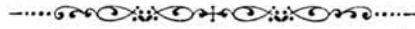
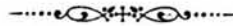


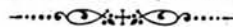
**KNOW THYSELF.**



**THE POPULAR  
PHRENOLOGIST**



**A Journal of Mental Science and a Record of Human Nature.**



*Edited by* **J. P. BLACKFORD, F.B.P.S.**

**VOLUME IV.**

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# ILLUSTRATIONS.



## PORTRAITS.

ROBERT ABEL Esq. ... ..	87
MICHAEL ANGELO ... ..	127
WILSON BARRETT Esq. ... ..	19
SIR WALTER BESANT ... ..	101
GEORGE BRANN Esq. ... ..	76
CANOVA ... ..	142
ALBERT CHEVALIER Esq. ... ..	55
CAPT. FRED COLLINS ... ..	31
GEORGE COX Esq., F.B.P.S. ... ..	51
CAPT. ALFRED DREYFUS ... ..	113
G. H. J. DUTTON Esq., F.R.P.S. ... ..	52
J. B. ELAND Esq. ... ..	53
C. B. FRY Esq. ... ..	75
W. GUNN Esq. ... ..	89
THOMAS HAYWARD Esq. ... ..	88
J. HENNIKER HEATON Esq., M.P. ... ..	29
Miss MAUD JEFFRIES ... ..	17
BART KENNEDY Esq. ... ..	41
JOHN KENSIT Esq. ... ..	43
BARON VON LIEBIG ... ..	5
JOHN NEVIL MASKELYNE Esq. ... ..	63
CHARLES MORGAN Esq. ... ..	52
JAMES I. MORRELL Esq., PRES. B.P.S. ... ..	50
W. L. MURDOCH Esq. ... ..	73
REV. JOSEPH PARKER, D.D. ... ..	139
E. J. H. QUARRIER Esq. ... ..	67
PRINCE KIMAB SHRI RANJITSINHJI ... ..	74

RAPHAEL ... ..	127
RUBENS ... ..	142
SEÑOR SABASATE ... ..	125
EDWARD TERRY Esq. ... ..	7
FREDERICK VILLIERS Esq., F.R.G.S. ... ..	9
FREDERIC B. WARREN Esq., F.B.P.S. ... ..	51

## AUTOGRAPHS.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL ... ..	4
DR. NEWMAN HALL ... ..	24
JOHN PAGE HOPPS Esq. ... ..	27

## DIAGRAMS.

BRAIN BASE ... ..	30
BRAIN, CORTICAL SECTION (Magnified) ... ..	124
BRAIN, HORIZONTAL SECTION ... ..	93, 108
BRAIN, LONGITUDINAL SECTION ... ..	62
BRAIN, MESIAL SECTION ... ..	77
BRAIN, SIDE VIEW ... ..	45, 57
COMPARISONS OF HUMAN PROFILES ... ..	54
COMPARISON OF APE WITH MAN ... ..	54
COURAGE AND COWARDICE ... ..	89
DESTRUCTIVE CHILDREN ... ..	99
HEAD SHOWING BRAIN IN POSITION ... ..	40
HEREDITARY OBSTINACY ... ..	122
HUMAN SKULL ... ..	40
MEEKNESS AND DIGNITY ... ..	118
PHRENOLOGICAL GENERAL DIVISIONS OF HEAD ... ..	40
THE IMITATING BOYS ... ..	79
THE TWO THIEVES ... ..	143



# INDEX.

## VOLUME IV.

<b>A</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>H</b>
A Curious Hypnotic Cure ... 99	Campbell, Mrs. Patrick, Sketch of 4	Hall, Dr. Newman, Sketch of ... 24
A Five Year old Preacher ... 66	Cautiousness Cleverly Described 112	Harrogate ... 86
A Grave Decision ... 14	Character, How to Read 5, 16, 28, 40, 54, 64, 105	Hawkyard Library, The ... 76
A Thing of Beauty is a Joy for Ever 100	Characters, How to tell Callers' 119	Hayward, Mr. Thos., Sketch of 87
A visit to Darenth Asylum ... 85	Character-Reading, Practical 128	Heaton, J. Henniker, Esq., M.P. Sketch of 29
A visit to Gall's Tomb ... 112	Chevalier, Albert, Esq., Sketch of 55	Hopps, Rev. John Page, Sketch of 27
Abel, Mr. Robert, Sketch of ... 87	Children, Experiments on ... 106	How I Interviewed the Cricketers 98
Aims, what are our ... 37	Collins, Captain Fred, Sketch of 31	How to Read Character 5, 16, 28, 40, 54, 64, 105
Aldershot ... 12	Combativeness, The Organ of ... 89	How to Tell Your Callers' Characters 119
Anatomy and Physiology of Man	Concentrativeness, The Organ of 22	Hypnotic Cure, Curious ... 99
Anatomy of the Brain ... 21	Concreteness of Skull and Brain 69	
Cerebellum, The ... 21, 30	Congress, Annual Phrenological 133	<b>I</b>
Cerebral Lobes ... 57, 62	Correspondents, Answers to 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144	Ideality, The Organ of 44, 56
Cerebrum ... 45	Coseley ... 15	Ilford ... 140
Cerebrum, Fissures of ... 57, 93	Cox, George, Esq., Sketch of ... 51	Imitation, The Organ of 68, 79, 80
,, Minute Anatomy of 124, 141	Cricketers, How I Interviewed them 98	Individuality, The Organ of ... 10
,, White Matter of ... 141	Criminals and the Bertillon System 83	Industry, Signs of ... 111
Crura Cerebri ... 30, 45		Inhabitiveness ... 141
Fornix, The ... 115	<b>D</b>	
Fourth Ventricle ... 30	Darenth Asylum, A Visit to ... 85	<b>J</b>
Inner Convolutions ... 77	Destructiveness ... 99	Jeffries, Miss Maud, Sketch of 17
Medulla Oblongata ... 21	Destructiveness, Large Developments 97	<b>K</b>
Nervous System, The ... 21	Dreyfus, Captain Alfred, Sketch of 113	Kennedy, Bart, Esq., Sketch of 41
Olfactory Lobes ... 77	Dr. Gall's Tomb ... 3, 112	Kensit, John, Esq., Sketch of ... 43
Pons Varolii ... 21	Dublin ... 47, 71, 140	Knowledge is Power ... 89
Surfaces of Hemisphere ... 62	Dutton, G. H. J. Esq., Sketch of 52	<b>L</b>
Ventricles, The ... 93, 103		Leicester ... 12
Animals, Sense of Smell in ... 99	<b>E</b>	Lessons in Phrenology
Annual Phrenological Congress 133	Edge Green ... 46	Benevolence, Organ of ... 8, 20
Answers to Correspondents 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144	Editorial Effervescence 6, 18, 25, 42, 66, 78, 90, 102, 114, 126, 138	Form, Organ of 92, 104, 116, 127
	Eland, J. B. Esq., Sketch of ... 53	Ideality, Organ of ... 44, 56
<b>B</b>	Experiments on School Children 106	Imitation, ,, ,, ... 68, 80
Bamfurlong ... 24		Size, ,, ,, ... 127
Barrett, Wilson, Esq. Sketch of 19	<b>F</b>	Weight, ,, ,, ... 142
Beechy, Canon St. Vincent, Obituary 100	Faculties Illustrated, The 79, 89, 99, 118, 122, 143	Wit, ,, ,, ... 32
Benevolence, The Organ of ... 8, 20	Ferrier, Dr., and Phrenology ... 13	Leyton Phrenological Society 4, 15, 33, 47, 83, 119, 130
Bequeath us your Brains ... 106	Fingermarks, Tell-tale ... 86	Lines on a Skull ... 27
Bertillon System of Criminal Detection 83	Firmness, The Organ of ... 122	Love and Duty ... 2
Besant, Sir Walter, Sketch of 101	Form, The Organ of 92, 104, 116, 127	<b>M</b>
Birmingham Phreno. Society 8, 35, 46	Fowler Institute, The ... 47, 83	Maskelyne, John Nevil Esq., Sketch of 63
Brain Machine, The ... 33	Fry, Mr. C. B., Sketch of ... 74	Mental Science ... 1
Brann, Mr. George, Sketch of ... 75		Mental Temperament, The ... 28
Brighton Phrenological Association 12, 46, 59, 72, 130, 140	<b>G</b>	Mind, The ... 121
British Phrenological Association 10, 22, 34, 38, 58, 69	Gall's, Dr., Tomb ... 3, 110	Morgan, Charles, Esq., Sketch of 52
British Phreno. Society Incorporated 50, 65, 81, 94, 117, 128, 134	Graphological Character Sketches	Morgan Fund ... 6, 16, 28, 54, 143
Brynn ... 83	Campbell, Mrs. Patrick ... 4	Morrell, James I., Esq., Sketch of 52
	Hall, Dr. Newman ... 25	Motive Temperament, The ... 5
	Hopps, Rev. John Page ... 27	Murdoch, W. L., Esq., Sketch of 73
	Mr. W., Sketch of ... 88	My Life's Duty ... 110

INDEX.



**N**

Neitzel, Dr. Otto, Sketch of ... 143  
 Nervous System, The ... 21  
 Novels and Phrenological Theories 91

**O**

Obituary: Canon St. Vincent Beechey 100  
 Organ of Benevolence ... 8, 20  
   Combativeness ... 89  
   Concentrativeness ... 22  
   Destructiveness ... 97, 99  
   Firmness ... 122  
   Form ... 92, 104, 116, 127  
   Ideality ... 44, 56  
   Imitation ... 68, 79, 80  
   Individuality ... 10  
   Secretiveness ... 143  
   Size ... 127  
   Veneration ... 118  
   Weight ... 142  
   Wit ... 32

**P**

Parker, Rev. Joseph, Sketch of 139  
 Parkestone ... 47  
 Personal Evolution ... 49  
 Phrenological Character Sketches  
   by J. MILLOTT SEVERN  
   Abel, Robert, Esq. ... 87  
   Barrett, Wilson, Esq. ... 19  
   Besant, Sir Walter ... 100  
   Brann, George, Esq. ... 75  
   Chevalier, Albert, Esq. ... 55  
   Collins, Captain Fred ... 31  
   Dreyfus, Captain Alfred ... 113  
   Fry, C. B. Esq. ... 74  
   Gunn, W. Esq. ... 88  
   Hayward, Thomas, Esq. ... 87  
   Heaton, J. Henniker, Esq., M.P. 29  
   Jeffries, Miss Maud ... 17  
   Kennedy, Bart, Esq. ... 41

Phrenological Sketches *Continued*

Kensit, John, Esq. ... 43  
 Maskelyne, John Nevil, Esq. 63  
 Murdoch, W. L. Esq. ... 73  
 Neitzel, Dr. Otto ... 143  
 Parker, Rev. Joseph, D.D. ... 139  
 Quarrier, E. J. H. Esq. ... 67  
 Ranjitsinhji, Prince Kimar Shri 74  
 Sarasate, Senor ... 125  
 Terry, Edward, Esq. ... 7  
 Villiers, Frederick, Esq. ... 9  
 Phrenological Congress ... 133  
 Phrenological Paradoxes, Some 34  
 Phrenological Science, Important 123  
 Phrenological Theories of Novelists 91  
 Phrenology and Dr. Ferrier ... 13  
 Phrenology, Lessons in 8, 20, 32, 44, 56,  
   68, 80, 92, 104, 116, 127, 142  
 Phrenology, Testimonies for 107, 115  
 Phrenology Vindicated ... 26  
 Physiology and Anatomy of Man 21, 30,  
   45, 57, 62, 77, 93, 103, 115, 124, 141  
 Poole ... 47  
 Preacher, A Five Year Old ... 64

**Q**

Quality, not Quantity ... 61  
 Quarrier, Mr. E. H. J., Sketch of 67

**R**

Ranjitsinhji, Prince Kimar Shri,  
   Sketch of 74  
 Reasons Why, The ... 109  
 Reports of Meetings 4, 8, 10, 12, 15, 22,  
   24, 33, 34, 38, 46, 47, 58, 59, 68,  
   71, 72, 81, 83, 86, 94, 107, 117,  
   119, 128, 130, 131, 132, 140  
 Richmond ... 130

**S**

Sarasate, Senor, Sketch of ... 125  
 Science, Mental ... 1

Science, Importance of Phrenological 123  
 Scorrer ... 131  
 Secretiveness, The Organ of ... 143  
 Shoreham ... 35, 59  
 Signs of Industry ... 111  
 Size, The Organ of ... 127  
 Skull and Brain, Concreescency of 69  
 Skull, Lines on a ... 27  
 Smell in Animals, Sense of ... 99  
 Southampton ... 107  
 Spurzheim's Demonstrator,  
   Obituary of 100  
 Student's Replies ... 105  
 Suicide Months ... 107

**T**

Tell-Tale Fingermarks ... 86  
 Temperament, The Mental ... 28  
   The Motive ... 5  
   The Vital ... 16  
 Temperaments, The ... 94  
 Temper from a Phreno. Standpoint 81  
 Terry, Edward, Esq., Sketch of 7  
 Testimonies for Phrenology 107, 115  
 The Importance of Phreno. Science 123  
 The Mind ... 121  
 The Reasons Why ... 109  
 The Throne of Mind ... 112

**V**

Veneration, The Organ of ... 118  
 Villiers, Frederick, Esq., Sketch of 9  
 Vital Temperament, The ... 16

**W**

Warren, Frederic R. Esq., Sketch of 51  
 Weight, The Organ of ... 142  
 What are our Aims ... 37  
 What a Subscriber Thinks ... 65  
 What We Should Eat ... 107  
 Windsor ... 142  
 Wit, The Organ of ... 32  
 Worthing ... 46



# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

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[ONE PENNY.]

## Mental Science.

The question has been frequently asked by intelligent persons, "What is meant by MENTAL Science?" The assumption in the question is, that Science deals only with material things. True it is that the great majority of the scientists of to-day are simply physicists, and not only make no pretence to a knowledge of the super-material, but by their practice and teaching virtually ignore its claims to their attention. Mind (independently of manifestation) as an entity, is invisible, intangible, and unknowable. It cannot be seen, felt, or comprehended apart from matter, hence, previously to the introduction of Phrenology, it had been considered a subject for speculation only, and the systems of mental philosophy which metaphysicians had evolved from their own inner consciousness were accepted as the only possible explanations of Mind; and the attributes each discovered in himself were the standards by which the mental faculties were judged. In these systems, proofs capable of satisfying rational tests were impossible, and the fact of the existence of many differing systems each equally reasonable (or unreasonable) as the others,—rendered the deductions of all, to say the least, inconclusive.

To the majority of the scientists of to-day, the traditions of the philosophies of the past remain practically unquestioned and are accepted as truths; the result is, that being satisfied with the teachings of their fathers, they have no desire to enter upon fresh investigations into the realm of mind, a region they virtually assume as outside their legitimate sphere. Phrenology has stripped this apparently insoluble task of its cloak of mystery, and revealed the fact that Mind is now measured by lines and inches, by ounces and pounds. Whilst it is true that, when inactive, Mind is beyond the grasp of the ordinary observer, yet immediately it manifests itself through any of its forms of action and thus becomes palpable to the senses, its nature may, to a certain extent, be gauged by the observant. Phrenology is the result of observation. Mental manifestations were, after a long series of years and covering many thousands of cases, discovered to be in direct correspondence with the form and development of the head. Dr. Gall, to whose genius this discovery was due, sought a reason for this, and found it in the fact that Mind in order to enable it to deal with material matters, must have a material organ through which its

operations could be performed. Such an organ was the brain, and investigation proved that this organ and no other was the direct agent of the Mind. Further search proved that the external form of the head was in almost exact parallelism with the form of the brain surface, and that it was the latter which gave the skull its shape. Then the crowning fact of all was revealed, that the prominence of various portions of the skull (and consequently the brain which lay beneath it) was in direct proportion to the power of manifestation of certain mental attributes. This well-proven fact established two other doctrines, viz.:—Localisation of function in the brain, and size of brain as a measure of power. It is impossible to even mention in this Article the various series of experiments and observations entered upon by Dr. Gall (who was recognised by his compeers as one of the first scientists of his day) to prove beyond the shadow of a doubt, the various propositions I have enumerated. The fact of their non-acceptance by the scientific world to-day is due entirely to ignorance as to their extent and value. There is but little doubt that every unprejudiced and impartial student who will take the trouble to acquaint himself with the basal facts on which Phrenology is founded *from the works of Dr. Gall himself*, will arrive at the conclusion that his position is incontrovertible and unassailable. It will be readily seen, therefore, that granted the facts stated (which are easily provable), the position is this, that the form and size of a man's brain and consequently of his skull or head, is a measure of his mental powers, and thus renders it possible for the physicist to note within the limits of his own province the developments of, and the variations in, the form and size of the physical organs which exactly correspond with the mental faculties. Each particular skull-shape represents a particular form of mental life and vigour, and must be necessarily accepted as a natural phenomenon or fact. These facts or phenomena may be observed to the extent of millions (or any number within the possibilities of the observer), and will be found to be like other natural facts governed by laws and reducible to system. The work of observing, arranging, classifying and tabulating these facts is eminently scientific, and the knowledge gained by the worker in investigating the mental attributes through their physical equivalents in the brain, and assigning to each its proper place in the economy of Mind is what we recognise as *Mental Science*.

## Prize Phrenological Story.

*The following story has been awarded the Prize, and a Half Guinea has been sent to its author:—*

Mr. FREDERICK HALL LINE,  
9, New Street,  
Daventry.

### LOVE AND DUTY.

Reflections are not always of a joyous nature, and many persons prefer active influences alone to enable them to endure life at all; indeed, to some minds it is intolerable, not on account of the result of conduct so much as the mental abstraction required to dissociate one's ideas from the present surroundings. Yet a circumstance occurred in the earlier part of my life which forced me to cultivate the habit of reflection and introspection.

I was the only daughter of a wealthy country Squire, surrounded by refinement, and freed from the carking cares which are often associated with poverty. Fortune appeared to smile on me, as I was possessed of natural attractions in the shape of a handsome person, fascinating manners, and an elegant rather than a useful education. I was, of course, the welcome guest at many a country house, taking a full share in the picnics, boating and fishing parties and dances. It was, I confess, somewhat of an artificial life for me, but I was not accustomed to think very deeply over any subject which was unconnected with my social pleasures.

My father was kind and indulgent to a degree, but possessed much of the prejudices existing among the squirearchy of half a century ago; and, although strictly honourable in the eyes of the world, was somewhat too fond of expediency rather than principle. My mother was unfortunately a chronic invalid—indeed, since my birth she had scarcely been able to exercise any supervision over my early education. My only brother was early away from home. He had chosen the profession of a sailor, being of a somewhat roving disposition.

