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208 Fourth Street.

(Entered at the postoffice at Willmar, Minn.,
as second class mail matter.)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1901.

An Encouraging Letter.
GEORGEVILLE, MINN., Oct. 3, 1901.
"Willmar Tribune,"
Willmar, Minn.
Gentlemen: I enclose postal note for one
dollar to pay for your valuable paper.
Permit me to say that a more ably edited
paper, for a county paper, is hard to find; and
every citizen having his country's future inter-
ests at heart should subscribe for it, read it
carefully, and gladly pay the small sum asked
for the paper.
That your noble efforts in guiding public sen-
timent may be crowned with success is the
sincere wish of your friend,
F. S. THORGAARD.

WHY WE ARE POPULISTS.

The Republican Gazette had an editorial
last week. It did, for a fact. The
editorial in question had quite a
number of words in it and as far we
remember was faultlessly set up. We
always like to give praise where it is
due, hence the mention of these facts.
Of course most of those words were
unnecessary, but the individual who
unburdened himself of them doubtless
feels relieved, and so the effort was
not entirely useless. A careful
reading of the effusion will show to a
close observer that the stuff was in-
tended for an attack on the popu-
lists who signed the address to the
peoples party of Minnesota, and the
editor of this paper came in for a good
share of it. The gist of the article
seems to be that because the populists
have had a good word to speak for
the late president they ought to cease
opposing the party to which he be-
longed. As other and able writers
have broached the same idea and tried
to make political capital out of these
respectful utterances about a man
whose private life was irreproachable,
it becomes necessary to give it a little
notice.
Let it be understood once for all that
no sane populist believes that the ma-
jority of the people of our country are
rascals. If such were the case it
would be useless to try to reform it.
An overwhelming majority of the peo-
ple in any party desire to do right and
vote for the welfare of the country.
Not only that, but we believe that
many of the leaders whose policies we
antagonize are perfectly honest in
their opinions. It is largely a ques-
tion of the point of view. We all de-
sire to see the country prosperous.
The question is "What is the basis
of prosperity?"
The monied class believes that pros-
perity must start from them and work
downwards to the masses. Anything
that affects them adversely is a public
calamity according to their view.
They believe that they are the pillars
on which the country rests, and those
pillars must not be weakened, or dis-
aster and ruin will result. Hence all
legislation must be made with special
reference to their needs. Living in an
atmosphere charged with that one idea
of money making it is but natural that
they become possessed with the idea
that money is everything. This class
we have always had with us. They
tried to make this an elective monar-
chy instead of a republic, because they
feared that if the common people got
a hand in the government laws
inimical to the moneyed interests
would be passed and prosperity de-
stroyed. The great industrial progress
of the past century has by necessitating
the formation of corporations,
thrown the mass of this class closer
together and consequently made them
more powerful. All the important
legislation of the past forty years has
been practically by this class. Our
lawmakers and executives comes
more in contact with this class than
with the common people, and imbibe
their theories. The vast majority of
this class today are republicans.
Some are nominally democrats be-
cause in their youth they happened to
be allied with that party, but the last
two campaigns have shown that when
their prerogatives are threatened they
will desert their party. To these
must also be added all those sharks
who are looking only for chances to
rob the people, reeking nothing about
what the result may be to the country.
This element would not be very dan-
gerous by itself, but allied with the
great mass of honest wealthy aristoc-
rats they become a potent factor for
evil. Thoroughly unscrupulous and
ready to hire the best talent to repre-
sent them if they have not the talent
themselves, they become the dominant
force in shaping the policies of their
party. And they always hide their
doings behind that excuse that what
they do is necessary to protect the
business interests of the country, and
thus get the support of the honest
monied aristocracy.

The daily press is, with few excep-
tions, owned by one or other of these

money classes, and it stands ready to
denounce as a demagogue any person
who dares to attack this view of na-
tional prosperity. And then the
country press belonging to the party
takes up the same tune. Thus many
of the common people are led into tak-
ing the same view of matters.

