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We are in business to sell you any kind of Coal that you may desire and we can guarantee you the prices.

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## F. B. Hillis Coal Co.

OSCAR WILLIAMS, Manager  
F. B. HILLIS F. SHOPTAUGH

## INTERURBAN TIME TABLE

Lvs Greencastle	Lvs Indianapolis
6:00 am	6:00 am
7:00 am	7:00 am
8:00 am	8:00 am
9:00 am	9:00 am
10:00 am	10:00 am
11:00 am	11:00 am
12:00 m	12:00 m
1:00 pm	1:00 pm
2:00 pm	2:00 pm
3:00 pm	3:00 pm
4:00 pm	4:00 pm
5:00 pm	5:00 pm
6:00 pm	6:00 pm
7:00 pm	7:00 pm
8:00 pm	8:00 pm
9:00 pm	9:00 pm
11:00 pm	11:30 pm

1—2—1, Fire Out.

RUPERT BARTLEY, Agent.

## MONON ROUTE

Time Card in effect July 12, 1908  
North Bound South Bound  
1:22 am 2:12 pm  
9:22 am 8:25 am  
12:22 pm 2:20 pm  
6:22 pm 6:20 pm  
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## 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 thumbful from the left side has rendered them for the remainder of their lives unable to recognize 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 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 phonologists, 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 oriented 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 im-

portant 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 anything 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 dicing 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 abscess. 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.

One Comfort.

They were weeping for the head of the house, whose automobile had gone over the bank.

"Anyway," said the widow, drying her tears for the moment, "his death was in the height of fashion."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Her Little Pleasures.

Husband—I wish you would stop this everlasting picking flaws in your neighbors. Wife—That's just like you! You never want me to have the least pleasure!—Liverpool Mercury.

The strongest things are in danger from the weakest.—Disraeli.

## "PAGEANT."

Professor Skeat on the Proper Pronunciation of the Word.

Instead of trusting to casual observers, it is far better to understand the principles that govern our pronunciation. There is one principle in particular which, rightly considered, gives us a good deal of help in the instance under consideration.

In my "Primer of English Etymology" I give some simple rules of enunciation. Rule 1 is as follows:

"When the length of a word is augmented by the accentual stress falling upon it." Such augmentation is due to the formation of a derivative. An easy example is seen in the case of cone, pronounced with a long "o," for if we form a derivative by adding the suffix "ic" the result is conic, with a short "o."

There is a general principle that affects the whole language and sets up standard habit. By way of illustration, compare bille with bilious, crime with criminal, brake and bracken, dine and dinner, mire and mineral, coal and collier and perhaps at least seventy more. A remarkable instance is seen in collie, which is merely a new pronunciation of conly. Certain dogs were once called conly dogs because of their coal black markings. An extension of the same principle may be made in comparing the dissyllabic forms agent and cogent with the affixed trisyllables agitate and cogitate.

When once such a principle has become general it is obvious that a word like pageant will be influenced by the very large number of dissyllables that have the former vowel short, and this is why the truly normal pronunciation of the word resembles the "a" in page. I do not certainly know the origin of that name, but I suppose it is merely the diminutive of page, in which the "a" is shortened as a matter of course simply because the diminutive "et" has been added.

The pronunciation of primer has often been discussed, and many are they who think that they clinch the matter by saying that the "i" in the Latin primus is long, for that proves nothing at all, as regards modern English, and those who have studied our peculiar ways with the closest attention are well aware that the normal way is, after all, to pronounce it as if it were spelled primmer. We do not therefore spell it with a double "m," because that is not our system. We write tonic and conic and mimic in order to show their connection with tone and cone and mimic, and we trust that the unfortunate reader, after he has thus had the etymology explained to him, will provide the pronunciation for himself. Such a word as pageant may be usefully compared with magic and tropic and agitate.—London Academy.

## SAVED BY QUICK WIT.

The Escape of Sir Archibald Douglas at Poitiers.

In the battle of Poitiers (1356) a number of Scottish soldiers fought on the side of the French, and several of them were taken prisoners by the English. Among them was Sir Archibald Douglas, half brother of Lord William Douglas. Being dressed in a suit of splendid armor the victors thought they had captured—as indeed they had—some great nobleman. Several of the English were about to strip off his armor when Sir William Ramsay of Cullie, who was also a prisoner, happening to catch Sir Archibald's eye, gave him a meaning look. Pretending to be very angry, he cried out: "You rascal, how is it that you are wearing your master's armor? Come here and pull off my boots!" Douglas, seemingly thoroughly cowed, went humbly forward and drew off a boot, with which Sir William began to beat him. The English onlookers at once interfered on Douglas' behalf, saying that he was a person of great rank and a lord. "What?" shouted Ramsay, shaking with laughter. "He a lord? Why, he is a base knave and, I suppose, has slain his master. Go, you villain, and search the field for the body of my cousin, your master, and when you have found it let me know, that I may give it decent burial." All this was acted so naturally that the English allowed Ramsay to ransom the pretended manservant for 40 shillings. The money having been paid, Sir William gave Douglas another thrashing and then bade him begone. Sir Archibald lost no time in effecting his escape, which he owed solely to the ingenuity of his friend.

Human Muscles.

If the muscles in the arm of the average man were put together and a nervous impulse passed into them, their contraction would lift a weight of 224 pounds from the ground. Muscles have the unique power when stimulated by nerve impulse of contracting somewhat as rubber bands might do if they could squeeze themselves up shorter. They are, in fact, the reverse of rubber, for they contract only and cannot stretch out.—Minneapolis Journal.

Butchering hogs is the order of the day.

Master Kenneth Dorsett visited at his grand father's a few days last week.

Miss Mae Allee visited Miss Grace McAninch, Saturday night and Sunday.

Cornie Buis and family visited at Mr. Sechman's, of near Mt. Meridian, Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Butchering hogs is the order of the day.

Mr. Ernie Kivett went to Indianapolis Monday.