

NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

What the COLOR of Your EYES Tells About YOU

By Dr. LEONARD K. HIRSHBERG, A. B., M. A., M. D. (Johns Hopkins).



"THE Eagle, madame, Hath not so green, so quick, So fair an eye as Paris hath."

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. So Did the Apollo Belvidere.

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 eloquence 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 unengorged savages. They bespeak softness, mildness, confidence and susceptibility. Heroines of the clinging, glib type always must have dark eyes. Dark-eyed women are also jealous.

But, you say, this may be very fine poetry, but it is not the truth, for where is there man or woman who really ever saw a green-eyed 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 fierce natures an added ferocity. The evolutionists explain the predominance of the black and brown eyes by pointing to the fact that the most vigorous savages and most powerful animals have them, hence it is a question of the survival of the fittest.

The poetic metaphor of "sparkling, flashing, or scintillating" 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 evidence of anger.

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.

but such instances, it must be admitted, are few and far between. 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.

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

THAT 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 beneficent 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.

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.

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 useless minor sympathetic pains became necessary, and laughter was acquired as a protective reaction. "Both philosophers and common opinion 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.

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-echoed, 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 faintest of objects assume importance, and a gloomy hue spread over everything.

Trapping CRIMINALS Through Their PORES

AT 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 fingerprint method of Karl Pearson and M. Bertillon.

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 ingenious 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.

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 generally 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 reason why such a spectacle should liberate an excess of nervous energy.

"The bodily movements of laughter hasten the circulation and respiration, raise the blood pressure, and bring about euphoria, 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 fellows. "Minor pains were so abundantly spread around in the early history of the human

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 untroubled. 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

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 Edinburgh. In an article entitled "Soaps and their Effect on the Skin," Dr. Frederick Gardiner points out that among the dearer toilet 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 secretion of the acid sebum and sweat, and a solvent effect on the protective epithelium. Reviewing the different ingredients found in soaps, he concludes that all soaps from their chemical constitution must be irritant to the normal skin. The effect varies, he states, with the individual 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 soaps.

SKINS That SOAP Makes DIRTIER

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No one can be in touch, he says, with the out-patient department of a large hospital 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

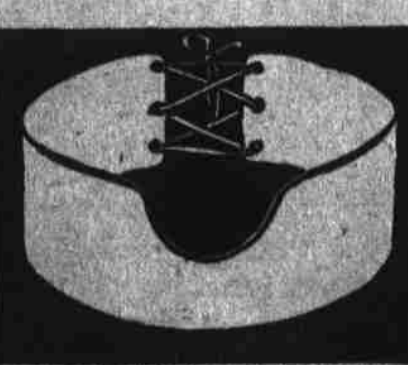
THE "hand that rocks the cradle" probably rules the world, but science has passed the judgment that the world would be better ruled if the "rockers" were taken off that cradle. This revolutionary decree in nurseryland is contained in a leaflet just issued by the Public Health Department of the City of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

SNORING is a nuisance even to those who indulge in this habit. When anyone snores his mouth is usually open, his tongue and cheeks become dry, his 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 cures, not one has as yet 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. Hering, 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



How the Anti-Snoring Collar is Adjusted.



The Anti-Snoring Collar, Showing its Construction.

said that the goose girls returning 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 Kreuznach inhabitant has a true Nibelungen motif in it. That is to say, it sounds like the same measured staccato 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 Hering has taken out a patent for a "snore preventer." It comprises a chin support shaped not unlike a horse collar with a tough-like projection into which the chin fits snugly. It laces at the back of the neck like 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.

Why FAT KINGS Were So POPULAR

THERE was for generations a custom in India of weighing the king, or ruler, in gold and giving that gold to the poor. The custom 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 sized 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. 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 scramble 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 benefit. 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 money was added to the fund as any number of persons desire to give. However, the native Indian potentates are usually heavy enough to satisfy all demands.