SUR THE EARTH

natthecoloR of Your EYES US About

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> 66 THE Eagle, madame, Hath not so green, so quick,

BUT, you say, this may be very fine poetry, but it is not the truth, for where is the who really ever saw a green-orbed eagle? Indeed, there has never been any one to aver that eagles even have a jealous disposition. Most birds of prey, like most savages, have for the most part eyes of the darkest hues. This gives their flerce natures an added ferocity. The evolutionists explain the predominance of the black and brown eyes by pointing to the fact nat the most vigorous savages and most powerful aninals have them, hence it is a question of the survival the fittest.

In a wild state of nature the blue eye is a handicap. It does not occur among the uncivilized human tribes and but seldom among the brute creation. One savant maintains that the degree of civilization and effeminacy present in any race is directly proportional to the number of blue eyes present.

Surprising as it may seem, Mr. W. H. Huason, a noted English authority on the eyer of living animals, halds that "flashing" eyes do actually occur. He says that

Black and Brown Eyes Relies of SAVAGRY, Blue Eyes Show BRAINS. Some Eyes FLASH



Birds of Prey and the Savage Always Had Black or Brown Eyes. In Civilization Such Eyes Show Savage Affinities.



The Flashing or Phosphorescent Eye Really Existed. The Flying Lizards Had It; Man, with Rare Exceptions, Lost It with His Tail



The Blue Eye Shows Man at His Highest. All Great Lawmakers Had Them. Se Did the

the poetic metaphor of "sparkling, flashing, or scintil-lating" eyes is truly based upon observation. Not only does Mr. Hudson describe "an owl of fiery, flashing appearance," but he has met men with these blazing eyes. He says: "Eyes certainly do shine in the dark like those of owls, cats and night hawks." These fiery eyes are not always proof of anger in animals, but when you meet any man at night with flashing eyes it is evi-

dence of anger.

Furthermore, this flaming appearance in the eyes is due to a kind of living phosphorescence, just as you appearance in the eyes is due to a kind of living phosphorescent backets. see the greenish glow from certain phosphorescent bac-teria and other plants. Light of such a sort arises from the heat vibrations in the living eye. Mr. Hudson is not averse to giving credence to certain traditional narratives about fiery-eyed dragons and other mamomth animals. He believes that many poetic exaggerations are based upon a medicum of historical truth.

Flery eyes in the human race, he contends, would necessarily decrease with civilization. As the causes of savage madness, of fierce and angry battles, and the need for conflict of purpose in the search for meat and drink, grew less and less as rugged nature gave way to the modern machinery of gov-ernment, peaceful men and women, or even the standing armies that make war no longer have need for violent passions or hysterical out-

result would therefore be what in fact it is, to wit, the steady decrease in the number of phosphorescent. luminous or fiaming eyes. To-day it is only the remote, outlandish countries that give the scientist any great chance to study these flery eyes. True enough, a street brawl now and then, or such an event as the Rosenthal murder, offers a brute with frenzied, alabastered face and raging, blazing eyes as a surviving but such instances, it must be admitted, are few and

Consider for a moment the various emotions to which man is subject. Think of the great number of races there are with regard to the color of the skins. There are dark skinned, red skinned, copper skinned, brown skinned, black skinned, yellow skinned, white skinned, blue skinned and many others. The human races are represented by as many colors of skin as there are hues in the spectrum. Yet what a paucity of eyes there is! Have you ever seen or heard of a human red eye, an emerald eye, an alabaster eye, an orange eye or any great series of colors? I believe not.

There are blue eyes, brown eyes, hazel eyes, gray eyes, black eyes and dotted brown or dotted gray eyes. That is all. The green eyes, so-called, in men and women are, after all, merely a diluted blue eye.

Brown eyes are indications of deep feeling and quick susceptibility to individuals of the other sex. They usually mean liberality of feeling, a warm, clinging nature and a freedom from Puritanical prudery.

