WORK OF THE BRAIN

Curious Facts About the Human Thinking Apparatus.

WHERE THOUGHTS ARE BORN.

Right Handed Persons Form Ideas In the Left Half of the Brain and Left Handers In the Right Half—Strange Freaks of Mental Blindness.

Common opinion has it that the thinking is done in the front part of the brain, so that a high forehead means a lofty intellect. Common opinion, it turns out, is precisely wrong. More hard thinking is done at the back part of the head than anywhere else. Much of the rest is done in a region just above the ears.

When the thinking involves action the sides and top of the head play their special part. In fact, about the only portion of the outer layers of the brain substance that has never been found to have the least connection with any sort of thinking is that lying above the eyes.

There is another curious fact about the thinking apparatus. Nine men out of ten at least do all their thinking on the left side of the brain and might, as far as their purely mental operations are concerned, get on just as well if the entire right half were removed.

To be sure, a tumor on the right side of the brain, a broken blood vessel or a disintegration of the brain substance is apt to cause more or less complete and permanent paralysis of corresponding groups of muscles, always, of course, on the left side of the body, since, as is well known, nearly all the nerve fibers in passing from the brain to the body organs cross over to the other side.

Such an injury to the right side of the brain, however, does not in general affect the mind. This remains as clear and sane and vigorous as ever.

On the other hand, the very same injury to the brain which on the right side affected only the body will when it occurs on the left side affect the mind as well. To paralysis of the muscles is added curtailment of the thinking powers.

There have been men who have lost a cupful of brains out of the right side of their heads and retained all their mental faculties unimpaired. There have been other men in whom the loss of a half a thimbleful from the left side has rendered them for the remainder of their lives unable to recognise by sight their own wives.

I have said that most men do all their thinking on the left side of their brains. The remainder use only the right sides of theirs. These, moreover, are the left handed men.

Apparently, too, right handed men are right eyed men also, and not only sight a gun or use a microscope with the right eye, but also sit to drive or stand to bat or grasp tools in the way that will give to that eye the more unimpeded view. In addition, right handed men are also right eared—while they hear with both ears, they listen with the right—as any one may test in his own case for himself.

Left handed men are correspondingly left eyed and left eared. Thus, the centers for the more skillful hand and probably for the better trained eye come normally on the same side of the brain as the thinking apparatus, so that the eye, hand and thought work together.

In general, then, all the thinking is done on the left side of the brain. Can we not go farther and say that particular kinds of thinking are done in particular regions of the left cortex?

The phrenologists, of course, have the entire brain mapped out like city lots—combativeness here, order there. This part of one's brain operates when he puts away his shoes in the closet, that when he throws them at the cat.

Now, as a matter of fact, we have "faculties" in the mind and "organs" in the brain about as much as we have a baseball playing muscle and a wood sawing muscle and still another muscle for standing still. The brain acts as a whole just as the body does. We use all our muscles to play ball, and we use them all to saw wood.

I have already touched upon the case of the man who suddenly lost the ability to recognize his wife. This man, who was a workman in Glasgow, had his skull fractured by a blow on the left side of the head about midway between the ear and the crown, so that a splinter of bone became imbedded in the gray matter of his brain. At once he lost the capacity for thinking about what he saw.

Though his sight was sharp enough, he could not recognize the most familiar objects. His friends, his children, his wife, appeared merely as colored spots, yet otherwise his mind was clear, and the moment any of them spoke he knew them at once. He could not tell by eyesight how many fingers were held up before his face, but by touch he could count them as well as ever.

Still stranger freaks of mental blindness, however, are brought about by the bursting or plugging of minute blood vessels in the brain. There is a New York case of this sort, an educated, middle aged woman who took up her newspaper one morning and to her consternation found that she could not read a single word.

A minute artery had become stopped; the blood supply was cut off from the little spot of gray matter which the mind uses most in thinking about printed and written words. To the day of her death this woman never read another letter. Yet in every other respect she remained entirely normal.

To speak paradoxically, the most important deeds of our lives are our words. It is speech more than anything else that makes us human, while words are not so much "for the purpose of concealing our thoughts" as the only means by which we are able to think effectively at all.

Few injuries, therefore, are more distressing to the victim or to his friends than are those which affect the "speech center" at the side of the head a little above and in front of the auditory area. An apoplectic stroke at this point often paralyzes an entire half of the body and renders the victim dumb for the remainder of his days.

It sometimes happens, however, that the plugged or ruptured blood vessel injures just the right bit of brain tissue to cut off the power of speech and do nothing else. The patient can use his mouth and throat as before—for everything except talking. Sometimes if the injury does not extend to the center from the hand he can communicate in writing.