The years passed on, season quickly followed season, and I had reached an age when one naturally craves for the companionship and sympathy of the other sex. Possessed of a warm and confiding nature, and hedged about by conventionalities which, in our social sphere, are not always conducive to the development of the highest natural faculties, I could not observe human nature in its broadest aspect, and longed for the time when I could more easily discern the hidden motives of human conduct. I remember during these reflections my father suddenly started a subject which had a distinct bearing on my thoughts. He was a man of few words, somewhat taciturn in disposition to others, especially those not of his own household; but to me he was always affectionate, and I warmly defended him when others spoke of his apparent pride and reserve, because I knew there were hidden traits of character which were only revealed on special occasions, in which real virtues existed. "Emily dear, it is to you that I must now reveal a state of things which has occurred, and which must affect us all. Although outwardly the world has regarded me as a prosperous country squire, the owner of considerable acres, and the descendant of many generations of squires, and envied me as a man to whom Dame Fortune has been indeed most liberal, yet I grieve to say that owing to severe agricultural depression,

combined with unfortunate speculation in mining companies, which subsequently proved totally unsound, I am forced to relinquish my estate, nay, the very household treasures for the benefit of creditors whose just claims can no longer be withheld. I can only see one way out of the difficulty. Emily, you are now of an age to understand that our only chance of safety lies in your marriage with a wealthy man, who would, for your sake as well as my own, make considerable pecuniary sacrifices, and thus save the estate from ruin. You know the individual to whom I refer. Think over this; and meanwhile I will leave now." The suddenness of my father's remarks and the calmness with which he unburdened himself, stunned me for a time. I went to the door and called after him, but he had left the house, and I saw him pacing up and down the terrace, and thought it wise to leave him. Thus resolved, I returned to my seat, and tried hard to realise my situation.

Colonel Legard was a frequenter at some of the houses in which I had visited, and full well I remembered his tall, slim figure, his piercing eyes and calculating look. My father had often furtively watched us, but did not mention anything about the seeming friendship existing. Colonel Legard was a notably rich man, only entering the profession of arms as an occupation, yet calculation was one of the strong points in his character, even in conversation. There was always some deeply laid motive or undercurrent which I failed to comprehend, yet I perceived I was in a dilemma. If I eventually married the Colonel—who I felt sure would be delighted—it would be for the sake of my father, and the restoration of the estate; but by so doing so, my happiness would be out of the question, and yet it seemed selfish to take this view of the matter, though it was contrary to my ideas to make a pure business matter of such a serious event. I knew that many marriages were undertaken in the fashionable world, from such sources, but alas no true and lasting happiness accrued. I scarcely knew how I passed the remainder of the day; my father seemed much pre-occupied at meals, and did not mention the matter further. I retired early, resolving to investigate matters. Sleep was out of the question, my mind was fully active, and I went over and over the ground.

It was in vain that I thought of confiding in any one, with respect to the financial aspect of the case, not even to my own most immediate friends. As a last resource, I thought I would consult a phrenologist, and ascertain if a knowledge of human nature would be of any use. As Colonel Legard was a personal friend of ours, I had a recent photograph of his, and was determined to make use of it.

So, somewhat refreshed by this conclusion, I snatched a little sleep, and immediately afterwards set out for the nearest town, about four miles off. Being a good walker, and anxious to be alone, I went on foot. As it was an important undertaking, it was imperative that I should concentrate all my mental powers on the subject. Arriving at the town, I called to see Professor L., and was shown into his consulting room. After waiting some time, the Professor made his appearance. I had heard amongst my many friends of the unfavourable opinion they had entertained of the science, and also its numerous professors, but had not always agreed with them, as I wished to investigate matters for myself before uttering hasty and unformed conclusions. I was agreeably surprised at the appearance of the phrenologist, quickly removing any sinister or untoward sentiment. He was courteous and

sincere, conversational, and possessed considerable intellect. I wished him to inspect the photograph of Colonel Legard, and to give me an unbiased character sketch of him. After closely observing the photograph, he said, "I do not know whether you entertain any favourable views respecting this gentleman, or otherwise; it is not my business, of course, to inquire, and I will be thoroughly impartial and practical in my remarks. This gentleman possesses a good mental and moral brain, he is decidedly practical and quick to imbibe as well as to impart knowledge, is critical, analytical, and comprehensive in his observations, as well as in the manner of his conversation. He is possessed of considerable power of calculation, and is fond of financial matters, and combined with his large Causality is disposed to apply them in many ways. Combined also with Secretiveness and Cautiousness, he is full of tact in pecuniary matters, and is not rash; he possesses also a fund of strong common sense in the management of his personal affairs, and combines this with a social and warm disposition, which is, however, not always on the surface. He is a keen judge of human nature, and does not allow his views to be contracted by the conventionalities which exist in polite society. He is a man of action rather than an idealist; it is fortunate that his moral sentiments are cultivated and made subservient to his intellect, otherwise, with his large Causality and Secretiveness, he would prove a dangerous and designing man. As it is, there is nothing to fear as to his purity of intention and high motive; his affections are capable of the highest development and exercise when aroused by a proper object, and he would be a devoted husband, but would exercise considerable tact and skill in making the proper choice of a wife. If you had come to me with the idea of satisfying any curiosity with respect to any unfavourable traits of character you would be mistaken to a certain extent. He has the power of concealing his weak points from the eyes of the world, and he is the last man who would be driven, but he might be led; this would have to be done with great tact."

During the time that the phrenologist was engaged, I was amazed at his accuracy, but my mind was completely at rest when the phrenologist pointed out that the motives of such a man, nay, his complex character, would be entirely misunderstood by any but a very intelligent mind. I expressed myself thoroughly satisfied with the result of the interview, and after paying the phrenologist his usual fee, soon left the town and was walking, not briskly, but thoughtfully towards home. What different feelings I entertained now to what I did before. Instead of perplexity, confusion, and doubt, now there was faith, calmness, and a fixity of purpose, which never before was experienced. I felt now that I could act with more certainty for myself, and assure my father of my full acquiescence in his wishes. Accordingly the same evening I broached the subject, not about the visit to the phrenologist, for my father, with his strong prejudices, would only treat such a subject with indifference or perhaps contempt, but I merely urged that he should invite the Colonel to spend a few days with us. My father was delighted at the idea.

In a few days Colonel Legard came, and expressed his pleasure at seeing us. I had now better opportunity of judging and observing his conduct, and the remarks which the phrenologist made were true to the very letter; often perplexed at my conduct towards him before, I gradually drew him out in conversation, and allowed myself more freedom. A sense of happiness and delight stole over me,

and intuitively I felt our sympathies would soon be shared, and that he would soon declare himself as a suitor. The last night of his visit I was in my sitting room absorbed in thought, when a gentle rap was heard at the door, and after requesting the individual to come in, Colonel Legard made his appearance.

"You will pardon me for intruding on your privacy, Emily, but I must have a few words with you. Hitherto I have always regarded you with considerable favour, and although I have not always been very demonstrative, yet I found in you much character, a latent amount of ability and good sense, which circumstances would sooner or later develop; you were different, and far above the superficial women whom I amused myself with in my social pleasures. But I will not be sentimental, my actions will prove more than words. I ask you to return my affection, for I love you deeply, ardently, and with an intensity which will only be proved by the sacrifices I am ready to make. I have your father's full consent 'to go in and win.' Dearest Emily, will you be mine?"

Various emotions rushed through my mind, and I chokingly replied that I would try to assure him of my entire sympathy, and would encourage him to hope, but would require rest and reflection. He left me then, and on the morrow we plighted our troth. A new world seemed opened to me. With great tact and delicacy, nay, with extreme gentleness, he never broached the subject of the pecuniary obligations he rendered to my father in saving the estate from ruin.

We were soon happily married, and after the lapse of years I recount, not only the increasing love and respect which my husband paid me, the careful training of our beloved children, which was so judiciously supervised and controlled by his wise counsel, but with increased joy I found my highest pleasure in administering wifely sympathy and constant tenderness to the man whose intellect, as well as moral worth, seemed to ripen and expand as years went on.

And yet my thoughts would revert to the practical advice and observations made by the phrenologist, and I felt how much I owed to him. My husband submitted our children to him for examination, and was much pleased with the result. At the close of the reflections I feel how much I owe, not only to the phrenologist, but to an Almighty and wise God, who I am sure directed me to him.

He is now gone to that sad and silent shore, though he being dead yet speaketh. Though possessing no social prestige, he exerted a powerful influence over my life, and I could heartily respond to the sentiment which was fully borne out by him—

"Do noble things, not dream them, all day long,  
And so make life, death, and that vast forever  
One grand, sweet song."  
—Kingsley.

### Dr. Gall's Tomb.

The attention of the Council of the British Phrenological Association having been drawn to the fact that the tomb of the founder of Phrenology is showing signs of dilapidation, it has been decided to make an effort to remedy the matter, and they have opened a fund for that purpose. Friends desirous of helping this laudable object are requested to forward their subscriptions to the Treasurer, B.P.A., 63, Chancery Lane, W.C. All contributions received will be acknowledged in the columns of the "P.P."

## Graphological Character Reading.

BY RICHARD DIMSDALE STOCKER.

Author of "The Human Face as Expressive of Disposition," "A Concordance of Graphology," etc., etc.

### XXIII.—MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has been described, and not inaptly described either, as a "bundle of nerves." The hasty, hurried movement of the handwriting proves the intense character of her temperament, and indicates further the mental activity and extreme sensibility with which she is endowed. Possessed of an excessively susceptible, impressionable disposition, Mrs. Campbell has showed us the scope of her art in such widely different plays as "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "Little Eyeolf," and "Pelleas and Melisande," and thereby revealed, not only her highly emotional capacity, but her poetic feeling and high æsthetic tastes. Her predominant mental system is plainly shown in the rapidly turned-off "hand"; and this, associated as it is with large Language (names connected), Form (shapely capitals), and Ideality (well-curved style), and good Constructiveness (the commencements of *S* and *C* made to do duty for the crossings at the *t*'s), account for much of her dramatic talent. Her Time and Tune are well defined, being indicated respectively in the outward curvature of the strokes and the even flow of the writing.

She is, therefore, musical; but the organs aid her, in conjunction with her language, in giving to her voice the peculiarly fascinating charm which those who have heard it will remember. She is fond of indulging in reveries and will be capable of considering herself actually as the character she undertakes to execute. This testifies to her convincing method and her hold over her audience. Approbativeness is evinced in the upward canter of the signature, and this faculty will have the effect of making her sensitive to criticism, and apt to feel slights keenly. She has pet ambitions, and is gratified when they take a definite shape and are realised and appreciated. She will be highly agreeable, winsome, and taking in her manner, though, at the same time, not fond of general society (letters near together); she will be attached to children, however, or any pets she may possess (*C* attached to *a* and *b* to *c* by means of loops). Such is Mrs. Campbell in outline.

In a recent number of a very popular monthly, a novelist, about whom much has been written, expressed it as her opinion that nobody upon the English stage was "worth seeing," and that acting, "if an art at all," was on "the lowest rung of the ladder." She further compared historians to monkeys, and, by so doing, it must be added, displayed not merely a great want of discrimination, but a lamentable lack of knowledge of mental science. True; some actors, comedians and "comic" players, are imitative, but not so all. Tragedians are far more creative artists than many writers of to day, and are also far more finished and artistic and original than many concoctors of fiction. If people would but study phrenology, physiognomy, and graphology, silly assertions, such as these (which betray ignorance and prejudice), would not emanate from their lips.



### Leyton Phrenological Society.

On November 25th, Mr. Webb read a paper on the four simple temperaments. Charts were shown with brief descriptions of each temperament, both in their physical and mental characteristics, and coloured charts illustrating each. There were also large portraits about the room of well-known persons, each being there as typical of one or other of the temperaments. The lecturer dealt with each one separately—the sanguine with red colouration; the warm, passionate and affectionate; the bilious, black, and dark complexion, cool, wary and strong; the sympathetic, pale and colourless, slow and reposeful; the nervous, known better by shape of features than by colour, is the highly sensitive and imaginative temperament. He proceeded to show how these elements all go to make a person's temperament, although usually one or more predominate over the others, and how each chose its own environment and behaved in it, and how education and

circumstances affect the temperament, both individually and nationally.

On December 9th, Mr. J. P. Blackford, of Windsor, gave a lecture to the members and friends, Mr. E. P. Kerwin, the president, occupying the chair. His subject "On reading heads anatomically" was of a somewhat advanced character, displaying considerable scientific research and creating great interest. Mr. Blackford explained very lucidly the brain areas and the topography of the skull corresponding to those areas. He illustrated the impossibility of reading heads without this knowledge, as the shape of one head is so different from another; but with a knowledge of the well-marked points, the parietal and frontal eminences, the temporal ridge, etc, indicating the position of the various fissures and convolutions, all difficulties vanished. At the close of the lecture, questions and criticisms were indulged in by Rev. Sturges, Messrs. Stanley, Webb, etc., to which the lecturer replied. Votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman concluded the meeting.



## How to Read Character.—II.

By E. S. G. MAYO.

### THE MOTIVE TEMPERAMENT.



BARON VON LIEBIG.

A thorough acquaintance with the temperaments is absolutely necessary if we would faithfully delineate character, because of their modifying influence upon the phrenological organs. If we look at man from a physiological point of view (and the physiological conditions are basic and fundamental to the temperaments), we naturally direct our attention primarily to his framework, the motive system. We therefore purpose dealing with this temperament at this time.

The motive system, as its name denotes, is the foundation of motion, which is of necessity an integral part of life itself; for without it we could neither breathe, digest our food, or circulate the blood—in short, motion denotes life; inertia, death, necessarily. Physical motion is effected by means of the bones, muscles, and ligaments. We have 246 bones in our system, and some 527 muscles, 27 being distinct ones. The bones constitute the foundation upon which the muscular structure is built. They are articulated at their ends by the joints, and are firmly bound together by ligaments in such a manner as to allow of free motion. In the early stages of their formation, the bones are cartilaginous or gristly in structure, and are very flexible, therefore not easily broken. If this were not so, children would be continually fracturing their bones, because of their innumerable falls. Yet under this wise dispensation of Providence, they never (or only in cases of disease, when the bones have prematurely ossified) break a bone! Gradually the bones harden because of deposits of lime and other hardening elements that they receive. In old age these materials exceed the amount of animal and mineral matter in the bones, therefore they become brittle and are easily broken.

Towards the middle of these bones the muscles are firmly attached, so that in contracting they give motion to the ends of the bones opposite the muscular centres. The muscles are red in colour, because of the almost infinite number of tiny bloodvessels which ramify their every fibre in order to replenish the vital energy expended by their exercise. There are two great classes of muscles voluntary and involuntary. Those of the former act in accordance with the will, as those by which we move our limbs; while the latter act independently of it, as those which cause the heart to beat. The ligaments help to form the joints. They are the organs of connection, and so powerful are they that ordinary force cannot tear them asunder. Thus, the bones, muscles, and ligaments taken together form the framework and foundation of our physical system, and give to it build and form. As we quoted last month, they "are to the man what the timbers, ropes, and pulleys are to the ship." They constitute the motive temperament. "This temperament" says Fowler, "is always accompanied by prodigious coronal and perceptive regions, Firmness, and Combativeness, and large Destructiveness—its natural accompaniment—the very organs required to re-increase its force and efficiency, and indispensable to its exercise."

As we have indicated, the motive temperament is marked by a superior development of the osseous and muscular systems, forming a most wonderful locomotor apparatus, not only the ability for action, mental and physical, but a love of motion, fitness for labour, and a dauntless earnestness of purpose. Persons having this temperament, have a figure usually tall and striking, and tending to angularity. The face is oblong, the cheekbones high, the neck rather long, the shoulders broad, and the limbs long and well jointed. The complexion and eyes are generally dark, as also is the hair, which is somewhat coarse (according to quality, of which nothing has yet been said) and abundant. Possessors of this temperament have strongly marked features indicating their positive characters, showing their bodily strength, energy, and love of physical exercise. They are observers rather than reasoners, but show great firmness, self reliance, executive ability, and perseverance; often pursuing their ends recklessly, regardless of their own physical welfare. Baron von Liebig is a good representative of this temperament.

Usually temperament is hereditary, but climate, and the mode of life have much influence upon it. A dry stimulating atmosphere, conducive to physical and mental activity; residence in mountainous regions, where great muscular force is essential to existence; occupations which are calculated to develop the muscular power because of their continual exercise; a diet in which bone-forming elements forms the greatest part, as that containing lime or phosphoric acid. These are some of the many causes of a powerful development of the motive temperament.

We find in this temperament two distinct colours, the light and the dark. The latter have the bilious side of the system, and the former the sanguine; consequently the one will be more thorough and continuously energetic, but pre-inclined to become morbid and gloomy, whilst the sanguine, as its name denotes, is more cheerful in disposition, but more spasmodic. Individuals of the motive temperament are predisposed to suffer from diseases that are chronic rather than acute, such as rheumatism, indigestion, impaired circulation, and chronic diseases generally, whilst those of the bilious genius are liable to diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and to Piles and Gravel.

## The Popular Phrenologist.

JANUARY, 1899.

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### Editorial Effervescence.

To all my readers I cordially wish "A HAPPY NEW YEAR."

When the last number of the "P.P." was issued, I scarcely thought I should again have the pleasure of jotting my notes down in the form of "copy" for your perusal, but I have girded up my loins for another essay at the congenial task of sending forth the now well-known and highly appreciated "P.P."

My grateful thanks are due to the many readers of this journal who have written me their expressions of regret at the possibility of its ceasing to be, and their unstinted praise of its value as a much needed auxiliary to other agencies in the advocacy of Phrenology. I am glad that my efforts have been appreciated by many sterling workers, and trust that the future will show in results the wisdom of continuing the publication of what is now the only journalistic representative of Phrenology in the British Empire.

Apologies are due to the constant subscribers to the P.P. for the late issue of the December number. The delay was absolutely beyond my control, and was entirely due to the printers. Such a delay will, I hope, be impossible in the future, as the present number is, and will be produced by the firm which printed the first two volumes,—Messrs. Slade & Co., of Old Kent Road, who guarantee the production in good time for distribution. By-the-bye, these gentlemen are catering for just the class of printing which phrenologists require, and I would suggest a careful perusal of their advertisement on another page.