Black eyes are often found associated with strong passions and violent friendships. The deeper in color such eyes are, the more extreme are the likes and dislikes of their owners. The devotion, expressive elequence and deep feeling evinced by men and women with the darkest eyes are all plainly apparent if you read the character through such orbs. Both brown and black eyes speak more of the emotions, more of the heart than of the head. They come direct from anoverned savages. They bespeak softness, mildness, confidence and susceptibility. Heroines of the clinging, gullible type always must have dark eyes. Dark-eyed women are also jealous.

women are also jealous.

Greenish, hazel and spotted eyes are accompanied usually with shrewd, quick, nervous, restless temperaments. According to Professor Hudson, Asiatics with hazel eyes are cunning and weasel-like. Contrary to the popular notion, persons with green eyes are too indifferent in passion to be at all jealous of the opposite sex; they are, however, frequently envious of their own. Blue-eyed beauties are known for their self-control, coldness susterity and precision. They are severe and

coldness, austerity and precision. They are severe and suspicious, and demand the continuous homage of those about them. Moreover, they are domineering and mass terful, and wherever possible will be found to rule the

Blue-eyed men are highly intellectual, morally firm and mathematically correct in thought, word and act.
They are the rulers of their families, and the powerful
figures in the moral, intellectual and industrial worlds. When a blue-eyed maid meets a blue-eyed man Greek meets Greek; then comes the tug of war.

Among the gray eyed there are few who retain any spiritual emotions. People with gray eyes are superficial, frivolous, given to embrace false idols, running down blind alleys, following false prophets, thoughtless, inconsiderate, wanting in sympathy, neurotic, unstable, not firm and deliberate, but rash and impetuous.

In brief, each group of the various colored eyes has predominating characteristics. There are, of course, ex-ceptions to the classification, but the data now available to the scientific statisticians go a great way in showing that a general system of character groups may be arranged according to the colors of the eye.

Through Their PORES

IT'S Healthful to LAUGH at Your Neighbor's MISFORTUNES

HAT grave and learned body, the British Medical Association, lately in convention at Birmingham, England, earnestly and solemnly agrees that every one should laugh as much as possible. As stated by Dr. W. McDougall, the origin of laughter and its beneffcent properties are to this effect:

Years ago, when man was in his early stages, he developed the feeling of sympathy for others. It was, indeed, a condition of his promotion above the animals. It formed the first step towards the social life.

Life, flowever, was a more rugged affair in those days. Each day provided a myriad of nasty knocks. Consequently if a man, in addition to being sorry for himself about every two minutes, was sorry for all his friends when they barked their shins or had their dinner stolen by an ichthyosaurus, he had to be in a perpetual state of "the hump."

That was why nature invented laughter. The minor troubles of his neighbors became a joke to primitive man; and, as everybody knows, laughter is a good medicine. Laughing at other people's troubles enabled our earliest ancestor to forget his own.

"Spencer," said Dr. McDougall, "regarded laughter as the bodily expression of an overflow of nervous energy.

"But take the case of a man who sits down on his own hat. This will gener-lally move the spectator to laughter. In fact, I am told it is the one thing in the House of Commons which never fails to raise a laugh: Spencer suggested no resson why such a spectacle should liberate an excess of nervous energy.

"The procedure very commonly adopted has been to assume that when we laugh it is because we are pleased, and then to try to explain why we are pleased. "This procedure has given rise to two

"The theory of pure malevolence—that is, the nature of man to rejoice at the

famous theories.

misfortunes and defects of his fellows. This was Aristotle's theory.

"The theory of self-congratulation propounded by Hobbes, according to which we rejoice on perceiving the misfortunes and defects of our fellows, because thereby our own immunity from these same misfortunes is brought to our minds.

"What are the primary effects on the laughter? Laughter interrupts the train of mental activity, and so prevents the further play of the mind on the ludicrous object

"The bodily movements of laughter hasten the circulation and respiration, raise the blood pressure, and bring about suphoria, or general well-being. Now we see why the acquirement of laughter was worth while to the human species.

"Laughter is primarily the antidote of sympathy.