The people's party believes that true
national prosperity must rest with the
people, not with a favored few. It be-
lieves that extremes of riches and pov-
erty are dangerous to a country, be-
cause it creates hatred and strife. It
believes that when any legislation is
contemplated the question should be
what its effects would be on the mas-
ses. Hence it believes that everything
that can be made an instrument for ex-
porting the hard earned products of
labor from the people, such as means
of transportation and intelligence and
the instrument of trade (money) should
be controlled by the people through
the government. It asks for no spe-
cial privileges for the people; it de-
mands only that no special care be
taken of the rich, as they are amply
able to take care of themselves. The
unscrupulous searcher for wealth sees
that this becomes the guiding principle
in legislation his chances of amassing
wealth at the expense of the masses
will be greatly reduced, and so he re-
sorts to all means to keep that idea
down. We believe that the populist
idea is right. We believe that this
country is rich enough in material re-
sources to give every man who is will-
ing to labor not only a subsistence
but a competence. Believing this, and
seeing the opponents of this view lead-
ing the republican party we shall con-
tinue to attack the policies of that
party, no matter how high a respect
we may have for individuals in that
party. One of these diametrically op-
posed views must be right and the other
wrong and consequently dangerous.
From our point of view the republi-
can party represents the dangerous
principle, and it is our duty as citizens
to call attention to this danger.

A SAMPLE OF YELLOW JOURNALISM.

The following from the Chicago
American will show why the capital-
istic press is trying so desperately to
crush that paper by the cry of yellow
journalism. To attack any corpora-
tion is extremely "yellow" these days.
The American has fearlessly exposed
the tactics of the gas trust in Chicago,
and in order to get legal evidence of
the actions of that trust it publishes
the following challenge:
A WORD TO A PUBLIC PLUN-
DERER.
Possibly the Robber Gas Trust of
Chicago thinks that it has not suffi-
cient ground for its \$500,000 damage
suit against the Peoples Gas Light and
Coke Company. Possibly it is not entirely
satisfied with the case as it stands.
Possibly it would like to bring more
suits of the same kind.
We propose, therefore, in our feeble,
inefficient way, to give the Robber
Gas Trust, meaning the Peoples Gas
Light and Coke Company, all the oppor-
tunity for suits that it can desire.
We state now our deliberate con-
viction that the Robber Gas Trust,
meaning the Peoples Gas Light and
Coke Company, is an infamous plun-
derer and bandit, preying on the com-
munity.
Bring a suit on that.
We declare our conviction, based
on thorough inquiry, that 60 per cent
of the money received from the people
of Chicago by the Robber Gas Trust,
meaning the Peoples Gas Light and
Coke Company, comes from watered
stock, extortionate practices, pur-
chased legislation, usurpation of pub-
lic rights, imposition on the helpless
people, and is therefore really more
infamous than the proceeds of the
burglar or highwayman.
Bring a suit on that.
We declare that the Robber Gas
Trust, meaning the Peoples Gas Light
and Coke Company, is a lawless in-
stitution, that it exercises many of its
privileges and pursues activities in
defiance and open violation of the law.
Bring a suit on that.
Come on with your suits and com-
e-rationing. We want them all. We
have been trying for a long time to
get you people into court. If we can
do it by being sued, please sue us
every minute.

DOESN'T ADVOCATE VIOLENCE.

When a Socialist or a Populist ad-
vocates violence through revolution,
as does the last address to the Peo-
ples Party, if it cannot otherwise win,
then and in that way only—of that
method, not belief—does it resemble
anarchism.—Alexandria Post-News.