During the coming year I trust to be able to add to the value of the "P.P." as an exponent of Phrenology. Amongst other items my readers are to be favoured with a series of articles on "THE ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN," by DR. WITHINSHAW, late Demonstrator of

Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. The intention of the writer is, to adapt the information to the needs of phrenological students, especially those who are working for the Diploma of the BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. The first article of the series will appear in the February issue. These articles will be of incalculable value to students as it is impossible to obtain the same information without very wide reading and persistent study. Dr. Withinshaw will give the essence of the matter in his helpful series.

Mr. J. Webb, of Leyton will continue his splendid articles under the title "Lessons in Phrenology," and Mr. R. D. Stocker will give a further selection of Graphological Sketches. The first of a series of articles on "How to Read Character," appeared in our last issue, the second appears in this, and these will be continued throughout the year. Mr. E. S. G. Mayo, the author, intends these to meet the requirements of such of our readers as desire to enter upon an elementary study of Phrenology. Articles from our old contributors, Messrs. Crispi, Mark Moores, Prof. Hubert, G. Dutton, &c., will appear from time to time, and I also hope for occasional contributions from Prof. Stackpool E. O'Dell, Mrs. O'Dell, and Mr. G. O'Dell.

In the present number I have inserted two character sketches. This feature is very popular, and I am indebted to Mr. Severn, of Brighton, for his valuable assistance in securing interviews with celebrities, and communicating results to the "P.P." I hope to be able to still further utilize Mr. Severn's services in this direction. As an enthusiastic supporter of the "P.P." Mr. Severn stands easily first. Why? Because, recognising the value of a cheap and popular phrenological paper, he introduced the sale of it into his business, and as a result found his business rapidly increase. The advertisement of Phrenology by the circulation of phrenological literature means more business for the professional phrenologist. A hint to the wise should be sufficient.

I hope all advertising readers will, when giving their orders for advertisements, kindly remember the "P.P."; and I further hope that all those who have money to spend, will, as far as practicable, patronise the firms whose advertisements appear in our pages. This will be a great encouragement for me, and help to solidify the base on which the "P.P." stands. I ask this the more readily, in that I have always refused advertisements which would, in my opinion, be of an objectionable character, or of a nature from which no possible good could accrue to persons replying to them, such as—certain quack specifics, questionable books, lottery games or puzzles, intoxicating drinks, tobacco, &c., &c., and this policy I propose to continue as long as I control the paper, notwithstanding pecuniary loss necessarily results. Hence the greater reason for support from other sources. Please aid me in my good resolve.

### The Morgan Fund.

The only subscription received this month is the following:—

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## Phrenological Character Sketch.

**EDWARD TERRY, Esq.**  
*The Eminent Comedian.*

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.



Mr. Edward Terry with his distinguished company from his London house being on a special visit to Brighton, kindly allowed me to interview him.

Mr. Terry's phrenological developments afford to observers and students of character an intensely interesting study. As a rule we see little of the real character of the actor; to observe this effectually we must see him off the stage—in his private study—in his domestic or social life; or know him phrenologically. Mr. Terry's head is large, being  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference, somewhat long, narrow towards the back in the region of *Combativeness* and *Secretiveness*, and very high. His temperament is strongly mental-motive and is at high tension; the quality of organization is fine, and the whole of the mental organs are very active; yet he is constitutionally wiry and possesses much mental and physical tenacity and powers of endurance.

The most prominent of his mental organs are *Human Nature* (Intuition), *Mirthfulness*, *Imitation*, *Causality*, *Comparison*, *Ideality*, *Language*, *Time*, *Firmness*, *Conscientiousness* and *Benevolence*. He will thus manifest some striking characteristics of an uncommon combination of mental qualities which distinguish him as an actor. He has powerful capacity for imitating what his judgment approves as worthy of imitation, yet he could never be a mere imitator only. He would have little or no interest in the parts he plays unless he could put his own individuality into his personations. What a depth of humour, sympathy, pathos, human nature, kindness and refinement is portrayed in his physiognomy, every lineament of his face is deeply characteristic of the man

we know him to be. Whoever wins his friendship and goodwill (though he is particular regarding his associations and does not readily seek friends) will find him constant, staunch and sincere; considerate of their welfare as he would be of his own.

Though possessing exceptional ability for imitating, he is very original in his thoughts, ideas and methods of acting, is naturally quaint, witty and humorous, possesses great penetration of mind and intellectual discernment, is resourceful and impressive, a character reader, and delights in the study of *Human Nature*. He has a keenly discriminative intellect and judgment, plans and reasons well, is cause-seeking, has good organizing capacity, and is remarkably persevering, steady, firm and tenacious. His own intuitions and practical judgment are the best guides to his own needs and requirements, and he will always do well to act on his first impressions. He possesses great refinement, and will aim at perfection in all that he does. He has considerable tact and capacity for management, but is not *Secretive*, he is, in fact, very open minded, sincere and thorough; susceptible to surrounding influences, and will oftentimes experience great inward emotion, though he has wonderful control over his feelings and is quite self-possessed.

His moral brain is strongly marked; he is highly conscientious; possesses a keen sense of justice and right and a high regard for all matters of intellectual and moral worth; is kindly, sympathetic and considerate; possesses dignity, manliness, a cultivated confidence, self-possession and self-respect. Is enterprising, fairly speculative, hopeful and sanguine; prompt, decisive and business-like. Fairly ambitious, sensitive regarding praise and personal reputation, but praise and even pecuniary advantages have little weight with him compared with his love of the art he represents. His desire for the purity of the stage, for genuine acting, and the representation on the stage of character true to life, is, with him, a strong incentive to labour.

In reply to remarks I made relative to his moral developments, Mr. Terry humorously said he had felt no inclination to adopt the clerical profession, though he had never changed his religious principles. He had once read a paper to a large assembly, chiefly clergymen, and his views had been much appreciated; he thought that ministers and clergymen would exert a far more powerful influence on the minds of their audiences if they put more of the dramatic element into their preaching.

There are few plays into which Mr. Terry could put all the wit, humour and pathos he feels; pathos should be his strong point, he could scarcely exhaust the resourcefulness of his genius regarding these traits, and when necessary, he can be ludicrously quaint and humorous, and as one contemporary has it—"the funniest gentleman on the English stage." Had he chosen law as a profession he would have made a splendid advocate, though the theatrical world would have been minus one of its brightest stars—one of its cleverest and most original representative actors. Mr. Terry possesses considerable literary and poetic talent, and students may observe in him also some characteristics akin to those of the celebrated comedian, John L. Toole. Acting such as Mr. Terry's cannot but have a highly educational and elevating influence on the minds of those who witness it. His aims are high and he is capable of great achievements.

## Lessons in Phrenology.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

### BENEVOLENCE.

The lower impulses, as the domestic faculties are sometimes called, subserve functions of the greatest importance when properly regulated by the higher faculties—those of the moral sentiments: but when unregulated are liable to constant abuse, and in this case man is a rapacious, cunning, violent and cruel animal. But his Maker has provided him with Sentiments of Justice, Faith, Hope, Charity and Veneration. The moral element leads him to do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with his God.

Phrenology is a philosophy that writers of so-called clever sayings, reflections, etc., should study with care. For instance, in the *Leyton Independent* of Sept. 22nd, 1894, we read in "Words of Wisdom," that "Politeness has been well defined as benevolence in small things." It is nothing of the kind. A person can be very polite, and often is, without possessing a benevolent disposition. He may be polite in order to deceive, to make a criminal attack, to enable him to swindle and rob. In truth there is no necessary connection between Politeness and Benevolence, although, other things being equal, the polite person would be more polite by an increase of Benevolence.

The clever "man of the world" is he who appears benevolent, who can make others believe that he is so. Such people have but moderate Benevolence, with large Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness and Ambition. The writer knows several such cases. On the other hand large Benevolence allied with only moderate Perception, Order, Acquisitiveness, Firmness, Reflection and Conscientiousness will produce the Prodigal often dissipated and improvident. Some years ago the writer of this article examined the head of a well-known M.P. and warned him against his large Benevolence and very weak Acquisitiveness, Caution, and Secretiveness. The writer arranged to spend a week last August at G—— in Perthshire with a well-known phrenologist (Mr. James Coates, of Rothessay). We walked through the demesne of this same gentleman; we observed the dilapidated and forsaken entrance lodge environed with briars and bracken and overgrown with ivy. Mr. Coates remarked that he had observed that in the Glasgow papers of the previous Saturday the house and demesne were advertised for sale. This was the home of the over-benevolent and very intrepid and incautious M.P. The home of his ancestors was being offered to any thrifty or opulent person who might feel desirous of tenanting it, or adding it to his other possessions.

So many people forget that Benevolence is innate, as to look upon a person with very benevolent tendencies as very self-denying. This is a wrong conclusion. It is as self-denying for a selfish person to be generous as for a charitable person to be selfish—but not more so. Benevolence enjoys being benevolent as Acquisitiveness enjoys acquiring. For a generous person to deny himself he must refuse to listen to the cry of the oppressed and the poor; he must cease to succour the widow and orphan; he must take sides with the tyrant and shut his ears when injustice preys upon the weak and simple. We are to love our neighbours as ourselves. Now if we

must do this because we are commanded to do so as a duty and we possess small Benevolence, we shall be a long time fulfilling that command. Because we are naturally capable of loving that which gratifies our love instincts. Hence the injunction to a phrenologist would read: if your Benevolence is not large enough to impel you to this, increase it by practice. When Benevolence is very largely developed with weak Acquisitiveness and strong Religious Sentiments, the injunction is hardly necessary. To some over-generous persons it would not be wrong to advise them to love themselves as they love their neighbours.

This Organ is situated in the first frontal convolution of the brain above Comparison and anterior to Veneration, that is in the brain area immediately anterior to the fontanelle. In Dr. Ferrier's diagrams it is marked 5, the centre for the extension of the arm "as if the animal tried to reach or touch something in front" of it, that is to lend a helping hand.

When the head in the anterior part is elevated and generally well developed, it is commonly considered as indicating a noble, intelligent and benevolent disposition, and public opinion in this is not very wide of the truth.

The nomenclature of the Phrenological Organs may be capable of improvement, and many well-meaning persons have attempted to improve it but with poor success. In the case of this Organ, it has been suggested to name it Sympathy, Charity, Brotherly-kindness, etc., all terms more or less suitable and all more or less unsuitable. *Universal Love* would express its general function.

Benevolence attaches us to all men by sympathetic cords independent of all personal benefit: it does not calculate advantages or disadvantages to the person who feels sympathy beyond the pleasure it exercises; the advantage is for others—to see them happy, to serve them, to be devoted to them according to the will of God.

(To be continued.)

### Birmingham Phrenological Society.

On December 6th, J. G. Pentland, Esq. (a member of the Birmingham School Board) occupied the chair, when Mr. J. Davis lectured on "Phrenology and Education." The lecturer gave a splendidly compiled and carefully thought out address, in which he enumerated many ways in which education is popularly considered. In his opinion education continues throughout the whole life, not, as some would have us understand, a period spent at some school or succession of schools. The principles of education proper, demanded that the mind should be equally balanced, and to this end Phrenology had one of its greatest aims. To aid parents and teachers to properly estimate the capabilities of children so that they should not, for the want of adequate opportunities, neglect gifts which they may possess.

After the lecture several delineations were given, that of a lady by Mr. Chambers and a gentleman each, by the lecturer, Mr. E. Parish, and Mr. E. H. Carlyon; in each case testimony as to accuracy of the readings was given.

On December 13th, the members met and Mr. E. Parish gave a very able address upon "Physiognomy." Although time would not allow of the subject being treated exhaustively, the members expressed themselves pleased with the hints given. A discussion followed in which many members joined.

## Phrenological Character Sketch.

**FREDERICK VILLIERS, F.R.G.S.**

*The Celebrated War Artist and Correspondent.*

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.



I am pleased to give the readers of this month's *Popular Phrenologist* a phrenological sketch of what I consider a most typical head of a War Artist and Correspondent. Mr. Frederick Villiers, though an exceedingly busy man and especially at this his lecturing season, was good enough to grant me an interview at the close of his lecture at the Dome (Brighton) this week. The above photo of him is a good one, but Mr. Villiers has a larger and wider head, and is larger in the regions of the reflective faculties and cautiousness than the appearance of the photo indicates.

Mr. Villiers has the mental and physical qualities so favourable to the profession he has chosen, that he could scarcely have done otherwise than adopt it. It is men such as he who, possessing distinctive qualities of mind, create work suited to their particular capacities, and in consequence of their well-chosen pursuits and combined abilities and industry, steadily rise to the attainment of success, celebrity, and even fame. Mr. Villiers studied at the Royal Academy with the idea of going in for art, pure and simple, and though well adapted for that profession, he later, found his special adaptation as a war artist and correspondent.

Mr. Villiers possesses considerable brain capacity, his head being 23 inches in circumference, which with his active temperament, his energetic nature, physical tenacity and powers of endurance, render him capable of great achievements in his particular sphere. His perceptive faculties are large, he is a great observer—alive to all that is going on around him—and little escapes his notice. He desires to examine things minutely, is a natural gleaner of facts, is scientific as well as artistic; is very

matter of fact and practical in his views; remembers forms, faces, features, details; is a good judge of proportions, and of colours; possesses a keen sense of order and is mostly very systematic and particular. Has very large Imitation and Constructiveness, capacity for organizing and management; an excellent memory, is cause-seeking and keenly perceptive. Has large Comparison; critical judgment; is fairly broad in his views; readily observes differences in the relationship and bearing of one thing with another. Is intuitive, a good judge of character and though social and friendly, is disposed to treat matters suspiciously until he has proved their correctness. He is not easily deceived, or hoaxed into the acceptance of what is doubtful or incorrect. Time being large he appreciates and knows the value of promptness.

He is benevolent, sympathetic and kindly, but does not allow these feelings to carry him away entirely. Having considerable powers of endurance he could bear and witness a good deal of hardship and suffering in the interests of his profession. He can enjoy life and some of its luxuries and its ease in their proper places, but he has little patience with those who cannot rough it when necessary to achieve some special purpose. Combative-ness is fairly large, Destructiveness is, however, larger; he would not rush heedlessly or headlong into difficulties or dangers; he is indeed cautious yet prompt; decisive, hopeful, enterprising speculative, venturesome, daring. He cautiously feels his way, but when he has to grapple with difficulties and oppositions he is forcible, energetic and determined, efficient in carrying out his plans and purposes.

Secretiveness is moderate but not large; he has good controlling powers, is tactful, diplomatic and prudent, yet restless and impatient to be doing. Cautiousness keeps him on the guard; or his large Sublimity, full imagination and Hope might cause him to speculate too freely; he readily sees the best aspects, and his large Language and Comparison enable him to express his ideas freely in narrating situations, incidents and experiences. He delights in personal experience and in business enterprises, and though Inhabitiveness and the domestic qualities are well-developed he loves travelling, instinctively finds his way in strange countries and places; has natural capacities for investigating, exploring, prospecting, though adapted by temperament to warm, not cold climates. Concentrativeness is his weakest organ and being very active in temperament and intellect he readily adapts himself to change and variety.

He is very sensitive to others' opinions, if anything, too much so; very ambitious and regardful of personal reputation; moderately confident but assumes more than he possesses. Is fond of freedom, dislikes to be trammelled; is firm and determined, has ideas of his own, and being independent, prefers to organise and shape his own course and to stand by the consequences of his own conduct. His Acquisitiveness will give him a pretty correct idea of the value of properties and labour, and possibly a desire to acquire natural history specimens, a museum or art collection, trophies of his travels, etc.

Reports tell us that Mr. Villiers has been eye witness of many important battles, special artist and war correspondent to the *Graphic* and the *Daily News*; has represented the *Standard*, *Black & White*, the *New York Herald*; has been through the recent Nile Expedition, was at the capture of Khartoum; has received numerous badges and medals in recognition of his services, and in his capacity of war artist has travelled round the world.

## British Phrenological Association.

On Tuesday, December 6th, the ordinary meeting of the above was held at 68, Chancery Lane. Notwithstanding the very bad weather a good number of members were present.

The minutes of the past meeting were read and confirmed, and a new member was admitted.

THE PRESIDENT, who occupied the chair, said that the subject of the Lecture for the evening was one of great interest. The works on the subject written by various authorities were, to his mind, the conflicting views held, appeared to leave the question of function in an undecided state. He had no doubt Mr. Donovan's lecture and the subsequent discussion would help to elucidate the subject. He then called upon the lecturer to read his paper on

### THE ORGAN OF INDIVIDUALITY.

Mr. Donovan, in the course of a well-written paper the matter of which was thoughtful and cause-enquiring, said that Dr. Gall defined the Organ of Individuality as that of Educability or Perfectability, the sense of things and the memory pertaining to that sense. If "objects" had been translated instead of "things," he, the lecturer, thought it would have been better. He was of opinion that its true function was to cognize and retain impressions of objects. Dr. Spurzheim gave the organ the name "Individuality." It focussed all the rest of the Perceptive Organs into one regardless of dimensions, to synthesize and analyse. The action of this faculty would unify a number of people who may be too far off to distinguish separately and recognise them as a single body such as a mob or a crowd, the same with regard to a herd of cattle, a flock of sheep, a bevy of quail, or a covey of partridges, when the animals or birds are beyond individual inspection, they are made one by this faculty, the same with the parts of complex mechanism, we call them as a whole—an instrument or a machine. Individuality is the great caterer of the intellect, it is the *sine qua non* of intellectual research, though its function does not necessarily depend on the visual organs. To Dr. Johnson the lexicographer, every word must have been a distinct object rendered so by his Individuality. The same recognition of separate objects is of value to the chemist, the astronomer, the zoologist, the entomologist, etc.

Persons with large individuality take detailed account of every object, in fact, for instance, they see each particular feature, the eyes, nose, mouth, etc. Darwin's Individuality gained for the world all the vast treasures with which he enriched it; his collection of objects was so complete that he left his reasoning powers an easy task to classify and arrange them. Many persons with a small Organ of Individuality look upon attention to detail as a matter of little importance and to be condemned. This is often noticed in criticisms of books which describe particulars in a circumstantial manner, blaming the writers because they do not convey the picture in a few general phrases. Mr. Gladstone had large Individuality whilst John Bright had but a small organ. As illustrating the opinion which a small "Individuality" has of a large, it is said that John Bright once remarked of Gladstone, "He goes coasting along, turning up every creek before he can proceed on his way; I have no talent for detail, I hold my course from headland to headland on

the great sea. Robert Houdin had so trained his power of observation that on looking into a shop window for but a moment he could mentally grasp such a knowledge of the various objects contained there as would take ten minutes to convey to the ordinary mind. To see objects one has not only to look but to exercise conscious mental effort, and in proportion as this effort is made so is the sum of knowledge gained. Dickens with his large Individuality always took notice of everything and described them in detail, even things of the most trivial character, as may be shown by reference to his works. Individuality is not intended to apply to observation in all its aspects. It will not remember the correct shapes of objects, nor their size, weight, or colour; this is each of these is noted by its own organ. Individuality takes impressions of objects in their totality whether large or small it does not determine. Some artists attend too much to details, others work for effect without sufficient regard for details; thus we have the two schools—realist and impressionist. In Japanese pictures (a number of which were shown by the lecturer) every detail is presented no matter what the apparent distance of the object. The bird in the air is painted with the same fidelity to fact as though it were within the range of critical examination; every feather and feature being distinctly and accurately shown without regard to perspective. This is due to the possession of large Form and Individuality by the Japanese. This faculty is of necessity in Chemistry, Engineering, Electricity, etc., and no youth should be put to any business of this character unless well endowed with this faculty. After detailing the character of a lady with a small Individuality, the lecturer concluded by saying that large Individuality was constantly admitting to the mind of its possessor intellectual visitors in the form of new facts, dealing with which keep the reflectives in action; but for most of the purposes of life the proper development of this faculty should be at par or a little under.

