites. As a nerve cell has several arms, it is always easy to pick out the axons, as they are the longer branches, while the shorter arms or twigs of the tree are called dendrites, because 'dendron' is the Greek word for tree."

Jewett truly says: "Scientists have believed for a long time that red blood corpuscles are the oxygen carriers of the body, but it is only of comparatively recent date that they have come to the conclusion about what the white corpuscles—the busy companions, the phagocyte—the devourer—does. Scientists also claim that phagocytes are being manufactured constantly in certain lymph tissues, and that when a special need comes, when a wound is made in the flesh or when disease microbes multiply in the blood, then the tissues send out new regiments of soldiers by thousands and by millions. It is well, then, to protect the phagocytes from harm, and they will protect you in time of need, but weaken them through the use of alcohol or any other poison, or through neglect of the laws of health, and you will be like a man who has drugged his watchman on the towers, bound his soldiers hand and foot, and killed his bodyguard. He who has done this is sure to suffer when the enemy comes."

BRAIN AND MUSCLES.

The Brain is also affected by alcohol through its influence upon the muscles, and this changes the mental control of a person. If we admit that thought originates in the brain we shall be able to realize how if we desire to move our arm, our brain must first command the movement and generate the impulse, while the message is taken from the nerves of the brain along to the muscles. The nerves are like telegraph wires laid on between station and station, and it is the originating back of the brain that sends a message along the wires—the nerves—to work the machine—the muscles—at the other end. Just as we have two electric currents, positive and negative, so in a nerve we have opposite nerve currents, the one from the brain being the downward current, while the messages from the skin

and muscles to the brain are carried by the upward current. We note, too, that the nerves that carry the orders of motion are the motor nerves, and the second bundle of nerves which travel from the senses to the brain are the sensory nerves; thus if any part of the body is injured the brain is instantly communicated with. Let anyone who doubts the effect of alcohol on the motor and sensory nerves and the voluntary and involuntary mus-



SPECIAL CENTERS IN THE BRAIN OF SIGHT, HEARING, TOUCH, TASTE AND SMELL, AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH THE EYES, EARS, HANDS, MOUTH AND NOSE. FROM JAMES & JEWETT.

cles, take note of the trembling hand, the quivering lip, the staggering gait of a person whose brain has been partially paralyzed by alcohol.

EVIDENCE.

Ask your intelligent lawyers, judges, mayors and governors of prisons and asylums if criminal business has not its origin in drink, and then ask them to trace what characteristics the persons have shown, and you will find in the majority of cases that the animal passions have lost the control

of the higher faculties. Alcohol never excites the intellectual or moral faculties. It may make a person temporarily more generous, but not permanently so.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

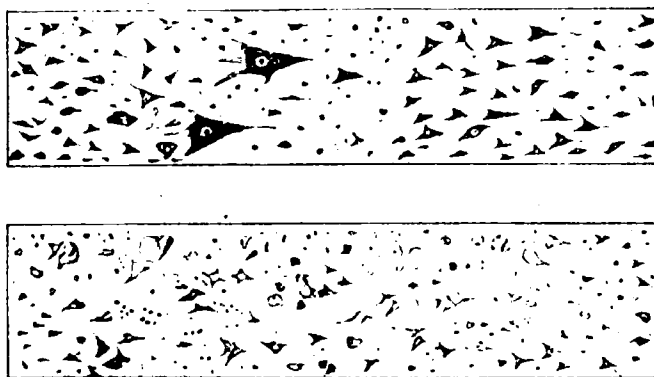
Mental Science shows by explaining the various faculties of the mind why alcohol enfeebles the self-control and conscientious feeling of right that thought originates in the brain we shall be able to realize how, if we literary person more intellectual, the mountain climber more sure-footed? Why does it not transform ordinary men into Franklins, Gladstones, Michael Angelos, and Herschels? Why does it not make infidels into Enochs, deists into John Wesleys, sceptics into Swedenborgs? The law in question answers, not only does alcohol under any guise fail to augment talent, enhance literary attainment, and personal virtue, but it actually diminishes them all, and instead it prostrates the judgment, intellect, and talent, as was the case with Edgar Allen Poe and Edwin Landseer. Coleridge has truly said "evil habits first draw, then drag, then drive." The effects of alcohol upon the brain show upon character in the perversion of talent and the changing of the characteristics.

THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The nerves of the head and face are connected immediately with the brain, and the great majority are connected with the spinal nerves, which form a sort of trunk, growing out of the brain and extending down the vertebrae. From this numerous branches of nerves lead off to every part of the body, ramifying it with a million thread-like divisions. Thus the whole nervous system is joined with and centered in the brain. From this arrangement it is evident that the brain is the most important part of the nervous system. Here is the center, the power, the life of all. What the heart is to the circulatory system the brain is to the nervous system. It stands, as it were, the crown of the whole body, erected upon the highest point, guarded in the most wonderful manner, composing the great bulk of nervous material, supplied with one-fifth to one-tenth of the blood of the whole body and using one-fifth of the nourishment taken into the body, showing that its labors are great, that it is in the highest degree sensitive, and from all these considerations evidently the most useful and worthy of our thought from a scientific point of view.

Cassio, in Shakespeare's play "Othello," seemed to understand the importance of the brain, when he said, "O, God! that men should put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains." Since these words were written science has been steadily proving that alcohol is a disturber of the body and especially of the nervous system, and most of all the brain, the center of the nervous system, hence of the mind and character, for whatever disturbs the brain disorganizes the body.

It has been proved by experiment, observation, and by facts which are daily repeating themselves, that the *brain* is the workshop of the mind, the grand throne-room of the spirit, the great dwelling place of the soul, and from the former is sent out the thousand inventions, reports, speeches, dramas, poems, books, monuments of arts, and wisdom which have marked the career of man and wreathed his brow with imperishable honors. This being so, is it necessary and possible that alcohol can assist the work of the brain? According to the most trustworthy evidence, we confidently say, no! Baron Liebig calls the action of brandy on the nerves a bill of exchange drawn on the health of the laborer, which for lack of cash to pay it, must be constantly renewed. The workman consumes his principle instead of his interest, hence the inevitable bankruptcy of the body and mind.



CELLS FROM THE CORTEX OF THE BRAIN.

THOSE AT THE TOP ARE FROM A HEALTHY BRAIN. THOSE AT THE BOTTOM ARE FROM THE BRAIN OF A VICTIM OF ALCOHOL. (HORSELEY.)

The effects on the brain of the poison is first to make it a poorer and weaker organ through being imperfectly nourished. Alcohol has such an attraction for fluid, and especially for brain fluid, that when death occurs shortly after excessive drinking a quantity of it may be found in the brain, and extracted from it in a liquid state. Indeed, the brain is in some cases so saturated with the poison that if a light were applied it would burn almost like a sponge dipped in spirits. The direct effects of alcohol on the brain are, therefore, brought about very speedily when strong drink is introduced into the system, and are greater than the effects made upon any other organ.

All classes of scientists have something to say about the effects of alcohol on the human system—the bacteriologist, the pathologist, the neurologist, the physiologist, the psychiatrist, the embryologist, the criminolo-

gist, and the phrenologist—and we agree with Rev. Samuel McComb in his references to these specialists. He says:

“The bacterologist assures us that alcohol paralyzes the protecting powers of the blood which act as a kind of sanitary guard, removing dead matter and destroying the micro-organisms that produce disease.

“The pathologist, or student of the morbid states of the body, proves that it is a great factor in the degeneration of muscles, nerves, and other cells; that it interferes with immunity against specific infectious diseases; that it predisposes to the production of both acute and chronic pulmonary tuberculosis and other diseases.

“The neurologist warns against it on the ground that it poisons the brain and the nervous system, and when long continued leads to paralysis, neuritis, and other disturbances.

“The physiologist has proved that all skillful and accurate motions of the hands or of other highly trained muscles become awkward and unreliable and slow even after small doses of alcohol.

“The psychiatrist charges alcohol with being directly responsible for about twenty per cent. of insanity in men, and, directly or indirectly, a factor in producing about forty per cent. of all insanities; that it creates distinct types of mental diseases peculiar to itself, such as alcoholic paranoia, alcoholic epilepsy, and alcoholic hallucinatory insanity.

“The embryologist asserts that alcohol poisons the reproductive glands and injures the embryo, thus tainting with mental disturbance germs that were previously healthy, and producing mentally and physically crippled descendants in spite of good ancestors.

“The criminologist adds his sombre judgment that alcohol is responsible for about sixty per cent. of crimes of violence, fifty per cent. of crimes of lust, and that the suicide rate increases in proportion to the increase of the consumption.”

The Phrenologist finds that alcohol, by affecting the blood, nerves, and muscles, interferes with the expression of the mind and character.

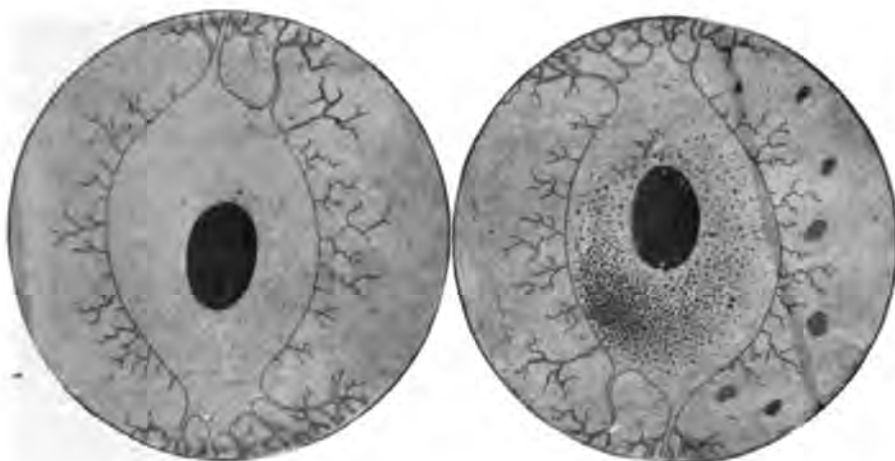
In still another form, Dr. C. W. Saleeby agrees with the phrenologic view concerning the brain, the mind, and the character of alcoholics, namely, that there are those who cannot drink moderately or temperately, and who ought never to use or taste alcohol in any form. They include many of the most valuable members of the community; the most versatile, original, individualized, inventive, creative people, who have points of view or are parents of ideas, or are potential poets, musicians, enthusiasts, and peers—the salt of the earth, the makers of progress, the neurotic people, who do the pioneer work of the world.”

Dr. Ira Van Gieson, the New York brain specialist, has expressed ideas which correspond with views we have already fully explained concerning the influence of alcohol upon certain brain centers. He has

told us how excessive drinking "burns out the fuses of the body," "smashes the motor centers of the brain," "produces premature old age and insanity, leaving us with mind ashes."

He says that "the first symptoms of alcoholic insanity are to be found in a dulling of the sense of obligation." This thought coincides with the one expressed by Dr. Schofield, that alcohol first dulls the Conscience, Will, and Reason, and these, according to the phrenological theory, are situated in the superior part of the brain, and "our sense of obligation" is only another way of saying that one's conscience is one of the first functions of the brain to be influenced by this foreign and fiery substance."

He also finds that insanity is spinning her web about a person's brain when he begins to procrastinate in the performances of small duties, such



NORMAL BRAIN CELL.

BRAIN CELL OF ALCOHOLIC.

as answering letters, or telling small lies because they are easier than the truth, or when he promises readily and fulfills tardily or not at all.

Another symptom of alcoholic insanity which the doctor mentions is that "when you drink you are not getting up more steam by feeding the fire; you are burning the fire out under forced draught." In fact, a person imagines he is doing exactly what he expects he is not doing, and is thus deceiving himself.

The doctor further explains that a man who is an "alcoholic" is discounting Nature's promissory notes at a ruinous percentage, and instead of laying up his strength and saving his nervous energy, and restoring his electric currents, he is simply spending his capital in a reckless way.

A fifth consideration that he mentions is that "alcohol is weeding out the unfit and taking from our midst those who might have been bright ex-

amples of scholarly attainment, but who make themselves unfit by their soddened brains."

The doctor thinks that if we were to cut off the world's drink for four generations, we should have a strong and vibrant race.

The last point that we wish to refer to is one that is full of significance, namely, that "alcoholic insanity is so fearfully common, because drinking is a more popular way to unbalance the mind than working or worrying." Knowing this, it should be a barrier sufficiently high to prevent anyone from climbing over it only to fall down on the other side.

Not many persons would think of making the statement that "you can put the ruins of a soul under a microscope if it is a ruin wrought by alcohol. You can see the burned out cinders of the brain as plainly as you can the ashes you knock from your grate, if you call on Dr. Van Gieson.

It is because the brain is the great conservator of energy—the storage battery, that we wish everyone would respect his brain aright. Just as the great power-house in the Bronx not only drives the street car to Bowling Green, but also generates power for its own light and ventilating fans, and the dainty electroliers in the manager's office, so the brain not only controls the remotest function of the body, but also provides neuron energy for its own most intricate and complex workings—the orderly marshalling of thought, the recording of impressions, and the illumination of all with the transcendent faculty of the moral sense."

The above is the best testimony we have ever seen of what a stimulant will do for the brain.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

Captain Charles Dimmers, who is one hundred years old, and who owns and commands a canal boat, recently fought a suit in court as though he were in middle life.

His father lived to be one hundred and twenty-five, and he has a sister of one hundred and thirty-three summers.

Hale and hearty, though he claims to have passed the century mark, the Captain appeared before the United States Commissioner in Jersey City the other day in a suit brought against his canal boat, and made a wonderful showing on the witness stand.

While not tall (being about five feet six inches in height), the centenarian is an enormous man. His shoulders would do credit to any football player, and his muscular hands look capable of bending a fair-sized iron bar. He is said to have owned at one time the largest fleet of canal boats in this State. He runs his boat himself, and boasts that no storm in all his experience ever made him seek shelter below decks.

THE WILL.

- (A) VOLITION; TRAINING OF THE WILL, FIRST BY PHYSICAL EXERCISE, SECONDLY BY MENTAL EXERCISE. (B) THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE WILL; BASIS OF FEELING. (C) THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFINITION OF THE WILL. (D) THE PHRENOLOGICAL DEFINITION OF THE WILL.

BY J. ALLEN FOWLER.

The definition of the Will, according to Psychologists, includes all the active operations of the mind. It also includes all our conscious actions and doings, whether external bodily actions, as walking, etc., or internal mental actions, as concentrating thoughts, etc. By active operations are meant not only external actions or movements, but also internal acts of mental concentration, as Sully and others have explained, and the will to ward off a blow with the hand is an illustration of the voluntary action, while blinking when an object is brought close to the eyes is spoken of as non-voluntary, because, though we are conscious of the movement, we do not distinctly purpose to perform it.

Desire, then, is the underlying element that precedes volition; it makes us seek the realization of some pleasure which is presented to the mind. If we analyze a desire we find that we have, first, intellectual elements, second emotional elements, and, third, voluntary elements.

Under the intellectual elements we might again divide our head into presentative and representative elements, or those that include physical experiences in their simple form, and what imagination brings to us of former images or concepts. We remember what we have experienced on a previous occasion, and thus we have what might be truly called Constructive Imagination. If anyone describes a picture or flower-show to me, I immediately want to go and see it; thus the higher constructive imagination forms the desire, and the will exercises the motor power. Under the emotional elements we find that the idea of previous picture or flower-shows have been pleasurable, while under volitional elements we have concentration of the attention on what has been presented to us, which is a mental activity; but in contradistinction to this, we have bodily activity when the desire begins to become volitional.

There is a keen relationship between willing, knowing, and feeling. In many instances there is a certain position set up in the mind between knowing and feeling to willing; thus we may want to do something that requires activity, and at the same time we may need to reflect about the work, which forms a contrast. As a rule, a child who is energetic does not care to reflect much upon his actions, and the same holds true with older people. Strong emotions and actions are elements of contrast, but the man

of strong will, says Sully, is the man who, among other things, brings emotion under control. As a rule, however, the element of knowing and feeling must be controlled by voluntary action to be effective. To have the desire to satisfy some feeling suggests a voluntary action before the end or object is obtained; thus a child may desire to stand well in his grammar class in order to get high marks in his test examination, and the object will call out his knowledge of nouns and verbs, and help him to bring about the desired result. In nearly every case we find that feeling supplies the stimulus or force to volition, while it is the knowing element, or intellect, which guides and controls it. The boy who desired to stand well in his grammar lesson that he might please his teacher was a true case, and illustrated the point that the basis of all willing is desire.

Desire, then, is the fundamental fact in the process. It can only be defined as the outgoing of the mind in an active impulse toward the realization of the desire or representation of something pleasurable. It is also well for us to consider that when the mind is attracted through a desire in one direction, there is often a negative movement set up in the mind against something that is painful; thus a boy by pleasing his teacher realizes that he is removing himself from the conditions set up by the naughty boy who will receive a punishment for not trying to do his best. Thus the positive and the negative elements are strongly marked in his desire to excel, and he includes in this effort of his will both the conditions of emotion and of intellect. We might go further and state that in order to gain his desire he has to concentrate his mind upon his thoughts, which, as we said before, are connected with internal mental action.

To a Psychologist the various stimuli which come to a boy as aforementioned are general terms, but a Phrenologist, believing, as he does, in the localization of the various functions of the brain and faculties of the mind, can very clearly see that the child calls into play not only his will power and intellectual memory of what the various forms of speech mean, but he further uses his concentration of mind or the element of Continuity.

We have said before that the mind does not act as a whole, and even scientists are demonstrating every day that this is the case, and it is being clearly proved that the experimental side of Phrenology is demonstrating what the empirical side discovered years before experiments were possible with electroids.

Psychologists explain further that desire accompanies action; that where there is an impulse to do or to speak, there is a voluntary action to support it. At the same time there are counter-desires going on in the mind which prevent action from accompanying the will. Thus a boy may want his blocks, but because they are in the attic and he will have to go for them himself, he puts off the effort until he has to go to that place for something else. The child may not have the desired energy to support his will in the

carrying out of such a thing, and therefore a counter desire prevents the will from manifesting itself in a strong attitude. Feeling is not enough to take the place of active force or willing; thus the desire that comes from a feeling may not be put into execution, while a desire that accompanies an active temperament and an energetic will is sustained; and we find that Psychologists are not opposed to the term "active temperament," for they use it to illustrate this volitional power.

Psychologists point out in a further diagnosis of willing, that the mere desire for a thing and the impulse to strive toward its attainment are not sufficient to bring about a full voluntary action; we must have some other factor in order to form a definite line of action. This factor should be the image set up in the mind as a result for the desired end. A boy will go for his top in the attic when he wants to show that he can spin it better than the other boys; thus emulation or rivalry will be sufficient inducement to him to make the necessary exertion to obtain the top. Or a boy will go into his father's workshop and make a bracket with his fret-saw when he wants to make a present to his mother, and here we have the desire, the motive, and the energy combined. Thus a child concentrates his will on a particular thing for a desired end, and a stimulus or motive has to be put before the child's mind to call out his will.

We can train the will in two ways: First, by bodily exercise, and second, by mental influence; and out of the training of the will comes what we call the development of it, but we cannot develop a thing without first calling it into action.

Will, we find, is first related to a desire or an object to be obtained. Secondly, will is related to feeling, for there must be a want or craving in the mind. Thirdly, will relates to intellect, through the desire of the mind to express some knowledge. Thus we have three potent factors in the study of will which have to be properly understood by the teacher.

Motive, then, is the desire which prompts or encourages volition. This motive may be an impulse, an appetite, or an inclination, and the stimulus applied to a child varies in different children, for what will prove to be a stimulus to one child will not be the same incentive to another. Thus we have what are called voluntary and involuntary movements, those that are controlled by an act of consciousness, and those that are not, those that are simple or concrete, and those that are complex.

Psychologists tell us that "every child is endowed at the outset with a number of instinctive propensities which constitute the natural basis of volition," and which they call "instinctive factors." These form a voluntary means in the child's mind to act, and when they are properly developed and brought out, at home and in the schoolroom, they form a very distinct part of the code of education. Thus most children seek pleasure and avoid pain, and voluntary action is primarily dependent upon this general principle.

There are also appetites and impulses that are strongly implanted in the minds of children. Thus if a child passes a barrel of apples, even if he has had enough to eat, he will instinctively want one. If a child has been insulted or taken advantage of by being injured mentally or physically, he will naturally desire to resent that action, and he will immediately go and tell his mother about it, or else strike a blow and settle the matter himself. Up to eight years of age a boy whom we know would invariably inform his mother if another boy took advantage of him, but at the age of ten he desired to settle matters for himself; he no longer wished to be considered a coward, and the motive was so strongly impressed upon his mind to be brave and strong that he even hit with his fists and called the matter square.

When a child develops his will by physical exercise he learns how to use his voluntary powers and strengthens them for a definite purpose. Thus through physical exercise in the gymnasium, or by running, romping, climbing, rowing, or cycling, he is able to direct his movements, and exercise strengthens not only his bicep and tricep muscles, but also his mental faculties and his volitional power.

Thus, as we have already said, the development of the will manifests itself, first, through physical exercise in the use of the muscles, and second through mental exercise set up by ambitions or instincts of the mind. But results are much more easily obtained through physical exercise than through the development of the sentiments of the mind, and a teacher has to go much more slowly to work to influence a child on these grounds than she has in regard to the first named. Children are naturally active, and therefore the cultivation or development of will through action does not meet the resistance of the interest of children the same as the development of judgment, deliberation, moral control, or the control of the feelings.

In the Public Eye

BY THE EDITOR.

JOHN P. COOKE, EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK MAGAZINE OF
MYSTERIES.

It seems very appropriate that the editor of such a paper as the *New York Magazine of Mysteries* should be one who has had some wonderful psychic experiences.

When examining Mr. Cooke's head, we said, among other things, before we knew anything concerning his experiences, that he lived largely in

the superior parts of his brain, that he was particularly interested in phenomena that touched another rather than the present life. We found that his Spirituality, Veneration, and Human Nature were all largely developed faculties, and hence considered that he could see with his mental eyes things that were perfectly blank to others; that he ought to be able to get many interpretations of spiritual matters through his superior moral faculties.

We spoke of his type of mind as being that of a reformer rather than



JOHN P. COOKE.

of a religious bigot; that he had too much breadth of mind to be the latter, but that he should be intensely interested in whatever touched the furtherance of any undeveloped truth that was on a broad scale.

We also said that he ought for the next twenty-five years to devote himself exclusively to intellectual and literary work; and that he had considerable evidence of possessing Anglo-Saxon characteristics. These were noticeably his large Veneration, Conscientiousness, Cautiousness, Benevolence, Spirituality, and Human Nature—all strong guiding influences in his character, which would increase rather than diminish in force and activity.

We remarked that his mother must have been a very prayerful woman, and that she had probably infused into his being a larger amount of veneration and the spirit of adoration than we found in one person in a thousand; and he, with his inheritance, ought to do more with his moral qualities than is generally expected of the average mind to do.

In closing our remarks, we advised him to let his work develop along the intellectual, moral, supernatural, occult, and psychological lines, and have someone to assist him in the lifting of the burden of life from a material and financial standpoint.

We learned for the first time at the close of the above remarks, that Mr. Cooke was born in London, which accounted for his Anglo-Saxon type of head; that he had been examined in 1861 by Messrs. Fowler and Wells, in England, and had been interested in Phrenology ever since that time. That through psychic influences which had come into his life of a phenomenal character he had become interested in the *New York Magazine of Mysteries*, and also through many of his experiences having been published in this monthly, the former editor became interested in him.

Mr. Cooke's mother had, he said, a particularly spiritual mind, and from her he has received much of his present interest in psychic phenomena.

ADELAIDE JOHNSON, SCULPTRESS.

It was my good fortune recently to attend the reception given by Mrs. Adelaide Johnson at her Studio, No. 5 East 36th Street, New York, on the occasion when she had twenty-three of her special friends, chiseled in white, arranged in exquisite taste around her studio. They are speechless, yet they talk in eloquent language, for each one has his or her special story to tell, and many are the lessons that were revealed that day to those of us who passed before this stately but select circle of intellectual and cultured people.

The artist sculptress herself is a unique embodiment of culture, talent, and refinement, and one who centralizes a marvelous amount of executive ability.

Three of her wonderful creations or busts have been previously photographed and published in these pages, namely, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony; while among the others are Ellen Hardin Walworth and John W. Hutchinson, whose portraits we give in the present article.

Of Mrs. Walworth we would like to say that her public work has not been that of a pioneer or agitator, but rather of the worker who preserves and records the results gained by the pioneer. She was one of three original founders of the Daughters of the American Revolution who have done

much to preserve American historical relics. She was on the committee to furnish and restore Mt. Vernon, and was for years the chief worker in the Saratoga Monument Association, organized by men in 1856 to mark the site of the battle of Saratoga. Mrs. Walworth was the first woman elected on a School Board in the State of New York, in Saratoga, and she devoted special attention to the teaching of American history in the schools.



BUST OF ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH.

In form of head she represents a type that is almost perfect in outline from the base of her brow to the knot of her hair at the posterior region of her head. This shows the majesty of her character and the strength of her moral, intellectual and executive ability.

In the bust of John Hutchinson we have an embodiment of the old professional type of men. He was the youngest of the famous Hutchinson

family who will be remembered by everyone who went through the days just previous to the Civil War. They were the singers of the Abolition and Woman Suffrage movements, and went up and down the country singing the songs of these two causes so sweetly that they saved many a meeting from storm and riot.

Having had the opportunity of examining his head on a previous occasion, I am able to verify the accuracy of the bust which Mrs. Johnson has



BUST OF JOHN W. HUTCHINSON.

made. The musical talent is emphasized in a most accurate way, and is recognizable just on the curve of the temple, about the outer corner of the eye. His features are strong and show a fine combination of military energy and force of mind, together with that sublime gentleness and benevolent spirit that always characterized him.

Science of Health.

FLETCHERISM.

HOW TO CHEW, AND WHAT TO ESCHEW. BETTER TO EAT TO LIVE THAN TO LIVE TO EAT.

To the Editor of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL:

Among the most important points to be considered in relation to the life of man is How to Eat. It has long been known and taught by students of dietetics that proper mastication of food is essential to good digestion, but it remained for Horace Fletcher to idealize and make it popular with the multitude. At first the idea was laughed at, but now it is honored by the name of Fletcherism. His teaching is of fundamental importance to the individual and the state, and it is impossible to overestimate its import.

This system not only develops the most perfect form of digestion; that is, in its first stage; but it also has an economic value second to no other, of a magnitude that can scarcely be measured in dollars and cents, with a saving of time and effort, promoting efficiency, and when well understood appeals to every man's better sense. Professor Irving Fisher, in conducting a course of experiments with Yale students, found that the increase in working power had doubled in four and a half months.

To summarize the idea: *First*, wait for an appetite, even if you have to skip a meal—or two or three meals—to get it.

Second, never eat when you are hurried, worried, angry or unhappy.

Third, consult the appetite before eating, and eat just what it demands at the time.

Fourth, hang onto every mouthful of food that is put into the mouth as if it was the last that you ever expected to get. Give it your whole attention to the exclusion of everything else there may be to come. Taste it until there is no taste left in it—enjoy it for all it is worth.

It is most desirable that children should be taught to eat and drink slowly, to take plenty of time; even milk should be sipped instead of hastily swallowed. A child that is taught to chew its food properly will never have adenoids, and if proper foods are provided will know but little of any disease. The chewing of hard food is a quickener of the circulation through the naso-pharynx. By chewing the food thoroughly the stomach is not likely to become overloaded, as the appetite is satisfied and the food is properly appropriated. The taste grows so keen that one can detect, appreciate and enjoy fully the flavor in such a simple thing as bread, which ordinary eaters do not recognize.

The physical sense of taste is cultivated in only one way, by tasting. When eating, take small mouthfuls and taste the food, hold it in the mouth and taste it, masticate it, chew it, and even though it be milk, keep tasting

it until all taste disappears, and when this happens, the food will disappear by involuntary swallowing. When this is done one never eats too much nor eats the wrong thing. Eat what you like, but chew it until it is swallowed automatically. Bring the will to bear, and it will soon become a habit. When introducing a piece of bread into the mouth, it scarcely has any taste, but with mastication the saliva begins to flow, the bread is gradually chymefied, growing sweeter than any saccharine substance. It is transformed into grape sugar, the only assimilable form of starch, and the best form of nutriment for the body.

The disinfective power of saliva is as yet very inadequately appreciated, for it can be affirmed with tolerable accuracy that 90 per cent. of ptomaine poisoning would never have occurred had the food been thoroughly masticated and insalivated. It is a duty that every individual owes to himself to make the best use possible of so powerful a disinfectant, and by so doing utilize a purging, disinfecting preservative life force, ready for any emergency from attacks of alien microbes. To accomplish this result means to permeate the flow of saliva into the very cell structure of every crumb and morsel consumed. The real value of food lies in the attitude of the eater. If one eats like an animal he will not get more out of it than an animal. Food yields precisely those very essences and characteristics that correspond to the motives and impulses dominant in the mind of the individual while supplying himself with nourishment. It is through thought that the individual connects himself with elements either of growth or decay. Think life and growth and power, for the sake of usefulness and unselfish service, and the food will yield heroism. Think pleasure, sensation, indulgence, for its own sake, and the same food will yield gluttony and indulgence. For man grows in the direction of his motives and becomes that by which his thoughts and emotions are made up.

The refinements of gustatory pleasure are to be secured only through the achievement of self-control enough to overcome the habit of rapid eating. Those nervous people who eat rapidly and swallow their food without proper mastication are almost sure to suffer from indigestion. To relieve this condition have the teeth put in good order so as to chew the food thoroughly. Eat but two meals a day, with six or seven hours between, and live on simply dry food, as zwieback, unfermented bread, shredded wheat biscuits, etc., with good ripe fruit in season, apples at the head of the list. Lettuce and all the green vegetables are very wholesome, and cooked fruits are best without the addition of sugar. Avoid desserts and all condiments. This manner of living will bring one to his normal weight and keep him there.

CHARLES H. SHEPARD, M. D.,
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June's Birthday Stone.

AGATE.

BY JULIUS WODISKA.



JULIUS WODISKA.

The stone which stands for the birthdays of people born in the month of roses is Agate. This natal stone of June is only one of the semi-precious stones, but nevertheless numerous specimens of the Moss Agate or Mocha Stone, the agates chiefly used for jewelry, are so curious that they are objects of ceaseless and delightful interest. The best known superstition attached to agate is that it will banish melancholy from its possessors. The name agate is derived from the anciently named river Achates, in Sicily, now called the Drillo, in the Val de Noto.

While the popular distinction of agate in folklore is indicated by its title of "Disperser of Melancholy," the verse writer who has exalted this stone with his muse accredits it with the desirable quality of bringing to its possessor health, wealth and peace, as shown in the following lines:

Who comes with Summer to this earth,
And owes to June her day of birth,
With ring of AGATE in her hand,
Can health, with wealth, and peace command.

Moss Agate is really a variety of chalcedonic quartz; enclosed in it are apparently long hairs and fibres, generally interwoven, resembling moss. These are manganese or iron oxide, and not vegetation, imprisoned as insects are sometimes discovered to have been in amber. Moss Agates and Mocha Stones are varieties of obscurely crystalline quartz of fibrous structure. Hardness, 6.6; specific gravity, 2.6; the texture is tough, fitting it for carving.

India is the present source of most of the finest Moss Agates in the market; the variety called Mocha Stone originated, it is supposed, near Mocha, in Arabia, famed for its rich and aromatic coffee. These minerals are found in volcanic trap rock in India, sometimes in heavy blocks; it is also found as pebbles in the rivers in India. From China come natural green and artificially colored red and yellow Moss Agates. In North America fine Moss Agates are found in the Rocky Mountains, where tourists seek them as souvenirs from western jewelers and curio dealers.

Mocha Stone, which is sometimes called "Tree Stone" or dendritic agate, is white or gray chalcedony bearing "pictures" of trees or plants.

Besides these agates used in jewelry, a great amount of agate has been

used for interior architectural decorations, and the centre of the industry of cutting and polishing this agate is in Oberstein, Germany. "St. Stephen's stone" is a white variety of chalcedony showing minute red spots. Chalcedon, a city in Asia Minor, is where the original chalcedony was found; according to the Book of Revelations this chalcedony, possibly a green quartz, and not like the agates here referred to, was one of the foundation stones of the Holy City.

The Man of the Hour.

PROF. ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL, HARVARD'S NEW
PRESIDENT.

There are several reasons why the election of Professor Lowell to the Presidency of Harvard University is an eminently suitable one.

First, he has been born of New England stock, and this is a recommendation in the eyes of the corporation of Harvard University equal in importance to the blue blood of English aristocracy or the Four Hundred of New York in their respective circles.

A second point in his favor is that he is a Harvard graduate himself. Born in Boston December 13th, 1856, he entered Harvard at the age of seventeen, and was graduated in the class of 1877. He took highest honors in mathematics, after which he studied law, graduating at Harvard three years later, and in 1897 he returned to his Alma Mater as a lecturer on Government, and in 1900 as Eaton professor of the Science of Government.

A third point is that he is a man of letters, and in the line of scholarship he is particularly adapted to preside over the great University as its President.

The fourth point which makes Mr. Lowell a suitable man to be chosen as the President of Harvard consists in the fact that he has well-tested administrative capacity.

It is said by those who are supposed to know, that he has long been recognized as a level-headed, progressive, business-like man, and in this way he has united his executive with his scholastic training, and it is doubted whether any man among the faculty carries greater weight when expressing an opinion than he does.

The fifth point in his favor is the fact that he is a thorough-going American gentleman in every sense of the word. He has proved himself in his public career to be a model of sincerity, integrity, and efficiency, and

these points in themselves might be considered sufficient to elect a man to any presidential chair. But in the words, "American gentleman," is embodied the thought that not only is his efficiency noticeable in a public career, but also as an exemplary man in his private life. He seems, therefore, to possess everything that is to be desired in a man who is called upon to take upon himself such an onerous task. Nor is he lacking in this world's goods, which point is a fortunate one, although it is not an insurmountable barrier for a person to be possessed of moderate means and yet be elected to the position of responsibility as President of Harvard.

MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS.

We can see in him the lawyer, the scholar, the teacher, and the human-



PROF. ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL.

1st. His height of head above the ears shows his moral trend of thought, while his height and breadth of forehead certainly mark him out as a strong thinker and original planner. He should be quick to grasp the intellectual, moral, and social capacity of every one with whom he comes in touch, and his new career is really like the one that he has followed for many years past. He is therefore only stepping from a minor to a major responsibility, and few, if any, men are found to possess so many distinctive characteristics that make him suitable to become a leader of such gigantic proportions as the President of Harvard University.

What Phrenologists are Doing

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

On Tuesday, May 4th, the above Institute held its last evening meeting of the season, when the subject of "Phrenology in the Home and School; or, Phrenology as applied to Education for Young and Old," was discussed.

Miss Fowler, in her opening remarks, explained that Phrenology was becoming more and more popular in the eyes of educationalists, and it was therefore becoming to discuss the question in relation to their special work. She said that she was glad to have with them that evening a gentleman who had given thought, study and attention to the subject of Child Study. He had already helped a good many parents with their little ones, and had given them some valuable advice. She was therefore very glad of the opportunity of introducing to the audience Mr. D. E. Vines, who would speak to them of the importance of knowing something about Phrenology when educating the young.

Mr. Vines, on rising, expressed his pleasure in addressing the friends of Phrenology gathered together on that occasion. He said that the two most important problems in all human transactions were the human brain, and the child in the home, and that his conception of a home was the place where future citizens were trained for the responsibilities of life.

He traced the benefit of knowing something about Phrenology in the right training of children, and considered that every parent ought to make a thorough study of the science.

A full report of the lecture will be given next month.

At the close of his address Mr. Vines demonstrated his remarks on the head of a fine little boy who accompanied him. The boy possessed a special type of organization, and therefore the delineation afforded considerable pleasure and profit to those present.

Miss Fowler then took up the various threads of Mr. Vines' address and enlarged somewhat upon them. She recalled some interesting experiences she had had when examining the heads of many children in different parts of the world. She then examined two little boys from the audience, one was the opposite in type from the little boy whom Mr. Vines had examined, and the other, a little friend of Dr. Davis, who proved to have a very interesting craniology; after which, delineations were made of two gentlemen, each of whom testified to the accuracy of the remarks. Miss Fowler urged upon those present to do all they could to encourage the moral training of the young as well as to develop their talents in the right way.

Mr. Piercy made an appropriate address on the need of more proper study of children on Phrenological principles and announced that Miss

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 201.)

THE
Phrenological Journal
and **SCIENCE OF HEALTH**
(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine
(1880)



NEW YORK AND LONDON, JUNE, 1909

It is a great gift of the gods to be born with a hatred and contempt of all injustice and meanness.—*George Eliot.*

Psycho-Therapy.

Psycho-Therapy, a term which Dr. Richard Cabot calls a most terrible name, when dissected, means exactly what it calls itself: Psycho, or Mind Therapy—cure of disease; or, in other words, it is only the use of mental, moral, and spiritual means or methods to help the sick.

It has come much into vogue of late in connection with Rev. Dr. Worcester's Church. Dr. Worcester's associate, Rev. Dr. McComb, is assisting him in his work at one of the fashionable churches of Boston.

The above-named ministers started by forming a class, which they called the clinic, for the treatment by mental means of certain forms of nervous ailment. Physicians have co-operated with the movement from the commencement, and the congregation and others who were sick have responded during the past two years.

About two thousand persons have crowded the rooms of the church, and many cures have been effected.

So popular has the movement become that similar clinics have been established in other churches ranging from Boston to Seattle. It is stated that at least seventy-five churches have introduced this movement, and it

has proved to be a powerful appeal to the minds and hearts of people generally.

The appeal has been largely made to the religious spirit that has pervaded the whole work. It has seemed like a return to apostolic power in the churches and a renewal of the earlier achievements of the Church. The days of miracles seem to have returned in practical form, and the work continues to grow, develop, and increase in efficiency.

Dr. Fallows, of Chicago; Dr. Lyman Powell, of Northampton; Rev. Mr. Place, of Waltham; Dr. Batten, of New York; Dr. MacDonald, of Brooklyn; Dr. Rose, of Newark, and Rev. Dr. Marquis, of Detroit, have been strong advocates of the work, and it has been marked by the most genuine Christian spirit of service and self-sacrifice.

There are those who are always ready to criticise the expediency of every new movement, and there are many who are willing to say that it is not the right thing for clergymen to establish clinics or to treat patients. Be that as it may, the spirit in which the Emmanuel Movement has been undertaken and the results gained are worthy of high praise.

Psycho-Therapy has not been invented by the Emmanuel Movement, though it has been largely introduced into public notice by it. Psycho-Therapy is as old as the beginning of medicine, and every wise physician since Hippocrates has practised it, so that there is nothing new about it. Plato said: "This is the great error of our day in the treatment of the human body, that physicians separate the soul from the body." While Marcus Aurelius gave some good advice by saying: "Cease your complaint and you will no longer suppose you are hurt; cease to suppose you are hurt and you are not hurt," which shows that it is an old story, both in principle and practice.

Scientists have taken hold of Psycho-Therapy during the last twenty-five years, and among them are Liebhaf, Lloyd-Tuckey, Janet, Bernheim, Bramwell, Freud, and others, in Europe, and Doctors Morton Prince, Weir Mitchell, J. J. Putnam, Prof. Munsterberg, and others in this country.

Psycho-Therapy means the treatment of disease by mental methods. It recognizes the truth in Plato's protest, and begins by admitting the fact that when a man is sick, he is sick both in body and in mind; therefore that the disease may be attacked from either side, or, better still, from both sides.

The awakening to what Psycho-Therapy has done has made it the

most vital and interesting of subjects, and the study of it is stirring the whole country.

It is a striking contrast to Christian Science, New Thought, and other such subjects, and it marks the beginning of the use of science in intelligent combination with religion for healing purposes.

There is really no reason why anyone should be ugly, for there resides in everyone a spark at least of loveliness, of goodness and beauty which only needs to be fanned into a flame to make the features aglow with a personality that is fine to behold.

As a commercial asset an attractive personality is a great investment and goes a long way toward bringing success to a business and making it pay.

Even plain features often light up with joy and thankfulness when the mind is rightly attuned. When beauty of expression is joined to beauty of soul, mind and temper, then we have a power that no one can take away from us. And when beauty of expression and beauty of soul are joined to care in the arrangement of dress, attire and style, we have something that is unspeakably beautiful.

It is certainly worth while for everyone to take time and pains to preserve what elements of beauty he has.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

ADDRESS GIVEN BY MR. JAMES E. HALSTED, APRIL 6TH, ON "PHRENOLOGY AND BUSINESS."

The topic assigned for my discourse is so great and broad that I hesitate its undertaking or attempting to cover so much space in so short a while. The first suggestion alone, "Phrenology and its aid to men and women for every-day life," is more than I can cover during the time allotted to the life of an average man.

The word Phrenology means "Science of the mind." Before attempting to expatiate about its "Aid to men and women," I believe it will be better to call your attention to the conformation of the heads around you, and ask that you observe the fact that no two in this room are alike.

By carefully noting the expressions of the features underneath each cranium and around the eyes and forehead, you may see interesting comparisons and analogies that you may never forget.

The face is the window of the soul, and when well interpreted, it re-

veals the qualifications and aptitude of the individual. Nature is the most wonderful sculptor, and she never chisels a wrong line or expression; but exactly portrays on the features what the life-history has been and is. You may temporarily disguise the facial features by artificial means, but the form and condition of the brain give the undeniable conformation to the cranium. Man cannot change or disguise the brain's working. The mould in which each living thing was shaped, nourished, and gave life, also had its source. Each different mould has its individual characteristics. No two are alike. Phrenology teaches that "Every part of a thing shall correspond with every other part and with the whole."

For the most part few people have an idea that this science belongs to the great world in the first place, and that the classes who are actively cultivating it, are but a little band of pioneers who are contending with difficulties at the outposts, and are slowly winning a large amount of knowledge, which as soon as it is settled belongs afresh to the large country of popular common sense.

Professors of all kinds have kidnapped the sciences, and the people fear to take so much as a walk under the walls of these bristling strongholds. But scientific feudalism is evidently passing away.

New Thoughts and New Persons will come speeding along to make new things possible. Already we see that the whole of the sciences may reappear on the popular side. All the common truths that have been neglected since the foundation of philosophy; the stones that the builders have rejected; that great orthodoxy that has bided its time while ages of conceit were rubbing against its serene face, will rise out of land and sea, and out of the graves of the hearts of many generations, and come in hosts such as no man can number, to the people in their hour of need.

The doctrine of final causes, which is God in the sciences, will ramble over the pleasant fields, and teach them to childhood as a book; and out of its mouth will come lessons and fitness which will make the world as familiar as a father's and mother's house.

We find it to be a law, when a branch of knowledge has been cultivated for ages, and still remains inaccessible to the world at large, that its principles are not high or broad enough, and that something radically deeper is demanded. If it does not interest universal man, that is sufficient to prove the point. This law is illustrated by many things, and particularly by the history of the arts. And so it must be, as I apprehend, with human knowledge; the arts of education that will summon people to learn are different from, and greater than, those which have been sufficient for the schools in the past. A petty magnet is sufficient to take up a few hundreds of isolated persons; but when the nations are to be attracted there is nothing less than the earth that will draw their feet.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 196.)

Fowler would speak during the month on Wednesday mornings, at eleven o'clock, on "Will Power"; "Concentration"; "Mental Electricity"; and "The New Thought." A hearty vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

At the close a reception was held, among those present being Dr. Foltz, Miss Severns, Miss E. and Miss F. Theirheimer, Miss E. Kalpakoff, Mr. and Mrs. Lerman, Mr. George Molineux, Mr. Beauchamp, Miss Gunst, Dr. Davis, Mr. Clevenger and friend, Mr. and Miss Drew, Miss Irwin and friend, Mrs. Oakley, Miss Walters, Miss Weir, Miss Campbell, Miss M. E. Hoefer, Mr. Barth, Mr. Shaw, Master John Oakley, Master Bradshaw Johns, and Master Earl Michener.

Field Notes.

Prof. E. J. O'Brien recently delivered two lectures on the subject of Phrenology, in Elora, Ont., Can. One was in the town hall before a large and enthusiastic audience, and the other was before the Elora Young Canadian Club, when there was a full turnout of the members to hear him. The Professor urged the young men to cultivate their talents for public speaking by discussing in their rooms the outstanding questions of the day. He also urged the members individually to find out what they were adapted for and to go in with might and main to make the best of themselves for their own and their country's sake. At the close of the address a vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. O'Brien.

Prof. Wm. E. Youngquist has been doing steady work in converting the newspapers of Stockholm to believe in the science of Phrenology. The papers of Sweden are becoming acquainted with what is wanted by the people, and are consequently putting in longer notices and more frequent ones. We are glad to see the same spirit taking hold of the American Press.

Prof. J. B. Kopf delivered a lecture at Henry, Ill., on Thursday, April 29th, on "The Temperaments Phrenologically Outlined," which included a talk upon Insanity, its Causes and Cure, Mental and Physical Diseases, etc. Mr. Kopf is a member of the Ohio Phrenological Society, and an active worker in Phrenology.

On March 16th George Thorndike Angell died at his home in Boston, Mass, in his eighty-sixth year. He founded the paper, "Our Dumb Animals," in 1868, dedicated to humane work, and thousands of bands of mercy were organized throughout the world under his direction.

We tender our heartfelt sympathy to Prof. Markley, whose wife died in March. The cause of her death was apoplexy. They lived in Pittsburg thirty-two years, and were married forty years.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

A crowded audience gave a hearty reception to Mr. John Nayler, the newly elected president of the Society, on April 20th, at the monthly general meeting, on the occasion of his delivering his presidential address. He chose as his subject "Racial Supremacy and its Attainment."

Dr. C. W. Withinshaw occupied the chair.

Mr. Nayler treated his subject from the point of view of Phrenology. The human family, he said, sprang from one stock, though some doubted this. The same Power which caused the first plant to grow was operating on a higher plane when it caused man's brain to grow, and his mind to manifest its powers. It was not reasonable to suppose that man's mental development in various directions would have taken place if there had been no difficulties to contend with. Difficulties and hardships seemed to be necessary to bring out our latent powers, and, if not too crushing, they did so. The human race scattered themselves over the face of the earth, and now we find some fifteen hundred millions of people, classified in many ways by various scientists. Hopf had said that in considering human beings we should take into account the cubic contents of the skull and the convolutions of the brain. This was a really good basis for comparison, but had not yet been seriously entered upon except by phrenological enquirers. The skull was, however, receiving increased attention.

Mr. George Hart Cox gave two head readings, and Mr. Nayler also demonstrated some of his points upon a living head. A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer concluded the meeting.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Prof. 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. 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.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS.

The Wednesday Morning Talks for May have been on the following subjects: Mental Vibrations. (5th) Will Power; (12th) Concentration; (19th) Mental Electricity (26th) The New Thought.

The Wednesday Morning Talks for April were upon Mental Vibrations: Telepathy; Thought Transference; Personal Magnetism and Mental Healing.

New Subscribers.

No. 872, F. H., Beverdam, O.—Your photographs indicate that you have the mind of a student, and are anxious to inform yourself about matters and things that are going on around you. In fact, you ought to devote your attention to study, if this is possible, as you will take more interest in the working out of some principle than in earning a living by a trade. Your Causality calls for food of an immaterial character, and while you might be very careful as a business man, yet you have more of the philosophy of the German and the ingenuity of the American, and could turn your attention well to metaphysical and theological subjects, or to the working out of some invention. You have many ideas that surge through your brain, and it is difficult for you to place them all, or know what to do with them. It is probably easier for you to write than to speak, and some day you will want to give off your ideas in a literary direction. You like to study the why and the wherefore of things, and you are constantly dipping into fresh subjects. You will be a willing student as long as you live. Your sympathies are strong, and they incline you to take rather a popular view of how the masses of people can be appealed to and also benefited. Make a study of Phrenology and you will find it of very great interest to you.

Correspondents.

R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.—You ask (1) what are the measurements of the normal head. The average circumference of the normal head is 22 inches. Heads often measure 22½ inches, and are marked full size; while heads measuring 23 inches are large, or above the normal size.

You ask (2) if little people have the same measurements as taller ones, in proportion. In reply we would say that tall and short persons have a scale of measurements suitable to themselves, and it would not be fair to measure all alike. The midgets at Ringlings' Circus cannot be compared with the strong man, but each has a scale of his own.

We recommend you to read an article on "Measurements of Head and Brain Weights," in the August (1907) number of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Your other questions we will reserve for next month.

E. M.—You had better write to Miss Harriet Hubbard Ayer, of the *New York World*, who will be able to give you a recipe for what you wish.

E. S. T.—We believe that the reason why the lady you mention, who is sixty years of age, has not a gray hair in her head, though she has had the greatest variety of hardships, is because she has a well-balanced tem-

perament, and also because the oil ducts of her scalp nourish the roots of her hair and preserve its natural pigment or coloring matter. Further, she must have a wonderfully balanced mind, and if you will notice these things we believe you will find them to be so in her case. Some people possess a heavy head of hair even when it is bleached to whiteness, but the coloring matter has become depleted, and as a rule the Vital Temperamnt shows the change of color more quickly than the Motive or Mental.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM READERS.

J. B. sends an article on a Jersey girl, Julia Hoch, who as a lawyer wins fresh laurels. She is said to possess a remarkable grasp of details and legal questions. She has recently won a second victory and caused a Newark jury to disagree in a case of felony.

J. M. sends a cutting on Dr. Mary Crawford, who has been made Chief of Staff at the Williamsburg Institution of Brooklyn. She is the first woman to receive such an appointment, and will head a staff of seven men.



DR. GALL'S TOMB, IN PARIS.

Mr. O. Hatry has sent several portraits of Dr. Gall's tomb in Paris, which were recently taken by a friend of his, one of which we reproduce for the benefit of our readers. One of the photographs shows a wreath of Immortelles placed there by the members of the London Phrenological Council at Gall's centenary in 1890.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"Review of Reviews," New York.—Contains an article on "Americanizing the Ostrich"; and another on "The Emanuel Movement's Healing Ministry." Another interesting article is on "A Year's Warfare on the American Saloon."

"Good Health," Battle Creek, Mich.—One very important article in this Journal is "The Work of the School Nurse," by Mary K. Maule. It is well illustrated and shows the nurse examining the children in various ways.

"Medical and Surgical Reporter," Toledo, Ohio.—The opening article in this Journal is on "The Teaching of Anatomy." This is a timely article, and is particularly interesting to those who are thinking of studying medicine.

"Woman's Home Companion."—One important article in this month's issue is on "Our Daughters and our Schools." This is the introduction to an important series of editorial articles advocating womanly training for American women.

"Phrenological Era," Bowerstown, Ohio.—A number of interesting articles appear in the current number of the Era, which paper is edited by our energetic friend, Mr. M. Tope. We learn that Mr. Tope gave his annual talk on Phrenology, May 7th. The subject was "Moral Crops."

"The Phrenologist," London, Eng.—We learn from the above that Mr. Wm. Cox delivered a lecture on "What Phrenology really is," at the Central Y. M. C. A. rooms, Highbury, London, on a recent date.

"The Telescope," Dayton, O.—Has an article on "The Point of Emphasis"; also another article, illustrated, on "The Grace and Gospel of God in Gautemala." It speaks of the spiritual destitution in this the largest republic of Central America, and the need of help in this part of the world. The article is by Richard S. Anderson.

"The National Advocate," New York.—This is the oldest temperance paper in the United States, and the April number is devoted to thoughts on the life and work of the late Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler. A handsome portrait of the Doctor when he was eighty-seven years of age graces one of the pages.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"The Original Discovery and Genuine Development of Mental Science." Published by the American School of Metaphysics, 500 Fifth Avenue., New York City. Price 20 cents.

This booklet contains an account of the evolution of the system of Metaphysics, which the above school stands for. It gives Mr. Whipple's part in the work, and some of the chapters are on the following subjects: "The Mental Laboratory"; "The Call for Teaching"; "The Forming of the System"; "Metaphysical Healing"; and "Courses of Instruction." The whole book is on the "Philosophy of Wholeness," and the teaching of methods of healing.

"The Tryanny of Love"; or Expression versus Repression. By A. A. Lindsay, M. D. Published by E. & A. Lindsay Publishing Co., Portland, Oregon.

This brochure shows the tyranny that is so prolific and harmful, and goes under the name of "Love." The author says that "when any individual has had done for him that which he could have done for himself, he has been robbed, enslaved, weakened by repression, for he should have had the privilege of the exercise which was vital to him under the law of expression. As disastrous as this form of tyrannical life is, it is slight as compared with another manner of repression upon the part of the powers that can tyrannize over children or others, and that is in the 'Thou shalt not's,' which are spoken in ever increasing number and enlarging scope as the field of activity widens." The writer believes that individual expression and liberty is the keynote in practical psychology, and suggests that the child should be developed from a natural standpoint.

"The Living Decalogue; or, From Sinai to Zion." By W. J. Colville. Published by the Austin Publishing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

This book, from the pen of such a popular writer as Mr. Colville, is a series of twelve lectures which were given in America, England and Australia, and students attending these lectures have requested that they be published in book form, that they might be the better able to study their contents. Readers are requested to bear in mind that the subject treated is not intentionally dealt with in any critical temper, nor is any claim made that the treatment of the theme is such as to throw any special light on these phases of biblical history and teaching which are now exciting agitation in controversial circles. No attempt has been made to exhaust the inexhaustible, but the following are some of the objects that are clearly brought out for the benefit of the reader: First, to enforce the salutary doctrine of the universality and endless continuity of divine relation and inspiration. Second, to reply in no uncertain manner to those superficial readers of the decalogue and its traditional surroundings who claim that the Ten Commandments are anything less or other than a safe and sure repository of universal truth. Third, to detach attention from the merely literal circumstances of an allegorical and poetic narrative and open out as far as possible, in brief, suggestive language, some of those rich interior meanings which lie deep below the surface of the outward text. No effort has been made to force conclusions on the reader. This volume is the child of conviction, not of dogmatism, and it is sent forth into the world solely to arouse thought, to deepen faith, to counteract needless scepticism, and most of all to assist the many who are bewildered because of the conflicting discussions around them, and are honestly seeking for some reasonable view of continuous revelation.

"The Astrological Key to Life." By James D. Keifer. Published by the Lino Printing Co., Los Angeles, Cal. Price, paper, \$1.00; half leather binding, \$2.00.

This is an arrangement and compilation of the well-known principles of the science in a convenient form and manner, that with the assistance of a table of markings, you can find out the various possibilities given to you by the sign *ascending* and the *planets* in the several *signs*. The book begins with a chart for the Horoscope of the individual, the ruling age and planets named—followed by the table of markings, which when properly marked for the Horoscope will indicate the page, symbol and paragraph of each specific quality active in your nature. The book is a complete exposition of the active principles of the planets on the life of the human family, suitable for the layman, student, and practitioner. It is a more simple and practical exposition than most books on the subject.

"The Power of Self-Formation." By Leroy Berrier. Published by Leroy Berrier, Davenport, Iowa. For sale by L. N. Fowler & Co., London, Eng. Price \$1.00.

The contents of this booklet explain the fundamental proposition that have not always been accepted, but they are becoming so to-day. The author asks in his preface, "What is of more importance to the human race than to know that we are just what we think, and that we can control our thinking?" The truthfulness of these propositions means that self-formation awaits within to be unlocked. The motive that impelled the writer, Leroy Berrier, to produce this booklet was to furnish the key that unlocks the power. We know that when we lock an automobile that it cannot be set in motion again unless we produce the key to do it with, and the more we study Mind the more we come practically in touch with ourselves. The book contains 97 pages, and is printed on good paper.

"The Christ (or New) Life and How to Live it." By S. George. Published by the Power Book Co., Wimbledon, London, S. W., and the Unity Publishing Co., Kansas City, Mo. Price 1s., or 40 cents net.

The desire of the writer of this book is that all may come to a knowledge of the truth, and he trusts that the book will make them free from all bondage. The first chapter is upon "How to begin to live the Christ Life"; the second, "How to prepare for advancing in the Life."

WHAT THEY SAY.

"The March number of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL fairly boils over with mental treats, on subjects of live interest to deep thinking mankind everywhere. Looking backward over a long and very eventful and generally successful professional life, I attribute the greater part of my success, and practically the entire source of my happiness, to my ability of correctly estimating instantly the real value of men and women, that I have met in everyday life. I am convinced that every business or professional man or woman, should embrace in their education a course or two in the parent, New York Institute of Phrenology, etc., or if such is impossible, to take the Correspondence Course. Judging from my own life-long benefits derived from my Phrenological, Physiognomical, Physiological, etc., training, with natural talent in judging men correctly, I would assure all who have the time and the financial aid, that they will find such a course, if taken, one of the wisest investments of their lives. I could fill volumes with the reasons why every man or woman should study character, from a Scientific standpoint. However, it must suffice to say that a good judge of character can never go far wrong in this journey called Life.

DR. A. C. N.

Great Falls, Mont.

"Popular" Magic Lantern

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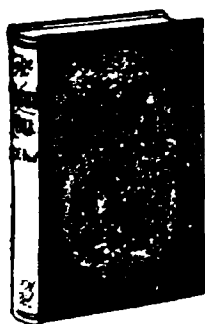
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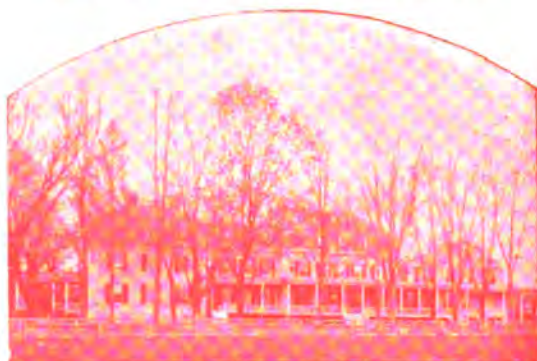
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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH

INCORPORATED WITH THE
Phrenological Magazine (1880)



THE LATE H. H. ROGERS

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- MAGAZINE -
- OF -

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VOL. 122—NO. 7

JULY, 1909

WHOLE NO. 844

The Brain and Skull.

No. 7.

BY CRANIUM.

THE FACIAL ANGLE.

A good deal of importance is at present attached to the various methods of measuring the head and body, and the accompanying diagram illustrates a scientific method of measuring the facial angle, which lies at the foundation of all the significance and value there can possibly be in an angle of this kind.

Mr. Nelson Sizer says of this angle, that he was once asked to explain the rank of the Gorilla in the scale of being as indicated by the cranial development, at an exhibition of Du Chaillu's collection of Gorilla crania. In order to do this scientifically, he took the skull of the turtle, snake, and fish, and showed that the opening of the skull, the foramen magnum, was at the rear end of the skull, and that the spinal column was projected straight backward, so that the animal's face was on a straight line with the spine. Then, taking the skull of a dog and placing a pencil in the foramen magnum to represent the spine, the face formed an angle with the line of the spine of about 45 degrees.

Then the ape family, including the Gorilla, with more brain at the spinal axis, turned the face still more away from the line of the spine and enlarged the angle; and so on through all the tribes of mankind.

The accompanying engraving (Fig. 1) shows eleven figures, ranging from the snake to the highest form of human development. No. 1 introduces us to the spine of the snake, and in the group occupies the place of

the spine of each of all the other figures in the engraving. In the snake the face forms no angle with the spine; but in No. 2 the brain of the dog pushes the face out of line with the spine about 45 degrees. In No. 3 the face of

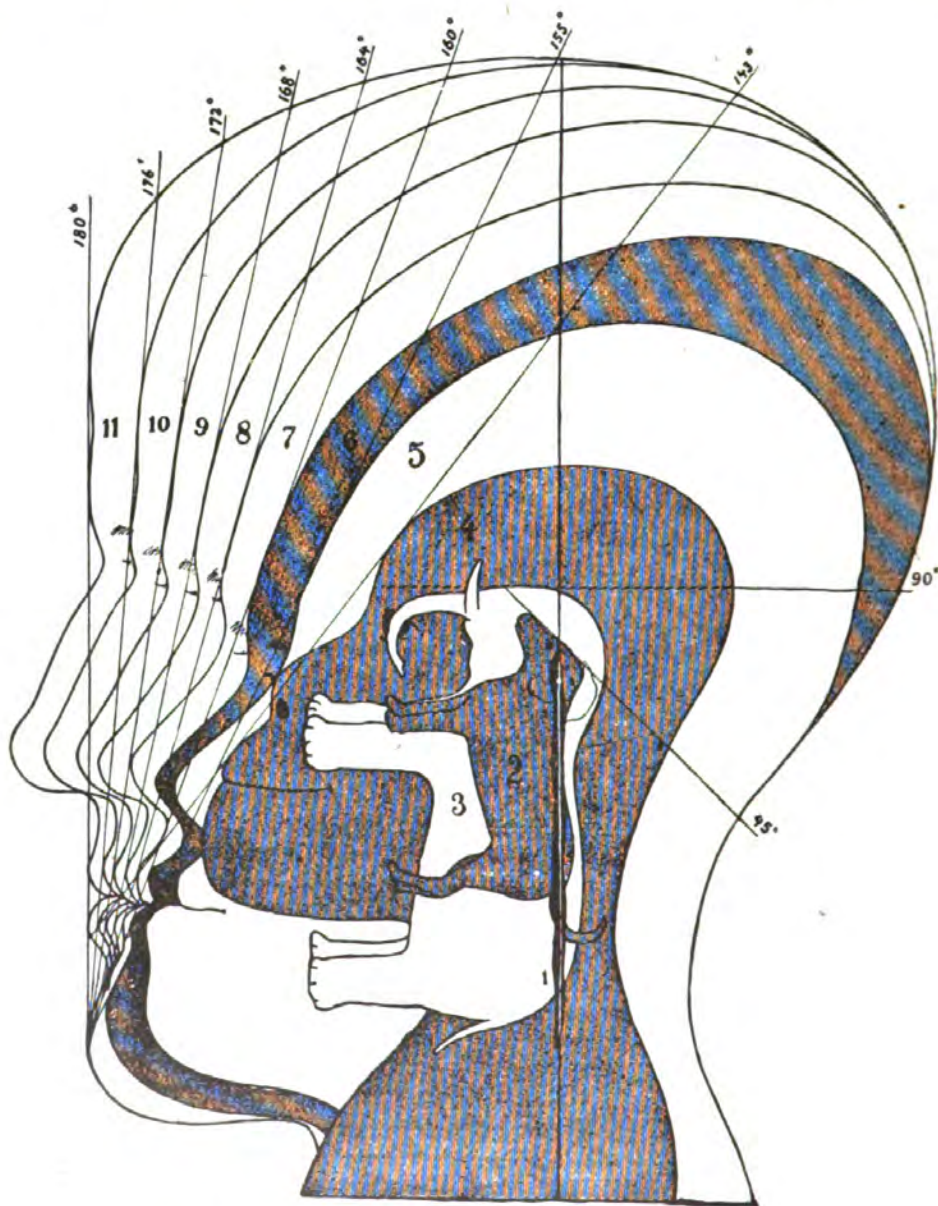


FIG. 1. THE FACIAL ANGLE (BY NELSON SIZER).

the elephant is at right angles with the line of the spine, and therefore makes an angle of 90 degrees. In No. 4 the face of the ape is turned beyond the right angle with the spine, and lacks only 37 degrees of being parallel with

it, and on a line with the front of the body. It is separated from the snake by 143 degrees. No. 5 shows that the line of the face in the idiot is raised to 155 degrees. No. 6 shows the brain of the bushman. The head being enlarged, it pushes the face still further toward the perpendicular, lacking only 20 degrees of the Caucasian. Finally we find that Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 run through several grades of human development to the highest No. 11. Here the face, instead of being on a line with the spine, as in the snake, has performed half of a complete revolution and is now directly opposite the back, on a line with the abdominal surface and parallel with the spine. The body is erect, the spine and face being perpendicular, the face having been carried around 180 degrees solely by the development of the brain at the top of the spinal column. All the value of any facial angle as an index of the rank of the animal or the man is explained by this mode of development.