He can read and understand spoken words as before. Occasionally he can utter parrot fashion any sound in the language or even repeat correctly any thing said in his presence. Sometimes the aphasic can use words of one syllable. Sometimes he retains a small stock of words. It may be no more than four or five. Sometimes he loses his stock of proper names or it may be all his nouns.

There have been aphasics who would articulate perfectly, but were continually at a loss to find the appropriate word. It is all a question of the precise point where the smashup happened to occur and the extent of the destruction. In all cases what is lost or curtailed is the ability to think about spoken words.

It seems strange that when one is dining he innervates the muscles of the tongue and lips and throat from the sides of the brain like other paired organs, but when he turns to speak to the waiter he controls the very same muscles from the left side of his brain only.

It all goes to show how peculiar and in a sense artificial are human speech and ability to think in words.—Chicago Record-Herald.

SCALP WOUNDS.

Various Results That May Come With a Bump on the Head.

A bump on the head is one of the commonest of accidents, but the skin which covers the cranium is tough and is protected by the hair of the scalp, so it is comparatively rare that the blow results in anything more serious than a bruise. This is fortunate, for an open wound of the scalp is a rather difficult affair to manage at times, and its complications and sequels are likely occasionally to give more or less trouble.

A severe bruise, such as may be caused by striking the head with considerable force against a blunt projection, say the rounded edge of a table, usually results in more or less boggy swelling, due to the effusion of serum or blood under the scalp. Ordinarily this gives no trouble, except that it may be quite tender for a few days. The effused serum or blood is sooner or later absorbed, and the bump becomes a thing of the past.

In some cases the fluid becomes full of pus owing to the inflammation of the bruised tissues. This kind of a wound must be opened and the matter washed out, otherwise it may burrow quite a distance along the skull and possibly result in the destruction of some of the bone.

An ordinary bruise of the scalp does not call for much attention. If the swelling is considerable the scalp and hair should be thoroughly washed, and then a lotion should be applied of boric acid dissolved in cologne water or a wash of witch hazel. If the hair is very thin it had better be cut short over the bruise, so that the lotion can more readily reach the part if the sufferer is a boy, but if a girl the lotion will have to reach the spot as best it can. The hair need not be cut unless it is really a case serious enough to call for the offices of a surgeon.

When the scalp is cut or torn the matter is more grave, both in its present state and its possible consequences, and had better be left to the doctor to treat. A blow hard enough to tear the scalp may have been of sufficient force to crack the skull, and even if the bone is intact—and the fracture may occur in another part of the skull from that struck through the operation of what surgeons call contrecoup or a "counterblow"—the scalp may become inflamed and slough away, leaving the bone denuded, so that it may lose its vitality and give rise to trouble calling for surgical interference, or it may become the seat of an erysipelas. At any rate, the wound will need washing and possibly a few stitches to bring the cut edges together.—Youth's Companion.

Value of Understanding.

The habit of being content with nothing less than understanding a thing is of inestimable worth to every man, young or old. No matter what one's occupation or responsibility, his first task is to understand what is his part to do. Understanding means not only to know a thing before one's eyes, but to know a task, a position or an opportunity in its relation to other things. It requires some thinking, therefore, to have a comprehensive grasp of any piece of work in its rightful relations. No one can dutifully and faithfully hold a place or accomplish a good thing without at least enough thinking to understand clearly what he is to do and what its meaning is. Few of us work under sealed orders. Most of us have plenty of light to make sure we are on the right track and are doing things in the right way.—Wall Street Journal.

Humor

THE PEAZEL TREE.

Its History as Told by the Rev. Jasper Napoleon Pinckney.

The Rev. Jasper Napoleon Pinckney of Punxsutawney parish used to boast that he could expound at sight any text in the Bible. Deacon Epaminondas Johnson, who hated him, often tried to trip him, but without ever feazing him for a moment. A few Sundays ago he arose in meeting, displayed a malicious grin and said:

"Br'er Pinckney, will yo' be so kin' an' condescen'in', please, suh, as tuh expoun' untuh us de items an' de stateestics ob de items tuh be foun' in de Fifty-seventh Psalm, las' part o' de eighth verse?"

Br'er Pinckney glanced at the text without apprehension, for he had never read it before. Silently he conned these words: "Awake, psaltery and harp: I myself will awake early." For a moment he seemed puzzled. Then he pompously read the text aloud as follows: "Awake, peazle tree an' harp: I myse'f will awake right early."