THE PRESIDENT, referring to the lecturer's statement that Individuality was the caterer for the brain, thought that if this were so the other faculties of the mind would come but poorly off where this organ was small. He was of opinion that other of the observatory faculties also catered for the brain, as a walk down the Strand by a number of persons who should report their impressions would testify.

Mr. C. MORGAN thought that large Individuality would necessarily be a keen observer though persons with a small organ may nevertheless be keen thinkers. The man with a large Individuality will cut a way for himself; such will learn independently of a teacher. The man with a small organ has to be taught. He (the speaker) was said to have the organ large, but his experience was that his impressions due to observation were not instantaneous as the lecturer suggested, but came to him as the direct result of intention for the purposes of study and thought.

Mr. DONOVAN said that persons with Individuality large would spontaneously and without any effort take notice of everything, every object in a room, for instance, and be able to enumerate them all from memory.

THE PRESIDENT thought that each faculty of the mind recognised the objects which were necessary to their function. For instance, if Alimentiveness wanted a meal would it not readily distinguish the restaurant even if Individuality were very small, and would not a similar argument apply to all the other faculties?



Mr. WEBB had been pleased with the lecture. The reference to the manifestation of large and small Individuality in the writings of their possessors was of particular value to him as he made it a practice to compare authors with their books, to note how each wrote in accordance with his phrenological development. With reference to Mr. Gladstone's large Individuality, he had never known any person with a larger Organ. His Secretiveness was also large, though his Conscientiousness was smaller than he was usually credited with. In the light of these facts he had read Mr. Gladstone's writings. He was pleased to hear that Mr. Morgan kept a little note-book to record the impressions resulting from his observation. He (the speaker) had but small Individuality; his note-book was large and heavy into which he copied reams of what others had observed. Individuality like all other Organs can only perform its own function and does not interfere with the functions of other Organs.

Mr. DURHAM would be glad if the lecturer could answer him a question. If it were possible for a person to have only Individuality active, the other faculties being absent or asleep, what would it have observed? If Mr. DONOVAN could not conceive such a case, he could only distinguish between large and small Individuality. The man with a large organ would note objects intuitively as he walked along and would often name them apparently without any reason, as, that's a bird, a house, cart, dog, etc., etc., as he saw them. The person with a small Organ would not note these things unless attention was directed to them. You say to such "that's a cart," the reply would be "Yes, I see it is now you point it out to me." Individuality sees the object, the other observing faculties break it up and recognise its qualities such as its size, colour, number, etc.

Mr. OVERALL said that the lecturer's remark that this Organ is the doorkeeper to the intellect should, he thought, rather be doorkeeper to the whole brain. Mr. Angold on a previous occasion had said that when white men in Honduras desired to penetrate the forest they took with them black men as guides, their larger powers of observation being valuable to detect the presence of snakes, etc. Not only the intellect but self-preservation was served by Individuality.

Mr. DONOVAN said natives with large Individuality were everywhere of more value than those with the Organ small. These latter were looked upon as fools. He had gone to buy some parrots in Africa and saw the readiness with which the negro secured the birds required. His curiosity was excited and he asked the negro how he could so readily distinguish the cocks from the hens, the man replied that the heads of the cocks were larger; this he readily saw owing to his large Individuality though to the speaker no apparent difference was observable. Power of observation goes hand in hand with large Individuality.

Mr. DURHAM wondered how, if the object it observed were a stone, Individuality would know it was a stone. It must be by some quality it possessed, its form, or colour, etc. The same with a house, or tree, or bird, or church. How did the Organ recognise these as such? Surely the recognition must be associated with the shape or size, etc., of these things, and the organs for these functions must be called into action. Individuality may have some general function such as giving a desire to see, curiosity, but all the characteristics which go to make up an object are provided for by the other perceptible faculties.

Mr. BEACKFORD thought the lecturer had asserted what appeared to be a paradox. He had stated that Individuality cognised objects and then passed them on to the other perceptive organs to analyse, and he also stated that the same organ gathered up and focussed the observations of the other faculties. No one organ could perform two such dissimilar functions.

Mr. DONOVAN feared that he could not have rendered himself as intelligible as he had wished. The function of the organ was to focus the attention of the other perceptive faculties on objects.

Mr. DOMMEN disagreed with the lecturer as to Individuality being necessarily the first of the perceptive powers to see an object. In his own case he had frequently experienced that colour had first attracted his attention the source of the colour being an after recognition. The primary perception depends upon the strength of the faculties. The mental perception of objects may be illustrated by the visual perception of things as they appear in a fog; at first a shapeless mass then as they approach nearer they become more distinct. He thought that the organ not only drew attention to objects but also re-constructed from the observations of the various perceptive organs a definite whole.

Mr. CROUCH had enjoyed the lecture and subsequent debate immensely, and the lecturer deserved our very best thanks for the introduction of a subject which had caused him considerable thought, and which had excited thought in others. Each Organ should be dealt with as this one had been. He had always had an idea that the function of Individuality was to render its possessor an individualist in proportion to its development, enabling persons to individualise themselves. The result of the debate, though dealing with other views of its function, had not entirely upset that idea.

Dr. WITHINSHAW said we should keep the memory of Dr. Gall bright, and he therefore wished to correct a misapprehension which might arise. When Dr. Gall gave to the locality of the brain under discussion the function of Educability and Perfectability, the Organ we now know as Eventuality was included, the two forming but one region. With reference to the lecturer's remark as to prolixity of writing being due to large Individuality, he thought that Concentrativeness was one of the most important organs in that connection. He agreed with Mr. Durham in the attempt to isolate each faculty. The old definitions tended to make us observe. He could not conceive how Individuality could act without the other perceptive organs.

Mr. SAMUEL thought that this faculty did not appear to be limited to a single function. It would appear from the remarks of previous speakers that the organ had three separate functions:—(1) the perception of an object; (2) focussing the work of the other perceptive organs; (3) a desire to know. It was thus desirable to know if the Organ was subdivisible. A question had been raised as to this Organ acting alone, it was extremely unlikely that any Organ could appreciate anything without reference to other Organs.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer having been unanimously carried, Mr. DONOVAN said he had read the paper with selfish motives to try and glean information from others, and obtain expressions of opinion on matters of importance. He trusted the subject would be taken up again.

The examination of a head by Mr. Durham brought a capital meeting to a close.

### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On December 1st, Mr. J. Millott Severn gave a lecture entitled "Alterations in Shape and Size of Head." The question, "Does the head alter in shape?" the lecturer said, was one which the phrenologist was frequently asked, and oftentimes by very sensible people, otherwise he would not think it worth while to demonstrate the fact. Of course the head alters and to a surprising extent too. Who has not watched the gradual development of, and alterations in, the heads of young children as intelligence and training are brought to bear upon their characters and dispositions. Intellectual work, mental improvement, thinking and study are the chief conditions which bring about brain development and its corresponding alterations in shape and size of head. The fact is, we cannot think at all without the effort of so doing drawing the blood to the brain and strengthening it in proportion to the effort made. The brain organization according to its quality, activity, and natural endowment is in some persons, however, much more susceptible to development than in others. Business people frequently develop larger heads than mental workers, their combined mental and physical exertions and out-door exercise being favourable to brain development, but the shape of their heads are not the same, nor their temperaments, nor the quality of their brain as fine. One of the great aims in life of every individual should be self-improvement; every mental effort makes its impress on the mind through the brain which is the organ of the mind. The lecturer brought forward several cases he had watched during a number of years strikingly illustrating the fact that mental exercise developed the brain. The subject was interestingly discussed by members present.

On December 15th, Mr. Severn gave a reading entitled "Self-made Men," based chiefly on Mr. Fowler's pamphlet bearing that title. To trace the histories, parentage, childhood, youth, and manhood, the scenes of their labours, and the difficulties and disadvantages they had had to encounter and overcome, of persons who had risen to positions of celebrity, wealth and fame, and as far as possible to compare their phrenological development, was a subject which proved to be of considerable interest. Comments were freely made, questions were asked, and the evening was well and profitably spent.

### Leicester.

On Thursday, December 1st, Mr. T. W. Allen read a paper on "Phrenology," before the members of the St. Stephen's Presbyterian Literary Society. Mr. Brown presided. The chairman in his opening remarks said that although he had not studied Phrenology, he considered everyone should consult a phrenologist of good repute. He remarked that when a boy his parents took him to a phrenologist for an examination, and the delineation proved singularly accurate. He then introduced the essayist, who, in a somewhat lengthy paper, treated of the principles and proofs of Phrenology, and answered some objections to the science; concluding with a few remarks upon its utility. After the reading of the paper a discussion took place, and a number of questions were asked and satisfactorily answered. A vote of thanks to Mr. Allen concluded a pleasant evening.

### Aldershot.

On Thursday November 24th, a lecture was delivered in the Mission Hall by Mr. R. W. Brown, before a deeply interested audience. The chief points dealt with during the evening were:—(1.) Phrenology indispensable to a complete education. It was impossible to discharge our obligations in life in a practicable way, unless (to a very large extent) we truly understood ourselves, which means, in other words, that Phrenology, the true science of man, must be carefully studied. (2.) But some may ask, "What is Phrenology?" The simplest answer which can be given to that query is, viz:—"That it is the science of the human mind, as connected with the organs of its action in the brain, and as developed by the external formation of the cranium." Then another question is produced, viz:—"Is Phrenology an established science?" "To this enquiry an emphatic answer must be given in the affirmative. Though its original basis was hypothetical (similar to other sciences), yet to-day it occupies a position equal (and in some respects superior) to the kindred sciences. Over a century of years of very careful observation and experiment have obviously proved that the science of Phrenology is an established one. (3.) "Is it reliable?" This enquiry is amongst the most common place. The best answer which can be given is the oft repeated one, viz:—"It is decidedly reliable. Thousands of impartial witnesses assert their convictions on this matter, owing to the examinations which they have undergone. (4.) "Is it practical?" No science evinces its practicability in such clear form as Phrenology does. While physiology has revealed to us a good deal of useful accurate information concerning the organic conditions of nature; while anatomy has produced much evidence of the structure, situation, and economy of bodily parts; yet they both have to make obeisance to Phrenology, when the question of general practicability arises; for humanity earnestly desires to ascertain their adaptability for the varied spheres of life; and only Phrenology can truly reveal this to them. It simply supplies the key to the physiological and anatomical aspects of nature. We may certainly evince the practical advantages which result from applying this science. We are all (more or less) acquainted with the striking anomalies in human life, and until recently, we had failed to ascertain the cause of such irregularities. Now, however, thanks to Phrenology, we have learnt the secret thereof. Phrenology also shows the possibility of producing "unity" amid diversity. Mankind possesses peculiar characteristics, and mankind with its legally inquisitive mind, desires to ascertain the "why" and "wherefore" of such phenomena. Phrenology explains these matters. The lecturer publicly examined two complete strangers, one being a lady, a professional linguist, the other being a gentleman, an inventor, who is well-known in the district. Both gave a highly satisfactory reply to the examinations.

### NOTICE TO MEMBERS B.P.A.

The Council of the British Phrenological Association have decided to call in all the books belonging to the library for renovation and re-classification. Will Members therefore please note that all books should be returned to the Office, 63, Chancery Lane, by January 31st? Due notice will be given as to the date when the books will be ready for re-issue.

# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

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[ONE PENNY.]

## Dr. Ferrier and Phrenology.

"The development of the frontal lobes is greatest in man with the highest intellectual powers, and taking one man with another, the greatest intellectual power is characteristic of the one with the greatest frontal development.

"The phrenologists have, I think, good grounds for localising the reflective faculties in the frontal regions of the brain, and there is nothing inherently improbable in the view that frontal development in special regions may be indicative of the power of concentration of thought and intellectual capacity in special directions."—(*The Functions of the Brain*, by Dr. FERRIER).

The above splendid testimony by one of the foremost of modern experimental anatomists, to Gall's localisation, is of exceptional value when it is remembered that, following the lead of others of his profession, Dr. Ferrier has sought rather to minimise the results of Gall's researches with regard to brain function. The general tendency has been to ignore the claims of the phrenologists, and by means of a series of unsatisfactory experiments, to build up a newer theory which shall supercede that of Phrenology. It is, however, patent to the merest tyro that the whole of their experiments, their reasonings, their theorising, have failed to dislodge our science from its impregnable position, when one of the chief champions of the cult has to bow himself before our acknowledged truth, and after a life of labour (worthy and commendable, I admit), give expression to the statements which begin this article. Is it not reasonable to ask why, if "the phrenologists have good grounds for localising the reflective faculties in the frontal regions of the brain," the reasons are not equally good for their other localisations? The faculties which Dr. Gall discovered to lie in the parietal, temporal, and occipital regions were localised on the same principles and in accordance with the same methods adopted by him in localising the reflectives. If the one was right, why not the others? Surely a method of localising which can rightly place say 15 faculties may be relied on to place another 20 or 25, without falling into very serious error.

But this evidence in favour of Phrenology is of a negative character, and though in a sense valuable, the positive evidence is more valuable still. No phrenologist can give any clearer enunciation of principle than is contained in the words "The greatest intellectual power is characteristic of the greatest frontal development." This

is positive, and inferentially gives us all we ask with reference to one of our cardinal truths, "Size of brain a measure of power." This is not only emphasised by him in the next sentence, but a further concession to us is given in his admission that "frontal development *in special regions* may be indicative of intellectual capacity *in special directions*." After reading these words, who will deny the right of phrenologists to their hypotheses, and their tenableness in the light of modern scientific research.

Whilst bearing this testimony in our favour, Dr. Ferrier must be considered to some extent as opposed to the general details of Phrenology, because his experiments upon animals have not always confirmed the localisations of Dr. Gall and his co-workers in the parietal and occipital regions of the brain. Remembering that his search for the springs of human action was limited to electrical excitations of the brains of unconscious dogs, monkeys, and other animals, is it any wonder that his attempts at refuting Gall's facts were useless and impotent to that end; for how could an anæsthetised and unconscious monkey manifest any mental condition which could for an instant be comparable with the living, conscious, intelligent action of a man? Well may he, in summing up his work, caution his disciples as to their deductions from his experiments, in these remarkable words, deliberately written, "The application of the results of experiment on the brain of a frog, or a pigeon, or a rabbit, without due qualification, to the physiology of the human brain is very questionable, and may even lead to conclusions seriously at variance with well-established facts." The value of his testimony for Phrenology is considerably enhanced by this confession of the unreliability of his own researches as applied to the human brain, and the phrenologist has every reason to congratulate himself on the Doctor's achievements. Ignorance always dogmatizes with an assumption of authority which knowledge never claims; hence present day scientists (so-called) assert their antipathy to Phrenology based on Dr. Ferrier's labours; whereas their master humbly presents his results to the world, and begs that they shall be accepted with caution, at the same time recognising the fact that there were truths, for the teaching of which phrenologists had "good ground." Few non-phrenologists of recognised position have borne such valuable testimony to the truth of our science as Dr. David Ferrier, F.R.S.

## Prize Phrenological Story.

*The following story has been awarded the Prize, and a Half Guinea has been sent to its author:—*

Miss A. GUMM,  
The Ferns, Wallington,  
Surrey.

### A GRAVE DECISION.

It was sundown at Broadwater Creek. The fervid heat of an Australian summer had given place to the cool shades of twilight. The parched and sun-dried plains were reeking now with moisture and the wind swept softly through the forest pine trees. The plaintive cry of the mopoke gave voice to the rushing waters, and was echoed by the mournful screech of the wild fowl from the low swampy ground near the river. Westward, the grassy plains extended in undulating slopes to the valley, where lay the sandy tract of marsh land known as the "Diggings."