MEASUREMENTS OF THE SKULL.

As Phrenology is based on the distinctive localization of function which shows itself in the height, length, and breadth of the heads of individuals, rather than by little bumps or excrescences, we realize the need of some fundamental methods of discovering the true proportions of the various parts of the cranium. Even before the time when Doctors Gall and Spurzheim made known their discoveries on the localization theory, philosophers and scientists adopted some crude ways of measuring a person's intellectual capacity. But their ideas were so crude as to be of very little use to the student of Anatomy, Physiology and Phrenology. It is therefore time that we should have a definite way of measuring, and in the following remarks we hope to point out the methods by which students can more accurately study the various proportions of the head in relation to every other distinctive part.

The theory of Prof. Camper, of Berlin, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, substantially explained a then new method of measuring the skull. He claimed that the basis of comparison between nations could be found in the angle formed by a line passing from the opening of the ear to the base of the nose, and another line drawn from the most anterior part of the upper jaw-bone to the forehead above the root of the nose. Fig. II. shows a Caucasian skull, the angle of which is almost straight; while Fig. III, an Ethiopian skull, shows that the angle is more slanting, and when we come to look at the foreheads of each we readily realize that the Caucasian has a much larger development of forehead than the Ethiopian, and it is not a matter of how large the face of an individual is, but how much forehead a person possesses that makes the difference in his facial angle.

According to Camper, his facial angle is merely a measurement of the relative projection of the forehead and the upper jaw, and does not measure the capacity of the cranium nor the size of the brain. If the jaw be long, it is bound to diminish the angle; while a prominence of the lower part of the forehead will increase the angle, though the head be neither high nor broad. Thus the angle may differ greatly between persons of

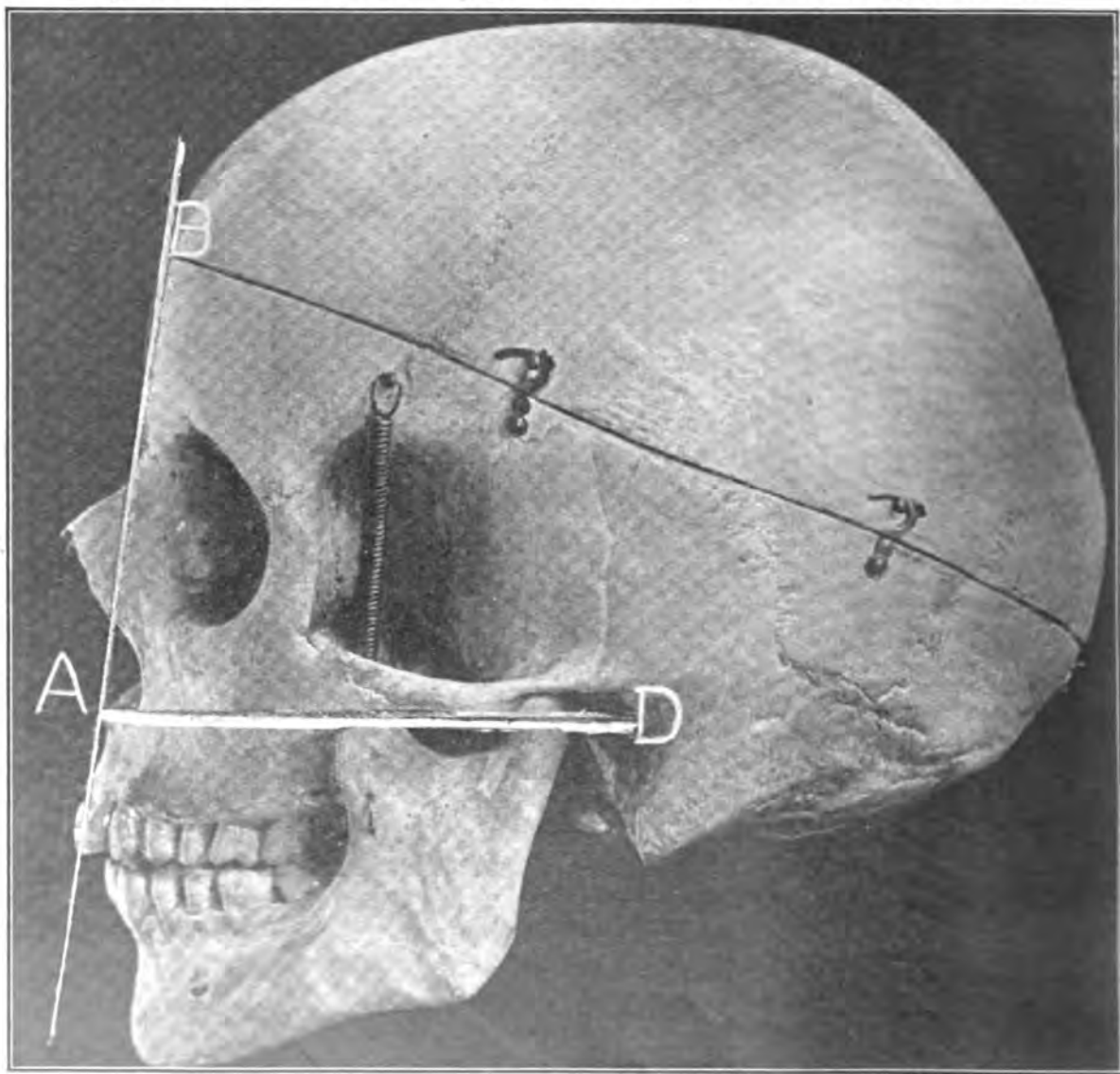


FIG. 2. CAUCASIAN SKULL, SHOWING THE FACIAL ANGLE.

the same size of brain and similar mental capacity.

It is well understood that in savage tribes, and among the lower classes of men, we find a larger proportion of brain in the middle lobes, where the

animal propensities are located, than we find in civilized or highly cultured people. This tends to depress the opening of the ear, and by this means the facial angle is enlarged, and the outer end of the lower arm of the angle is brought down.

The relation of the ear to the face, and the development of the intellectual part of the brain, is the true point of study and the basis of value to the facial angle.

More attention has been paid by Naturalists to the contrast between the forehead and face than to the actual measurement of either. They talk

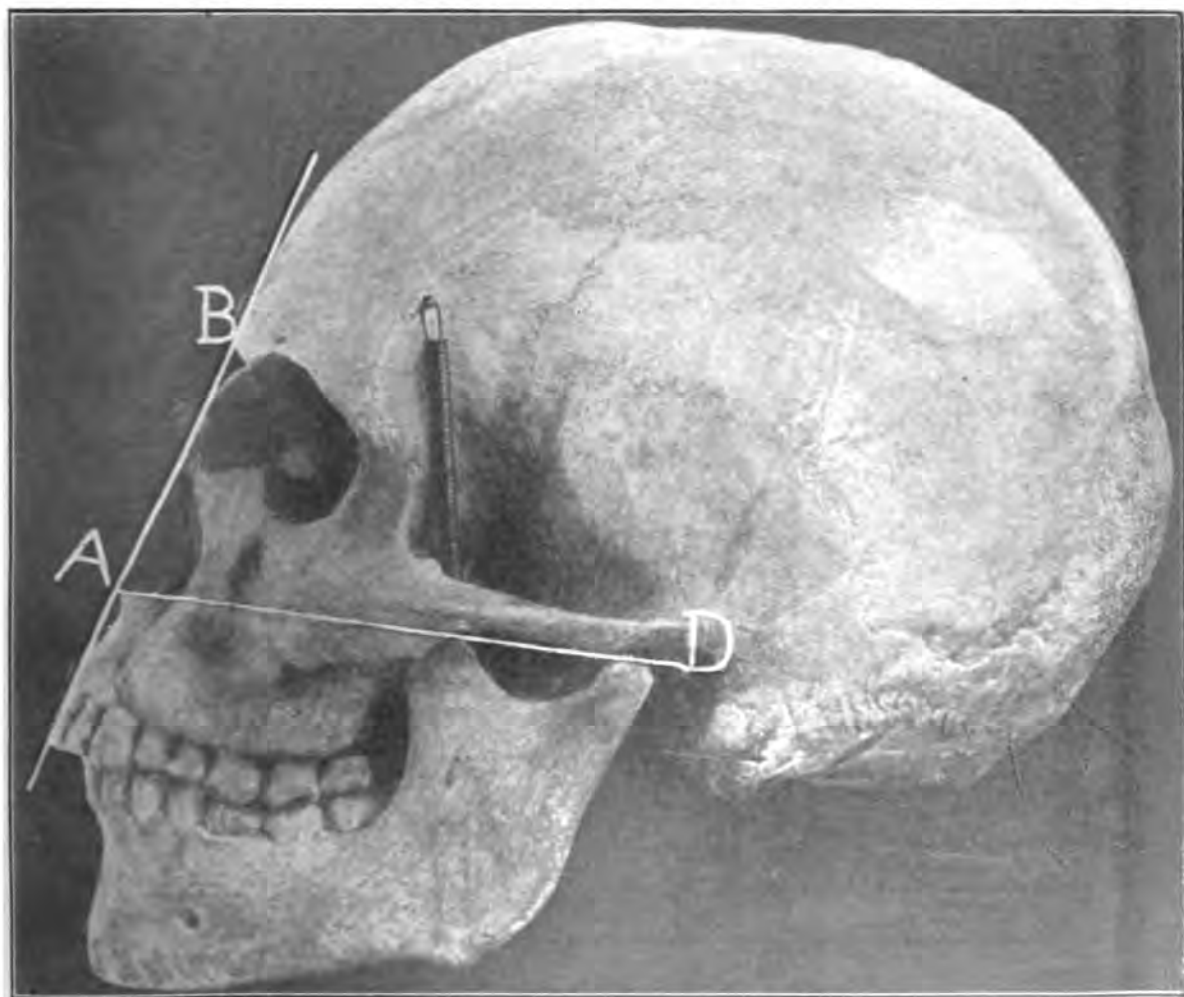


FIG. 3. ETHIOPIAN SKULL, SHOWING THE FACIAL ANGLE.

of facial angles, and of the form of the jaws and teeth, neglecting to estimate the length of the anterior lobes of the brain and the size of the entire brain. It would seem as though they wished to avoid any thought that they were endorsing Phrenological ideas; hence they measure everything but the brain.

When a student desires to study Phrenology from all its points, he should make a thorough study of the skull from all its aspects, because the brain in its different sections, anatomical lines, divisions, and limitations, bears certain relations to the anatomy of the skull, and he must know

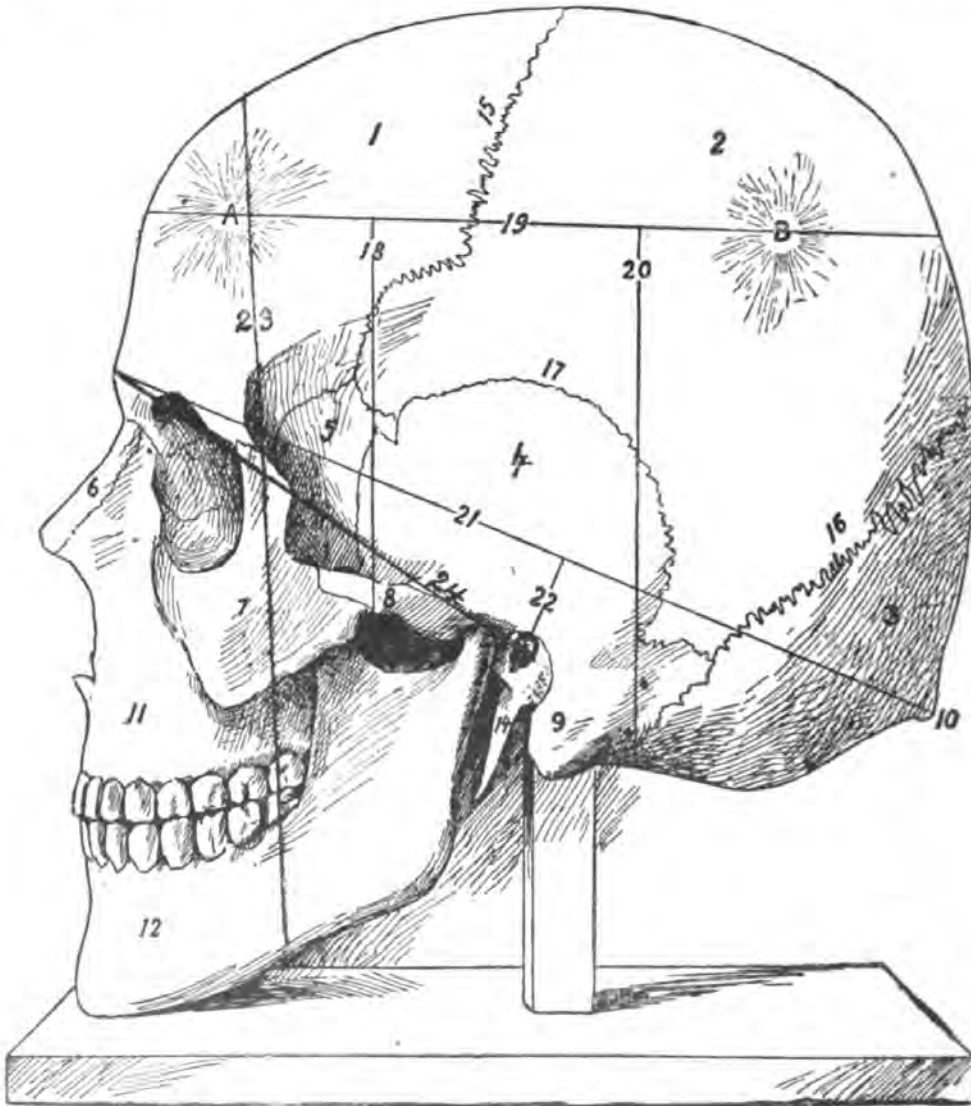


FIG. 4. WELL-BALANCED SKULL.

where one of the lobes of the brain leaves off and where another begins. He should know what relation the dividing line between these lobes bears to certain external marks on the cranium. He should know that the anterior lobes of the brain, which fill the entire forehead, lie upon a platform

which is made by the arches which cover the eyes and constitute the roof of the eye sockets. These are called the super-orbital plates in the human skull, and in order to ascertain where the posterior margin of that platform terminates, and consequently where the anterior lobes of the brain are separated from the middle lobes, one must look at the engraving of the skull, Fig. IV. The malar or cheek bone will be found to have the figure 7 upon it, and the zygomatic arch, upon which is the figure 8, runs backward from the malar. A perpendicular line (No. 18) will be seen to run from the zygomatic arch to the longitudinal line (No. 19) that passes around the head, and divides the intellect in the center of the forehead. A little behind the opening of the ear, and back of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, another line (No. 20) runs vertically to meet No. 19. Under this line is the petrous portion of the temporal bone, which is back of the opening of the ears, and divides the middle lobes from the posterior ones. Some men have very large central lobes, and the animal propensities predominate. Dr. Henry Maudsley, F. R. C. S., late Professor of Jurisprudence of University College, London, writes interestingly on this center. He says: "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 breadth throughout the region in which 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." (See Fig. 7.)

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 these previous characteristics might be associated a wideness of the zygomatic arch, as in the carnivorous animal, and massive jaws."

Another line to which we would like to call the attention of our students is No. 23, which is drawn from the outer angle of the eye, and crosses the line (No. 24) from the opening of the ear to the frontal arch, or center of the brow. The former gauges the intellectual development anteriorly, and shows how much brain lies in front of the outer angle of the orbital arch, and how much behind it.

The other numbers on the skull, Fig. IV, are as follows:

No. 1 is the frontal bone, and A is in its center of ossification; No. 2 is the parietal bone, and B is its center of ossification; No. 3 is the occipital bone; No. 4 is the temporal bone; No. 5 is a section of the sphenoid bone; No. 6 is the nasal bone; No. 7 is the malar bone; No. 8 is the zygomatic arch; No. 9 is the mastoid process of the temporal bone; No. 10 is the occipital spine, which is generally large in those persons who possess the

Motive Temperament, and who are known for their general activity; No. 11 is the superior maxillary or upper jaw-bone; No. 12 is the inferior maxillary, or lower jaw-bone; No. 13 is the opening of the ear, technically called the *meatus auditorius externus*; No. 14 is the styloid process; No. 15 is the coronal suture; No. 16 is the lambdoidal suture; No. 17 is the squamous suture; Nos. 18, 19, and 20 have been previously described; No. 21 is the line from the eyebrow to the occipital spine at 10, showing the base of the anterior and of the middle lobes of the brain. Part of the middle lobe of the brain hangs below this line. From the external opening of the ear (No. 13), a line (No. 22) runs at right angles with No. 21; this is called the Life Line, and shows the depth of the middle lobe of the brain below the anterior lobe. Where the middle lobe of the brain is large and hangs down low, and sends the ear low down, we conclude that the person has strong vitality and hold on life. George Combe, in his "System of Phrenology," refers to this line, which he says was drawn by Mr. Abram Cox, in 1825. Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, in 1854, announced that he believed he had discovered that the base of the brain is devoted to the existence of life, and that by measurements, which he gave, he considered that the probable length of life could be indicated. This line (No. 22) Dr. Powell called the Life Line, and gave credit to Mr. Cox for showing how in this manner one can ascertain the depth of the middle lobes below the anterior and posterior lobes. As George Combe knew both Robert and Abram Cox, he was probably right in attributing that measurement to Abram Cox. George Combe also describes the base line, and gives engravings showing this.

What Dr. Powell claims is that he has formulated the idea that the vegeto vital power depends on the middle lobes of the brain extending below the line which Mr. Cox had drawn. We have found from experience that in the middle lobes of the brain resides the power to hold on to life and overcome disease, and that they also pertain to the sense of appetite and hunger; also that the width as well as the depth of the middle lobes gives vitality. It is a fact which all persons can observe for themselves, that all narrow-headed people and animals have a weaker hold on life than have broad-headed ones. Thus the rabbit and shad show less vitality than the cat and cat-fish, or any of the cat species.

The accompanying diagram, Fig. V, will illustrate the idea of how the measurements should be taken of the middle lobe. A shows the base of the anterior lobes as they lie on the super-orbital plate. B shows the location of the occipital spine, or the projection in the back head, which also indicates the base of the posterior lobes and the separation between the cerebrum and the cerebellum. C indicates the life line, drawn from the base line (A—B) to the external opening of the ear, and the length of the line (C) shows the depth of the projection of the middle lobes of the brain

below the anterior and posterior lobes. The greater the length of the life line (C), the greater the tenacity of life under emergencies. If the life line be short, and the middle lobe of the brain does not go much below the anterior and posterior lobes of the brain, then the hold on life is slight. If the line be about an inch, or an inch and a quarter, then the person will keep the lamp of life burning, debarring accident, until eighty, eighty-five, or ninety years of age. If it be an inch and a half, it indicates a strong hold on life, say to one hundred years and over.

The accompanying diagram corresponds anatomically with the description of Combe, also with Cox's method, Powell's statement, and L. N. Fowler's and Nelson Sizer's belief and experience.

If a tape-measure is passed around the head from A to B, it will be

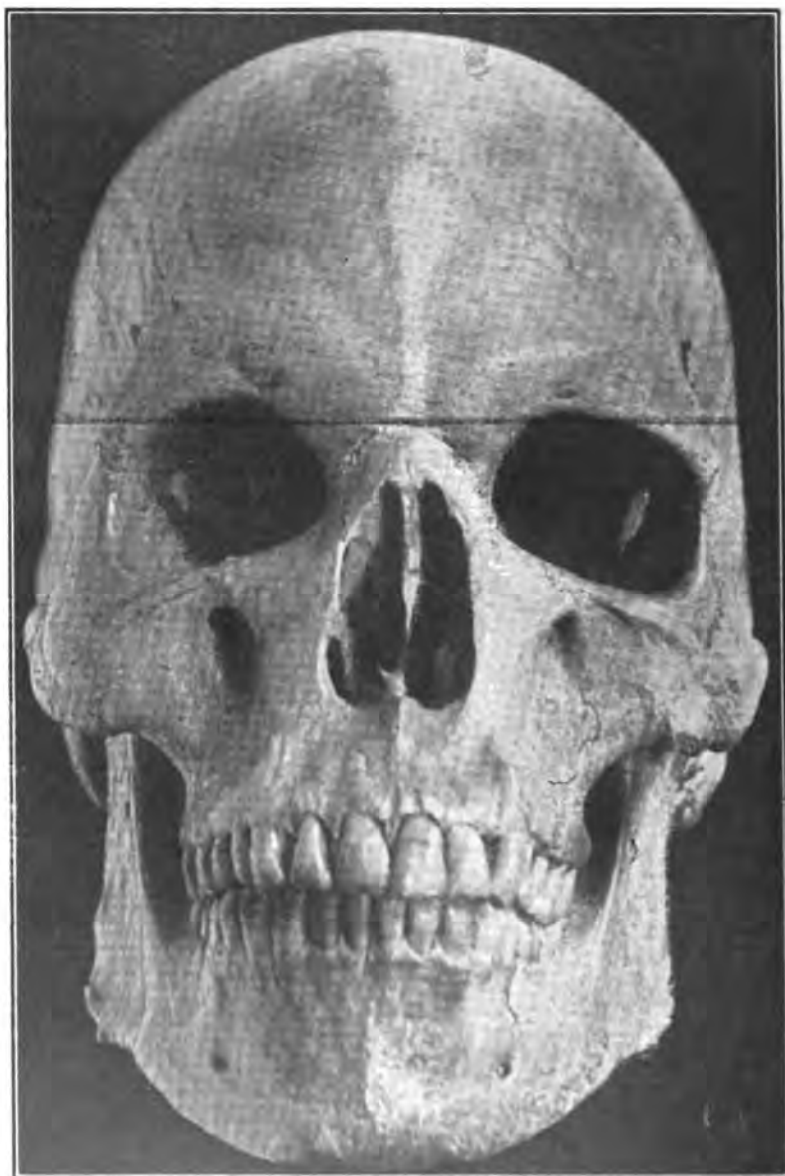


FIG. 5. THE LIFE LINE.

found that the depth from the base line to the opening of the ear will indicate the life line.

An eminent lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, Dr. Lambert by name, was probably the first person in this country to make this point of the life line known, and he delivered many public lectures on the above named subjects, and measured the width of the head just forward of the opening of the ear, as well as the depth, and determined in that way the probable risk in matters of life insurance. He became President of a Life Insurance Company in New York City, and made a practice of measuring the width of the head, and also the length of the life line, and insured a person who had a one and a quarter inch life line for about half the price at which he could insure one where the opening of the ear was high up, and the head was narrow.

This method of Dr. Lambert's was quite a matter of annoyance to other Insurance Companies, and they became alarmed at the results, for, when he saw a man had a strong hold on life, he would insure him for

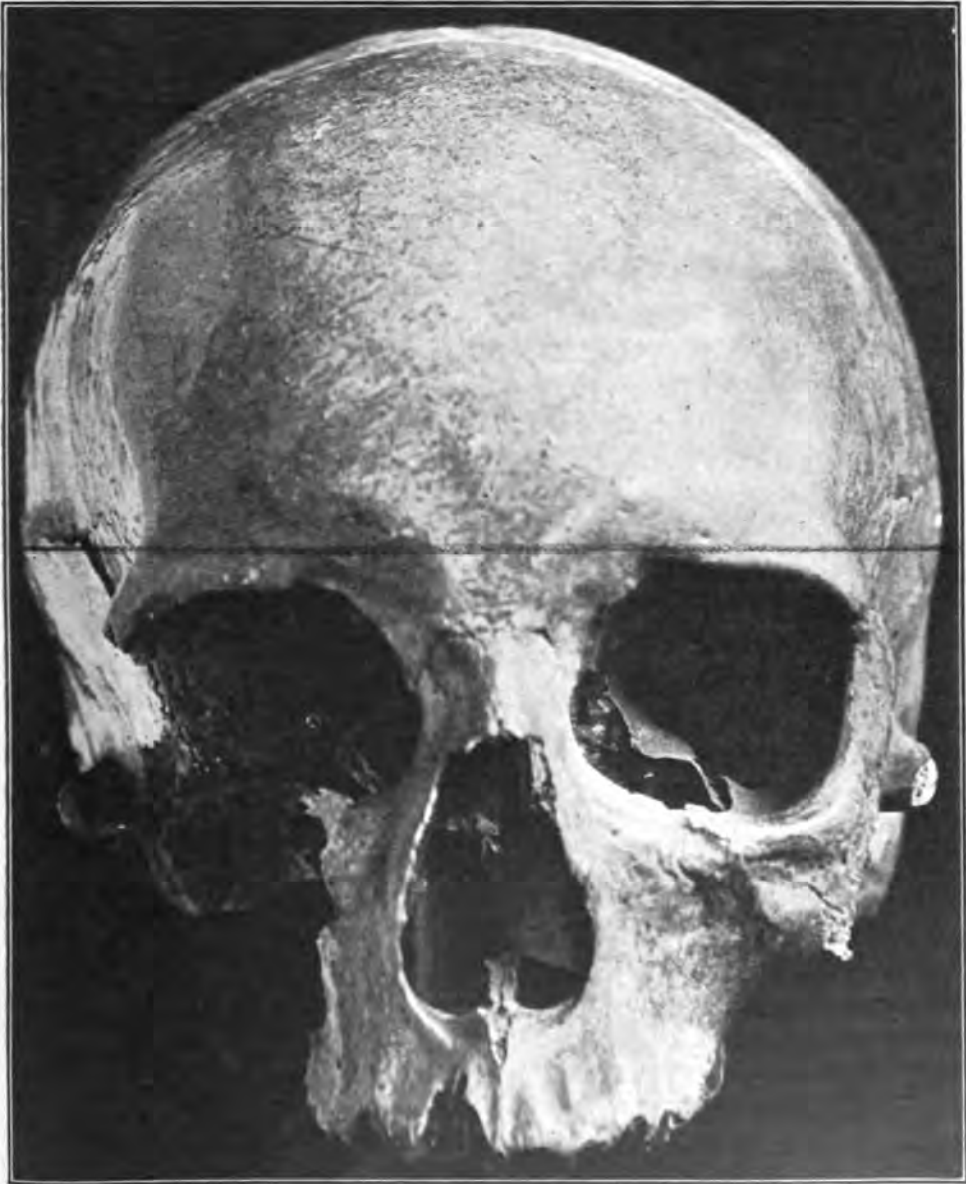


SKULL SHOWING A NARROW BASE, AND SMALL CAPACITY TO HOLD ON LIFE.

FIG 6.

about half what he would have to pay at the other companies, and the other people who had a short life line he would tax higher. In this way, Dr. Lambert succeeded in securing insurance policies from those he knew were

likely to live for a long period, though he charged them about half the nominal price, and as he charged the short-lived people a double fee for his insurance policy, he drove them nearly all to other Companies, and they



SKULL SHOWING BROAD BASE AND STRONG CAPACITY TO HOLD ON TO LIFE.

FIG. 7.

objected to this. Dr. Lambert's way of insuring was, however, the only fair way to insure, on the same principle, as Mr. Sizer once said, that a

brick house should not be taxed as high with insurance as a wooden house with a shingle roof.

Physicians are beginning to be interested in this idea of the life line, and when children are born with a small and narrow middle lobe, having the opening of the ear high up, they give special advice with regard to the health of such an infant; but if the opening of the ear is low down, when the line is drawn from the brow to the occipital spine, then the physician expects that such children will be strong and vigorous, or at any rate be able to overcome impediments, injuries and unfavorable surroundings.

One physician, through attending some lectures on Phrenology given in New York City, while he was a student at Columbia College, learned that the organ of Vitativeness, when large, was capable of giving to a person a strong hold on life; when it was small, the individual would suffer in consequence, and find it difficult to overcome disease and weakness. When this student became a full-fledged physician, he invariably decided as to the probable hold on life when asked for an opinion as to what the chances were for a patient's recovery after an operation. His advice became so popular, and he was so invariably correct in diagnosing the case of patients in this way, that where there was a conference of doctors, or a consultation between physicians in his town on certain cases, his opinion was generally followed. We trust the time will come when all physicians will be guided in their decisions with regard to advising patients to have operations, by a knowledge of the development of the middle lobe, the length of the life line below the base line, and also by a knowledge of the size and activity of the organ of Vitativeness.

THE BISHOP AND THE DRUGGIST.

One day a bishop chanced into the shop of a druggist who was very fond of a joke—on somebody else. The druggist, wishing to have a joke at the bishop's expense, asked:

"Bishop, can you tell me the difference between an ass and a bishop?"

The Bishop could not.

"Well," said the druggist, smiling all over, "an ass carries its cross (burden) upon its back, but a bishop carries his cross (of gold) on his breast."

"Very good," replied the bishop, and then continued: "Now, then, my friend, can you tell the difference between an ass and a druggist?"

After some hesitation, the druggist answered: "No, sir, I can't."

"Neither can I," retorted the bishop, as he walked out.

Phreno Psychology

By J. ALLEN FOWLER.

THE WILL (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 186).

THE PHRENOLOGICAL DEFINITION OF THE WILL.

Phrenology points out that a child is endowed with certain innate faculties, which constitute the natural basis of volition. Thus the will, in its turn, will call out the exercise of Approbativeness, Self-Esteem, Friendship, Firmness, Conscientiousness, and Causality; and, although Physiologists fully rely on the fact that various nerve centers are developed in children, as well as the imitative centers, they have yet to realize that there are certain mental localizations of ideation which are controlled by the will. Phrenology recognizes that will or volition in its most essential element has the following function: It adapts man to control his various powers, while Self-Esteem seeks to establish control, Approbativeness to make it popular, Conscientiousness to make it just, and Firmness desires to make a thing permanent. The organ of Firmness, therefore, is averse to change; it resists influences that favor any desire of the mind to vary the purpose or desire which has been once formed. It is the faculty that gives fixity and steadfastness of mind. It gives perseverance, and perseverance is mentioned by Psychologists under the heading of will. Although all the faculties may have, to a certain extent, a definiteness of choice, yet if Firmness is not well developed a person may be easily tempted and led astray, however good his intentions. There is a reliability about Firmness which is used by all the faculties, which one cannot but admire even in a bad cause. A person may be difficult to influence and hard to change from his prescribed notions, but he is worth saving, and a friend who makes the effort to convert and to save a person with a strong temper or a strong will does more than he who builds a city, for when the evil tendency has been converted to a right principle, that person has been saved, and you may know that the salvation of such an one will bring about good results. The weak individual, without a will of his own, is tossed here and there without any reliable or substantial backbone. Even stubbornness can be used in the right channel, but a person who has not will power will fail.

Dexter very clearly points out some aspects of the will which bear very intelligently upon the phrenological faculties. He says that some aspects of the will come under deliberation and choice, and that our desires or impulses may conflict and may produce a state of hesitation. Each of the conflicting impulses pleads its own cause to the mind, and the process by which this is done is called deliberation. A state of doubt is produced,

and action is deferred while the mind reflects. Thus both will and interest are brought into play. If the mind were a unit, and if the brain did not serve various purposes, this could not be the case; but as Phrenologists point out, deliberation is the result of various conflicting desires and interests, and unless the mind can be fully assured upon one settled object, the will is kept in abeyance.

Children, as a rule, show less deliberation than spontaneity of thought and action; consequently in young life we find that will generally asserts itself before a child has had time to call the power of deliberation into action. As a rule, "most children are too impulsive to be circumspect" (Dexter), and some parents have not learned to get far ahead of their children in this respect. Thus we see expressed in the child, (1) will power and impulsiveness to think and act; (2) a growing deliberation which is born of experience; (3) judgment which makes a decision, and the person shows an act of choice, which is the highest expression of the will.

Thus in the Psychology of Dexter in these three aspects—will, deliberation, and judgment, we have very clearly pointed out to us the developments of Firmness, Cautiousness, and Causality. The first fixes our desires; the second gives the tendency to hesitate and put off decision; while the third gives reasoning from cause to effect.

Dexter's next point with regard to some aspects of the will comes under the heading of Resolution and Perseverance. The preliminary stage in resolution involves imagination and reflection. The reflective or deliberate attitude involves the judgment, and a desire or choice is made. The determination is now fixed, and the child desires to begin at the earliest opportunity to either compete with others for a prize, or to accomplish a certain piece of work. Before the period of resolution and execution, however, there sometimes exists a certain outside stimuli which makes the action uncertain, which may come from an incentive of pleasure or want of application; therefore a conflict takes place which calls for a renewal of the resolution, which Bain says may be defined as the "preliminary volition for ascertaining when we enter upon a series of actions necessarily deferred."

Here, again, Dexter follows closely to the Phrenological doctrine by saying that resolution is accompanied by firmness and perseverance, and the interval between resolution and execution demands the existence of both, or there would be no execution. They reveal the strength and stability of the resolution; in fact, "they are essential for steady application and continued effort, and their absence indicates a weak will. We are gratified that this aspect of Firmness is so clearly defined.

The fourth aspect of the will given by Dexter is the control of the thoughts. He says that outwardly the will manifests itself in actions and deeds, while inwardly it controls the thoughts. He explains that the flit-

ting of the attention is a common characteristic of children, and the exercise of it for the purpose of concentration demands a special effort of the will. This very often shows itself by bodily manifestations, such as are seen when the boy frowns or knits his brows over a problem, while another is manifestly restless and uncomfortable in his efforts at voluntary attention, and thus interest has to be applied through some strong motive.

The control of the thoughts is also shown in the mental process called reflection. When we reflect on a subject or object we voluntarily turn the train of ideas upon the subject or object. It is common experience also that we may voluntarily produce desired states of feeling, and mental states, by proper concentration or diversion of thought. Will power, then, is necessary to concentrate effort upon a desired object, and Firmness will often assist and supply the great lack found in the undeveloped faculty of Continuity.

Dexter's fifth point in regard to some aspects of the will is shown in the correlation of will and apperception. He says: "A volition may be defined as the desire for something, plus the conviction of its attainability. When the desired object is attained, a feeling of pleasure is experienced, and ideas or images of the volition and connected pleasurable feelings are left in the consciousness. The memory image of the volition tends to reproduce the pleasurable feelings, and such a will-image created by a single act is called a single volition. "By a law of similarity," he says, "when a new and similar volition rises in the mind, the first will-image is recalled and at once proceeds to test the new volition. The recognition of the similarity between the two gives rise to another feeling of pleasure, and the result is that the new one is strengthened by the old one, and the two are fused into one volition, which is now known as a universal volition." Thus it will be seen that the memory-image is very necessary in the training of the will or the setting up of new volitions.

The sixth aspect of the will Dexter recognizes as habit or memory of the will. He says that habit bears the same relation to will as memory does to the intellect, that a child wills to do a certain action, and each repetition of that action necessitates a like volition. If his will appears the same under the same renewed causes, and if less and less effort is involved in the reproduction, he is then forming that habitude of the will which Herbert calls the "memory of the will."

Thus we find (1) deliberation and choice; (2) resolution and perseverance; (3) control of the feelings by the will; (4) the control of the thoughts by the will; (5) the will and apperception; (6) habit as memory of the will, as the true Psychological interpretation of volition.

While the will is necessary to be developed in children, yet it is perhaps as difficult a process of mental discipline for teachers to properly con-

trol the will of their pupils, as to prevent them from showing obstinacy, violence, pugnacity, or stubbornness. Psychologists say that teachers must not confound obstinacy with the real article. This is excellent advice, but it is difficult for Psychologists to tell whether a child is acting upon one impulse or another, unless he has some knowledge of the localization and the development of the faculty in question. How can a teacher account for the apparent obtuseness which keeps a child dumb when questioned, which makes him show a lack of intellect, which handicaps him in the right interpretation of his lessons, or the physical weakness which makes him shrink from anticipated or actual censure, or the paralyzing effect of fear upon his thoughts and actions? All of these at times may simulate the appearance of obstinacy.

Phrenology is able to interpret to the teacher what form of temper or obstinacy the child is likely to show, and many kinds of treatment have to be applied to children who manifest different phases of temper. Some children act from an injured sense of right; others need assistance, but not correction; others sympathy and patience, but not severity. Sometimes when severity meets obstinacy there ensues a conflict, and the pupil loses confidence in the teacher when moral control or suasion has lost its effect. Sometimes wounded vanity will be the cause, and in such case care must be exercised to prevent it slipping into perverseness.

Psychologists hold the opinion that a weak will is generally marked by a weak intellect. They say there is no power of connected thought, that there may be a number of ideas, but they rarely form a train of thought. The ideas as they rise unfortunately exist in a state of isolation, so they say, and each tends to become an impulse of itself. This explains the moral weakness that usually accompanies a weak will. As Felix Adler points out, "ideas of virtue are complex, and no one can illustrate virtue on a high plane unless he is capable of holding in his own mind long trains and complex groups of ideas."

We do not think, however, that weak wills always accompany weak intellects. We have often found men gifted with superior intellects who have possessed weak wills. The strength of the man has not been balanced, and the greater amount of strength has seemed to go to the intellect instead of to the will. This, of course, is unfortunate, for a person with a weak will, however bright his intellect may be, will find it marred considerably at times.

Phrenology can point out whether a person will show a weak will and a strong intellect, or a weak intellect and a strong will. It should, of course, be the teacher's aim to strengthen the will, but he must do so in the right way.

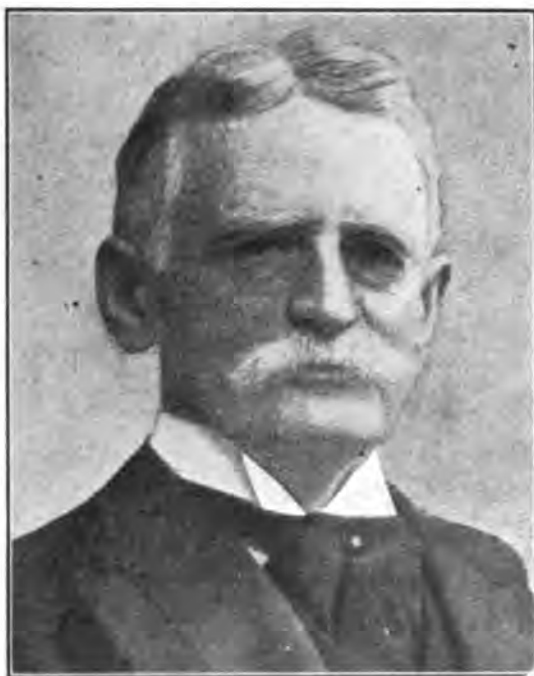
Gold that buys health can never be ill spent.—*Kingsley*.

People of Note

BY THE EDITOR.

THE LATE HENRY H. ROGERS.

The late Henry H. Rogers was one of the greatest ambassadors of finance in this country; he was a man of eminent ability, a genius for organization, and a person of exceptional resources. Tact, diplomacy and far-sightedness were characteristics that made him soar as a peer above his fellows.



THE LATE HENRY H. ROGERS.

For nearly forty years he helped to build up the Standard Oil Company, of which he was Vice-President, and for many years he was managing head of this institution.

Though he had been specially identified with the great petroleum business, yet he was almost as closely interested in the copper mines, railroad building, and other large enterprises. One has only to visit his native town to see how he completely changed the entire aspect of it. Of the stately elms he was justly proud; all the school children looked upon him as their benefactor and friend; the Memorial Church he built was not only a struc-

ture of beauty and ornament, but one of service to the town. His generous gifts extended not only above ground, but under the earth, as he called a specialist from England to advise with him concerning the drainage of Fairhaven, and succeeded in putting in the best possible system, and afterwards presented it to the town.



THE LATE H. H. ROGERS.

Business Talent, including Cusality, Acquisitiveness, Destructiveness, and Firmness. *Finance*, including Causality, Calculation, Acquisitiveness, and Destructiveness. *Organization*, including Causality, Human Nature, Individuality, Constructiveness, and Sublimity. *Pilhanthropy*, including Benevolence, Inhabitiveness, and Philoprogenitiveness. *Legal Ability*, including Self-Esteem, Combativeness, and Comparison.

He was recognized and admired not only as a philanthropist, but also as a leader in the fight of the large corporations against attacks from various quarters, and was recognized and admired alike by his opponents and friends, of which he had many. Through his death there has passed from the business world a man of exceptional personality, and one who was called a typical American of the advanced order.

In mentality he showed noteworthy powers of organization through his dynamic force and daring calculations, and according to phrenological nomenclature the following brain centers were exceptionally developed: Comparison, which gave him his able analytical power; Causality, which enabled him to reason out his conclusions in a masterly way; Destructiveness, which at once placed him in the foremost ranks as an executive officer; Firmness, which made him resolute and persevering; and Self-Esteem, which enabled him to take the lead, control affairs and direct the great army of men who were practically working under him. His capacity to handle men enabled him to see how he could secure the right services from everyone he engaged, and he seldom, if ever, made a mistake in this respect.

He was not only a business man, and a lover of art, but he was clever in handling matters requiring legal skill and logical ability. Energy, tact, and perception of things as he found them, combined with an ideal of how they ought to be, helped him to be the man he was—a most unique personality that handled one of the largest private fortunes in this country.

THE REVELATION OF HIS FEATURES.

His eyes were keen and deep-set, and showed a superbly complex combination of strength, energy, and sympathy. His nose was broad and straight, with a slight indication of apprehension, which was noticeable in its tip or end. His chin was square, which is the strongest indication of mastership or power of control. His ears corresponded with the length of his nose, and indicated strong vitality, which he proved to possess by doing the work of a hundred men, and without it he would have succumbed years ago.

As a man of affairs, he resembled in character J. P. Morgan, Oscar Straus, Theodore Roosevelt, and Andrew Carnegie.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

Julia Ward Howe on May 27th celebrated her ninetieth birthday, and it is recorded of her that her intellectual faculties are not dimmed even by the weight of her many years. Mrs. Howe is a proof of many things: one, that a woman is able to sustain herself in an intellectual and literary profession; another, that notwithstanding her intellectual and advanced ideas,

she has been able to bring up successfully a family of five children; another point, that she has been able to maintain her vitality by a knowledge of the laws of life and health through a long and useful life, and she has also been able to prove that a woman of intelligence is on the side of Woman Suffrage and is proud to be reckoned as a suffragist; and last, but not least, she has a belief in the future betterment of the world.



JULIA WARD HOWE.

Mrs. Howe and her esteemed husband, Dr. Samuel G. Howe, have been advocates of Phrenology for many years, and were well acquainted with the Phrenologists of the past century, namely, the Fowler brothers, Nelson Sizer, and others.

Dr. Howe was the famous physician who worked wonders for Laura Bridgeman, who was deaf, dumb and blind.

HEALTH MAXIMS.

The wise for cure on exercise depend.—*Dryden*.

Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it.—*Shakespeare*.

There are many troubles which you cannot cure by the Bible and the hymn-book, but which you can cure by a good perspiration and a breath of fresh air.—*Henry Ward Beecher*.

Natal Stone for July.

RUBY.

BY JULIUS WODISKA.



JULIUS WODISKA. The Ruby, bright as the July sun, is the birth-stone of those born in the seventh month. Fortunate indeed is the belle whose birthday anniversary, arriving in July, is celebrated by the gift of a fine ruby. which, if anything beyond a very small stone, would of necessity be a costly token of the donor's regard. Real rubies have always been highly valued, especially in Oriental countries. In Holy Writ we read, in Job 18th, "the price of wisdom is above rubies," and in Proverbs, "wisdom is better than rubies." Solomon's talismanic signet was the ruby, sign of the Sun. The ancient Persians regarded the ruby as the symbol of their Sun-god, Mithras. An ancient title for the ruby was "Red Eye"; such a name, if used here to-day, might be construed to mean an intoxicant. Pliny—that early naturalist who believed so easily and wrote so much that he may be regarded as the original nature faker—solemnly stated that the ruby was the female carbuncle. It may be explained here that there is no such specific stone as a carbuncle in modern gemology—the word being applied to any transparent or translucent red stone cut *en cabochon*, or convex. Some of the inhabitants of Burma, home of the most famous ruby mines, believe that rubies ripen in the earth.

The ruby is the emblem of love; its attributes, in folklore, include the curing and prevention of plague, poison and nightmare, and the power to exorcise evil thoughts, sadness and sensuality; if misfortune approached its wearer, the red gem turned pale; the wearer of a ruby ring obtained all the desires of his or her heart, and was proof against cholera, lightning stroke and the venom of poisonous serpents.

The verse for the ruby as a natal stone is:

The glowing RUBY should adorn
Those who in July are born;
Thus they shall be exempt and free
From all love's doubts and jealousy.

In India all red precious stones are called rubies. Jewellers in western countries call various transparent red gems rubies, but when they say "Oriental rubies" they mean THE ruby, which is of but one mineral—corundum. The mineralogical status of corundum has been presented in the description of the sapphire, the natal stone of April, in the April issue of the JOURNAL. The

red-colored corundum, or ruby, varies from a rose to a deep carmine, but the hue most highly valued is that described as "pigeon blood" red. The principal source of supply of corundum gem rubies for the world's market has been a mining region in Burma, of which the town of Mogok, ninety miles northeast of Mandalay, is the commercial center. The rubies are found in a mother-rock of white dolomitic limestone, and occasionally in the adjacent ground. Siam and Ceylon have furnished some rubies, and sources of lesser importance are Afghanistan and Australia; rubies have been found in the United States in North Carolina and Montana, but not sufficient to prove of commercial importance. Corundum rubies formed of ruby material by artificial methods, "scientific" and "reconstructed"-rubies, are now not uncommon; these are genuine as to the basic material but not as to the formative process; they are not and can never be the peers of those formed in the Creator's laboratory. The most important of the other red stones called rubies by American jewellers is Spinel; its chief red shades are: deep red, termed Siam or Spinel ruby; rose red, balas ruby; yellow or orange red, rubicelle; and violet red, almandine ruby. The "Cape Ruby" is pyrope garnet from South Africa; "Siberian Ruby" is red tourmaline or rubellite; "Brazilian Ruby" is rose topaz. Hyacinth, or jacinth (zircon), is also sometimes termed "ruby." Spinel is a semi-precious stone of great merit and deserves to be included in high-class precious stones without infringing on the majesty of the real ruby. Spinel is frequently found closely associated with the corundum.

Science of Health.

FASTING TO LIVE, OR GORGING TO DIE—WHICH?

BY CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

There is a wide difference between scientific fasting, properly so-called, and that of starvation, as it is frequently stigmatized. Fasting has been found to be one of the most powerful agencies for the restoration of diseased conditions known to modern science. Within the past few years this has come to be recognized by many of the best authorities in this country and abroad. Authentic cases of prolonged fasting, from one to thirty, and over forty days, have produced remarkable results in the relief of what was thought to be incurable conditions.

The first medical man to recognize these facts was Edward H. Dewey, of Meadville, Pa. Before locating in Meadville he had served as surgeon in the army during the Civil War. But his active mind was not satisfied with

the doping of those days, and he evolved a new theory, a revolutionary truth, by listening to the teachings of Nature and trusting her never failing resources. His great discovery was that drugs cannot cure disease and that food should not be given to the sick, until they are hungry. He was persecuted and had many discouragements, but held steadily to his inner teachings until he had the satisfaction of a full recognition by some of the ablest physicians of this day, and mankind was once more blessed with a new thought. Dr. Dewey died about four years ago, but his ideas are "marching on."

There is but one disease—impure blood; though it manifests itself in various forms. Disease is want of ease; inharmony of the working functions of the body; an effort to eliminate what encumbers the vital forces. It is a time of "cleaning house." It has been demonstrated that nine-tenths of all forms of disease originate in the stomach. Unfortunately, the main tendency of modern life is to encourage the habit of over-eating.

When food is taken into the body, if the right kind and amount is ingested, it is utilized to renew the tissues and all works in harmony; but if more is taken than can be appropriated to the needs of the body, it then becomes a source of irritation until disposed of. That is shown when we have what are called "colds," catarrh, pneumonia or other forms of disease, while it is simply Nature's efforts to free itself from the burden.

Of course, all of the ingesta that is not utilized must be disposed of in some way, and this comes in the way of least resistance, and the channel through which it is eliminated gives the name.

Inasmuch as nothing can come out of the body but what has been taken in the body, what folly it seems to load up with more than can be eliminated through the natural channels. This is what leads to early breakdowns, and here is where the excellence of scientific fasting is triumphant, conserving both the nervous energy and the working capacity of the body, rendering one immune to all the ordinary exposures of unhygienic conditions, and explains why some are so readily overcome by adverse conditions that are not noticed by others. A starving man cannot take "cold." Mark Twain once said that a twenty-four hour fast would cure any ordinary cold. It is an excellent plan to go one day in the week eating only choice, ripe fruit; a still better plan to abstain altogether. It helps to gain that greatest of all blessings, self-control.

ICE CREAM.

With the advent of summer comes the increased consumption of ice cream, and, as a consequence, numerous cases of sickness and even death from this supposed harmless delicacy. Not a season passes without its tale

of sickness and epidemics, the cause of which is directly traced to eating ice cream.

The principal ways by which ice cream is liable to cause sickness are: (1) metallic poisoning; (2) impure flavoring compounds; (3) impure milk or cream; (4) carelessness in allowing any of the ice, salt, or water in the bucket to mix with the cream.

Metallic poisoning is caused by the use of two different metals in the structure of the freezer. Therefore, an ice cream freezer should be made of but one metal—glass or platinum would be ideal. At least, but one metal should be allowed to come in contact with the cream mixture. This objection, we believe, has been largely eliminated in the modern freezer.

It is criminal to put into ice cream impure or poisonous flavoring extracts; yet this very thing is sometimes done. To preserve the fruit flavors in the form of jelly or crushed fruit, both formaldehyde and arsenic are known to have been used.

In the making of ice cream too much caution can not be exercised in the selection of the cream and milk. To be pure and wholesome these products must be secured from sources where the following conditions exist: (1) The cows must be healthy, well-fed, and kept clean. (2) The milk must be handled in a cleanly and careful manner; (3) The milk should be cooled as soon as drawn from the cows, and kept cool until used. Tyro toxicon and other forms of ptomain poisoning are the direct results of fermentation of unclean milk.

Cream is an excellent food, when taken in limited quantities with other articles of diet. Ice is good in refrigerators to maintain low temperatures, in preserving perishable foods. The stomach is no refrigerator; its contents are not to be preserved. Therefore, under normal conditions, ice and iced foods should not be eaten. However, to those who are still "living to eat," and who will persist in using this luxury, we would give the following suggestion: Ice cream mixtures (sugar, cream, and flavors) should be boiled before being frozen. The boiling sterilizes the mixture, and thus reduces the chances for fermentation, and consequent poisoning, to a minimum.—Michigan Health Bulletin.

American Institute of Phrenology.

ADDRESS BY JAMES E. HALSTEAD ON "PHRENOLOGY AND BUSINESS."

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 200.)

Here we touch the gist of the matter; for it is in fact powers of Attraction in Knowledge that are demanded for the new education. There are THREE HEADS to this, which form One. In the first place, Attractive Knowl-

edge Gains the Learner and keeps him. In the second place, it Enlarges His Genius, and out of that his Memory; whereas dry knowledge cultivates his memory at the expense of his mind. In the third place (or in the first again), such knowledge is coherent with itself and tends to be all known whenever a part of it is known, giving the learner a constant sensation that he is developing it for himself, which lets him into the legitimate delight of Mental Power.

But only that is attractive which is allied to our business and seems to have a life that understands our life, and vice versa. On the other hand, Repulsion is the effect of Death and unkindness. Hence, to limit ourselves now to the human body, no popular science of art can exist, but one that fills it with at least as much life as its pupils feel throbbing in their bodies. Knowledge never draws them until they are forced to cry out: "Ah! I see myself more than myself in that wonderful glass!" If to their curiosity about themselves any dead body near them mutters "germ-cells," they feel dusty, degraded and abhorrent. They must be rendered better, bigger, and worthier for every look they give, or their eyes will be averted from their books.

Knowledge, however, is progressive. It will only be by slow degrees that we can accommodate the world with seats in the trains of Phrenology. New inventions will be necessary for each new generation, in order to meet the changing demands for a clearer explanation of the same old truths.

In no science does the present state of knowledge appear more manifest than in Physiology; in none is the handwriting on the wall so plain. Great is the feast of professors here; but "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin," is brighter in their chandeliers. Chemistry and Cell-Germs are the walls on which the lightening writes. Who of woman born can go further than to distill himself into gas, or to pound himself into cells? Annihilation, which God forbids, must be the next stage of smallness. These respective doctrines are the last solid points which are possible, and by nature itself there is no passage beyond them. After these the scientific men themselves must evanesce; for already their watchword to each other is, "Hail, Brother Bubble! Hail, Nucleated Cell!"

I wish now to advocate the truths which my own personal experiences and investigations have helped me to find the Salesman's Key that will unlock the Inside and Secret Doors of Man's peculiarities and reveal his strong and weak points for attack, and help me to select a good Employee and Employer, pick out a judicious Buyer, and then know the right men to place at the head of the Selling end. It requires entirely different men to judge of Credits, and one who can refuse credit in such a nice manner as to make the customer feel thankful that credit was refused him. Insurance men are Confidence Men, and have to sell their Policies for immediate

cash. In order that we may be able to judge correctly regarding others with whom we come in contact in the commercial world, it is well to understand Physiognomical characteristics and expressions; for we can usually see the face when we cannot get a fair view of the head. Physiognomy means "a knowledge of nature, but more particularly of the Form of things. In a restricted sense it may be defined as a knowledge of the correspondence between the internal and external of man—between configuration and character—between the magnetic and the physical system which animates and controls. As an art, it consists in reading character by means of its signs in the developments of the body, but more particularly of the head and face.

For over thirty years I sought just the information that Phrenology teaches, before I finally found the Key that surely unlocks the secret door to man's characteristics, and gave me the information that I so long had sought in vain.

In the early investigations thereof I was very sceptical, like many others, and would not soften my heart and incline to accept its teachings until—like the doubting Thomas—I tested its teachings thoroughly and proved them absolutely correct. Our evidence of its great truth is NATURE. Man is the highest type of Seed planted on this earth, but God.

By observing the conformations of the different heads around you, then comparing those heads with the features beneath them, you will notice expressions that conform to what the brain in the cranium evolves, and has produced in actuality. Nature is the most wonderful of Sculptors, and never carves a wrong line, nor builds a wrong development of Expression. No man can change or defeat those tell-tale truths, nor can he create the Cell from which he is developed.

How readily you can judge of expressions of Terror, Astonishment, Curiosity, Wonder, Credulity, Sadness, Silliness, Triumph, Desire, Impudence, Hope, Distress, Contempt, Complacency, Joy, Sorrow, Anger, Attention, Grief, Despair, Timidity, Eagerness, Watchfulness, etc.

Thoughts arise from impressions made upon the senses and are the result of a combination of sensations conveyed from the external to internal Nerves, through action upon the brain by the combination of Oxygen and Hydrogen. I shall not here attempt to go farther into the technical theories in this direction now; but will call your attention to some certain, well-established facts: Exercise expands and enlarges every active and used organ and Faculty. Unused organs and Faculties atrophy, and shrink into nothingness.

The brain, although relatively dependent upon the whole system for its healthy state and action—particularly upon the assimilating and circulatory

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 232.)

THE
Phrenological Journal
 and **SCIENCE OF HEALTH**

(1838)

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(1880)



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Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on the person and the face.—RUSKIN.

**Teachers'
 Service.**

Dr. Parkhurst has truly said: "Everything that the city does for a qualified teacher, the city receives back again in the strengthened character and enhanced personal value of the boys and girls that come under such teachers' nurturing care." On this ground alone the city is actually practising economy by giving the teacher every possible advantage to advance himself and herself; and it is poor philosophy and questionable economy to begin cutting off dollars and cents from the salaries of those who are giving their best energies to the work of instructing those of young and tender years.

Dr. Parkhurst likewise says that he thinks "it is safe to say that the city as a whole wants good schools, and is willing to pay more than the amount now apportioned to that department, if it is going to be wisely expended, and especially if there can be diverted into the school channel moneys that are fruitlessly, extravagantly and fraudulently lavished elsewhere." If this could be accomplished the benefit would be felt all round.

Beside the problem of whether the present teachers are being properly compensated, there is another question, as to whether, by an increased expenditure, we can carry our schools to a higher degree of effectiveness;

whether we can pay our very best teachers enough to make it an object with them to stay; and whether we can make our compensation so attractive that we shall be able to replace teachers that are not the best by others that shall measure up fully to the requirements of the service. Dr. Parkhurst thinks that we can, and also that "the quality of the teacher will approximately measure the worth of the pupil, and quality in teachers—as in everything else—costs. Anything that is done to broaden the life, quicken the percepts, and deepen the experience of teachers, is exactly so much done toward working the same effects in the intelligence and discernment of the pupils to whom they minister."

Nothing that Dr. Parkhurst has written is more pungently demonstrated than what he says on this point, namely, that everything that the city does for a qualified teacher, the city receives back again in the strengthened character and enhanced personal value of the boys and girls that come under such teachers' nurturing care. And we would like to add, that, with an adequate knowledge of Phrenology, a teacher has an enormous uplift in understanding the mental equipment of each pupil.

The American Institute of Phrenology is interested in teachers, and is anxious to aid this class of workers. Are there any among our readers who are longing for this knowledge and groping around in the dark without knowing where they can get the light? If there are any such, they should write to the Institute for particulars.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 230.)

systems for nutrition and support, it stands like a monarch to every other part of the system; of sight, sound, touch, taste, temperature and smell. These may be likened to so many windows or avenues of the mind toward the external world through which the brain communicates with external objects and internal agents.

The brain and nerves, as well as the general system, is double, furnishing the opposite poles of repulsion and attraction—the generating power. The brain, in its operations is characterized by two fundamental laws: Sensation and Volition. The combination of the two produce Association.

THE BRAIN AND NERVES.

The brain is the centre of all the other circles and systems of circles of the whole system, and communicates with, influences, and controls the whole through the medium of the nerves. It is not only the organ of the mind, of sensation, but of volition and muscular motion. The nerves are its appendages or machinery. The brain and nerves are so intimately connected and associated that they might with propriety be termed a whole, for one is as necessary to the other as the mental is to the physical system.

The nerves are long, slender threads which branch out and ramify into an infinitude of little fibrils, and are spread so upon the internal part of the body, as well as upon the skin, that the point of a needle cannot be touched to the skin without disturbing them, and each has its antagonist.

The reason why it was necessary, then, to form man and other animals double, was to give them action and life, which they could not have had without having been thus constructed than could an electric spark have been obtained from one plate and pole of an electric battery.

PHRENOLOGY.

From my limited knowledge of the Phrenological science, I have discovered many different manifestations of the mind developed upon the head, which are located and illustrated by geographical busts showing the location of each Faculty. The Passions are divided into two classes, which are primarily antagonized. They are Desire and Aversion; desire depends upon attraction, and aversion upon repulsion. Desire is from the positive pole of pleasure, and aversion from the negative pole of pain. The WILL is called into action in both cases whether we wish to obtain or reject an object, thing or principle. The Motive depends on sensation. These (desire and aversion) are the primary or (elementary), as it were, passions of the human mind, which is like the simple notions, apprehensions of mind, or motions of body; are associated, combined and swelled into almost an infinitude of complex arrangements, which have different names according to their appearance and effect.

But numerous as they are, they are resolvable into two classes antagonized to each other, some of which are marked, and manifest themselves upon the Face and other parts of the body, which we shall show. The attractive passions are characterized by an inviting, soft, pliant, supplicating expression of the features of the face and muscles; the repulsive by rigid, tense, forbidding expression of countenance and action of the extremities. Hence the maxim that "actions speak louder than words." The natural signs of the attractive passions are denoted by dimples in the cheeks, smiles, laughter, placid looks, a lively, speaking, sparkling eye, and a winning look of the whole outline. The repulsive, on the contrary, by tears, frowns, erections of the hair, and a cold, repulsive appearance; but it is not my purpose to de-

scribe the passions, merely to show that they are antagonized to each other. We therefore find pride and vanity, joy and grief, love and hatred, hope and fear, modesty and impudence, placidity and peevishness, adhesiveness and inconstancy, confidence and jealousy, firmness and timidity, ambition and indolence, in a word, all the emotions, feelings, or passions of the mind are antagonized, and dependent on the same cause. Not only is every attribute of mind antagonized to its fellow within itself, but the effect of mind upon mind in the transaction of business, in the formation of habits of conduct, by influence, or persuasion to do, or not to do, to perform or leave undone, every or any of the transactions in human life.

We find individuals of the same views, feelings, and sentiments attracted together to form societies and repelled from others, obeying the same law that governs matter. Hence the old and true maxim, that "Birds of a feather flock together."

They are also constantly changing and undergoing new combinations, like those of matter. Nothing is more common than to see two individuals of the same sex on the most extreme terms of friendship become at once bitter enemies; one extreme exactly proportioned to the other. So well is this general principle understood by the observing, without knowing the cause, that when they discover the extreme of friendship in social circles, they anticipate and prognosticate a sudden blow-up, or extreme enmity. Hence the old maxim, "hot love is soon cold." It is accounted for upon our general law of mind and matter—that one extreme not only, at all times, follows another, but the quickness of the change is in direct ratio to the intensity of the action of the extreme.

Attraction or repulsion at all times alternate with each other, which is but a reversion of the poles, from the action of the magnetic principle.

From unknown and unconscious cause, prejudices will arise between individuals, and continue, but by the slightest cause, as it were by accident, a reconciliation takes place; the poles are reversed, they become friends, and the other extreme is the result. But not only are our minds formed from simple apprehensions associated together by this law, but mind as a whole is governed by the same law in its operations in the formation of friendships.

EFFECT OF MIND OVER MATTER.

My present purpose is to show the influence of one mind over another, and in what manner they are formed into social circles, parties, societies and churches. One mind operates upon another in such a manner as to control it in its actions and operations, or is incapable of exerting an influence over it; the former is the effect of attraction, the latter of repulsion; for in the union and sympathy of minds when associated to form friendships, societies, etc., there is as much attraction as there is between an alkali and an acid in their formation of a neutral salt, or of one magnet upon another.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Correspondents.

M. T., Bowerston, O.—In reply to your query with regard to the size of the head, we would like to explain that in our Correspondence of last month, page 203, the word average was used in a general and not a specific way. The paragraph should have read as follows: "The average circumference of the normal head is 21 inches; a full size head is 22 inches; a large head is 23 inches; while a 24-inch head is very large." Therefore the average head should be marked 4; the full head, 5; the large head, 6; and the very large head, 7.

R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.—You say, some persons are born with large heads, others develop quickly. Large heads are sometimes dull, small ones sometimes sharp, and you ask what is the reason of this.

We find that large heads require a good deal of time to develop, and oftentimes persons become weary of making the effort to work out their development, and cease to do so long before their maturity is reached. A small head gathers knowledge readily, and yet does not take so comprehensive or thorough a view of a subject, but is given credit for possessing more capacity.

