

No. 1—The forehead prominent at the base indicates the keen observer, and the practical man having very little use for theory, unless it can be applied in a practical manner.

No. 2—This shows the frontal sinus which is seemingly designed by nature as a sounding board for the voice and—in the ridge formed—a protection for the eyes.

No. 3—Prominent at the base and full at the top marks the scientific man who observes, and reasons back to the "why" of things, but who forgets events and stories.

No. 4—The literary man has a forehead well rounded in the centre which gives him the memory necessary to the writer and author—the memory for events, stories, happenings.

No. 5—Fullness in the upper part shows the reflective man; the man who reasons, thinks, and theorises, and is more interested in the reason of things than in the things themselves.

# YOUR BOY'S EYES AND FOREHEAD: HIS CHANCE OF FUTURE SUCCESS

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"**T**HAT boy sees everything," is an exclamation frequently heard, and, as a rule, his bright, keen, alert eyes do see everything. Probably the family sometimes wish that he did not see quite so much. That's one way in which we consider his eyes.

"He's got his mother's eyes, bless him!" murmurs grandmother, and that's the other way his eyes are considered. Nothing more. And yet the eyes are not only the windows of the soul—as the poets fondly declare—but they are a clear indication of character and of health—both important. When the doctor asks to see your tongue, he gives a keen, sharp look at your eyes also, and reads as much from the one as from the other. Most people know that the white of the eye shows health or the reverse, but very few know that the iris—the coloured part—clearly and surely indicates the condition of the whole body.

Health is shown by a clear, unmarked white, which in inflammatory conditions becomes reddened; in liver troubles takes on a yellowish hue; and in anæmia will be quite blue. The coloured part should be a perfect mother-of-pearl blue or a clear brown, according to race. Inflammation is indicated in the iris by white lines or clouds; inactive, catarrhal, or tubercular conditions by dark patches; and loss of tissue by black marks. These marks are definitely located to correspond with the part of the body affected.

Persons of the greatest physical and mental energy are invariably described as having bright, clear, blue eyes. In public speakers a dilatation of the pupil often takes place as a result of intense excitement, causing the eyes to appear to be black for the time.

## Different Types of Eyes

**E**YES differ in prominence, form, position, slope, slant, and expression, and each difference and variation has a distinctive meaning, which may be read by any one who is willing to give a little time and thought to the study.

**PROMINENCE.**—Eyes are prominent or deep-set according to the development of that part of the brain that lies directly above and back of the eye socket; if this portion is well developed, it pushes the eye down and forward. This part of the brain is generally recognized as the seat of the power to understand and use words; and just as a large muscle can work harder and longer than a small muscle, so a person with a large speech centre can talk longer and more vigorously than he whose speech centre is small. Send the person with the large speech centre to the woods to live, or anywhere where there is no one to whom he can talk, and he becomes morose and melancholy, talks to himself or to the birds and animals. He must talk to some one or something, and will talk all day. His tongue is "hung in the middle," and he uses both ends, turn about. The quality and worth of what he says depends on the development of other parts of the brain and on his general attainments.

A little girl of this type, who had astonished her friends by passing an examination for which she was not prepared, explained it by saying, "I just put down everything I knew." Such persons often tell a good deal more than they know.

The over-eloquent boy should be taught to weigh carefully the exact meaning of every word and to be sure of the absolute accuracy of every statement. Carelessness of speech, amounting to exaggeration, and even untruth, is his danger. If he cannot be cured otherwise, make him stand by his statements and take the consequences. He should join a debating club, where the discussions are taken seriously and are on grave subjects, so that he is obliged to read and think deeply and thus learn to have something worth saying.

The boy with the deep-set eyes has very little to say and usually has difficulty in saying that little. Frequently

Nothing rubs off sharp angles and turns defects into assets so quickly as the merciless criticism and keen comments of other boys.

When the great physical energy and activity of the convex blonde is found in combination with prominent eyes, we have the irrepressible talker and, in extreme types, the irresponsible. The wise parent will endeavour to correct this in childhood. The deeply set dark eye shows a person of few words, who prefers working to talking.

The prominence of the eye should be judged by comparison with the cheek below the eye and not with the forehead, because an extra large development of the forehead does not necessarily mean that the language centre is weak—it merely makes the eyes appear less prominent.

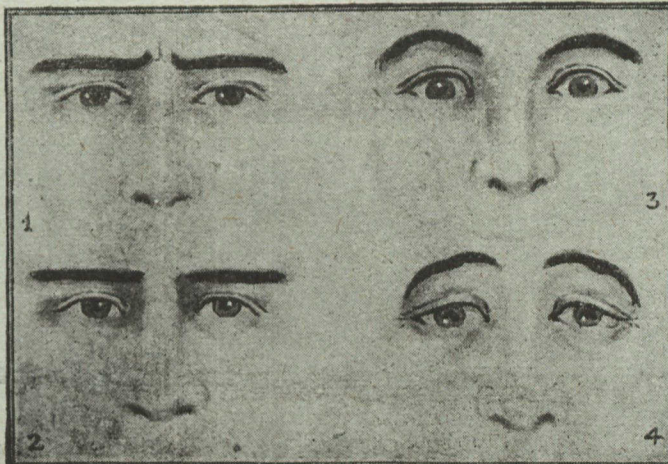
**F**ORM.—If you notice the shape of the eyes of the people whom you meet, you will find that they fall into two classes; those that are bounded by straight lines and those that are outlined by curves.