The lofty range of mountain peaks outlined against the crimson sky, gave a majestic background to a scene as idyllic as a poet's day-dream. The little camp, surrounded by all the luxuriance of tropical growth, seemed a veritable fairy land, and the perfume-laden atmosphere gave colour to the pleasing fancy. The Eucalyptus (or native gum tree) reared its tall white trunk beside the graceful pencil cedar, and the dusky fern groves threw out with rich effect the golden blossoms of the sweet mimosa. Wild flowers were here in rich profusion, creeping sarsaparilla, blue wattle, acacia, and farther down the river banks grew myriad-tinted scentless blossoms amidst the rocks of bluestone. The pathway to the "Diggings" had been one rich flowery carpet until the ruthless trampling of the miners' feet had trodden out the sweetness. Tramp, tramp, morning and evening, to and fro to their diggings, what pleasure could the weary miners find in the beauty of flowers or the singing of birds? The landscape held but one colour for them, the music but one note. Is not this the land of gold? Slowly they saunter homewards when the work of day is over, in little groups and large companies, until the camp is alive with them. Not altogether out of harmony with their surroundings either are these rough, untutored sons of toil. Their stalwart bearing, mahogany-tinted skins, bushy beards, and unconventional attire, gave them an air of picturesqueness not unlike the brigand of southern Italy. The costume of the majority consisted of scarlet jumpers, broad felt hat, moleskin breeches, with long boots reaching almost to the knee. Their brawny throats were bare, and they wore long silken sashes which served as hiding places for their glittering bowie knives. Of every conceivable nationality, their appearance proved as diverse as their dispositions, but certainly the universal favourite was that fine young Englishman, Dick Archer, otherwise "Pepper." Not more than five or six-and-twenty, tall and well-set, with the symmetry of the race-horse, the muscle of an ox, and the courage of a lion, it was not to be wondered at. Nor did his comrades envy his success. His bold, brave eyes and sunny smile laid siege to all their hearts, and their favour was as impartial as their feeling. Dick is the first to enter the camp (as indeed he is in everything); he marches along,

pickaxe on shoulder, head in air, his merry whistle trilling gaily through the tree-tops. Close behind him, though more soberly, follows "Long Jerry," his bosom friend, a lanky, raw-boned emigrant from the north. Jerry was general counsellor and referee, his native long-headedness and shrewd common sense showing to advantage among the more ignorant rovers. Non-committal and somewhat taciturn by nature, he possessed a generous, unretaliating spirit, and was highly esteemed by the community. He had been strongly attracted towards the fiery young Briton, and his emotions had been more strangely stirred since Dick's arrival than had been the case for years previously. The lad was so hopeful, so cheery, yet withal so hot-tempered, that the perpetual friction caused by his passionate outbreaks earned for him the sobriquet of "Pepper." Long lines of tumble-down huts, interspersed with tents, formed the dwellings of these worthies, while the ever-open slanting proved a hostel to them all. Into the largest of these most of the men were congregated, discussing the events of the day, between their glasses. "Tod's Shanty" had a popular name among the miners, and took the largest profits in the neighbourhood. It was also used as a general store, and everything required by a digger or his family could be obtained within. The assortment was almost incredible, from barley sugar to sardines, from pickled onions to jack boots, from a pickaxe to a needle. True, the limited dimensions of the shanty caused some of the articles to associate in dangerous proximity, as red herrings and sugar, bread and blacking, and other heterogenous masses, but these were mere trifles to the inhabitants of Broadwater Creek. Tod Thomas, the proprietor, was a man of genial smile and elephantine proportions. His cushioned hands seemed only capable of carressing the beer barrel, and much surprise was shown when Tod took to working at the mines. No one knew exactly how he worked. He kept his own counsel. Rumours were afloat, however, that Tod had made his pile and he was respected accordingly. His cunning little eyes glittered with an unholy light as he hovered round the till after sundown, but few believed the obese old man capable of even enough exertion to cultivate avarice. His wife, a buxom matron, with twinkling black eyes and a rotund figure, ran the show in Tod's absence, and to her credit be it said she managed to fulfil her husband's expectations. She was assisted by her daughter Bet, a comely, wild-eyed girl, whose budding charms had already wrought dire havoc among the hearts of the younger men. The flaring naphtha jets lit up the girl's dark beauty as she moved lightly about the crowd. She cast an anxious look at Archer, who was unusually silent to-night. Song and jest alike failed to arouse him, and he rose early, and with a muttered excuse left the shanty.

"What's wrong?" queried a short, heavy-browed man, turning towards Bet as she hurried past.

Her lip quivered, but she made no answer, and the man turned aside with a loud laugh.

It was a well-known fact that Bet favoured the lad, but how far matters had gone between them was open to conjecture.

The first faint streak of another dawn was visible when the men at length dispersed to their homes. The sound of riot and revelry slowly died away, and soon the camp was wrapped in silence.

Many a well-deserved reproof descended on Bet's head the following morning, for her heart was heavy and her fingers clumsy. When the sun once more had dropped below the mountain peaks she stole away to linger by the



miners' pathway. They were late this evening in returning. Already the darkness was coming on apace, and Bet could scarcely distinguish the forms approaching. Slowly and with unsteady footsteps they ascend the sloping pathway. They bear a heavy burden—the body of a man. The news spreads quickly throughout the camp. It is Tod, and they are bringing him home. "Found dead," is all the explanation given at present, but the gaping wound in his back denotes foul play, and a dread suspicion dawns on the minds of all. There is no revelry about the camp to-night. Instead, the miners stand apart in little groups. They talk far into the night, and when another morning dawns two men are drawn up before the settlement to stand upon their trial for murder.

The law is very curt and simple here. Life is held somewhat cheaply, perhaps, but "a life for a life" and death without ceremony to the accused, is followed up as rigorously as the vendetta of the south. Pale, yet untowardly composed, the two men face their judges. They had been seen in the immediate vicinity; both stubbornly refused to state their business there, and so far the case lay equally between them. But further enquiries elicited the information that Archer had quarrelled with Tod upon the previous evening, that hot words had passed between them, and the circumstantial evidence was clear enough to convict Dick without further examination. But the men hesitated slightly, loth to condemn their favourite, and turned their attention to the other prisoner. It was the same short-set man who had accosted Bet the night before, and though by no means popular, no evidence could be produced against him beyond the fact of his having been seen passing Tod's claim about the time the murder was supposed to have taken place. The "Grubher," as he was generally called, on account of his close-fisted, grasping ways, and stolid reserve, had joined the camp some five years previously. Nothing was known of his history, for he made no confidantes, and his future plans were hidden within his own bosom. While matters stood thus Jerry had been a silent spectator of the scene. Now he stepped forward, and laying his hand upon the Grubher's shoulder, said interrogatively, "What made you do it, mate?" The man started, turned ashen pale, and was about to bluster, but seeing the keen accusing eyes fixed straight upon him, collapsed and confessed his guilt. "'Twas the gold that did it," remarked Jerry, sententiously. The man glared round at him. "How do you know?" he sneered; "been playing 'possum?'" "No," answered Jerry, "you know better than that, pard."

In the meantime Dick had made his way to the outskirts of the crowd, where Bet was sobbing wildly, and the two crept quietly away in the direction of the pine wood unnoticed. The miners gathered eagerly round Jerry's hovel, too excited to pay any heed to the pitiful condition of the doomed man, who was led silently away down the hill slope. Jerry had always possessed a remarkable insight into character, but the men were perfectly aware that something deeper than intuition had solved this particular problem, "Stand aside mates," groaned Jerry "it isn't witchcraft but Phrenology." Friend who? queried a voice from the crowd. "Its like this" went on Jerry between the puffs of his pipe, "the science of Phrenology taught me to discern the difference in the characters of men, and by following it up I was able to discriminate just now between those two suspected men. In the first place, though 'Pepper' seemed the

more likely owing to his quick temper and his wounded feelings, I knew that even had he struck the blow in a moment of passion he would have betrayed himself directly afterwards. Men with those narrow higher-crowned heads can't hide their secrets for long, and his innate reverence would prevent him raising his hand against Bet's father. On the other hand, the Grubber was known to be something of a miser. Look at his broad low head and shifty eyes. He would do anything for money and could lay his traps with the cunning of a fox. The fact that poor old Tod had been robbed, confirmed my suspicion with the result already known." The men were loud in their praises. "Tell us more about it," they cried. "Well," continued Jerry, "my parents were poor but honest, and they always tried to give us good advice. We had to start work when mere children, and as the lads left the homestead one by one they went forth crammed with precept. When my turn came, my father turned to the little bookshelf containing his sole library, some half-dozen books, the Bible, Butler's "Analogy," Baxter's "Lives of the Saints," and Combe's "Constitution of Man" being the chief favourites. It was the old man's custom to start us out in life with his blessing and a book." I selected the "Constitution" because it had a manly sort of title and manys the time I have been thankful for my choice which has stood me in such good stead throughout my career. Drawing a well-worn volume from his inner vest he proceeded to read some extracts from his favourite author, hut at this moment the loud report of a rifle re-echoed through the valley and a constrained and solemn silence fell upon them all.

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### Coseley.

On January 10th Mr. S. Hopcutt gave a popular lecture to a large audience in connection with the Literary and Debating Society meeting at the Lecture Hall of Providence Chapel. Mr. W. G. Smith occupied the chair.

The lecturer drew deductions from comparisons with the animal kingdom, and gave a very good description of Phrenology in its general aspects. From this he went on to the most intricate parts of the science, which he cleared up to the delight of every member present.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Hopcutt offered to examine any person who would come forward. As a result two gentlemen were examined to the complete satisfaction of the audience.

The usual votes of thanks brought an interesting evening to a close.

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### Leyton Phrenological Society.

On the 13th January Mr. Geo. Cox, President of the British Phrenological Association gave a lecture to the Leyton Society on, "Phrenology, old and new," illustrated by a lantern kindly lent by the Rev. J. Lindley, one of the Vice-Presidents. Mr. Cox gave short accounts of the earlier phrenologists and their labours. He shewed many valuable illustrations of the truth of Phrenology and was awarded a hearty vote of thanks for his kindness in giving the lecture.

## How to Read Character.—III.

By E. S. G. MAYO (Cardiff).

Having considered the human framework in what is called the *Motive* Temperament, we shall now turn our attention to the *Vital*, or internal, system.

The Vital Temperament has its physical basis in the nutritive system, which occupies the great cavities of the trunk. It embraces (1) the lymphatics, (2) the blood-vessels, and (3) the glands. Thus, it is made up of the organs of secretion, circulation, and absorption. When this system of organs predominates, a physiological condition is induced which is known by the up-to-date phrenologists as the *Vital Temperament*. Rotundity is the prevailing characteristic of this temperament. The stature is about, or above, the medium, which is marked by a breadth and thickness of body proportionally greater to the size of the limbs than is found in the last temperament we have examined. The shoulders are broad and the chest full; the limbs are plump, but tapering, and the hands and feet are relatively small, yet plump; the features strongly incline to roundness, as does every other part of the body.

There are two distinct classes of complexion characterising this temperament: the blonde and the brunette. The former has the sanguine type of the Vital Temperament, and the latter the bilious. In either case the temperament is coloured by the *type* in accordance with its own characteristics. Thus an individual of the Bilious-Vital will be tempered by the influence of the bilious temperament, both as regards character and health. And so of the Sanguine-Vital. The latter is distinguished from the former in that their eyes are blue, the hair light or auburn, the complexion florid, and the expression of the countenance is generally lively, pleasing, open, frank, and often mirthful. The cheeks flush readily with exercise or emotion, and all the senses are active, acute, and refined. The dark or bilious type of the Vital Temperament is characterized physically by more toughness and endurance, although less activity and sprightliness than the Sanguine-Vital. The complexion is olive or brunette, the hair black or dark brown, and the eyes dark also. The types of this temperament, however, only differ greatly in complexion, for in both varieties the figure, as a whole, is full, soft, and voluptuous.

Persons of the Vital Temperament are characterized *mentally* by activity and enthusiasm, ardour and impulsiveness, and often by vacillation. They are more versatile than firm, more diligent than persistent, more brilliant than profound, and often lack what the Yankees call "Stick-to-ativeness." They constantly vary, often giving way to passion, yet can easily be calmed, for they possess a cheerful, jovial disposition generally. They highly appreciate the good things of the table, and are often led away into excessive indulgence in stimulants, and take for their motto, "Let us live while we live."

The primary causes of the temperament are practically pre-natal, but influences promote its development after birth, among which may be cited: a climate of a balmy temperature conducive to out-door exercise, congenial employment, pleasurable recreation, and abundance of wholesome, nutritious and easily-digested food, as fat beef, mutton, and eggs; and "Genial companionship, harmonious, social relations; the free action of the

affections in all legitimate directions; the cultivation of the arts, and especially music; and an easy, joyous untrammelled life generally, in which the violent passions—ambition, envy, jealousy, hate, etc.—have no part."<sup>\*</sup>

The Vital Temperament can be cultivated by courting all those things which cause its development—which we have already noted—besides which we may add: systematic gymnastic exercises, taken in moderation, and intellectual activity, of an interesting character, without hard study, or continuous application.

It often becomes necessary to reduce the Vital Temperament when it becomes over-developed. The best means to do so are: constant mental and physical exercise; increase the activity of the nervous and muscular systems by close application to business, a systematic study of scientific subjects; in short, full employment of both mind and body. Avoid puddings, pastry, cream, butter, milk, and all carbonaceous foods, and substitute an acid, fruit, and lean meat diet. Awaken, by every possible means, the higher faculties—the moral and religious sentiments. The appetite should be vigorously guarded, and one should always under-eat rather than over-load the stomach.

The diseases from which persons of the Vital Temperament are liable to suffer, depend upon what portion of the vital system predominates. If the development is below the *diaphragm* we have what is called the "abdominal form." Persons of this order will be subject to dropsy, humours, and tumours. If the greatest proportionate development is *above* the diaphragm, we have the "thoracic form." Individuals of this class will be liable to sudden attacks of disease, as inflammation of various kinds, disease of the heart, and apoplexy. Should the arteries and circulatory organs predominate, we have the "arterial form," which produces a tendency to various kinds of inflammation, and rushes of blood to the head. Persons of the "lymphatic form"—those in whom the lymphatics and glands predominate, avoid exercise as much as possible, consequently the system loses its snap, and dropsy and scrofula result.

(To be continued).

\*"The Temperaments," p. 72.

## The Morgan Fund.

I have pleasure in recording the receipt of the following subscriptions; and while thanking the donors for their generous help, beg to press on the attention of the many readers of the P.P. who have not yet subscribed, the claims of our veteran friend to their kind consideration. One feature has given me peculiar pleasure; Mr. Morgan, when in Jersey, years ago, left such a good impression behind him, that the editor of the *Jersey Times* has copied into his paper my appeals for aid, with the result that an anonymous donor has through him subscribed ten shillings to the fund. I am glad to know that Mr. Morgan is still remembered so kindly, not only by the giver of the donation but also by the press. It speaks strongly for the value and weight of the service he has rendered to Phrenology.

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W. Brown, Esq., J.P. (Wellingborough) ...	5	0	0
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**MISS MAUD JEFFRIES.**

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.



MISS MAUD JEFFRIES.

It would no doubt have been disappointing to many readers of the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST had I not, whilst giving a sketch of Mr. Wilson Barrett, been able also to give a sketch of Miss Maud Jeffries, the entrancing impersonator of "Mercia" in Mr. Barrett's world-famed play, "The Sign of the Cross." Being very modest of her own personal qualifications, it is not unnatural that Miss Jeffries should show some diffidence in being phrenologically interviewed, but, once her confidence is assured, we find her a lady singularly modest and unconventional. I am pleased to be able here to record the result of an interview which she was kind enough to grant me.

Miss Jeffries possesses an even and very favourable balance of the mental organs—no excessive developments, yet she has some pronounced mental qualities and a prepossessing personality. She is a clever, graceful, captivating, and, one may add, charming actress, and has other marked qualities besides those displayed behind the footlights. Her head is fairly large—fully  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference. The quality of organization is fine and the temperaments well balanced—the mental-motive slightly predominating, giving quickness of mental action and an earnest, active, impressionable nature. Each group of organs are well represented. The aspiring faculties are fairly large, she is extremely sensitive, very susceptible to surrounding influences, does not seek praise,

yet the good opinions of others, and especially of those she loves, are to her very encouraging and act as a great stimulus in bringing out to advantage her best gifts,

She possesses a very womanly nature, yet feels disappointments more keenly than most women. Lack of confidence is her weakest quality, and she experiences, besides, much inward emotion, though, on the whole, she is tolerably self possessed, which quality may be sometimes mistaken for self confidence. It must, in the first place, have required much courage and determination on her part, and probably much persuasion on the part of others for her to come before the public in the profession she so admirably adorns; even now she will at times experience a great want of confidence, this deficiency being felt more in her public than in her private capacities.

She possesses a strong domestic and social nature, is very companionable, friendly, warm-hearted, and constant in her attachments. Travelling affords her much gratification, interest, and pleasure, yet she is fond of home, and social and domestic life, and capable of manifesting a passionate affection and fondness for children. Others' misfortunes, sufferings, or disappointments have the effect of bringing out her tenderest sympathies. She seems at her best when condoling with, or ministering to others' wants. Her Hope is not large, but she has the happy disposition of being able to cheer and encourage others even if depressed herself.

Her perceptive faculties are prominently developed, she readily acquires facts and a pretty accurate and practical knowledge of everyday experiences. Is very intuitive, a good character reader—not easily deceived, is strongly impressed with the true conditions of her surroundings and is capable of taking a great interest in the study of human nature. Has soundness of judgment, a good understanding and will take practical views of most matters. Has a fairly good memory and the faculty of expressing her ideas well; very good imitative talent, yet will manifest some originality regarding her ideas, thoughts, and methods of doing things. She has the ability to think, plan, and reason well, and is a good consultant. She possesses fair concentrative powers and considerable firmness, and when fully resolved upon doing anything, much steady perseverance, energy, and determination. Conscientiousness is one of her strongest faculties and gives her a keen sense of justice and duty. Cautiousness is rather strongly marked, she is careful and guarded in dealing with matters in which she may not be experienced, very prudent and considerate of consequences, and, notwithstanding her active temperament, her Cautiousness may give her a tendency to procrastinate; she likes to be quite certain before launching out on any new scheme.

She possesses large Ideality, is highly refined in tastes aspirations, and very artistic. She has good business judgment and calculative and constructive talent, and will manifest considerable ability in managing affairs; is good-natured, free, and liberal, yet could never be careless or extravagant.

Besides being an actress of exceptional ability, she possesses also considerable capacity for music, art, drawing, painting, and literature; could interest herself much in medical or other scientific studies, had she leisure to devote to them, and should be recognised as having excellent capacities for home and business managements. Her whole nature is imbued with true womanliness, love of art, gracefulness, sympathy, practicability, and affection.

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### Editorial Effervescence.

I am pleased to be able to state that the application for a Charter of Incorporation by the British Phrenological Association has been practically acceded to by the Board of Trade. A short period will, however, elapse pending the necessary performance of some formalities, before the receipt of the certificate. It will be remembered by our regular readers that this effort by the Association was made to commemorate the centenary of Dr. Gall's first publication of his marvellous discoveries.

The election of the officers of the British Phrenological Association is to take place during the present month and I am pleased to learn that Mr. J. I. Morrell has decided to accept nomination as a candidate for the presidency. One of the founders of the Association, Mr. Morrell is a vigorous and an enthusiastic Phrenologist. If elected to the post, his keen practical business talent will be of great value to the Association, especially in the immediate future when its evolution into a public corporation must be watched and guided with care and acumen. With such a man as he at the helm a safe port of destination may be relied on.

The Annual Members' Meeting of the B.P.A. will be held on Tuesday, March 7th, when the reports of officers will be rendered and the results of the elections made known. It is desirable that all members who can make it convenient should attend that meeting. Suggestions for furthering the interests of the Association in any direction may then be made, and every member has the privilege of putting his ideas before his fellow members at this meeting. Come and exercise your privileges. If any member desires to make any proposal or suggestion to the meeting, for the sake of convenience in arranging the programme, it is desirable to acquaint the Secretary in writing beforehand of their intention.

I have decided to again offer the use of a column of the "P.P." to students and enquirers. This offer I have made before, but so very few have availed themselves of it that I have usually replied to querists by post. For the future this column will be a regular feature of the paper.