C. L. W., Manhattan.—When you find that the signs of affection and friendship are strongly developed in the head, but small as indicated in a rather deficiently developed chin, you may know that the person has inherited these characteristics, but that they have not been developed in the character. In time both characteristics will show with equal force. Experience alone will tell whether the gift is acquired or naturally developed.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM READERS.

A number of interesting contributions have been forwarded to us during the month. From Mrs. E. Morgan, a picture of President Taft showing the qualities of statesmanship by wrinkles on the back of the coat. Also an article on the work of John Arbuckle.

From Mrs. Brooks, an item on the diver who gets a hundred and thirty-two times the salary of Rockefeller. This wonderful performer receives five hundred dollars every performance, twice every twenty-four hours. The diver's act last two seconds, which is \$250 per second. Mr. John D. Rockefeller earns \$114 every sixty seconds; that is \$1.90 per second. This means that the diver's earnings are 131.1 times greater than John D.'s, if estimated by seconds. Mrs. Brooks has also sent an article on Dr. Aked's ideas concerning society women, who, he says, are unlike the poor, for they lack ideas and ideals. He also remarks that he sees hope for future in suffrage for women.

New Subscribers.

No. 873—G. B. C., Petaluma, Cal.—Your photo indicates that you have a desire to improve yourself, and do what ever lies in your power to increase your knowledge of men and things. This craving was born with you, and it is possible you have not had the opportunities to gratify your wish. You do not lack executive ability, and when the time comes that you can sit down and read practical works on the Science of Life and Human Nature, you will not be slow to pick up all the points of your reading. If you were a farmer you would want to work things out on new lines; or if you were a mechanic you would be ready to take up some new philosophy or some new ideas that would substantiate the need of getting out of old ruts. Encourage yourself all you can, and we feel sure you will some day accomplish much that will benefit you in many ways. You would make a better buyer than a seller, for you would express good judgment in the selecting of the goods, while you would hate to make a lot of talk about small items to be sold. You can link practical engineering along with your head work, for you are tough muscularly, and have good executive ability; in fact, will prefer outdoor to indoor work.

No. 874.—A. A. K., Salt Lake City, Utah—You have a predominance of the Mental Temperament, and need to vitalize your system somewhat, and readjust your work to your strength. It is not hard work that you need to indulge in, but a temperate amount of work, and of a character that you will be able to undertake without draining your system. Your circulation is not what it ought to be, and consequently you do not always feel up to high-water mark. You have a practical intellect, and can apply your knowledge quite well to scientific subjects or work. Your forehead is high, and with the aid of an education you ought to be able to take quite an interest in teaching, writing and reviewing books. But if circumstances have prevented you from studying much, you can apply your practical mind to business, especially in buying goods for others to sell. You lack a ready command of Language, and think a great deal more than you allow yourself to express. Hence in buying you would not have to talk much, but you could use your practical judgment concerning material, and let others who have more Language do the selling. You are more fully developed in the upper range of faculties than in the lower ones, judging from the opening of your ear to the top of your head; hence you may spend some of your time in contemplating immaterial subjects which do not tend to augment an income. It is your practical faculties that bring you back again to mother earth, and set you to work on the thing that is nearest to you. You could work by the eye, copy a pattern, or work from a design.

Field Notes.

We are happy in congratulating Miss Katherine Anketell and the Rev. Thomas Owen, Methodist minister at Yarra-Coorte, S. A., on their marriage, which recently took place in Hamilton, Australia, April 7th. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mrs. Martha B. Thomson, a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology. As we have a knowledge of both parties, we think we can predict a happy and satisfactory union and a life of usefulness for them both. Miss Anketell is a graduate of the Am. In. of P., and is a thoroughly enthusiastic student of Phrenology. She will, we are sure, carry the knowledge she gained while in New York with her into her new home in South Australia, where she will have many opportunities of introducing it as the wife of the Rev. Thomas Owen. Fellow graduates of the class of '02 will be interested in the above item of news.

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, lectured in Detroit the third week in June on Phrenology as applied to Marriage, before a large and deeply interested audience. We have a newspaper clipping from the Chicago Daily Journal of a write-up that Dr. Fitzgerald gave Mrs. Kershaw during April. Mrs. Kershaw, it may be remembered, is accepting imprisonment in the county jail rather than pay a judgment. Dr. Fitzgerald states that she is possessed of will power and determination of mind rarely found in the feminine make-up. He declares that she will never yield an inch when she believes she is right, that hers is the temperament that grows more stubborn in the face of opposition.

Mr. M. Tope, of Bowerston, Ohio, editor of the "Phrenological Era," is busy getting ready for the fourth annual convention of the State Phrenological Society of Ohio, which is to be held October 7th and 8th. We trust this will be largely attended and highly stimulative, as usual, in character. There is something always enthusiastic, refreshing and practical about Mr. Tope's work, and he deserves our hearty endorsement.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE, LONDON.

Prof. 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. 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.

At the monthly meeting on May 11th Mr. William Cox read a paper entitled "Phrenology in the Home."

The President of the Society (Mr. John Naylor) occupied the chair, and Mr. G. Hart-Cox gave some demonstrations of Phrenology.

Many matters in connection with the management of the home, the training and education of children, and the propagation of Phrenology amongst one's friends at home were fully dealt with in a most interesting manner.

A hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Wakeling and seconded by Miss A. B. Barnard, was accorded to Mr. Cox. Some questions were replied to, and a discussion of the subject followed.

WEDNESDAY MORNING TALKS.

Miss Fowler's Morning Talks for May were upon "Will Power"; "Concentration"; "Mental Electricity"; and "The New Thought." These meetings were well attended, and attracted a large number of persons from New York City and its suburbs. Some of the guests during the month were as follows: Doctor Elizabeth V. Kahler, Miss Frances M. Wilde, Mrs. R. W. Smith, Mrs. D. W. Drune, Miss A. L. Gunst, Mr. D. W. Leary, Mrs. Meinnell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lerman, Mrs. R. Perry, Mr. Geo. Molineux, Mrs. T. Coffin, R. E. Grandman, Mrs. Galway, Mrs. H. H. Davis, Miss S. E. Baker, Mrs. C. E. Munch, Mr. and Mrs. K. Brooks, Miss C. J. Mears, Miss M. S. Taylor, Mrs. J. B. Graf, Miss A. L. Drew, Mrs. G. Kierseker, Mrs. C. F. Leslie, Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Mr. Allen S. Williams, and Miss M. C. Hubball, among others.

Several examinations were made at each meeting, and at the closing meeting remarks were called for from our old friends, Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Williams, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Lerman, and Mr. Molineux. As several expressed a desire to have a report of the Talks given, it is our purpose to publish these in future numbers of the JOURNAL.

On May 11th, Miss Fowler spoke before the Business Science Club, on the occasion of their last social and banquet. Miss Fowler spoke on "Modern Phrenology and Its Application to Business Men."

CALLERS AT THE INSTITUTE.

A number of old friends, graduates, and others have called during the month on their way to different parts of the country. Among them were the Rev. I. N. H. Beahm, and his friend, Rev. Samuel H. Hertzler, who were about to make a lecture tour of the New England States; Rev. Albert B. King, from Asbury Park, N. J.; Rev. Henry S. Spangler, from Philadelphia; Mr. David W. Lewis, an old friend of O. S. and L. N. Fowler; Mr. Hinton White, of Plymouth, N. H.; Mr. Arthur Sheldon, of Chicago; Mrs. Emerson, of California; Mrs. D. W. Bushnell, of Iowa; and Mr. Knowles, of Smyrna, N. Y., one of the oldest living subscribers to THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Stellar Ray," published by the Astro Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.—This is a magazine devoted to the solution of the practical problems of life in the light of Science, Occultism, and Philosophy. The June number contains, among other interesting articles, one on "A Few Thoughts on Right Living," by Dr. Charles Brodie Patterson, who says: "We can be what we will to be, no matter how high we aim. The more splendid the ideal the more perfect will be its expression. No matter what we want, no matter what we desire to be, the fulfillment of that want or that desire rests with ourselves." Another very interesting article in the Psychic Research Department is by W. T. Stead, Editor of the Review of Reviews, on "How I Know the Dead Return." This is to be continued.

"The Balance," Denver, Colo.—Among the leading articles in the May number is one by Julia Seton Sears, M. D., on "Building a Life"; another is on "Perpetual Youth," by Frederick W. Burry. An astrological chart is also given containing astrological conditions, favorable and unfavorable, for each day of the month.

"The Nautilus," Holyoke, Mass.—An article on "The More Abundant Life," by Edgar Wallace Conable, treats on the following subjects: Foods and "Ups and Downs"; Quality, preparation, time and manner of eating; Why uncooked foods are best; Change of foods simple if thoughtfully con-

sidered; An important truth about oranges. Another article is on "Socialism and Race Improvement," by Louise K. Caldwell. "One way to Solve the Vacation Problem," by Nellie C. Blakesley, tells the reader about a new style of vacation which can be taken at home.

"Good Health," Battle Creek, Mich.—In the June number T. C. O'Donnell writes on "The Progress of the Anti-Tuberculosis Crusade," in which he gives facts and data concerning the methods used by the various States in the warfare against this dread disease, the White Plague. Another article is on "A Practical Method for Measuring the Daily Ration," by E. A. Risley, M. D., the purpose of which is to give a brief outline of a method recently devised by Prof Irving Fisher to calculate rapidly and with a fair degree of precision the fuel value of foods eaten, and thus to regulate the intake of food to meet the body needs.

"Phrenological Era," Bowerston, O.—A Biographical Sketch is given of Wm. E. Youngquist, the Swedish Phrenologist; also an announcement of the Fourth Annual Convention of the State Phrenological Society of Ohio, which will be held on October 7th and 8th, at Bowerston, Ohio. Many other interesting topics appear in the columns.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"Personal Ideals; or, Man as He Is and May Become." By R. Dimsdale Stocker. Published by L. N. Fowler & Co., London, Eng., and Fowler & Wells Co., New York City. Price \$1.00.

The writer of the book desires in the present volume to bring before his readers an ideal concerning a search for each one's personal consciousness or soul. He therefore turns to men like Walt Whitman, and refers to his "Song of Myself"; and in doing this he points out that Whitman has impressed his own personality into almost everything he has written, thereby showing how one man has successfully dissected himself and pointed out the way that others might follow in his lead. He would have each man think for himself, and in this way search for his own soul. One chapter of the book is upon "Suggestion as a Factor in Character Building." He remarks: "I wonder whether it has ever occurred to us how much of our life is passed unconsciously—involuntarily—apart from the exercise of our much-vaunted volition and intelligence?" And he goes on to explain the enormous part which is played by suggestion in our daily life. In the last chapter, on "Ideals, Idealism, and Idolatry," the author explains the benefit of having an ideal, but he also says that "unless an ideal can be lived, it is useless—it is dead. And what is worse, the life of such a man is dead also. . . . Better by far to have no ideal at all than a useless ideal." In conclusion,

he says: "When you examine yourselves, examine your ideals. Are they worthy of you? Submit them to the test of rigorous, practical experience. Do not scorn to be a realist. Ideals assuredly you must have. But do not cheat yourselves into thinking that ideals themselves are sacred, or have any intrinsic value. They have just the value that you choose to give them."

"The Philosophy of Self-Help." By Stanton Davis Kirkham. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. Price \$1.25 net.

In this book the author has applied practical Psychology to daily life, and has endeavored to show the practical bearing of metaphysics and psychology upon the art of living, of mind and character building, whereby the individual, through recognition and application, may develop for himself a more rounded character, a more efficient mind, a healthier body, and hence come to live a more effective, a more beautiful and a happier life. This, the author says, he will do for himself in the ratio that he first perceives and then applies the truth.

The author has divided his subject into three parts. Part I, called "First Principles," has to do with Metaphysics, Religion, and Ethics. Part II, "Practical Psychology," treats of such subjects as the following: Thought and the brain; Thought and the nervous system; Habit; Will; Attention; Imagination; Emotion; The Subconscious; Suggestion; and Auto-Suggestion. While Part III, "Philosophy of Life," deals with Character; Ideals; Poise; Power; Health; Disease; and Mental Healing.

"Biographical Sketch of Rev. Frederick La Rue King." By his Brother. Published by Rev. Albert B. King, Asbury Park, N. J. Price 25 cents.

The above sketch was written of one who, though he suffered a "thousand deaths" from asthma, complicated in later years with bronchitis, heart-trouble, and other organic diseases, was yet able, though thus handicapped in the race of life, to graduate at Princeton University in 1844, where he taught Latin, History and Rhetoric while pursuing his studies. He was here preparing for his work as a preacher. He was beloved by everyone—students, friends and members of his congregations. His very sufferings seemed to enhance his spiritual help, and extracts from his letters show that "through all his trials his soul was fed with the manna of heaven." He was a blessing to all with whom he came in contact, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-three years.

How to Obtain Government Timber or Agricultural Lands.

Without Having to Live on the Land a Day

The average individual thinks that the only way to get title to Government Lands is to make a homestead entry and live on same five years before getting a title. He is of the opinion he is limited to 160 acres, and he would

not live on a tract of land five years if the Government would deed him over one-half of a State.

There is a way for any citizen of the United States to obtain title to any Government timber or agricultural land in any State in the Union without residence or cultivation.

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Railroads and timbermen obtain title to Government Land in this way.

The Government discontinued issuing these certificates about the year 1883, therefore they are getting very scarce. The firm of H. B. Sanders & Co., Judge Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, have secured a few thousand acres of them that they are offering at the rate of \$25.00 per acre.

The certificates come in 80 and 120-acre pieces, and can be located on any timber or agricultural land in Alaska or any State in the Union. Each piece has a letter of approval attached to it from the Government, and there is no limit to the time in which to locate them.

According to the official report of the Department of the Interior, under date of July 1, 1908, there is still over 75 million acres of unappropriated land in Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho.

Some of the finest timber land in the world is open for entry in these States.

Any person wishing to get title to some timber land or anticipating starting a townsite in the West, can get full particulars by writing the above firm.

Of Interest to Old Soldiers

Certain old Soldiers have land claims coming to them from the Government

Any old Union Soldier or Sailor who served 90 days or longer in the late War of the Rebellion, and who went West after the war and made a homestead entry in any State in the Union for either 40, 80 or 120 acres before June 22nd, 1874, has a claim coming to him from the Government.

It does not make any difference whether he proved up on his homestead entry or simply left it.

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4. Thick Skull in an Insane man, unusually thick and dense.
5. Brain in Skull.
6. Idiot's Head.
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10. Garibaldi.
11. T. Abernethy, Writer.
12. American Indian.
13. Benjamin Franklin, Statesman, Writer and Inventor.
14. Captain Webb; swam Niagara Rapids.
15. Drunkard.
16. Lord Bacon, Writer.
17. The arterial System showing arteries and veins.
18. Prof. Playfair, Highly Intellectual Head and Character.
19. Hypochondriac Head.
20. Rubens, Painter.
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36. J. A. Fowler, Daughter of L. N. Fowler, Examiner, Fowler & Wells Co.
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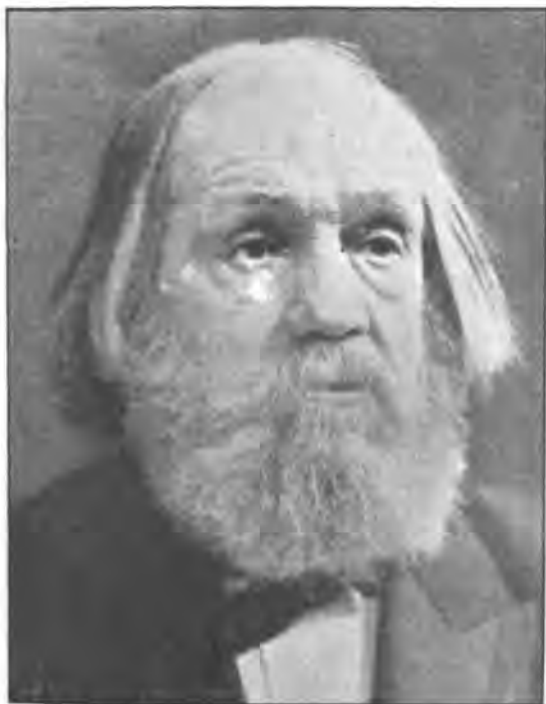
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AUGUST, 1909

WHOLE NO. 845

The Brain and Skull.

No. 8.

BY CRANIUM.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE SKULLS.

God hath made of one blood all nations, but there is a great diversity of character scattered all over the earth at the present time, and it would seem that with the present rate of civilization and the facility with which people can become acquainted with one another, that by associating together their characteristics, might become blended or welded into one uniform type. If it is intended that all nations should be united into one common fold, nothing will keep them apart or separated from each other; and the more persons inter-marry who belong to different nations, the sooner may we look for this union of types.

If it is true that the vitality of the blood is improved by an inter-marriage of different types of individuals, then the inter-mixing of people of different races ought to lessen the asperities of those who have strong and dominating qualities, and mellow the hereditary influences that are at work in forming the character of future generations.

The Mongolian race is made up of the Chinese, Japanese, and Esquimaux, and the diversity noticeable between the Chinese and Japanese characteristics interests us just now.

As a rule, the Mongolian race possesses high cheek-bones, flat faces, broad heads, and eyes that are oblique. The Chinese skulls are rather large,

especially in the anterior lobe, and are high in proportion to their length. There are exceptions, of course, but the posterior region of the Chinese skull is not, as a rule, so prominently developed as are the other regions of the head. The height of a Chinese skull shows that the Chinese are very

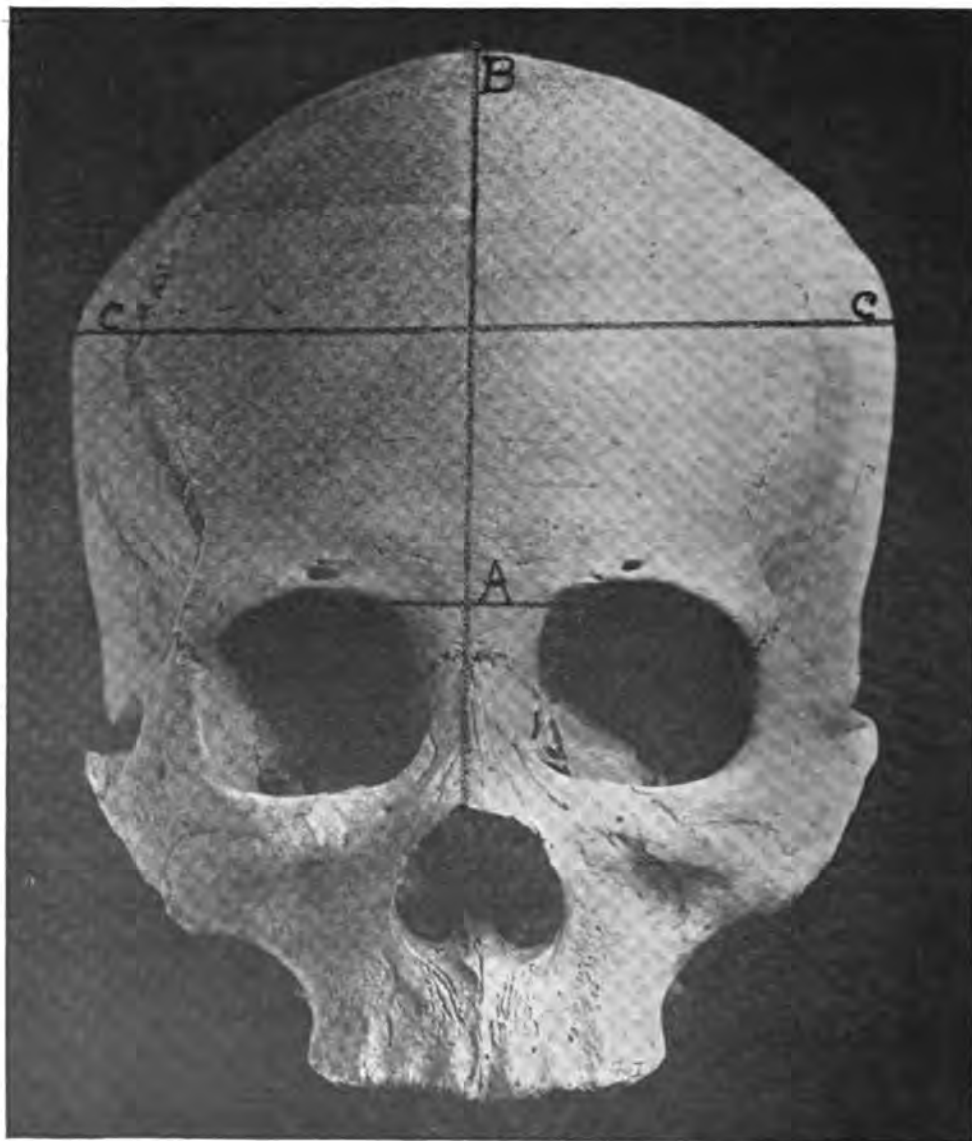


FIG. 1. FRONT VIEW OF CHINESE SKULL, SHOWING HEIGHT AND BREADTH.

patient, persevering, and determined, but when once roused, show unusual courage in defending their rights and privileges. It takes, however, a good deal to start a Chinese to fight.

THE CHINESE SKULL.

The Chinese have a proportionately broad head in the center of ossification, where scientists have placed the "Center of Fright." Hence they are cautious, careful, anxious, solicitous, and often timid in character, and lack

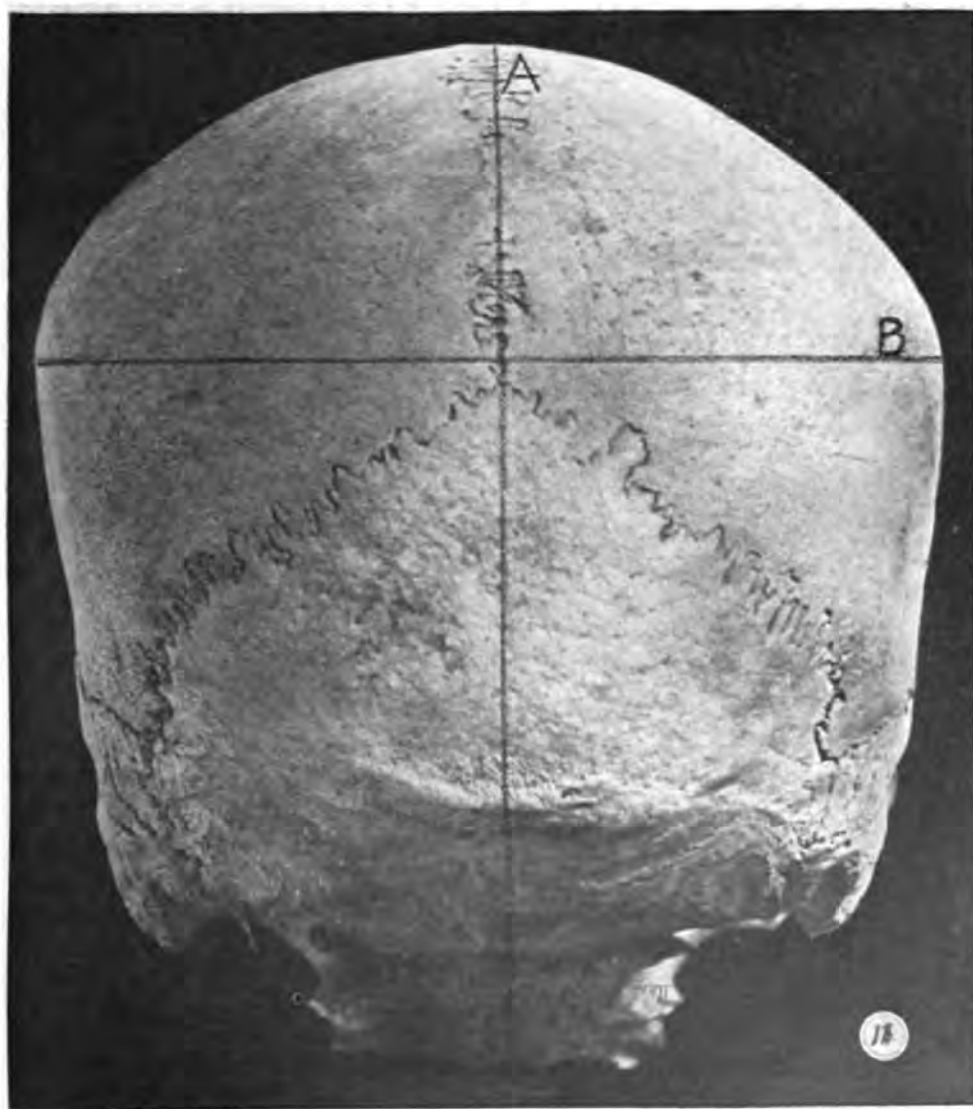


FIG. 2. BACK VIEW OF CHINESE SKULL, SHOWING HEIGHT AND WIDTH.

courage and pluck in the ordinary sense of the term, but when they are forced to assert their rights, then they show their independence of mind, fixedness of purpose, and determination of character.

One reason why the Chinese do not express themselves so freely as some surrounding nations do, is owing to the fact that they have large Secretiveness and are broad in the lower portion of the parietal lobe. Hence they are reserved, secretive, thoughtful, and ponder over their ways and



FIG. 4. THREE-QUARTER VIEW OF JAPANESE SKULL, SHOWING LARGE IMITATION.

doings; in fact, are afraid to communicate their ideas to one another for fear they may regret having done so afterwards. Besides, they are more conservative in following out constitutional policies and religious customs, and are less anxious to change their views, habits and ways of doing things.

Comparatively speaking, they have a broad anterior region, and are

good observers and fact-gatherers, and bring up their children to obey stringently the laws set down for them to follow. Of late years they have shown more of an inclination to follow out European ideas and to broaden

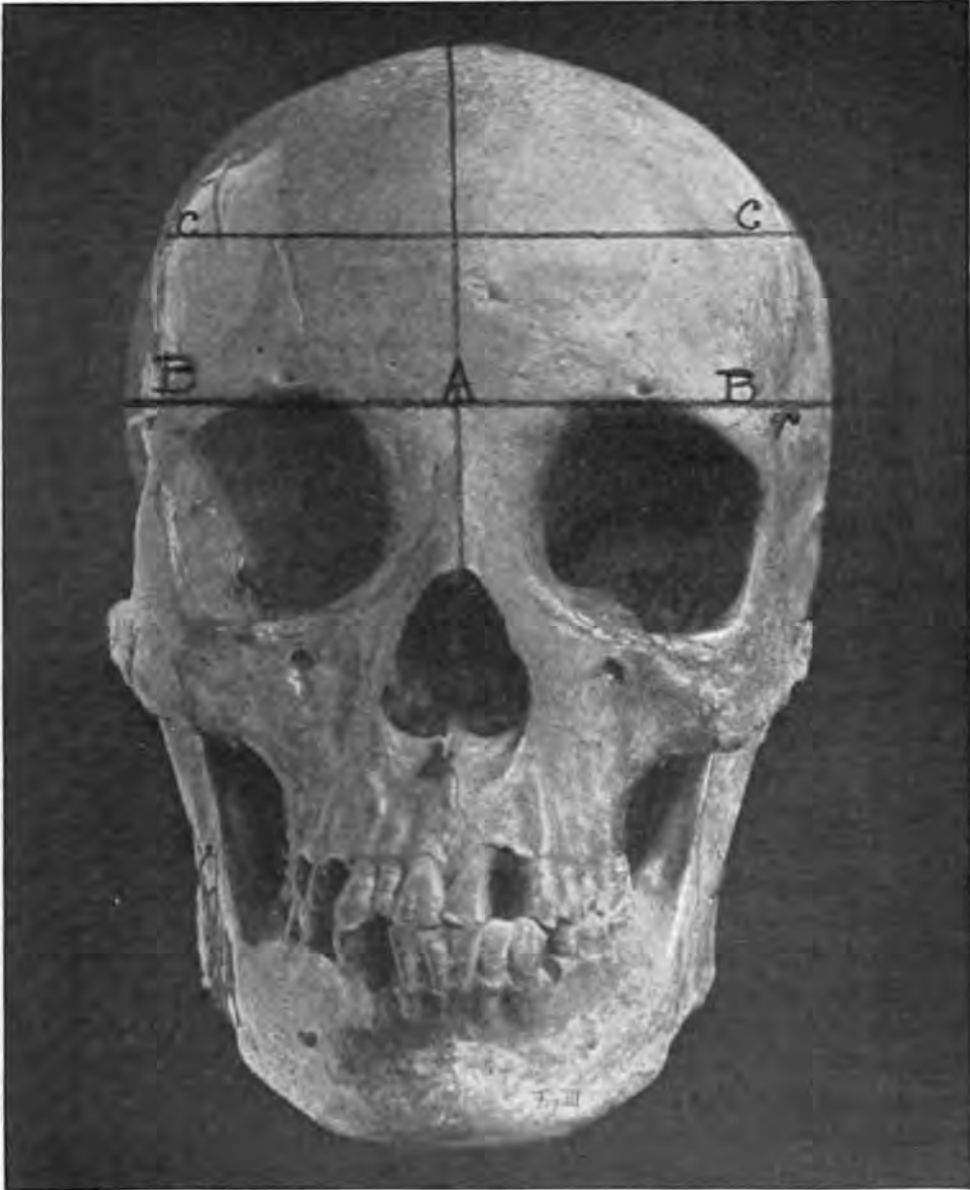


FIG. 3. FRONT VIEW OF JAPANESE SKULL, SHOWING WIDTH BETWEEN THE EYES.

their principles of life and attainment. When they once begin to do this in earnest, they will manifest a higher grade of intelligence than is noticeable in many nations that are more imitative in their trend of thought and adaptable in their ways.

In Fig. 1 we would like to draw the attention of students, first, to the width of the frontal arch; the height of head from the nasal bone to the superior point or uppermost region of the skull, and the width of the head across the largest portion of the parietal eminence. These will show the following characteristics: A particular talent for remembering the form of things, at A; great determination and will power; and at B, a suspicious, cautious, cunning, and far-sighted type of mind. In the back head (Fig. 2) we recognize height of the central line A, which gives concentrated power and independence of action; width of head at B, which gives sustaining power and capacity to depend upon internal resources rather than seek help from others.

THE JAPANESE SKULL.

The Japanese skull differs from the Chinese in the following points, although both belong to the Mongolian race: It will be noticeable that the Japanese head is more evenly developed than the Chinese, and that the head of the Japanese is long in proportion to its width, while the reverse is true of the Chinese head. The Japanese have a long posterior lobe, and are quite social; they care for their children, their wives, and homes, and will even give their lives to defend their country and their families much quicker than will the Chinese. In fact, they hold life rather lightly when it is to be exchanged for honor or the protection of home or country.

Another point in the Japanese skull is noticeable in its width just above the ears, where the center for energy and executiveness is located. Hence they are known for their pluck, energy, and executiveness, which they showed in the late Russo-Japanese war.

Beside the large development of Constructiveness, we find the organ of Combativeness to be actively developed. This gives them courage, resistance, the spirit of opposition and self-protection. When united with intellect, it gives a love of debate and argument. The Chinese head is narrower in this part of the skull, but broader an inch above, where the organ of Cautiousness or "Center of Fright" is located; and in diagnosing the characters of the two nations we see the reason why one, namely the Japanese, is plucky and bold; the other, the Chinese, is cautious and reserved.

Another feature in the skull of the Japanese is its height in the crown. They have a good share of Self-esteem, are independent in spirit, and are generally conscious of their own importance. They are also proud of their attainments, and through the activity of Approbativeness joined to Self-esteem, they show a remarkable disposition to obtain knowledge, desire to succeed in scholarship, and stand well in the opinion of the other countries of the world. The Chinese care less about display, and do not parade their

talents nor desire to show off their skill or learning, for they live more self-contained lives than the Japanese, and care less to compete with other nations.

Another point in the Japanese skull shows itself in its "Imitative Center," and it gives them the capacity to copy the ways of other nations and adapt themselves to new conditions of life and modern ways. Thus the Japanese have made great advances during the past fifty years, and if they continue at their present rate of improvement during the next fifty years, they will have become largely Europeanized in their religion as well as in their modes of life.

The Japanese differ very much from the Chinese in regard to their imitative faculty, and they have shown this capacity in the building of their battle-ships, in their educational institutions, as well as in the sanitary methods they have adopted. With the Chinese, the old methods are good enough for them at present; but just as soon as the Chinese awaken to the need of adapting themselves to new methods, just so soon will this nation become a strong competitive force with the nations of the West, for when the Chinese are once moved, they act as a body and are convinced that what changes are made must be done universally.

The smaller development of Veneration in the Japanese than we see manifested in the Chinaman accounts for their willingness to change their former religious views, and although the work of Christianizing two large nations like the Japanese and Chinese will be slow, yet new views will be accepted more readily by the former than the latter. Veneration gives a love and respect as well as reverence for old constitutional beliefs, and it will not be easy for the Chinese to at once change their religious customs. It is said that a tree that is slow in growth is generally more enduring; hence it is possible that if a change of religious conceptions of truth and equity, as well as a belief in forms and ceremonies, really does appear among the Chinese people, more permanency will be the result of such an event. The boughs of the willow tree bend over in graceful curves, but the stately oak stands the battering torrents of storm and wind, and not a limb is broken. Will not this thought be applicable of the Chinaman a hundred years from now, when he has decided that the juggernaut must go, and that it is no longer necessary to sacrifice life to the crocodiles?

Anteriorly they have a full development of the perceptive faculties, which makes them good observers, as is fully illustrated in the portrait of Admiral Togo, Rear-Admiral Uriu, also M. Takahira, but their reflective faculties are not deficient. Hence the Japanese have shown their ability as organizers in war times as well as in the building up of large business enterprises.

Order is a faculty that is quite pronounced in the development of the Japanese intellect, and we judge that this faculty, as well as their large Individuality, has aided them considerably in their willingness to advance along new lines. In Fig. 3, A indicates the development of large Form and memory of individual facts, data, information, and faces. B indicates breadth of forehead in the region of Order, which gives method and system; while C represents a deficiency of Cautiousness when compared with the Chinese skull (Fig. 1).

In Fig. 4, A represents a large development of Imitation, which is noticeable in the Japanese; while B represents Human Nature, a characteristic that enables the Japanese to gauge the capacity and value of his fellows; and C represents the average development of Veneration on the superior line of the head when compared with the height in this region in the Chinese skull.

In short, the Japanese skull corresponds with the known characteristics of this nation as follows: It shows keen observation of men and things, intuitive judgment concerning the value of men, strong imitation or adaptability of mind in grasping new ideas, moderate veneration or an elastic respect for old ideas and formulas, large combativeness, which gives courage to defend as well as impulse to resent encroachments, and a large posterior lobe, which represents a feeling of affection for family ties and patriotism for their country.

The Chinese skull manifests remarkable tenacity of will, steadfastness, and perseverance under trying circumstances; veneration for constitutional rights, foresight in looking ahead and seeing how events will turn out, and great independence of thought in sustaining their individuality of character.

Students of Phrenology will therefore take note of the ethnological value of the study of skulls, and while these are beautiful photos of skulls, we would encourage all students of Anthropology who live in New York, Boston, London, or other large cities where fine museums and collections of skulls exist, to make comparisons on their own account, and note how clearly inferences can be drawn and in this way lessons learned of great importance.

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONIAL.

I hereby have the pleasure of testifying to the fact that Mr. Elis Anderson, without any previous acquaintance, in a very capable manner, delineated my character and the talents I possess.

W. STADIUS, M. D.

Abo, Finland, March 5, 1909.

Phreno-Psychology.

IMAGINATION.

- (a) PSYCHOLOGICAL IMAGINATION INCLUDES REPRODUCTIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE IDEAS.
- (b) PHRENOLOGICAL IMAGINATION INCLUDES IDEALITY, CONSTRUCTIVENESS, SUBLIMITY AND SPIRITUALITY.

BY J. ALLEN FOWLER.

Psychologists divide Imagination into Reproductive and Constructive processes of thought. They say that in the act of reproduction the mind pictures objects and events by means of images, and this is a form of Imagination. But popularly, the word implies more than this. We have, they say, to take into account the result of past experience, or the contents of memory, which, in some way, modify, transfer, and recombine these impressions. Thus we have what is termed "productive imagination." We see before us the process of producing new images out of old material in different forms. This process is passive, in which the Will takes no part, and the movements are swayed by feeling. This is the lower form of Imagination, while the active process in which the Will directs the several interests of the mind to a definite result. This active Imagination is known by Psychologists as Constructive Imagination.

The constructive process of the mind is described as first being represented in the revival of images, past objects, and the senses. The second process is where the images of memory, being recalled by the force of suggestion, they are worked up as materials into a new imaginative product. Thus the forms of construction essential in imagination enter into a variety of mental operations: (1), Construction as subserving knowledge about things; (2), Practical Construction as aiding in the acquisition of knowledge of how to do things; (3), Construction as satisfying emotions.

- (1), INTELLECTUAL IMAGINATION; (2), PRACTICAL IMAGINATION;
- (3), AESTHETIC IMAGINATION.

Psychologists call the first Intellectual Imagination; the second, Practical Imagination or Invention; the third, the Aesthetic or Poetic Imagination. While all of these terms are recognized by Phrenology, they take a more

practical way of expressing the means of explaining what Imagination really is through the faculties of Ideality, Sublimity, Constructiveness, and Spirituality.

INTELLECTUAL IMAGINATION.

By Intellectual Imagination every kind of knowledge beyond the points of personal experiences involves some degree of imaginative activity. This, according to Psychologists, is seen alike in the acquisition of new knowledge and the discovery of new facts by anticipation. The first is the lower, the second is the higher or more originaive form of knowledge. By the process of acquisition is meant the recalling, selecting, and regrouping the traces of personal experience; and what is ordinarily called "learning," whether by oral communication or by books, is not simply an exercise of memory, for it involves an exercise of the imagination as well. They tell us that, in order that the meaning of words may be realized, the distinct mental objects or mental images must be formed. Thus Sully speaks of a child as understanding the words "plain," "sand," etc., by being made familiar with the description of a desert, and by calling on his memory he gradually builds up new images. A child has to assimilate in order to discriminate, and he has to remember past observations in order to see how they differ from the new ones. The child is liable, when he is listening to a description of anything, to call out from his own personal experience what the teacher is saying, and very often he misapplies a description because he does not thoroughly understand or know how to select his previous knowledge and apply it to his present needs. The power of understanding is necessary, and a child who has seen large blocks of ice brought into the house and deposited in the refrigerator will have some idea of an iceberg when he hears the latter described, but he does not know how many blocks of ice like the ones he has seen are necessary to make up the magnitude of an iceberg, and clear thinking, clear imagination, and clear understanding have to help his mind.

It is very difficult, especially in the study of Psychology, to reduce the abstract explanation to the concrete, because the very language of Psychology is general and abstract. Thus in giving a child a description of a thing that involves some imaginative effort, a teacher has to gradually reduce lifeless generalities to a living concrete form; thus the simplest forms of words are necessary in giving the outline, and gradually he brings the child to a more detailed understanding of what he wants to represent. Thus an iceberg or a desert have to be explained in all their relative form, size, proportion, color, and quantity before the concrete process is complete.

Imagination, according to Psychology, discovers new facts, and a step is taken from careful observation to the more patient reasoning from ascer-

tained truths. A process of imagination passes from the known to the unknown images. The mind cannot at first imagine what is hidden until some conception has been set up in the mind, and as Sully says, "the power of divining what is hidden by the activity of the imagination is variously known as insight into things and inventiveness." A boy will make a kite, boat, or cart by imagining he sees the form of each before him; but his imagination is largely the result of what he has previously seen, and his parents may wonder where he has received his knowledge of constructive workmanship. It may be that the child has only seen pictures of yachts, as we know of one child who was very fond of drawing yachts after seeing pictures of them in the papers. He next constructed one out of wood, and made a very respectable-looking one, adding all the details himself, even to the making of the sails and sewing them on the machine. He contrived all the sails according to the ships he had seen in the pictures, and this without any help from an older person. By practical contrivance the lad was able to use not only his imagination, but also his practical knowledge of how tools should be used in the construction of his boat. By seeing his father use tools, he learned to handle them properly, and by manual training he learned to invent and contrive many useful mechanical and artistic things.

CONSTRUCTIVE IMAGINATION ACCORDING TO PHRENOLOGY.

One of the best means of educating a child's mental powers is to let him have tools and a workshop where he can find vent for his practical ingenuity, and Manual Training in schools is an excellent means of utilizing or calling out the faculty of Constructiveness.

Phrenology, we hold, has a better chance to determine the probable success of the boy's work in the workshop, for while Psychology reasons out the process of "practical construction," Phrenology aims at helping those children whom it finds deficient in constructive power. Some children, for instance, have no gift for music, while others can sing and play with remarkable skill at an early age. It is for the parents to determine whether they want the latent power or the poor capacity of the child trained, or whether they prefer to allow the child to use the stronger elements of his mind. Thus, while one child will use his fingers to play an instrument, another will use them in making and constructing boats and miniature houses. Children find many new combinations of movement for themselves, and will often overcome difficulties if left alone when their interest is awakened in a thing; while if they are asked to do a certain task that possesses difficulties for them, they reply that they are unable to do them. The teacher realizes then that the interest has not been awakened, and consequently the child does not bring his resourcefulness to bear on the work.

It is of very great importance for parents to allow children to use their experimental knowledge, and half of the mischief that boys are credited with would be unknown if the minds of children were only called out more generally in experimental work.

AESTHETIC IMAGINATION.

Under the third head, of Aesthetic Imagination, the powers of the poet are explained by Psychologists, and this form of imagination is distinguished from the others previously mentioned by its emotional gratification. It involves some display of feeling, and an admiration for the beautiful in nature, art, oratory, or sculpture. People wonder where children get their bright dreams of some romantic scheme or plan of work. They indulge their minds in some emotional stimulus, and long to play Indians, or imagine they are cow-boys out West. They paint their faces in order to look like some pictures they have seen of Indians, and when play-time comes they have their plans all laid out as to what they want to do. They will make bows and arrows, will throw the lasso, and will run around houses and barns and over fences, imagining, as near as possible, that they are the Indians they have read about in their story-books. We know of one boy who took every opportunity he could to imitate the Indians after reading Indian stories, and it was amusing to see how nearly he contrived to imitate the emotions and the life of his ideal creations. The same boy was very fond of stories about "Alice in Wonderland," and when he could induce his mother to invent new stories about what Alice had done, he was supremely happy. If he detected any incident in his own life introduced into the story he immediately remarked upon it, and demanded that the story be purely imaginative, so great was his love of aesthetic imagination.

UNCONTROLLED IMAGINATION.

There are, of course, dangers connected with uncontrolled imagination of this kind, and girls, as well as boys, often become dissatisfied with their surroundings unless some romance is introduced into their lives to satisfy their craving for it. Children often become dreamy and unpractical by using this aesthetic imagination, and do not discriminate sufficiently between the grave error of caprice and the necessity for the calm and steady pursuit of knowledge.

Very often strong feelings prevent a clear examination of facts, and lead a child into the field of exaggeration. This is where Sublimity takes a strong hold of a child's mind, and mothers become alarmed at the apparent tales of invention that their children concoct. By a knowledge of the func-

tion of this faculty of Sublimity, many persons might be greatly relieved, for they would know how to account for the exaggerated statements that are given in all seriousness by their little ones.

PATHOS.

Pathos is another agent for the imagination to work upon, and it needs great care in its handling. Psychologists state that the imagination can be developed just as memory can be strengthened, for, they say, "as memory only begins to develop when the faculty of perception has been exercised up to a certain point, so imagination only distinctly appears when memory has attained a certain state of perfection." This applies alike to construction, they say, as concerned with objects as well as with actions. An infant shows the germ of imagination when he is sent to bed alone, for his mind dwells upon the vanished form of his mother, and he sets up some degree of imagined fear lest something will happen to him if he does not cry and bring her back. He has already found that by crying he has succeeded in getting the thing for which he has cried, and repeated experiences of this kind strengthen his observation that his mother does not care for him to continue to cry, but comes to his relief. Thus his imagination is at work at a very early age, and it is capable of being developed and strengthened along proper or improper lines, and the mother holds the key to the child's mind in developing his imagination or fancy.

Sully says that "the notion that the educator has a special work to do in exercising and guiding the imagination of the young is a comparatively new one. The common supposition of the inutility, not to say the mischievous nature, of the faculty touched on above, naturally led to the idea that if the educator had anything to do with the imagination of his pupils it was solely by way of repressing its activity. It is to be hoped," he adds, "that a clearer apprehension of the scope of imaginative activity and the important part it plays in the operations of intellect, will turn teachers' attention more and more to the problem of helping to develop the faculty in a healthy and worthy form."

This seems to our mind a rational way of looking at the subject, for "the imagination, in the unregulated form of fancy, is a precocious faculty," and we do not want to suppress the liveliness and the rapidity or the daring of children's fancies, but rather train them to some good work. A girl playing with her dolls uses her imaginative fancy in making them experience many things that she has gone through herself. Children like to make believe, and play offers ample scope for practical ingenuity; in fact, it is the outcome of active impulses in childhood. For instance, if you tell a child to do a thing in a certain way, it will immediately form a conception of how

it can do the thing in another way, and straightway sets about to carry out its object.

Imagination is one of the greatest aids in quieting and amusing the young. One child wished that she could live in the water and play with the fishes, while another had a desire to become a beautiful butterfly and soar up into the sky. A child at three years of age cannot understand what the conditions would be of living in the water or in the sky; but later on, as it is reasoned with, the child becomes conscious of the impossibility of such desires.

Miss Edgeworth, in her talks about children, observes that "imagination, like fire, is a good servant, but a bad master." The child's idea of Santa Claus is real until he finds his father and mother have filled his stockings and have supplied him with the things he particularly asked for.

Sully says: "The inclination to build castles in the air should be corrected by calling forth the faculties of the child's mind, particularly in grappling with real facts, and in attractive and useful kinds of activity." He also wisely states that "the educator should remember that the playful activity of the fancy at this early period is valuable as a preparation for serious intellectual work of later years."

One might imagine that he was referring to the faculties which Phrenologists recognize as being able to serve the imagination, such as Sublimity, Spirituality, Ideality, and Imitation. But we know this is not the case. The reference to "the faculties" here given means only an abstract dealing with the elements of the mind. If parents would but train the fancy of their children by a right conception of things, children would be able, in turn, to regulate this important power of their minds, and instead of imagination being a bane to them in after life, its usefulness could be conserved in the range of intellectual work.

Again, Psychologists say that imagination, like every other faculty of the mind, must be gradually brought into play. Not only should the constructive portion be adapted to the growing experience of the child, and the natural order of unfolding his mind, but it must be suited to the degree of imaginative power already trained. Here Psychologists and Phrenologists agree, only that Phrenologists recognize the function of certain innate powers of the mind as separate entities, while Psychologists do not. The latter speak of the faculty of inventiveness, which should be encouraged to exercise itself in the artistic and dramatic impulses, and which should be utilized as motives to invention. To do this a child calls out his personal talent and personal ego just the same as by the stimulus given by the Phrenological teacher in the development of certain known talents. Yet Professor James speaks of the faculties of Phrenology, which he calls "fully equipped persons in a particular mental attitude," and he quotes

Lange, who says that "Phrenology divides the psychic life into effective elements. He divides it into personal beings of particular character."

What does this mean? We take it that, according to this criticism, Phrenology should divide her faculties into elements, without pointing to any direct development which a child possesses, and we presume that when Psychologists speak of "the faculty of inventiveness," which they say should be encouraged in order to help constructive imagination, that they refer simply to intellectual culture as a whole. To Phrenologists, however, this form of reasoning strikes them as being something like telling a child that a piano has beautiful sounds to it, that harmonies and melodies come from it, but that it must not touch the instrument; or when a mother has made a fine blackberry dumpling she argues with the child that the dumpling is good, but that she must not taste it, but simply admire and absorb from the smell of it all the gratification she can.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.

The practical side of Phrenology is what Psychologists do not agree to, and until they more clearly see, through modern experiments, that the brain has its local centers, they will probably be content with abstract reasoning. A little girl stands by a window and looks out upon the freshly fallen snow. She asks her mother if she may put on her skates and go out and exercise. The mother says, "No, the snow is pretty to look at, and the air is inviting, and the bright sun is attractive, but you must not put to a practical test the skates that have been given to you. You must simply evolve your idea of the pleasure that skating would be to you by an abstract way of thinking of it." Does anyone suppose that that will be enough for the child?

PHRENOLOGICAL FACULTIES THAT HELP IMAGINATION.

Concerning the faculties that Phrenologists recognize as helps in aiding the imagination, we may mention the organs of Ideality, Constructiveness, Imitation, Spirituality, Sublimity, and the Perceptives and Reflectives. Combe, in his "System of Phrenology," states that "metaphysicians frequently employ the words 'imagination' and 'fancy,' but neither of them is synonymous with the Phrenological term 'Ideality.' The metaphysician attaches a different and more extensive meaning to the word 'fancy,' and according to Combe, his understanding of the functions described by them to this supposed power embrace a wider range than imagination, and necessarily imply ornamentation and illustration; hence he considers Comparison and probably Ideality must be combined with the knowing and reflecting faculties to constitute fancy. The latter faculties will call up ideas of objects as they exist in Nature. Ideality will invest them with beauty. Comparison will trace analogies throughout boundless fields of space, and the intellect combined may be designated as the creation of fancy. He says:

"The significance commonly attached to the words 'imagination' and 'fancy' are by no means precise. The conceptions of the knowing and reflecting faculties illustrated and diversified by Comparison alone are frequently designated as fancy, and in this sense an author or orator may be said to possess a brilliant fancy, although his imagination may not come from the organ of Ideality; while many passages from Milton are the result merely of the knowing faculties and Causality imbued with intense Ideality, and in them Comparison supplies but few illustrations. "Nevertheless," Combe goes on to say, "these are highly imaginative. Thus in judging of genius, Phrenology teaches us to discriminate in our analysis and to avoid the error of inferring the presence of all the powers of the mind in an eminent degree, because one great talent is possessed. Imagination is defined by Mr. Stewart, in the Encyclopedia Britannica, to be 'the power of forming ideal pictures, the power of representing things absent, to one's self.' "

COMBE ON CONCEPTION AND IMAGINATION.

In this sense Combe holds it to be the primitive and most correct, and states that "there is scarcely a shade of difference between Conception and Imagination. Locality, Size, Color, and Individuality being active by the command of the will, call up the features of a landscape, and we may then be said to conceive it. If to this act the word 'imagined' were applied, and we were said to imagine a landscape, the expression would not be felt as improper. If, therefore, Mr. Stewart had confined imagination to the limits here pointed out—namely, to 'the power of representing things absent to one's self'—he would not have been censurable for doubting if it were a faculty distinct from conception, which he has ranked as such. At the same time, his notion," says Combe, "that 'imagination is not the gift of nature,' but formed 'by particular habits of study or of business,' is even on this supposition erroneous; for there is no mode of action of the mind which is not the gift of Nature, however much it may be improved by judicious exercise. There is, however, a difference between Conception and Imagination. The former is the cool and methodical representation of things absent, as they exist in Nature, to one's self. Imagination is the impassioned representation of the same things—not merely in the forms and arrangements of Nature, but in new combinations formed by the mind itself. In Phrenology, therefore, Conception is viewed as the second degree of activity of the knowing and reflecting faculties, and Imagination as the third. Imagination is nothing but intense, glowing, forcible conceptions, proceeding from great activity of the intellectual faculties, not confined to real circumstances, but embracing as many new combinations as they are capable of calling forth."

We would like to point out that the second stands very largely for what Psychologists call Aesthetic Imagination, or the poetical pursuit of

knowledge. An ample proof of this was found by Dr. Gall in the poet Blumauer, who had a large organ of wit. The same development of Ideality was found in Wilhelmina Maich, who acquired reputation at Vienna for her poetry; also in Madame Laroche, in Angelique Kaufman, in Sophia Clementina, in Klopstock, in Schiller, and in the busts of thirty poets whom Gall was invited to examine in Berlin. Dr. Gall further states that if we pass in review the portraits and busts of the poets of all ages, we shall find this configuration of the head common to them all, as well as in Virgil and in Milton, among others.

With regard to Constructive Imagination, which we speak of at the beginning of this chapter, we find that the organ of Constructiveness plays a very important part, the function of which gives the power to use mechanical appliances. This is not an intellectual faculty that gives ideas of mechanics, but it is the power which produces a fondness for mechanical labor, a love for constructing. Hoffman says that a person may be indolent, yet he loves work best which requires use of tools, and persons with superior intellects have talent for invention, but without this faculty their talents will not be turned in this direction, for they take no interest in construction, and should they engage in mechanical pursuits they may succeed well, but they will never love their work. A person with large Constructiveness and deficient intellect delights in his work, but will have little ability.

Thus we see that Phrenology is able to point out the drift of a person's mind in the direction it takes along certain specified work. A girl's education should not be considered complete until her constructive imagination has been developed, so that she can, if necessity requires, direct, and even do much of the constructive work of the household, either in the kitchen or parlor; while boys should be taught to use their constructive imagination in the early use of tools, in making and constructing many things out of wood, metal, or paper, such as making diagrams, or using their constructive and perceptive faculties in drawing and writing well.

When we speak of restraining the imagination of children, and directing the love of play and romance and fairyland stories, we are practically referring to the organ known to Phrenologists as Sublimity. The function of this power of the mind is perception of the grand and sublime in Nature; it produces strong and stirring feelings of the vastness that surrounds one. It is the faculty that loves to exaggerate, and draw upon metaphor and illustration of the strongest type. Boys generally have this faculty more strongly developed than girls, and they use it in wholesale business, and leave the retailing to girls. Men show this exaggerated state of imagination when picturing on canvas the wild scenes of Nature, carnage, battle, or the powerful tempest. The function of this faculty also gives the love of greatness and the aspiration to become something more than ordinary.

Science of Health.

CLEANLINESS.

FOR HEALTH LOVERS TO CONSIDER AND TO OBSERVE FOR OTHERS AND FOR THEMSELVES.

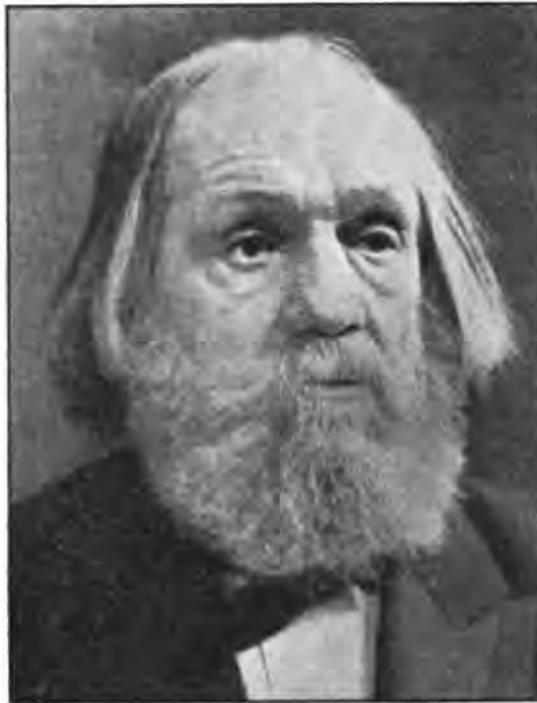
One of the prime essentials to a simple, healthful and prolonged life is that of cleanliness. While scrupulous care is desirable in all our surroundings, it is of more importance to secure a sanitary condition of the body itself. This may be obtained without cost and not much effort. For instance, take a common small-sized towel, wrung out of a little soapy warm water, and with this towel go over the body, giving a most vigorous rubbing. Where there are facilities for a bath tub, a more complete process would be to place about two inches of warm water in the tub and then lave the body thoroughly from head to foot, after which let the soiled water run off, at the same time turning on the cold water and quickly washing the body. This is a fine tonic bath, and is a valuable preparation for the day's work. A most excellent plan would be to at least once a week, while sitting in the warm water, increase the temperature as hot as can be borne. Soon a profuse perspiration will be developed. This is a most effective measure for purifying the blood as well as cleansing the outside.

The highest perfection of bathing is secured by the Turkish bath, but the expense connected with it now makes it prohibitory to many. During the period of the greatest magnificence of the bath and the Roman Empire, the price of admission was about a farthing, their smallest piece of money. The time will surely come when we will have public Turkish baths, endowed by the city, at a minimum of cost for admission, where every man, woman and child can secure its benefits. This would place the community on a higher plane of life, and prevent the great mass of contagious diseases, by rendering them immune to ordinary conditions of infection. Even the extraordinary cases could be controlled by the frequent or daily use of this bath. A famous actor once said that he never knew what it was to be thoroughly clean until he had taken a Turkish bath. Too often we learn of the loss of life from the scratch of a pin, or some other small affair, which would not happen to one whose body was fortified by the frequent use of the bath. It is simply a luxurious manner of unloading the system of its impurities. By whatever means thorough cleanliness is secured, inside and outside, the body is then on the high road to health, happiness and a long life.—CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D., 81 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

People of Note.

THE LATE EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

In the death of Dr. Edward Everett Hale this country has sustained a loss of one who was not only a journalist, clergyman, author, and educator, but also one who was a philanthropist and patriot of the broadest type. By birth he came from New England stock, having been born in Boston, and made a playground of Boston Common.



THE LATE EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

His life was so full of large and noble deeds that it is impossible to here record them, and all who have had any intimate knowledge of his work and writings are already aware of how his life touched so many events previous to and during the Civil War. Thus his name was associated with that of William Lloyd Garrison, Wendall Phillips, and others.

His early education consisted largely of hearing discussions by men like Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, and other similar men of note, and he said of himself that he was cradled in the sheets of the daily newspaper, the *Advertiser*, which his father owned and edited.

Instead, however, of following his father's taste for journalism, he turned his attention to the pulpit, and took up journalism as a recreation. His rules for writing were these: (1), Know what you want to say; (2),

say it; (3), use your own language; (4), leave out all fine passages; (5), a short word is better than a long one; (6), the fewer words, other things being equal, the better; (7), cut it to pieces. Such suggestions are valuable to a young writer preparing his first copy for the press.

Dr. Hale did, perhaps, more than any other man to enlist the young people of the country in cultivating altruistic ideas, his motto for them being:

"Look up, and not down.

Look forward, and not back.

Look out, and not in.

Lend a hand."



DR. HALE'S HOUSE AT ROXBURY

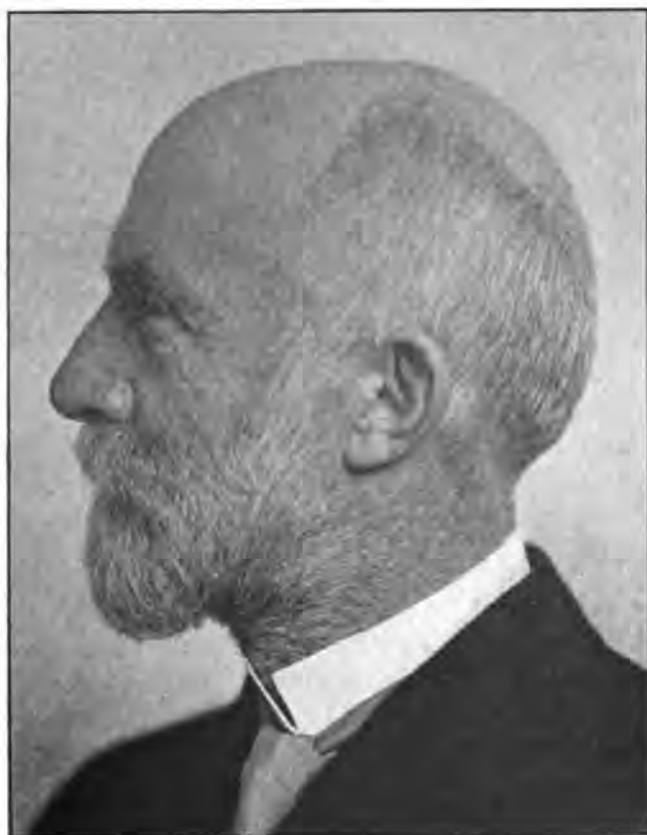
His head indicated that he possessed a massive brow, one that was well developed in the organs of Causality, Comparison, and Human Nature, which helped to make him an original thinker, a pioneer among men, an organizer on the broadest basis, and a keen interpreter of character.

His Benevolence tended to make him a humanist in the largest sense of the term; consequently he was known for his capacity as a formatist and pleader.

From 1903 until his death Dr. Hale was chaplain of the United States Senate, and was very highly regarded by its entire membership. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-seven.

DR. PATCHEN—HIS WORK A SPECIALTY.

The cranial developments of Dr. Patchen indicate that he is a man of marked scientific ability. His perceptive qualities have placed him above the ordinary line of physicians, and have raised him to the rank of a specialist, or, more properly speaking, a humanist, for he seeks by natural methods to aid Nature and allow her to cure herself without the use of drugs, which his practical mind sees often interfere with rather than cure disease. He might have gone on with his usual practice, had not his perceptive faculties urged him to seek for methods which appealed to him as being more practical than the old-fashioned remedies; and it was on this account that Dr. Taylor's "movement cure" appeared to him to give aid to the weakened powers of the body.



G. H. PATCHEN, M. D.

Photo by Rockwood, 5th Ave., N. Y.

It is hardly necessary to explain that a mind like his has been able to secure relief from disease in a large number of ways.

His height of head presents to our readers the desire to work for humanity's sake in relieving the sick, and it is with this object in view, rather than from commercial interests, that he has been singularly blessed in his work.

His basilar qualities show that he is a man of exceptional industry; in fact, his recreation is change of work rather than cessation from it.

In a recent interview with the Doctor, we culled the following interesting facts with regard to his work. He was graduated with the degree of B. S. when he was twenty-one years of age at Monmouth College, Illinois, and immediately afterwards began the study of Medicine in his father's office, who was a homeopathic physician. After receiving his degree of M. D. at the Homeopathic Medical College in New York, he began the practice of medicine in Burlington, Iowa, and continued there for eighteen years.

When asked why he became interested in his present line of special work, he replied:

"In 1881 my attention was drawn to Dr. George H. Taylor's books, in which were explained the philosophy and method of curing many chronic diseases, notably paralysis, rheumatism, liver, stomach, and kidney disorders, and pelvic diseases of women, by the several mechanical appliances he had invented, the most important of which were machines for giving massage at rates much above those possible by the hand. The phenomenal success I observed from the use of these appliances under the use of his direction induced me to purchase an outfit of them, and, four years later, I moved to New York and became his professional associate, the business being carried on under the name of The Improved Movement-Cure Institute; and since Dr. Taylor's death, in 1900, the Institute has been conducted under my personal supervision.

"Always studying and investigating new and improved methods for helping invalids to regain health I became, a few years ago, so deeply interested in the science of Chiropractics that I attended the principal school at Davenport, Iowa, where the truths of the science are taught and clinically demonstrated. Here I mastered its principles and adopted them in my practice.

In 1875 Dr. Patchen married Miss Spencer, of Burlington, Iowa, who, in addition to mental qualities that have made her a model housekeeper and a devoted wife and companion, possesses executive ability that has been of the greatest assistance to him in his professional work.

We can thoroughly endorse the Doctor's methods as being highly beneficial and curative.

FRANCIS MARION CRAWFORD, WRITER.

