Face/Palm Reading

General Reading
Auditory Devise that serves to govern your action by way of reflection.

**Clearly defined** ear is a bright and smart person.

**Ear higher that eye** is an outstanding person and normally command fame more than fortune.

**Thin ear** is not easily contented person.

**Black and gray ear** will end up deadness in family member.

**Break in ear** unable to sustain wealth.

**Glossy ear** is a better ear.

**Small ear** hole is a stingy person.

**Earlobe towards the mouth** is a person who will enjoy life.

**Big earlobe** is better than the small one.

Detail Reading

**EARS**

(Ages 1 to 14)

**Children years** from 1 to 7, we should look at the left ear for boys and the right ear for girls, and from age 8 to age 14 we should examine the right ear for boys and the left ear for girls. The ear should be close to our head or not folding outward as this would imply that the relationship with parents would not be good or close. Besides, a person with such an ear is prone to grievances and unwarranted attention.

The different parts of the ear should have a **fine definition**; as such, the teenagers would experience a healthy childhood. Simply put, if you want to know whether a person’s childhood is good or bad look at his or her ears.

In reading ears, the shape, size, color, textures and position will have different impacts on a person’s childhood and destiny. It is most important to determine whether such a person can or cannot concentrate and do well in studies. A person with a big earlobe is said to have a better taste of life and is
more capable of enjoying the journey of life; thus, such person tends to live longer than a person who has no or little earlobe. The size and shape of the ear will determine the child’s energy level, the color will determine a person’s health, the texture will determine the basic character of a person and the position of the ear will dictate the status of a person.

Statistically, a person with big earlobes is also said to have more daughters than sons. To examine whether a person’s ear or earlobe is either small or big, one must use a person’s head, face to judge, and find the relative proportions.

**Big earlobes**
The rule of thumb in reading ears is ‘the bigger the better’. This also applies to earlobes. The earlobe is said to protect the mouth, especially if you have a small mouth. If the earlobe is small or weak, it cannot function as well in its duties.

**Thin or soft ears**
Persons with thin ears are said to have had poor childhoods with low self-esteem. Such persons are lethargic and have poor memory. This can be explained in scientific terms because a person has thin ears due to poor kidneys.

**Thick or hard ears**
This is the reverse of a thin ear. Kids have hard ears because of good kidneys. Such kids are active and normally have a good memory.

**Ears close to the skull**
Statistics show that people with ears close to the skull are prone to be wealthy or at least have a better quality of life.

**Sticking-out (flipping out) ears**
These ears do not grow close to the skull. Such persons normally tend to be more innovative and have unconventional thinking. Such persons are also prone to grievances and an unstable life.

**Uneven (unbalanced) ears**
Persons such as these have their left ear higher than their right or vice-versa. Such persons will normally have different parents or steps siblings.

**Pig ears**
Ears with uneven rims are called pig ears. Since ears govern childhood, uneven rims will result in complicated family matters or background and poor relationships with parents. Ear rims that are uneven or depressed might also affect the health of such persons in their early years.

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Your letters and comments are always welcomed!

- Kerby Kuek

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