"Though it was important that we should sympathetically share the enjoyments of our fellows and feel sympathy with their more serious pain, it would have been a serious disadvantage to suffer sympathetically, in however small a degree, all the minor pains of one's fel-

"Minor pains were so abundantly spread around in the early history of the human

race that one would have been almost continuously subjected to this depressing influence, and one's vitality would have been seriously lowered.

"Some antidote for these too frequent and useles minor sympathetic pains became necessary, and laughter was acquired as a protective reaction.

"Both philosophers and common opinfon have committed the error of confounding the laugh with the smile. The two reactions are distinct in origin and function. In the infant they appear at different dates.

"The smile appears about the third week. The laugh does not appear until about the end of the third month."

As the philosopher Bergson points out, man is the only animal that laughs. He is also the only animal that needs to laugh, as all the others are immune to the ill effects of sympathy, because they

do not feel that emotion. "I would point out," says Bergson, "the absence of feeling which really accompanies laughter. It seems as though the comic could not produce its disturbing effect unless it fell, so to say, on the surface of a soul that is thoroughly calm and unruffled. Indifference is its natural environment, for laughter has no greater foe than emotion.

"I do not mean that we could not laugh at a person who inspires us with pity, for instance, or even with affection, but in

such a case we must, for the moment, put out affection out of court and impose silence upon our pity.

"In a society composed of pure intelligences there would probably be no more tears, though perhaps there would still be laughter; whereas highly emotional souls, in tune and unison with life, in whom every event would be sentimentally prolonged and re-schoed, would neither know nor understand laughter.

"Try for a moment to become interested in everything that is being said and done; act, in imagination, with those who act, and feel with those who feel; in a word, give your sympathy its widest expansion. As though at the touch of a fairy wand you will see the flimstest of objects assume importance, and a gloomy hue spread over everything.

"To produce the whole of its effect, then, the comic demands something like s momentary anaesthesis of the heart." Thus, rather than suffer from sympathy with the sufferings of others—which will do them no good—you should laugh heart-ily—and "forget it."

T the recent meeting of the British Medical Association attention was directed to "poroscopy," a method of criminal and statistical registration of mankind which will no doubt at once be

the source of a new crop of detective stories. Dr. Locard, of Lyons, France, stands sponsor for the new dispensation, and his brief is held for the new scheme of measurements because he is personally convinced that it is the equal-and much easier of application—of the finger print method of Karl Pearson and M. Bertillon.

Trapping CRIMINALS

Dr. James B. Scott, of Brighton Beach. England, describes poroscopy as the sci-ence of the study and tabulation of the openings, orifices and canals of the sweat ducts of the finger pulp, instead of the lines and ridges in the finger print. He says the holes in Skinny's trousers cannot altogether be considered without reference to the slender remains of the cloth, but the sweat openings in the fingers can be recorded with no regard to the finger prints.

The sweat pores are caught as identification marks upon smoked glass, grease stains, mud, chalk, putty, or even a moist shiny surface. The dirt and perspiration alone are enough to obtain the pressed dots and rings.

Dr. Locard reports a wonderful series of criminal detections due to the in-genious scheme of obtaining the stamp of the sweat canal. He even goes so far as to say that he can identify anyone by simply examining the sweat band of the person's hat In other words, if a crime is committed

and the perpetrator neglects to carry off his hat or anything that his fingers have touched, the Bertillon bureaus hereafter will by the procedure of finding only ten sweat pores succeed in capturing the vil-

SALT Soil for CRISP RADISHES

N almost every section of this and, in fact, other countries where the soil is fertile, it has been difficult in recent years to grow as fine crisp radishes as were grown in former years.

The trouble arises from the fact that a long hair-like worm or maggot eats into the radish and spoils it for use. These worms are not considered dangerous, but they are ruining the radish crop in many localities, and until recently it was a serious question how to rid the soil of these pests.

They are white in color, and about the size of a thick hair up to that of a heavy knitting needle, and they vary in length from one-fourth of an inch to one inch in length. They burrow in the fiesh of the radish, and in places almost entirely consume the root.

They are less troublesome along the set shore, and some of the sandy gardens near the sea level have no radish worms at all.