On April 9th, Francis Marion Crawford, the noted American author, passed away at his home at Sorrento, Italy. Mr. Crawford was one of the



FRANCIS MARION CRAWFORD.

most prolific writers of the present age, and as he resided in Italy most of his novels describe Italian life. He was a keen observer of men and things, and his head indicated that he was possessed of large Human Nature, Language, and Ideality.

PROF. GEORGE B. HOLSINGER.

The passing away of gifted men and women at the early age of fifty makes it imperative that we should all be up and doing, as we do not know when we may be called.

As a composer and musical editor he was known throughout the country. His books have had a very extensive sale, some reaching into the hundred thousands, and his compositions have found their way into more

than a hundred collections. There was a melodious sweetness about much of his music that was characteristic and breathed the calm trust and confidence that was so evident in his life.

Mr. Holsinger was not an old man by any means, as he was only in his fifty-second year, but he did a good and lasting work in the world and in the church. His music, which has cheered many a heart in the past, will go on and gladden the lives of men and women for many years to come. His mellow voice will still be heard in memory by all who had the pleasure of listening to him. In his day he was one of the leading composers and teachers of vocal music in the Church of the Brethren, and probably no layman of the church was more widely and favorably known than he.

Prof. Sizer once said of him, when examining his head, that he was just the one to sing at funerals, for his temperament and sympathetic nature were capable of expressing what was required on such an occasion. He afterwards told Prof. Sizer that he often officiated in this work, and had been signally blessed in it.

Birthday Stone for August.

SARDONYX.

BY JULIUS WODISKA.



JULIUS WODISKA.

The month of August, when summer's climax comes and the hot sun sears and browns the herbage of the unsheltered plain, is represented in the category of birthday stones by the Sardonyx.

The natal stone for the eighth month in the calendar is one that was anciently known, and although Sardonyx is but one of the semi-precious stones, it has been honorably mentioned from the earliest period in the history of gems. In the twelve stones that symbolically represent the Twelve Apostles the Sardonyx is the stone of St. John, whose writings are sweet and comforting to all devout readers of the New Testament. Sardonyx is the symbol of conjugal bliss. The mystics of the Middle Ages declared that the Sardonyx rendered its possessor virtuous, cheerful and agreeable; it was also then used as an eye stone. The Persians, for ages, have prescribed the application of Sardonyx as a remedy for epilepsy. Perhaps the most interesting item in folklore about Sardonyx is the belief that it has the property of conferring eloquence upon its wearer, so that it is the gem for orators, lecturers, and elocutionists. According to Revelations Sardonyx was one of the foundation stones of the Holy City.

The rhymester who supplied the popularly accepted verse for August's natal stone declares that unless those born in August wear the Sardonyx they will be denied the knowledge of how to be happy though married; he even darkly hints that single-cursedness will be the penalty for neglect of the admonition to provide a Sardonyx both as a personal ornament and an insurance policy against a sad and lonely life. His lines are:

Wear a SARDONYX, or for thee
No conjugal felicity;
The August-born, without this stone,
'Tis said must live unloved and lone.

Sardonyx is a variety of onyx, which is agate, which originally is quartz. The two important characteristics of Sardonyx are that the stone is in layers which are even planes of uniform thickness, and that one of the layers must be of the color of sard, a translucent chalcedony of several shades of color, the typical one a brownish-red. Indifferently and indiscriminately, sard is sometimes exhibited and sold as Sardonyx. The layers of Sardonyx, usually alternately white and reddish-brown, make it an ideal material for the application of the art of the engraver of cameos and intaglios.

Sardonyx is but one of the long list of semi-precious stones provided through the many varieties of quartz, which, because of its hardness, 7, and specific gravity, 2.5. to 2.8, is always adapted for gem purposes, if the variety and specimen possess the color, purity and other qualities requisite to make it admirable and desirable. Sardonyx has been found in various places, but that which comes from the Orient is most highly prized.

The Sardonyx figures in one of the most tragic events of the Elizabethan reign in English history. A Sardonyx, upon which Queen Elizabeth's portrait was cut, was set in a ring, which she presented to Robert Devereux, the second Earl of Essex, as a pledge of the royal friendship. After a trial of Essex on a charge of treason he was convicted and sentenced to death. As a last resort he sent the Queen's ring to his cousin, Lady Scroop, to deliver to Elizabeth. The messenger by mistake gave the ring to Lady Scroop's sister, the Countess Nottingham, an enemy of the Earl, who did not deliver it to the Queen, and, on February 21, 1601, the Earl was beheaded. The Countess Nottingham on her deathbed was seized with remorse, and, sending for Elizabeth, confessed to her that she had withheld the ring which bore the condemned man's mute plea for mercy to a ruler who for years was infatuated with him. The Queen, it is told, was infuriated by the dying woman's confession, and violently shook her, saying, "God may forgive you, but I cannot."

Phrenology and Business.

"PHRENOLOGY AND BUSINESS.

BY JAMES E. HALSTEAD.

Philosophically speaking, everything in nature is a magnet, and has its poles, or antagonizing extremes; and communicate with other objects in no other manner. On an acquaintance of one individual with another of even the same sex they are both so well pleased with each other that they continue to frequent and enjoy each other's presence and society; or they have a mutual dislike, and separate and elude one another. One or the other of these facts always take place. Among those of different sexes it forms the base of all courtship, and neutralization in marriage, as well as the cause of all rebuffs that take place. In both instances, they are more the effect of passion and prejudice than judgment. Who but has witnessed unsuitable and seemingly mysterious matches which were, to say the least, anything but the effect of good judgment. How often have attachments between individuals been so strong that their own judgment told them the continuance would be pernicious to their happiness and prosperity. But these attractions and repulsions are no less apparent in domestic, social and neighborhood circles. It forms the base of all the attachments and friendships, as well as prejudices and dislikes, in the community.

Mind, therefore, has an effect over mind, to control its actions and operations, and the law by which this is produced is the same as that governing matter—depending on the doctrine of definite proportions.

One individual wants a certain favor of another; his influence is not sufficient to obtain it; he applies to another individual who has sufficient influence to accomplish it, who intercedes, gets the favor granted, while the first could have no effect. The cause is obvious; like oil and water, the two first individuals were alike—in the same state of magnetism, either both positive or both negative; their definite proportions were not in a condition agreeable to the law, to produce attraction, and were therefore repulsive of each other; but on the interference of the third, like the addition to water of the alkali, they are changed into a different state of magnetism, and attraction takes place, and the favor is granted; a new compound is formed, or a new association commenced, which continues until another change takes place philosophically between them. So also with individual acquaintanceships in the business world. Persons frequently, simply from external appearances, or some other trivial cause, will take the most deep-rooted dislike or prejudice and continue to indulge them for a time; but by slight changes or causes, from accident, as it were, or by the intercession of a third person, a change takes place, attraction takes the place of repulsion, and most cordial relations ensue.



THE
Phrenological Journal
 and SCIENCE OF HEALTH

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)

NEW YORK AND LONDON, AUGUST, 1909

"No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth."—BACON.

**American
 Institute of
 Phrenology.**

Among all the graduates from Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, and other universities, how many, we would like to know, are about to fill positions for which they are especially fitted? Personal adaptation should be the first subject to attract their attention, but some of our brightest students select the wrong course to pursue at first and waste valuable time thereby.

Business requirements to-day are demanding from young men the necessity of preparing themselves more strictly than ever before for their occupations.

All lines of business have become specialties, just the same as every line of professional work is a specialty. Even the painting of portraits is a business, as well as a profession, and the selling of one's pictures is as important as the selling of dry goods or perfumes.

The American Institute of Phrenology aims at giving a student a knowledge of himself, and prepares him to select the kind of business or vocation for which he is fitted. It appeals to salesmen who require a knowledge of

their customers and employers, and it will apply equally well to employers of labor, who need to possess a ready way of gauging the capabilities of those whom they wish to employ, and it is adapted to all business men.

It will help teachers to obtain a knowledge of the individual talents and dispositions of those whom they are called upon to educate.

It will assist lawyers and doctors to secure an accurate understanding of their clients and patients and assist them in diagnosing their cases or diseases.

The art of reading character correctly is a great interest to all the above-mentioned people, and this department is carefully superintended.

Modern experiments upon the brain by scientists will be fully explained, and they form another subject of modern interest. Brain dissection, according to the new method adopted by Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, is another feature of the course.

Temperaments, Health, Vocations, and How to Lecture with Black-board Illustrations, open up other avenues of helpful study. As students in the past have come to the Institute who have intended to fill vocations of almost every description, we fail to see that there is any limit to the usefulness of the course as applied to all classes of men and women.

The Need of Advertising.

The need of advertising anything useful is being made apparent by the Blue List Advertising Bulletins that are being issued in large type every day in a New York evening paper. It is called by the above name to distinguish it from ordinary advertising mediums, and as a guarantee that all who advertise in the list have been individually interviewed and for whose personal integrity the paper can vouch.

In regard to THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL we have a similar "Blue List" connected with our advertising, and every advertiser is required to give a guarantee of his article, or his individual character. Therefore we recommend our special columns for advertising as a medium for the right parties to meet each other.

First, we recommend it to all those who want a situation. Second, to all employers of labor who wish to secure help in the following lines of work, such as Agents, Artists, Bookkeepers, Buyers, Cashiers, Companions, Chauffeurs, Cooks, Coachmen, Collectors; also Designers, Engineers, Gardeners, Janitors, Managers, Nurses, Stenographers, and Salesmen. Adver-

tising in *THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL* will put you in touch with the best quality of employers in the first case, and the best employees in the second case.

Every day we are asked to find Household Help, Office Help, Governesses, Children to Adopt, Lecturers' Outfits, Pictures and Photographs, Books, both to dispose of and to buy, Board to Secure, Houses to Buy, Stores to Rent, Articles to Publish, Coal, Oil, or Wood to Purchase.

Advertisers who wish our aid should call, 'phone or send photographs, so that we can make suitable arrangements for all at the office of the National Vocation Bureau, 18 East Twenty-second Street, N. Y. City.

Business Methods.

Business to-day is conducted on a very different basis from what it was some years ago, and the study of Human Nature is much more universally applied than it was fifty years ago. In fact, 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 local matters the clergyman held well-nigh undisputed sway over his neighbors. In the broader fields 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 the community are the 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.

A knowledge of Phrenology is a practical necessity to all business men, and the latter are seeing the need of it in order to dispatch business.

Correspondents.

J. J. H., Wabasso, Minn.—You ask what faculty is lacking in a person who shows a want of courage, yet who has large Destructiveness.

The reason is that the organ of Combativeness is deficient, for this organ gives stimulus to both mental and physical courage.

O. S. Fowler passed away in 1887, when he was preparing to take a trip around the world.

E. T. S., New York.—In reply to your query with regard to eye-

brows that are straight and long, extending nearly to the temples, we would say that they indicate strength, inasmuch as they are thick and long, while their straightness and slenderness certainly show delicacy, fine feeling, and susceptibility of mind. We would refer you to THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL (March, 1908), where we explain more fully the characteristics of the eyebrows.

R. P. S., Bristol, England.—You say you come across persons who can read well, but who are bad spellers, and ask what is the reason of this, and which faculty reading develops the most.

You will find that bad spellers possess small Eventuality, Form and Continuity. They have not the kind of memory that helps them to recall how words looked when they saw them in their spelling books. Poor spellers should make a habit of writing down new words so that they may accustom themselves to recall how words look on paper. Persons increase the faculty of Causality, or mental curiosity, when they read much, and, as a rule, all enthusiastic readers have an active development of Causality. We must take into account, however, that there are many kinds of readers. Persons who like to read travels possess large Locality; those who like biographies possess large Human Nature; those who enjoy romance possess large Sublimity, Ideality, Imitation and Spirituality; while those who enjoy reading about machinery have large Constructiveness added to Causality.

New Subscribers.

No. 875.—M. W., Akron, Ohio.—The photographs of this little child indicate that she possesses a fine development of the Vital Temperament. She is bright and winsome, and will be her mother's pet. She must not be spoiled, but encouraged to do many things for her mother which will keep her active, for active in one way or another she is bound to be, and such a child as she is, requires occupation. She is full of life and animation; hence her character will show itself, first through her energy, and secondly through her will power. In fact, her temper is quite strong, and it will need to be restrained by loving care and attention. She should succeed in music, and it would be worth while to let her study it. Her disposition can be trained much more easily through her love nature than through any other means.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

At a recent meeting of the above society Mr. William Cox gave an interesting paper on "Phrenology in the Home." He described in detail

the several domestic faculties and their work. What a happy family they formed clustered together in an affectionate group at the back of the head! They were one department only of the human mind. There were other departments represented in the other lobes of the brain, and these, too, he briefly referred to in their influence on the home life.

He went on to say that it was his good fortune to become acquainted with Phrenology very early in life. He was about twelve years of age when his father, who also was a firm adherent of Phrenology, took him to the late Prof. Blackburne, who happened to visit their town. As a boy he listened intently to the lectures delivered by Mr. Blackburne, and ever since then Phrenology has had a fascination for him, and it had been of incalculable advantage. Not least of the benefits derived from it was the help it gave him in the choice of a wife. The audience keenly enjoyed the rehearsal of how this was done and the principles which guided him in the selection. He knew his own physical and mental constitution pretty well by the aid of Phrenology, and sought out a partner who would compliment and harmonize therewith. He made the choice with confidence twenty-three years ago, and neither of them had ever have the slightest occasion to regret the step they took when they founded their home.

Dr. Beverly writes from St. Louis that he has practiced medicine for twenty years; that he was a graduate of the American Institute of Phrenology in 1873, and that now he is lecturing in St. Louis, Mo., on "Phrenology and the Science of Life." In his practice he uses his knowledge of Human Nature at all times. He intends to travel for two years, and says he finds people eager for the truth.

Prof. E. J. O'Brien has been lecturing on Phrenology at Harriston, Ontario, with marked success. He is a native-born Canadian, his birthplace being in the old city of Quebec, but is of Irish extraction. He is a man of strong character, and a thorough advocate of temperance. He carries with him a large silver medal, in recognition of his work in the temperance cause, which has been blessed by the Pope.

We take pleasure in noting that Prof. J. Cramer, of Johnstown, Pa., is writing character sketches of local letter carriers in the *Daily Tribune* of that town. They seem to be giving satisfaction in that locality.

Extract from a Finland newspaper sent by W. E. Youngquist: "The Phrenologist, Mr. Elis Anderson from Sweden, gives a lecture to-day, March 5th, in the High School Lecture Hall. Subject, 'The Faculties of the Mind and Their Location in the Brain.' Mr. Anderson has been highly praised all over our country and has received the best of testimonials from honorable people, some of them being from well-known physicians. We recommend his lectures to all who wish to seize this opportunity of gaining information about the progress that has been made in this direction."

Lecture Bureau.

The following lecturers are on our Bureau list, and are located as follows:

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, Chicago, Ill. William E. Youngquist, Stockholm, Sweden. George Morris, Portland, Ore. Dr. B. F. Pratt, Tacoma, Wash. Dr. Edwin S. Morrell, Defiance, O. George Markley, Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. D. M. King, Mantua Station, O. Dr. and Mrs. V. P. English, Cleveland, O. N. S. Edens, Highland, Cal. George T. Byland, Crittenden, Ky. George Cozens, Hamilton, Ont., Can. H. E. Corman, Rebersburg, Pa. William McLuen, Perry, Ia. Hon. J. J. McLaughlin, Charles Town, W. Va. J. G. Scott, Sterling, Col. J. H. Thomas, Massilon, O. Dr. J. M. Peebles, Battle Creek, Mich. Dr. C. B. Lyman, Rockford, Ill. M. Tope, Bowerston, O. James Webb, Leyton, Eng. George Hart-Cox, London. William Cox, London. Otto Hatry, Pittsburg, Pa. Dr. W. L. Stahl, Los Angeles, Cal. O. H. Williams, New York. C. J. Stewart, Beckley, W. Va. Prof. Sekiryushi, Tokyo, Japan. E. F. Bacon, Oneonta, N. Y. D. T. Elliott, London, Eng. Wm. M. Engel, Philadelphia. J. E. Halsted, New York. D. E. Vines, Newark, N. J. John Nayler, London. J. A. Fowler, of Fowler & Wells Co., New York City.

Persons desiring lectures for their various localities should communicate with THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, under the Lecture Bureau Department, 18 East 22d street, New York.

We congratulate Miss Ethel McKinley on her marriage with the Rev.



WEDDING GROUP, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

George Ambrose Kitchen, incumbent of St. Thomas' Church of England, Werribee, Victoria, Australia. The accompanying picture shows the wedding party of the above-named couple whose marriage took place in April of this year. The father of the bride, Mr. Alexander McKinley, of Yallambee, Malvern, near Melbourne, Australia, is the proprietor of the Australian "Punch," a paper of large proportions and of wide circulation. We have happy memories of the entire family during a visit to Australia in 1887, twenty-two years ago. At that time Miss Ruby and her sister Ethel were little girls. In the present picture we see them transformed by experience, education, and culture into young ladies of talent and ability.

Phrenology in the Home and School.

ADDRESS GIVEN BY DANIEL E. VINES BEFORE THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

He said, "Phrenology begins its work in the home by first indicating to those about to take the step, with whom they should and with whom they should not assume the responsibility.

"Even before that time Phrenology can point out to the young man or the young woman the way of acquiring that state of health in which it is necessary for them to be before taking upon themselves these great responsibilities—for it certainly is a great responsibility to bring a human mind and soul into the world and to endeavor to guide it aright. The child has the right to be well born, which is another way of stating that his or her parents should be well mated.

"Phrenology can trace many of the ills man is heir to, through the simple course of temperamental adaptation, and it shows the proper adaptation in marriage that will, other things being equal, lead to happy home surroundings, which produce healthy, happy, and loving children. The little folks are great imitators, and the healthy home atmosphere is the good example that no one need fear to follow.

"Phrenology is especially adapted to the home, and by an understanding of its underlying principles we can learn to adapt ourselves to the conditions in which we are placed, and, if necessary, make the best of a bad bargain. We learn to seek, through Phrenology, for the good points possessed by our partner, and learn to know our own inconsistencies and weaknesses. Phrenology gives an atmosphere to the home that is of a purer nature, and leads to the mental and moral advancement of all who come within the radius of its benediction. It has been truly said that our homes are the forts of our nation. The phrenologically well-mated couples are adding to the bulwarks of our country. In a community of happy, pure and refined homes we find at all times a prosperous and peaceful people,

with no chance for war, pestilence, famine, or political corruption.

"Then, too, in the training and education of children Phrenology plays an important part. It supplies the proper methods of directing the child into the right channels and right lines of thought. Every child, even in the same family, is not exactly alike; each has his own peculiar construction and can be better trained along certain lines than others. To find out what these peculiarities are, and on what lines to draw out the child, is the particular office of Phrenology. The mind of the child is pliable, and can, by judicious handling, be trained and developed along the lines for which he is best adapted.

"Misfits are the rule, not the exception. Round pegs in square holes are everywhere around us, and what jarring, grating and commotion they do cause? Here is where Phrenology in the home shows to good advantage and in a most practical manner. It enables the parent to so guide the infant mind that in after years when the child is matured and become awakened to the responsibilities of life, he will find himself not a misfit, but a round peg in a round hole. Through the wisdom of his parents he has had that greatest blessing, a pleasing environment in a congenial home.

"Phrenology in the home places the parents in their right positions. The father and mother are Captain and First Mate of the Craft; the family forms part of the cargo, and the duty is to land that cargo in the right port and to the right party to whom it has been consigned, and then get back to the home port with the little craft in safety. Phrenology is both compass and chart, and the closer the mariner steers his course by its reckoning, the fewer the shoals, the more comfortable the journey, and the safer the return home.

"The course of Phrenology does not end with the child, but it also points out the way for the teacher, and will assist her in her instructions. She will then be enabled to judge as to the best method to take in order to draw out the child and educate him along the right lines. She will then be able to grade her pupils properly, and will understand the various peculiarities that are to be found in the school-room. Some children need to be held in check; others need to be encouraged; while some are more inclined to mischief and rascality than others, and this is all easily comprehended by the teacher, who is well grounded in Phrenological lore.

"The teacher holds a position of great responsibility, and, next to the parents, has probably the greatest influence in moulding the thought which is going to be the guiding star of the future generation. Realizing, therefore, the position he or she holds, it would seem to be the duty of every conscientious teacher to acquire a practical knowledge of Phrenology. The school-room offers an excellent opportunity for practice and observation, and would give one a chance to see the truthfulness or the falsity of the Science."

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Phrenological Era," Bowerston, Ohio.—In the June number the article on "Moral Crops" is continued under the following headings: "Notions About the Soul," "Inherent Elements of Personality," and "The Human Standard."

"The Character Builder," Salt Lake City, Utah.—This is a weekly paper devoted to personal and social betterment, and contains articles on heredity, initial impressions and pre-natal life as means of improving the individual and the race.

"The Telescope," Dayton, Ohio.—Contains religious and missionary news from various parts of the country; also a continued story, and a department called "In the House and About the Farm," which many readers will find interesting.

"The Balance," Denver, Colo.—The June issue contains an interesting article on "Economy of Thought," by Frederic W. Burry, who has recently become associate editor of this magazine. Mabel Gifford Shine has contributed an article on "New Thought and the Church," which is to be continued.

"The American Review of Reviews," New York.—"Alaska of To-day," and "How the Railroads Serve the Northwest," are two articles well worth reading in the July issue of this ever popular magazine.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"The Soul of the World." By Estella Bachman. Published by the Equitist Publishing House, Station A, Pasadena, Calif. Price, \$1.00 postpaid.

Not many novels of the present day have for their object so clear a sociological and psychological moral as this one. Most novels are written simply to sell. In the case of "The Soul of the World," by Estella Bachman, we have a carefully thought out diagnosis of ideas that have been ventilating themselves during the last few years. The story is based upon a mother's thought for her family, who makes an effort to show how a balanced land tenure can be easily and quickly secured, and even poverty, crime and suffering averted so that not only her own family, but scores of others, may have the opportunity to grow and develop with harmonious surroundings. This idea is put into story form in a pleasing and effective way, so as to enable people with various views on land tenure to discuss them freely. A school teacher, who goes out to California in order to regain her health and make a living by gardening, is the heroine of the story. The romance of the book is heightened through a wealthy Japanese gentleman falling in love with this teacher, and as he is one who believes in the single tax, and is a leader in the new thought problems, some lively discussions and debates are introduced throughout the book. The reader can see for himself that many of the opinions expressed are the convictions of those who are living to-day, and consequently the pages are full of up-to-date ideas on Sociology.

The book contains over 400 pages, and is printed in large readable type. The title is a suggestive and interesting one, and we bespeak for the book a large and ready sale.

"The New Ethics." By J. Howard Moore. Published by Samuel A. Bloch, the Bookman, Chicago, Ill. Price, \$1.00.

The writer of this book is an instructor in Zoology in the Crane Manual Training School at Chicago, and has evidently given much time and thought to not only this subject, but also to the principles of the New Ethics. He has opened out to the reader, through the present volume, flashlights on human progress, the survival of the strenuous, the peril of over-population, the food of the future, etc. In the latter chapter, he has expressed an opinion that a diet of fruit, grains, nuts, and vegetables, with dairy products, and eggs, is the ideal diet of man. It is the diet, he says, for which he is anatomically fitted, and it is the diet which is able to produce the greatest strength and endurance.

It is a book that will appeal to all new-thought readers.

"The Philosophy of Thinking." By Irving Elgar Miller, Ph.D. Published

by MacMillan Co., 66 Fifth Ave., New York. Price, \$1.25 net.

The writer of this work is associated with the departments of Psychology and Pedagogy of the State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis., and connected with the supervision of practical teaching in this locality. Hence he has had considerable experience along the subject line of his book. The theme of the work has had its origin in the fact that the writer was once a teacher of mathematics in a New England academy, as well as being connected with the department of Psychology in the school above mentioned. He indicates that in mathematics perhaps more than in some other subjects the teacher who would succeed is forced to get into very close touch with the actual mental processes involved in thinking as it goes on in specific concrete cases. It was the clinical interest in the thinking process, sharpened and further developed by the teaching of mathematics, which led the writer ultimately to specialize in the study of Psychology and Logic. This original clinical interest in the mental processes, he hopes has not been lost as the result of greater perfection of theory incident to the University Course. He takes up "the biological side," in the first part of the work, and closes his work on "the process of thinking as reasoning."

It is a well thought out work, and is worthy the attention of every reader of Psychology.

"Self-Control and How to Secure It." By Dr. Paul Du Bois. Published by Funk & Wagnall Co., New York and London. Price, \$1.50.

If there is any one thing in the world that is necessary above all others to secure, it is self-control, and in the volume before us we find one chapter on "The Conquest of Happiness," in which we are told that moral personality is only possible by the education itself. The writer says that every step we take along this road contributes to our happiness and involves those who, willingly or unknown to themselves, come under our influence. Other chapters of the book are on "Thought"; "Moral Clear-sightedness"; "Meditation"; "Patience"; "Kindness"; and "Idealism"; among others. The work has been translated by Henry Hutchinson Boyd. It is a book that is well written and well worthy a perusal by every thinking mind. In the chapter on "Conscience," the writer states "Memory" is a biological fact; it is the faculty of retaining an impression, a residuum of anterior exhortation. The cerebral cell is able to seal up the picture, like the photographic plate impressed by the light. Memory so thoroughly depends upon the very constitution of the brain that it is scarcely possible to develop it. Here we differ from the writer, and also when he says: "Whosoever has a bad memory in childhood will never have a good one." It is a great mistake for such an idea to take possession of anyone, for it is altogether erroneous, as the memory can be trained, and there are many persons to prove this fact. The fatalistic idea that we cannot increase our faculties should be dis-

carded as a disastrous one, and by a knowledge of Phrenology one can correct this view of things.

"Correct Thinking." A Herald of New Learning. By Parker H. Sercomb.

Published by To-morrow Publishing Co., 139-141 East 56th Street, Chicago, Ill. Price, 25 cents.

This book is a guide to thinkers, teachers, judges, and statesmen, and is a plea for the adoption of a standard viewpoint toward all human problems, and a call for heroic leaders to abandon traditions and reorganize education based on modern world knowledge. It is the first gun in a revolt against leisure class ideals of education. It contains a chapter on "A Basis for Correcting Thinking," and another on "The Personal Rewards of Correct Thinking." The writer gives us a thought on the above subjects as follows: "For humanity to reach the plane where we may hope to attain correct thinking, or even feel justified in employing the term, has required:

"First, the gradual evolution of world knowledge.

"Second, the evolution of the human brain to a state of complexity, breadth and accuracy to comprehend inter-related world knowledge."

By "world knowledge," the writer means the problems that touch humanity. The book as a whole is written in an epigrammatic way, short and terse, rather than drawn out.

"The Machinations of the American Medical Association." An Exposure and a Warning. By Henry R. Strong. Published by The National Druggist, St. Louis, Mo. Price, 25 cents.

This booklet was first commenced as an article to be published in "The National Druggist." But finally grew to such proportions as to render it unsuitable for that purpose, and hence its appearance in its present form. Its design is to expose what Mr. Strong believes to be a dangerous conspiracy, which, though primarily directed at the drug trade, will, if successful, affect the people as a whole, and in a most serious and far-reaching way; for it contemplates nothing short of an actual State establishment of Medicine, the entire administration of which shall be committed absolutely into the hands of the officers of the American Medical Association. Some of the chapters are on the following subjects: "Impending Drug Legislation"; "The American Medical Association Adopts the Tactics of the Labor Unions"; "The Rise and Development of the Medical Trust"; and "The Real Cause of the Medical Trust's Activity." The writer is most enthusiastic in support of his views, as anyone who reads the book will see.

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KIDNEYS; BACKACHE, sensations of oppression or constriction, like a

PARTIAL PARALYSIS of arms, shoulders, hands, lower limbs or feet, causing pains in these members, or a

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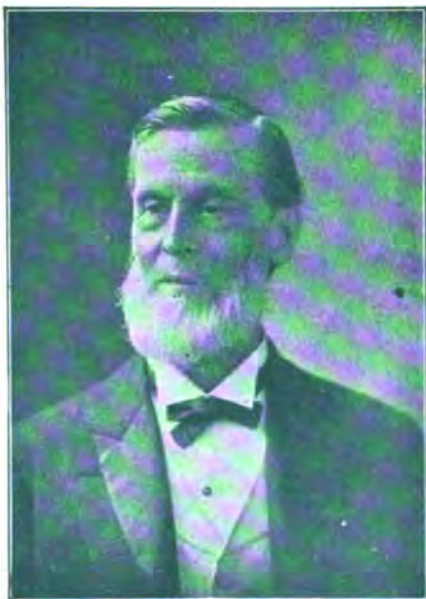
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WHOLE NO. 846

The Brain and Skull.

No. 9.

BY CRANIUM.

THE SCOTCH AND IRISH SKULLS COMPARED.

Ethnologically considered, the Scotchman as a type is divided into the Lowland Scot, the Highlander, and the Celtic Highlander.

THE LOWLAND SCOT.

The Scotchman of the Lowland is generally considered to be of a mixed Celto-Saxon race, and his skull is longer and proportionately narrower in front than that of the English. It is quite full at the base, where the organs of Destructiveness, Combativeness, Acquisitiveness, and Secretiveness are located, and also in the crown of the head, where Self-esteem, Firmness, and Approbativeness are largely represented.

We also find that Cautiousness and Veneration are large, and one can tell a Lowland Scot skull without knowing its nationality when comparing it with the Irish, English, French or German, respectively.

Besides these faculties being prominently developed, we find that Causality and Comparison and the Perceptive faculties are well developed. But the organs of Imitation and Ideality are somewhat deficient. Looking at the back of the skull, the Domestic and Social qualities are quite prominently represented, and these illustrate the hospitality generally shown by the Lowland Scot.

The Malar and Maxillary bones are not so broad as in the English skull, nor in some of the other types of the Scotchman.

FACIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Concerning the characteristics and physiognomy of the Lowland Scot,

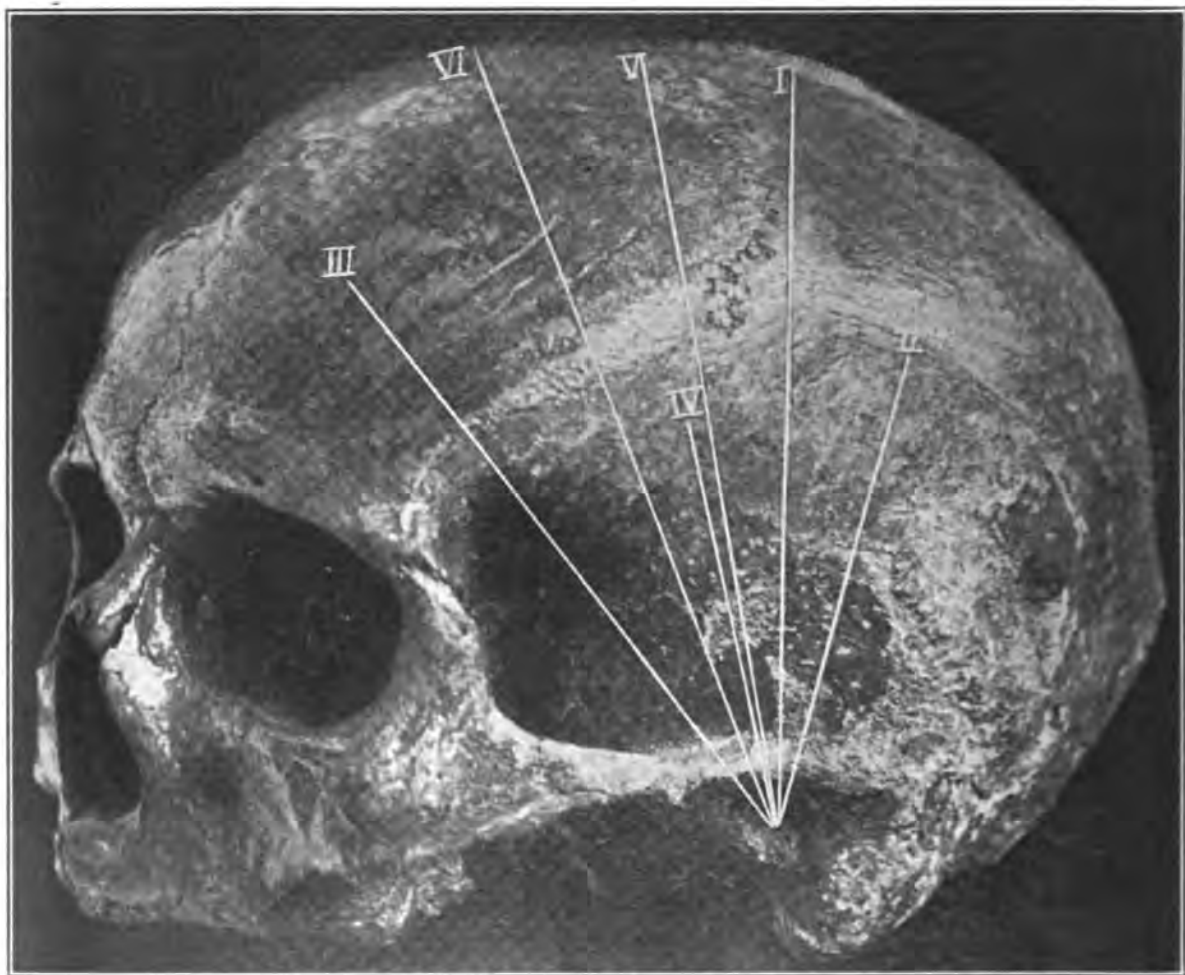


FIG. I. THIS SCOTCH SKULL SHOWS (1) LARGE FIRMNESS; (2) LARGE CAUTIOUSNESS; (3) LARGE CAUSALITY; (4) LARGE ACQUISITIVENESS; (5) LARGE VENERATION; (6) ACTIVE BENEVOLENCE; (7) FULL IDEALITY AND IMAGINATION.

the strongly marked features are seen to be narrower than in the Englishman, and less smoothly rounded. The nose is quite prominent; the cheek bones rather high; the jaws large; the mouth firm and rather straight; the upper lip long; and the chin full. The complexion is generally light; the

eyes blue or gray; and the hair light brown, sandy or red. The Lowland Scot is generally tall, has a sinewy frame, a Motive Temperament, and a direct and steady manner of walking.

MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS.

As a consequence of the above organization, we have often observed, when traveling through Scotland and meeting Scotchmen of this type in different parts of the world, that he is executive, persevering, determined,



FIG. 2. THIS SCOTCH SKULL SHOWS HEIGHT OF HEAD ABOVE THE EARS. (1) VENERATION; (2) CAUTIOUSNESS; (3) ACQUISITIVENESS; (4) CONSCIENTIOUSNESS; AND (5) VITATIVENESS.

set in his own way, quick to resist encroachments, very economical, quite secretive, cautious, reserved, notably religious, and polite. Though Benevolence is not deficient, yet the expression of this faculty is much controlled by Acquisitiveness and Cautiousness; while the Reflective intellect shows a general guardedness over too free an exercise of this sentiment, which would evolve pecuniary cost. He is shrewd in business matters; patient and accurate in practical science; and profoundly discriminating in the abstract philosophical inquiries in which he delights.

The Lowland Scot is somewhat lacking in Imagination and the finer

sensibilities of the poet and the artist. It is said he will never give us an epic or paint us a great picture.

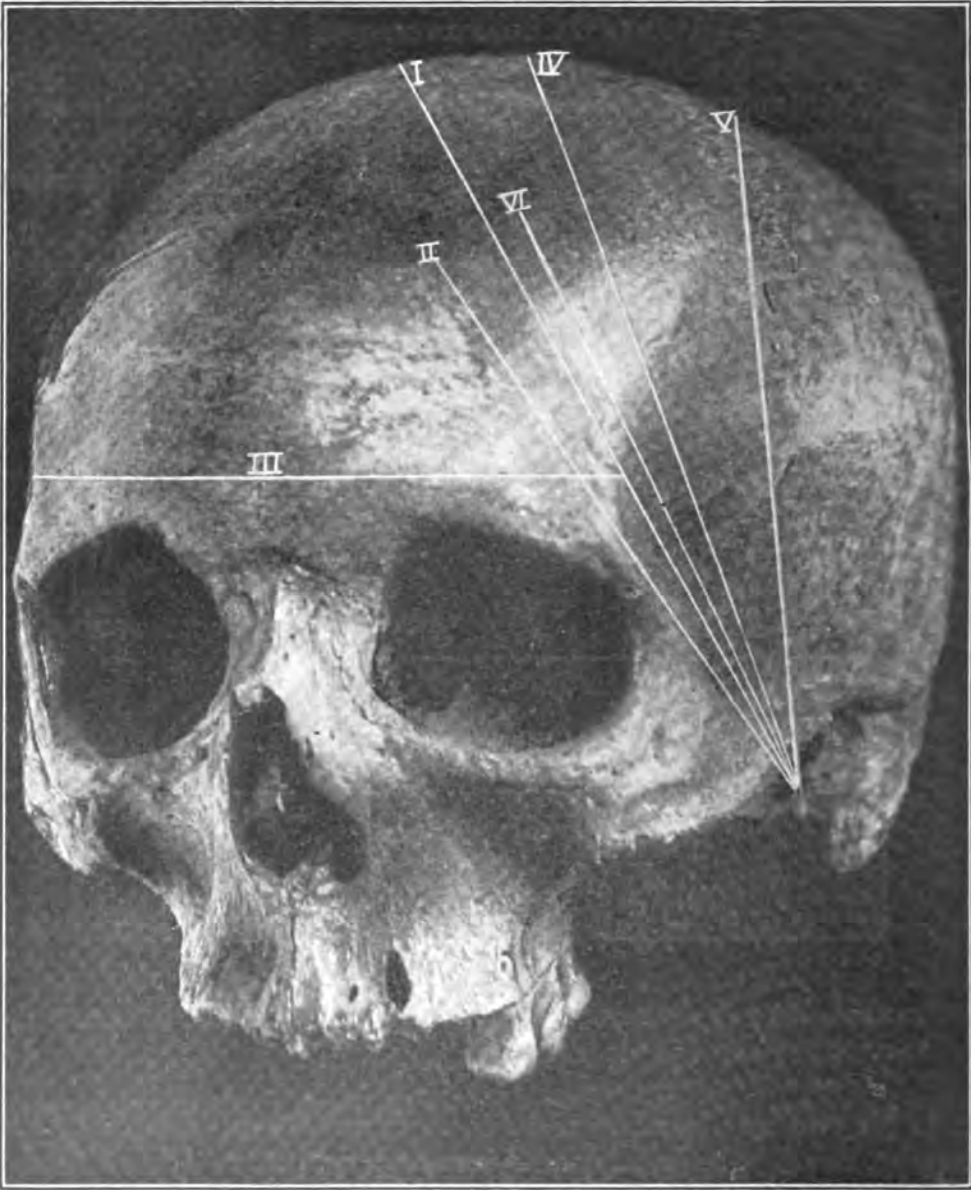


FIG. 3. THIS IRISH SKULL SHOWS (1) LARGE BENEVOLENCE; (2) LARGE MIRTHFULNESS; (3) LARGE EVENTUALITY; (4) LARGE VENERATION; (5) FULL CONSCIENTIOUSNESS; (6) LARGE IDEALITY AND IMAGINATION.

THE HIGHLANDER.

The Highlander appears to be divided into two types. The higher class

are of Gothic—principally the Norwegian—origin, and are taller, larger bodied and finer looking men than the common people, who are in the main the Celtic. Sir Walter Scott observed this difference when describing the Highlanders on Flodden Field in "Marmion." These chiefs were, and are at this day, of light complexion with blue eyes, sandy or red hair, and resemble in organization and character their Scandinavian ancestors.

Hugh Miller is an example of this higher type of Highlander.

THE CELTIC HIGHLANDER.

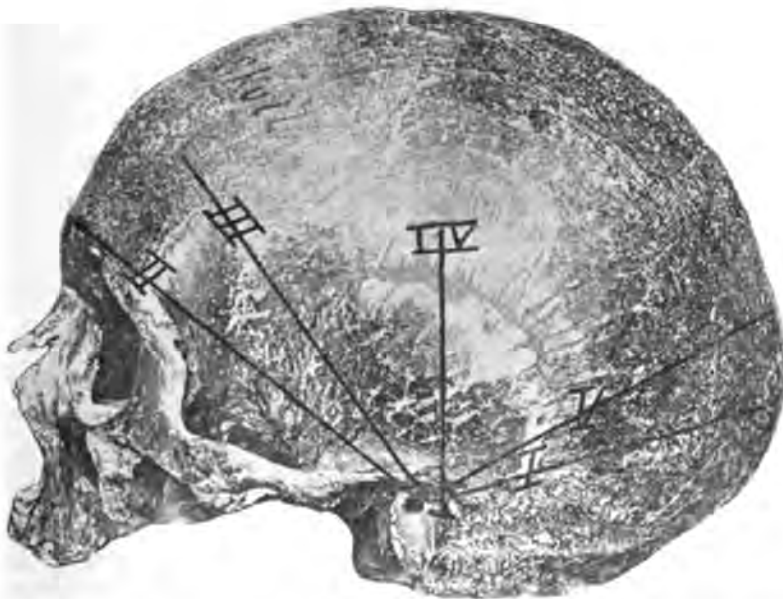


FIG. 4. THIS IRISH SKULL SHOWS THE SIDE VIEW. (1) SOCIAL GROUP; (2) INDIVIDUALITY; (3) MIRTHFULNESS; (4) SUBLIMITY; AND (5) PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.

The other type is the Celtic Highlander, who is a man of different mould and affords a striking comparison with the preceding. He is very small in stature, spare, tough, wiry, strong and active. His features are rather sharp; eyes and hair black; and his expression keen, resolute, and intelligent. His walking capacity has been mentioned by McCullough, who says, "He will perform his fifty or sixty miles a day with ease."

It is this class which comprises a great mass of the people of the Highlands, though in some places the Gothic element is inter-mixed, producing the best results both physically and mentally. The Highlander is almost the reverse of the Lowlander in mental character. He is impulsive, warm-hearted, urbane, sensitive, passionate, irritable, uncalculating, enterprising, adventurous, generous, hospitable, open-minded, vivacious, and imaginative.

He may or may not write, but he is naturally a poet. It was probably the high imagining that his Highland mother gave to Byron that made him what he was as a writer, and wherever we find manifestations of the poetic element in the Scotch character, we may trace it to this section of the Highlander.

When comparing the Scotchman with the Irishman, we find that he has a predominance of the bony and muscular Temperaments, and is characterized for action and practical thought, rather than for emotion or sentiment. He is known for his plodding, persevering and enduring nature; is slow, yet sure, steady and firm. He does not receive new ideas quickly; when he is once called out he holds on tenaciously, and likes to accomplish his plans and purposes.

He has large Causality and Comparison, and he is strongly inclined to think, argue and debate upon Theological subjects. His coronal brain is also high, which gives him a religious bent of mind; in fact, his Conscientiousness and Causality work together and make him rigid in maintaining the truth. A Scotchman would prefer to die a martyr rather than yield a point where duty and sense of moral obligation convince him that he is in the right.

His Firmness and Cautiousness, together with his Conscientiousness, give him general circumspection, steadiness of conduct, integrity of mind and wisdom in action. He is suspicious, reserved and non-committal. He generally looks ahead and provides for future contingencies, and guards himself against all changes, either in business or in the weather. He is industrious, economical, and strongly attached to his friends, and especially to his clan and circle, and has a great degree of prejudice, dislike, and aversion whenever these traits are called out.

PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Thus the full-blooded Scotchman is characterized by circumspection and a keen sense of justice; also for will-power and determination of mind, and superior powers of thought. In Fig. 1, the skull that accompanies this sketch of the Scotch character, we find that I represents large Conscientiousness; II, large Cautiousness; III, large Causality; IV, large Acquisitiveness; V, large Veneration; and VI, active Benevolence.

The Scotch skull (Fig. 2), shows large Firmness, Cautiousness, Acquisitiveness, Conscientiousness, Benevolence, and Veneration.

THE IRISH SKULL.

The ethnological character of the Irishman is mainly Celtic, though in the northern parts of Ireland we have found that many of the people re-

semble closely those of the north of Scotland, and are undoubtedly of northern extraction. In fact, many of them are Goths and Teutons.

THE IRISH OF THE SOUTH.

The Southern Irishman is quite different from his neighbor in the North, for he is dark-haired, and has black, gray, or bluish eyes. It is in the South that the Celtic blood largely predominates, and in this class we must look for the representative Hibernian. In physique the Irishman is well built, but lacks the height of stature and the great breadth of shoulders found in the Scotchman, as well as the rounded outlines which characterize the Englishman. He is wiry and tough in organization, but not so bony or angular as the Scotchman. His lungs and stomach are both strong organs of his body. He has also great strength in his arms and hands. His features are generally strongly marked, and an Irishman is known the world over for his open-hearted countenance, his short and rather pugnacious-looking nose, his Mental-vital Temperament, and his large supply of arterial circulation.

CHARACTERISTICS.

His mental characteristics show themselves in his finely developed language, which is a remarkable gift for natural eloquence and ability to use words by which to express his thoughts and feelings. He is highly impulsive, and lacks the calm, cool, and self-possessed manner which distinguishes the canny Scotchman, or the philosophic German. In character the Irishman is enthusiastic, patriotic, ardent, religious, social, sympathetic, full of feeling, fond of sport, humorous, witty, lively, sensitive, kind-hearted, and always makes good company. He is fond of oratory and lyric poetry, especially love songs, of which the best ever written are said to have been produced by Irishmen, of whom Thomas Moore was a leading type.

The true Southern Irishman is more combative, but less executive, than his Scotch neighbors. He is religious, but not free from superstition, and is largely under the control of his religious beliefs.

In disposition he is more generous than judicious, and more impetuous than persistent. He is transparent and open-hearted by nature, and easily affected by surrounding circumstances, and under the influence of excitement will work hard and accomplish much, whether he is on the battle-field or in an ordinary occupation. He has the prudence which results from the exercise of his judgment, but he is not cautious, cunning, or foxy in nature, and is a better fighter than strategist.

He is fond of social enjoyment and of political agitation, and does not like a quiet life. The Irishman has far less Acquisitiveness than the Scotch-

man, and hence is less economical and prodigal in his habits. Self-esteem not being large, he permits himself to be governed too much by others, and when ignorant becomes the ready tool of any stronger personality. His strong social nature and large Alimentiveness and Benevolence sometimes lead him to excess, both in eating and drinking, but his generosity makes him free and liberal in giving to others as well as in helping himself to the good things of this life.

Although Adhesiveness or Friendship is less developed in him as a nation than in the Scotch, he does not apparently show this deficiency so much because of his strongly developed Benevolence and Approbativeness, and he affiliates as readily with strangers as with his own kith and kin. This is one reason why the Irishman flourishes so well on American soil; he acts on "the go ahead" principle, and takes chances which generally turn in his favor.

He knows how to rub off the rough corners of life; as a lawyer he is a witty speaker, and as a philanthropist he is noted for his sympathy and thoughtfulness of the wants of the masses. He has a peculiarly sensitive and susceptible nature, which is the outcome of his warm arterial blood, his nutritive elements and his emotional qualities.

THE NORTHERN IRISHMAN.

In the North of Ireland, where the people largely blend their characteristics with those of the Scotch, the result is most satisfactory, and, as a consequence, the product of this region is industrious, plodding, commercial, thoughtful and steady.

The Irishman is both musical and eloquent, as is found in the Irish ballads and the oratory of Patrick Henry and Father Matthew. He is impulsive, as seen by and through his political aspiration, and many of the agitators have been sterling men, but all have not possessed an equal amount of balancing power. The Irishman is patriotic, and never forgets his island home, whether he stays in the Antipodes or the United States.

In features he has a striking physiognomy, and in the North his cheek bones are broad and prominent; his eyes are expressive; his nose is more often aquiline or Grecian, though in the South generally short or retrousé, which corresponds with his Vital-mental Temperament.

In the North there are some notable exceptions, where the executive, enduring, or motive temperament predominates, as for instance, in the features of General Lord Kitchener, General Roberts, Sir Thomas Lipton, the wealthy merchant; Sir Henry Ball, the noted astronomer; Lord Coleridge, the talented judge; besides those we have already mentioned.

The Irish are essentially clanish as well as the Scotch, and we have known of whole families emigrating to one locality upon the recommenda-

tion of one member who had preceded the rest in his search for a new occupation. The Irishman is full of power and magnetism, and it is on this account that he holds so many responsible positions all over the world. He makes friends readily, and although he carries with him a strong regard for home and country, he is able to adapt himself to change and locality much more easily than other nationalities.

With regard to the Irish skull (Fig. 3), we notice that No. 1 shows large Benevolence; 2, a large development of wit; 3, large Causality; 4, large Veneration; 5, full Conscientiousness; and 6, large Ideality and Imagination.

In conclusion, the Irish skull corresponds with its well-known characteristics, which are as follows: Strong sympathies, an active state of Veneration, a full degree of Conscientiousness, large Mirthfulness, and large Eventuality, which give the Irishman his magnetic disposition, his eloquence and pathos, his poetical and musical genius, his social and friendly nature, and his availability of mind.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE SCOTCH AND IRISH.

Thus it will be readily seen that the Scotchman is firm and persevering; the Irishman is pliable and yielding. The Scotchman is cautious and farsighted; the Irishman is aggressive and adaptable. The Scotchman is economical and frugal; the Irishman is lavish and generous; while the Scotchman is slow and deliberate, and the Irishman quick and impulsive.

YOUR THOUGHTS MAKE YOU.

Do you know your thoughts make your character? Your true character is what you are. Your reputation is what people think you are. What you think of to-day will be built into your character to-morrow. Thoughts are live things. Our thoughts form the expression of our faces. We can choose whether we want to look interesting or uninteresting, sour or sweet, good-tempered or ill-tempered. Consider well the law of consequences.

TRUE BUSINESS SUCCESS.

If you want to learn how to succeed in business, study the right conditions. Phrenology will tell you all about yourself, your character, your talents, your right road to travel, and how to train your faculties aright.

Phreno-Psychology.

BY J. ALLEN FOWLER.

OBSERVATION.

- (a) THE KNOWING POWERS ACCORDING TO PSYCHOLOGY.
- (b) THE PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES ACCORDING TO PHRENOLOGY.

It is pointed out by Psychologists that the alphabet by which we spell out the objects presented to us is through sense impressions; thus in order to grasp or comprehend these objects these results must be put together after the manner of words. The apprehension of an apple by the eye involves the putting together of various sensations of sight, touch, and taste. This is the mind's own work, and is known by Psychologists as perception, and the result of this activity is called the percept. Perception, then, is mental activity employed by sense impressions with a view to knowledge. Good observation, Psychologists tell us, must be precise and free from taint of error. Many persons' observations are vague and wanting in fullness of detail and precision. The habit of close and accurate observation of things, their features and their movements, is one of the rarest possessions. It presupposes a strong interest in what is going on around us. "This is illustrated," says Sully, "in the fact that a child always observes closely and accurately when he is very deeply concerned, as, for example, in scrutinizing his mother's expression when he is not quite sure whether she is talking seriously to him or not."

GOOD OBSERVATION ACCORDING TO PSYCHOLOGISTS.

Psychologists also explain that "good observation" presupposes two things: (1) the accurate noting of what is directly presented to the eye, or the perfect performance of the prehensive part of the process; and (2) a just interpretation of the visual impression, or the perfect performance of the second or prehensive part of the operation. All perception requires some degree of attention to what is present, but we are often able to discriminate and recognize an object by a momentary glance, which suffices to take in a few prominent marks; thus the careful direction of the mind to objects is commonly spoken of by Psychologists as observation. To observe is to look at a thing closely; to take careful note of its several parts or details. In its higher form, known as scientific observation, it implies, too,

a deliberate selection of an object or action for special consideration ; a close concentration of the attention on it, and an orderly going to work with a view to obtain the most exact account of a phenomenon ; hence Psychologists call observation Regulated Perception.

OBSERVATION ACCORDING TO PHRENOLOGISTS.

The above analysis of observation by Psychologists refers equally well to Phrenological nomenclature. Observation, according to the Phrenologist, is the distinct and accurate noting of what is presented to the eye, and just as Psychologists explain, that a child may hastily and slovenly observe color, form, and other objects, as when a child mistakes a lemon for an orange, or two boys romping or two boys fighting ; or he may fail to properly connect the various properties of metals, taking one piece of metal for another ; so Phrenology recognizes that there is a practical scientific reason why one child shows a keener observation and visual sense for one object than another. Psychologists admit that even if the visual element is carefully noted in a child there may be an error of interpretation when the impression of the eye has not been firmly connected with the tactile and other experiences to which it is related. Phrenology also points out that, aside from the education of the senses, there must be an education of the various elements of which the mind is composed. It is not alone sufficient to train the eye to see, the ear to hear, the nose to smell, the fingers to feel, the tongue to taste, but we have to educate each individual sense through the operation or direction of various powers of the mind. Thus we must educate the eye in many directions, to perceive, to remember forms, outlines, faces, pictures, materials, and various kinds of tools to work with, musical instruments to play on, places we visit, that we may go to the same places again, and all the works of Nature.

But we are led by some writers to think that the brain is a unit, and that the whole brain has to be developed in order to make a child remember a particular size of wood or metal, or to recall different kinds of fruit, or to name different streets or towns, or musical notes.

According to Psychologists there is no localization of function according to Dr. Gall's method of procedure ; but James, in the last edition of his *Psychology*, has gone so far as to locate some of the functions of the brain in the cerebral hemispheres, and has allowed illustrations to appear in his first volume, which explain the location of some of Dr. Ferrier's discoveries concerning the controlling influences in the brain of the leg, arm, face, trunk, and head. This is going a long way toward proving at least some of the localizations of Dr. Gall and others, for already many centres have been demonstrated to exist in the same section or segment of the brain operated upon by the electroids under the direction of scientists and Psychologists.

The further explanation of this we will give in another part of the present series.

It is not alone enough for a child to look out of a window to see whether it is raining or not, for if the child wants to go out he will be disposed to think that the rain has ceased when it is really falling, and how can he use several powers or interests of his mind unless he has many governing forces? The mind would be much slower to act if his brain was an unit, but being divided into faculties (according to the Phrenological idea), the child can deceive even his senses by his desire to go out. It is thus apparent that we need mental influences as well as sense influences to guide us.

PSYCHOLOGICAL REASONING.

(a) Psychology points out that "a child, during the first weeks of life, has very little recognition of outer things, and although it receives visual impressions, yet these are not transferred to external objects. It is therefore by the daily renewed conjunctions of simple sense experiences—and more particularly those of sight and touch—that the infant learns to refer its impressions to objects; by continually looking at the objects handled the visual perception of direction becomes perfected, as also that of distance within certain limits."

Psychologists agree that the child learns to put out his hand in the exact direction of the object, and to move it just far enough to grasp the object. Psychologists come very near to the Phrenological tenets when they say a mother trains her infant to remember faces and objects in such a positive manner that certain faculties are appealed to, and the activity of those organs results in a definite development of the contour of the head and development of brain.

PHRENOLOGICAL REASONING.

(b) Phrenology points out that there are centres which control the sense of distance from one place to another, and the function of Locality explains fully what this faculty is able to do. If all children were born alike, with the same degree of activity of the propensities, sentiments, and gifts, or the same amount of consciousness, the same amount of "perpetual power," and every power had to be developed by circumstances, environments, and the word of mouth of a teacher or parent, then Phrenology could not be recognized as being useful, or true; but as there are many proofs to demonstrate that hereditary influences are at work, even before the child is born, and are thoroughly explainable after the child is born, then the Phrenological principles that show that each child varies from another child in

intensity of mental action, or in activity of different powers of its mind, and degree of susceptibility or consciousness, cannot be disproved. Little Handel was not taught to play until after he had demonstrated his capacity to teach himself to play—in fact, he possessed a good deal more talent and love for music than his father desired him to show, as he objected to the child becoming a musician, but so persistent was the child to show this talent that in spite of the father's wishes the latter was finally persuaded to allow his boy to become a musician.

The point we wish to impress is, that the child possessed inherent love of music before any educational influences had been at work upon his mind. The organ of Tune was largely developed in the child's brain, and it was not a matter of environment that made him take to music. If it had been he might have been as clever a blacksmith, a mechanic, or builder, as a musician. There are certain aptitudes which children manifest, and these aptitudes are not, according to the language of the Psychologist, developed into concepts or states of consciousness by simple environment. The brain of a child is not equally developed in all its parts, and Phrenology recognizes this, though Psychologists will not admit that such a thing is possible. A teacher gropes about in the dark in judging of a child's perceptive sense when he takes Psychology as his guide, but when he embraces the tenets of Phrenology, and understands its principles, and studies the functions of each part of the brain, he can then apply his knowledge in a logical way to the children under his care. He will know whether a child will be able to recognize words and recollect the form of words and possess the memory of how those words are spelled; thus he can distinguish at the commencement of his school term what children in his class are going to be good spellers, also those who are going to excel in geography, history, mathematics, drawing, or simple arithmetic. Further than this, he will be able to tell, through the study of Phrenology, how to make a subject of interest to a child and draw out his perceptive power so as to make the tasks pleasurable to those who are particularly gifted in certain directions, and how he can persuade others who show a lack of perception to form objects that will enable them to succeed with their work.

It takes a long time for a Psychologist to recognize individual talents of children, because each child has to be tested by special work, but the possibilities of a child's mind can be foretold through a knowledge of Phrenology, and this should be a powerful gain and incentive to a teacher to find out what qualities need to be developed in a child. The remarks of Gall some time ago come with equal force to our minds at this period. He said that "For every mental manifestation there is a physical object to produce it, and for every objective conclusion arrived at, a child has its distinct co-relation through the physical organ, the eye, or the ear, but the mental power behind the eye helps the direction of the sight. The same with the

ear; a child may hear general sounds, but it is the brain that gives the direction of the sounds that the child hears." The dinner bell will waken a consciousness and a memory that there is something good to eat, and the child will run when he hears it. The school bell rings and the child remembers that it is five minutes to nine and that he must hurry or he will be late. A mother's voice calls twenty times during the day, "Come, darling," but the child lingers over his play. He hears, but he does not heed the sound. The hearing apparatus may be just as keen as when the child obeys and heeds the call, but as it is the brain itself that gives the interest to the senses, it is on this account that we need to develop that which is behind and stronger than the sense impressions, in order that the percepts may be educated and developed. In the commencement of a child's education in the nursery the infant must be allowed to examine things for itself, for by a free amount of activity the child will learn for himself the size, proportion, weight, order, number, and the relation of one thing to another. His tactile and visionary experiences will help him to distinguish between the shades of colors, the soundness, durability, or toughness of an article.

Psychology explains how to develop a child's observation of form, and quotes the kindergarten system in the following principles:

(1) The perception of form is grounded on the child's active experiences and the use of the hand. It is by the spontaneous outgoings of his muscular energy in examining objects and construing them that all perception of real form rises.

(2) The development of the perception of form should proceed from a conjoint tactile vision to an independent visual perception.

(3) The observation of form should be exercised, conforming to the general laws of mental development—namely, passing from the rude and indefinite to the exact and definite; from the concrete to the abstract, and from the simple to the complex.

Froebel was a Psychologist in utilizing the child's spontaneous activity, in setting out with tangible objects, such as the ball, and in attaching so much importance to the exercise of the child's constructive activity in the reproduction of form by the occupations of modelling, stick-laying, paper-folding, etc. Psychology further points out that such exercises do not, however, constitute all that is meant by training the child in the perception of form, for from an early period he interests himself in the forms of natural objects, as animals, trees, flowers, as well as buildings, articles, and furniture, etc., and each detail should be pointed out to a child. In this way the child's mind will develop from a perceptive sense of things to a discriminative sense, and in the latter case he will use the qualities that will come under the head of analogy.

A PSYCHOLOGIST AND PHRENOLOGIST AT WORK.

A Psychologist cannot tell whether one child will take an interest in drawing and whether he will not, but a Phrenologist going into a school can help a teacher by suggesting that certain scholars will be apt in their copy of Nature; and more than this, he will be able to decide whether the child will be interested in animal life, like Landseer; or in landscape painting, like Turner; or portrait painting, like Raphael.

Were the brain composed of an unit this would not be possible, but because the brain is divided into a congeries of organs, each having its own storehouse of knowledge, it can adapt itself to many phases of study. Psychologists admit that the object lesson aims at nothing beyond the training of the observing powers themselves. Its purpose is realized when the object has been accurately inspected and its properties learned, hence it must be marked off from all that appeals to the senses, which serve the better imagination and understanding of a subject dealt with mainly by verbal instruction, such as the use of models and maps in teaching geography; coins, pictures, etc., in teaching history; and charts of figures in teaching the elements of number. All these exercises, says the Psychologist, call in the aid of the senses according to the general principle of modern education, for knowledge begins with the apprehension of concrete things by the senses. The Psychologist also says that while the calling out of a pupil's observing powers is the right method to adopt in all branches of teaching, there are some subjects which exercise the "faculty of observation" in a more special manner; thus the study of geometry and of languages helps each in its own special and restricted way, to exercise the visual observation of form, but the study which most completely and most rigorously exercises the "faculty of observation" is natural science. A serious pursuit of chemistry, mineralogy, botany, or some branch of zoology, as entomology, trains the whole visual capacity, and helps to fix a habit of observing natural objects, which is one of the most valuable rewards that any system of education can bestow.

The above might equally be applied to the Phrenological training of the mind, only that in the latter a person knows more definitely than Psychology can teach him what powers to call out in the pursuit of chemistry, mineralogy, botany, geometry, the languages, and zoology, and on this account were Phrenology to be recognized in the schools in a general way, as it is by many teachers in a particular way, Phrenology would conserve the energy of children in a beneficial way.

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SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS.

ters pertaining to business for the benefit of the community at large. He unites the philosophic powers of his mind with his analytic capacity, and through the union of the above powers he has been able to crystallize the Science of Salesmanship into its present form. His strong Moral development has made businessmen realize the necessity of being thoroughly trained in a system of ethics in order to be successful. He is a believer in the gospel of Human Nature and knows its value for businessmen.

We could fill an entire issue of THE JOURNAL with notes concerning this remarkable man, and regret that we must give so short a notice. He

is a graduate in Law of the University of Michigan, having educated himself by acting as salesman during vacations, and in that capacity making a record which induced his employers to offer him a very profitable position soon after his graduation, and has been one of the best specialty salesmen in the country. As a lecturer, educator, and executive he has furthered the doctrine of industrial success and the Science of Salesmanship. He founded the Sheldon School in 1902, and is the author of "Science of Successful Salesmanship," "Science of Industrial Success," and "Science of Service."



DR. T. VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.



PRINCE VON BULOW.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS, FOUNDER OF THE Y. M. C. A.

His head indicated great executive power and economy of strength; it was high and proportionately broad, which showed that he was a successful businessman, and was philanthropic at the same time. The width of his temples and the height of his forehead gave him uncommon ability to plan, reason, and organize work, also ingenuity, power of contrivance, and a knowledge of how to make the most out of the material at his command. His Acquisitiveness, joined with his intellectual and moral qualities, gave him his desire to interest young men to unite together in one common Christian fellowship, and to show to the world that it was possible to be

honest and believe in Christian principles. He was an earnest believer in Phrenology and its helpfulness to young men.

Sir George Williams, Founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, was interviewed by Mr. L. N. Fowler in 1894, who found him a willing believer in Phrenological principles, and he invited Mr. Fowler to lecture in his business house, before his young men, on Phrenology. He was presented with the freedom of the city of London by the Corporation, and was presented with a Knighthood by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. He was universally beloved by all with whom he was associated, either in business or in his philanthropic work.