Editor Mitchell tries to crawl out of
his bad break of branding the popu-
list committee address as anarchistic
propaganda by the above skillful
parry. Here is the portion of the ad-
dress on which Editor Mitchell bases
his assumption:
"If organized labor is vanquished in
its struggle with the billion dollar
steel trust there will be no escape
from its complete degradation except
through the ballot or revolution. One
or the other of these remedies will be
applied. Which shall it be? The
Peoples Party invites you to adopt
the ballot, it is the rational way to
arrest the crusade of the vampires
against a truly republican govern-
ment."
"For the peaceful solution of the dan-
ger that confronts us the Peoples party
calls upon all men to seek inspiration
in the glorious Declaration of inde-
pendence that energized the heroes of
1776."
If a simple warning of self-evident
disastrous results if evils are not
abated constitutes anarchy, then Christ
was an anarchist, the true teachers of
His gospel are anarchists, Patrick
Henry was an anarchist, and every
patriot that ever lived and agitated
for the welfare of his countrymen
were anarchists; further, in that case
every social economist living or dead
is or was anarchistic, because they all
agree that the concentration of the
wealth in the hands of a few leads to
despotism and revolution; and still
further, Oliver Goldsmith's "A desert-
ed Village" was anarchistic in ten-
dency because it contained the follow-
ing:
"I'll fare the land, to hastening in a prey,
where wealth accumulates, and men decay."

A Correct Eye



And the skillful hand will always work
in harmony if the impaired eyesight
is properly treated. Use glasses fur-
nished by Anderson Bros., the opti-
cians, if your eyes show indications
of giving out, and you will preserve
your sight. The glasses are accu-
rately fitted free.

Anderson Bros.,
Jewelers & Opticians.

Chopped Feed.

"The fool is happy that he knows
no more."
The manure crop needs to be as
carefully harvested and cared for as
any other crop.

It may be hard work to turn a
grindstone, but it is harder to work
with dull tools.

There is much soft corn this fall; it
should be fed first, leaving the solid
to finish the fattening.

If you have corn that is fit, save it
for seed; for good seed corn will be
precious stuff next season.

One way to beat the coal trust is to
bank up and otherwise make the house
as warm as possible.

Mowing immature weeds now is do-
ing a lot of next summer's weed kill-
ing a long way ahead of time.

This is a good time to remember
that old rubbish piles are the winter-
quarters of the eggs and larvae of de-
stroying insects.

In keeping the names of eminent
men prominently in the minds of the
people these days cigar makers are
doing more effective work than his-
torians.

Tallow isn't worth much in market,
but it is very valuable when melted
and spread thinly on the rustable
parts of plows and other implements
or machines.

A government may be called demo-
cratic and not be a democracy. There
have been many alleged republics in
the government of which the people
had no part.

"This man, Fox, war good ter 'is
animes. Never fed 'em till 9 o'clock
winter mornin'; said it war crooly
to animes to wake 'em up airlier ner
that!"—Uncle Nathan.

"He warn't nuch of a polertishun,
couldn't tell one perlitishun from
another; didn't belong to no party,
but he most allers had five or ten dol-
lars in 'is pocket gist after 'lection,
'thout havin' sold enythin!"—Uncle
Nathan.—From Mess 339, in Farm,
Stock and Home.

Not So Bad.
We do not doubt Lawson's loyalty,
we believe he loves his government
but in his methods he is a little better
than Emma Goldman. We do not
wonder that when his outrageous lan-
guage is commented upon by wincees
and is ashamed. It speaks for his
better nature that it is so. But if he
is honest, loyal, patriotic, thinking
people, and is therefore really more
infamous than the proceeds of the
burglar or highwayman.

Bring a suit on that.
We declare our conviction, based
on thorough inquiry, that 60 per cent
of the money received from the people
of Chicago by the Robber Gas Trust,
meaning the Peoples Gas Light and
Coke Company, comes from watered
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stitution, that it exercises many of its
privileges and pursues activities in
defiance and open violation of the law.
Bring a suit on that.
Come on with your suits and com-
e-rationing. We want them all. We
have been trying for a long time to
get you people into court. If we can
do it by being sued, please sue us
every minute.