The straight line indicates the straight path. The eye bounded by straight lines shows a sense of duty and is the eye of conscience. The lower lid of this eye is almost straight, and the upper lid is of two lines, which form the other two sides of the triangle, whose obtuse angle is over the eye, with the acute angle at its outer edge. This is the eye to be trusted. In the other extreme, concealment instinctively tends to partly close the eye, thus eliminating the straight lines that give the conscience eye its triangular form. Credulity gives a form to the eye, between these two, opening it somewhat wider than the conscience eye, but without the characteristic triangular form. Chinese of a particularly good moral fibre, have the triangular eye, but as a rule the element of concealment is dominant in the character of placid John, and his eyes show the rounded rather than the triangular form.

**POSITION.**—Most of us are prejudiced against eyes set close together, though but few can give any satisfactory reason for this attitude of mind. When the eyes are very close together, the person lacks the ability to judge distances, has poor sense of proportion, and is devoid of perspective. The position of the physical eye makes it impossible for him to see as far around any object as he could were his eyes farther apart. Try the experiment of holding a pencil six inches from the eyes and looking at it with one eye only. You see but half-way around and cannot

tell with certainty if it be round or flat. Looking at it with both eyes, you see more than half-way round, and the farther your eyes are apart, the farther around you can see. From this simple illustration it is clear that the wider apart the eyes are, the better one can judge of forms, distances, and perspective. The physical characteristics of this position of the eye appear to affect the mental processes, and usually the person with eyes close together is unable to see both sides of any question or to put himself into any one else's place, in order to get their point of view. He sees things only as they affect himself, and his horizon is bounded by his own circumstances and interests. We call him narrow-minded, selfish and self-centred, and in life and business he is handicapped by being unable to grasp the other man's point of view and ideas. The parents of this boy should do all they can to make him see things

(Continued on page 30)



No. 1—Mental concentration causes perpendicular lines between the eyebrows.

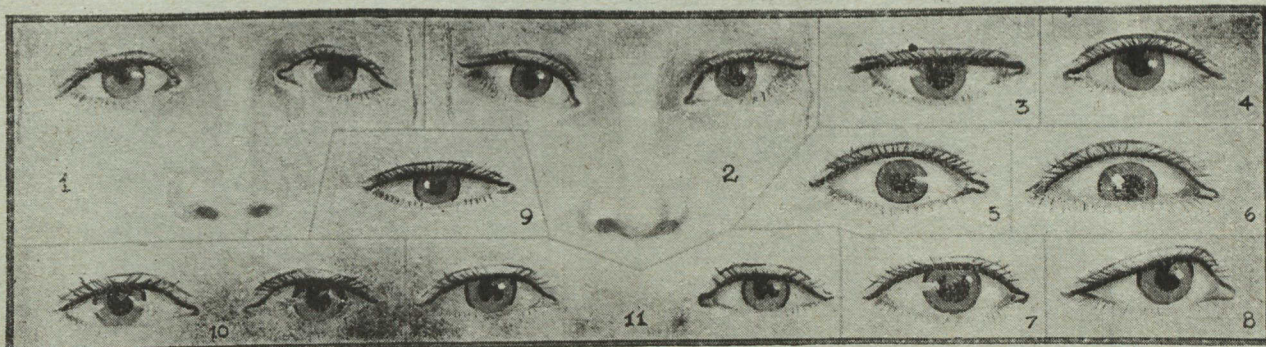
No. 2—Authority draws the eyebrows down and into a straight line.

No. 3—Surprise elevates the eyebrows, giving a wide-open effect.

No. 4—Pain raises the inner corner of the eyebrow and lowers the outer.

**I**F you have a boy in your home, why not find out for what he is best fitted? Write to Professor Farmer, filling in the Chart of Questions on pages 32 and 54.

he is told that he is "tongue-tied" and exhorted to "speak up." But this only adds to his inability to express himself. He should be encouraged to join in all conversations and, without drawing attention to his backwardness, should be given time to say all he can, and should neither be teased nor laughed at. This boy should join a debating club, too, and should take an active part in all discussions.



No. 1—Width outside the outer corner of the eye shows a sense of value.

No. 2—Want of width outside the eye indicates an inability to keep accounts.

No. 3—A drooping upper lid shows indifference.

No. 4—Interest is shown in well opened eyes.

No. 5—Excitement causes the eye to open widely.

No. 6—Scrutiny raises both lower and upper lids.

No. 7—Wonder is shown in the round, full eye.

No. 8—The triangular eye is to be trusted.

No. 9—Secrecy tends to close both lids, long and narrow.

No. 10—Narrow between the eyes shows a tendency to narrow-mindedness.

No. 11—Width between the eyes indicates broad-mindedness.