MISS EVA BOOTH.



MADAME MODJESKA.

DR. THEOBALD VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

The influence of this Statesman can be easily realized by a glance at his portrait; he has, however, a difficult task before him in filling the position just vacated by Prince Von Bulow. Moreover, his head is narrow, though high, and lacks the diplomacy, tact, political judgment, and sagacity displayed by his predecessor. His Perceptive faculties, his large Comparison and Human Nature will, however, aid him in the critical work he has undertaken, but he may find the imperious Kaiser more of a match than he reckons for, as he is now re-established an autocrat in foreign affairs. He is cool and logical, but plain spoken, and appears to lack the economy and suavity that we look for to enable a person to succeed in diplomatic affairs.

BERNHARD H. M. C. PRINCE VON BULOW, EX-CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY.

Seldom have we had such a striking contrast to present to our readers in character manifestation as is to be seen between the new German Chancellor and the ex-Chancellor. The latter possesses a broad, high and a fully developed cranium in the crown of the head above the ears and across the brow, thus making him a diplomat of the highest order, a statesman of rare ability, and a social strategist, equal to any turn of events which require to be dealt with. His cardinal virtue in managing his impulsive master in November last was an indication of his consummate genius in settling home affairs and soothing foreign matters in a suave, pacific, and tactful manner.

Bernard H. M. C. Prince Von Bulow rose from the ranks. His father was principal Secretary under Prince Bismarck, and the younger Bulow grew up in the atmosphere of diplomacy. In 1900 he was elected Chancellor, and at once evinced his talent for statesmanship. As a result of his efforts Germany and Italy are now on much more friendly terms than they were prior to his leadership. It was he who had the strongest word of friendship to say for England and France, and through his efforts he brought about and succeeded in obtaining a big navy, which he stated was for the maintenance of peace.

MISS EVA BOOTH.

Miss Eva Booth—the recognized head of forty thousand men and women, the American branch of “The Organization of Tambourines and Blue Bonnets”—is a woman who has had a life full of sad experiences, though she is remarkably young looking, and intensely interesting and magnetic.

She possesses the executiveness of her father, and the soul-stirring passion of her mother. She thus combines a remarkable personality, and has given up a life of ease, comfort, and leisure—and even the man she loved—for her work, her toil in the slums, and her public efforts.

Her head and face, as seen under her Salvation Army bonnet, express energy, intensity, depth of feeling, sincerity, pathos, and strength to command.

THE LATE MADAME MODJESKA.

Madame Modjeska is a talented celebrity who has passed on, having completed a wonderful career on the stage. Her talent for interpreting

Shakespeare's plays was remarkable. Few, if any, have been able to equal her charm of manner and her wonderful interpretation of character. She was admired throughout this country as well as on the continent for her marvelous talent.

Madame Modjeska achieved supreme success for thirty years in the drama, and was an undisputed leader in her art. She succeeded because of her tragic power, her great capacity for work and her magnetic personality. Her interpretations of Shakespeare were worthy of his most exquisite and thrilling imagination.

Science of Health.

NEWS AND NOTES.

NATURE'S SWEET RESTORER.

HOW TO WELCOME, WOO, WIN, AND WED HER TO BEST ADVANTAGE.

The two prime essentials of life are sleep and pure air. A man can live two or three months without food, as has been abundantly demonstrated, but the necessity of sleep and pure air is constantly persistent. Sleep is far more necessary than food. A dog will live about four times as long without food as without sleep.

Incorrect sleeping is disastrous to health. Sleeping in an ill-ventilated room gives one that tired feeling upon rising. Going to bed with a brain full of thoughts, or lying on your back and dreaming, is hard on the nerves. Dreams are an enemy to mankind. They are "thieves in the night," robbing both brain and body of vitality and needed rest. Acquire the habit of sleeping on the right side.

In preparing for a good night's rest it is necessary to have an ample supply of pure, fresh air and a stomach that is not charged with food to digest. The air is needed to oxygenate the blood and burn up the debris of the body. One great obstacle to a good night's rest is a stomach that has to do work which would have been better if done before the food leaves the mouth. This is the first stage of digestion. The stomach needs rest as much as any other part of the body. There are many who never have a sound, dreamless sleep because of neglecting this precaution. During the day the nervous energy is constantly called upon to accomplish whatever is desired, but at night and during the sleeping hours nature repairs its forces, builds anew the used-up tissues, and the body is charged with vital energy. A normal man should waken in the morning rested and refreshed, ready for any work that may be on hand, without any demand for

food before twelve o'clock. It is absurd to expect to derive any strength from an early morning meal. All food has to be digested and passed into the circulation and then appropriated, before any strength can be derived therefrom. This is a process requiring hours for its completion, and needs sleep for its final resolution. Habit and effeminacy require a quiet room and a soft bed, but there are many who can and do sleep under most untoward surroundings. If the stomach is at peace with itself, and the muscular system quiet, the object is easily secured. Learn to sleep on the back, with limbs straight and muscles relaxed, also without a pillow, if it is possible to do so with comfort; otherwise, lie one-half of the night on one side and the other half on the other, keeping the mouth closed. Sleep as many hours as are found necessary completely to recuperate the strength, and as near as possible take one-half of these hours before midnight. Rise from the bed as soon as awakened, if rested and refreshed.

To drive away insomnia, take from twenty to thirty long deep breaths before an open window. Breathe in all you can, then exhale all you can. While standing, raise on your toes as high as you can, then slowly return to the floor, twenty to forty times. Stand erect, arms straight out in front, now swing them back on a level with the shoulders, breathing in all the air you can. Continue this for two or three minutes.

CHARLES H. SHEPARD, M. D.

Shall We Eat Our Food Raw or Cooked?

This question might well be answered by stating that it depends upon what kind of food we eat. There are certain kinds of foods, such as cereals, that require cooking. Of course, fruits and all kinds of nuts, as well as some vegetables that can be digested, can be eaten raw just as well as cooked. But does the cooking destroy the natural nutritive value of food, is a question about which there is a great difference of opinion. There are some stringent advocates of raw foods.

Now let us see what is the natural food of man. I think that good old book, "The Bible," can give us valuable information about that. We are told that Satan led Christ into the wilderness to be tempted, and after He had fasted forty days and nights, He was afterwards an hungered, and when He came down from the wilderness Satan met Him and said to Him, "If Thou art the Son of God, command that these stones be made into bread." And Christ replied, "It is written man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." What words have proceeded out of the mouth of God as to what we shall eat?

We find in the 1st chapter, the 29th verse, as follows:

"And God said, Behold I have given you everything bearing seed, which

is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree-bearing seed, to you it shall be for meat." These words were said to Adam and Eve.

The word meat there means food. There is no intimation in those words as to eating the flesh of animals of any kind.

We also find, in the 2d chapter of Genesis, after Adam was placed in the Garden of Eden, where God had caused to grow every tree that was pleasant to the sight and good for food, He said to him:

"Of every tree of the garden thou mayest freely eat;

"But of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

The herbs bearing seed and the fruits that grow on the trees are the natural food of man. The fruit largely can be eaten without being cooked; the vital element of foods in the seed is not food for man and is not destroyed, however, in cooking. I know it is claimed by those who advocate raw foods, that the life element is killed in the process of cooking, but it is not the germ of life in the food that affords man the natural nourishment, it is the material that gives life to the germ that is in the seed.

"Every herb-bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree-bearing seed."

That shows it is the seed that contains the nutritive element, and it is not the vital element of the seed itself that gives the food its nutrition, but it is the material that surrounds the vital element. It is the material that surrounds the vital element that we eat that furnishes the nutritive material for the human body, and if it is cooked with enough water, so that the flavor and nutritive material is maintained, you are getting the best kind of food that supports the life of a human being. Cooking foods will destroy all bacteria that may be in them at that time. It is found that a temperature of 145 degrees is required to kill the bacilli in milk, and the same is true with vegetables.

As a rule, the more vegetables are cooked, the easier they are digested and assimilated. But the water in which they are cooked should not be served with them.

E. P. MILLER, M. D.

The Kahn Fireless Cooker—A Brain Saver.

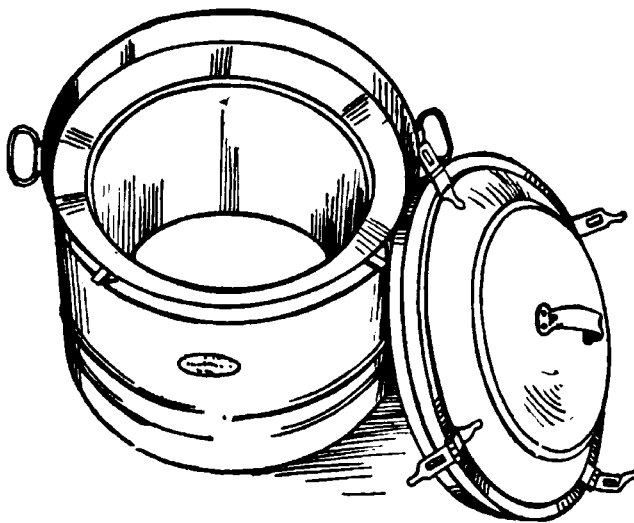
The Kahn Fireless Cooker, when properly appreciated, will be placed in every home in the kingdom that truly understands the saving of labor and time that it affords the housekeeper who possesses one.

The outlay for the Cooker is more than quadrupled during the first year that it is used, and if it is carefully handled it will last for years. Per-

sons who possess this silent agency for cleanliness and economy say they would not be without it if paid a hundred dollars. The convenience of having one's dinner cooked satisfactorily without keeping up a large fire in a range or gas-stove during the hot months of the year is indeed a great advantage.

It has even been called "the housewife's kitchen savings bank," because it helps the housekeeper to save money in the course of housekeeping, and the money thus saved she can turn into the savings bank.

We would also like to add that it is a mental savings bank, for it reduces the wear and tear of the brain by bringing worry down to a minimum amount. It saves the temper, because things do not boil over or burn in a fireless cooker as they do on a stove. It saves one's time in watching the



INSIDE OF THE KAHN FIRELESS COOKER.

cooking of meat or vegetables, as the articles cook themselves if put into the cooker boiling hot and left alone. One can take a trip in one's automobile, and either carry the cooker along with one, or leave it at home, and the dinner will be ready when the family returns in the evening.

One gentleman told me that he attended the automobile races on Long Island and took his fireless cooker with him; as he spent the night in his automobile his breakfast was kept warm in the cooker, and his coffee, which had been kept hot after it was poured off the grounds, had only to be poured into a cup the next morning and was ready for use, and it had retained all its natural fragrantcy.

As this is the season when most prudent housewives are preparing their canned fruits and vegetables, we would like to suggest that the Kahn Fireless Cooker will be able to preserve all the delicious flavor and color of the fruit and vegetables without the accompaniment of the inconvenience of

standing over a hot stove for a whole morning.

One lady says that for canning fruit the Kahn Fireless Cooker surpasses anything she ever used. Another says: "I have had great success in canning fruit and also cooking food with the Kahn Fireless Cooker, and find it is what it is represented to be."

When a housewife gets even her first glimpse of what the Kahn Fireless Cooker is going to mean as a true household helper, and how it makes for her comfort in the duties of housekeeping, she will wonder how in the world she ever got along without it.

In short, the Kahn Fireless Cooker has a practical advantage over the usual stove or gas range method, because it saves four-fifths of your kitchen and fuel bill; it cuts your vegetable and meat bills one-fifth; it saves at least ninety per cent. of your labor and dish-washing; it retains all the natural juices of meats, vegetables, etc.; it requires about four-fifths of your time; it never over cooks or spoils the food; it promotes good health and good temper; it presents the commingling of flavors, and cooks cabbage, onions, etc., entirely without odor; it gives you leisure for shopping, calling, taking a nap, etc.; it turns Sunday dinners from drudgery to delight; it keeps food hot and palatable for fifteen hours—even after serving; it prevents worry if husband or guests are late; it does away with kitchen heat; it does not blister hands or face; it cooks your breakfast over night; it positively requires no watching; it is the dyspeptic's best friend, the physicians say; it helps your help; it helps you to get help, and helps you to keep help.

The Kahn Fireless Cooker is the only device of its kind—the only cooker which will roast meat, boil vegetables, bake a fish, bake, stew, or roast a fowl, and steam a pudding all at the same time. This is what housewives who have tried the cooker find of great convenience. The Kahn Fireless Cooker is the only one in which you can start all the things cooking at the same time. And you use only one burner of your gas or oil stove, one hole of your range, or you can start them over an alcohol heater. Twenty to thirty minutes is all the time required over the fire, even for boiling a ham or roasting a turkey.

The Kahn Fireless Cooker saves much cost of food, which is proved in the following way: A fifteen-pound ham, at a demonstration in St. Louis, cooked by the old method, lost four pounds; by the Kahn Fireless Cooker less than two pounds, a saving of more than two pounds. Besides, by the Kahn method, the ham being sealed in the cooker, air-tight, lost none of its original flavor, and was more evenly cooked. It is the same way with other things cooked in the Kahn Fireless Cooker.

We can thoroughly recommend this Fireless Cooker, for we have tried it ourselves, and know its benefit in the kitchen. It is made at 1020 Mill Street, Boston, Mass., but inquiries can be sent to the office of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

September Natal Stone.

CHRYSOLEITE.

BY JULIUS WODISKA.



JULIUS WODISKA.

Golden yellow is the gem that is the birthstone of those born in the first month of autumn; it is Chrysolite, a gem that is easily enough identified by the scientific, but which has in commerce been constantly confounded with other stones. Chrysolite is one thing or another in gem nomenclature, according to its color; it is peridot, or "evening emerald," if it shows an olive pistachio, or leek-green color, of a quieter hue than the true emerald, the approved tint resembling that seen on looking through a delicate green leaf; it is olivine when of a yellowish-green.

Hyalosiderite is a variety of chrysolite that is of high specific gravity, contains an unusually large percentage of iron and is called "Job's tears." Then there are stones called chrysolite that are not chrysolite; "Oriental chrysolite" is yellowish-green sapphire; "Ceylonese chrysolite" is olive-green tourmaline; "Sexon chrysolite" is greenish-yellow topaz; "false chrysolite" is moldavite; and "Cape chrysolite" is prehnite.

Chrysolite crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, also occurring massive, compact, or granular; commonly in embedded grains. Hardness 6.5 to 7. Specific gravity 3.33 to 3.44. Cleavage distinct. Fracture, conchoidal. Brittle. Luster, vitreous. Double refraction, strong. Dichroic. Chemical composition, approximately: Silica, 41; magnesia, 50; iron oxide, 9.

Chrysolite was anciently regarded as a remedy for asthma and for epilepsy; held under the tongue it was believed to assuage the thirst of the fever-stricken.

The verse which describes chrysolite as September's natal stone suggests the thought that had Ophelia worn a chrysolite tiara its influence might have dissipated the vagaries that beset her brain; the lines are as follows:

A maiden born when autumn's leaves
Are rustling in September's breeze;
CHRYSOLEITE on her brow should bind,
'Twill cure affections of the mind.

Chrysolite is a common constituent of eruptive rocks, but the grains are usually too small and too opaque to be considered for use as gems. Chrysolite to-day is a stone of mystery, so far as its origin is concerned. Large transparent pieces of chrysolite appear in commerce, and are sent to the lapidaries, that are said to come from the Levant, from Burmah, from Ceylon, from Egypt, and from Brazil; but if they do, the mines or localities from whence the mineral is extracted is not generally known. Dr. George Frederic Kunz, the highest authority on gems in America, has stated that the chrysolite now in commerce was taken out of old jewelry, some of it hundreds of years old. Some chrysolite of gem quality is known to have recently come from Upper Egypt, near the Red Sea, from whence it was no doubt obtained in olden times. Small chrysolites are found in sand, accompanying pyrope garnets, in Arizona and New Mexico. Chrysolite has been found, in size to admit of gems of a carat's weight being cut from it, in meteorites.

Chrysolite is among the stones named in the Bible and in other ancient literature, but it is probable that some or all of the mineral thus referred to was topaz, and that the "chrysolite" of the ancients was found in the well-known locality on the island of Topazios, in the Red Sea.

Brief Notes.

BISHOP BOWMAN.

Bishop Bowman, who celebrated his 92d birthday on July 15th, in Orange, N. J., has dedicated more than one thousand churches. He retains his interest in churches to this day, as well as his devotion to little children. He possesses a remarkable personality.

He founded Dickinson Seminary, and was President of that Institution for ten years, and it was during his administration as President that women were first admitted to a full collegiate course.

THE LATE LADY JANET CLARKE, OF MELBOURNE.

We regret to note the death of Lady Janet Clarke. She was not only the acknowledged leader of Melbourne society, and a marked figure in every social and charitable movement, but she was an active, unostentatious, and liberal friend to the poor and struggling. "She left no good undone, no gift mis-spent."

She, with her husband, Sir James, were firm believers in Phrenology. In London, before sailing for Australia, they consulted Miss Fowler in regard to one of their sons, and when in Melbourne they again sought her advice concerning another son, when Miss Fowler was on a lecture tour in that country.



THE
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 (1880)

NEW YORK AND LONDON, SEPT., 1909

Every joy that life gives must be earned ere it is secured; and how hardly earned, those only know who have wrestled for great prizes.

—C. BRONTE.

**What is Your
 Thought Power
 Doing?**

Have you stopped to analyse yourself sufficiently to know what you are doing with your thinking power? Remember that your brain is what you are building with, and much depends upon how you treat it, whether you are building aright, or whether you are throwing away your opportunities. Guard well your thoughts, for they are building your character for good or evil. Your thought-power is your stock-in-trade; by it you are building up health, influence, business, everything that is valuable in life. Attend the American Institute of Phrenology.

**Are You Working
 in Your Right
 Vocation?**

Have you selected the vocation for which you are fitted by nature? Or are you drifting, or grinding away at a calling that is irksome to you; or that causes you misery all the time; or that makes you sigh for relief? If so, find the source where you can learn about yourself, your talents, and your abilities, and start right; then work with all your might and main. Stir up all the energy, spirit, pluck, determination, tact, force, and love in your

nature, and make them aid you, and you will win as all great men have done before you. But do not live, or drag out your existence working at the wrong trade, the wrong business, or the wrong profession, as you cannot then be a blessing to yourself, or a credit to your Maker.

Live in the faculties that will aid you in your work. If you are a Salesman, live in your faculties of Language, Agreeableness, and Human Nature. If you are a Business Man, live in your Acquisitiveness, Destructiveness, and Firmness. If you are an Engineer, live in your Constructiveness, Ideality, and Sublimity, and increase the power of each. Attend the American Institute of Phrenology, or The Fowler Institute, London.

Have You Started Your Mental Dynamo? Every dynamo has to have a force behind it to start it, and we all know that steam, petroleum, and electricity are the prime movers of every large piece of mechanism.

In the human machine there are also powers equal to steam, petroleum, and electricity. Have you ever asked yourself what force is going to start your dynamo to work? Is it to be will-power or steam; courage or petroleum; energy or electricity? Or is it to be hope? If so, we will call it the telescope. Is it to be self-confidence? We will call that the camera. Is it to be love? If so, we will call that the searchlight. For Will-power, Courage, Energy, and Love can keep all the steam, petroleum, and electricity, and the telescopes, the cameras, and the searchlights in the world in use.

Look well to your mental machinery; keep it well oiled, and you will succeed, and attend the American Institute of Phrenology.

Certificate of Character for Trusts. In a recent New York Daily an editorial appeared with this remarkable heading, "Certificate of Character for Trusts." If ex-President Roosevelt had done nothing else to his credit, he has given the Trusts a shaking up that they have never had previously, and the present agitation concerning the character of those who wish to form a Trust is certainly the outcome of the many disclosures that have been made during the past few years.

It is the appeal of the automobile-tire manufacturers for a Government investigation to establish their law-abiding character that makes this interesting new departure in corporation methods. It is not an unusual thing for an aggregation of capital to defend itself against allegations of Trust practices, but to court a Government inquiry, with the alternative of prosecution, if the charges are proved to be well founded, is certainly unusual.

The fact that charges have been made that the Automobile-Tire Manufacturing Company have combined to raise prices and otherwise to violate the anti-trust laws, may be known to our readers, but the novel part appears where they demand an investigation on the theory that the Government should protect as well as prosecute them. This dislike on the part of corporations to criticism made by the public indicates a hopeful sign.

The case raises a question of the Government's moral obligation to corporations laboring "under a suspicion of illegality and desirous of obtaining a clean bill of health." The question arises, has the Government a duty to protect or defend a corporation from unjust aspersions and to certify to its honesty where no evidence of illegality is discovered, as well as to prosecute; in other words, to distinguish between and separate the good Trusts from the bad? The Federal License System has now been extended to a point where, it is suggested by the Editorial, a logical next step might be the issue of engraved certificates to corporations shown to have complied with the letter of the law.

It might also be well to append a Phrenological certificate as to mental accountability and general integrity of the President, Officers, and Directors, the said certificate to be re-examined every year, for the reason that character changes from time to time, and many Presidents of Trusts have been known to be upright, honorable, worthy men at the time they commenced their stewardship, but after years of complications and the accumulation of wealth, a modification in moral character has occurred, and often a change in the downward grade has taken place.

Correspondents.

M. G.—You ask if persons having very delicate features have very small capacity for enjoyment?

People with delicate features are just as capable of enjoying life as persons with large features. The intensity of pleasure does not rest with the size of the person, but with the degree and intensity of their minds.

H. B., New York.—We are pleased to hear from you and to have your rather novel ideas. (1) About what you think concerning the World's Dictionary (so that we can have a different sounding word for each meaning), and there will soon be five National Dictionaries. (2) That we shall

soon have the universal adoption of the Single Tax. (3) That there will soon be opportunity, harmony, peace and plenty for all. (4) That the states of the world will be formed into five compact groups under the following names: America, Columbia, Eurosia, Africa, and Australia. (5) You rightly say there are two races, the human race and the race for a living, and that we should treat them right and exact the right treatment from them.

J. N. W., Toledo, O.—In order to get back your normal strength again, we would advise you to take a series of Turkish baths. They will invigorate you, and you need just what they can give. As you gained so much good some years ago by the study of Phrenology, why do you not continue to extract more from the same source?

R. P. S., Bristol.—You ask if a person of thirty and a youth of sixteen were marked 6 in Locality, in the scale of 1 to 7, would each measure the same from the opening of the ear to the organ of Locality?

In reply, we would explain that every head is marked according to its own size; therefore it would not be fair to compare the capacity of one man with another, unless his relative proportions were taken into account. The numbers are based on the relative proportions of the circumference, height, and length of the head.

In measuring the size of an organ, it is necessary to measure either from the opening of the ear to the organ, or the width across the two hemispheres from side to side, say, between Order and Order, Cautiousness and Cautiousness, Causality and Causality; and also to see how far the organ extends beyond the line of the normal brain. For instance, you want to get an idea of the normal development of a faculty to judge whether the faculties around it are very large, or the one in the centre is very small; and the only way to do this is to compare all the faculties of one lobe, in order to arrive at a just estimate of the size of the rest of the faculties in that lobe. In this way you can tell whether Veneration should be marked 4, and Firmness and Benevolence 6, and we must judge largely by the distance from the opening of the ear, or from two given points in each hemisphere, as a basis of our calculation.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

Friends and readers are urged to bear in mind that the 1st of September should be reserved by them for a visit to the Institute, as the forty-

fifth session opens on the evening of that date, when a special programme will be arranged.

BRAIN CULTURE FOR SEPTEMBER.

If you want to build yourself up in body and mind, then study the science of Personal Development, which is an aid to success.

If you want to learn how to increase your Personal Power, then study the science of Mind, which will unlock the knowledge of yourself.

If you want to learn how to be more successful in business, then take a Course of Instruction at The American Institute of Phrenology.

If you want to know what the subjects are, you will find they are as follows:

Man, Brain, Mind, Character, Faces, Races, Body, Health, Heredity, Psychology, Business and Salesmanship. If you want to know where the Institute is, you should direct your mail or come in person to 18 East 22d Street, New York City. The building is near the Flatiron Building and the new Metropolitan Building; or The Fowler Institute, London.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

This Society does not hold any public meetings during the summer months. The last of the session took place on June 15th, when the programme was supplied by a number of lady members. A very instructive and enjoyable evening was spent. Mrs. Hollinrake (a Fellow of the Society) took the chair, and conducted the meeting most ably. The President (Mr. Jno. Naylor) was present, with his wife and children, the youngest of whom, a boy of 15 years, formed a most interesting subject for a public reading of character. Mrs. Woollard made the reading. Miss A. B. Barnard contributed a thoughtful and suggestive address on "The Responsibility of a Knowledge of Phrenology." Miss M. L. C. Ewen spoke on "The Study of Human Nature," with special reference to utilizing Phrenology to that end. Mrs. Willis, a new member, showed insight and familiarity with the subject of Phrenology in a short paper upon "Diagnosing the Finer Shades of Character in Phrenological Practice." Miss Constance Holmes followed with an essay on "Phrenology and Physiognomy."

The attendance on this occasion was somewhat larger than usual, owing no doubt to the fact that Mr. Raymond Duncan, a follower of the simple life who was on a visit to London, was to address the meeting. This he did, dressed in his simple Grecian garb, his subject being "Practical Philosophy." The autumn and winter session will open on September 14th with a social evening. (Communicated by William Cox.)

the Financial Brain, but in the diagram the latter is placed over the ears (No. 3), which should have been called the Executive Brain, as this section has to do with energy, force, and pluck. Instead of which No. 4 is designated as the Executive Brain, which is, in reality, the Social and Friendly region.

The Volitional Brain (No. 5) is placed in the crown of the head, which section should have been called the Aspiring and Ambitious Brain. While the Volitional Brain should have been located in the section in front of the crown—namely, No. 6—which contains the organs of Firmness and Conscientiousness. These give will-power, which is called by Psychologists Volition, and conscientious-scrupulousness forms a very strong centre for volitional action.

No. 7 is rightly called the Imagining Brain, though it could be also named the Reverential and Religious Brain, as well as the Imaginative centre, for here are located the organs of Spirituality, Veneration, Sublimity and Ideality. These faculties elevate and strengthen the Perfecting and Refining Sentiments of the mind, while the last centre (No. 8) is called the Intellectual brain. True, it includes Causality, which is the Reflective, Reasoning, and Philosophical faculty, and in that section is also located Human Nature, which gives intuitional power.

The article suggests what has so often been proposed in these pages for students to adopt—namely, the habit of concentrating the mind upon one special desire until it has been increased by thought-force in the mind, and to increase concentration by the attitude of self-control, and with all the power of will that you possess, when endeavoring to cultivate the Volitional Brain.

If the brain were one organ, it would be unnecessary to advise anyone to concentrate their minds upon any one feature of the character at the exclusion of the others, nor could we think of the brain possessing many divisions. It is only by studying the various functions of the brain that this can be accomplished. Every student should possess a large symbolical head, which would enable him to locate the function of each organ of the mighty dynamic force which we call the brain. He would then be able to understand how the faculties of the mind act through these different centres.

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Phrenological Era," Bowerston, O.—This journal contains an article on "Vegetarianism," by J. R. Neff; another is on "The Cultivation of Personal Magnetism," by J. Schuldt. An article on Elizabeth Cady Stanton, with portrait, is also given.

"The Character Builder," Salt Lake City.—Contains an article by J. T. Miller, on "The Bumpology Scarecrow."

"The Phrenology," Japan.—This magazine, though entirely in the Japanese language, is increasing its size, and we trust that this means that it is adding to its importance every month.

"The Nautilus," Holyoke, Mass.—Contains an article on "What is Truth?" by Wallace D. Wattles; another called "Be Patient with God," by Edwin Markham, among other articles of interest.

"The Progress Magazine," Chicago, Ill.—Contains an article on "The Conquest of the Air," by J. E. Ricker, Jr., which is beautifully illustrated. "The Happiness Cure," by C. D. Larson, is another interesting article. Harriet Bishop Waters has contributed an article on "Progress in New York State Prisons."

"The Medical Times," New York.—Contains an editorial on "The Hygienic Advantages of Marriage." Also an article on "Medicine of the Egyptians," by F. E. Brubaker, M. D., among other interesting articles.

We also wish to acknowledge the receipt of "Everywhere," conducted by Will Carleton; "The Vegetarian Magazine," Chicago, Ill.; "The Guide to Nature," Sound Beach, Conn.; "The Gentlewoman," New York City; "Good Health," Battle Creek, Mich.; "The Union Signal," Evanston, Ill.; "The Educator-Journal," Indianapolis, Ind.; "New Thought," "The Bible Review," California; "Naturopath," New York City; "Review of Reviews," New York City; and "Harper's Bazaar," New York City.

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REVIEWS.

"The Mind's Attainment." By Uriel Buchanan. Published by The New Thought Publishing Co., Chicago; and also to be obtained from Fowler & Wells Co., New York. Price, cloth, \$1.00 postpaid.

We doubt that there is any reader of the New Thought doctrine who has not heard of and read some of Mr. Uriel Buchanan's literature, and if so, they have, we are sure, been imbued and interested in what he has had to say. His work on "The Mind's Attainment" is certainly fascinating, and expresses the highest ideals of the author. No one can peruse this book without feeling the uplifting influence of its philosophy, and the more it is studied the stronger his readers will become in attaining confidence in themselves and capacity to overcome adverse circumstances.

His chapter on "Self-Mastery" is particularly helpful; so is the one on "Mental Influences." In fact, the whole book is fragrant with good cheer. It is printed in clear type and contains ninety-nine pages; consequently it does not weary the reader.

"The Path to Power." By Uriel Buchanan. Published by the Author. To be obtained from Fowler & Wells Co. New York.

If anyone in the world can tell us the path by which we can obtain power, by thought, magnetic personality, invincible will, and emancipation of the mind, certainly Uriel Buchanan can do so in his little book called "Path to Power," of fifty-eight pages. It gives mental exercises for increasing power through repose, and helps one, through affirmations, to strengthen one's belief in one's self.

He speaks of the "invincible will, which emancipates the mind and conquers adversity," and everyone who has to meet adversity had better read this chapter, and he or she will, we are sure, be strengthened thereby.

On page 33, he says: "The faculties of the mind include the power of perception, memory, abstraction, imagination, judgment, and will." And he goes on to say that "the mind is a concentration of mental batteries prepared by the minute intelligence of the flesh particles." That "these are physical intelligences composed of the essence of the brain and charged with the life of the nervous system. It is a natural law that wherever there is life there is mind." And Uriel Buchanan points out the path to Power and Success.

The print is larger than in "The Mind's Attainment," and the book is small enough to be placed in the side coat pocket, so that a person can make a daily study of it until it is thoroughly mastered. We bespeak for these two books a universal sale.

"Helps by Christ's Way to Healing at Home." By Emma Excell-Lynn. Price, leatherette, 50 cents.

This booklet contains fifteen chapters of valuable ideas on the way of healing at home one's bodily and mental ailments according to Christ's methods. It was with the object of helping scores of people to bring their minds to a receptive point in regard to mental healing that the writer was induced to publish this booklet. We are sure it will quicken faith and intensify the spiritual nature of the reader, and place him more in tune with his Maker, and this is all the writer seeks to accomplish.

Some of the chapters are upon "Thought Harmony"; "The Human Telephone"; "Power of Thought"; and "Self-Adjustment," all of which are suggestive and full of real help. We believe that all readers will be greatly strengthened by reading this book.

"Astronomy with the Naked Eye." By Garrett P. Serviss. Published by Harper & Bros., New York and London.

This excellent work, by so well-known an author, is well worthy of a perusal by every astronomical student. The book undertakes to present a set of Star Charts, which illustrate the text and contain the constellation figures, so that the reader may see the forms that men have imagined the constellations have taken for hundreds of years. The Charts also contain all the stars that have received distinctive names, and, with these, all the other stars that the unaided eye readily perceives. The sixth-magnitude stars are visible to ordinarily good eyes, but they are inconspicuous. The Chart of the Southern sky has been added to cover the constellation not visible from our latitude. This is quite an advantage for travelers to the antipodes, for the Southern Cross, and other constellations are not distinguishable from the Charts of the Northern skies.

It is a work of great value, and as Mars is now engaging considerable attention, readers will be gratified to learn what this distinguished writer has to say about this remarkable planet which is the nearest to our earth.

"Will-Power." By Richard J. Ebbard. Published by L. N. Fowler, London, and Fowler & Wells Co., New York. Price, \$2.50.

This work is quite a stupendous one, of 275 pages, on "How to Acquire and Strengthen Will-Power," or modern Psycho-Therapy. The book is a specific remedy for neurasthenia and nervous diseases. It gives a rational course of training of volition and development of energy after the method of The Nancy School. The writer is of the belief that nervous ailments which heretofore have defied all the powers of medical science, have at last found their master in suggestion. Indeed, he thinks that there is scarcely a nerve specialist to-day but is satisfied of the wonderful efficacy of suggestion in the treatment of maladies of this class. The object of the writer is to supply a thought to his readers by giving them some practical hints as to self-treatment by self-suggestion; the language used being as free from technicalities as possible, so as to enable anyone to clearly understand the new method of treatment and to apply it to himself with the assurance of success.

"Twelve Lessons in Christian Healing." By Charles Fillmore. Published by the Unity Tract Society, Kansas City, Mo. Price, paper cover, 60 cents; cloth, \$1.25 postpaid.

This writer needs no introduction to the readers of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, or New Thought magazines, for he is too well known as an editor of "Unity," and as a writer of many books, to require more than a passing notice here. In his book on "Twelve Lessons in Christian Healing," he has practically boiled down to an essence the result of twenty years of thought, study, and practical spiritual healing. And beside these twelve regular lessons, there are two auxiliary lessons, eight lessons on vital subjects, one chapter on "How Healing is Done," treatments for special cases, and twelve groups of affirmations for spiritual development. The book consists of 200 pages. The chapter on "How to Control Thought," page 35, is particularly suggestive and helpful. We predict for it a large and ready sale.

"How to Talk with God." By a Veteran Pastor. Published by the Sunday-School Times Co., Philadelphia. Price, 50 cents.

This book makes a valuable gift volume to anyone who cares for religious subjects. On page 28, the writer says: "Put lavish and specific thanksgiving into your prayer. Life is so rich and full! God is so good!" And he further admonishes the reader to emphasize his inmost feelings in his talks with God. The writer does not feel that God is a far-off being, but rather a being who can be appealed to in a practical and fatherly way.

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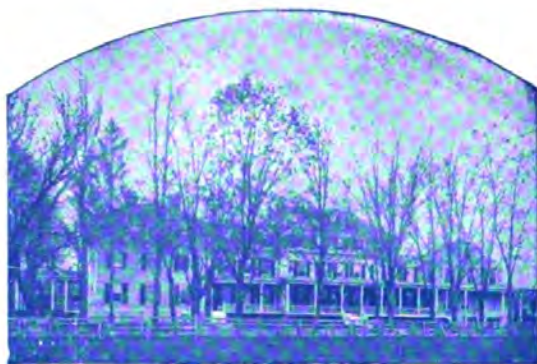
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VOL. 122—NO. 10.

OCTOBER, 1909

WHOLE NO. 847

The Brain and Skull.

No. 10.

BY CRANIUM.

**COMPARISON BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND GERMAN
SKULLS.**

Among the European types, taking the size of the brain as the measure of power, we find that the Teuton branch should have priority given to it.

The average internal capacity of the Teutonic cranium, according to Professor Morton, is 93.5 cubic inches. This gives the Teuton a massive intellect, which is generally well supported by a fine physique, that is large, strong and well proportioned.

Physiognomically, the Teuton has blue eyes, light hair, a ruddy complexion, a strong frame, and hard muscles; and Phrenologically speaking, a lofty coronal region, a full, high forehead, and breadth in the region of the temples and in the base of the head above the ears. Hence he is a philosopher, a theologian, a statesman, a thinker, a musician, and an engineer.

THE GERMAN.

As a representative of the Teutonic element the German is perhaps the best specimen we have, though the Norwegian, the Swede, the Dane, the Anglo-Saxon, and the Anglo-American are generally included in this division. Baron Humboldt is a representative of the combined Teutonic nationalities.

Of the internal capacity of fifteen German skulls measured by Professor Morton, he found them to measure 95 cubic inches. The German head is well described by Dr. Vimont in his "Treatise of Phrenology," in which he says: "The regions of the reflective faculties, of Cautiousness and



FIG. I. THE GERMAN SKULL SHOWS (1) LARGE CAUSALITY; (2) LARGE TUNE; (3) SMALL VENERATION; (4) LARGE CONSTRUCTIVENESS; (5) SMALL PERCEPTIVES; (6) SMALL CAUTIOUSNESS.

of the moral sentiments, are all largely developed; Veneration, Benevolence and Conscientiousness are particularly well marked. The perceptive faculties, considered generally, are only moderately developed, but Time and Tune are exceptions, being almost always large. The organs of Ideality,

Constructiveness, and Alimentiveness are large, also those of Secretiveness and Self-esteem."

Generally speaking, the German head differs from the English inasmuch as it is more square and angular than the latter. In fact, the skull of Dr. Spurzheim, which is in the Medical Museum connected with Harvard University, in Boston, Mass., is a correct and favorable specimen of the German crania.

The chin of the German has a wide and square appearance. The facial bones are broad; the eyes blue; the hair light; and the complexion florid. The Temperament is largely Sanguine or Vital, with a strong tendency toward the Lymphatic in the Northern German; while in the Southern German we find the Motive Temperament blended with the Mental, which accounts for the dark hair, the dark complexion, and the dark eyes of some Germans.

By organization the German is a scholar, a metaphysician, a poet, an investigator, an experimenter, a critic, and a doubter. He is slow, but industrious, patient and persevering. No mental task is too formidable for him to undertake; no problem too profound for him to attempt to solve; but while he discovers many new truths, he often leaves it to others to make a practical application of them. In music he occupies unquestionably the first place among the men of all nations and all times, as the names of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn fully prove. For examples of philosophers we have Goethe, Schiller, Humboldt, Kant, and Fichte.

The side view of the German skull illustrates several typical characteristics. It is long and rather flat on the top, which gives a metaphysical type of reasoning on religious matters, Veneration being less developed than Benevolence, Conscientiousness or Firmness. Causality in the German takes the place of respect for creed and doctrine; thus he thinks and philosophizes about what he believes; while the French possess larger Veneration and less Causality, and, as a nation, are lead more by the national form of religion than the Germans. The organ of Self-esteem is largely developed, as may be seen in the side view; thus the German manifests not only independence of character in times of excitement and danger, but, through the influence of his Firmness, he tenaciously perseveres with any object he has in view. He is thorough in accomplishing whatever he undertakes, and has a much stronger development of Continuity than is represented in the French head.

THE FRENCH.

The refined and polished Frenchman makes a good comparison with the sturdy and lethargic German. Each is fine in his individual way, but different in type. We have already had occasion to mention the Celtic race

when describing the Irishman and the Highlander, and we may add here that the crania of the Celtic race are considerably less in volume than those of the Teutons. The Celtic brain, in the average, is supposed to be less by some six or eight cubic inches than that of the Teuton.

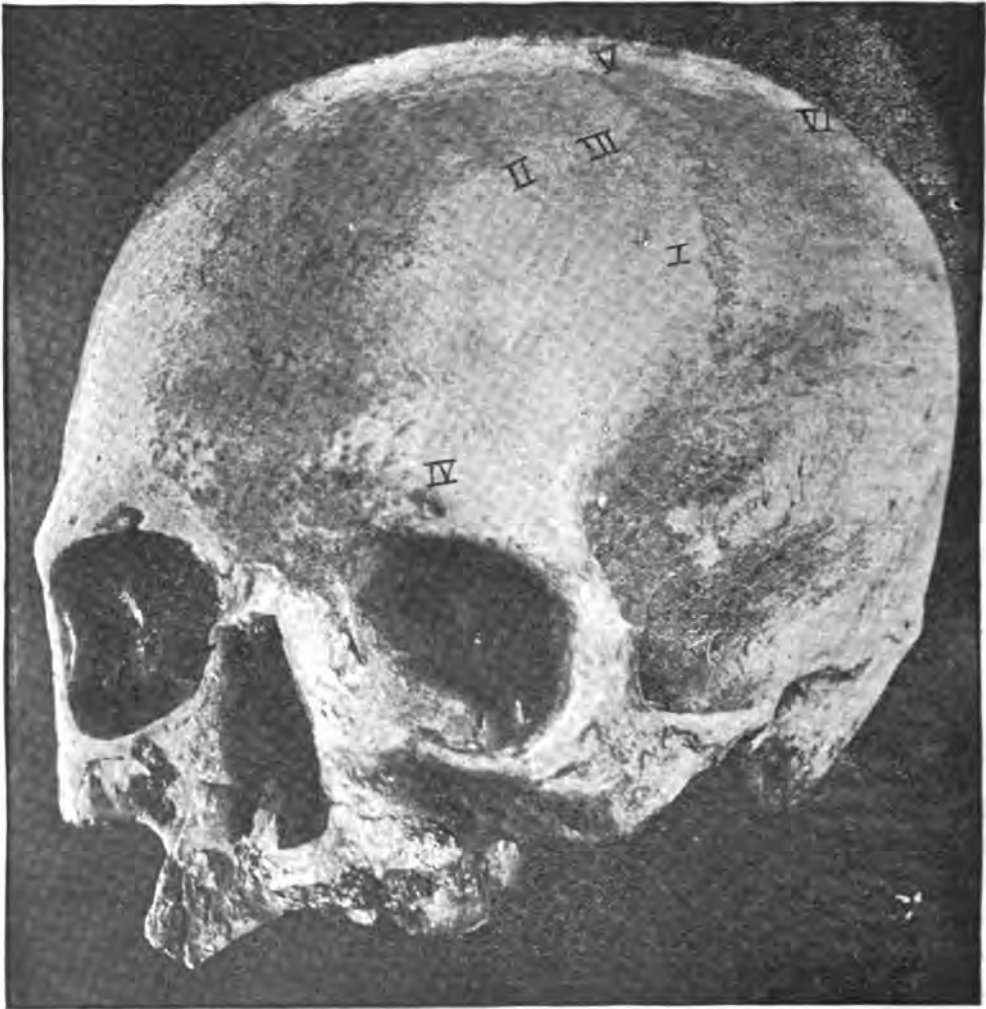


FIG. 2. THE FRENCH SKULL SHOWS (1) LARGE IDEALITY; (2) LARGE AGREEABLENESS; (3) LARGE IMITATION; (4) LARGE PERCEPTIVES; (5) LARGE VENERATION; (6) LARGE APPROBATIVENESS.

The prominent characteristics of the French are Approbativeness, Combativeness, Secretiveness, Ideality, Imitation, and the Perceptive Faculties as a class. These with their combinations give taste, refinement, love of decoration, and exquisiteness of finish to all their works of art, a passion

for the beautiful, skill in athletic sports, and fondness for science. The Frenchman has vanity rather than pride, and likes to display his knowledge and whatever he possesses. He is witty, sprightly, lively, ingenious, clever, ardent in disposition, and is known for his impulsiveness, brilliant imagination, politeness, affability, and clear-headed discrimination. He has less Continuity and Firmness, hence shows more versatility of talent, but he has not so much depth, judgment, and comprehensiveness of mind as the German.

Dr. Vimont (himself a Frenchman) believes the French head to be the best representative of the civilized Celt. He says "The French head is smaller than the German. The region of the Perceptive Faculties as a whole is larger, and that of the Reflectives smaller in the French than in the German head. The French are generally deficient in the organ of Cautiousness, while Individuality and Form are generally large, as are also Comparison, Wit, Wonder, Sublimity (and Poetry), Constructiveness, Imitation, and Ideality (sense of the beautiful), especially the last two. Approbativeness is generally predominant, while Self-esteem and Firmness are moderate or small, Veneration is full, and Benevolence is well developed."

This analysis appears to be correct, though to the above-mentioned faculties Dr. Vimont might have added those of Amativeness, Combative-ness, Secretiveness, and Language, which are generally well developed. The moral sentiments as a group are rather less prominently developed, and have not the same influence on the French character as they have on that of the German.

The Temperament of the Frenchman is generally Mental, or nervous, which shows itself in great mental activity and nervous excitability. The stature of the Frenchman is medium. His body is slight rather than stout and robust like that of the Englishman. His limbs are not large, but are somewhat muscular. His features are strongly marked; his complexion dark; his hair brown; his eyebrows projecting and heavy; his eyes dark and piercing; and his nose approximating the straight or Grecian type.

We find the Frenchman a keen and accurate observer; delicate and precise in mechanical work; tasteful in dress and in the production of ornamentation and decoration of all kinds; an excellent colorist; a model in politeness; a master in diplomacy; a witty conversationalist; a finished actor; and a dashing soldier. He is more clear, acute, vigorous, and discriminating than profound; more ingenious, penetrating and subtle than inventive, original or musical; more brilliant and clever than solid or wise; friendly and loving, but rather fickle and inconstant. The extreme lightness of the French arises in part from their small development of Cautiousness. "The French," says Rousseau, "have a manner of interesting themselves about you which deceives more than words."

The Frenchman is more secretive in explaining his plans than in ex-

pressing his emotions; he is more energetic than persistent, and often loses much by failing to follow up his first success. He has a great passion for novelty and something new. As a writer he is animated, dramatic, and rich in illustrations, but often fullsome, verbose, and tedious. He is not deficient in ideas, but his many words sometimes serve to conceal rather than to express them. He excels in descriptive writing and in fiction, especially that in which there is room for the display of dramatic talent. In literature and science few countries can boast a more numerous or brighter galaxy of men and women. Some examples illustrating this remark are found in the following list of persons who are known the world over for their literary genius: Montaigne, Rousseau, Voltaire, Montesquieu, St. Pierre, Moliere, Chateaubriand, De Stael, Dudevant, Lamartine, Dumas, Hugo, Las Casas, Buffon, Cuvier, Bichat, Broussais, Fourier, Comte, Cousin, and Michelet. These are French names that will go down to the latest posterity.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE GERMAN AND FRENCH SKULLS.

It will readily be seen that the German and the French skulls correspond with the known characteristics of these nations as follows:

The German skull shows a philosophic tendency of mind, while the French skull shows a scientific tendency of thought; the German skull shows musical talent, the French skull artistic talent; the German skull shows inventive ability, and the French skull ingenuity; the German skull shows plodding talent, the French skull versatility; the German skull indicates little reverence for forms and ceremonies, the French skull shows a capacity to venerate forms and ceremonies; the German skull is square and flat, the French skull is round and full; the German skull indicates clear judgment and comprehensiveness of mind, the French skull shows impulsiveness and brilliant imagination. In short, the German has a well-sustained character, is sober, serious, and grave, while the Frenchman is highly imaginative, nervous, intense, and excitable.

YOU CAN BUILD YOUR OWN FUTURE.

Your future is largely in your own hands. If you would only put yourself into the attitude of thought to realize this, how fortunate it would be for you. Instead of building your future, you go on in the old ruts. A thrifty, modern housekeeper takes up her old carpets and makes rugs of them, and stains her floors. A modern housewife has a gas-stove and fireless cooker put into her kitchen, and thus saves her fuel and her time. And a modern thinker can build a future for himself in such a way as to astonish his friends and gratify his family.

Phreno-Psychology.

BY J. ALLEN FOWLER.

APPERCEPTION.

The psychological meaning of Apperception is a form of attention. It is the act of the mind by which perceptions and ideas become clear and distinct. It is an act of attention, for what we attend to becomes clear and distinct to us, while that which is not attended to remains indistinct. Furthermore, there are various degrees of attention. Some things are capable of drawing or absorbing our whole observation, while other things are entirely disregarded by us. Most things, however, are of an intermediary class. We pay a certain amount of attention to them, but they might easily receive more or less. Some things catch our attention so slightly (are so slightly apperceived) that we are not aware that we have noticed them at all. For instance, a man on going to the city every day does not particularly notice certain buildings, but just as soon as they are torn down he perceives at once the change and misses them. Thus he has perceived many houses which he cannot conscientiously say he has apperceived at all.

Some Psychologists say that Apperception is (1) a form of mental activity under which percepts are brought into relation with our previous intellectual and emotional states and assimilated with them; (2) the general name for the process of mentally "taking in whatever form that process may take"; (3) the process of taking anything into the mind and giving it position and meaning in the mind; (4) the bringing to bear what has been retained of past experiences in such a way as to interpret or to give weight to the new experiences.

Very truly has it been said that apperception is to the mind what digestion is to the body. The mind reacts on percepts, and produces knowledge, while the body reacts on food and produces tissue.

Psychologists recognize that there must be a stimulus from the outside, which is called "an external factor," and that there must also be stimuli in the form of attention to make some response, which are called "internal factors"; further, that there must be a stock of "apperceiving ideas or kindred information which serves to interpret or explain the stimuli."

Psychologists also agree that the group of ideas already in the mind, which absorbs an idea presented to the mind, is called the Apperceiving Group. The idea just presented, when acted upon by the Apperceiving Group, is said to be apperceived. The apperceiving conceptions, according to Lagarus, usually stand like armed soldiers within the strongholds of consciousness, ready to pounce upon everything which shows itself within the

portal of the senses in order to overcome it and make it serviceable to themselves.

Another point about apperception is that it is more than attention—namely, it has perception of a particular kind, and this attention has to come from interest. The mind has to be drawn out in certain directions, and our attention to an object or an event is said to be an act of apperception if the attention is brought about by means of the relationship of this object or event to our previous experience. Half a dozen children may be asked to look at an object that is brought into the room. One child, who has never learned anything about the object, will gaze in blank astonishment, and will have but a dim idea afterward of what he has seen. Another child, who has had some experience connected with the object brought before his vision, will remember just so far as his experience goes, and his description will be more complete than the first. And so on to the sixth child, who has seen the object before and hence is able to describe what he has seen very clearly. When the report is drawn up of what the six children have seen at a glance, the sixth child will be found to have a more complete idea of what has passed before his sight, and will have been able to comprehend what he saw more distinctly because his previous experience fitted him to see more.

In order that we may see a thing properly it is not alone sufficient that rays of light should come from the object to the eye, and nerve vibrations travel along the optic nerve to the brain, but the mind must be in a position to interpret and understand these vibrations; and insofar as the mind is educated, through its various faculties, to interpret what it sees, so will the interpretation of the object be clear and concise. This combination of action of objects on mind, and the reaction of mind on object, is known as apperception. During a class in experimental Psychology, a professor held up as one test a number of names and descriptions of places in the Holy Land. The sheet was then taken down and the students were asked to write out as many of the names and descriptions of the places as they could remember. One scholar found this exercise very easy, because she had previously had in her mind the names of some of the places, and could carry in her mind's eye their connection with one another. Others in the class had not this special help of past experience, and hence could not recollect so much of what was placed on the paper. The professor was liable to judge that this was a poor test of memory, but in reality it was a test of apperception; or, in other words, an attention and a correlation of the attention with something that had been seen before. When a test of memory of small insignificant words was held in the same class, some of the other students succeeded better than the one afore-mentioned in writing them down on paper.

Thus apperception is the outcome of previous knowledge with special attention which attracts at the same time the eye and the mind by new elements to our previous experience. Thus the facility of the child in re-

membering names of cities and their descriptions was largely owing to the activity of the organ of Comparison. The girl analyzed what she had seen previously with what was before her mind at that particular moment, but those who could not use their faculty of Comparison in the test were obliged to rely entirely on some other form of memory.

IS THERE AN APPERCEIVING FACULTY?

It has been stated by Psychologists that we have no apperceiving faculty which is distinguished from all other faculties and which carries on an independent process of thought. It is further stated that the term Apperception has existed for upwards of two centuries, and is applied to a well-known process or function of the mind which is of great practical and theoretical importance; that it includes sensation, perception, assimilation, association, recognition, feeling, will, attention, and other actions of the mind, and is a very simple and well-known process.

Phrenologists say that Apperception is distinguished by being a form of particular attention, or concentration of mind, and therefore it calls out the very important faculty of Continuity. Why is this called the age of specialists if this is not the case? The other quality known to Phrenologists as bearing upon this aspect of the mind is Comparison, for the mind has to analyze former experiences in carrying out the functions of Apperception, and these are brought before the mind in rapid succession through the medium of Comparison, and the mind produces at a moment's notice what it has seen before.

Many Psychologists have not gone beyond the thought that the mind is a unit. For instance, Professor Scott has stated that "Anatomy is the science that divides the body into its constituent parts, and is a complete science when it has all of these parts correctly described and labeled, while Physiology is the science which describes and explains the different functions of the body. It supplements Anatomy by showing the functions of each of the bones, muscles, and organs, and by showing their mutual relations." "In Anatomy," he says, "we divide the body into distinct divisions, and in Physiology we discover the different functions of each division." So far the professor has told us what we know to be true, but he goes a step further and speaks on a subject about which he apparently knows nothing. He says: "The attempt has been made to divide the mind into a definite number of separate faculties. The function of each faculty, as we have described, is something quite different from the other faculties, and an attempt has been made to define these faculties exactly and to describe their functions completely through Phrenology."

He further states that "the attempt has failed and has been abandoned. The mind is not a bundle of faculties; it is not composed of memory, asso-

ciation, reason, etc., but it is a unit, which remembers, reasons, and feels. No one function is carried on to the exclusion of all others at any one time during all of its conscious existence. The mind feels, knows, wills, etc., but at certain times it is employed in reasoning more than at others, but no one function ever totally occupies the field."

He further asserts that "whenever the mind recognizes any event as having occurred in the past, it is said to remember; but feeling, attention, and association of ideas may have entered into this process of memory. No one mental process is a thing existing apart and independent of other processes."

Again, he asserts that "the anatomical method can never be applied to the mind. The functions of the mind are not independent activities, but in every function memory, perception, suggestion, and many other functions play a more or less important part."

Here we find a distinct assertion that apparently does away with the theory that the mind has a localization of function, and states that there are no separate independent processes of the mind, yet the professor believes that the mind is capable of reasoning more definitely at certain times than at others, and even of feeling more intensely at certain times than at others. He evidently does not realize that according to the functions of the brain so the mind is drawn out to think and act. That no one organ controls the whole mind at the same time is true, but the variation in the types of children that we see in the schools proves that there must be some reason for the hypothesis that enables one child to become an expert speller without any apparent effort, another an excellent mathematician, another an excellent reciter, and it is only by the aid of Phrenology that we are able to understand how a person can do two things at the same time. If the mind was a unit, as has been stated, this would not be possible. The professor has not evidently taken this fact into account, and believes simply in the theory that the mind is drawn out by images and concepts through the senses, and not by any individual development of faculty. Apperception, according to this Psychologist, has no definite brain area, but through the aid of Phrenology we see that certain brain centers are more specially absorbed by the function of Apperception than others.

There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good: myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy—if I may.—R. L. STEVENSON.

The Little Aristocrat; or, What Was Napoleon

BY C. HELLMAN.

Mr. C. Hellmann, of Pemberton Gardens, London, England, writes us an article on "The Little Aristocrat; or, What was Napoleon?" He says of him: "He was, in the first place, the greatest military genius the world has ever seen—but he was much more than this, his was a universal genius. He was a great Statesman and Legislator. The Code Napoleon is still in operation, even in some parts of Germany. He knew and understood the special business of the various departments of State better than those who held the Portfolios, and, of course, he directed them all.

"His energy and will-power were enormous; his brain was unusually large, and worked constantly at high pressure; his cerebral activity and excitement were abnormal; he took very little sleep and scarcely any relaxation. He accomplished more in a few years than other men in a long lifetime. He was a skillful diplomatist; how could he be otherwise with his undoubted knowledge of Human Nature, and this, with his tremendous force of character, and, above all, his consummate tact, gave him that extraordinary power which he wielded over the minds of men, and was the cause of that unbounded enthusiasm and devotion which he inspired, and of that peculiar fascination which he exercised at will. When the D'ebacle came, the great English poet thus apostrophized him:

" 'Poor Fallen Child of Empire, say,
Are all thy playthings snatched away?'

"The perfect contour of the face; the marble-like, harmonious, finely chiseled features; the eagle eyes that none dared disobey; the arched nose of the man born to command; the powerful chin; the well-shaped mouth (the French language never sounded so sweetly as from his lips); the irresistible smile 'that so often lighted his men to victory'; these were the expressions of no ordinary mind, the outcome of a singularly forceful character, of gifts wellnigh superhuman.

"He was a man for men, he had no penchant for any woman but one; she was alone in her devotion to him, but he was 'the Idol of the Army.' His soldiers all adored him. His anger was terrific, his displeasure appalling, yet 'men loved him and served him, as no monarch has ever been loved or served.'

"Napoleon was unique—there never has been, and probably there never will be, such another personality as this 'Wonderful Corsican.'"

Builders of Yesterday



HENRY HUDSON.



ROBERT FULTON.

Henry Hudson, a citizen of London, made four voyages to America. His last voyage, in 1609, in the *Half-Moon*, was completed on September 19th, and it is said that this voyage led directly to the settlement of New York City. Henry Hudson's picture shows him to have been a man of the Motive type and possessed of large Perceptive Faculties. These gave to him a memory of places, objects, and every surrounding point of interest that he saw on his voyages. His forehead was broad, his nose and ears were long, his chin was broad, which points indicate that he had a good hold on life, was tough and enduring, and a man of unusual enterprise.

It was Robert Fulton's remarkable and undeniable genius and improvements on the experiments of his predecessors which put steam navigation on a successful commercial basis. He started his historic trip to Albany in the *Clermont*, up the Hudson River, August 17, 1807. The picture of Robert Fulton represents him as possessing the Mental Temperament and having a large development of Constructiveness, Comparison, Human Nature, and Form, which qualities are noticeable in the width of his temples and the fullness of his central forehead. He was a man of fine tastes and unusual quality of organization and exceptional ability in mechanical and ingenious matters considering the times in which he lived.

and To-Day



DR. FREDERICK A. COOK.



LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. PEARY.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, reported to the world his daring feat of discovering the North Pole April 21, 1908. Without commenting further upon this event we would like to point out that Dr. Cook possesses more of the Vital Temperament than has been found in any other Arctic explorer. He possesses a rounder chin, fuller eyes, a broader nose, and a fuller arch to the brow than those of Peary, Baldwin, or Nansen. He appears to have a broad head, and an ample amount of vitality. Thus he has sustaining power, courage, and excellent health. His Perceptive Faculties enable him to gather knowledge readily and to see what is going on around him.

The portrait of Lieutenant Robert E. Peary indicates a strong development of the Motive Temperament, and capacity to withstand much fatigue and many hardships. He is possessed of enthusiasm, foresight, and courage. His Constructiveness, Causality, Individuality, and Order being well represented, make him a master of the art of exploring. He has also large Human Nature, which enables him to understand the characteristics of the people in the far North with whom he has come in contact. His keen eyes, square jaw, and executive nose show that he is not inclined to give up a project when he has once started it, and it is this dogged persistence that has enabled him to make repeated attempts to reach the Pole.

THE LATE EDWARD HENRY HARRIMAN.

Following closely on the loss of his friend, Henry H. Rogers, Mr. Edward Henry Harriman has passed away. He was the greatest figure in American Railroading and Finance since the days of Jay Gould. He began his business training at fourteen years of age, and from that period to the day of his death, at the age of sixty-one, he amassed an immense fortune.



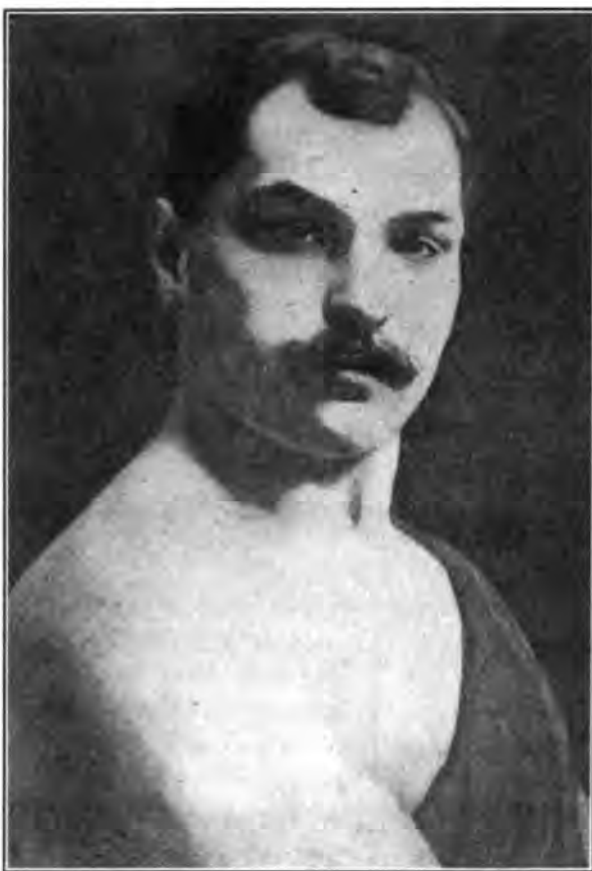
E. H. HARRIMAN.

He was certainly a great man, and his portrait shows him to advantage. His massive and lofty forehead indicates that he was a man of versatile mind, constructive habits, and many ideas. His mind was so fertile that he had more plans than he could possibly carry out; in fact, he is said to have died with many undeveloped plans in his mind, but he passed away with the satisfaction of knowing that his home-coming accomplished one great thing, namely, the reconsolidation of the Union Pacific. The Harriman railroad system is one of the most remarkable the world has ever known, and Mr. Harriman realized his dream of an ocean to ocean railroad system under his absolute control.

His width of head above the ears shows what wonderful executive ability he possessed; his hold on life and resisting power are also seen in and around the basic line, as well as by his height of head over the coronal regions. He was a man of iron will, of immense perseverance and stability of mind; hence he generally succeeded in accomplishing what he set out to do, and took drastic measures to do so.

THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

Quite recently we had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Arthur Saxon, the strongest man in the world, at the Ringling Circus, New York, and the feats he performed were so remarkable that a few points on his mental and



ARTHUR SAXON.

physical characteristics may not be considered out of place in a journal like ours, that is devoted to the pointing out of distinctive features connected with all kinds of occupation.

When saying that he is the strongest man in the world, it will perhaps be wondered how this can be the case, especially when he at one time failed to pass the physical test in the German Army. But through persistent effort, practical common-sense, and much preparation he has become so complete master of himself that he is now able to lift three hundred and seventy-one pounds above his head with one hand, and is also able to **lift**

sixteen men on a plank, while lying on his back.

He is but thirty-one years of age, and in height is five feet ten inches, while he pulls down the scales at two hundred and ten pounds, and possesses a chest measurement of forty-nine and a half inches.

His record in raising three hundred and twelve pounds twice a day beats even Sandow's capacity, for the latter is recorded as being able to lift only two hundred and fifty-four pounds; while with two hands Mr. Saxon is able to raise four hundred and forty-eight pounds above his head, this being sixty-two pounds more than has ever been raised in the same manner by a professional strong man.

Some persons might consider this a mere trick to delude a credulous public, but such is not the case, as he is able to do this both through inherited strength and by special preparation. Though Mr. Saxon does not make any boast of being the strongest man in the world, yet he has not met his equal of strength in any country, and says he would like to meet anyone who is able to lift as much as he.

When lifting the sixteen men on a huge plank forty feet long, together with a two-hundred pound bar-bell, while lying on his back, he shows the tremendous strength of his muscles, the combined weight being about three thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight pounds.