Mr. James Webb, Past President of the British Phrenological Association, and a well-known authority on everything pertaining to Phrenology, has kindly consented to be the conductor of this section, and all questions on the subject submitted to him will be carefully considered and replied to through this column. Send your questions on to me and I will forward them to Mr. Webb. Please note that no question will be considered too simple and none too advanced. If you want to know, all you have to do is to ask and the knowledge will be freely given you.

I regret having to disappoint several contributors by not inserting their articles, &c. This is entirely due to want of the necessary space. It must be understood that I cannot put aside phrenological matter for articles on any other subject, notwithstanding they may be of great value. The "P.P." is primarily a Phrenological journal, and all that tends to a knowledge of phrenology is always the first to be accepted. Of course space must be necessarily found for our standard and regular features, which all seem to be appreciated.

I should be pleased to hear from any readers who may have opinions either favourable or unfavourable with regard to any of the recognised features of the "P.P." I will willingly send a bound volume of the "P.P." to the reader who sends in the fairest criticism of this number, whether favourable or otherwise, before February 14th. Also a bound volume to the sender of the best suggestions for improving the "P.P." as to the nature or quality of its contents by the same date.

East London has a "Grand Old Man." The compliment implied in this title is bestowed on E. H. Kerwin, Esq., J.P. This gentleman is one of the best-known men in the East End. As a philanthropist and worker in connection with the Great Assembly Hall, he well merits all the honour showered upon him. The "Men's Own" is a special branch of his work, and the members have recently presented Mr. Kerwin with his portrait as a token of their appreciation of his beneficent work. Our special interest in this gentleman lies in the fact that he is the President of the Leyton Phrenological Society, in the operation of which he takes an appreciative part. The clever artist is the husband of the daughter of our esteemed contributor, Mr. James Webb, Past President, B.P.A.

I am sure all my readers will be gratified to note Mr. Stackpool E. O'Dell's success in securing a favourable acceptance of articles and sketches on Phrenology by the Press. As a popular writer on our subject, he stands easily first, the *Daily Mail*, the *Star*, and other papers of colossal circulation bear testimony to his ability. The *Thames Valley Times* and the *Protestant Standard* each contain weekly some of his teachings. In addition to this, he conducts his meetings at Kew, for particulars of which I refer my readers to my notice of "Forthcoming Meetings."

I get a good number of letters from friends living at remote distances and their communications always give me pleasure. May I ask them, particularly those who write me from the United States, Canada, New Zealand, Germany, and Africa, to kindly send me from time to time particulars as to the progress of Phrenology in their various countries or localities, that I may be able to enlighten my readers on the matter. As phrenologists, we are all anxious to know what others are doing. The knowledge will be helpful and encouraging.



## Phrenological Character Sketch.

**WILSON BARRETT, Esq.**

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.



During the last three weeks the town of Brighton has been astir with the visit to the Theatre Royal of Wilson Barrett, Esq., the renowned actor. As an actor Mr. Barrett is known world-wide. Phrenologically he is perhaps but little known; therefore I was interested in seeking an interview with him. This little performance took place during the interval after the prologue in "Claudian," in which a hundred years is supposed to elapse, but six minutes could only be spared to me when Mr. Barrett was again in demand by an enthusiastic audience.

Mr. Barrett possesses a striking personality and a commanding presence. Mentally and physically he is a powerful man; tall, broad shouldered, of powerful chest capacity, muscular, vigorous, and manly. The temperaments are well-balanced. His head measures 24 inches in circumference. The perceptive faculties are very prominent, and the middle line from Individuality over Human Nature and Firmness to the occipital prominence is very marked. His head is high, especially at Firmness and Conscientiousness, and there is considerable width particularly towards the back in the regions of Combativeness and Cautiousness, and the social and aspiring faculties are also strongly developed.

He is naturally ambitious, steadily progressive, sensitive to praise, yet would disdain to seek it except by the manifestation of exceptional merit on his own part. He feels the least slight, though he is not easily moved to expression. He possesses large Self-esteem, a great

amount of dignity, confidence, self-assurance, manly pride, independence, and self-respect, and would strive against whatever were likely to compromise his character and reputation. He is very conscientious, has a keen sense of right, will stand on his honour, and cannot bear to be doubted or mistrusted; as long as he feels that he is trusted, the sense of responsibility could scarcely be more strongly manifested in an individual. He is a man who is likely to be greatly misunderstood, but he is too proud and dignified to enter into explanations; has great power to reserve his feelings, and to conceal his thoughts and emotions when necessary; and though very enterprising and speculative in business matters, he possesses great cautiousness, prudence, tact and diplomacy.

Friendship is a marked faculty, but he will find comparatively few persons who can enter wholly and sympathetically into his feelings, participate in his views, or in whom he will find an affinity of nature; hence everything tends to develop in him a marked individuality of his own, and though possessing a strong social nature, strong affections and sympathies, he is likely to find his greatest pleasures and interest in his professional work rather than in his social life. His Hope, though large, gives enterprise in business matters rather than hopefulness of disposition; he views life seriously rather than in a light vein. He has large Benevolence, and is capable of manifesting much kindness, thoughtfulness, and consideration for others; but in these matters he is not one to make a lot of fuss or display.

His perceptive faculties are very large; he is a great observer, keen, and extremely critical in his judgment. He takes very practical and common-sense views of things, and little escapes his notice.

Individuality, Locality, Size, Order, and Colour, are especially large, and combined with well-developed reasoning powers. Comparison, Causality, Imitation, Human Nature, Sublimity, and Ideality he has a keen eye for proportions, the location of things, order, grandeur, beauty, and effect; is very intuitive, reads character and motives accurately: this quality combined with Imitation gives him uncommon ability to personate character and a great interest in studying people, their characters, dispositions, eccentricities, etc. He is a deep student of human nature, is strongly impressed with the true character of others directly on coming in contact with them. His suspicions may be easily aroused, and he is seldom or never wrong in following his impressions. He has a considerable amount of originality, creative capacity, and literary talent; has ability to dramatize and originate, and will have his own modes of doing things. He possesses splendid capacity for organizing and management; is a born leader, a man of marked character, splendidly adapted to command, and others will feel themselves safe under his management and direction. He has great self-possession; and, though inwardly emotional, he has wonderful control over his feelings. He is very forcible, executive, courageous, firm, determined, and enduring; and will carry himself with dignity and independence in whatever he undertakes. His sublimity and large-mindedness disposes him to go in for big things. He has a good head for planning, and once he makes up his mind to carry out anything in particular he concentrates his attention most thoroughly upon it. He possesses an indomitable perseverance, and the more he meets with opposition and difficulties the more determined he is to overcome them and to accomplish the objects he may have in view.

## Lessons in Phrenology.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

### BENEVOLENCE.—Continued.

It was pointed out in the last lesson that the general opinion seems to be that a benevolent person is *Self-denying* on that account, that is, that, to be generous and charitable, a person must contradict or antagonise his natural bias. This is a very serious error. A person is sympathetic or benevolent because it is his nature to be so; a person is ungenerous and selfish for the same reason, and as it is the highest virtue to deny one's self and take up the cross, so there is no virtue in being benevolent with a large organ of Benevolence propelling one to be so. For such a person *not* to be benevolent is a cross, not easily borne. Charitable acts, and sympathy with the poor and helpless, are beautiful traits of character, and are pleasing to all right minded persons but they are not necessarily self-denying.

He, with large Acquisitiveness and Self-Esteem and with small Benevolence and Love of Approbation, is the self-denying man when he acts the part of the Good Samaritan. When such a man is found he deserves to be regarded as a freak of nature.

When Conscientiousness is large this state of things is somewhat modified—the benevolent person feels more desirous of being just to himself, and the selfish person more just to others. In the same way other organs, large or small, have their special influences, that need not here be more specially detailed. The effect of right education can also greatly modify these peculiarities; but much that is considered to be right in education is often worthless and sometimes mischievous. It is a very common thing to tell children to cultivate *good habits*, when they have very imperfect notions as to what are good habits. To cultivate good habits one must know what good habits are, and feel an innate desire to do and be good. Before a good habit can be formed a preference for it must be felt; and when such a preference is felt the habit will be formed. Habit is simply the result of a repetition of that which is preferable.

Then again right instruction is suitable to the pupil, and what is suitable instruction to one person may be, and often is, very unsuitable to another. For example a generous person hears a lecture or sermon on "The greatest of these is charity." What effect should it have on him? What is its intention? To excite and increase his benevolence. Does it do this? It often does: and the person so affected becomes more kind to others and not seldom more unjust to himself. But some hear the same sermon or address and argue; "Very good; people ought to be kind. I shall expect them to be kind to me. I can do with a lot of consideration." Their Acquisitiveness and Selfishness lead them to regard the advice as useful to *them*.

I have often put the case thus: A clergyman of great sympathy having decided to preach a charity sermon in aid of a poor suffering widow with a large family makes a collection in her aid. Two men sit in adjoining pews, one unmarried with a large and constant income, the other with a small and precarious income, a family of small children and a delicate wife. Both hear an excellent sermon and both feel an interest in the poor widow. One, the single gentleman has a large organ of Acquisitiveness and large Self-Esteem, with only moderate

Benevolence and Love of Children. The other, the father with the little children has very large Benevolence, Veneration, Philoprogenitiveness and Love of Home, but has weak organs of Acquisitiveness and Self-Esteem.

They both subscribe to the collection. The opulent bachelor drops his shilling into the alms-bag with some gratification. Isn't he generous? Wont he thank God at his evening devotion believing He will reward him a hundred-fold?

His neighbour gave his shilling the last of his store. He mused on its littleness. He thought of his wife and children, and what would become of them were he, the bread-winner to be taken away. A shilling! What would it be in such a needy home? Ought he not to have given more? And though unable to do it, the thought overpowers him.

A hymn is given out: they reach the verse:

"Whatever, Lord, we lend to thee,  
Repaid a thousand times will be;  
Then gladly will we give to thee,  
Who givest all."

He with large dividends and no family sings with spirit if not with understanding. The second line is a veritable mine of wealth, and it passes through his mind whether it wouldn't have been a better financial speculation if he had given a florin to the alms-bag.

But not so the other. It is the last line that strikes him, "Who givest all."

How he interprets the verse may be judged by the thankful generous, grateful mind. *All* he had! *all* he may ever hope to have; and he'd given a shilling to her who needed so much!! He felt he had not measured his obligation.

How true is the phrenological doctrine that men neither know themselves nor one another. The poor man, could he hear the voice from the cloud hanging so heavily around him, would recognise the promise "As ye did it to these little ones ye did it to me," for "I was hungry, and you gave me to eat; I was thirsty and you gave me to drink, I was a stranger and you took me in; naked, and you clothed me; I was in prison and you visited me." How true is the saying of Dr. Brown in his excellent *Phrenology*: "The man whom love of praise alone urges to the performance of deeds of charity is always fully sensible of the good he does; but he, who is generous from the whisperings of Benevolence is scarcely conscious of his own superior merit."

Phrenology then teaches us to educate the young according to their individual requirements, for, when given to a mixed and general audience, moral instruction may be more or less inappropriate. The youth with tendencies to prodigality should be taught thrift and honesty: he with a miserly and selfish disposition requires to be taught generosity and loving-kindness. And the writer of this article certainly believes that a great moral revolution would be accomplished were the principles established in this lesson fully acted upon, not only in the schoolroom but in the home also.

All persons with large Benevolence have the superior part of the frontal bone largely developed. This was the case in the head of Peabody who also had very large Acquisitiveness, which impelled him to make a slave of himself, to buy stocks and shares cheap and sell them dear. Had his Acquisitiveness been smaller he would have been proportionately, more of a sympathetic man of business and less of a successful financier. Would he have been considered a philanthropist?

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons,  
Edinburgh.

### PREFACE.

What suggested to me the idea of writing a series of articles on this subject was a desire to back up our esteemed Editor in his noble efforts to not only spread the knowledge of Phrenology, but to establish it on a scientific basis. And, it seems to me, that for a phrenologist to lay any claim to be scientific, he must possess a sound knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the subject, the characteristics of whose mind he professes to determine. To aid phrenologists in acquiring this knowledge is my chief object in writing this series of articles; and I am hopeful that they may be especially useful to candidates for the Phrenological Diploma.

As to the scope of the matter, it will include only a brief account of the various systems (digestive, circulatory, respiratory, etc.) of the body, with the exception of the nervous system—in particular the brain—which will be treated of more fully; and, contrary to the usual custom, the brain will be first dealt with, because of its special importance to the phrenologist. I should also like to state that all controversial points will be avoided, and only well established facts included in this series; and, for the sake of clearness and to assist the memory as much as possible, the tabular form of description will be adopted wherever available.

### THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This system includes the brain and spinal cord and the nerves proceeding from them.

#### ANATOMY OF THE BRAIN.

By the term brain is meant that part of the central nervous system contained within the cavity of the cranium.

*Component Parts.*—The brain is divided into medulla oblongata, pons, cerebellum, corpora quadrigemina, crura cerebri and cerebrum.

#### MEDULLA OBLONGATA.

The Medulla Oblongata or Bulb is the lowest part of the brain, and is continuous with the spinal cord through the large hole at the base of the cranium called the foramen magnum. *In form* it is like a reversed column, gradually increasing in width from below upwards. *In its natural position* the Medulla oblongata is gradually bent forward, so as to lie in a more horizontal than in a vertical direction.

It is a two-sided organ, and is divided into a right and left half by two shallow fissures, one in front and the other behind. The Medulla is composed chiefly of white, conducting nervous matter, in the form of fibres, but also contains grey nervous substance. There is a canal running through the Medulla, which is placed centrally at its lower part, but above, it opens out behind into a cavity, called the fourth ventricle. It is continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord. In following the Medulla oblongata forwards and upwards, it brings us to the next part of the brain called the Pons.

#### PONS.

The *Pons Varolii* is situated at the base of the brain, and consists chiefly of bundles of nerve fibres, passing from one side of the Cerebellum to the other, in front of, and above the, Medulla oblongata.

*Form and Connections.*—Its form is somewhat like a cube; its lower surface receives the main tracks of fibres of the Medulla oblongata; from its upper surface the two crura cerebri emerge; each lateral surface is in relation with the Cerebellum; and the posterior surface forms partly the upper portion of the floor of the fourth ventricle.

The Pons consists of both white and grey matter. The *white matter* consists of nerve fibres passing in both a transverse and a longitudinal direction. The transverse fibres pass between the two hemispheres of the Cerebellum, some being situated on the anterior surface of the Pons, whilst others pass more deeply through its substance. The transverse fibres of the Pons constitute, therefore, the connecting bridge (Pons) between the two hemispheres of the Cerebellum. The longitudinal fibres of the Pons are continuous below with similar fibres of the Medulla oblongata, whilst above they become continuous with the crura cerebri.

The *grey matter* of the Pons is scattered irregularly through its substance, and forms small collections of nerve cells in the intervals between its transverse and longitudinal bundles of fibres.

#### THE CEREBELLUM.

The Cerebellum, or Little Brain is situated at the bottom of the back part of the cranium, occupying the lower pair of hollows in the occipital bone called the inferior occipital fossæ.

*Form and Dimensions.*—Its form, generally, is somewhat rounded, but its diameter from side to side is greater than that from before backwards. Its greatest thickness is about the centre, thinning off towards the sides and back. Its greatest diameter, the transverse, equals about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 inches: from before backwards it measures about 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches; and its greatest depth is about 2 inches.

*Component Parts.*—The Cerebellum consists of two hemispheres or lateral lobes, and of a medium or central lobe, which in human anatomy is called, from the peculiar appearance caused by the transverse furrows or ridges upon it, the worm or vermiform process. In birds, and in animals lower in the scale, the central lobe alone exists, and in mammals it is the first part to be developed.

*Connections of the Cerebellum with adjacent parts.*—The Cerebellum is connected with adjoining parts of the brain by means of three pairs of bands of nerve fibres, called peduncles. It is connected below with the Medulla oblongata by its inferior peduncles, which are also called the restiform bodies; above, it is in connection with the Corpora quadrigemina (parts of the brain to be shortly described), by means of its superior peduncles; and the two hemispheres are connected together by the transverse fibres of the Pons, which form the middle peduncles of the Cerebellum.

The Cerebellum is subdivided by anatomists into a number of smaller lobes, but as the knowledge of them would be of no practical value to phrenologists, I will not attempt to burden his memory with their description.

The *great horizontal fissure* of the Cerebellum should be noted. It extends horizontally backwards from the middle cerebellar peduncle, along the outer border of each hemisphere, and divides the Cerebellum into its two surfaces, the upper being called tentorial (from its being placed under a process of the dura mater named the Tentorium), and the lower the occipital surface.

The whole of the outer surface of the Cerebellum is characterised by its laminated or foliated appearance, due to its subdivision into multitudes of thin plates or lamellæ by numerous furrows.

## British Phrenological Association.

The usual monthly meeting of this Association was held at 63, Chancery Lane, on Tuesday, January 3rd. There was a fair attendance, and the president, George Cox, Esq., occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, and a new member admitted, the president requested Mr. Webb to examine the head of a gentleman.

Mr. WEBB, in the course of the examination, referred to the indefiniteness of statements in the works of anatomists, in which one constantly meets with such phrases as "I think," "We may suppose;" the peculiar feature of such a position being that these very men are constantly opposing Phrenology in consequence of what they call its indefiniteness. Mr. Webb gave a lengthy and critical examination of the subject under his hands, the gentleman afterwards admitting the substantial accuracy of each statement.

The PRESIDENT then briefly introduced the lecturer, whose subject was to be

### THE ORGAN OF CONCENTRATIVENESS.

The Rev. F. W. WILKINSON, in his lecture, dealt very fully with the manifestations of the faculty of Concentration, ascribing these to the organ known as Continuity. He said Concentrativeness was the organ situated immediately below Self-esteem, and above Inhabitiveness. It was discovered by Spurzheim, though he considered it as part of the organ of Inhabitiveness; but George Combe classed it as a separate organ, having a distinct function.

This organ enabled a person to concentrate his mind within himself and to focus his thoughts upon any given subject. This ability was exceedingly helpful in philosophic and literary work. In ordinary occupations it enabled a person to keep at a thing until it was completed. It was what a certain preacher called "Stick-at-it-iveness," and was the direct reverse of the butterfly method of flitting from one to another, and never settling long at any one thing.