"Yellow journals," as they are de-
nounced by the daily press, mean
democratic or populist papers that
have criticized the administration.
Yet there is hardly a single daily in
this entire yelping chorus which has
not turned "yellow" in its treatment
of any man who has dared stand out
against the anarchy of greed. It is an-
other case of the pot calling the kettle
black. It is amusing to see a paper
that cartooned Bryan with the torch
of anarchy and as a snake day after
day during the last campaign declar-
ing that the semi-humorous produc-
tions of Hebert's syndicate must cease
because of their incendiary character.

John E. King, late of Adrian, has
purchased the Red Lake County Cou-
rier. Red Lake county is to be con-
gratulated on the acquisition of so
good a newspaper man. He will do
more than his share towards the up-
building and development of his
new home county. Mr. King made a
good choice of location.

The man who talks the loudest of
the abuse of free speech probably has
some good private reason why the
suppression of free speech in refer-
ence to his case would be desirable to
himself.

Some people have falsely shouted
"anarchist! anarchist!" so often that
when the real article came their cries
have no weight with the people they
have deceived.

SHOTS FROM the COMMONER

After Czolgosz is condemned and
executed (the sooner the better) it
might be proper to ask the governor
of Indiana to surrender the man who
is under indictment for aiding in the
assassination of Gov. Goebel.

The bullet of an anarchist can not
overthrow our government, neither
can it settle public questions. Our
government rests securely upon the
good will of the people, and public
questions will be settled by the intelli-
gence and patriotism of the people.

Free speech and a free press are es-
sential to free government. No man
in public life can object to the publi-
cation of the truth and no man in
public life is permanently injured by
the publication of a lie. That much
is published that should not be is only
too evident; but let public opinion cor-
rect the evil; that will be more effective
than law and will bring no danger
with it. If a paper abuses a political
opponent stop your subscription and
teach the editor to conduct the paper
on respectable lines. There is a sense
of justice in the human heart and he
who violates it violates it at his own
peril. This sense of justice ultimately
turns abuse to the benefit of the man
abused. The present laws against
slander and libel are sufficient; leave
the rest to a healthy public sentiment
—and then help to create the senti-
ment.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

There is one question which Presi-
dent Roosevelt will have to meet upon
which his course is likely to be deter-
mined by his ambition. If he is go-
ing to seek another term, he will find
it difficult to antagonize the great cor-
porations which are rapidly securing
a monopoly of the nation's industries,
for the trust magnates are influential
in republican conventions and their
contributions are helpful during cam-
paigns. The financiers will insist
upon controlling the financial policy
of his administration and their threats
will be potent if he must pass through
a republican convention before he can
get to the people for an endorsement,
but their fury will be of no avail if he
is content with the record made during
the present term.

Scarcely a day will pass but that he
will have to decide between himself
and the people. What will his deci-
sion be? Three years and a half of
work as a conscientious, earnest and
brave defender of the interests of the
people would win for him more real
glory than seven years and a half de-
voted to the advancement of his own
interests—the first half spent in con-
tracting obligations with influential
men and corporations and the second
half spent in discharging the obliga-
tions at the expense of the people.

President Roosevelt has reached the
parting of the ways; which road will
he take?

HE LOOKED DAZED.