Remarkable as this may seem to those who are unacquainted with such wonderful exhibitions of strength, he, with his brother, is able to undergo an even greater test, namely, together they support a bridge weighing over two tons, while an automobile carrying six people runs over the bridge, making a grand total of over three tons, and were their strength to give way for a second it would mean instant peril or death to them.

PHRENOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS.

His phrenological developments indicate that he possesses a keen perceptive intellect, a strong basilar brain, and great will power. Without these qualities we doubt very much whether he would be able to succeed in lifting such enormous loads. But for his work he seems particularly adapted both in a mental and physical way.

When he is tired of lifting heavy weights, Mr. Saxon says he will go back to his former work of wrestling, but he cannot blend the two. In order to succeed as a wrestler, he says he would have to give months to Turkish baths and massage treatment. He says of himself that he has never been sick in his life, and that his two brothers, who have followed his example, have made a similar record.

Science of Health.

ADENOIDS.

Some time ago there was published in the morning papers a statement from the Superintendent of New York Public Schools, W. H. Maxwell, that adenoid growths in the nose and throat were responsible for most of the depravity of boys and girls in the public schools, and that we should have legislation giving the right to compel the removal of adenoids.

Now, this is a matter worth considering by every parent. The cause of adenoids is malnutrition. It is pitiful to see developing children fed on tea, coffee and fine flour bread. Narcotics and all condiments that are in such common use, particularly at that stage of existence, develop anæmic conditions, and are bound to injure the integrity of the nervous system. It has been authoritatively stated that 90 per cent. of the crimes in the United States are due to bad cooking. It may truly be said that all disease comes from a wrong manner of life. The minimum of life should be at least 100 years, instead of which more drop out at 50 than later, and the majority of those who attain a greater lease of life are cripples in body and mind. What the world most needs is a School of Health, to teach the one great problem of life how to live and enjoy life. Let us, then, study to find out the causes of diseased conditions. They are so plain that he who runs may read. There is a multitude of health publications that would be helpful to the inquirer. The way is open for every lover of humanity to help in this glorious work and make good health catching, and hasten the time when there shall be no more adenoids, or any disease unfitting man to fulfill his glorious destiny. At present we are all laboring under a serious handicap, but let a new era be ushered in and a higher life made practical.

What the mass of the people most need is to be taught how to prepare good, nourishing food for the body. Many, through ignorance, waste more than they utilize, not recognizing that the simple foods are more nourishing and beneficial in every way. The Simple Life is the true theory. A School of Health would elevate them far above their present conditions.

CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

SLEEP.

It is related of John Wesley, who was of a fine, nervous organization, that he only took four or five hours of sleep, while Daniel Webster, of a coarser temperament and very bad dietetic habits, would consume eight or nine hours.

Dr. Rabagliatti, a prominent London physician, maintains that food is

not the source of the energy of the body, either volitional or mechanical, except incidentally and indirectly by the building up of the bodily structures, which are simply the medium through which energy acts. He suggests that, while the ultimate source of vital energy is no other than the ultimate source of all other energy, the immediate source may be the unlimited stores of energy in which we live, and that we draw on these stores according to our needs, not from the dining-room, but from and through sleep. Eastern philosophers also claim that we absorb vital energy from the air.

It is the part of wisdom to recognize the degeneracy of our times. Very seldom do we meet a person who can even claim to be in "perfect health." Very sure to have a weakness or pain somewhere in the body. As a rule the great mass of people pass out of existence before their work is half completed. There is no more worthy object than to preach and teach the rules for the physical regeneration of mankind, which rules, if followed, will make life both happier and longer.

CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

HOUSE-FLIES AND DISEASE.

Within the past ten years intense expert study has increased medical knowledge by many discoveries in regard to insects as disease-carriers. Among the insects most to be feared is the common house-fly. Summer Diarrhœa and Typhoid Fever are the two diseases spread broadcast by flies. This fact is proven beyond dispute. The average person may resent the idea as another scientific fad, but to disdain the findings of scientific investigation in this matter is the utmost foolishness. Flies carry Typhoid Fever and Summer Diarrhœa by alighting on our food, after being upon filth containing the germs of these diseases, such as sewage in or along the shores of streams, the contents of privies and urinals, swill and garbage receptacles, manure heaps, and wherever rapidly decaying animal or vegetable matter is found; and also by alighting upon secretions of persons ill with these diseases, such as saliva, and the secretions from the bowels and kidneys.

The logic is to keep flies out of the house, and especially from the kitchen, pantry, and dining-room. Keep them away from food everywhere, and especially the foods that are eaten cold, or without being freshly cooked. Beware of bread, rolls, cakes, pastry, berries, etc., obtained from stores where they are left uncovered to the free access of flies. Beware also of flies on the summer boarding house table. Great care should be taken to keep flies away from milk, as it is an excellent breeding place for disease germs.—*The Hayes Bulletin.*

The Fireless Cooker.

The Kahn Fireless Cooker is a jewel in a family where work in the kitchen is a consideration. The diagram here given shows how easily a dinner can be managed and arranged in tiers, without crowding, through the aid of the Boiler, the Casserole, and the Annex.

In the diagram you first see the Heat-Retainer, and then the several compartments, the Boiler, the Casserole, and the Annex, just as they would look if filled with the various articles all in process of cooking, the entire outfit cut right down the center, thus exposing to view the different parts of the Cooker.



SECTIONAL VIEW SHOWING FOOD INSIDE COOKER.

Under the Perforated Rest you see the potatoes, the beans, and the onions, all cooking together in the same water without any commingling of odors or blending of flavors. The reason for this is, that when you first put your vegetables in the cold water and then put the Boiler on the stove, none of those vegetables are yet cooked; they are raw. During the time the water is boiling, the steam is circulating; but the vegetables in the bottom have not disintegrated in any way, have not as yet begun to "loosen" in the cooking. They have not yet come to the point of giving off their flavor or odor. Before they reach this point you have taken them off the stove; boiling has stopped; circulation has ceased; everything has quieted down, and so the cooking continues with no chance of the odor circulating either in the water, which is quiet, or in the air, which is perfectly still. Scientifically, the circulation is almost imperceptible—in fact, stationary—and what steam there is settles in the water-seal rim.

Inquiries should be sent to the office of The Phrenological Journal.

October Natal Stone.

OPAL.

BY JULIUS WODISKA.



JULIUS WODISKA.

The Opal—most versicolored of gems—is the birthday stone for all born in the month of October.

Black superstition has smirched the reputation of the Opal with the dread stigma of "unlucky"; nevertheless, in these days of science and high average intelligence, there are few who would refuse a fine gem Opal as a gift, or hesitate to wear it, through fear that its proximity would cause misfortune. In popular esteem this fiery gem has had a sensational career of ups and downs, its popularity now waxing, then waning; eventually, in the opinion of the writer, the Opal will be but little affected by error based only on imagination, however Fashion may raise or lower its cost in the market, but will be regarded as a standard gem of high rank, its value chiefly depending always upon the qualities existing in the individual specimen.

The rhyme popularly applied to the Opal as a natal stone is lugubrious, but implies that the Opal is rather a soothing remedy for sorrow than its cause.

October's child is born for woe,
And life's vicissitudes must know;
But lay an OPAL on her breast,
And hope will lull the woes to rest.

The folklore of the Opal tells us that in the Middle Ages it had great repute as an eyestone. It partook of all the virtues of those stones whose colors it showed; it stimulated the heart; warded off contagious and infectious airs; banished despondency; prevented fainting spells, and indicated the state of health of the wearer by change of color, losing its brilliancy if the wearer was ill, and showing all its colors and flashing all its fires when the wearer was well. One of its dark deeds, according to superstition, is the sowing of discord between giver and receiver, and it is charged with proving fatal to love. The origin of the notion that the Opal is unlucky is in a German superstition and is comparatively modern.

For the revival of the popularity of the Opal after one of the long

periods of its depression in Europe and America, credit is believed by the writer to be due to the late Queen Victoria. In the British colonies, in Australasia, a young but promising mineral industry was developing in Opal mines in several localities, and perhaps the kindly monarch, in her maternal solicitude for her far-away subjects, found there a motive to do what she could to again elevate the beautiful gem in popular esteem. The Queen presented to each of her daughters, at their marriage, Opals, and otherwise gave evidences of her royal favor toward the Opal, to which her loyal subjects quickly responded, lifting the Opal high in fashion, and the demand thus created and the price thus raised, the Australian Opal miners were soon floating upon a wave of prosperity.

Opal is of granular structure; hardness, 5.5 to 6.5; specific gravity, 2 to 2.21; lustre vitreous, resinous or pearly; streak white; color, white, yellow, red, brown, green or gray, but usually pale, which is due to the presence of foreign elements. The color-play of the Opal results from innumerable fissures having striated sides, which diffract and decompose light. Chemically, Opal is ninety per cent. silica and ten per cent. water. Besides the precious Opal—the true gem of standard quality—there is harlequin and fire Opals and other varieties, while opalized wood in various localities is common and of considerable bulk.

Sources of supply for Opals include Hungary, Australia, Mexico and Honduras; in the United States Opals are found in Oregon and Idaho. Most of the Opals of commerce now come from the Australian mines, the most important being White Cliffs, New South Wales.

If the Opal was absolutely unchangeable its value would be greater, but it is a fickle gem and some of its changes are freakish; some of the most brilliant of Opals have lost their fires and colors forever; in other cases these have been recovered. At the present time Opals are not generally in great demand, but choice gems now, as always, find purchasers at their full value.

MAKE YOURSELF OVER.

If you are not pleased with your present state of mind, make it over to suit your taste. It lies within your own power to do this, and you will strengthen yourself very much if you will only stretch out your hand to obtain the necessary knowledge to cut your new pattern of yourself. A tailor or a dressmaker will remodel a suit or gown; why cannot you remodel your character to suit the changed conditions of life? Do not remain in the old ruts any longer.

The National Vocation Bureau.

One aim of the National Vocation Bureau is to centralize advice with regard to the future career of Business, College, and High School graduates. This is a work which has not yet been undertaken in a sufficiently broad, practical and scientific way by any educational department; hence the need of the above Bureau. It has an added importance, too, because it will seek to enlarge and more thoroughly systematize the work that has been carried on for years by Messrs. Fowler & Wells.

At this season of the year all the educational centers, like Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia, besides the less definite institutions, are enrolling hundreds of young men, fifty per cent. of whom have to solve the question of vocation and face the problem of selecting the right groove for themselves, alone, without any aid from those who would gladly do so if they could only get in touch with them. Very often the persons young men turn to for advice, are, like themselves, unable to properly judge for what they are really fitted, and are ignorant of the real abilities of the young men in question, or prejudiced in favor of a certain trade or profession, because of relatives who are interested in it.

The specific work of the Bureau is to aid, unbiased, each applicant in his or her real search for the work best fitted for them to do, or the right path for them to enter. Many young men spend four years in college without specializing in any one direction, and though the advice they seek would have been more serviceable if given before the applicants entered college, yet when they have taken their college course, and are ready to specialize, much may still be done in the way of saving future time by getting the steering gear rightly pointed. With the future carefully selected for each subject, he can more confidently pursue it, just the same as a ship that possesses a captain who understands how to use the compass secures the confidence of all passengers. The compass may be on the ship, but unless someone knows how to use it aright, it is of little service. So with talents a young man may possess, unless he knows which to select he will not be able to steer his life-boat into the right harbor.

The Bureau will endeavor to supply the advice that will help him, and the confidence of the subject will be increased when he knows of others who have been similarly helped. Many a good mechanic has been lost through his entering business, and many a good salesman has been merged into a mechanic through lack of an understanding of his right powers.

The scientific efficiency of the Bureau will not depend upon fortune telling or guess work, but every means will be taken within the radius of practical Psychology, Phrenology, and common-sense reasoning, to help

the applicant to a better understanding of himself applicable to his environments.

The experience of the advisers will be a real boon to a young man who is halting between two pathways. Perhaps one may be the Real Estate Business, or a line of Architecture and Design—two widely different vocations, yet each important in its way, one giving outdoor facilities, and the other indoor work. Or the hesitating one may have a leaning toward both Music and Law—talents, again, which are widely different, yet often found in one individual.

The question of health may have to be taken into account, as well as talents, and this is where a sum total of all a person's needs has to be taken into account.

Besides its aid to young people just starting out in life, the Bureau's specific function will be to guide men who have been working in their wrong callings for years into their right grooves and prevent their gifts from being utterly lost. Many men have had to support their families in an uncongenial sphere because they were unable to afford an education that would fit the calling that appealed to them at the outset of their careers. After securing a competency, they are somewhat in doubt whether it is too late to enter the field of competition in the direction of their natural talents. Some advice from a competent adjudicant is valuable at this point of the man's history.

Preparation for efficiency, and proper equipment for service is needed, and the best way to obtain these is often a valuable adjunct to a man's success.

The establishment of health is of great importance to many who are lacking in physical endurance, in circulation, proper digestive power, lung capacity and constitutional vigor. Therefore such advice as will be necessary on practical Hygiene, including suggestions upon diet, exercise, amount of sleep required, kind of bathing necessary, and the right amount as well as kind of clothing for various occupations and climates, will be given.

As the advisers have had a wide experience in considering temperamental conditions required in work undertaken in various parts of the world, in connection with every kind of vocation, this becomes a valuable department of the Bureau.

Business men and others who wish to consult the Bureau for advice should apply for particulars to the Secretary of the National Vocation Bureau, 18 East 22d Street, New York City, care of Fowler & Wells Co.

Each man can learn something from his neighbor: at least he can learn this—to have patience with his neighbor, to live and let live.

—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

A delightful evening was spent on Wednesday, September 1st, when the opening meeting of the season was held, and interesting speeches were made by old and new friends of the Institute.

The President, Dr. Charles H. Shepard, who was unable to be present, sent the following address, on "Phrenology in Every-day Life":

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW STUDENTS:

"While I am not able to be with you in person, it is a great pleasure to send you a few words of greeting, to show my interest in the cause for which we stand. It is a privilege to meet and discuss the progress made during the past in the scientific investigation of one of the most important sciences of the day. The value of Phrenology is becoming more and more recognized as a practical idea, and is being utilized as an every-day necessity.

"There was a time when the subject was tabooed and thought beneath the consideration of the orthodox investigator, but to-day it is found to harmonize with the latest findings of scientific thought; not only that, but as all progress comes through the action of the mind, which manifests itself through the brain, it is found to be a rich field. Through the cultivation of the brain its scope is unlimited, and gives hope for a vastly improved future of our race. The thought of unlimited progress is sublime, and will certainly lead to the Golden Age. It is a delight to work for and help on this "Good Time Coming."

"A few words of personal reminiscence may not be amiss and will show more clearly my position as to the cause we are so much interested in. It was fortunate for me that in my younger days I was introduced to Prof. L. N. Fowler, who was then lecturing through the country on his favorite topic. The acquaintance ripened into friendship, and through his life afterward he was counted among my best friends. Then I commenced an earnest study of the publications of Fowler & Wells, and the whole tenor of my life was changed. Instead of following up the plan that was laid out for me, that of the ministry, which I could not conscientiously fill, the medical field was chosen as more congenial and where I could be of more service to my fellow men. Passing through a period of social ostracism, and many mental struggles, I was led by investigation and much reading into a brighter and better world, that is to say, the orthodox spectacles were removed, never more to annoy or hamper my work. The more intimate the knowledge of Phrenology, the more broad and liberal became my ideas concerning life. The truth made me free, and has given inspiration and encouragement all through my after life for over sixty years.

"The practical value placed on the use of Phrenology is shown by the fact of having sent those whom I wished to employ to headquarters for an examination, as well as having my own chart and that of my children, which always helped in making a decision on certain points.

"The philosophy is so simple, and yet so positive, that the wayfaring man need not err therein."

The Vice-President, Miss Jessie Allen Fowler, who occupied the Chair in the absence of the President, gave an address on "Character and Credit," in part, as follows:

"The word credit comes from the Latin word 'credo—I believe,' and its opposite, debt, from 'debeo—I owe.' There can be no debt without a credit, and no credit without a debt. The word implies the belief of one of the parties to a transaction in the promise made by the other and an obligation acknowledged by one party as due to the other.

"For the most part, we buy and sell merchandise, agricultural products, stocks and bonds, real estate, and everything that can be bought and sold, not for money paid down, but with promises to pay money, to be fulfilled at some future date.

"The humblest citizen, as well as the greatest manufacturer, feels the power and recognizes the influence of credit. The finality of all credit rests with the individual.

"The three component parts of credit are Character, Capacity, and Capital—these three, but the greatest of these is Character. Character counts continually for credit, and I will speak to you for a moment upon the question of Character in its relation to credit.

"What is Character? It is an individual matter. You cannot have another's character. You may try to imitate, perhaps, the character of some great man, but in the man himself, who is his own master, his character standeth or falleth. Character is that something within you which receives and impresses upon your mind and writes in indelible letters on your heart your thoughts, words and deeds. Character is the tone of your heart strings, or else it is the dull thud of life which seems to chill you through and through. Character is that something which points you onward and upward in life's work, or else drags you down to lower and lower depths as it becomes foul with the heavier material of life's dregs.

"Someone has well said that 'character is not something that is added to your life, but it is life itself.' The right kind of character is created by hammering one upon another of the sheets of gold-leaf of opportunity which weld together and build higher and higher one strong piece of solid gold. This character will stand the test of fire. But the character that will

fail might be likened to that reared upon tinfoil, which, while to all appearances welds together for a time, will not sustain the test of years.

"Why should I cultivate and add to my character the best there is in the world? Philips Brooks well said: 'Sad will be the day for any man when he becomes absolutely contented with the life he is living, with the thoughts he is thinking, and the deeds he is doing, when there is not forever beating at the door of his soul some great desire to do something larger, which he knows that he was meant and made to do because he is a child of God.' I believe that each one of us is placed here for a definite and distinct purpose in life. To fulfill this purpose should be our highest and best aim. Take the highest, purest and best as your standard. We believe that Phrenology is that standard."

The Secretary, Mr. M. H. Piercy, was then called upon to read letters from absent friends who were unable to be present, among whom were Mr. Edwin Markham, the poet; Mr. J. P. Knowles, the oldest living subscriber of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; Rev. Arthur Jamieson, of Newburgh; Mr. George Singleton, of Dover, a former graduate of the Institute; and Dr. Julius King, a graduate of the Institute and a popular lecturer.

He was followed by Dr. C. F. McGuire, who gave an interesting talk on "Mental and Physical Training; How Correlated to Our Well Being." Dr. McGuire said, "that some people thought that Phrenology was a species of fortune-telling. This was a great mistake. The main object of Phrenology was not only to discover the deficient faculties of the mind, but also to point out the defects of the physical system. Mental and physical training were primarily necessary if we were to have properly developed men and women.

"The sound mind in a sound body is a maxim that was invaluable to the true Phrenologist. The students of the Phrenological Institute were taught the proper means of developing the body. How to stand, walk, sit, and to breathe properly were of prime importance. Then, again, the propensities and appetites should be held in subjection lest they become the masters. One should learn how to relax the muscles, as such relaxation is most conducive to good health.

"To cultivate repose should also be aimed at, as there is nothing so desirable as composure of manner."

In conclusion he said "that concentration of the mind and relaxation of the muscles was the secret of all true mental and physical training."

(Continued on page 337.)



THE
Phrenological Journal
 and SCIENCE OF HEALTH

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(1880)

NEW YORK AND LONDON, OCTOBER, 1909

Notoriety may be achieved in a narrow sphere, but fame demands for its evidence a more distant and prolonged reverberation.

—F. R. LOWELL.

**The Month's
 Yield of Thought**

So wonderful has been the world's accomplishment for the month of September that one's breath has almost been taken away. In fact, seldom have we known any previous month to correspond with it.

Ocean travel has been brought to its highest speed, for the *Lusitania* and the *Mauretania* have accomplished the journey of three thousand miles across the Atlantic in practically four days.

Further, the aeroplane has made some wonderful records in flying through the air, showing the possibilities of the future in this direction.

While the North Pole, the long coveted prize, has been laid at the feet of the American people (and, in fact, the world), by two intrepid travelers—Dr. Frederick A. Cook and Lieutenant Robert E. Peary.

Yet another wonderful discovery startles us, namely, astronomers find "definite proof" that life may exist on the Planet Mars, for as a result of pictures recently taken they find that "the planet is capable of supporting sentient beings, as water vapor exists on Mars."

Surely these records are enough for one month, but before the month closes, and after we go to press, the great Hudson-Fulton Celebration will have begun, heralding the fact that in 1609 Henry Hudson opened up the Hudson River and New York City commenced its existence.

Phrenology also can share a little of the glory of this year, for in October, 1809, O. S. Fowler was born in Cohocton, New York State. It is not too much to say that during this century more persons have been placed in their right vocations by the aid of Phrenology than by any other science. We trust that the centenary of this great and prophetic man may be signalized by a greater awakening on behalf of the Science than ever before. Let us hear from all who have some remembrance of this writer, lecturer, and pioneer.

**The Boys Who
Can, but Don't,
Must Give Way to
the Boys who Try**

This is the great business age, for never before has business been put on such a personal basis. All modern advertisements have an appeal to individual buyers. Sometimes the way of asking questions, sometimes the way of appeal, sometimes the manner of asserting a startling fact has changed the aspect of business.

Many boys are finding out that if they can and don't do business, they must give way to those who can and do try. The world does not want those who are simply clever, but those who besides being clever are willing to try to do their best. Remember this, boys, and put on your "try suit" and push.

**A Memorial to
O. S. Fowler**

Can we not start a memorial to O. S. Fowler by securing for this JOURNAL twenty-five thousand subscribers? If the *Saturday Evening Post*, at five cents a copy, can secure fifty thousand subscribers, cannot this JOURNAL obtain half that number at ten cents? We want an enterprising, energetic, enthusiastic agent in every town of five thousand inhabitants, and we will offer a liberal discount to any who will take up the agency. The work can be done on Saturdays or Wednesdays, or by some in the evenings, to suit an individual's convenience. Or if a person who reads this cannot himself try the work, will he not suggest it to someone else.

Those who are willing to try should point out, first, the lessons on the Brain and Skull; second, the correlation between the subjects of Psychology and Phrenology; thirdly, the hints on Health; and fourthly, the

articles on men and women of the hour, or Builders of Yesterday and Today. New subscribers to the JOURNAL for the coming year (at the price of One Dollar), will be given the JOURNAL for three months (to the end of the present year) free. New subscribers will also be given an opportunity to have a short delineation of character from a photograph, and also of sending in questions bearing on the subject of Phrenology to be answered by the Editor. The Review columns are valuable, as they enable persons to judge of the importance of certain books before securing them.

Let us hear from you at your earliest convenience if you wish to join in this work.

O. S. Fowler's Books can be secured from the office of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Correspondents.

E. C.—The characteristics of the mind do not develop the complexion in a direct way, only, perhaps, in an indirect way. A coarse complexion generally accompanies a coarse organization, but coarseness and refinement are not the result of any one particular temperament. The Mental, Motive, and Vital Temperaments are all capable of being perverted, while they are also able to respond to the highest ideals. We have seen persons of the Mental Temperament who have possessed the lowest type of quality organization, and we have also seen the Motive and Vital Temperaments linked to the most exquisite quality. Do not imagine that the Mental Temperament is the only one that possesses a fine quality or a fine complexion.

M. M., New York.—The human voice is so capable of cultivation and changes that much depends upon the opportunities that a person has of educating it. Some voices express the Basilar and some the Spiritual faculties; some the Social, others the Intellectual. This accounts for the great variation of tones of the human voice. It depends upon our individual tastes what we call an exquisite voice. We refer you to the article that appeared in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL August, 1908, on "The Voice as an Index to Character."

Mr. J. W. Mooney, of Oklahoma, writes on "Some Observations on Phrenology." He says:

"One of the latest encyclopedias is prefaced with the remark that most all its articles are written by specialists on the subjects treated. Turning to 'Phrenology' I found it treated as belonging to superstition, and by one who did not appear to have intelligence enough to properly discuss any subject. I do not suppose that any Phrenologist was consulted when the article

was written, and I could find but one reason for the appearance of such an article under the head of 'Phrenology'—some Phrenologist had correctly delineated the gentleman's character, and he was getting even with the 'whole bunch.' I am not a Phrenologist, neither am I a writer of articles for encyclopedias, but it strikes me that a professed scientist would do some experimenting on the line of Phrenology before he pronounced it a fraud. If he has not the time or intelligence for this work he might hire someone that had, and thus put himself in a position to know what he is talking about."

MR. HARRIMAN A JUDGE OF CHARACTER.

Mr. Harriman was once asked if he judged of people's characters by their dress. He said: "I do not pay much attention to their dress, but I always look at the head, and I rarely make a mistake in my estimate of men."

THE LATE WIZARD OF FINANCE.

When Mr. Harriman appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission, in 1907, Homer Davenport wrote for the *Evening Mail* his impressions of the railroad man as he appeared on the witness stand. These impressions are reprinted from the *Evening Mail* as follows:

"His face is full of character. He has about the best shaped head I ever saw. His features play team work. His forehead might fumble the ball, perhaps, but the back of his head would be found backing up third base so no one would have a chance to score.

"His body is small, very small, but that doesn't matter, for he wasn't intended for a brakeman.

"His head has a peculiar roundness that reminds one of a fine, smooth, steel-nosed bullet.

"His eyes are as sharp as a weasel's. If you ever caught a glimpse of a weasel's eyes peering out of a rail pile or from under a hen house you know the kind of sharp eyes I mean.

"His brows are quite bushy and his lids are heavy. But don't worry about his overlooking anything.

"His eyeglasses are of the largest bore and look like steam gauges."

CHURCH—What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?

GOHAM—My wife put it there to remind me to mail her letter.

"And did you mail it?"

"No; she forgot to give it to me!"—*The Congregationalist*.

There is one wisdom only, and that is heavenly. Every other kind is but a doctrine of vanity, teaching disappointment and destruction.

—JOHN OLIVER HOBBS.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

(Continued from page 332.)

Dr. John Hamlin Dewey, the writer and speaker, gave an address on "The New Psychology," in which he showed for what Psychology formerly stood, and then took up the modern methods of studying the Mind. He touched upon Phrenology in its application to the better understanding of the functions of the brain, and said that every expression of character was due to a function of the brain.

Mr. Loyal S. Wright, a lecturer of the Sheldon School, then gave a practical talk on "The Use of Phrenology in the Study of Human Nature in the Business World," and showed by a diagram on the blackboard (drawn by Mr. Miller) how Thought, Feeling, and Action exists in every man and woman in business, and explained how each person differs from another in the degree of development of these essentials in life. He pointed out how one might be a theorist, yet not a doer; another might be a blustering business man, but not a thinker; and another might be a drifter with the tide through his emotional character, and not capable of getting to work in a practical way; and how, if all three elements were equally developed, an ideal character would be found.

Miss Fowler then selected three types from the audience that represented the thinker, the person of emotion, and the one full of action; or, in other words, the representatives of the Mental, the Vital, and the Motive Temperaments. Each was excellent in his way. The first was an original thinker, the second was a winner of business, while the third was a worker along practical lines of literature, and showed versatility of thought. Each subject replied and explained what the prevailing line of thought was that actuated him, and each character harmonized with his peculiar characteristics.

The Secretary then gave a short address on "The Application of Phrenology."

Dr. A. C. Farrell and Professor Charles Munter, who were also to have given addresses, were unavoidably absent.

A vote of thanks to the speakers brought a very interesting meeting to a close.

Among those present were Mr. Lerman, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Carleton, Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. and Mrs. Yancey, Miss Drew, Mr. Plumb, Miss Irwin, the Misses Pierson, Miss Baker, Mr. Colgate, Mr. Aspinwall, Mr. Blanchard, Miss Whitty, Mrs. Keller, and others.

A number expressed a desire to hear more from the speakers of the evening.

Field Notes.

The engagement of Miss Henrietta Kahler to Mr. Cone is just announced. The wedding is to take place in October, after which they are to go to California to live. Miss Kahler has rendered the Institute a signal service in singing at one of its meetings, and her voice was much appreciated. We wish her every happiness.

In an article by Dr. E. P. Miller, published last month under "Science of Health," attention was given to the cooking of food. The doctor thinks that the water should be preserved in which the food is cooked, and not destroyed, as stated in the September issue. This idea would be an excellent one when using a Fireless Cooker, and the latter should be in every family.

George W. Savory is now located at 4 Hansler Building, Pomona, Calif.

The Mental Science College, Bryn Mawr, Wash.—The graduation of the tenth annual class took place on August 20th, 21st, and 22d. The interior of the college auditorium was beautifully decorated with flowers, ferns and flags. Prof. Knox, with a few well-chosen words, opened the exercises on each occasion. J. A. Miller recited an original poem, which expressed much thought. The speeches were all highly interesting and educational. We wish continued success to the college and its enthusiastic promoters.

M. Tope, of Bowerston, Ohio, is as enthusiastic over the Third (Ohio) Convention as any previous year, and he is doing his best to make it a success. It will be held Oct. 7th and 8th. Write to him for full particulars, and try and arrange to attend it.

The Fowler Institute (London), has opened its Autumn work, and classes and private instruction are being arranged to carry on the work of teaching as usual by Mr. D. T. Elliott. Write for particulars to C. R. King, Manager, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, England.

Mr. Jean B. Kopf has been lecturing at Hotel Annex, Bloomington, Ill. He has for thirty years been a successful drugless health finder.

Mr. Robert N. Woodall, of Oak Park, Ill., is an earnest student of Phrenology, and sends us an interesting article on "Phrenology and Its Aid to Art Students." He recommends this science to the artist because through it he can better understand whether he is in the right calling, and also whether he will understand the characteristics of those whom he is studying. We hoped to give more of this gentleman's article, but may do so in another number.

A great effort may be made in a moment of excitement, but continued little efforts can only be made on principle.—GOULBURN.

THE NATIONAL VOCATION BUREAU.

In connection with this Bureau much valuable service can be rendered in a Phrenological and Physiological way, through a personal examination of the subject, and advice given according to the talent and ability of the person by competent advisers.

CLASSES IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Physical Culture Classes will be formed to correct nervous ailments along new lines, and exercises will be graded according to temperament and mental and physical deficiency. Applications should be made at once to the Fowler & Wells Company, 18 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

FOR THE STUDY OF BRAIN, CHARACTER AND MIND.

Those who wish to fly through the air should consult Messrs. Wellman, Zeppelin, or Wright.

Those who wish to visit Mars should consult Prof. W. W. Campbell, Director of the Lick University.

Those who wish to study Arctic Regions should consult Dr. Frederick Cook and Lieutenant Robert Peary.

But those who wish to study Themselves, their Friends, or their Customers, should arrange to join one of the Courses at the above Institute. Those that appeal to students are: (1) The Institute Courses; (2) the Private Courses; (3) the Mail Courses. Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, 18 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, or The Fowler Institute, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, England.

OCTOBER MEETING.

The American Institute of Phrenology will hold its October meeting on Tuesday evening, the 5th, at eight o'clock, when the birthday of O. S. Fowler will be celebrated and addresses will be made by Miss Fowler and others on the life and work of this distinguished Phrenologist, who was born October 11, 1809. Delineations of character will be given during the evening.

Tit-Bits.

Professor Osler, addressing a meeting at a working men's college said: "If all the beer and spirits could be dumped into the sea for a year, the people of England would be infinitely better off; and if all the tobacco was also dumped into the sea it would be good for the people, though hard on the fish."—*The Christian Advocate*.

The ship, upon clearing the harbor, ran into a half-pitching, half-rolling sea, that became particularly noticeable about the time the twenty-five passengers at the captain's table sat down to dinner.

"I hope that all twenty-five of you will have a pleasant trip," the captain told them as the soup appeared, "and that this little assemblage of twenty-four will reach port much benefited by the voyage. I look upon these twenty-two smiling faces much as a father does upon his family, for I am responsible for the safety of this group of seventeen. I hope that all thirteen of you will join me later in drinking to a merry trip. I believe that we seven fellow passengers are most congenial and I applaud the judgment which chose from the passenger list these three persons for my table. You and I, my dear sir, are—Here, steward! Bring on the fish and clear away these dishes."—*Everybody's Magazine*.

YOU ARE MADE BY YOUR THOUGHTS.

How many persons realize that they are made by their thoughts? Have you ever considered the question seriously? If not, begin at once, and change your expression by thinking different thoughts; thoughts that will make you beautiful instead of selfish, interesting instead of morose, optimistic instead of pessimistic. Is it possible, then, to change our characters by our thoughts? Yes, indeed, we can guide and control our thoughts if we try to do so.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

If you want to succeed in business, learn what powers of your mind are worth the most to you. You may have an excellent memory which you can turn to a good account as a Librarian or Druggist. You may be good in figures, and thus could become a good Accountant, Bookkeeper, or Certified Accountant. Or you may have large Language, and therefore could become an excellent Salesman.

Make a study of yourself if you want to succeed in life.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

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CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Phrenological Era," Bowerston, Ohio.—The October number contains the usual amount of interesting information concerning human science and human progress. The editor of this magazine is an energetic and painstaking man, and we wish him continued success in his good work.

"Indiana Farmer," Indianapolis, Ind.—This is a weekly journal devoted to the interests of the farm, home and garden. The September 4th issue is called the State Fair Number, and contains many pictures of the live stock exhibited at the Indiana State Fair.

"The Stellar Ray," Detroit, Mich.—Science, Occultism, and Philosophy are some of the subjects treated on in this magazine. The September number contains, under the "New Thought Department," an article by Charles Brodie Patterson, on "The Psychic Man." Other articles of a similar nature are promised for the succeeding issues.

"The Balance," Denver, Colo.—"Soul Sunshine," by Frederic W. Burry, and "The New Thought and Sociology," by Edmund Norton, are two interesting articles published in the September issue.

"Blacksmith and Wheelwright," New York.—Those interested in such subjects as the name of this paper implies would do well to subscribe to this magazine, as it contains much valuable information along these lines.

"The Character Builder," Salt Lake City, Utah.—This is a Human Culture Magazine, issued weekly, and devoted to personal and social betterment. A recent issue contains an article on "Appendicitis: Its Cause and Cure," as well as other interesting and useful health notes.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"The Doors of Life." By Walter De Voe. Published by Funk & Wagnalls Co., 44-60 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00; by mail, \$1.10.

This book is along the new line of thought, and contains chapters on the following subjects: "Health Through Mental Unfoldment"; "The Healing Radiance of Nature"; "Value of Affirmation in Developing Positive Personality"; and "Faith is a Mental Force." The book expresses a number of useful thoughts such as the following: "Change your mind and your body will change, because it can only express what you think and feel."

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"Vital Force; How Wasted and How Preserved." By E. P. Miller, M. D. To be obtained from Fowler & Wells Co., New York. Price, \$1.00.

This book has been through many editions, and is one that has done a vast amount of good. It has received many valuable testimonials like the following: Dio Lewis said of it, "I am more than pleased with your book. The delicacy and earnest and sincere spirit which permeates in every paragraph is a source of unmixed pleasure to physicians. While you have not shrunk from exposing the evil in all its hideous deformity, it is done in a spirit which can give no offense even to the most fastidious."

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"Letters from China." By Sarah Pike Conger. Published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, Ill. Price, \$2.75.

This book is a specially valuable one in many respects. It contains eighty illustrations from photographs, also a map of China. It is a compilation of letters written by Sarah Pike Conger from the American Legation at Peking, and also from the British Legation at Peking. It is printed on excellent thick hand-made paper, with gilt edges, and the print makes the reading of the book perfectly delightful. After laying down the volume one feels much more acquainted with China and her late Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager, than by reading any other book on the subject. We would advise everyone who wants to know more about the wonderful country of China to buy the book and read it himself. There is an excellent portrait given of the late Empress, whom the writer knew as a friend.

"Samuel A. Purdie; His Life and Letters." By James P. Knowles. Published by the Publishing Association of Friends, Plainfield, Ind. Price, \$1.00.

This work has been undertaken and successfully carried out by Mr. Knowles, who undertook it as a labor of love, but which now must be a great satisfaction to realize the benefit it will be to the many Friends who will read it. The book is a biography of a man who worked as a missionary, and also as a Spanish writer and publisher in Mexico and Central America. There is an excellent introduction by Allen Jay. Samuel A. Purdie was born and reared in Chenango County, New York, amid humble surroundings and with but limited advantages. He went to North Carolina soon after the Civil War. He taught school two years among Friends; two more among the Freedmen; studied Spanish, and near the close of 1871 went to Mexico, opened a Mission and School at Matamoros, soon had a printing press, published a monthly paper, school books, tracts, and religious books, which acquired a wide circulation in Spanish America. After twenty-five years in Mexico, he went to San Salvador, and died there in 1897. This is no ordinary biography, but the launching of a great missionary enterprise that will be read with thrilling interest in this age of missions. Mr. Purdie was a very remarkable man and a devoted servant of the Master. Few have done more in missions than he.

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"Brain Roofs and Porticos." A Psychological Study of Mind and Character. By Jessie Allen Fowler. Published by Fowler & Wells Co., New York City. Price, \$1.00.

This book seems a *multum in parvo*, for it contains many articles that the reader has been searching for, and only by purchasing a variety of books is he able to secure the knowledge and information condensed into this one volume. The title is very appropriate, for it treats not only of

brains, but also of the roofs of the brain, namely, the skull. The porticos of the brain are found in the skulls of different nations, and one interesting chapter is on "Phreno-Ethnology; or the Study of Some of the Races of Mankind." The chapter on "Measurements of the Head and Brain Weights" will appeal to mathematical students who delight in working out problems, while those who enjoy looking through family albums will learn how to delineate their friends from photograph by reading this chapter. Those who want confirmations from celebrated people concerning the localization theory would do well to read the last chapter, where proof is not wanting concerning the scientific standing of the subject of Phrenology. On page 145, we learn from Cuvier that "certain parts of the brain in all classes of animals are large or small, according to certain qualities in animals." And from Herbert Spencer we learn that "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."

"Biographical Sketch of Mrs. Elizabeth Ross King." By Rev. Albert B. King, Asbury Park, N. J.

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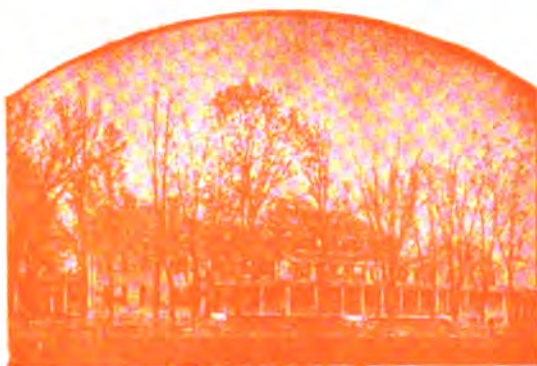
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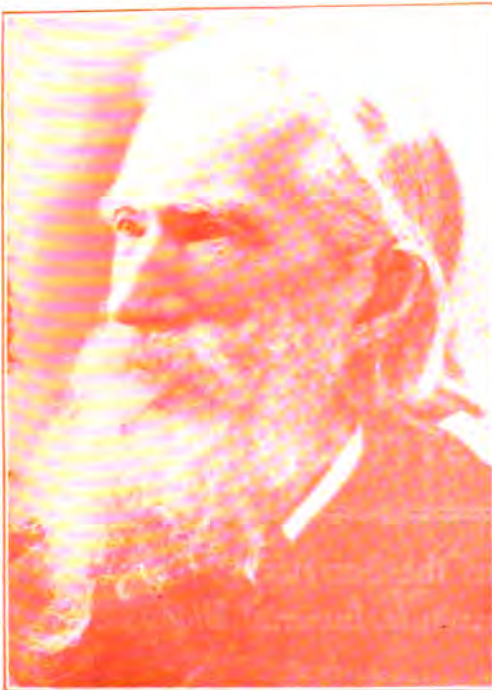
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INCORPORATED WITH THE
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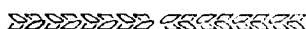
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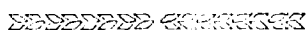
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Phrenological Magazine 1838

VOL. 122—NO. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1909

WHOLE NO. 848

The Brain and Skull.

No. 11.

By CRANIUM.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE GREEK, HINDOO, AND
AUSTRALIAN SKULLS.

THE GREEK SKULL.

The skull of the Greek is a very interesting variety of the Caucasian race. When we wish to show a skull of superior quality to any student or specialist, we take out our Greek skull, as it is recognized as possessing the highest quality of organization of any of the crania in our collection.

Greece has always been distinguished for excelling in Art, Literature, 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 well-proportioned, and remarkable for its fineness and quality of texture. The predominating Temperament is of the highest type of the Nervous or Mental, and shows great intensity and activity of thought and feeling.

The Greek has been called the Pelasgic or ancient Caucasian group, and, when compared with other skulls, is not so large as that of the modern Gothic or Teutonic race; but it is fine-grained and symmetrically formed. It indicates more beauty, but less power than most modern Caucasian skulls.

Strange to say, in the craniological collections of the world there are but few Greek skulls. Even Professor Morton had but the cast of one in his very extensive collection, which is described by Dr. Meigs as follows:

"The frontal region is expansive and prominent; the facial line departs but slightly from the perpendicular, and the facial angle consequently approaches a right angle. A small and regularly formed face, devoid of



FIG. I. GREEK SKULL—SIDE VIEW. (1) LENGTH OF ANTERIOR LOBE; (2) LARGE CONSTRUCTIVENESS; (3) LARGE IDEALITY; (4) LARGE FIRMNESS; (5) LARGE CONTINUITY; (6) LARGE PHILOPROGENITIVENESS.

asperities, harmonizes well with the general intellectual character of the head proper. The malar bones are small, flat and smooth, with just enough lateral prominence to give to the face an oval outline. The alveolar margins of the maxillæ are regularly arched, and the teeth perpendicular."

"The Greek skull, with one exception," says Blumenbach, "is the most beautiful in his collection."

He speaks of his own specimen in the following glowing terms:

"The form of the calvaria is sub-globular, the forehead most nobly arched, the superior maxillary bone just beneath the nasal aperture joined in a plane almost perpendicular; the malar bones even and sloping moderately downward."

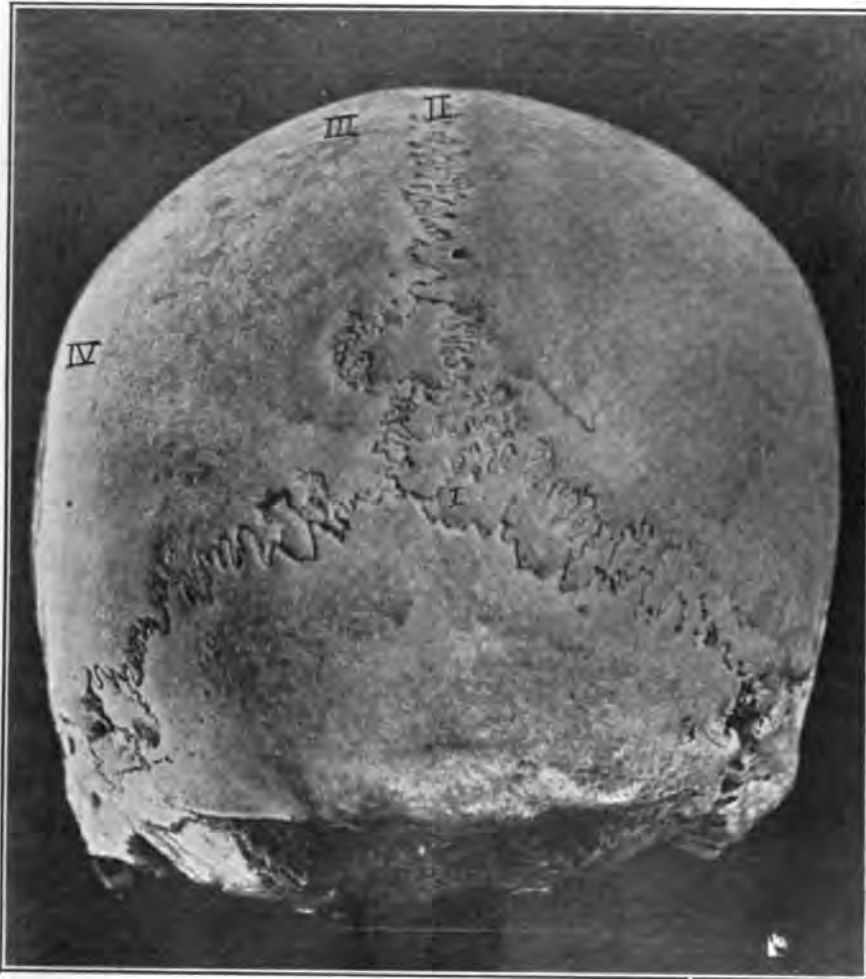


FIG. 2. GREEK SKULL—BACK VIEW. (I) LARGE PHILOPROGENITIVENESS; (2) LARGE FIRMNESS; (3) LARGE APPROBATIVENESS; (4) LARGE CAUTIOUSNESS.

Combe describes the Greek skull, in his work on Phrenology, as being large and exhibiting a favorable development of the coronal region, and the intellect, combined with large organs of the propensities. Constructiveness and Ideality are large, and in all Greek skulls that we have seen great breadth has been observable in the region of these two faculties. Both

the Perceptive and Reflective Faculties are largely developed and well-balanced, so that the forehead projects as a whole and gives the nearly perpendicular facial line observable in the Grecian statues. The texture of the bone is very fine, indicating the Mental Temperament and a high quality of organization throughout. The posterior portion of the coronal

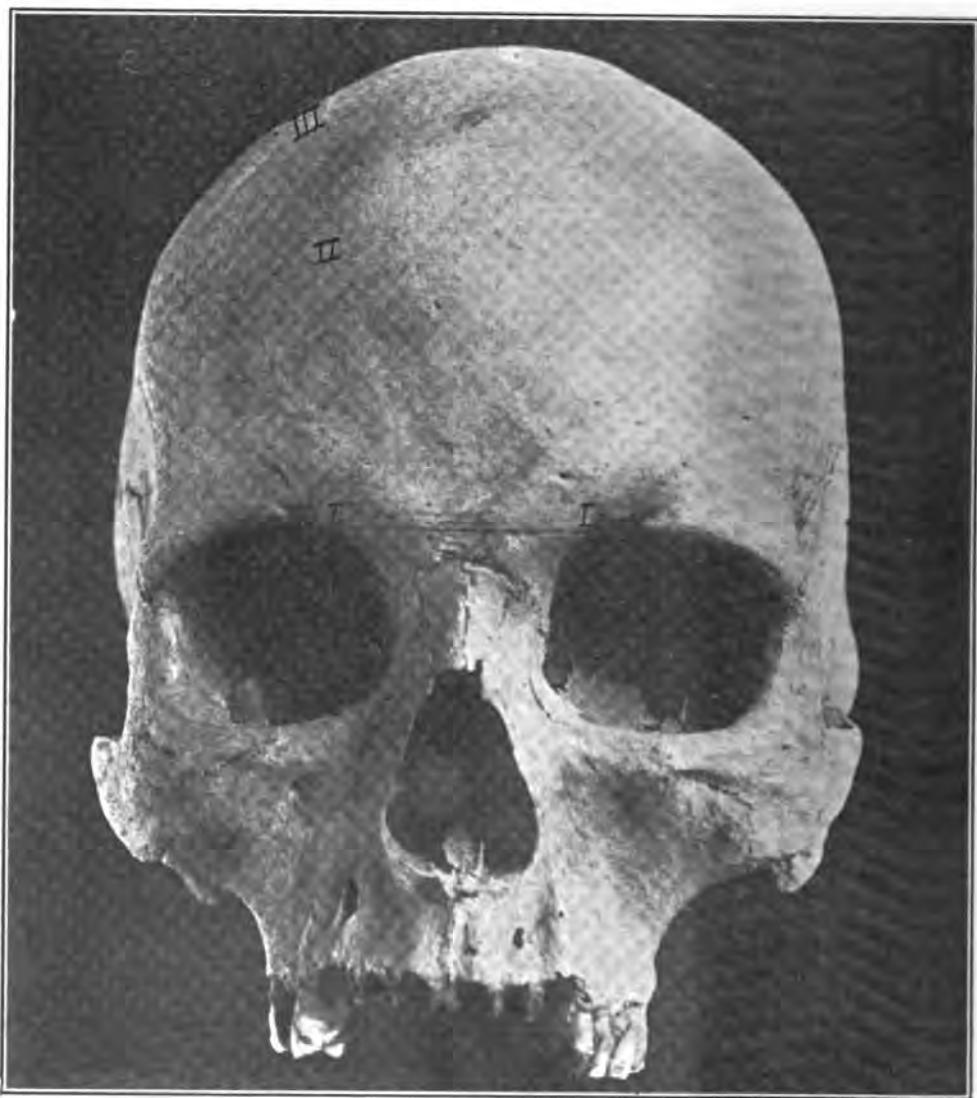


FIG. 3. HINDOO SKULL—FRONT VIEW. (I) LARGE FORM; (2) SMALL MIRTHFULNESS; (3) SMALL HOPE.

region—the seat of the governing or restraining principles of Firmness, Conscientiousness, and Caution—is not full, and the domestic affections are only moderately developed.

MENTAL CHARACTERISTICS.

History shows that the Greek skull combines the highest gifts of intellect and unequaled artistic and poetic powers, with strong impulses controlled by moral sentiment. The gifts of the Greeks were pre-eminently



FIG. 4. HINDOO SKULL—SIDE VIEW. (1) SMALL MIRTHFULNESS; (2) LARGE BENEVOLENCE; (3) AVERAGE IMITATION; (4) LARGE VENERATION; (5) LARGE SPIRITUALITY; (6) AVERAGE HOPE.

intellectual, and the defects are seen more in the executive qualities. He was essentially a philosopher, a writer, a poet and artist, as well as a genius.

He possessed large Form, Size, Constructiveness and Ideality, united with his perfect balance of mental power, which made him (the ancient Greek) pre-eminent in sculpture and architecture; and here he remains not only unsurpassed and unequaled, but the beauty he created was mainly physical.

The mental characteristics of the ancient Greek skull show themselves in a finely developed quality of organization; a large development of Ideality, which endowed him with taste and poetic genius; large Constructiveness, which gave him his ingenuity; also large Form and Size, which enabled him to excel in sculpture and architecture. The side view shows balance of power in the anterior, superior, and posterior regions. The back view shows a good breadth and height of skull; also a fullness in the region of Philoprogenitiveness, Approbativeness, Conscientiousness, Firmness, and Cautiousness.

THE HINDOO.

Considering the size of the Hindoo skull, it shows a remarkably fine texture and quality, which is almost equal, if not quite, to that of the ancient Greek. The Hindoos are known for their literary taste, and in mental development they show a strong central lobe, including the organs of Benevolence and Veneration. Spirituality is also a largely developed faculty, but Hope and Mirthfulness are small. The Hindoos are not known for great grasp of mind, but rather for metaphysical thought and intensity of ideas. The term Hindoo is often applied to tribes having little, if any, affinity with the true Aryan or dominant race, to whom we refer under this heading.

The cranium of the true high-cast Hindoo is beautifully formed, and fine in texture, and indicates an organization allied to the noblest races in Europe.

The pictures of the skulls in this article are fair specimens, showing the prominent traits of the race and symmetrical bearing.

The Hindoo is evidently a product of a long existent but decadent civilization. He has a highly nervous temperament and well-chiseled features indicative of gentleness rather than energy. He certainly bears the stamp of culture, but suffers somewhat from the lack of energy and the tendency toward premature exhaustion. The imaginative, moral and religious elements predominate over the executive, and show essentially a large development of Veneration. His whole life is a series of religious acts, and the gods and their service are never absent from his mind. He even makes his rivers sacred, his mountains holy, and his sages are prophets. Thus nature, persons, places, things, and institutions are alike the object of his reverence.

It is not alone the size of the head that gives superiority to the European over the Hindoo, but we must further observe that the head of the

latter is narrow at the base, indicating deficient Destructiveness and Combativeness; hence he is lacking in courage, force of character, and energy when compared with the Briton, who is broad at the base and is full of executive power and destructive vigor.



FIG. 5. AUSTRALIAN SKULL—THREE-QUARTER VIEW. (1) LARGE PERCEPTIVES; (2) SMALL CAUSALITY; (3) LARGE BENEVOLENCE; (4) AVERAGE VENERATION.

Phrenology explains why it is that a few thousand Britons rule over many millions of Hindoos.

Some ten years ago the average age of the Hindoo was thirty years.

but as they are learning how to live hygienically they are adding to their length of life ten to twenty years.

THE AUSTRALIAN.

The Australian natives differ from every other race of men in features,

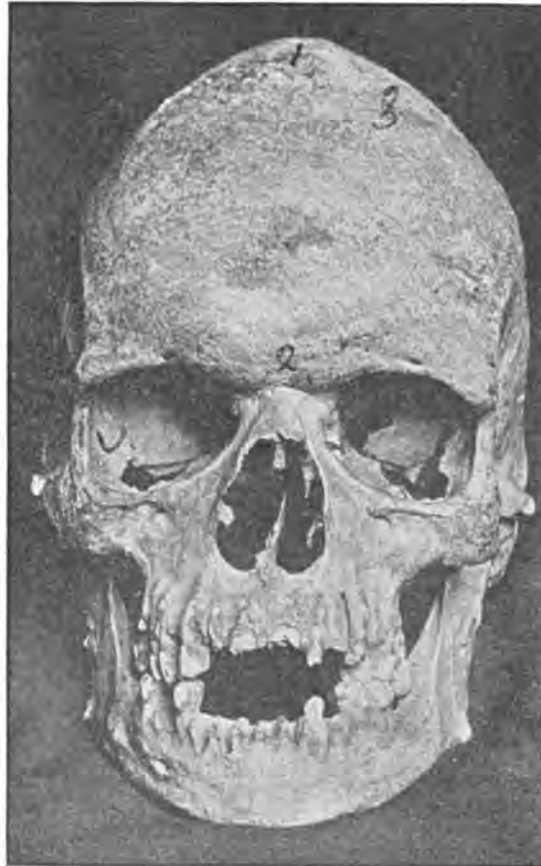


FIG. 6. AUSTRALIAN SKULL—FRONT VIEW, SHOWING SLOPING HEAD. (Photo by Lloyd T. Williams.)

complexion, habits, and language, though their color and features unite them to the African type; and their long, black, silky hair has a resemblance to the Malay. The natives are of middle height, perhaps a little above it; they are slender in make, with long arms and legs. The cast of face is between the African and the Malay. The forehead is usually narrow and retreating; the eyes small, black, and deep-set; the nose much depressed at

the upper part between the eyes, and widened at the base; the cheek-bones are high; the mouth large and furnished with strong, well-set teeth; while the neck is thin and short. The color usually approaches a deep reddish-black, but varying much in shade, from intense black to reddish-brown, and individuals of pure blood are sometimes as light-colored as mulattoes. Their



FIG. 7. AUSTRALIAN SKULL—SIDE VIEW. (1) LARGE PERCEPTIVES; (2) SMALL CAUSALITY; (3) SMALL IDEALITY; (4) SMALL HOPE; (5) LARGE FIRMNESS. (Photo by Lloyd T. Williams.)

beards or whiskers are more abundant than those of the whites. Their heads are dolichocephalic, or narrow in shape, and show defective or retreating foreheads. Their jaws are wide, and rather massive and prognathous; their nasals are broad and flat; and they have but a small internal capacity, probably 75 cubic inches of brain substance.

THE AUSTRALIAN SKULL.

The Australian skull, as seen in Figs. 5, 6, and 7, has a distinctly

marked and characteristic form. The head resembles the sugar-loaf, and is exceedingly flat and receding at the sides. The measurements indicate width and prominence in the anterior-inferior portion of the frontal bone, where is located the frontal sinus, and where the perceptive centers are also recognized as being located. This cranial and cerebral development gives them their facility in hunting their game and providing for their temporal wants in the bush and on the rivers. Their wants being few, their superior or reasoning faculties have not been called out. But their perceptive centers, being largely represented, the aborigines are thus dexterous with the hand and in all the perceptive arts, and wide-awake to catch their game. They have good balancing power, and can run with the fastest, and are such excellent marksmen that they seldom lose a shot, and are wonderfully efficient in throwing the boomerang and spear. Their center for Locality is large, and their power to localize landmarks is proverbial. They possess the intuitive capacity to judge of human character, to form impressions and come to conclusions from practical observations.

Thus the organs of Firmness, Human Nature, and Comparison are more strongly developed than those of 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.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE THREE TYPES OF SKULLS.

The Greek skull shows a well-balanced organization, and there is harmony between the intellectual, moral and social qualities. These compare well with the Australian skull, which is high and narrow, and lacks the refining elements possessed by the Greek. The former shows keen perception and the lack of those refining influences that come from large Ideality, Imitation and Sublimity. The Hindoo skull is smaller in size than the Greek or Australian, but it makes up in quality of organization what it lacks in size. It shows a larger development of Causality than Destructiveness; hence the Hindoos are theorists rather than workers.



Phreno-Psychology.

BY J. ALLEN FOWLER.

PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHRENOLOGICAL MEASUREMENTS.

The effort to form an exact and quantitative estimate of mental processes is one of the most hopeful developments of Psychologists to-day. At all the universities there have been established laboratories with facilities for making measurements on scientific lines. Galton established, in Kensington, London, many years ago, a Psychological Laboratory, and Wundt, of Leipzig, was one of the first to start such work on the Continent.

The object in making systematic measurements of the faculties of pupils is a useful, if as yet an incomplete matter. It enables a number of people to repeat the same experiments and work on the same lines. The only thing in which it falls short is that the system already adopted is too narrow and protracted. It does not take up a sufficiently broad and comprehensive outline of the head. The measurements are altogether physiological and not sufficiently organic. The two, to our thinking, should go hand in hand. We realize the benefit of examining children with regard to their eyesight, their speech, or their hearing; but we can also learn a good deal by adding other measurements taken with the calipers, the tape-measure, or any phreno-metre.

First of all, let us describe the Psychologist's idea of measurement. In the "Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior," that given by the Commissioner of Education (Vol. I, for 1902) is particularly interesting. It contains a report of Director Fred W. Smedley, for 1899 and 1900, in connection with Child Study in Chicago, and gives charts showing the rate of annual increase in stature, weight, strength of grip, vital capacity, and endurance of boys and girls; also the growth of abnormalities and motor defects.

But no systematic methods were started until 1880, when Professor Wundt, of Leipzig, established the first Psychological Laboratory. Professor Wundt was therefore the pioneer to start such work in all the leading universities in the world.

According to Psychologists, the nature of the experiment determines the kind of apparatus needed, the number of persons who should take part, the method to be pursued, and the place to be chosen. Ingenuity has been shown in constructing apparatus, devising methods, and controlling the conditions of experiments. The experiment may be simple and call for almost no equipment, or it may be intricate and call for years of investigation and an enormous expenditure of money to create the necessary conditions for its successful investigation.

In general, a psychological experiment is a psychological investigation made under standard conditions. Standard conditions are those which may be repeated, and they are of such a nature that the various conditions are under the control of the experimenter. This makes it possible for one investigator to perform an experiment and to have his work verified by others, or to show wherein the first experimenter has erred. Standard conditions are ordinarily of such a nature that they may be varied, that non-essential and confusing conditions may be eliminated, the various causes investigated one by one, the real causes given, and the object of the experiment explained. The nature of a psychological experiment might be better understood by giving a concrete example than by any complete description. Sully says:

"The teacher may undertake a systematic measurement of the faculties of his pupils for one of two reasons: (1) For one thing, a collection of comparative measurements is greatly needed as a statistical basis in building up a more exact psychology of childhood. Thus the theory of mental development, which aims at fixing, with some approach to precision, the date at which certain faculties began to acquire strength and the rapidity of the processes of development would be rendered more definite and certain by a body of methodical records of mental progress carried out by the teachers. A body of carefully prepared statistics on the comparative mental capabilities of children of both sexes, and their relative rapidity of development, is urgently needed just now.

"(2) While a systematic measurement of children's faculties is thus of great consequence for perfecting the theoretic basis of education, it is of hardly less importance in carrying out efficiently the practical work of teaching. The success of school or class teaching depends, to a large extent, on a good arrangement of individuals according to their special powers and correlative tastes. Every such classification presupposes some more or less exact estimate of the individual child's capabilities by oral examination or otherwise. But ordinary educational tests of capacity are apt, from the nature of the case, to be rough and precarious. They are wanting in scientific aim and in scientific method. They aim at best at a rough valuation of so highly complex a product as 'general intelligence,' instead of at a precise measurement of the root-elements of mental capacity."

It will be seen from the above remarks expressed by Sully, that he very clearly understands the need of precise classification and scientific estimates of talent and ability, but he fails to see the real use that Phrenology can be to the Psychologist in regard to this very classification of talent. In fact, Phrenology has been of aid in specializing the powers and tastes of many students in this and other countries where parents have been at a loss to know exactly which course to allow their children to undertake, and Phrenology has proved to be a shorter method of arriving at a definite idea as to

the probable success of the students in classics, science, or experimental work.

It would be interesting, however, to make tests according to the Phrenological method of correlating them with the tests made by Psychologists, and at a later period compare the two. We have no hesitancy in concluding that the Phrenological help, even without a knowledge of what a child has done in school, will be the more helpful of the two.

Sully also states that "what is wanted for a fruitful carrying out of such measurements is Psychological guidance as to the fundamental constituents of mental power and the way in which these vary." As Psychologists have no definite idea of localization, they are necessarily at sea in judging as to the "fundamental constituents of mental power and the way in which these vary," but an expert Phrenologist is able to judge on this very question, and consequently could be of great help to the Psychologist when he is making his deductions.

Sully, however, shows where he stands in relation to Phrenology by the following quotation: "The old doctrine of individual temperaments, and the newer theory of Phrenology, each of which sought to supply a scientific principle of classification, have now become discredited. And more recent attempts to find a substitute for these can hardly be said to be satisfactory."

But Sully is mistaken with regard to his statement that the old doctrine of individual temperaments and the principles of Phrenology have become discredited, for Horace Mann, one of the most practical and far-seeing thinkers of this country, was a firm believer in this method of judging cranial capacity; Dr. Howe was another representative man who carried our Phrenological principles in his method of teaching the young; George Combe was another foremost thinker and advocate in the use of Phrenology in teaching the young in Scotland; Charles Bray was another important representative who endorsed the Phrenological principles of education, among many others who were equally interested in carrying out the "newer theory of Phrenology." While Herbert Spencer, in his earlier volumes, mentions the service that Dr. Gall had rendered to the world by his system of Craniology; and there is no one, perhaps, who is more universally read, or even studied and recognized as an authority on Psychology, than Herbert Spencer.

We think, therefore, that Sully is unjust in his censure of a subject which, if properly understood by Psychologists, would enable them to make as thorough and scientific measurements as Phrenologists have done in the past, are doing at present, as well as are capable of doing in the future.

Sully criticises the method of Beneke, adopted by Dittes and other German writers, as being "obviously imperfect, though suggestive and valuable," namely in "distinguishing individual aptitude according to the degree of sensibility to stimulus, vivacity or rapidity of the mental processes, and strength and tenacity of impression." Without attempting to fully develop

a scheme of mental measurement, he nevertheless points out the lines which such a scheme should follow, and thinks that "a truly scientific and systematic measurement of mental power should set out with a detailed examination of the senses. And here modern science comes to the teacher's aid, both in ascertaining the several modes of variation of sense-capacity and in selecting the best way of measuring these."