This is evidence they do not thrive in salty

Experiments have shown that where these worms infested the radishes badly, the only way to prevent the difficulty is to place sait in the soil. Some planters place salt in a furrow, and then place earth on top of the salt, and then plant the radish seed in the soil over the salt. This is said to do the work. Others sow the seed, and then, as the radishes grow, the soil, plants and all are sprinkled with a solution of salt water. This is declared to free the earth of the radish maggots, and the roots are fine and crisp.

SKINS That SOAP Makes DIRTIER TOST persons have long believed that a liberal use of soap and water insures bodily cleanliness. It will be a shock to learn, therefore, that a certain numerous type of persons have skins that soap only makes dirty. This is on the high authority of the Lon-don Lancet, the world's leading medical

iournal. The active principle of all scaps is al-kali, the action of which, ordinarily, is to separate dirt from the oil of the skin and enable it to be washed away.

But it seems that certain skins are not proof against the action of alkali, and soap acts as a deterrent because it forms emulsion with dirt and the liberated alkali removes the fat which causes dirt to cling. Any inquiry, therefore, turned to the question of the effects of soaps upon the skin amounts to determining the sensitiveness of the skin to the action of alkali.

Owing to hydrolysis soaps when dissolved in water exhibit a marked alkaline reaction, and this is true also of the so-called superfatted soaps, though these

are generally made with superior materials, and for that reason may be preferred. An interesting contribution on this subject appears in the reports recently issued from the laboratory of the Royal College of Physicians of Edin-burgh. In an article entitled "Soaps and their Effect on the Skin," Dr. Frederick Gardiner points out that among the dearer tollet and superfatted soaps the proportion of mineral ash and alkali is

at least as high as in the coarser types. When an alkaline solution such as that of soap touches the skin there is induced, he says, both an excessive secre-tion of the acid sebum and sweat, and a solvent effect on the protective epithe lium. Beviewing the different ingredients found in scaps, he concludes that all scaps from their chemical constitution must be irritant to the normal skin. The effect varies, he states, with the indivi-dual skin, and is more pronounced in senile and diseased skins. Cotton seed oil and rancid fats, according to his observations, are probably largely responsible for the irritant effects in cheaper

Castor oil soap, he finds, is least irritating, but it has the disadvantage of being too freely soluble and therefore wasteful, while it is apt to become ran-cid. 'Cocoanut oil soap is decidedly irritating, while palm oil soap, though still an irritating variety is less so, and tallow

coap shows a low irritating value.

If these deductions are correct Dr. Gardiner thinks they supply a reason for the bad effects of modern domestic scaps of the cheaper and clothes washing kinds. as they are made mostly from cheape fats and the chesp oils, cocoanut and cotton seed. Formerly tallow and olive oil were more used and the evil effects of soaps were not so pronounced at that

No one can be in touch, he says, the out-patient department of a large hos-pital and not observe the economic loss, not to speak of physical damage, due to soaps and soap powders. If hands were considered as well as the clothes, and more of the old-fashioned joint oil pressed into service, the results, he considers, would tend to lessen this serious and increasing occupation dermatitis.

TAKE the ROCKERS Off the CRADLE

HB "hand that rocks the cradle" probably rules the world, but science has passed the judgment that the world would be better ruled if the "rockers" were taken off that cradle. This revolutionary decree in nurseryland is contained in a leaflet just issued by the Public Health Department of the City of London. This document is addressed to mothers, and among the counsels it imparts is the very serious advice—never rock the baby! If declares that in the interest of both mother and child the custom should be unreservedly condemned.

Rocking a baby to sleep is apt to set up various digestive disorders and stupefies the child, and in any case uses him or her to bad habits.

A healthy child requires no rocking off to sleep, but should, after being fed at the usual time, be put to bed in the dark and allowed to go off to sleep quite naturally. Cradle rocking is most unwise and may cause a child to grow up unhealthy, certainly exacting and petulant.

It is quite true, because it is simple common sense, that if a child can be accustomed to going to sleep of its own accord, without any rocking or singing or other attention the better it is for the child. And better, of course, for the mother, who is then free to attend to other household duties.