Having paused long enough to let the words sink into the minds of his congregation, Br'er Pinckney repeated them and added this explanation:

"My deah bruddern an' sistuhs: King David wuz a smaht man an' a pow'ful man, but he wuz also a ter'ble busy man, an' he hatter git up mighty early in de mawnin' foh tuh do his day's wuk, des like all de rest un us po' sinnuhs. Dem times he wuz of'n so ter'ble busy he couldn' play de harp 'ceppin' fus' t'ing in de mawnin,' w'ile de corn pone a-cookin' fo' breakfus', an' las' t'ing at night jus' befo' he wint tuh bed. An' on dem lattuh occasions, w'en at las' he hang de harp on de branch ob a mos' magnificent peazel tree whut grew jus' beside his bedroom winduh—dem wuz extry fine trees, dem peazel trees—he'd up 'n' say: 'Awake, peazel tree an' harp: I myse'f will hatter 'wake right early, 'cos I'm such a busy man.'"—Harper's Weekly.

Dramatic.

Just as he clasped the beautiful girl in his great strong arms a strange man came out and stood beside them, looking exceptionally foolish and idiotic, due possibly to his embarrassment.

"Pardon me," he said. "The playwright had more epigrams than he could put in the mouths of his logical characters, and I've dropped in just here to get off a few of them. I'll be as quick as I can. You understand my position, of course."

"Oh, dear, yes," they replied as with one voice. "Don't mind us. Go right ahead. Take the center of the stage and talk as long as you like. We've been in society drama before, you know."—Puck.

Proionged Duties.

"I would like to see the sheriff," announced the visitor in the county courthouse.

"He's out," replied one of the clerks.

"When do you expect him back?" asked the visitor.

"I don't think he will be back for a week at least," answered the clerk. "A watch factory failed, and he's winding up its affairs." — Harper's Weekly.

The Seats Were Safe.

"It would please me mightily, Miss Stout," said Mr. Mugley, "to have you go to the theater with me this evening."

"Have you secured the seats?" asked Miss Vera Stout.

"Oh, come now," he protested. "you're not so heavy as all that!"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Business and Sentiment.

"I think," said the rising young broker to the wise young business woman, "that you really owe something to a love like mine."

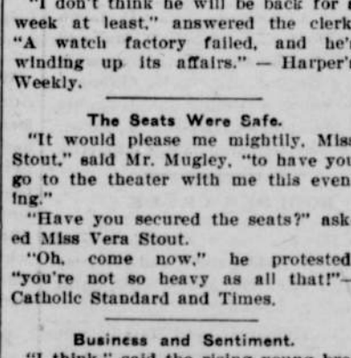
"Under the circumstances," replied the wise young business woman, "I won't attempt to deny that you are a preferred creditor."—Baltimore American.

In the Language.

"Some one has said that a kiss is the language of love," remarked the young man in the parlor scene.

"Well," rejoined the fair maid on the far end of the sofa, "why don't you get busy and say something?"—Chicago News.

Under Difficulties.



"I'll tell you, Sepp; write him a real insulting letter!"

"Oh, that's easily said, old woman! And I don't even know how to spell 'scoundrel!'"—Fliegende Blatter.

Laconic.

Bicker—Have a cigar?

Knocker—Thanks.

Bicker (puffing)—I enjoy a good cigar, don't you?

Knocker (puffing)—That's just what I was thinking. Have you one?—Cleveland Leader.

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TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office.
Portland, Oregon, January 18th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

FRANK RICE,

Of Butler, county of Polk, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7661, for the purchase of the North ½ of Southeast ¼ and Southwest ¼ of Southeast ¼ of Sec. No 2, in Tp. No. 3 north, Range No. 8 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1908. He names as witnesses:

J. C. Pope, of Elsie, Clatsop County, Oregon; Alexander Normand, of Elsie, Clatsop County, Oregon; Carl Jacobson, of Elsie, Clatsop County, Oregon; J. F. Cox, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 9th day of April, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, January 18th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3rd, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4th, 1892,

WILLIAM H. ORMSBY,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7666, for the purchase of the NE ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec. 10, and SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Section No. 3, in Tp. No. 1 south, range No. 9 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. H. Cooper, U.S. Commissioner at Tillamook, on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1908. He names as witnesses:

George F. Zimmerman, of Tillamook, Oregon; W. R. Rutherford, of Tillamook, Oregon; David Martiny, of Tillamook, Oregon; Frank Hoffstater, of Tillamook, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 16th day of April, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office, Portland, Oregon,
January 22nd, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

NORMAN J. MYERS,

Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7668, for the purchase of the SW ¼ NE ¼ and SE ¼ NW ¼ and NE ¼ SW ¼ of section No. 32, in Township No. 3 north, range No. 9 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. H. Cooper, United States Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 17th day of April, 1908. He names as witnesses:

C. R. Hobert, of Tillamook, Oregon; J. B. Caples, of Nehalem, Oregon; W. N. Reddaway, of Nehalem, Oregon; C. Christensen, of Nehalem, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of April, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

Mr. Edison is spending $40,000 on the preliminaries of his $1000 cement house. And yet there are people who think the Panama Canal should keep within the original estimate.