This faculty was sadly lacking in the British character of to-day, as may be instanced in its literature. The magazines were scrappy; all reading was of the *Tit Bits* order. This was served up in a crisp and attractive form, but contained but little mental pabulum. Our method of reading newspapers, or, rather, scanning them, increased the difficulty, and, if continued, would ultimately make it difficult for us to concentrate our attention at all. Our present school system, instead of having a tendency to develop this organ, had the opposite tendency. Education should not be a system for simply cramming children with so much history, or grammar, or geography, but a method of mental discipline which should result in the child being master of its own mind, that it might be enabled to bring its united forces to bear upon any subject at any time. The want of this organ was also manifest in public speakers and their audiences. To the latter it was a purgatory to have to listen to an address upon one line of thought; and, unless it was served up with the spice of humour or anecdote, they soon yawned, and wished the address at an end. Public speakers, during their delivery, would have some fresh idea or anecdote flash into their minds, which they proceeded to give, and entirely forgot to finish the original subject which had been interrupted. In ordinary conversation it was

amusing, but quite common, for persons to go off at a tangent from one subject, to another quite irrelevant. The same thing could be illustrated in many ways. He had known persons decide on the carrying out of plans which had been apparently settled, yet when the moment came for the purpose, the whole matter had been either altered or abandoned. Many ladies, in their shopping expeditions, manifested their lack of Continuity; and men too often showed in their business matters the same weakness. He knew a man whose actions were so uncertain that his wife never knew what to expect of him next. She would not be surprised if he came home at any time and packed up all the goods for removal to a distant place. He had also known a youth who, for lack of this faculty, had had eight situations in five months. When a pupil teacher, the lecturer noted the ability of a fellow student to absorb himself with his lessons so that in a comparatively short time he was able to complete a particular study, and attributed that ability to the power of concentration. A friend of the lecturer, who had the organ well developed could not attend to more than one thing at once, though the necessities of his employment almost demanded it. All his thoughts and attention were centered on the one job in which he was for the time engaged. If he took up a book or newspaper, and commenced reading, it was a difficult matter to disturb his attention, for he might be spoken to twenty times in the ordinary way and he would not hear, so engrossed would he be in the subject. He could also practically sleep at will, apparently by the same power. This man represented the action of the faculty mentally and physically. There are many persons who have the faculty of Concentrativeness in excess. It was a salient feature in Sir Isaac Newton's character, and largely enabled him to carry on those trains of abstract thought which made him the philosopher he was. When this faculty was largely developed there was a tendency to absent-mindedness. A fellow minister of the lecturer's manifested this characteristic. He was a good student and splendid essayist, but when he went to his church he nearly always forgot something; so certain was this that his wife made it a practice to take with her to the service two or three pocket handkerchiefs and such other things as she thought he might be likely to require. On one occasion, during a marriage service he suddenly stopped, and was lost in thought for some time, until some one drew his attention to his duty.

The lecturer related other instances showing the result of large Concentrativeness, showing that although it was said that condensation in style is due to a large organ, yet he was inclined to think that it greatly assisted in elaboration. He further dealt with the subject in reference to the question of its combined action with other powers. For instance, this faculty combined with Friendship, made attachments strong, and severance was very keenly felt and difficult to forget. With large Acquisitiveness it would lead to the one object of gain. With large Spirituality it would tend to worship, reverence, and possibly, Spiritualism; and with large Ideality it would sustain the pictures of a vivid imagination. It assisted to give permanent impressions, and was necessarily helpful to memory; and in the majority of persons who had large Concentrativeness there would be also found a good development of Eventuality.

The cultivation of this faculty in persons whose development of it was but small, was of importance. It was evident the old philosophers and writers possessed a good



degree of this organ, and he thought it was due to the fact that they had fewer books to read, and they did more thinking. One method of cultivation was in reading a book over and over again until the mind was thoroughly impressed with its contents. Another method was to read the first thing in the morning, say for five minutes only, and keep the mind centred upon the subject. Repeat this, say, each morning for a fortnight, then extend the time to ten minutes, then fifteen, and so on until one would find it possible to successfully concentrate attention on one subject for a considerable time. Another helpful method was to put thoughts into writing. This would help to focus attention, and the mind would not be so likely to wander. Continuity gives the power of mental abstraction, the ability to lose consciousness of all ideas save the one under consideration. Christmas Evans had this faculty so largely developed that he could sit in a room where work was being performed, where all guests came, and conversation was carried on, and yet be unconscious of all around him, sitting absorbed in thought. This faculty also gives the patient, plodding, perfecting application. It can wait; it is in no hurry. The lecturer distinguished between the results of Concentrativeness and Firmness, and referred to other methods of cultivating the former faculty. He ended by hoping that the rush of to-day's life would not permeate school life so much, but that the aim would be to train and discipline rather than cram, so that we may in the next generation have thinkers rather than readers.

Dr. HOLLÄNDER complimented the lecturer on his paper, and coincided with the opinion expressed that more would be accomplished if each person kept one thing in view and concentrated attention upon it. He admired Dr. Gall for keeping his mind centred upon his one object—brain function. Concentration must be acknowledged as a mental faculty. It was also seen in animals, as in the training of monkeys. If the attention was distracted even by a fly on the wall, the monkey failed to respond to the will of the teacher, but if the monkey were taken into a room where nothing could disturb, it was able to concentrate attention on the teacher's actions. One cause of not getting to sleep was the inability to concentrate thought. If this were done on something pleasant, sleep would result. There was no doubt that the particular convulsion in which this organ was situated had something to do with the centre of vision, injuries to it causing loss of sight.

Mr. SAMUEL expressed his appreciation of the method adopted of discussing the function of one organ at a time. The striking national fault of Englishmen was a lack of Concentrativeness, but, knowing our fault, it should be the easier to correct. He thought climate was the chief cause of difference, we being largely influenced by surroundings. Our climate has no Concentrativeness. It is said we have no climate—only samples. Less variability would tend to result in greater power of concentration. Concentrativeness and Continuity were different in that the former was not easily disturbed, whilst the latter kept on until finished. It required Firmness and Combativeness to withstand outside influence. A physiognomic sign of Concentrativeness was to be seen in the downward pointing of the centre of the upper lip helping to form what was known as the cupid's bow. He did not believe that sleeplessness was due to lack of this organ, as many men of versatile minds could sleep at will. He did not think that lack of Concentrativeness was an unmixed evil, as he thought it a good thing for young

men to know "something of everything and everything of something." The artist Herkomer told him (the speaker) that his Concentrativeness was so weak that he frequently took himself by the collar and forced himself to the easel. He also admitted that his success as an artist had been due to a knowledge of Phrenology, he having taken lessons in the subject from the late Professor Fowler.

Mr. BLACKFORD asked how the lecturer reconciled the statement in his lecture that the organ under discussion possessed three such dissimilar functions as focussing attention, abstraction of mind, and persistency.

The PRESIDENT said with regard to sleeplessness, his experience was that by picturing to the mind a scene of pleasure, say of a seaside resort or other place with which the mind associated pleasurable sensations, sleep was easily induced.

Mr. DOMMEN thought that frequently the concentration of the mind upon one subject would induce wakefulness instead of sleep. The morbid action of a faculty was often confounded with the normal, and care should be taken to distinguish. Concentrativeness had nothing to do with versatility. It may mean concentration on one or twenty subjects. When a mind was dominated by one idea, as in Genius or Insanity giving more or less abnormal action, it was not due to Concentrativeness only. He thought this organ was an important factor in memory. It gave power to recall at desire, but where it was small memory would be confused and indistinct.

Dr. WITHINSHAW found that in the brain area of which the organ is said to form a part, Dr. Gall located only two faculties: Self-esteem and Philoprogenitiveness. Then Dr. Spurzheim put in Inhabitiveness, finding that persons with a large development of that special region were attached to one place or habitation. Mr. Geo. Combe had a controversy with Dr. Spurzheim on this organ, and in his system made its function more comprehensive, and called it Concentrativeness, leaving out Dr. Spurzheim's Inhabitiveness. Then Dr. Vimont inserted the two as separate organs, putting them on the bust with Inhabitiveness above Concentrativeness. Since that time, however, more recent works published show these two organs reversed in position. He wanted to know who had reversed the location of these organs as placed by Dr. Vimont, and why. As far as he knew, no authority existed for the change.

Mr. WEBB never recognised the Organ of Concentrativeness or Continuity because of the difficulty mentioned by Dr. Withinshaw.

Mr. SARNA said one of Dr. Spurzheim's chief arguments against an Organ of Concentrativeness was that he knew persons who could concentrate attention who had the organ small, and *vice versa*.

Dr. HOLLÄNDER thought the difficulty arose through not following Gall's method of locating "centres of activity," but defining areas. This was an error which anatomists also fell into in locating motor centres the map of which has often changed, and it was no discredit to phrenologists that they had done so. Dr. Vimont had never influenced British thinkers. He proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Mr. MORRELL, in seconding the vote, said he agreed with much that had been said, yet thought that much which had been attributed to Concentrativeness was due to quality of organism, as in genius.

Rev. F. W. WILKINSON in acknowledging thanks, replied briefly to the criticisms offered, and the meeting closed.

## Graphological Character Reading.

BY RICHARD DIMSDALE STOCKER.

Author of "The Human Face as Expressive of Disposition," "A Concordance of Graphology," etc., etc.

XXIV.—DR. NEWMAN HALL.

In this autograph, that of the Rev. Newman Hall, the *directness* and *straightness* of the strokes arrest our attention before anything else. The moral nature is of a very high type, the intellectual also; neither is inferior in any way to the other. His temperament is about equally balanced. Firmness (steady style, terminal to *l* hooked); Conscientiousness (even, rectilinear type of writing); Veneration (unostentatious capitals); Hope (final of *n* raised); and Benevolence (extended finals, etc); are all pre-eminent, and about as well-defined as one another. These make Dr. Hall a true Christian, governed by the

*Newman Hall*

principles of justice, morality, and submissive to a higher power, and trustful in Providence, and above all, charitable. Approbativeness is not dominant here; therefore he is not led over much by the voice of the people. He is not "all things to all men," but has a quiet dignity, and strives to be *one* thing to his Maker. He must entertain very clear notions in regard to what is right and what is wrong. He cannot act or think in opposition to what his conscience tells him is the former. Nay, this assertion may be qualified by saying that he must further, as far as lies in his power, any cause which he considers right. He adheres to and advocates whatever he feels and knows is for the best. He is not easily swayed in his opinions, and is as consistent as a man can be; nor is he narrow-minded, nor anything but practical. That rather bold writing, with its constantly connected characters, was never yet seen to accompany "fads" in the writer. He gathers knowledge quickly, observes readily, and makes the best use of what he knows (angular, clear letters). His order is well marked, consequently, he works methodically and lays out his plans after a set course. Routine and regularity characterize Dr. Hall. To act without forethought—to speak without giving due reflection to his subject—would be utterly foreign to him.

His mind must be still very bright and clear, notwithstanding the fact that, in answering my request for his autograph, he reminds me that he is in his 82nd year. Care and prudence, deliberation, harmony and sincerity are among Dr. Newman Hall's "strong points." The signs for Form (symmetrical shapes of letters) and Size (same placed at equal distances apart), give evidence of Dr. Hall's gift for water-colour sketching, which, according to "*Who's Who*," is his hobby.

## Bamfurlong.

On Friday Evening January 20th, Mr. R. W. Brown, commenced a series of phrenological lectures in the above district. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Simms.

The Lecturer said:—Phrenology was now becoming recognised as one of the most important subjects, and indispensable in the moral and intellectual curriculum. Mankind must know themselves—this is the first essential to success. Phrenology had received its share of such treatment by sceptically-inclined persons, whose investigations of the subject had often been performed under strongly biased mental influences, and who, under such conditions, naturally scrutinized the science by the aid of dark green spectacles, (to use a metaphorical expression), which prevented them from beholding the solid foundation upon which the science is based. We do not object to opposition, but rather hail it with delight, if accompanied by a reasonable, sincere desire to ascertain the accuracy or inaccuracy of the subject. As the true science of mind, Phrenology has been propagated for over a century of years, and has outlived all the dire antagonisms inflicted upon it. Spurgeon once said:—"See what futurity the gospel has. Plunge her into the waves, and she rises all the purer for her washing. Thrust her into the fire, and she comes out the brighter for her burning. Cut her in sunder, and each piece shall make another Church. Behead her, and, like the hydra of old, she shall leave one hundred heads for everyone you cut away. She cannot die; she must live; for she has the power of God within her." Such language, with its needful modifications, is truly applicable to Phrenology. It can still expand itself, in spite of foes. "More and more it spreads and grows, ever mighty to prevail."

A lady and gentlemen submitted to public examination, and expressed their complete satisfaction relative to the same. The chairman stated that he knew both persons quite well, and could honestly believe in the accuracy of the delineations.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

FLORA.—You should consult a practical phrenologist.

LEARNER.—Emerson had an exceedingly large organ of Firmness. You have only to look at his portrait and see that was the case. His life agreed with his large coronal development.

PHILO.—The sinciput is the top of the head, the occiput the lower posterior part of the head, and the glabella is the lower portion of the middle of the forehead where it joins the nose.

S. (*Brighton*).—Your friend's objection is valueless. Phrenology was attacked 100 years ago because it was supposed to inculcate materialism. It is now being attacked by so-called men of science because it does not support materialism. Anyone reading the history of the science is surprised beyond measure at the ignorance its opponents have of its teachings.

PROPAGANDIST.—You want to see work done by the B.P.A. by way of propaganda. We advise you first to join the B.P.A. yourself, and then do your best from within the Association to help on the good cause. The Association does its best, but more workers are needed.

# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

EDITED BY J. P. BLACKFORD.

VOL. IV.—No. 39.]

MARCH, 1899.

[ONE PENNY.

## The Popular Phrenologist.

MARCH, 1899.

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A REDUCTION ON A SERIES OF INSERTIONS.

☞ For Charges for Exchange and Directory Advertisements, see those columns.

All Advertisements must reach the Office as above, on or before the 15th of the month before it is required to appear; and if proofs are required, two days earlier.

## Editorial Effervescence.

As a result of my requests for criticisms I have been favored with the opinions of many readers, and while some of these are amusing in the strangeness of their suggestions, and the fulness of the adulation they express towards this journal, others are temperate and just in their remarks. The best of this class was received from Mr. J. Whitehouse, 95, Plashet Grove, Upton Park, E., to whom I have sent a bound volume of the P.P. as promised.

Among our regular features those which met with least approval were the "Prize Story" and the "Graphological Character Sketch"; the former because of its lightness and the space it occupies; and the latter in consequence of its remoteness from the subject of Phrenology. Nevertheless each of these items have received more approval than condemnation. I may however find it necessary to occasionally utilise the space now occupied by the Prize Story with matter of a more useful character; hence I propose to stop the competition

for the Prize. For the future, therefore, contributors of stories will have to be content with the knowledge that their labour is to be given for the advancement of the cause, which I know many of the Prize Winners of the past have at heart.

With regard to the Graphological Sketches, I hope to continue them till the end of the year. I am of opinion that many readers fail to read these interesting articles. Let me ask them to go carefully through them month by month, and compare the statements made with the known characteristics of the subjects, and I am sure they will find something to interest them. Mr. R. D. Stocker is at much trouble to secure the autographs of notabilities with permission to use them in the P.P., and I certainly appreciate his efforts. I am sure this gentleman would be pleased to have the comments or criticisms of any reader who cares to express them as to the accuracy or otherwise of his delineations.

An effort is on foot to change the name of the "British Phrenological Association" to "British Phrenological Society." The latter is certainly the more appropriate designation, and if such a change is to take place no more suitable time could be selected than the present—the commencement of its existence as a corporate body.

The Secretary of the B.P.A. regrets that the list of subscriptions towards the Incorporation Fund sent to each member was incomplete, several names being inadvertently omitted. He requests me to give the additional names, which I have much pleasure in doing. They are as follows:

R. B. D. Wells, Esq. ... ..	£2	2	0
John Allen, Esq., F.B.P.A. ... ..	1	1	0
James Webb, Esq., F.B.P.A. ... ..	1	1	0
T. Armstrong, Esq. ... ..	0	10	6
F. Underwood, Esq. ... ..	0	10	0

Since the circulars have been issued the following amounts have been received and are hereby acknowledged:

J. B. King, Esq. ... ..	£1	1	0
C. Morgan, Esq. ... ..	0	5	0
Miss E. E. Birch ... ..	0	2	6

Further subscriptions are necessary, and the need is urgent, as otherwise delay may be occasioned in the completion of the Incorporation.

## Prize Phrenological Story.

*The following story has been awarded the Prize, and a Half Guinea has been sent to its author :—*

Mr. THOS. W. ALLEN,  
38, Prospect Hill,  
Leicester.

### PHRENOLOGY VINDICATED.

For ten years I have been a humble clerk in a large wholesale house in the City of London, and to all appearances I am likely to continue in my present position for another ten years. Not that I do not value my situation, as I have a fair salary, and generous employers; but like the majority of persons I think my own particular employment the least attractive and the most monotonous. But to my story.

Some three years ago, growing impatient and despairing of promotion in my situation, I replied to an advertisement of a clerkship that I thought would be agreeable to me. I had already answered scores of newspaper advertisements, and had never received any replies, so I was extremely surprised on arriving home one evening to receive a letter from the advertiser requesting me to wait upon him at his office.

The next morning, making myself as presentable as possible, I obtained an hour's leave of absence, and repaired to the address named in the letter. I was quickly ushered into the office, which was furnished luxuriously for a business place, but somehow the place did not seem to have a business-like air, and everything bore the unmistakable impress of newness. Whilst thus exercising my perceptive faculties upon the office and the furniture therein, a small keen-eyed man of middle age made his appearance and politely enquired if I was the gentleman who had replied to his advertisement. On my answering in the affirmative he asked me a few simple questions as to references, amount of salary I was receiving, &c., and eventually said as he liked my appearance he would engage me. He informed me he was an advertisement agent, and as he kept no other clerk my duties would be of a general nature. Furthermore, should I prove diligent and reliable, in addition to a substantial increase of salary, I would be taken into partnership in the course of a few years.

Here was an offer, I thought, that would perhaps never come in my way again, and I was tempted to close with it on the spot, and accept the berth. But, fortunately, I am blessed with a large and active phrenological organ known as Cautiousness, and I restrained my ardency and told him I would consider the matter over and send my decision on the morrow. Most people, the first time they come into contact with others, form a certain opinion of them, that is, they view them in either a favorable or unfavorable light, hence we hear them say I dislike such a person, or I like him very much indeed. Now, I have always experienced this instantaneous character-reading instinct—if I may so term it—in a very great degree, and despite the seeming straightforwardness and urbanity of the man, I experienced an extreme dislike towards him.