It will be readily seen that Sully believes that first importance is attached to the examination of the senses, while Phrenological measurements are deeper and more minute in character. He continues:

"The important conception of a threshold or lower limit of capacity serves at once to give precision to the investigation. Thus the most valuable intellectual element in sense-capacity, namely, discriminative power, can be exactly tested by determining the smallest difference of degree or quality that can be detected by the child. Although the perfect carrying out of a systematic examination of discriminative capacity in the case of all the senses necessitates carefully prepared apparatus, a good deal may be done by means of quite simple preparations. Thus the limits of color-discrimination may be determined by ascertaining the finest perceptible differences of shade of a graduated series of blues, greens, etc.," which method was adopted by Mr. Galton in his laboratory in Kensington, London, and which involves not only discrimination, but assimilation. "In a similar way," Sully continues, "the discrimination of four elements might be tested by noting what is the smallest deviation from perfect straightness in a line that is detected."

"The investigation of sense-capacity," says Sully, "should be complete, embracing the muscular sense as entering into the appreciation of weight, etc. And along with discriminative sensibility should be measured absolute sensibility. Here again the idea of a threshold is available."

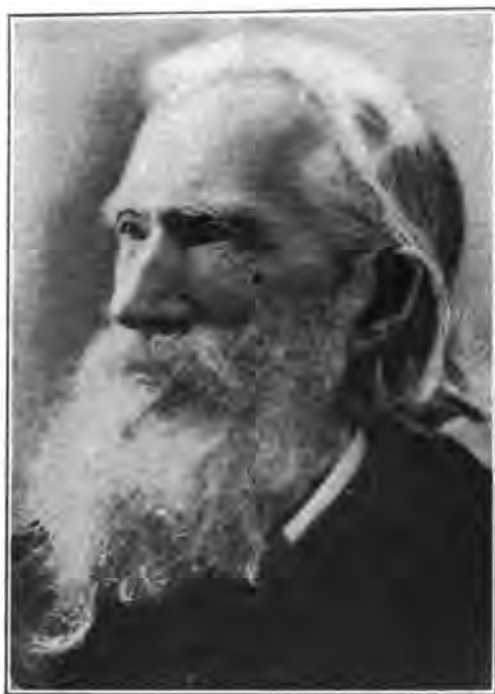
Sully again refers to the work of Mr. Galton in "testing the absolute sensibility of the ear to sound by the simple expedient of estimating the greatest distances at which the ticking of a watch can be heard. And, lastly, as bearing on the emotional or pleasure-and-pain side of the senses, the child's sense-organs should be tested as to the strength of stimulus, e. g., light or sound, which begins to be disagreeable and fatiguing."

The American Institute of Phrenology.

The October meeting of the American Institute of Phrenology was particularly interesting, being the occasion of the centenary of the birth of O. S. Fowler, and addresses were given by the President and Vice-President on O. S. Fowler as a Philanthropist and a Pioneer Phrenologist, respectively. These were followed by the reading of a number of papers and letters by

the Secretary from people from a distance who were personally interested in him. Dr. E. P. Miller and Dr. C. F. McGuire were then called upon to give their addresses, which brought out different points of view, namely, O. S. Fowler as a Health Culturist and as a Physiologist. These were followed by a few remarks by Mr. Gerald Carlton, Mr. E. Y. Loomis, Dr. J. G. Davis, and Mr. E. Theophilus Leifeld, the former Consul of Baden.

Just before the close of the meeting a practical demonstration of a gentleman's character was given by Miss Fowler—the subject was examined by O. S. Fowler when a boy. Miss Fowler said the gentleman ought to devote himself to study, that he would make an excellent teacher, writer, or linguist, and would be interested in scientific data. At the close of her remarks the gentleman stated that in O. S. Fowler's examination he had told



PROF. O. S. FOWLER.

him that he could do three things, namely: succeed as a teacher, a writer, and a scientist. It was interesting to note that the two examinations accorded, though made so far apart, one by the grand old man, and the other by his niece.

The President, in his address, said:

"It is a pleasure and a privilege to meet in honor of an epoch-making man. We are every day making history for the future, and while everyone

can see and appreciate the great advance in every direction that has been made during the past fifty years, we have but little conception of the developments to come during the next fifty years. So it has been and will be; but occasionally one individual stands pre-eminent among his fellows, a dreamer of strange dreams, and it frequently happens that the dream comes true, not infrequently surpassed. O. S. Fowler was an exceptional man. It was my good fortune to come in touch personally with him and his work at an early period of my life, and his advanced ideas have had a large influence on my thoughts and work ever since. Brought up in the shadows of orthodoxy, they opened to me a new and brighter world. He was many years ahead of the times in which he lived; like other great souls, he lived much in the future. The advanced thought of our day, and the recognition of the philosophy of Phrenology by the scientific mind of this day, would have been to him a continual delight. All new ideas are born through great tribulation, and Phrenology is no exception to the rule. To Professor Fowler it was a guiding star, and with it he solved many of the problems of life. Even though the idea was much derided by the scientific minds of that day, he strenuously held on to the faith that in the future his position would be fully vindicated, all of which has been completely confirmed. It is for us to appreciate and enjoy the many advantages afforded by the teachings of his followers."

O. S. FOWLER A PIONEER PHRENOLOGIST.

The Vice-President, Miss Jessie Allen Fowler, said in part:

"As Orville and Wilbur Wright have worked together in the building of their airships, so O. S. and L. N. Fowler were continually spoken of as working together in their early days in advocating the new science of Phrenology, and their names will be perpetually linked together in having made the subject of Phrenology a household word.

"George Combe, in his work on his travels throughout America, attributes to O. S. and L. N. Fowler the credit of having made Phrenology a popular and practical science by their applied methods of examining a person's head.

"It is only due to those persons present who were not acquainted with O. S. Fowler to mention a few general facts connected with his life before we speak of his work in connection with the study of the mind.

"Orson Squire Fowler was born in Cohocton, Steuben County, N. Y., October 11, 1809, and died in Sharon Station, N. Y., August 18, 1887, being then nearly 78 years of age. His death was not occasioned by disease, but by taking a cold while watching his gardeners plant some grape-vines in

(Continued on page 365.)

Science of Health.

NEWS AND NOTES.

FRESH AIR AND EXERCISE.

The necessity of daily exercise is well understood. Those who have an outdoor occupation generally get what is needed in that line. All who are confined indoors with chiefly mental work, should seek two hours, if possible, exercise in the open. As with everything else, the more of thought that is combined therewith the more delightful and wholesome are the results. To be valuable it must be persisted in and grow with the growth, as a part of life. Then the results are sometimes astonishing. Nutrition is improved, breathing is more natural, and the road is open to a strong and vigorous condition. It is not desirable to build up one set of organs or functions at the expense of others, but rather to acquire a balance of the body as well as the mind. This can be obtained by the use of the hammer, the hoe, or the broom, while at the same time such exercise is remunerative as well as developing.

One of the choicest of open-air exercises is that of walking, as it calls into action all the principal muscles of the body, and if taken in the country the eye is filled with delight.

To meet all requirements cumbersome apparatus is not needed, rather is it in the way. The body itself is the best of all contrivances. Great care should be taken not to overdo, as that would defeat the object by exhausting the vital energy. Physical economy is the beginning of wisdom. Naturally the needed exercise will be enjoyable. What is pleasant and agreeable is generally sufficient and beneficial. The prime object of exercise is to keep the blood freely in circulation; that works for harmony of all the functions, and if that is secured we have perfect health.

Notice a dog or a cow after a night's rest; they commence to stretch and relax. One ought to be able to do as well or better than the animals. Here are a few simple directions:

On awaking in the morning the first impulse is to stretch one's self thoroughly. Stretching and relaxing are the most perfect forms of exercise that can be devised and will prove a joy and not a burden. When awakened lie at ease for a moment, and put the mind on the exercise. Commence by stretching the left leg, relax and lie for an instant, then stretch the right leg, relax and then stretch the left leg again, and so on. Keep this up until you have thoroughly stretched both legs, then try stretching both legs together a few times, being careful not to overdo. Then go to the arms in the same way, beginning with the left arm. When the arms are

thoroughly stretched, begin with the muscles of the lower trunk, then the upper trunk, and you will soon feel that every muscle in the body has been thoroughly exercised. Keep the mind on what is being done, for the vital power goes where the attention is directed. Half an hour every morning occupied by these movements will prove very helpful, and by perseverance along this line it will be found that the problem of exercise has been solved.

CHAS. H. SHEPARD, M. D.

THE EVIL EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

(1) One argument that is put forth in favor of tobacco is that it prevents waste of tissue, and thus enables a man who smokes to live on less food. If good food could not be obtained, this argument might have some force, but plain, wholesome diet is cheap and easily procured. Moreover, "waste of tissue" is an expression which conveys an utterly false impression. There is no such thing as waste of tissue, unless the body is wearing away more rapidly than new substance can be reproduced, as in certain fevers, consumption, etc. The tissues of the body are not a fixed quantity, like the framework of a steam-engine; they are ever changing, the old wearing away to be replaced by the new. Life is a constant series of changes, and the healthier the man the more rapid, within certain limits, will be his change of tissue. You can only preserve the tissue of a healthy man by lowering his vitality; the tissues thus preserved cannot bear the strain which can be borne by those of recent manufacture, and thus the working power is diminished. An employer of labor in Liverpool, anxious for the elevation of his workmen, suggested that they might with advantage give up the use of beer and tobacco. They informed him, however, that in such a contingency their wages would not support them, so great would be their increase of appetite. But there is another side to this question, and it is, that such men would be able to do more work, and consequently earn larger wages, by discontinuing the narcotic. Men of all classes are very slow to learn that sound bodily health is the best possible investment. The human machine is very easily kept in order, but once let it get out of repair, and it is most difficult to set right.

(2) Another argument of the advocates of tobacco is that it soothes the exhausted and irritable nervous system, and enables it to throw off work for the time, and resume it again with renewed energy. Now the mistake which our opponents make here is, that they ignore the necessity for anything but rest. What would you think of the farmer who allowed his men an hour's rest at various intervals during the day, but who, at the same time, forbade them to take food at such times, lest the muscular movements involved in carving and mastication should interfere with their complete and absolute repose? Every cell in the body is a counterpart of the whole

organism. Just as the man cannot work without eating, so the cell cannot carry on its explosive action without fresh supplies of explosive material. Now, tobacco and other narcotics not only prevent the nervous matter from exhibiting energy, but they also prevent it from absorbing its proper food; so that the rest which it obtains by means of narcotism does not enable it to resume work with renewed energy.

The muscles suffer along with the nerves; for without nervous influence the muscles are unable to supply themselves with the nourishment which is carried by the blood into their very substance.

The power of the narcotic to interfere with the nutrition of the tissues produces serious consequences on the digestive organs of those who both smoke much and eat well. The smoker is often not content to suffer any diminution of the pleasures of the table as a result of his pipe. He therefore uses a variety of agents to induce in his digestive organs an artificial appetite. He is thus led to consume a much larger amount of nutritive material than can possibly be required by narcotized tissues. Thus nutritive material produces injury either to the stomach or liver—very frequently to both. The stomach is burdened with more work than a smoker's stomach can perform; hence the dyspepsia so frequently accompanying the pipe.

(3) Lastly, tobacco destroys the physical conscience. The entire body is supplied with minute nerve twigs, which, in the healthy man, are maintained in a highly sensitive condition. Their function is to inform the brain when any derangement is taking place in the ultimate tissues. This network of nerves occupies a similar position in relation to physical health that the conscience does in relation to the moral condition. Whenever any muscle has difficulty in contracting, a message of the fault is at once transmitted to the brain. The same occurrence takes place when the stomach has difficulty in digesting its contents, when the liver is over burdened with excess of sugar or bile, and when the brain is being over taxed with daily toil. These messages produce great uneasiness to the subject of their influences, just as a troubled conscience does in the mind of its possessor. Now, there are two ways of avoiding the inconvenience of the physical conscience, just as there are two ways of avoiding the pangs of a smitten moral conscience. You may either do what is right, or you may lull your conscience to sleep. Tobacco enables a man to deaden his physical conscience, and thus he may go on ruining his health without knowing it, until he is beyond the hope of recovery.

E. P. MILLER, M. D.



November Natal Stone.

TOPAZ.

By JULIUS WODISKA.



JULIUS WODISKA.

Topaz is the birthday stone for those who were born during the month of November. The typical topaz represents the color yellow, and the shade most desired is variously described as golden, amber, or honey-yellow. The name topaz—from the Greek word *topazios*, meaning “to seek”—often occurs in ancient literature, but the “topaz” of the ancients, or probably in most cases, was chrysolite, or peridot. The ancient Hebrew name for chrysolite was *pittedoh* or *pitdah*. The earliest known source of this chrysolite called “topaz” was an island in the Red Sea, which was usually enveloped in fogs, and the mariners, in whose frail craft sailed the gem-seekers, had usually to seek for the island; in this way the ancient name *topazios* is believed to have originated. Under the name topaz some mineralogists include three distinct stones: the true topaz, the yellow sapphire or “Oriental” topaz, and the “Occidental” or “False” topaz; still other gem minerals are sometimes sold as topazes. Oriental topaz is yellow corundum of gem quality, and Occidental topaz is a variety of quartz, found, among other places, in Scotland.

The topaz is the symbol of Friendship and is therefore especially adapted to service as a gift from one friend to another. The writer of birthday stone rhymes sets the topaz in the following lines:

Who first comes to this world below,
With dull November's fog and snow,
Should wear TOPAZ of amber hue,
Emblem of friends and lovers true.

The topaz in mineralogy belongs to the order *Hyalinea*, and its technical term is *Topaz rhombicus*; its primary form in crystallography is a right rhombic prism. Its cleavage is parallel to its basal plane, and the stone cleaves so easily that a cut gem if let fall might be easily broken. The crystallization of topaz is imperfect; structure, columnar; lustre, vitreous; streak, white. Topaz is transparent to translucent. The colors of topaz

range through yellow, red, blue, green, and gray to white, with various shades. The real topaz is a silicate of alumina, containing hydroxyl and fluorine; hardness 8; specific gravity, 3.4 to 3.6. Topaz is infusible before the blowpipe, but can be partially decomposed by sulphuric acid. It is weakly doubly refractive and dispersive; it is susceptible to electrical excitation by both heat and friction. The marked physical characteristics of topaz make it easy to distinguish it from other minerals which may be called topaz.

The principal sources of supply for true topaz are mines in the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil, and Brazilian topaz of a golden yellow hue is the standard topaz of the jewelry trade; topaz is found in the Ural Mountains, Siberia and in Saxony. North American topaz comes from Mexico, Colorado, Utah and New Hampshire, but not much of it of gem quality.

The folklore of the gem-mineral topaz is quaint and interesting. There is a legend, perhaps based upon the possibilities of arousing electricity in the mineral, which accredits a topaz presented by Lady Hildegarde, wife of Theodoric, Count of Holland, to a monastery in her native town, with emitting at night a light so brilliant that the monks in the chapel could read their prayers by it. This, in the writer's opinion, is quite worthy of credence, provided the monks were, to use a term in vogue among actors, "dead-letter-perfect" in memorizing their prayers. Among the qualities ascribed to the topaz is that it inspired faithfulness in those who wore it, as well as conferred cheerfulness. The calming of the passions and the prevention of bad dreams were not among the least of its worthy attributes. As the moon waxed or waned, so its powers were believed to increase or decrease. Among its medicinal qualities the cure of asthma and insomnia were included.

Topaz, of the typical yellow hue, is a beautiful gem, and should always be popular and highly prized; if a true topaz, and of the best quality, it is especially adapted for a costume gem. Medium-sized stones are suitable for setting in brooches and pendants. The designers and makers of artistic jewelry in the new arts and crafts movement make considerable use of topaz. Those who love gems for their beauty, without regard to their intrinsic value, will always rate the topaz high in their own conception of the catalogue of gems.

LEARN TO INCREASE YOUR BRAIN POWER.

Watch a tiny flower develop and push its way out of the ground, and then apply the process to yourself. Do not be content with your present attainment, but push up like the little flower and gather encouragement as you grow.

Builders of To-Day

BY D. T. ELLIOTT, LONDON.

The various descriptive accounts relating to the annual assembly of the "British Association," which this year met at Winnipeg, as recorded in the newspaper press, go to show that these "Scientific Annuals" are increasing in popularity by the mass of the people, and in esteem by the various sections of scientific and educational seats of learning.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID PRAIN.



DR. C. W. KIMMINS.

The annual gathering is a decidedly representative one, in which subjects of universal interest are discussed by men holding a foremost position in scientific circles; from these meetings we get an interesting account of the progress and accomplishments of scientific research. New theories are expounded by specialists in various departments of laboratory work and a stimulus is given to arduous labors and progressive thought.

As Phrenologists we are interested in the mental make-up of the most prominent of those who took an active part in these meetings, and for this reason we have chosen to discuss the mental bearings of two gentlemen who are specialists in their respective departments. Lieutenant-Colonel David Prain was president of the Botany Section of the British Association meeting, and gave an address on "Systematic Botany."

Dr. C. W. Kimmins read a paper on "London Trade Schools" before the Educational Section of the British Association's meeting.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID PRAIN.

Mental alertness, quickness of perception, and analytical power of a high order are leading features in the intellectual endowments of Lieutenant-Colonel Prain, as indicated by the long anterior lobe of his brain and pronounced mental-motive temperament. Evidently he is a thin, spare man, with no superfluous amount of adipose tissue to create lethargic tendencies; hence his whole organization is indicative of mental activity, intensity of feeling and volitional power.

It is an undeniable fact, that the form and shape of the cranium reveals the disposition and forces of the mind.

In the subject before us, we observe that the superior and anterior regions of the head predominate over the lateral and posterior regions; hence his force of character lies in his strong moral equipment, sterling integrity and generous sympathies.

He is not in his element when placed in gregarious society of a mixed character, nor will he be disposed to waste much time in social functions; he will take a serious view of work and its importance, and will not trifle with "fleeting time."

Industry and strenuousness are shown in the degree of firmness possessed by him, accompanied by persistent endeavor and concentrated effort. It is not usual for persons of the mental-motive temperament to manifest a large degree of concentration in their work, more frequently the tendency of the mind is towards discursiveness and vacillation. Here we have the exception; we are dealing with a type of mind that is remarkable for its penetration, mental definiteness, acute observing power, and ability for minutia in the most detailed form—a combination which gives mental steadiness, balance, and an acute conception of facts and their intrinsic value. However, the character is not prolix nor tedious, and the attention can be readily switched off from one point or line of observation to another. Amongst his immediate friends he will be most genial, agreeable in manner, showing no airs of ostentation, nor assertions of superiority or dignity.

Our subject is a born student; nature has favored him with those mental tools that are essential to success in minute investigations and research, in differentiating, and placing in systematic order the facts collected by his observant mind. As a teacher he would excel because of his power to express his thoughts and knowledge lucidly and in an attractive manner.

He is not a verbose conversationalist, not too eager to impress himself upon the attention of the public, nor will he go out of his way to seek notoriety. However, he is both impressive and emphatic, not unduly influenced by other minds, nor will he accept a new theory regarding any phase

of scientific thought without first carefully scrutinizing it with all the criticism he can command.

There is balance of power between the reflective and perceptive faculties; the mind is thoughtful, contemplative, cogitative; remarkably quick in laying hold of new facts, and retentive in storing them for future service. If there is one intellectual faculty more alert than another, it is "Comparison"; herein lies his success as a scientist and his proficiency in botany in particular.

He is distinguished for steady perseverance, acute observation, methodical workmanship, and his interest in physical activities; this latter characteristic has led him to take up military work, which he follows with great zest. His enthusiasm is contagious, and, not being afraid of work himself, he will inspire others with the same incentive for active exertion, thoroughness, diligence, and strenuousness.

DR. C. W. KIMMINS.

Dr. C. W. Kimmins represents quite a different type of mental organization to that of Lieutenant-Colonel David Prain. Here we have a powerful mind working through a robust physique; there is nothing of the nervous neurotic in this character. In disposition he is fearless, forceful and confident of his own powers in a remarkable degree. He has a unique personality and is capable of wielding a wide influence in whatever sphere of life he may be engaged. The contour of the cranium shows a large development of each region of the brain, representing the character to be many-sided and equally balanced. Propelling and executive power are represented in the strong base to the brain; this is not the type of man that would shirk work or responsibilities, nor allow difficulties to master him.

We are tempted to say he is a good representative of the "John Bull" type of character, self-confident, unyielding, plodding and dexterous, yet masterful if opposed, and shrewd in holding his own among his compeers. In the manifestation of his mental activity he will evince breadth of mind, originality of thought and marked ability for detail, with the power to represent his subject very fully in language both choice and emphatic.

He is characterized by versatility of talent, and would do equally well in any particular department of life requiring judicious caution, business aptitude, practical judgment, and acute reasoning power. However, his special department will be philosophy and science combined with his wide interests in philanthropy and progressive measures that will benefit mankind as a whole. He is too level-headed to be a crank or an extremist; he deals with hard facts, and his public deliverances will be the result of clear thinking, patient research and practical endeavor to arrive at safe and reliable conclusions. He has the courage to declare his convictions, and will not

be daunted by opposition, nor will he readily change his opinions. He is always sure of his ground, for he does nothing hurriedly; he is remarkable for his steady persistency, solidity of character, thoroughness and industry, and an inquisitive desire to probe deeply into the kernel of things. Hard work agrees with him; he will be in his element when he has much on hand; he cannot tolerate laziness in others; he is a good example of an industrious man. Nature has so well endowed him both physically and mentally that study and work are both easy to him. His shrewdness and tactfulness will compel him to act with great discretion and forethought; these are characteristics which add to his reliability and soundness of judgment, and give value to his views upon matters of public interest.

He is an enthusiast in educational work and in large schemes for the betterment of those engaged in manual labor; in this respect he is a practical philanthropist. Further, he always knows his subject thoroughly, and hence his advice will be reliable, and his suggestions capable of being worked out along useful and business-like lines.

The photos of these two men will form an interesting study to the students of mental science, whose conclusions are based upon the principles of Phrenology, which embraces the entire organization—physical and mental.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

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which he was particularly interested, but he did not take into account that the day was very cold, and the wind struck the top of his spine and went to his brain; he was ill only 30 hours.

"When a young man, his parents were anxious to fit him and his brother for the ministry; consequently they were sent to Amherst College to receive their preparatory education before entering Lane Theological Seminary. After O. S. Fowler's graduation, in 1834, and when waiting for the next term at the Theological Seminary to commence, he was fired with a desire to lecture on Phrenology. He succeeded in persuading his brother, L. N. Fowler, to accompany him, though the latter was also waiting to enter the next term at the Lane Theological Seminary.

"During their course of study at Amherst, Henry Ward Beecher, who was also at the same college, opened a debate among the students on Phrenology. This debate was probably started by a visit of Dr. Spurzheim to America in 1832, and the subject was also much talked of and discussed in many of the large towns and cities of the United States. A subject so apparently open to ridicule had not escaped the keen wit of the students of

Amherst College. It thus came about that Henry Ward Beecher, among others, was lead to investigate the subject, and on account of his remarkable debating powers he was selected by the students to prepare an essay against it for debate, which was to settle the new science forever. To meet this attack, it was necessary that he should make himself well acquainted with the subject, so he sent to Boston for all the works he could obtain by Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe. When the books arrived, he eagerly scanned the contents, and soon found that he had been assigned a task that he was unable to carry out. And in his study of the subject of the New Philosophy of the Mind his unbelief gradually gave way to a thorough endorsement of the subject.

The Fowler brothers soon became so enthusiastic as defenders of this subject that numbers flocked to hear what they had to say about their characteristics. At this time they issued their first chart in which to mark the degrees of the Phrenological organs of those who wished delineations. This was the first attempt at describing the organs in different degrees in the form of a chart ever made.

"Up to this time no chart of the relative proportions of the head had ever been produced, and it was the opening of a new era to mental science when it was found possible to formulate one. The theories of Gall and Spurzheim, as well as the metaphysical writings of other philosophers, might have gone on for ages had not these two students of the new science evolved some practical method by which the subject could become of use to the public.

"We cannot close this brief biography without a mention of his efforts in starting the first number of the American Phrenological Journal. In 1838 he went to Philadelphia and opened an office there, and in October of that year became proprietor, in conjunction with his brother, of the Phrenological Journal. O. S. Fowler was the first editor of the Journal, and later the responsibility fell upon Dr. Nathan Allen, S. R. Wells, Nelson Sizer and Dr. Henry S. Drayton, up to 1897.

"O. S. Fowler, as may be imagined, lead a very active and industrious life, taking a keen interest in humanity. He liked nothing better than to acquire knowledge and experience, and to plan anything that would tend to the bettering of the condition of his fellow creatures. He was never satisfied with things as they were, but was always experimenting either with his diet, his strength, or his property. He tried thousands of experiments upon himself, and felt the importance of spreading widely whatever appeared to him to be useful. His mind was literally crowded with ideas and facts, and he always seemed to be on the alert for something new.

"His fame as a lecturer and as a delineator of character has stretched

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THE Phrenological Journal

and SCIENCE OF HEALTH

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)

NEW YORK AND LONDON, NOV'BER, 1909

Sincerity—a deep, great, genuine sincerity—is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic.—CARLYLE.

Busts for Dr. Gall and Prof. O. S. Fowler.

At a recent meeting of the American Institute of Phrenology, held October 5th, to commemorate the centenary of O. S. Fowler's birth, it was proposed that a bust of Dr. Gall be placed in Tiefenbronn, Germany (his birthplace), to forever perpetuate the memory of his wonderful work. The Chairman proposed that a committee of not less than three persons be appointed to take charge of and urge on this plan. The suggestion was agreed upon, with the addition that a notice of the proposition be placed in the next issue of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Mr. E. T. Leifeld, of Baden, made the suggestion. Subscriptions are therefore in order, and should be sent to Miss Fowler, Secretary *pro tem.*, for the "Gall Bust Fund." Any sum, however small, will be gladly received and acknowledged.

Along with this proposition a second one was made, to the effect that it would be a fitting outcome of this centenary year to place a bust of O. S. Fowler in the Natural History Museum, New York City. This idea was also agreed upon. Persons are therefore asked to state, when sending in

subscriptions, for which one they wish to subscribe; or if they feel willing and able to subscribe even a small sum to each, so much the better. Such sums will be gladly received and acknowledged in THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHRENOLOGY.

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from sea to sea and from pole to pole. He was a particularly forcible, persuasive, and eloquent speaker. His practical common sense, his keen humor, and high-toned spirit gave him a magic power over the minds and hearts of men. For over fifty years, with voice and pen, this pioneer for God and humanity labored incessantly. His highest ideal was to be useful to mankind. Life to him thrilled with possibilities, and he was ready to take those possibilities whenever they appeared. The very joy of living stirred him to cultivate and develop all his mental and physical powers so that he might have a healthy body and a vigorous, well-balanced mind."

O. S. FOWLER AS A HEALTH CULTURIST.

Dr. E. P. Miller said:

"In my opinion, Mr. O. S. Fowler has occupied a field of investigation that is of more importance and of greater value to the human family than has been entered upon by any other man.

"His study of human life and the laws the Creator has established in the human body is from the standpoint of science. Jesus Christ and His followers represented and propagated the doctrines and teachings with regard to life that came from divine revelation. O. S. Fowler has made his investigations and founded his teachings in regard to the human body upon a scientific knowledge of its organs and their functions.

"His work on 'Animal and Mental Physiology' occupies about 312 pages; it is divided into six chapters, with from three to five sections to each chapter. In the first, he discusses Health and the Laws with regard to its preservation. He considers the means of obtaining happiness, and the causes of pain and its necessity. He claims that happiness and suffering are analogous to the laws obeyed or broken. The object of education in regard to pain and happiness is to show the people how to live in such a way as to obey the laws that are necessary to maintain happiness, and by so doing avoid those conditions that cause sickness, pain, and death.

"In the second chapter he takes up the question of food, and shows its necessity and selection. In discussing the question of foods, he also considers the organs of digestion, and points out exactly what kinds of food human beings should eat. He shows from the structure of the teeth and

all the digestive organs that man is not a carnivorous animal. He claims that flesh diet affects the morality of the human being by its effect upon the propensities; that it shortens and enfeebles life; that the teeth as well as the digestive organs of man resemble those of animals who do not eat flesh of any kind; that animal food blunts the moral sentiments and makes a man ferocious like beasts. He then tells us what kind of foods people ought to eat. In comparing the food he recommends with that which the Creator provided for Adam and Eve, as given in the first chapter of Genesis, we find that they correspond exactly.

"He also shows just how people ought to eat, as well as what they should eat. He points out the special functions of the salivary glands, the liver, pancreas, stomach, intestinal glands, and all the organs connected with digestion. The intimate relation of the mind to the body, and how one is affected by the other, is very clearly shown. In the last two pages of this work he gives his idea of the Water Cure, and indicates its superiority to all other systems of treatment for overcoming disease.

"To mention all the good points even in one of his books, and give a clear understanding of them, would require a volume. Every one of them, 'Animal and Mental Physiology,' 'Self-Culture and Perfection of Character,' 'Memory and Intellectual Improvement,' among others, ought to be put into text-book form and taught in every school in the whole world. The knowledge they embody is of more value to humanity than all that can be derived from the study of any of the other sciences.

"O. S. Fowler and his brother, L. N. Fowler, should stand high on the roll of honor as the world's benefactors, in that to them was revealed the importance of these truths, and that they disseminated the same so widely that they who run may read and comprehend."

O. S. FOWLER AS A PHYSIOLOGIST.

Dr. C. F. McGuire said in part:

"To O. S. Fowler and his brother is due the honor of making Phrenology a practical science. Before their time the leading exponents of the science taught Phrenology as a philosophy. O. S. Fowler, by his new classification of the faculties and by his original method of demonstration, proved the practical utility of Phrenology.

"It is the Fowlers' System of Demonstration that is taught in this Institute, and it may be added that our worthy Vice-President, Miss Jessie A. Fowler, ably represents the memory of her beloved father and uncle by her perfect mastery of their system.

"Early in his career O. S. Fowler recognized the close connection between mind and body, and for this reason he applied himself to the study of Anatomy and Physiology. Although he was not a physician, yet his

notes on health were most excellent, and were far in advance of the teachers of his day.

"O. S. Fowler was eminently practical, and this turn of mind displays itself in all of his writings, but more especially in his little work on Physiology. In this work he condemns sleeping after meals, or, as he calls it, 'nooning.' He also condemns luncheons—a very common practice of the present day, it may be added.

"He also says that nuts, apples, and such articles of food, should only be partaken of at meal time—a most wise suggestion. He also held that breakfast should only be eaten three hours after arising from sleep, and that the evening meal should be only a slight repast.

"In all his writings his aim was to impress upon his readers and learners the great fact, that in order to possess a good mind we should strive to possess a good body. For this reason he also advocated gymnastics and other exercises with this end in view, and it may be added that he himself was a living example of the truth of his maxims.

"We hear very little of this teaching from our opponents, who would have the public to classify the Phrenologist with the Palmist and Astrologist. This is a great injustice to a noble science that tries to teach the Science of Human Life to the ordinary man, and by this means to lift him up to a higher plane of thought and action.

"The great power of Phrenology is, as O. S. Fowler always pointed out, to differentiate character and demonstrate why one man differs from another.

"If this view of Phrenology were only accepted by scientific men, great good would surely follow. Phrenology is the people's Psychology, and there is nothing to take its place, especially in teaching moral truths."

The letters read by the Secretary, M. H. Piercy, from absent friends, were on the following subjects: Mr. M. Tope, of Bowerston, Ohio, on "O. S. Fowler as an Educator"; Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald, of Chicago, on "O. S. Fowler as an Expert Examiner"; Mr. Geo. Markley, of Rankin, Pa., on "O. S. Fowler as an Inspirationist"; Mr. E. M. Lockard, of Indiana, Pa., on "O. S. Fowler and the Institute"; Mr. J. W. Lerman, of Brooklyn, on "O. S. Fowler as a Discoverer"; Mr. Chas. F. Paine, of Boston, on "A Reminiscence of O. S. Fowler"; Miss J. Irwin, of New York, on "O. S. Fowler as a Teacher"; and Mr. J. E. Halsted, of New York, on "O. S. Fowler as a Public Benefactor." These letters will be published in a subsequent number of THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, together with other communications from persons in various parts of the world.

At the suggestion of Mr. E. Theo. Leifeld it was proposed that a bust of Dr. Gall be placed in Tiefenbronn, Germany, to commemorate the memory of his remarkable life work. In order to carry out this proposition the Chairman proposed that a committee be formed to take charge of the

work. It was also proposed that as a fitting outcome of this centenary year a bust of O. S. Fowler be placed in some public institution in New York City. With this end in view a committee was formed, consisting of Dr. E. P. Miller, Dr. C. F. McGuire, Miss J. A. Fowler, and M. H. Piercy, who started the contributions with a dollar each. Contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, J. A. Fowler, 18 East Twenty-second Street, New York City, and contributors should indicate for which bust the subscription is intended.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

H. J. Llanelly possesses a refined type of organization and an active perceptive intellect; he is capable of taking a practical businesslike view of matters, and will be very alert and quick in all his mental operations. His aspiring mind will lead him to aim after self-improvement and culture; he will take a lively interest in intellectual work and will be able to apply his knowledge for practical purposes. He is discreet in his actions, tactful in dealing with others, frank and straightforward in conduct, and reliable in a position of responsibility. He can express himself well in conversation, and is very companionable. He has an enthusiastic nature, an agreeable disposition, is not too assertive, and more self-confidence would be an advantage to him in imparting strength to his individuality. He should be persevering in his studies, concentrative in his efforts, and complete what he commences. He is a good judge of human nature. Mental science will have a peculiar fascination for him, and he is capable of excelling in applying Phrenological principles.

W. H. Atkinson (Leicester) possesses strong sympathies and a high moral character; in a responsible position he would be very trustworthy. He would do better in service than in a business on his own account. He is mild in disposition, a man of peace, not assertive nor strikingly exertive; in fact, he could do with more force of character, more executive power and more worldly wisdom. His agreeable disposition, conscientiousness, and readiness to oblige should win him many friends. He would make an expert student of human nature. It is rather late in life for him to embark in a new line of business, but, other things failing, he should take up agency work.

A. Wabba, Cairo.—Your friend is well endowed with mental ability; he is sharp, quick and prompt in perception, readily grasps facts, is very critical, observant, and is mentally equipped for professional work, either in law or medicine. He is a practical man, penetrating, with force of character, not too much influenced by sentiment or emotion. He is careful and shrewd in matters of business, is self-reliant, not easily turned from his purpose nor swayed by feelings of self-consciousness. He should interest himself in public work, in debating and literary societies; he can express himself well, is independent in thought, and can persistently stand his ground in the face of opposition.

Correspondents.

E. C. C., New York.—The Temperaments are not always equally combined as you suggest, there is generally a predominating Temperament that distinguishes a person. The mental characteristics that go with very slim, delicately formed facial bones are large Ideality, Constructiveness, Veneration, Approbativeness, small Self-esteem, and average Destructiveness and Combativeness. As there are so many forms and styles of beauty, it would be necessary to classify them in order to do justice to each. For instance, the Vital Temperament has a style of beauty that combines a full, round, plump, joyous, mirthful, laughing face, and calls out the social faculties; while the beauty that accompanies the Motive Temperament shows itself in a long square, angular face, and exercises the basilar faculties; and the beauty of the Mental Temperament shows in an individual who has small delicate features, and a peach-like complexion, and shows in the large reflective faculties.

J. C.—The decay of the teeth is a physiological rather than a mental feature; consequently we cannot give any faculties that go to make up the cause of this defect. Some teeth decay on account of the state of the stomach; some because the persons eat too many sweets or candies.

L. B., Kansas.—The temper of a child can often be curbed by applying cold water to the organ of Firmness, or to that of Destructiveness, and if a handkerchief is wrung out of cold water and placed on the top of the head, or over the ears, and another tied around it, in a very short time the child will quiet down to a reposeful state of mind, or exercise Benevolence, Philoprogenitiveness and Agreeableness.

J. L. H., Canada.—You ask how you can cultivate the organ of Acquisitiveness in your child? The best way to do this is to give her a bank and let her feel that she has a repository for the pennies she puts in. Another way is to give her a prize for every dollar that she saves from small amounts. The faculty can be cultivated just the same as every other one of the mind, and it is well to start early to impress upon boys, as well as girls, the importance of saving small sums for Christmas and birthday gifts. Then, when the time comes, children will feel that the gifts are made with their own money.

THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

The Fowler Institute, London, Eng., has commenced its autumn work, and classes and private instruction are being arranged to carry on the work of teaching as usual by Mr. D. T. Elliott. For particulars write to C. R. King, Manager, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, Eng.

OHIO PHRENOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the State Phrenological Society of Ohio was held October 7th and 8th, in the Opera House, Bowerston, Ohio. Mr. M. Tope was its moving spirit, and a number of other enthusiasts of the cause were present. Among those who took part in the proceedings and sent papers were Dr. D. M. King, of Hiram, Ohio; James L. Cramer, of Johnston, Pa.; W. H. Host, of Bowerston, Ohio; George Markley, of Rankin, Pa.; Wm. McLuen; J. B. Kopf, Rev. W. A. Hevlow, Dr. Elizabeth Frazer, Chas. F. Guth, W. A. Pillinger, T. M. Richardson, A. N. McCombs, G. E. Beauchamp, and Miss Jessie A. Fowler, among others. Music was dispersed throughout the meetings. We wish every State would hold a similar convention. Speeches and papers were on various phases of Phrenology.

THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INCORPORATED.

The Opening Meeting of the Winter session was a very successful one. It was held in London, England, on September 14th, when there was a good attendance. Members and friends were in good form after the Summer vacation, and showed as much enthusiasm as ever in the work of propagating the Science of Phrenology.

Mr. John Nayler, President of the Society, occupied the Chair with his usual urbanity and ability. The evening's program was a varied one, consisting of character delineations, experiences related by members, and the answering of questions of Phrenological interest. Dr. C. W. Withinshaw, a past President of the Society, and an eminent Anatomist in Great Britain, was particularly good in some remarks he made upon the skull and brain. The wonder is how so many medical men can stand aloof from Phrenology in the face of such plain and convincing evidence of its truth as was brought forward by so competent an authority. The Doctor, too, has a simple and telling style of putting his points, which was greatly appreciated.

The Winter's work of the Society has commenced in earnest, the October meeting being a lecture on "Imitation," by Mr. H. C. Donovan, author of "The Brain Book and How To Read It," and "The Brain Side of Sports and Pastimes," two standard works.

Wm. Cox.

LEYTON PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Our Phrenological readers will be glad to know that the winter session of this society begins on Thursday evening, the 30th inst., when a lecture on "Phrenology, as an Aid to the Choice of a Profession," will be given by

Professor Elliott, of the Fowler Institute.

The Phrenologist knows by observations confirmed thousands of times over and never confuted, that each part of the brain has its own mental function and is active according to its proportional development with other areas of the brain.

We may add that the meetings of the Leyton Society are held in the Congregational Lecture Hall, Grange Park Road, and that Dr. Findlay is the President.—*Leyton Express and Independent*.

Miss Jessie A. Fowler read a paper before the Legislative League on Thursday, October 7th, on "Why Women Should Study Law and Take an Interest in Legislative Matters." She urged the members present to consider more fully the question of laws pertaining to their own States, and said that women with property ought to make a special effort to acquaint themselves with the laws pertaining to their sex, or to the business in which they were engaged. She also urged upon all who were about to marry to consider the question of making their Wills directly after the marriage ceremony. The paper evoked an interesting discussion.

THE NEW PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CULTURE FOR THE CURE OF NERVOUS TROUBLES.

A new System of Physical and Mental Culture has been started in connection with the Fowler & Wells Company, the object of which is to train the body in order to control the faculties of the mind.

A thorough Physical examination is made to learn if the subject is suffering from any organic disease.

How to sit, stand, and walk, together with exercises in breathing and vocalization are next given. These exercises are adapted to the different Temperaments, and, it may be added, they are totally different from those usually pursued in the gymnasium.

When the subject has control of his bodily movements, he is next taught how to control his mind and overcome its defects. Mental exercises are given to strengthen the mind, and which will, moreover, enable the subject to double his capacity for mental work.

A Phrenological Chart is also given, so that the subject can keep record of his future improvement.

We claim by this System to be able to renew the whole man, and it may be added that this is accomplished in a truly Physiological manner.

The Physiological examination will be undertaken by C. F. McGuire, M. D.; and the Phrenological examination will be given by J. A. Fowler.

For particulars apply to the Secretary, M. H. Piercy, 18 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

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.

"Phrenological Era," Bowerston, O.—The current number of this magazine is particularly interesting, as it gives news of the Fourth Annual Convention of the State Phrenological Society of Ohio, which was held at Bowerston, October 7th and 8th. It also contains interesting news and notes along Phrenological lines.

"The Stellar Ray," Detroit, Mich.—This magazine contains a New Thought Department; a Department of Psychic Research; a Department of Psychical Sciences and Unfoldment; and a Stellar Science Department. Under the latter we are told that "each planet rules over certain regions of the brain, which will be developed according to the strongest influences." Among the contributors are Dr. Charles Brodie Patterson and J. C. F. Grumbine, B. D.

"New Thought," Chicago, Ill.—"Studies in Reincarnation; or Three Current Theories as to the Origin of Man," by Lilian M. Hughes, is one very interesting article in the current number. Another is by Henry Frank, on "The Science and Art of Salesmanship," which explains the advantage of personal enthusiasm to a successful salesman. Both of these articles are to be continued.

"Review of Reviews," New York.—Contains a Character Sketch of

Commander Robert E. Peary, the hero of a quarter-century of Arctic exploration. Also an interview with Dr. Frederick A. Cook, by W. T. Stead; The Winning of the Pole and Its Meaning, by Cyrus C. Adams; and Harri-man the Absolute, by Robert S. Lanier, among many other timely topics.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"Personal Information For Boys." By Ernest Edwards. Published by R. F. Fenno & Co., 18 East Seventeenth Street, New York. Price, 50 cents.

This book is one of a series on *"Personal Information."* All of them are calculated to do untold good by the way the writer handles the subject. We know of no topic that requires so much care, thought and tact as this series requires. Happy, however, is the method adopted, and valuable are the results of the author. No parent need be afraid to place the books into the respective hands of a boy or girl. In fact, some of the points given are more suitably expressed than could be done by many a father, mother, uncle, or aunt. One chapter is on "The Origin of Life," another on "Parentage," others are on "Organic Reproduction," "Heredity and Conduct," "Transmission," "Purity, Health, and Strength," "Responsibility and Duty," "Verging Into Manhood." Such a book as this ought to be in the hands of every young man, and there would be less misery in the world if the contents of this book were more universally known among our young people than at present, and if more confidence was established between parents and children; the latter would be drawn in tender regard to the former and a respect established that nothing would take away.

"Personal Information For Girls." By Ernest Edwards. Published by R. F. Fenno & Co., 18 East Seventeenth Street, New York. Price, 50 cents.

This book can be placed in the hands of little girls under ten years of age, though it is intended for those of sixteen years. It is to be followed by another more advanced work. The book is simply written and in a style that at once wins a child's attention, interest and respect. It speaks of nature and how she works, then of plant life and how flowers bloom and of birds and how they live and build up their families. It also speaks interestingly of fish and how all families are composed of both sexes. It is better to win the confidence of girls in their young and tender years than to allow them to grow up in ignorance concerning their own organizations. *"The Subconscious Mind, Powers and Possibilities, or Faith as a Vital*

Force." By Rev. J. Herman Randall. Published by H. M. Caldwell Co., New York and Boston. Price, 60 cents.

This book is beautifully printed in the new style, of brown boards and white binding and thick paper. It has a pretty title page and the print is clear and readable. The writer is the minister of Mount Morris Baptist Church, New York, and is known as having also published stirring essays on the scientific and religious principles underlying the new thought movement. In the present little volume enough is said to rightly estimate and correctly interpret the new religious movement of our day, which has to be approached with a clear understanding of the psychological principles which constitute its scientific basis. The chapter on "Faith as a Vital Force" is particularly interesting and helpful. The author truly says, the master-key to success in every realm of human life is Faith. All should read this excellent book of over seventy pages.

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Some few months ago we called the attention of our readers to a new edition of Spurzheim's original work on "Phrenology" which Lippincott had just issued from the press. We now take pleasure in emphasizing what we then said and to add that from the favorable notices the work has received from the pen of Dr. Abbott in the "Outlook" for September, and "Current Literature" for July, we realize the book is being thoroughly appreciated as a classic and a scientific treatise on the study of the mind. The Introduction is worth the price of the book. The writer, Cyrus Elder, has successfully shown why the physiological reasoning of Psychologists is on a different line from the scientific and practical reasoning of Phrenologists, and why they look at the subject of mind from a different view point, while both are valuable in their way. We trust that the book will soon call for a second edition.

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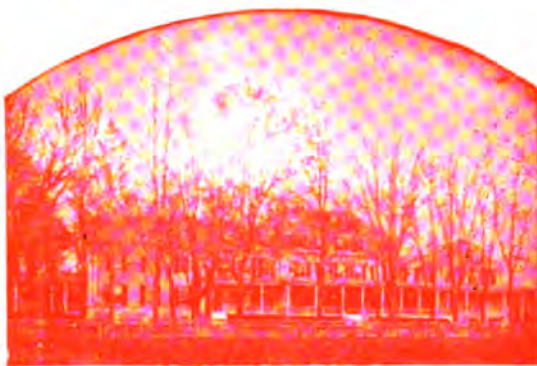
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INCORPORATED WITH THE
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JUDGE BEN LINDSEY.

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The Brain and Skull.

No 12.

BY CRANIUM.

INDIAN AND NEGRO SKULLS AND THEIR COMPARISON.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

When speaking of the American Indian we include all the tribes on the American continent except the Esquimeau. One of the most distinguished traits of this class of skulls is its angularity, and height as compared with its width. We do not, however, wish to infer that the Indian skull is particularly lacking in the elements of Destructiveness, Combateness, Cautiousness and Secretiveness, but that the height predominates, especially in the region of the crown of the head, which shows that the Indian has an exceptional development of Self-Esteem and Firmness; you cannot destroy the independent spirit of an Indian.

The forehead, as seen in Fig. 1, is broad at the base, but narrow and retreating in the upper portion along the line of Causality and Mirthfulness.

THE PHYSIOGNOMY.

The head and face, when taken together, resemble somewhat a lozenge, that is, broader at one end than the other. The nose is prominent and is frequently compared with the Jewish nose that projects and is convex in outline. The jaws are strong and somewhat long and angular, while the eyes are generally small and dark brown or black in color. The mouth is usually straight, the lips thin, and the teeth nearly vertical. The hair is black and straight, and there is generally little or no beard. The complexion

is brown, or, as it is generally termed, copper-color; the chest is broad; the abdomen moderate; and the limbs muscular and well-proportioned.

The side head, as seen in Fig. 2, indicates large Sublimity, Veneration, Philoprogenitiveness, Self-Esteem, Combativeness, and Inhabitiveness. The

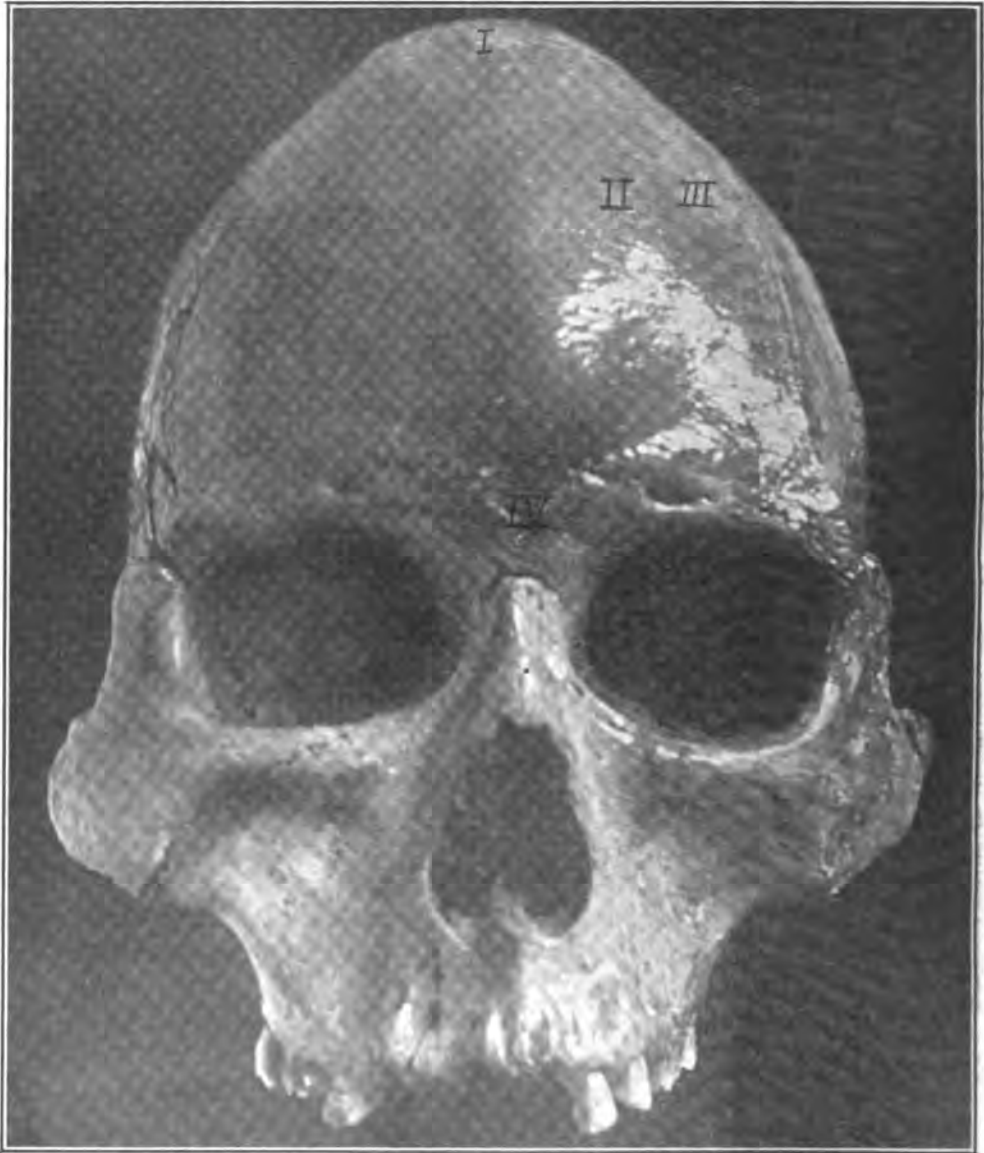


FIG. 1. INDIAN SKULL—FRONT VIEW. (I) LARGE FIRMNESS; (2) SMALL CAUSALITY; (3) SMALL MIRTHFULNESS; (4) LARGE INDIVIDUALITY.

back head, in the region of the affections, shows domesticity, a love of offspring, and a fair appreciation for the opposite sex.

The American Indian in character indicates that he is active, energetic, brave, dignified, grave, firm, cautious, cunning, stern, cruel, revengeful, and unrelenting.

In Fig. 2 we see the Perceptive Faculties are largely developed, giving a memory of places, also of forms, outlines, the weight and color of things, as well as order and calculation; while the reflective qualities are not so largely developed, showing small reflective capacity, and little interest in



FIG. 2. INDIAN SKULL—SIDE VIEW. (1) SELF-ESTEEM; (2) VENERATION; (3) CAUTIOUSNESS; (4) SUBLIMITY; (5) PHILOPROGENITIVENESS; (6) COMBATIVENESS; (7) SECRETIVENESS; (8) PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES.

metaphysical or theoretical subjects. The range of the mind was more along practical subjects, and he must have earned his living in that direction, and there must have been considerable interest expressed in scientific subjects, such as Botany, Geology, the habits of animals, and had such an organization lived at the present day he would probably have become a taxidermist.

In Fig. 1 we have a fine representation of Firmness, which strongly indicated perseverance, will power and determination of mind.

The American Indian is forcible in character, strong in temper, and in his resentments is very suspicious and always on the outlook for danger, and has great tenacity of will and ability to execute his purpose. He has not much passionate love, and 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 of character. He is wanting in poetic sentiment, and his musical talent is somewhat limited, while his ingenuity is confined to a few rather than the many objects of mechanical work.

We have examined the heads as well as the skulls of many Indians, and some skulls of chiefs, and have only found one 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 rather than be enslaved by the "pale-face."

THE ETHIOPIAN OR NEGRO RACE.

It is needless to say that the members of this race are scattered widely over the face of the earth. They principally occupy, however, the southern part of Africa, which is below the Great Desert, also Abyssinia, Australia, and the greater part of Borneo, and several other islands in the Indian Archipelago. To this race belong the Negroes in America, who were originally brought from Africa, and who have multiplied in the New World to a vast extent numbering at present several millions.

It is in Africa, however, that we find perhaps even a greater number of different tribes and families than are found among the Indians of North and South America, and they are different in grade of intelligence and in disposition. When passing through the Suez Canal we marveled at the many different tribes that came to do our coaling for us.

The best examples of this race are the Negroes south of the Sahara, in Upper and Lower Guinea, Soudan, and Nubia. The Kaffirs of the south-western part of Africa resemble others of this race in their jet-black color and some of their features, but they are taller, more slender, and better proportioned than the rest.

The skull of the Negro is generally round and well filled out when compared with that of the American Indian.

THE FOREHEAD.

The forehead of the Negro, as indicated in Fig. 3, shows a large development of Intuition, Imitation, Mirthfulness, Tune, and Individuality, and a fair development of intellect which shows more in the basilar region than in the superior portion. This gives to the race a desire to work in the open air rather than in sedentary positions. When compared with the occipital region, the forehead appears to be somewhat receding, while the former is round and full.

The facial angle, as seen in the side view (in the July number of *THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL*, page 209), is about 70 degrees, the jaw being large and projecting and forming what is called the prognathic type.

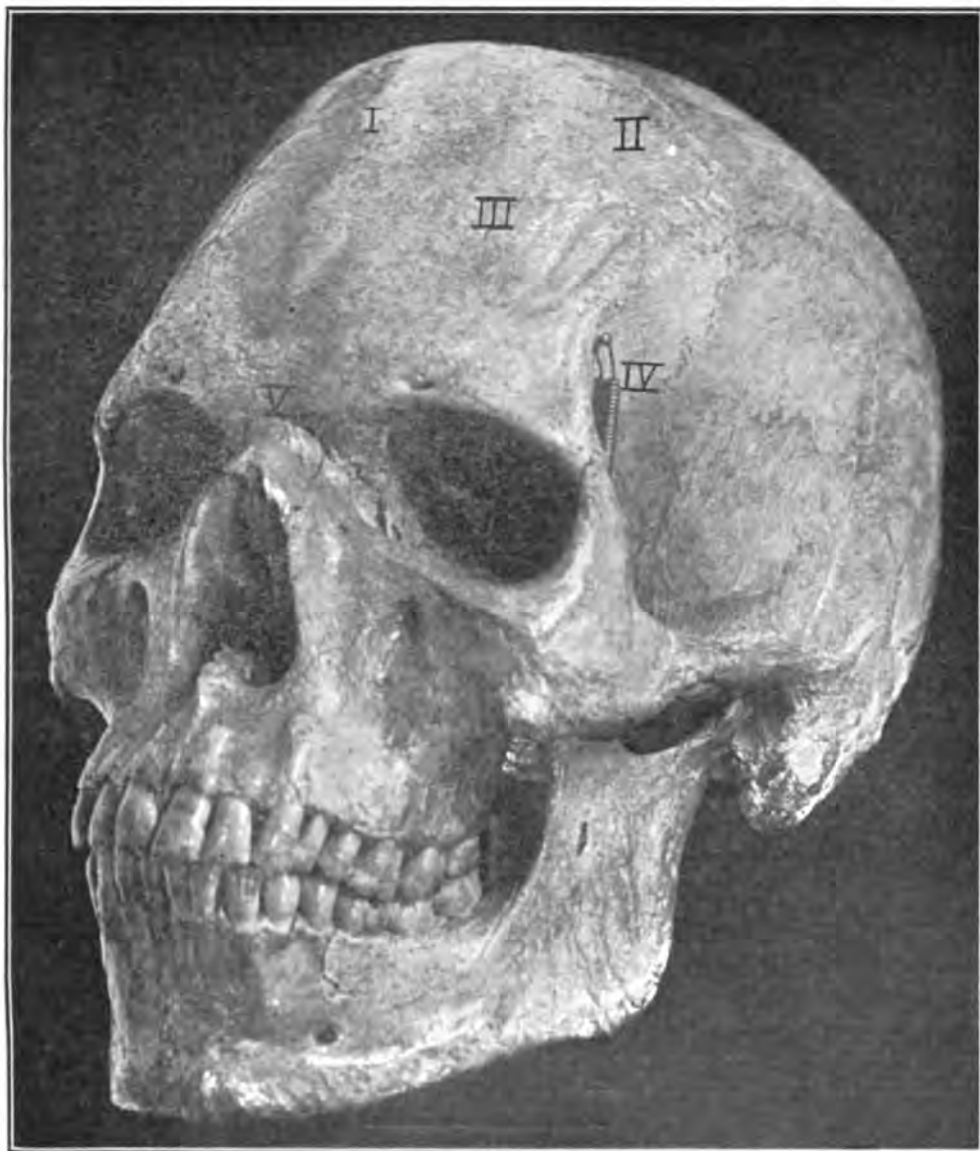


FIG. 3. NEGRO SKULL—THREE-QUARTER VIEW.. (1) INTUITION; (2) IMITATION; (3) MIRTHFULNESS; (4) TUNE; (5) INDIVIDUALITY.

In the Negro skull there is a strong development of the emotional characteristics and animal feelings, as seen in the side view above referred to, which predominate over the intellectual and moral sentiments. But the West Indians are a notable exception in this respect.

THE PHYSIOGNOMY.

The Ethiopian race is characterized physiognomically by a comparatively full, round face, projecting cheek-bones, a nose with wide nostrils, thick lips, protruding jaws, deep-seated black eyes, black woolly hair and beard, and black skin.

Owing to the fact that the African is made up of a great many tribes and sub-races, the distinguishing characteristics are correspondingly different in configuration, and although it used to be said of the typical Negro that from temperament he was slow and indolent, now he can be truthfully called industrious and ambitious. He is also persistent and capable of great endurance, and from cerebral development he is affectionate, benevolent, intuitive, devotional, superstitious, excitable, impulsive, vain, rather improvident, impressible, and capable of enjoying the present without thinking deeply on the past or the future. He is developing out of the chrysalis of the child into the full-grown man. He is now becoming more industrious, original, inventive, studious, and ingenious. Some classes of Negroes are well formed, well proportioned, and appear to have great command of their powers, especially of language and musical capacity, though he has as a class less bulk and less volume of brain, and according to Dr. Burt Wilder, of Cornell, and other specialists, the average obscure Negro's brain weighs two ounces less than that of the average obscure white man.

He has generally a good memory of names, facts and events, and manifests strong prejudices; is quite tenacious in executing his work; is fond of display; can imitate very successfully, and under favorable circumstances can construct, build, and put together material of various kinds.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE INDIAN AND THE NEGRO.

The Indian is tall, spare, muscular, sharp-featured, with high cheek-bones; while the Negro possesses a medium stature, round and full features, and a broad nose. The Indian has large Combativeness, Self-Esteem and Cautiousness; while the Negro has large Approbativeness, Mirthfulness, Intuition, Imitation, and Tune.

IF YOU WANT TO SUCCEED.

If you want to succeed in your work—whatever it is—you must increase your faith to your need. You must also have faith in yourself. You must believe that you are close to God and He is by your side. Many people fail through lack of faith either in themselves or their Maker; all should stir up the embers of faith, courage and confidence, and they will be likely to meet with the success they desire.

Phreno-Psychology.

BY J. ALLEN FOWLER.

ATTENTION.

Psychological Aspect and Definition of Attention; Phrenological Aspect; Power of Concentration, and Definition of the Application of the Mind; Voluntary and Non-Voluntary Attention; Estimating Attention.

Psychologists admit that Attention enters as a very important condition into all classes of mental operation. They say that there is no distinct thinking, no vivid feeling, and no deliberate action without attention. This co-operation of attention is especially conspicuous in the case of intellectual operations. The objects which present themselves to our senses are all clearly discriminated one from another, and classed as objects of such and such a class, when we attend to them. The writings of Locke, Hume, Harp-ley, Mills, and Spencer do not emphasize this power of the mind, but show how the higher faculties of the mind are pure products of experience, and experience is supposed to be of something simply given.

Prof. James states (Vol I, p. 403) that "attention, implying a degree of reactive spontaneity, would seem to break through the circle of pure receptivity which constitutes experience, and hence must not be spoken of under penalty of interfering with the smoothness of the tale." He says that everyone knows what attention is; that it is "taking possession by the mind, in clear and vivid form, of one out of what seem several simultaneously possible objects or trains of thought. Focalization, concentration, of consciousness are of its essence. It implies withdrawal from some things in order to deal effectively with others, and is a condition which has a real opposite in the confused, dazed, and scatter-brained state which in French is called *distracted*, and in German *zerstreutheit*."

Psychologists say that this curious state of inhibition can, for a few moments, be produced at will by fixing the eye on vacancy; that some persons can voluntarily empty their minds and "think of nothing"; that some use this means as the most efficacious method of falling asleep. The abolition of this condition is what they call the awakening of attention. They explain that all abstract thinking is clearly an active state of mind involving the voluntary fixing of the attention; thus they explain that attention, though a form of action, in its higher developments presupposing an effort of will, stands in the closest relation to intellectual operations. They define Attention as the active self-direction of the mind to any material or object which presents itself to it at the moment. It thus means the same as the mind's consciousness of what is present to it.

The field of Attention is necessarily narrower than that of Consciousness. Attention, according to Psychology, involves the intensification of consciousness, a concentration of it on some definite and restricted portion of the mental senses; or, to express it otherwise, it implies a turning of the mental eye in a particular direction so as to see the objects lying in that quarter as distinctly as possible. A relaxed state of the mind is just the opposite to what is understood by Attention, and some teachers call this laxity of interest inattention, for it is a state of restlessness or drowsiness when compared with one of activity and wakefulness.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL SIGNS.

"Attention," psychologists say, "follows one of two main directions, that is, is directed to one of two great fields of objects. (1) The first region is that of *external* impressions, the sights, sounds, etc., which make up the world of sense. When the teacher talks about 'attending' he commonly mean actively listening, or actively looking. This is the direction of attention outwards, or External Attention. (2) In addition to *external* impressions, *internal* images, ideas and thoughts, may be attended to. This constitutes the second main direction of attention, or Internal Attention."

On the other hand, Phrenology is fully substantiated under these two heads, and as we said of Observation, so we say of Attention—that the mind is capable of being influenced from *without* through the senses, sight, hearing, etc., but that these organs need the direction of the mind from within to give the senses their focus. In this we see that Psychology and Phrenology agree; but Phrenology is more definite, because, as we shall see presently, it points out in what directions the attention can be directed and should be stimulated; while Psychology does so only in the abstract by calling to mind in a general way how attention is directed, without any definite localization of any function of the brain that controls this power.

THE EFFECTS OF ATTENTION.