TIMBER LAND ACT, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
Department of the Interior,
United States Land Office, Portland, Ore.,
November 19th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that OLIVE B. DAVIDSON, of Nehalem, County of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has applied to purchase under the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, as extended by act of August 4, 1892, the N ½ NE ¼, Sec. 10 and N ½ NW ¼, Sec 11, T. 3 N., R 9 W, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuble for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Friday, the 13th day of March 1908. He names as witnesses:

J. R. Hicks, of Nehalem, Oregon; Oscar Bergman, of Nehalem, Oregon; Lura Alley, of Nehalem, Oregon; August Davidson, of Nehalem, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 13th day of March, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

Notice of Appointment of Executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That Thomas Roberts, Annie Roberts and Blaine Hays have been appointed executors of the estate of ELLA R HAYS, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby required to present them, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date of this notice, to the above named executors, at the office of Carl Haberlach, Attorney-at-Law, at his office, Tillamook City, Oregon.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1908.

THOMAS ROBERTS, ANNIE ROBERTS AND BLAINE HAYS,
Executors of the estate of ELLA R. HAYS, deceased.

Notice of Administrator's Sale of Real Property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That in pursuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Tillamook County, duly made and entered of record on the 22nd day of January, 1908, in the matter of the Estate of NELS SATHER, deceased, the undersigned Administrator of said estate from and after Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1908, will proceed to sell at private sale for gold coin of the United States, the following described real property situated in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon, particularly described as the Southeast quarter (SE ¼) of Section Four (4), Township two (2) South of Range Seven (7) West of the Willamette Meridian.

Terms of sale, cash, upon confirmation and execution of Administrator's deed. Sale to be subject to the confirmation of said County Court. For further particulars inquire of the Administrator in care of the Tillamook Headlight, Tillamook, Oregon, or in care of his attorneys, Platt & Platt, 405, Commercial Block, in the City of Portland, Oregon, or inquire of Platt & Platt, Portland, Oregon.

RALEIGH P. TRIMBLE,
Administrator of the Estate of Nels Sather, deceased.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office,
Portland, Oregon, January 11th, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4th, 1892,

JOSEPH C. SMITH,

Of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7669, for the purchase of the E ½ of SW ¼ and N ½ of SE ¼ of Sec. No. 12, in Tp. No 2 N, range No. 10 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. H. Cooper, U.S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Thursday, the 16th day April, 1908. He names as witnesses:

J. B. Caples, of Nehalem, Oregon; Dan Hickey of Foley, Oregon; H. A. York, of Nehalem, Oregon; J. F. Wagner, of Forest Grove, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 16th of April, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office, Portland, Ore.,
November 15th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the State of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territor ," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

COLONEL V. PRESTON,

Of Nehalem, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7624, for the purchase of the S ½ of NE ¼ and N ½ of SE ¼ of Section No. 10, in Township No. 3 north, Range No. 9 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. H. Cooper, U.S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 7th day of February, 1908. He names as witnesses:

Peter J. Sharp, of Tillamook, Oregon; Oscar Bergman, of Nehalem, Oregon; Henry Tohl, of Nehalem, Oregon; John Hicks, of Nehalem, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 7th day of February, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office, Portland Ore.,
November 19th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

WILLIAM J. GILBERT,

Of Tillamook City, county of Tillamook, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7631, for the purchase of SW ¼ of SE ¼ and SE ¼ of NW ¼, of section No. 8, in township No. 3 South, Range No. 8 West, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before W. H. Cooper, U.S. Commissioner, at Tillamook, Oregon, on Friday, the 14th day of February, 1908. He names as witnesses:

John H. Holgate, of Hemlock, Oregon; Jesse Karl, of Hemlock, Oregon; James Christensen, of Hemlock, Oregon; Edgar Gilbert, of Beaver, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of February 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office, Portland, Ore.,
December 24th, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extened to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892,

SYLVESTER P. REEDER,

Of Jewell, county of Clatsop, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 7646, for the purchase of the Southwest quarter, Section No. 23, in Township No. 4 North, range No. 9 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver, at Portland, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1908. He names as witnesses:

William Langworthy of Portland, Oregon; William Schuzer, of St. Johns, Oregon; Edward F. Brown, of Portland, Oregon; Herman Sperling, of Portland, Oregon.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 17th day of March, 1908.

ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

Between October 1, 1906, and June 30, 1907, the United States paid $4,376,735 for the expenses of the provisional government in Cuba, and the Cubans expended on the same account $387,716. Uncle Sam cheerfully faces all his responsibilities and pays the freight.