An ex-congressman stood on a prom-
inent corner of—a few days ago and
denounced the Democrats, and espe-
cially Mr. Bryan, for what he termed
"appeals to class prejudice." He as-
serted that these appeals unsettled the
minds of people and made them dis-
contented with their lot, and further
declared that the language used by
democratic orators in discussing po-
litical questions was indirectly, if not
directly, responsible for the assassina-
tion of President McKinley. A young
man standing by coincided with this
view, and to prove the truth of the
assertion made by the ex-congress-
man read the following:
"Human rights and privileges must
not be forgotten in the mad race for
wealth. The government of the people
must be by the people, and not by a
few of the people. Power, it must be
remembered, which is secured by op-
pression and usurpation, or by any
form of injustice, is soon over-
thrown."
"That," asserted the young man,
"is the kind of talk that is continual-
ly stirring up trouble between the dif-
ferent elements of our population. It
is the doctrine of discontent."
"That's right!" asserted the ex-con-
gressman. "It is intended to make
the poor hate the rich. It is intended
to make people believe that our re-
public is rapidly becoming an empire.
It is—"
"Oh, you ought to know better than
to talk that way about this speech,"
interrupted the young man. "That is
an extract from a speech delivered by
William McKinley only a few years
ago."

The republican ex-congressman
looked dazed, then hastily changed
the subject.—The Commoner.

Sayings from the Ram's Horn.
The dead never disagree.
Revenge is sweet only when fore-
gone.

You will live up to what you love.
Humility is the best proof of true
dignity.

Personality is a greater power in
education than precept.

The purity of our motives deter-
mines our motive power in the world.
Some methods of raising money are
most successful in lowering manhood.

Seeking the roses of health in the
red cup you may find the rouge of
ruin.

He who cannot rule his own appetite
is unfitted to run his neighbor's af-
fairs.

Wine may give wings to the imagina-
tion but it gives no wit to guide
them.

The lives of others will be none the
sweeter for your attempt to absorb
all the sourness in the universe.—
Ram's Horn.

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OF PROMINENT EDUCATORS.
E. BENJ. ANDREWS, LL. D., EDITOR.

LATE AND IMPOR- TANT PHASES OF CHILD STUDY.

BY COLIN A. SCOTT, PH. D.,
Professor of Psychology and Child Study
in the Wisconsin Normal School.

VII.—Nascent Periods and Periods of Strain.

THAT children are simply
adults in miniature, lack-
ing their experience,
strength and knowledge,
is an assumption that is
much too common both in the home
and in the school. The truth is that
children do not have the collective
characteristics of adults propor-
tionately diminished. They have an assemblage of qualities of their own.

This is the fact with respect to the physical as well as the mental make
up of children. They breathe differently, using different muscles; the heart
beats faster and more easily stimulated; the composition of the body changes
from a period below birth, when it contains 97 per cent of water, to adult age,
when it contains only 58 per cent; the liver has twice the proportionate size
in the child as compared with the adult and has different functions to perform;
the brain of the newborn is six times larger in proportion to its body than is
that of the adult; the muscles are about half the relative size as found in the
adult, but are proportionately larger than the tendons, thus accounting for the
greater suppleness of the child; the heart does not increase proportionately
with the body, but has its own periods of growth, and so on with the most of
the other organs.

Careful measurements of children, which have been made for numbers of
years, indicate that the height and weight do not increase regularly, but
have certain periods during which the energy of the system is manifested in
these directions. The earlier nascent period for accelerated growth in girls
is without doubt connected with the earlier approach of puberty on their
part. Nature prepares them more quickly for maturity. From the other
side this means that boys remain children longer, but are just for this reason
larger and better developed physically when once their growth is completed.

A good many facts seem to show that when the favorable period for growth
passes without the regular increase it is never regained. If a boy does not
grow as he should between 14 and 16, he will never make up for it later on.
Boys that have run on the streets and been improperly fed, as with most boys
who afterward enter reform schools, although they gain more easily in
weight, do not pick up the height which they have lost. An unusual
nervous strain during these periods tends to arrest the rate of growth.
Fatigue and worry in school thus interfere with physical development.

Not only do the larger features expressed in height obey the law of nascent
periods, but the same is true for the smaller portions of the body. The
bones of the skull and face and those of the hands are most conspicuous and
significant in this respect. The period of the second dentition is the most im-
portant time for the development of the jaw and other face bones and also for
later refinements in the modeling of the skull. When growth is arrested in this
nascent period, defects of development occur which leave the face permanent-
ly stigmatized.