The sujeter a baby is kept the better. Every baby should be ted.

The quieter a baby is kept the better. Every baby should be fed, washed and put to bed at regular hours. Rocking is quite unnecessary. Such things as rocking cradles and rocking chairs are rarely found in the best class of hospitals.

The average mother's argument is apt to defeat itsself—that these baby orders are nearly always issued by men who have never had to put them in practice. If men had the nursing to do they would insist on having specially-fitted premises, regular working hours and no other occupation of any kind—to say nothing of a regular salary—but women are expected to get through the night with a teething baby after a hard, day of homekeeping and looking after older children.

The answer is that if babies never were introduced to the diversion of cradle rocking, their mothers would escape that form of infantile tyranny—with a decided gain of leisure for their other duties.

A Collar That Keeps YOU From SNORING Why FAT KINGS

those who indulge in this habit. When anyone snores his mouth is usually open, his tongue and cheeks become dry, the palate sags and flaps in the pulmonary breeze, the tonsils and other throat tissues begin to bulge, swell, and often become chronically enlarged, and germs, microbes and all sorts of lurking disease parasites find their way into the yawning cavern.

Snoring has been the bane of the physician and the torment of its victim. Of the legion of preventives, treatments and alleged oures. not one has as get fulfilled its promise. New methods arise and old anti-snoring remedies are forgotten, but the snore, like the poor, hangs around forever.

With this fact well in mind Mr. F. Hersing, a Prussian peasant of Kreuznach, Germany, has been for some time experimenting with various devices that are intended to put an end to the snore. Snoring around the Kreuznach region of Germany is so epidemic that it is





The Anti-Sporing Collar, Showing Its Construction.

home late at night and starting forth early in the morning are commonly deceived by the snores of the villagers thereabouts. This confusion is at times so great that many a village sleeper is awakened by a goose girl who mistakes his snore for an escaping duck or goose.

The snore of the average Kreuzmach inhabitant has a true Nibelungen motif in it. That is to say, it sounds like the same measured staccate of the quack, quack, quack of a duck or goose,

Hoping to reap an appropriate return for a method of relieving the peasants from their snores, Herr Hersing has taken out a patent for a "snore preventer." It comprises a chin support shaped not unlike a horse collar with a trough-like protection into which the chin fits snugly. It mees at the back of the neck tike a belt.

The support thus given to the chin not only tends to keep the mouth closed, but keeps the tongue from sagging and obstructing the free passage of air-all causes of snoring.

Were So POPULAR

HERE was for generations a custom in India of weighing the king. or ruler, in gold and giving that gold to the poor. The custo prevails to-day in some parts of India, and King George V. of England would have been weighed during his visit there, in keeping with the custom, had it not been for the fact that he objected.

Perhaps this was because most Indian rulers were extremely fat gentlemen, while King George is considerably below the average sixed man, At any rate, it was the fat monarchs who were the most popular in the olden days, for on the "weighing days" every additional pound of king meant so many more rupees for the poor.

A Maharajah who was recently crowned seated himself in one of the gold pans of the balance, while into the other was thrown gold coin until royalty rose in the scales.

royalty rose in the scales.

The Maharajah, by an unwritten law, did not become legally chief until he had been weighed in this manner. In olden times the custom prevailed of throwing the money into the air and letting the people acramble for whatever part of it missed the scales, but this resulted in disorder and frequent loss of life and, moreover, defeated the object in view, as the strong and well-fed usually prevailed over those more in need of the henefit. After this a commission of functionaries was named to divide the gold among the poor of the country districts after the monarch had been weighed.

This custom of weighing monarchs is not so extravagant as it may appear to be. In the case of George V. it was calculated that one hundred thousand dollars in gold would be devoted to the weighing and the expenses of the entertainment, but that is not to say that the expense was necessarily determined by the bulk of the monarch. As much more may be added to the fund as any number of persons desire to give. However, the native Indian potentates are usually heavy enough to satisfy all demand

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