Psychologists talk of "effects of attention," by which they mean that attention serves to give greater force, vividness, and distinction to its object. They illustrate this point by saying that "an impression of sound, like the tolling of a bell, becomes more forcible, and has its character made more definite, when we direct our attention to it." They also state that serious bodily injuries may hardly trouble the mind if, through some exceptional excitement, it is hindered from attending to it, and soldiers are known to be wounded in battle without feeling any pain at the moment, while a very small pin-prick or a splinter in the finger may cause considerable sensation of pain if the attention is drawn to the wound.

Psychologists go so far as to speak of the "Physiology of the Attention," and they even indicate that the seat of Attention appears to be situated in the higher region of the nerve centers in the cerebral hemispheres. This sounds as though Psychology actually recognized a location for Attention;

but we must not presuppose that it means anything of the kind, but simply a vague and abstract location such as the intensification of nervous activity in certain regions of the brain would bring about. Sully mentions that "along with this concentration of nerve-energy in certain definite regions of the brain, the act of external attention involves important muscular adjustments, such as directing the eye to an object, which are necessary to the reception of distinct sense impressions."

THE AMOUNT OF ATTENTION.

Psychologists state that "the amount of attention exerted at any time depends on two chief circumstances: (1) The quantity of nervous energy disposable at the time; (2) the strength of the stimulus which excites the attention or rouses it to action. If there is great active energy a feeble stimulus will suffice to bring about attention. A healthy, vigorous child in the early part of the day has a superabundance of energy which shows itself in attention to small and comparatively uninteresting matters, and his activity prompts him to seek objects of attention in his surroundings. On the other hand, a tired or weakly child requires a powerful stimulus to rouse his mental activity."

On the face of it this reasoning appears to be sound, but when we realize that it is only a physical stimulus after all, and that a weak child will show just as much attention in the objects which call out his interest as the active and healthy child, we are forced to see that this mode of reasoning is not carried out by practical experience. In other words, a healthy, vigorous child in the early part of the day, who has a superabundance of energy, will only show his attention in those directions where interest calls out his mind, and this depends upon the mental development of certain mental stimuli caused by the development of certain strong interests or faculties. Or, take the case of a healthy child who is full of energy in the morning, and, according to Psychology, is supposed to wear out his energy by the afternoon and show a diminution of attention. If this were the case, attention would depend entirely upon nervous energy, but such is not the fact. We find that a healthy child who has shown great energy in the morning, and toward the afternoon has worn out his vital spirit or exuberance, will, on the introduction of a new subject in which he is intensely interested, show as much attention as though he had started with it in the morning.

Take an example given by Psychology of a tired or weakly child, who, they say, requires a powerful stimulus to rouse his mental activity. Such is not the experience of teachers, for often a tired or weakly child, on having a paint-box put into his hands, will show even more stimulus and desire to use the paints than as if the box had been placed in the hands of a strong and vigorous boy. Something in the paint-box rouses certain

mental activities which serve as stronger incentives for attention than mere exuberance of spirit or a superabundance of energy. Energy, we grant, gives the emphasis at times, but not the intensity or interest.

One would think that psychologists would recognize the principle of the localization of function in the brain by internal stimulus, or the motive in the mind which prompts it to put forth its attention in a particular direction; but as yet they simply talk about this internal stimulus or motive in the mind without any regard to the controlling influence of one faculty over another, or of one power of the mind to stimulate one faculty which is located in a certain particular part of the brain.

The nearest approach to such a mode of reasoning is arrived at by Prof. James in his chapter on "Attention," when he speaks of organic adjustment and ideational preparation or preperception being concerned in all attentive acts, and refers to the interesting theory defended by Professors Bain, Ribot, and also by Mr. N. Lange, who believe that the ideational preparation itself is a consequence of muscular adjustment, so that the latter may be called the essence of the attentive process throughout.

VOLUNTARY AND NON-VOLUNTARY ATTENTION.

Psychologists, again, speak of non-voluntary and voluntary attention, by which is meant, that when the mind is acted upon by the mere force of the object presented, the act of attention is said to be non-voluntary or involuntary. It may also be called reflex or automatic, because it bears a striking analogy to reflex movement. On the other hand, they say that when we attend a thing under the impulse of a desire, such as curiosity or a wish to know about a thing, we are said to do so by an act of will, or voluntarily. These two modes of attention they properly distinguish one from another, and are, they say, both acts of the mind, and will be found to shade off one into the other in our actual mental life.

According to Phrenology, we should explain such a stimulation as non-voluntary and voluntary attention as due primarily to the development of certain powers of the mind, and secondly to external conditions that influence us for the moment. Where the mind acts voluntarily in a certain direction there must be a certain mental stimulus which prompts that voluntary action, and instead of looking around for some abstract reason for this voluntary impulse, the phrenologist realizes and Phrenology demonstrates that there must be a mental faculty which presides over the product of the mind called Attention.

THE LAW OF CONTRAST.

Psychologists, again, speak of the law of contrast, stating that through a variety of images being set up in the mind the attention can be prolonged to a certain degree; but if the mind is allowed to become weary of its impression, the attention can only be roused by some contrast, as, for

instance, the noise of the mill which soon ceases to be noticed by one who lives near it. Thus the miller can sleep because he becomes accustomed to the noise, while a person who was not accustomed to it would be disturbed very much. This the psychologist terms "a fatigued state of the nerve centre which renders it less responsive." He does not state which nerve centre, but uses this term in a general sense.

INTEREST.

Psychologists speak in a direct way of "interest" as having a powerful effect upon keeping the attention on a certain object for an appreciable time. They say that interest may result, in the first place, when an object in itself is beautiful and likely to create pleasure in the act of attending to it; as an infant will keep its eyes fixed on a light for a considerable length of time because of its pleasurable effect. They call this form "the germ of aesthetic interest."

A second series of interest is connected with pleasurable or painful experience, as the infant shows a fevered interest in the preparation of its food or its bath. Again, in all states of fear the attention is closely engaged by what bears on pain or suffering. This is called practical interest. And thirdly, interest may assume a more distinctly intellectual form involving the germ of a wish to understand a thing and the desire for knowledge as such. This intellectual interest is what is commonly called curiosity.

All of these effects of the mind are recognized by phrenologists, but psychologists do not admit the fact that various faculties of the mind are drawn out through a faculty called Continuity, or concentration of mind, as a prime factor, and which exercise a powerful stimulus over all the other faculties of the mind. Psychologists believe that the will has considerable to do with a person's attention, and they devote pages to the explanation of such an influence. While phrenologists agree that will power is called out in the exercise of attention, yet they realize that will power comes from another agency of the mind—namely, Firmness.

CONCENTRATION.

The word "concentration" is used by some psychologists to express the same meaning as attention. Here they step very decidedly on to the ground of Phrenology, for the organ of Continuity has as its function connectedness of thought, application of mind, and concentration of purpose. These three words represent very fairly the force and purpose of Attention and the function of Continuity. Psychologists say that "to concentrate the mind is to fix it persistently on one object or group of objects, resolutely excluding from the mental view all irrelevant objects." This is what the man does who has large Continuity. He becomes absorbed in his subject, and does not think of anything else while he is engaged in pursuing a certain line of work. So diligent is he that he forgets when mealtime comes round, and even night itself does not disturb him from his work. It is said of

Edison that he has many times become so absorbed that he would not stop his work to eat or sleep. The power of absorbing the mind, or concentrating it on a subject, which is called by psychologists Attention, or Concentration, is therefore represented by the faculty of Continuity. It gives infinite patience to a person who is working out a scheme on certain lines.

Psychologists speak of concentration as connected with intellectual power, and they mention the ability that is shown by many people who possess strong intellectual bias. Newton is cited as a man of intellectual superiority, and he was known to accomplish great intellectual feats by his persistent efforts and concentration of mind.

Another point which forms a good explanation of the diversity of talents, and which proves the Phrenological principle that the mind is divided into a congery of organs and that each has its special power through which to work, is mentioned by psychologists in the following manner. They say that "no amount of attention simply will constitute intellectual eminence," and they point out that "a dull, slow, but exceedingly plodding child is a familiar type to the teacher." They say, very truly, that "success of the higher order depends on the possession of the intellectual functions (discrimination, etc.) in an exceptionally perfect form. On the other hand, good intellectual powers, when aided by a comparatively small power of prolonged attention, may render their possessor quick and intelligent. Many persons who are bright, intelligent, ingenious and clever might attain to greatness were they only persistent enough, but they allow their talent to dazzle them, and think they do not need to perfect their talent by any great amount of practice; consequently they lose the drift or the bent of their minds and waste their talents. Thus the quotation we have just made very suitably illustrates what we have often said with regard to the influence of one power over another.

HABITS.

Psychologists mention the habits formed by giving attention to certain lines of work; and this brings us to another strong proof of our subject—namely, that by the cultivation of the power of the mind we can alter the activity or non-activity of a faculty. Habit, according to Psychology, means "a fixed disposition to do a thing, and a facility in doing it, the result of numerous repetitions of the action."

Phrenologists believe that the growth of the power of attention may be found in the actual development of the brain centres. Psychologists have only to do with the result of the habits and what they are able to accomplish. They do not seek for any increased activity of any function of the brain as a result of the above-mentioned habits. They give us much of the literature that explains how the habits are formed. Phrenology comes in as a proof that a boy is improving along certain lines, and the heat through

his brain centres reveals the fact that attention is being given in a certain direction. Miss Edgeworth, in her work on "Practical Education," calls habit "associated attention." Phrenologists call "associated attention" the result of the action of many faculties, such as Individuality, Form, Size, Order, Calculation, Tune, Locality, Continuity, Constructiveness, and Alimentiveness, etc., etc.

VARIETY OF ATTENTIVE POWER.

Another point that psychologists explain, which bears very practically on Phrenological principles, is "the variety of attentive power." It is stated by them that the power of attention develops very unequally in different individual cases. With some this power never reaches a high point at all, while others are marked contrasts and show ability in special directions of interest. These help them, to a considerable extent, to determine the cast or character of the individual intelligence.

"Everybody," says Sully, "knows the difference between the plodding child, able to concentrate his mind on an object for a long period, but slow to transfer and adjust his attention to new matter, and the quick but rather superficial child—the volatile genius, according to Miss Edgeworth, who finds it easy to direct his attention to new objects, though hard to keep it fixed for a prolonged period."

"Finally," he says, "the ruling habits of attention will vary according to the character of the predominant interests." How can a phrenologist determine what interests a child will show the greatest inclination for, whether science or art, unless there is some mental development that corresponds with the child's intensity of mind?" Psychologists will not admit that it is possible for a phrenologist to indicate this, still they advance the proposition that there is a diversity of gifts. They are blind to see that Nature has provided the proofs of her own culture and the development of the gifts she has implanted in the minds of children.

Sully says: "Mental Science here, as in respect of the other faculties, can only point out the general conditions to be observed and the natural order of procedure." He must not be misunderstood as meaning Phrenology here, but were he to have said that Mental Science, or the Science of Mind, can point out conditions to be observed in the natural order of procedure in the development of faculties that would aid the child's attention in music, drawing, mathematics, or science, he would have given sound and practical advice to teachers. Instead of which he says: "He would be a foolish teacher who gave a child a number of disconnected things to do at a time, or who insisted on keeping his mind bent on the same subject for an indefinite period. Yet, though these conditions are obvious enough, others are more easily overlooked. Thus it is probable that a more exact knowledge of the effects on the attention of novelty of subject and mode of treat-

ment, on the one hand, and of total unfamiliarity on the other hand, would save teachers from many errors."

Sully expresses the Phrenological idea exactly when he says that teachers would be saved from many errors if they had a more exact knowledge of the effects on the attention of novelty of subject; and teachers would be more highly helped if they knew what subjects would attract certain children's minds, and be able in this way to produce good results. All that Psychology can do in regard to the knowledge of the functions of each individual mind is to wait developments, and simply by observation recognize the interest that a child takes in a certain line of study. Phrenology supplies this aid to teachers and should be used daily in every school-room.

ESTIMATING OR MEASURING ATTENTION.

"Next to a systematic testing of sensibility, and, along with this, of muscular capacity, the educator should go on to estimate differences in the power of attention. Thus precision and rapidity of adjustment in attention, an all-important quality in the capacity of learning readily, might be tested by giving some momentary signal, the nature and exact time of which are not known beforehand, *e. g.*, an indeterminate letter of the alphabet articulated faintly or exhibited to the eye for a second, and noting the relative degrees of certainty in seizing the signal."

Along with this, another no less valuable quality of attention, range, or grasp, may easily be tested, Sully says, by determining the greatest number of consecutive sounds, as letters or digits that can be held together by the mind so as to be repeated or written down on a single hearing, or the largest number of letters that can be seen by a momentary exhibition to the eye of a miscellaneous group of such.

Closely connected with this power of grasping a number of impressions is the aptitude known as quickness or keenness of observation. Sully refers to an interesting paper on "Condition of Pupil," read by Mr. Lake before the Educational Society, who suggested that "this faculty might be tested by bringing children for a moment or two into an unfamiliar room, bidding them note as much as they can, and immediately afterwards setting them down to write what they have observed." This was to test not only rapidity and grasp of mind, but readiness in the imaginative interpretation of impressions, which forms so important a constituent in the faculty of observation, and also the strength and influence of the feelings in disposing the mind to a vague, emotional way of regarding things.

Phrenologists would recognize that this test would call into exercise the Perceptive Faculties, such as the organs of Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Color, Order, Calculation, Eventuality, and Locality, and the test-

ing of these would compare appropriately with what Psychologists call "quickness or keenness of observation."

Sully says that "the quality of retentiveness is one which specially needs to be measured by the teacher and this, like discrimination, in all its special manifestations. And here again an approach to scientific precision is possible by making use of a limit. Thus children might be tested as to the number of repetitions of lines necessary to retaining them both for a shorter and for a longer period. In a series of examinations of this kind it might be ascertained in what special directions a child's mind was retentive, and what modes of association were most easily acquired."

In such an experiment a Phrenologist would utilize the faculties of Eventuality, Comparison, Tune, Number, and whatever particular special class of retentiveness was called out. The Phrenologist, too, would be able to gauge with a pretty close degree of accuracy what kind of results might be expected from different children when giving different tests, but a Psychologist would have no such method to judge from until the pupils had been tested several times, then they would simply be guided by former experience in regard to the senses of the children in estimating sounds or recalling by sight what was presented to their vision. Sully considers that "in connection with retentiveness imaginative power, as shown in the distinctness and fulness of images of familiar objects and scenes, should be tested." He refers to Mr. Galton's inquiries into the powers of individuals of "visualizing" objects, and says that these might easily be made the starting point in such an investigation of children's faculty, and which Mr. Galton explains in his work on "Inquiries Into Human Faculty."

If the imaginative powers were tested, Phrenologists would call into activity the faculties of Sublimity, Ideality, and Spirituality. These all have their retentive power, the same as the Perceptive Faculties have theirs, and can be tested along the same lines.

It will be observable to Phrenologists that in making experiments on the detection of similarity and diversity, the organ of Comparison is largely exercised, and were Phrenologists making this test they would appeal to this faculty and expect children to notice contrasts and similarities. Psychologists could do the same thing and obtain the same results.

"This much may suffice to show," says Sully, "that a sound scientific method of testing the strength of children's intellectual faculties has now become possible, and it is greatly to be wished that by the co-operation of teachers and Psychologists a definite scheme of measuring faculty may soon be developed."

This is also the wish of Phrenological experts, and they see that the time is coming when the help of Phrenology will be needed in guiding Psychologists to a definite interpretation of brain centers.

A GROUP OF AERONAUTS.

BY THE EDITOR.

Among our builders of to-day few men have come more prominently before the admiring public than those whose pictures have been grouped together on this page. Although the pictures are somewhat small, we can, nevertheless, see that they represent a very distinguished class of scientific experimenters.



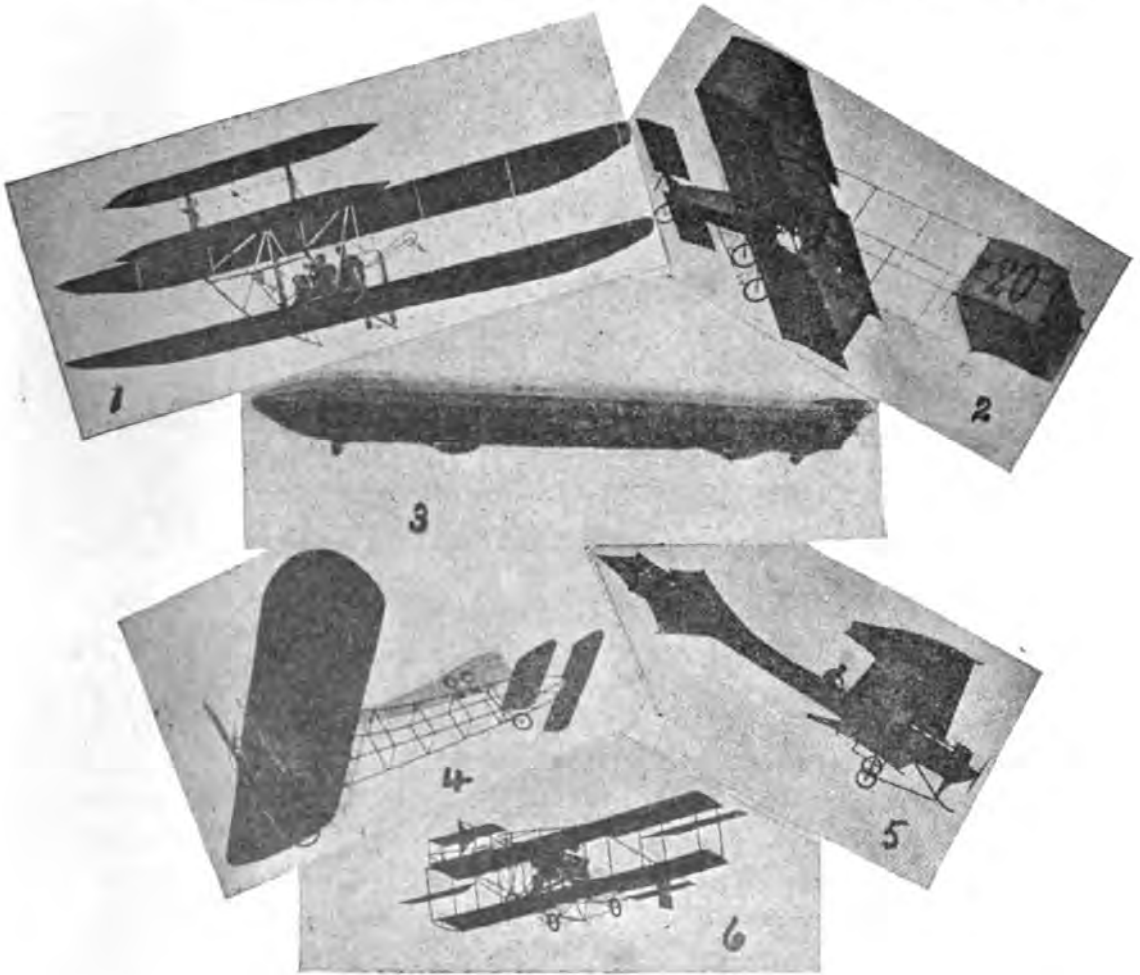
SOME NOTED AERONAUTS: (1) WILBUR WRIGHT; (2) GLENN H. CURTISS; (3) ORVILLE WRIGHT; (4) COUNT ZEPPELIN; (5) LOUIS BLERIOT; (6) CAPT. THOMAS BALDWIN.

They are somewhat different in temperament. Wilbur Wright, the successful aeronaut, who has dared to compete with the New York skyscrapers in their hitherto uncontested right of soaring above the ordinary four-story building, has a strong development of the Mental-Motive Tem-

perament; a high forehead; a long executive nose; firm, positive lips; a long and masterful jaw; and steady, earnest eyes.

His brother, Orville Wright, has less of the Motive and Vital Temperaments. He is particularly broad in the temples, and shows his mechanical, ingenious capacity in this region. His face is not as long as that of his brother, and he does not appear to have so much enduring power; but his mental capacity is of a very choice kind.

Glenn H. Curtiss represents a strong Motive Temperament; a remarka-



SOME OF THE LATEST AIRSHIPS: (1) WRIGHT'S BIPLANE; (2) PAULHAN'S BIPLANE; (3) ZEPPELIN'S DIRIGIBLE; (4) BLERIOT'S MONOPLANE; (5) LATHAM'S MONOPLANE; (6) CURTISS' BIPLANE.

bly well-developed brow; keen perceptive; and ability to keep a sharp lookout. He has dogged determination; a wiry constitution; a square, inflexible chin; and a capacity to enjoy anything that is vast, grand, or sublime in

Nature or in Art. The daring spirit is very strong, yet combined with sufficient Cautiousness to keep him on his guard and enable him to look ahead and see possibilities.

Count Zeppelin and Capt. Thomas L. Baldwin have more of the Vital Temperament, and are more fully developed in bodily estate. They are not exactly the men whom we would think would daily enjoy risking their lives to aid science in paving the way to make it possible to conquer the air and travel undisputably over the housetops. But we see that they both have strong constitutions, ample thinking powers, and organizing ability to plan out new work. Ideality, Constructiveness and Sublimity are all large in them, and it becomes a scientific pleasure for them to work out their theories and conquer all obstacles and win success.

Of Louis Bleriot, who has crossed the English Channel in his mono-plane, we can say that he has a large range of perceptive faculties; a broad head at the base; a conquering nose; and a long ear, all of which qualifications are favorable to his success as an experimenter.

In these early days of aeroplanes, the world has much for which to thank these enthusiasts, who are so anxious to qualify in the field of research. That their efforts may be crowned with success we sincerely trust, and also that none of them may lose their lives through too much daring in the cause they have espoused.

Men of Note.

JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY.

Judge Lindsey, known throughout the West as the "Kid Judge," has a fascinating personality, and one that cannot fail to interpret faithfully the man's mind and character, even to the would-be skeptics. He is certainly a humanist and harmonizer of the most practical kind, for his large Benevolence enables him to get in touch with all kinds of children. His Causality gives him bright ideas of how to handle boys just starting out in life; while his Human Nature interprets to him very largely the characteristics of those he handles.

His brow is massively developed, and he does not fail to analyze and discriminate between the boy who wilfully commits a crime, or one who does so under the influence of another individual.

He is not afraid of hard work, and his head is broad above the ears, which indicates that such an organization as his cannot fail to have an immense influence over all with whom he comes in contact.

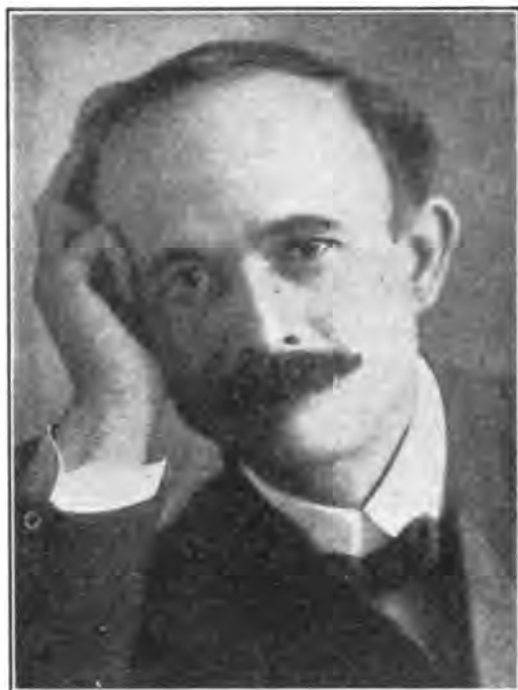
He is a particular friend of the children, and this is why he is called the "Kids' Judge." Very interesting are the stories told of his fascinating work, and we wish we had space to give them here.

He says: "The Juvenile Court is founded on the principle of Love. The old Criminal Court process is changed; instead of coming to destroy, we have come to rescue. Instead of coming to punish, we come to uplift. Instead of coming to hate, we come to love."



THE LATE CESARE LOMBROSO.

(See Page 491.)



JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY.

December Natal Stone.

TURQUOISE.

BY JULIUS WODISKA.



JULIUS WODISKA.

In the present article is completed the series of stories of the birthday gems written for THE JOURNAL. December's natal stone is the Turquoise, the typical gem of blue that is opaque. In its character, composition and history it is an interesting gem and is of ancient origin and use for personal adornment in both hemispheres. Turquoise was as well known to and as popular with the ancient Persians as it was in southern North America with the Aztecs, who called the stone *chalchihuitl*. The word Turquoise, now used universally, is extracted from the French lan-

guage and means a Turkish stone, being also the feminine of Turkish.

The various legends and superstitions pertaining to Turquoise include the oriental belief that the simple wearing of a turquoise ensures health and success. It is also supposed to be equal to an accident insurance policy in its power to guard the wearer against casualties. Soaked in wine, according to Arabian and Persian authorities, it was an efficacious remedy for the bites of venomous serpents. Other good qualities are that it brings happiness, banishes fear, and insures its wearer against lightning stroke and death by drowning. In fact, if all the superstitions about turquoise were assembled and if they were all true, the insurance companies could go out of business, excepting that fire is not assured against, either here or hereafter.

The rhymester who has evoked the Muse to describe the qualities of natal stones describes one of the many virtues of the turquoise in the lines which follow :

If cold December gave you birth,
The month of snow and ice and mirth,
Place on your hand a TURQUOISE blue—
Success will bless whate'er you do.

The origin of turquoise is Persian. The physical characteristics of turquoise are not startling; its hardness is 6; specific gravity 2.6 to 2.8; no cleavage; brittle and of uneven fracture; lustre, waxy and the typical color sky-blue; some specimens, however, are bluish-green; apple-green or greenish-gray. The color of turquoise is not immutable, for it sometimes fades to pale-green. Soap and water affect the color of turquoise, so that wearers of turquoise rings should always remove them before washing their hands. Chemically, turquoise is a hydrous phosphate of aluminum and copper; the principal components in a hundred parts are: phosphoric acid, 30.9; alumina, 44.50; oxide of copper, 3.75; and water, 19. A high degree of heat will crack turquoise and extract the water from it.

The choicest turquoise comes from old mines in Persia; it is found in various old-word localities, and there is some produced in Australasia. In the United States the Rocky Mountain region contains valuable turquoise mines that are increasing in production; a well-known mine is one in the Los Cerrillos Mountains, near Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Being an opaque stone turquoise is rarely cut with facets, but round or oval and convex. In medium-class jewelry turquoise matrix is considerably used, the dark brown in color being most in demand; the cutting usually includes both the stone and the matrix. When cut round these gems look curiously like sections of terrestrial globes with maps upon them. The cost of turquoise and the degree in which it is prized depends upon the quality of the individual specimen.

Science of Health.

PLENTY OF PURE FOOD.

Much is said and written in these days about the use of benzoate of soda for the preservation of foods, but what is the use, except for the commercial side of the question? Of course the dealers and manufacturers will take every apparent advantage that can be presented to them, but that in the nature of things must be only temporary. It matters not that the Denver Convention decided that four grams a day are not harmful. That will eventually be decided by the consumers themselves, and they will never consent to taking their food blindfolded. Dr. Wiley is all right. If his enemies succeed in driving him out now they are liable to have one more strict later on. It will be much like jumping from the frying-pan into the fire. The whole tendency of the times is progressive, and we are not going back to the Dark Ages.

We really do not need those foods that are necessarily preserved with benzoate, nor is it necessary to the integrity of the body that it should be impregnated with that or any other drug. As well might one insist upon the use of lime or any of the condiments that are so much in evidence at the present time. The merest tyro knows that such substances do not contribute to the building up of a sound body, for there is not a particle of nourishment in them. The fact is the body is better off without their presence. What is needed is pure food, and the people must and will have it, and also know what they are eating.

Of this there is an abundance to meet all demands. The appetite often calls for foods that are out of season, that need to be preserved for a time, but there are ways to secure them without the use of any "preservative." If our people would learn to live a simple, healthful life, using only natural foods which can be had in great abundance and variety, particularly of fruits which are available the year round in their best condition, then with grains, nuts and vegetables galore life can be made ideal, its length prolonged at least to 100 years, with greater happiness and efficiency as the result. Thus would be avoided the necessity of benzoate of soda or any other preservative. First of all give us pure food, but if we must have "preservatives" let us know it, so that we can utilize them with our eyes wide open.

CHARLES H. SHEPARD, M.D.

A CHAMPION OF VEGETARIAN DIET.

The newspapers are now beginning to publish articles on Health. The new Food Law that has been passed in regard to pasteurizing milk has created a good deal of interest on the subject of foods, and the daily papers

are beginning to publish articles on it, which they have never done before. Some of these articles are of great importance to the people.

It is our belief that nearly all the diseases of the human race are brought on by the food that people eat; poisons accumulate in the blood which increase faster than the excretory organs can carry them off. These poisons block up the capillary blood-vessels and cause congestion, inflammation, and sometimes suppuration, and the location of the tissues that are thus blocked up indicate the disease that the person is troubled with.

The question of diet is being discussed now almost all over the world. Hundreds of thousands of people have ceased to use the flesh of animals for food, and almost universally after they have used a diet of fruit and vegetables for a while they have ceased to use flesh of any kind.

The *Evening Mail* of this city recently published an interview with a champion vegetarian, which contains some very important points on the subject. We copy the following in regard to it:

"If you can get just as much nutrition, and less disease, from vegetables than from meat during the hot weather, why not give the vegetables a chance? Half the rheumatism, stomach trouble, diabetes and gout is caused from eating too much meat."

"This is what Mrs. Harry Burns, who has opened a vegetarian restaurant, suggested to me. She has been cured of rheumatism in the last three years through renouncing meat. Mrs. Burns has the complexion of a girl, although she is sixty years old. Her little restaurant is patronized only by those whom she has converted to the vegetable diet.

"I asked her to divulge some recipes for a 'hot wave.'"

"I can give you a recipe for a hot summer night's dinner," Mrs Burns replied, 'that would take the place of and be as substantial and satisfying as a meat dinner. Take in regular menu order, fruit, soup, peas, patties, roast protose, new corn, sliced tomatoes, nut crisps, graham bread, and, for dessert, sunshine cakes. The protose can be prepared in any way that meat is prepared. It has the same resistance, but is more wholesome and contains 25 per cent. more nutrients than beef or mutton and 10 per cent. more fat. Cereal coffee tastes like the dangerous caffein, but has no ill effects. For a good summer breakfast, canteloupe, porridge, protose steak, baked potato, cream rolls, granose biscuit, and kumyss. That's as nourishing and palatable a breakfast as could be desired.'

"I know when one says *vegetables* the majority of people who haven't tried the diet say it sounds flat and tasteless, and yet you would be surprised how really delicious a whole vegetable breakfast or dinner is. A light supper for children, as well as tired grown folks, is made of malted-nuts broth, fruit sandwiches, croutons, and oranges. The protose can be prepared like hamburger steak, cutlets, or braised or ragout style of dish. It

can be stuffed, fricasseed, or timbale, and every dish is a delicious substitute for all the heavy rich meat preparations that are the root of rheumatism, gout and dyspepsia.

"The vegetable diet is not a thing to be scorned. If people would only give it a chance before they become invalids they would realize how much they could economise on their years and live to old age. When women realize that vegetables insure a clear skin and red cheeks, I think that the appeal to their vanity may have the desired effect. The invariable characteristics of a vegetarian are a clear eye and good complexion—the symbols of perfect assimilation. Just think of the luxury of eating all the butter, sweets and pastry the palate demands without incurring sallowness, avoirdupois, or other evils which follow in the train of butter that is not peanut butter, and sweets that are diluted with alum, ammonia, baking-powder, and other chemicals. The sugar of fruit is wholesome, and the oil in nuts is nourishing."

E. P. MILLER, M.D.

Phrenology in Sweden.



PROF. WM. E. YOUNGQUIST AND HIS PHRENOLOGICAL CLASS.

The American Institute of Phrenology.

The following papers were read at the celebration of O. S. Fowler's centenary, held October 5th.

O. S. FOWLER, AN APPRECIATION.

By D. T. ELLIOTT,

Examiner of the Fowler Institute, London.

The Nineteenth Century was prolific in great men and was remarkable for the extraordinary advance made in Education, Philosophy and Science.

The year 1809 gave birth to many notable characters who were destined to play an important part in statesmanship, letters and scientific research. It gave us Gladstone, Darwin, Tennyson, Lincoln, Wendell Holmes, and last, but not least, O. S. Fowler. These names will never die, they impressed their strong personality upon the age in which they lived, and future generations will delight to dwell and reflect upon their character and work.

We sometimes ask the questions, "What will the present Century bring forth? What new Sciences will be promulgated?"

We are quite certain the age in which we live is a progressive one,—the advance of science and general knowledge is sure. Scientific theories that have been partly ignored and repudiated by many schools of thought will, during the present century, be accepted as practical, valuable and of benefit to the human race.

This will be true in relation to Phrenology—a science hitherto very much misunderstood, even ridiculed by many scientific men, who, alas! have not taken the trouble to understand its laws and principles; the tide is turning; the foremost medical men of the day are studying the brain—its anatomy and functions, and the results of their researches are not antagonistic to the theories advanced by Dr. Gall, the greatest brain specialist of the Eighteenth Century.

We do well to honor the memory and names of great pioneers. Such men have done much for humanity. There are great names associated with Art, Literature, and Science that will never die, and we are not exaggerating when we say the name of Fowler will through all time be closely associated with Phrenology.

The brothers O. S. and L. N. Fowler have made the subject of Phrenology practical and of every-day use to the ordinary wayfarer, the business man, and to the guardians of children. Their many published works embrace various phases of human science as based upon Phrenological principles, and are of the greatest value to every student of this fascinating study.

O. S. Fowler was a voluminous writer, a strenuous worker in propagating the practical value of Phrenological teachings and in advancing the great merits of Hygiene and the moral code of ethics.

As a lecturer he was versatile and unique; as a delineator of character he was a recognized expert among his compeers. He was distinctly a brainy man, every faculty of his mind was sharp and alert; his temperament was Mental-Motive.

The intellectual faculties of Comparison, Human-nature, Form, Size, and Language were remarkable for their development and power. He had an impressive personality, electric and magnetic; his geniality and warmth of feeling endeared him to the thousands who consulted him.

I have examined the sons of fathers who were examined by O. S. Fowler: all have spoken highly of his abilities and kindly counsel.

Personally, I am greatly indebted to the writings of O. S. Fowler. If these writings were more closely studied by present-day Phrenological practitioners the advance of Phrenology would be expedited.

The name and work of O. S. Fowler are honored in both hemispheres of the globe, and will be more highly honored as time advances and future generations will speak of the value of his writings.

O. S. FOWLER AS AN EXPERT EXAMINER.

BY J. M. FITZGERALD, M.D., OF CHICAGO.

O. S. Fowler was too colossal a figure for me to find ready expression regarding his character and the great task that he accomplished. There are men and women whose names always strike one as standing for that which is heroic and unusual, and they arouse the faculties of Veneration and Sublimity to such an extent that words fail one when they wish to express their attitude of mind towards them. My respect and admiration invoke these words:—

“There are moments, rapture thrilling, when the voice cannot be heard;

Each attempt to speak is smothered, one can utter not a word.

There are moments, rapture thrilling, silent lies the tongue and dumb;

Rapture strikes the speaker speechless, and the words refuse to come.”

I can probably pay his memory no higher tribute, and believe I am keeping within the lines of reasonableness when I say that within my experience of twenty years in the study of Phrenology and practice of its principles, I have listened to more than one thousand happy and thankful narrations of what O. S. Fowler had said to those individuals regarding their character, talents, and their future. I have never heard a real serious criticism offered to the work that he did. This broadcast sowing of the seeds of usefulness into the fertile soil of humanity must necessarily invigorate the entire mass of mankind. He expounded in a masterful way the material structure, possibilities and growth of the human mind, as no other

Phrenologist has done, and the followers of the Fowler brothers have a rich heritage and a grave responsibility in the perpetuating and perfecting of the philosophy and science of Phrenology that has been so broadly and ably presented by these worldwide known advocates.

O. S. FOWLER AND THE TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells Co.,
18 East 22d Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen,—I desire, as an expression of my own personal appreciation and gratitude, to write you a brief acknowledgement of the good and guidance that has come to myself and family from a study of "Fowler's Science of Life," and the phrenological examinations made by you.

I had the good fortune when fifteen years of age to read and study "Fowler's Science of Life." It was largely instrumental in leading me to select engineering as a profession which I have never had occasion to regret, and it put me on the right track in many other things. So far as my own personal experiences are concerned, they verify the statements made in this book.

It gave to me accurate information first hand and prevented many distorted ideas of youth.

I know the great value and accuracy of your phrenological work and have taken advantage of it. It has been a great satisfaction to have your examinations verify and confirm the intimate knowledge which we have of our own children's characteristics. This gives us great satisfaction and confidence in directing their mental and physical training along the lines which you have stated would bring them the greatest success.

Very respectfully yours,

LINCOLN BUSH.

Other communications have been received from Mr. M. Tope, of Bow-erston, Ohio, on "O. S. Fowler as an Educator"; Mr. George Markley, of Rankin, Pa., on "O. S. Fowler as an Inspirationist"; Mr. E. M. Lockard, of Indiana, Pa., on "O. S. Folwer and the Institute"; Mr. J. W. Lerman, of Brooklyn, on "O. S. Fowler as a Discoverer"; Mr. Charles F. Paine, of Boston, on "A Reminiscence of O. S. Fowler"; Miss J. Irwin, of New York, on "O. S. Fowler as a Teacher"; Mr. J. E. Halsted, of New York, on "O. S. Fowler as a Public Benefactor"; Mr. Allen Haddock, of San Francisco, on "O. S. Fowler's Work and Writings as Household Words"; Mr. John Naylor, of London, on "O. S. Fowler as a Pioneer"; and Mr. J. Millot Severn, of England, on "O. S. Fowler as an Editor."



THE
Phrenological Journal
and SCIENCE OF HEALTH

(1838)

INCORPORATED WITH THE

Phrenological Magazine

(1880)

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A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL OUR FRIENDS AND A
BASKETFUL OF GOOD CHEER.

**Dr. Lombroso,
the
Criminologist.**

Few men during the past century have been quoted more extensively on Criminal Anthropology than the late Cesare Lombroso, and we are gratified to be able to announce that he was a firm believer in Dr. Gall's theory of Craniology.

Just before the celebration of Dr. Gall's centenary we wrote to Dr. Lombroso to secure his views on the subject of cerebral localization, and received the following reply from him, which speaks for itself, and runs as follows:—

"The system of Dr. Gall may not be considered by all correct on every point. Yet, at the same time, it has led to the discovery of the cortical centres. However, the work which comparatively few know and admire is nevertheless the result of an immense and diligent series of studies in the nerve centres, which makes it the precursor of Criminal Anthropology." Dated, Turin, Italy, March 1, 1896.

If every scientific man would boldly declare his views in as conscientious a way as Dr. Lombroso did, a good many supposed skeptics would be found in the ranks of believers in the true Science of Mind.

Dr. Lombroso was radical in his views concerning the criminal, and gave to the world a new science. He held the view that it was possible for a person to receive criminal tendencies from hereditary taint, and encouraged the idea that all thieves and murderers should be treated as diseased persons, being victims of a strange mental illness over which they had no control. His two works, "The Criminal," and "The Man of Genius," have been widely read.

He was a man of sterling qualities, and a few marked weaknesses. He was generous to a fault, yet economical and almost penurious to an extreme. He loved to do good, yet was often imposed upon by those who took advantage of his good nature. He was an indefatigable worker, and possessed a well-developed intellect. He was not only a great scientist, but an advanced evolutionist.

The Working of the Brain.

The working of the brain is a very interesting study, and Dr. W. H. Thomson, writing in "Everybody's Magazine," compares this organ with the phonograph. Although the latter is a wonderful instrument, yet it is never anything more than an instrument; and so the hemispheres of the brain, the Doctor says, are the instruments of the thinker, and nothing more; for if they could themselves think, then both hemispheres would think as a matter of course, while, as a matter of fact, says Dr. Thomson, only one of them has a single imprint of the human mind in it.

If the Doctor is right, and only one hemisphere of the brain thinks, then what would be the use of the fibers decussating from right to left, and vice versa, which is a fact recognized by all Anatomists. If, further, only one hemisphere worked, then how could one hemisphere help the other when one is injured or partially destroyed, as is often the case?

"What is it, therefore, that thinks?" asks the Doctor. "Unquestionably the human personality," he says, "which is itself independent of the brain that it uses. So far as the brain is concerned, it is simply physical in its structure and chemical in its composition. But in one of the halves we are face to face with the tremendous exception to everything earthly. The evolutionist can make a good showing, that in structure man's brain differs but little from that of the chimpanzee, just as it ought to in the ascending series of animals. But when it comes to the human mind the evolutionist has to quit. What but a mind worked by a man could both weigh and

accurately locate in the heavens a great planet which neither he nor anyone else had yet seen? And so the human world abounds with innumerable utter impossibilities for mere animals to achieve. Every article in an ordinary city house, be it a thermometer or a book, or anything else in it, is equally an impossibility for animals, by any process of evolution, to attain the power of producing.

"Mentally, therefore, man is as much out of keeping with the entire succession and developments of evolution as any being from another world would be, and those who would still say that because the human brain so closely resembles that of the ape, these two cannot be far apart, are themselves their only good arguments. Meanwhile, for this human thinker one instrument for thinking is enough, and he does not need two hemispheres any more than a violinist needs two violins. The second hemisphere is then only to provide against accidental damage to the first, when, if he be yet young, the thinker can in time teach it to become human also in mental powers, but not if its chords have become stiffened with age."

We wonder how many of our readers agree with the Doctor in thinking that we use only one-half of our brains, and that the other half is given us only for emergency, and is animal in type. We fancy that the half that is called animal could not in an emergency be of much use if it were only animal in type and would have to be taught to think if the other half became worn out. We shall be glad to hear what others have to say on this question.

Correspondents.

O. R.—In reply to your question with regard to beauty, we believe that it is generally the result of favorable conditions in the parents and the individual. Probably all people who are beautiful in features have some corresponding beauty of soul or character to start with; but beauty very often spoils a person by producing conceit, and the individual becomes cold, callous and indifferent to the wishes of others. In fact, many beautiful people are selfish, while a large number of plain people are attractive in mind, temper and thoughts.

G. M., New York.—Eyes that have a beseeching look and a smiling expression are certainly beautiful, as you say, and they are the result of certain attributes of mind which give the subject a desire to lean or to be taken care of. You seldom find a person who is strong, active, enduring, or wiry possessing such eyes or such an expression.

What Phrenologists Are Doing.

On November 5th Miss Fowler accepted an invitation to speak before the Business Science Club of Philadelphia. About one hundred and twenty-five members sat down to the dinner which preceded the meeting, and a hundred and fifty or more gathered afterward to listen to the speeches.

The President, Mr. John Meyer, in his opening address, spoke of the growth of the club and the beneficial subjects introduced for discussion from time to time. That evening, he said, they were to have addresses on the subject of Mind Culture.

In introducing the first speaker the Chairman said:—

"We have as a guest this evening a gentleman who is an Author, Poet, Lawyer and Philosopher. As a lawyer he represented one of the largest Steel Companies of this country. Although an extremely busy man he found time to write and publish books on Political and Social Economy. In the midst of his activities he was stricken, leaving him partially deaf. Giving up his official position on account of it, he found it extremely difficult to play the part of a gentleman of leisure. As a philosopher, he had calm judgment and practical wisdom. As a lawyer, an analytical mind. As a poet, an imaginative temperament.

"Having given considerable thought to mental activity, it was naturally to be expected that his inclination would be toward the investigation of mental phenomena. His investigations led him to the consideration of Dr. Spurzheim's book on Phrenology, or "The Doctrine of Mental Phenomena." Being so firmly convinced of the truth of the Science, he determined to do everything in his power to gain for it recognition. His first plan was to endow a college for the perpetuation of the study of phrenology. On second thought he recognized that this plan might fail, and that the world would probably be the gainer if he edited Dr. Spurzheim's book. Being a man of action it was but a step from the thought to the publication. Although he is a man of many deeds, he considers this his most important effort, and he is with us this evening to tell you himself what is his opinion of this Science.

"I take very great pleasure in introducing Mr. Cyrus Elder."

Mr. Elder gave an eloquent address on the experiments of scientists of the present day in the search for truth, in the laboratories of all the large universities in this country. He demonstrated the fact that too much attention is being paid to the art of measuring, and not enough to the practical development of the growth of the brain.

In introducing the next speaker, the President said:—

"The Business Science Club of Philadelphia is to have for the first

time an address from one of the stronger sex. As a Phrenologist, Lecturer, Author, and graduate of the Woman's Law Class of the New York University, this lady has attained worldwide reputation. It has been her pleasure to lecture in nearly all of the large cities of the world, having attracted large audiences in London and elsewhere.

Philadelphia is entitled to a share of the honor, for it was within the confines of our City of Brotherly Love that THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL was first published, in the year 1838. This is also interesting, as at that time George Combe was in our city, and makes mention of meeting the Fowler brothers in his notes of his American tour, giving them due credit.

"There is one within the hearing of my voice who has earned the right to share in this honor. In any great undertaking there seems to be a law of nature which provides for the substitution of one for another who has passed the Great Divide, thus do we find this lady capable of wonderful insight into human nature, perpetuating the admirable work of her father and uncle. Her plans are not only of to-day but of the future as well. It is her firm belief that the study of man, of his nature and duties, his destinies and relations, and especially of man intellectually and morally, is as much more useful and important than the study of physical nature as mind is superior to matter.

"If there is within our grasp a science which develops and elucidates laws, the observance and the violation of which cause most of man's happiness and misery, it is self-evident that a knowledge of this science is the key that opens up to man all the hidden capabilities of enjoyment belonging to his nature. All this Phrenology is calculated to accomplish. A knowledge of this subject will give its possessor an almost unlimited command over the minds and feelings of his fellow-man. I know of no one better able to present the practical side of Phrenology than our speaker.

"It is indeed an honor that I am permitted to introduce one whom I believe to be not only a genius, but a seer and a prophetess, a harmonizer of men—Miss Jessie Allen Fowler."

Miss Fowler spoke of the honor the occasion afforded her, especially in being called one of the "stronger sex." She believed the Chairman must be a "Suffragette."

She then plunged into the heart of her subject, and showed about thirty lantern slides which brought out the Marvels and Mysteries of Human Nature. She explained why business men needed the Science of Human Nature at their finger ends, in order to understand customers and to make sales. Nothing would benefit them so much as a study of the Science of the Head and Face.

Miss Fowler was then asked to make some Readings of Character, which she immediately did, of five gentlemen who declared they had never before met the Examiner. All the subjects were well known, and there-

fore the personal hits of each candidate were highly appreciated, especially those made of Dr. Krebs, the well-known Lecturer, Writer and Critic. A lively discussion followed, and the hour was late before the meeting dispersed.

Owing to the well-executed plans of the representative of Fowler & Wells Company in Philadelphia, Mr. William M. Engel, of 3922 Poplar St., West Philadelphia, Miss Fowler and her Stenographer were kept busy for three days with professional work. Judging from the class of gentlemen who sought the Readings, the thinking world and the leaders of men must be converts to Phrenology. Certain it is that there are evidences of a strong revival of Phrenology in the once stronghold of the Science. Can it be a precursor of a widespread movement all over the country in the only practical Science of Mind? We trust that this may be the case.

LECTURE BUREAU.

The following names are on our Lecture Bureau list:

Dr. J. M. Fitzgerald is located at Chicago, Ill.; William E. Youngquist, Stockholm, Sweden; George Morris, Portland, Ore.; Dr. B. F. Pratt, Tacoma, Wash.; Dr. Edwin S. Morrell, Defiance, O.; George Markley, Pittsburg, Pa.; Dr. D. M. King, Mantua Station, O.; Dr. and Mrs. V. P. English, Cleveland, O.; N. S. Edens, Highland, Cal.; Dr. George T. Byland, Crittenden, Ky.; George Cozens, Hamilton, Ont.; H. E. Corman, Rebersburg, Pa.; William McLuen, Perry, Ia.; Hon. J. J. McLaughlin, Charles Town, W. Va.; J. G. Scott, Sterling, Col.; J. H. Thomas, Massillon, O.; Dr. J. M. Peebles, Battle Creek, Mich.; Dr. C. B. Lyman, Rockford, Ill.; M. Tope, Bowerstown, O.; James Webb, Esq., Leyton, Eng.; George Hart-Cox, Esq., London; William Cox, London; Otto Hatry, Pittsburg, Pa.; O. H. Williams, New York; C. J. Stewart, Beckley, W. Va.; J. Sekiryushi, Japan; E. F. Bacon, Oneonta, N. Y.; D. T. Elliott, London, Eng.; Wm. M. Engel, Philadelphia; J. E. Halsted, New York; D. E. Vines, Newark, N. J.; Miss J. A. Fowler, New York City.

Persons desiring lectures for their various localities should communicate with THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL under the Lecture Bureau Department, 18 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

Field Notes.

We recently received an order from Mr. H. D. McDowell, of Purell, Okla. Mr. McDowell describes himself as the oldest lecturer in America, being nearly eighty years of age. We trust that he may be spared to carry on his good work for many years yet.

Prof. and Mrs. E. J. O'Brien are engaged in Phrenological work in Eglinton, North of Toronto, Can.

DECEMBER MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE.

The next meeting of the Phrenological Institute will be specially interesting. Therefore all students and friends should keep the date free, Tuesday, December 7th. Subject: "Is Phrenology an Exact Science?"

Willam E. Youngquist is as busy as ever writing new pamphlets on Phrenology in the Finnish language. He will soon have the whole of Northern Europe converted to Phrenology. Mr. Youngquist sends a testimonial from Albin Lindberg, M.D., of Sten Frodin, Phrenologist, as follows: "I hereby testify that the Phrenologist, Mr. Sten Frodin, whom I have never met until to-day, by an examination consisting of measurements and a personal inspection with the naked eye of my head, without the least hesitation, rapidly, and without any search for explanatory expressions or the alteration of any decision or opinion already made, to my astonishment, I must admit, in a most detailed and careful manner described my mental characteristics and talents such as they actually are, and this in corroboration of my own as well as my wife's impressions of my character, and that he is entirely free from all charlatanism and posing effects during the examination, which is also a pleasure for me to admit and bear testimony for the public in general." Malino, Sweden.

Mr. Youngquist has sent from Sweden some beautiful postcards of Dr. Gall, which can be procured from Fowler & Wells Co., at 5 cents each.

THE BUSINESS SCIENCE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

At the regular monthly meeting, on November 5th, in Philadelphia, Miss Jessie Allen Fowler addressed the Club on "The Marvels and Mysteries of Human Nature." Numerous lantern slides, illustrating the different Temperaments, were shown by the speaker. The lecturer very clearly demonstrated the practical possibilities of Phrenology in sizing up people, and that its principles could be used to secure business in face-to-face talks with men. Miss Fowler demonstrated this by taking five men from the audience and drawing of them Character Sketches that proved highly instructive and amusing. The subjects were selected by the President of the Club, Mr. John Meyer. Those selected were Dr. Stanley L. Krebs, Messrs. Arthur B. Eaton, H. S. Bonner, H. H. Sangree, and James Dentry.

Mr. Cyrus Elder, Lawyer and Author, made an address on "The Follies and Failures of the Experimentalist and Introspectionist."

The Business Science Club of Philadelphia is a thriving organization, having a membership of about 160 local progressive business men. About 125 attended the dinner. The officers of the Club are: President, John Meyer; Vice-President, E. J. Berlet; Secretary, J. Frank Dechant; Treasurer, William M. Engel.

We extend our hearty congratulations to Mr. James W. Lerman, of Brooklyn, and Miss Ida Anderson, of New York (formerly of Sweden) for successfully qualifying for the Certificate of the American Institute of Phrenology. We believe that they will do credit to the Science wherever they may be.

We also wish to extend congratulations to those students who have just graduated from the Fowler Institute, London.

VISITORS.

Every month brings visitors of note to the Institute. Among those of the past month has been Mr. Cyrus Elder, of Philadelphia, the learned writer and critic. His venerable white hair does not seem to dampen his ardor or lessen his enthusiasm in Phrenology.

HOW TO DRAW THE HEAD AND FACE.

Frederick A. Koch is prepared by special experience to give a course of Lessons by Correspondence in the drawing of the Head and Face. Address Fowler & Wells Co., 18 East 22d St., New York.

The desire expressed to perpetuate the names of Dr. Gall and O. S. Fowler by erecting busts to their memory in some central place, is a good one. The subscription list is growing. We recently received one dollar from Mr. Horace Eaton, of Boston, and two dollars from Mr. R. E. Brandman, of New York, for the bust of O. S. Fowler.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Those who have been interested in studying the articles on "The Brain and Skull" in THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL during the present year, will be glad to know that an equally interesting and instructive series of articles has been arranged for the year 1910, which will describe in detail the forty-three faculties of the Mind. Send in your subscriptions at an early date.

Look out also for notes on "The New Scientific Christian Asso.," these will be specially interesting. Also "The New Physical and Mental Culture," for the Cure and Prevention of Nervous Disorders. Write for particulars about these subjects.

TOBACCO.

"I am not much of a mathematician," said the Cigarette, "but I can add to a youth's nervous troubles, I can subtract from his mental energy, I can multiply his aches and pains, I can divide his mental powers, I can take interest from his daily work, and discount his chances for success.—*New York Observer*.

NAMING THE BABY.

Minister: "And the child's name, madam?"

Mother (firmly): "Name him Frederick Robert Cook Peary Smith. I'm not going to take any chances."—*Puck*.

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

FOWLER & WELLS CO.

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

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

CURRENT EXCHANGES.

"The Phrenological Era," Bowerston, Ohio.—This magazine is edited by Mr. M. Tope, and always contains interesting and instructive reading. The current number gives an account of the Fourth Annual Convention of the Ohio Phrenological Convention, held at Bowerston, O., October 7th and 8th. There is also a "Health Lesson," showing the importance of understanding the Temperaments, the Diseases to which each Temperament is predisposed, and how to build Vitality.

"Good Health," Battle Creek, Mich.—Contains many interesting health notes. One article is on "Dangers of our Milk Supply," by Lawrence Irwell, which is illustrated with photographs taken in a modern dairy "where cleanliness ranks next to godliness." Another is on "The Value of Athletic Training," by Lieutenant Shackleton.

"Farm and Home," Springfield, Mass., and Chicago, Ill.—This paper is published twice a month, and contains many useful hints for the farmer. Nor is it confined to farm notes alone. One page is devoted to "World's Progress"; another to "Legal Advice, or Talks with Our Lawyers"; another to "Needlework"; while there is also a serial story. With such a variety of contents everyone on the farm should be interested in the magazine.

"The American Review of Reviews," New York.—Current topics of interest from all parts of the world are discussed in this monthly. One feature of the November number consists of four illustrated articles on Aeroplanes, telling exactly how aeroplanes are built, what they can do and what they may do, how it feels to fly, and also explaining the dirigible, or "lighter-than-air" machines.

Publishers' Department.

REVIEWS.

"Timothy Trim's Clock Book." Published by Curtis Advertising Co., Detroit, Mich. Price, 75 cents.

This is an ingeniously devised book for children which not only contains an attractive story in verse form which will charm the little ones, but also teaches them, in an interesting way, how to tell time, by means of a little clock-dial with movable hands, which is part of the book. The children can set the hands to the hours described in the verses, and in this way can soon learn to tell time correctly, which is often a difficult thing for the little ones to understand. The book is illustrated in colors, and would make a very appropriate holiday gift for the little folks.

"The Care of the Child." By Mrs. Burton Chance. Published by The Penn Publishing Co., 923 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Price, cloth, \$1.00 net.

This book will prove valuable and useful to every mother, and while it is not intended to take the place of medical advice, yet it does contain many hints that will be of assistance to mothers who have not a physician near by to consult with regard to the little perplexities of nursery life. In the life of a child it is the little things that count, and it is these little things that the author, herself a mother and the wife of a physician, explains for the benefit of every other mother who needs enlightenment on this subject. She explains all that a mother should know, from the preparation for the baby, to the kindergarten age, or the education of the child, including such subjects as diet, bathing, sleep, clothing, the diseases of childhood, as well as obedience, imagination, truth-telling, play, and bad habits. Every young mother should secure a copy.

"Diet in Relation to Age and Activity." By Sir Henry Thompson. Published by Frederick Warne & Co., 36 East 22d St., New York. Price, \$1.00

This little book deals with a very important subject. The recommendations and advice respecting diet and habits which it contains are the result of very large experience on the part of the author, who is now in his eighty-second year. While he sympathizes to a great extent with the practice of

what is called "vegetarianism" in diet, knowing how valuable the exclusive or almost exclusive use of the products of the vegetable kingdom may be for a considerable number of the adult population of our own and of other countries in the temperate zone, and for most of that which inhabits the torrid zone, yet he strongly objects to a dogmatic assertion that such limitation of their food is desirable for any class or body of persons whatever. Moreover, he maintains that a diet should not be called "vegetarian" that contains such articles of food as milk, butter, eggs and cheese. With regard to meat eating, the author believes that while it is desirable for certain classes of people, such as hardworking outdoor laborers, yet it is by no means always necessary for a large proportion of the population, and that its use is due, to a great extent, to force of habit. He calls attention to the fact that few children like that part of the meal which consists of meat, preferring bread and butter, fruit, vegetables, and pudding, and believes that if children followed their own instinct in this matter the result would be a gain in more ways than one. The result of overfeeding in middle life, and the amount of food required by elderly people, are subjects that are ably dealt with, as well as the use of Sugar, Alcoholic Liquors, various kinds of Baths, and Exercise. The volume is attractively bound, has 126 pages, and contains a portrait of the author as a frontispiece.

"Vital Force: How Wasted and How Preserved." By E. P. Miller, M. D.
Price, 75 cents.

This little book is calculated to throw light upon subjects which have been nursed and brooded in darkness till they have become monsters of evil which light alone can dissipate and purify. It is scientific, plain, practical. If this book could be placed in every family nothing yet published would be productive of greater good, or add more surely to the health, happiness and life of the race. Everybody should read it. No parent, teacher, or physician should be without it. No young man or woman should fail to procure it. Phoebe Cary says of it:

"I hardly know how I can use language that will express with sufficient force and clearness my appreciation of the value of such a work—a work that without one word of coarseness or vulgarity strikes clearly and directly at the root of what would seem to be the most wide-spread and terrible evil with which humanity is cursed."

"Queen of the Household," the Standard Domestic Science Cook Book for Mothers, Brides, Chefs, Caterers, Boarding Houses, and Hotel Keepers. Published by Laird & Lee, Chicago. Price, \$2.50.

This cook book is the most comprehensive volume on the subject that has yet been published, and the number of cook books is legend. Instead of making the mistake of so many books of its kind by putting in recipes for large families and making them as expensive as possible, the writer has

adapted the recipes in many instances to families of two or three. The recipes are moderate in quantity and cost, and every conceivable occasion is mentioned, except how to "Cook the Pole." It is beautifully gotten up.

"A Woman for Mayor." By Helen M. Winslow. Published by The Reilly & Britton Co., Chicago, Ill. Price, \$1.50 net.

In this age of reformers, philanthropists, and suffragettes, it is not surprising to find on the market a novel with the above title, and the fact that the author is already well known to the public will insure its being read with interest by many. It is a charming little story of a young woman who was elected mayor of a city, defeating two candidates of "the sterner sex," and who "made good" and carried out the duties of her office in such a thoroughly capable way as made even her opponents sit up and take notice. The idea of a woman for mayor may seem preposterous to many, but it is not entirely new, as there are at the present time two women occupying the municipal chair in England, and even one woman-mayor in one of the smaller cities of the Middle States in America. "If it is not good for man to live alone," the author says, "perhaps it is not well for him to manage his city hall alone. If women are the natural housekeepers, the conservators of health and morals and civic pride, then why not have a woman at the head of municipal affairs?" There is a charming bit of romance running through the book, and after serving a two years' term the fair mayor gracefully retires, though against protest, and becomes the bride of the candidate whom she had defeated, and who is elected as her successor. The story is one that holds the interest from beginning to end.

"Discoveries which make Mental Therapeutics and the Transmission of Mental Communications an Exact Science." By D. W. Starrett, Oakland, Calif. Price, \$1.75.

This book shows how to make mental photographic diagnosis of diseases whether the patient be present or absent. It was written after the publication of "Mental Therapeutics," which latter book gave to the writer so much joy and help that he started to write the present volume as a further outlet to his mind. He says he is positively sure that all brain disorders can be overcome if the subject is sufficiently persistent and confident. We highly recommend the book to our readers.

"Personal Information for Young Men." By Ernest Edwards. Published by R. F. Fenno & Co., 18 East 17th St., New York city. Price 50 cents.

This is an advanced book from the one written for boys, and it contains good advice for those just leaving their childhood and entering a new era. We can heartily endorse its being given into the hands of every young man, and especially those who have no parents to advise them.



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The Condensing Lenses are of fine quality, plano-convex, 4 inches diameter, substantially mounted in brass. **The Object Glasses** are achromatic, enlarging the views with good effect of any desired size from 3 feet up to 9 feet area; and are handsomely mounted in brass, with rack for focal adjustment, and are attached to an extension collar sliding within the japanned front tube.

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LIST OF LANTERN SLIDES

1. Human Skeleton.
2. Longitudinal Section of the Brain.
3. Side Section of the Brain, Showing Nerves and Spinal Cord.
4. Thick Skull in an Insane man, unusually thick and dense.
5. Brain in Skull.
6. Idiot's Head.
7. Florence Nightingale.
8. Gladstone, Right Hon. W. E. Statesman.
9. Dore. French Artist.
10. Garibaldi.
11. T. Abernethy. Writer.
12. American Indian.
13. Benjamin Franklin. Statesman, Writer and Inventor.
14. Captain Webb; swam Niagara Rapids.
15. Drunkard.
16. Lord Bacon. Writer.
17. The arterial System showing arteries and veins.
18. Prof. Playfair. Highly Intellectual Head and Character.
19. Hypochondriac Head.
20. Rubens. Painter.
21. John Wesley, Preacher, Founder Wesleyan Methodism.
22. Base of the Brain.
23. Moltke. German Statesman.
24. Landscape Painter and Good Colorist.
25. Horne Cooke, Large Language and Cultivated mind, writer and speaker.
26. Asaiah Buxton, Keen Calculator (Large Calculation).
27. Muscular System.
28. Stern. Minister, Writer and Wit.
29. Francois. Instigator of the Siege of Parmyne.
30. The French Advocate. (Very refined.)
31. Martin, who was executed in Paris. (A Parricide.)
32. Cetewaye. (Indian Chief.)
33. Eustach of St. Domingo.
34. Spurzheim. Co-Worker with Gall.
35. L. N. Fowler. Phrenologist and Lecturer.
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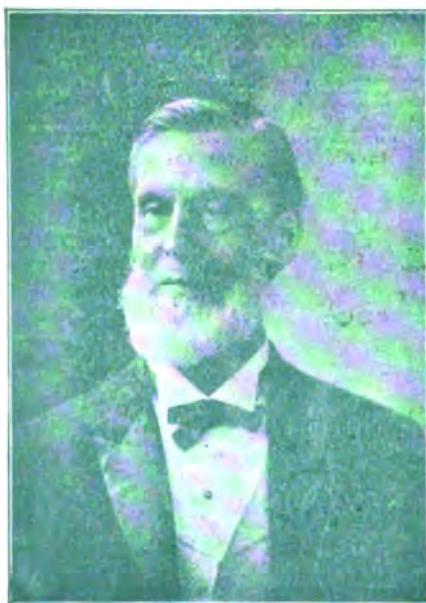
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