This may take very different forms. All the bones may be smaller than nor-
mal, but too disproportionate when compared with each other, or they may
all be too large and normal. One side of the face may be larger or smaller or
set higher or lower than the other. There may be special defects in spe-
cial bones. The palate may be too high, too narrow, occasioning an irregular-
ity of the placing of the upper teeth. The upper jaw may be sunken, some-
times causing the lower jaw, which may be of normal size, to protrude, of-
ten to such an extent that the teeth do not meet, thus causing difficulty in
chewing and in the articulation of words. The lower jaw may be retraced
to such an extent as to produce the same results. The cheek bones may be
too large, the orbits too wide, the bones of the nose too narrow, thus inter-
fering with breathing and leading to lung disease and catarrh. The forehead
may be too bulging and high, arrested in the condition found in babyhood, or
it may be too low or narrow. The skull may vary in shape, depending upon the
growth of the component bones and the dates of their permanent joinings, with-
out, as far as this is concerned, having any reference to the real shape or struc-
ture of the brain which is beneath it.

Both these latter defects, however, as well as the others, do depend upon
the health and vitality of the nervous system, of which the brain is the most
important organ. Besides "getting educated," the brain controls very largely
the nutritive functions of the body. Irregularity and disorder in the periods
of growth are dependent to a great extent upon the brain, and physical de-
fects are signs of nervous action which has been incomplete and imperfect, at
least during the time when the organ in question was at its critical period
of development. The features of the face as well as other portions of the
body thus present a history of the times at which the individual has been sub-
ject to strains too great to be overcome by his innate powers of resistance. A
great number of such defects lead to the presumption that the individual is
also at the present moment less capable of resisting strain, although this
may not be in every case correct. It also leads to the presumption that other
organs which are not immediately able to be observed—the brain, for ex-
ample—have more likely suffered in development in such an instance than
when very few or no defects of development are apparent. This, however,
is only a probability, and there are doubtless individuals presenting nu-
merous physical deficiencies in whom the upper centers of the brain at least
remain in themselves unscathed. The lack of balance must nevertheless al-
ways have some deprecating effect.

Nascent periods referring to more purely mental events are not wanting
even in the lower animals. Spaulding shows that if young chickens, when
they clip the shell, are hooded for a couple of weeks, at the end of that
time they will have lost the ability to follow the mother as normal chickens
do. They never learn to use her as a guide and protector, and they conse-
quently wander away and are lost. He also shows that during this period,
if chickens are in the presence of any moving animal, they learn to follow it.
He had some broods following after various animals; others after himself.
In the first case we have an instance of complete atrophy of a function neces-
sary to the normal life of the animal and in the second an instinct which has
been perverted or turned from its natural channel. By the lack of proper
opportunities for education the chicken has been either wholly or partially dis-
inherited.

In human beings mental nascent periods, although in most cases allowing
a wider margin or time of grace, are equally positive in their appearance.
The striking point for our present purposes is that there is a well marked
nascent period for those intellectual, emotional and ethical susceptibilities
which are called into play during religious awakening. Judged by the
healthy average of the race, it would not be normal to expect religious feel-
ing of any intensity before the age of 8 or 9, or perhaps even later, while if
an individual has passed the age of 22 or 23 without experiencing a religious
awakening there is less likelihood that he will ever have such. The doctrines
of most churches that there comes a time when the Holy Spirit does not re-
turn and the practice of stimulating religious feeling at about the age of pub-
erty by expecting confirmation is thus borne out by the investigations of mod-
ern child study. From the scientific standpoint it would seem that even a
total unbeliever, if he wished his child to obtain the normal experiences of the
race and the advantages of a complete education, would desire his child to
pass through this experience, among others, even if at a later stage it might
give up its energy to another order of development.