During the winter previous to this I had been taking lessons in Phrenology, and was by that time well advanced in its study. As a matter of course, every person I came in contact with, I took stock of his physical and mental

make up, and endeavoured to prognosticate his character therefrom. During my interview with the advertisement agent I accordingly applied my knowledge of Phrenology to discover the real character of the man who, to all appearances, was my prospective employer. The result of my mental measurement of his head was truly startling, and I carefully impressed its chief characteristics on my memory. His physiognomy was not very attractive either. He was of a Jewish cast of countenance, and his eyes were extremely small and possessed a sharp, cunning look. But it was not his face that impressed me so, but the contour of his head. Surely, I thought, I had seen just such a head in one of my phrenological manuals, and if I at all understood the teachings of the science, it was a head of a decidedly criminal type.

On reaching home that evening I took from my bookcase a well-thumbed phrenological handbook, and turning to a well-known page there sure enough was the outline of a head identical in every respect to the man's I had seen that morning, and underneath were these words:—"Head of Forger, or Sharper;" "Intellectual, egotistical, selfish and social organs leading; moral organs small, especially Conscientiousness; whilst Secretiveness and Acquisitiveness are large and active. I therefore reasoned that such a man would be an unprincipled employer, whose word could not be relied upon, and whose business transactions would not be in accordance with commercial morality. But then the questions almost found audible expression: "Have I erred in determining the shape of the head, and the approximation of the relative divisions? and can the science of Phrenology be implicitly relied upon?" I was certain my measurements as to the form of the head were correct, as in addition to possessing large organs of Form and Size, I am a skilled geometrician. With regard to the truthfulness and reliability of Phrenology I was convinced it had a thoroughly scientific basis, and I had never known it err from the realms of fact. So after having disposed of these rational objections, I felt I must, although much against my natural inclinations, refuse the situation. Having come to that decision, I wrote a courteous letter, and informed my friend of the head of low type, that after giving his kind offer careful consideration, I had decided, for the present, to remain where I was. With this I dismissed the matter, as nearly as possible, from my mind.

About two or three days after this occurrence a fellow clerk who sat at the next desk to mine, John Brown by name, informed me he had handed in his resignation, as he had obtained a better situation in every respect. On asking him the name of the firm he had engaged with, I was almost startled when he named the very individual I had so recently interviewed. John Brown, or Jack, as I always addressed him, being a particular friend of mine, and a very decent fellow too, I naturally told him the whole story of the offer I had of the clerkship, and why I refused it. As I expected, Jack simply laughed at me, called me gullible and simple-minded, and ended by solemnly assuring me I should never make headway in life until I had rid myself of "those foolish phrenological theories." Seeing that he had finally decided to accept the situation, and that argument and persuasion were alike fruitless, I determined I would say no more on the matter, as I knew time would prove which of the two had acted foolishly.

A day or two afterwards John Brown vacated his desk, where for many years he had sat, and with many regrets and good wishes for his future welfare we parted.

Weeks and months passed by, and I occasionally met him, and, in answer to my solicitous questions, he informed me he had a liberal employer, and an easy berth. At these times the thought would rise uppermost in my mind had Phrenology played me false, and had I thrown away perhaps the only opportunity of my life. But I could not bring myself to think that I had erred in my deductions, or that the science had miserably failed.

Nearly twelve months had gone by since I had refused the offer of a new berth, and I saw less and less of my friend Jack Brown than ever, and I sometimes wondered what had become of him, or whether he was yet a partner in the firm. Musing thus one evening over my evening meal I chanced to pick up the daily newspaper, and almost the first item of information that caught my eye was that my friend John Brown and his employer had been arrested for swindling, by means of bogus newspaper advertisements. It transpired at the subsequent criminal trial that Jack's employer used to insert various advertisements in numerous newspapers and periodicals, and by means of a trick would obtain from the persons who replied a certain number of stamps, and my quondam fellow-clerk John Brown was charged with being an accomplice. Jack had to engage a solicitor, and although perfectly innocent, he had the greatest difficulty in obtaining his release, whilst his employer was convicted and removed to durance vile for a time, there to concoct new schemes with which to dupe the more unsophisticated portion of humanity. My employer hearing of the case re-instated John Brown to his former position by my side, and now there is no more earnest student of Phrenology, or a better amateur practitioner in London than he.

Experience had made him wise. As for myself, I had not only succeeded in establishing a clear vindication of my beloved science, but I had also by its means been saved from personal disgrace and reproach.

### LINES ON A SKULL.

Written by an anonymous author early in the century, and published in the *Morning Chronicle*.

Behold this ruin! 'Twas a skull  
Once of ethereal spirit full.  
This narrow cell was life's retreat,  
This space was Thought's mysterious seat.  
What beauteous visions filled this spot!  
What dreams of pleasure long forgot!  
Nor hope, nor joy, nor love, nor fear  
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this mouldering canopy,  
Once shone the bright and busy eye,  
But start not at the dismal void—  
If social love that eye employed,  
If with no lawless fine it gleamed  
But through the dews of kindness beamed,  
That eye shall be for ever bright  
When stars and sun are sunk in night

Within this hollow cavern hung  
The ready, swift, and tuneful tongue.  
If falsehood's honey it disdained,  
And when it could not praise, was chained,  
If bold in Virtue's cause it spoke,  
Yet gentle concord never broke,  
This silent tongue shall plead for thee  
When Time unveils Eternity.

## Graphological Character Reading.

BY RICHARD DIMSDALE STOCKER.

Author of "The Human Face as Expressive of Disposition," "A Concordance of Graphology," etc., etc.

XXV.—MR. JOHN PAGE HOPPS.

Mr. Hopps possesses a favourably-balanced temperament, the mental elements predominating.

His writing is of a distinctly "literary" type—small, indicating great attentiveness to detail; with the names connected, telling of command of language. The perceptive faculties are large. Form (shapely capitals), Individuality (bases of letters angular), and Colour (strokes alternately thick and thin) especially. He has excellent judgment and reasoning power, much capacity to manipulate minutæ, and great ability to deal with matters of

fact, the critical faculties being strong. Although our subject is interested in and has written ably upon Spiritualism, in an admirable little work entitled, "Death a Delusion," which may be accounted for by his active spirituality (wide curves to bases of "o" and "s," etc.), he is too practical and sensible to be led by superstitious notions, and we may well accept whatever he has investigated as being the truth. His love of all that is so is indicated by the letters being set in a straight line. He hates imposition, lying, and hypocrisy, and will maintain all that is just, equitable, and honest.

The blunt terminals (to the "p's" especially) tell of average or full firmness. Mr. Hopps, therefore, has decision, and, although he is ready to alter his opinions if he feels they are wrong, he could not well be without some sort of purpose in view, and fixity of principle. Generosity is shown in the out-stretched terminal of the "s." He is, therefore, charitable, and able to make full allowances for others, capable of sympathising with them and of making their trials his own.

There is little conventionality in this free and easy style, with its (relatively) tall capitals; certainly nothing superficial or indicative of "pose." The development of Time, which is shown by the quick, even movement of the writing, may well be associated with the mind out of which "Pilgrim Songs" sprang, and there is the gravity in the final of the "s," which we might easily connect with the pathos of these poems. He has an healthy organization, however, and is not morbid, though imaginative, as can be seen, and energetic (well-marked lines below signature).

He is affectionate (well-sloped style), not particularly fond of society with a big "S" (letters close together), and has very strong feelings; is fond of animals and children, and very intuitive in his instincts ("p" separated from "a").

## How to Read Character.—IV.

By E. S. G. MAYO (Cardiff).

We are now in a position to consider the *Mental Temperament*, which, although last in the order we have adopted, is of primary importance, for it deals with, and is fundamental to, all human improvement and civilization.

The Mental Temperament is founded upon and embraces the brain and nerves—sympathetic, sensory, and motor—or that portion of the system which is called into operation by the mind, such as thought, will, sensation, memory, etc.

"The brain," says Fowler, "consists at first of a mere ganglion of nervous matter, formed at the top of the spinal column. To this, additions are made upward and forward, forming, successively, the brain of various animals, from that of the fish and toad, through that of the dog and monkey, up to the perfectly developed brain of the human adult."\*

Persons having a predominance of the Mental Temperament are characterized by their fineness and delicacy of structure, not that such have a lack of stamina, except, indeed, when they have been subject to deranging pathological conditions.

"The Mental Temperament," say the joint authors of *Brain and Mind*, "is characterized by a frame relatively slight, and a head relatively large, an oval or pyriform face, a high and pale forehead; bright eyes and expressive countenance, and delicately chiselled features. The hair is soft and fine, the skin delicate in texture, the voice flexible and somewhat high keyed, and the expression of the countenance animated and full of expression. Persons of this temperament are refined and sensitive in feeling, possess excellent taste, great love of the beautiful in nature and in art, and are vivid and intense in their conceptions and emotions. The mind is active and acute, and disposed to literary and artistic pursuits.†

• All means calculated to civilize and uplift humanity, and encourage intellectual progress and refinement in literature, science and art, are also calculated to stimulate this temperament—and that proportionately of necessity. This effect may be produced either by means of personal application to close study, particularly of the relation of the antecedent to the consequent—in the form of the *à priori* and *à posteriori* forms of argument, or by association with cultured people, in an environment conducive to mental advancement. Diet has a powerfully stimulating effect upon this temperament. Dr. Jacques asserts that eggs, fish, the flesh of poultry, nuts and cream is largely productive of mental temperaments. We think that diet can only form the material so to speak, and the *temperament* can only be produced by conscious activity of the psychical functions of the brain—those of a *subjective* genera being most calculated to speedily generate mental phenomena of the nature likely to produce the temperamental condition.

When this temperament predominates it is found to characterize lovers of literature, poetry, the fine arts, and the "beautiful in all its innumerable forms." Such individuals display considerable talent as writers and artists, because it is particularly the literary, artistic, and poetic temperament.

\* Fowler's *Instructor*, p. 34.

† *Brain and Mind*, p. 44.

When the Mental Temperament becomes excessively developed it produces a variety of evils. It becomes nervous, and, owing to the undue development of nerve element, there is a considerable strain upon the whole system. "The quality of the nervous fluid," says Fowler, "varies, and is dependent upon the secreting system. Climate, mode of life, and health, have much influence upon the nervous fluid. It may be strong or weak, high or low in tone and vigour, the same as the quality of the liquid bath of the photographer varies according to circumstances. When it is not good, the impression on the plate is never clear or distinct. The same is true of the nervous fluid. When, from any cause, it is diseased, the brain may think and reason, yet the manifestation is impaired, and the mind seems cloudy and misty. Many persons work off vitality and exhaust nervous energy faster than they can generate them; hence they have a limited measure of each."‡

Females in whom this temperament predominates are not particularly adapted for the office of pro-creation. They may be, and often are, very beautiful, but their beauty is of the class calculated to arouse the admiration of the highest in the scale of creation, for it is a beauty of mental endowment rather than bodily form, for, as Jacques declares, "The chest and bosom are only moderately developed, and the pelvis is generally comparatively narrow."

The diseases to which individuals of the Mental Temperament are particularly liable are nerve trouble, brain fever, dyspepsia, paralysis, etc.

When it is necessary, through an over development and pathological condition of this temperament to reduce its excessive activity, which, if not restrained, would result in violent exhaustion and mental decay, we should be careful to entirely withdraw from active mental effort, in order that, by giving the brain a complete rest, it shall have time to recuperate, and the bodily functions time to generate vitality. We should turn our attention to the social side of life, attending to recreation mental and physical, indulging in outdoor amusements and the like; in short, we should allow the over-active temperament to lie dormant, and cultivate the *Vital* as the best means of correcting the enormity of the predominating one.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the tone and quality of the organization. Each of the temperaments may be manifested in a cultured and refined manner, or by means of a coarse medium. The quality is recognized by its own peculiar characteristics: fineness and delicacy. We have but to compare the various classes of society with each other, to note the existence of a great difference in the fineness of their texture. The lower in the social scale we descend, the more coarse and hard becomes the hair, skin, etc., indicating that the quality is poor, whilst the higher we ascend the more transparent becomes the tissue, and we find a delicacy of fibre which was deficient in the lower type.

The higher the type the finer its quality, and the more elevated will be the mental manifestations, and *vice versa*.

‡ *Phrenology Proved*, p. 30.

### The Morgan Fund.

During the past month only one subscription has been received. Will our friends kindly rally to the call. It is wise to allow no mental faculty to stagnate, least of all "Benevolence."

Miss E. Penn-Gaskell ... .. £1 5s.



## Phrenological Character Sketch.

**J. HENNIKER HEATON, Esq., M.P.**

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, the author of the Imperial Penny Postage and other important postal reforms—achievements which will be the means of benefitting vast numbers of his fellow-creatures throughout the British Empire—is a splendid example of a man possessing exceptional brain power combined with force of character, perseverance, and discretion in knowing how to use the same advantageously for the general good. I have had an opportunity of noting his phrenological developments, which afford a splendid proof of the truthfulness of Phrenology.



Mr. Heaton possesses a powerful brain. He wears a  $7\frac{1}{2}$  hat, and the circumference of his head, measuring round the perceptive faculties, is over  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches, which, considering that the greater development is in the frontal lobes of the brain, indicates a very powerful mind and intellect. His successes in life, which are of no mean order, are not merely the result of luck or chance, as some folk are ever ready to conclude when they hear of an individual who, by some particular achievement, is raised to a position head and shoulders above his fellows; they are the outcome of powerful mental capacity combined with perseverance and steady energy in the pursuit of set purposes.

His physical constitution indicates health, strength, muscular compactness, physical endurance and manliness. The temperaments are well balanced, the motive slightly predominating. Complexion dark, eyes hazel, demeanour easy, courteous, unassuming, and his general appearance gives one the idea that he has travelled much and possibly seen a great deal of life. His head is wide,

broad in the seats of the perceptive and reasoning organs, and high—the intellectual and moral powers thus greatly predominating.

His perceptive faculties are very large. He is a great observer; possesses a more than ordinary mental grasp of a wide range of subjects, and is capable of entering most thoroughly and minutely into details. Locality, Size, Order, Calculation, Eventuality and Time are all large; he has thus a tenacious memory, is exceedingly systematic, and having very large Constructiveness, Causality, Comparison, Human Nature, Ideality, Sublimity, Cautiousness, and Acquisitiveness, he is a natural financier, organizer, and business promoter. He has great calculative and mathematical abilities; will take broad and comprehensive views, and is capable of systematizing, applying new contrivances and carrying out successfully very large business concerns, projects and plans.

He is very intuitive, does not like to be suspicious, but reads character and motives accurately, takes an interest in studying human nature, and is not easily deceived regarding his impressions. His sympathies are very strong; he may be disposed oftentimes to allow his feelings to have sway, but he is seldom wrong in following his intuitive perceptions.

He is exceedingly cautious, not lacking in promptness at the appropriate time for action; is enterprising and hopeful, but not impulsive. He feels safe in what he does; his conceptions are clear; his judgment that which is born of experience and powerful intuition, and whatever he undertakes is generally successful.

He is not a reserved man, but knows how to keep his own counsel, has great natural tact, is prudent and self-possessed, a politician and diplomatist of the highest order, and an excellent consultant and counsellor. Language is fairly marked. As a speaker he will be convincing when dealing with subjects with which he is well acquainted, and socially he can talk freely without committing himself. He is very friendly, warm-hearted, and social. Few men can so fully appreciate true friendship and friendly acts and kindnesses as he; is fond of children and young people, appreciates home, but his large Locality and great love of information and knowledge of all kinds will no doubt give him a great desire to travel.

He is a sensitive man, quietly ambitious, steadily progressive; has confidence in what he knows well, yet is very unassuming. He must have found self-confidence his weakest quality yet it is not so deficient as to deter him from doing his duty or accomplishing great things. Others have more confidence in him than he has in himself; this is a great stimulus to him, for he much appreciates others' good opinions. He has a high moral development, a keen sense of justice and right, is venerative, respects whatever is good, possesses large Benevolence, strong sympathies and kindness; is generous-minded and very considerate of others' requirements, though these qualities are tempered with discretion.

Firmness and Concentration are well marked, but not so strong as the executive organs—Destructiveness and Combativeness—which are very large. He possesses great energy, force of character, executiveness of purpose, persistency of effort, and steady determination. He does not relinquish his purposes, has the courage of his convictions and capacity to put into operation his plans and designs. He has marked qualities typical of the statesman, financier, diplomatist, inventor and business organizer.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

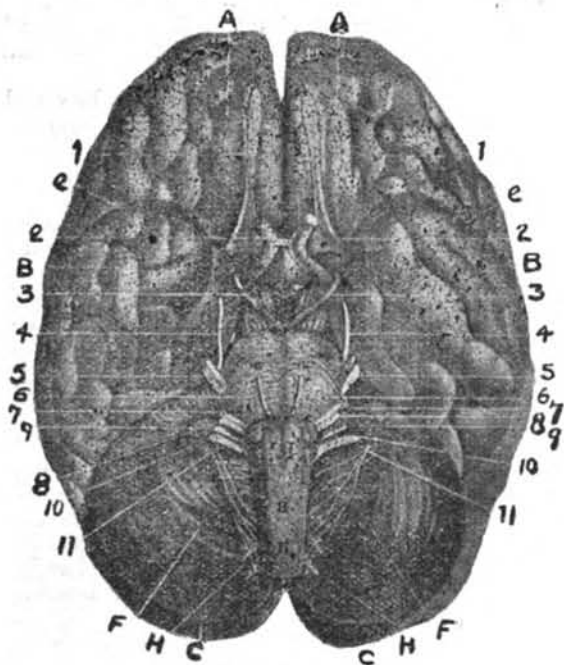
By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons,  
Edinburgh.

### THE CEREBELLUM.—Continued.

The Cerebellum consists of both grey and white matter. The grey matter is superficial and forms the exterior or cortex of the lamellæ, passing from one to the other across the bottom of the many furrows.

The white matter, rather solid in consistence, occupies the interior of the organ, and extends into each lamella. When a vertical section is made through the Cerebellum, the white matter branching off into the interior of the lamellæ gives to the cut surface an appearance somewhat resembling a tree and goes by the name of *arbor vitæ*. Although the great bulk of the grey matter is placed on the surface of the Cerebellum there are a number of independent masses of grey matter situated in the midst of the white substance. In one of the chief of these masses the grey matter is arranged in a series of tooth-like processes, and is called the *corpus-dentatum* of the Cerebellum.



BASE OF THE BRAIN.

This figure represents the adult human brain lying on its upper surface, and exposes to view the component parts and structures at the base of the brain, as seen from below :

AC—Right and left hemispheres of the brain. FF—The Cerebellum. AA—The anterior or frontal lobe, the part seen here being the inferior or orbital surface. EE—The fissure of Sylvius, dividing the anterior or frontal lobe from the middle or temporo-sphenoidal lobe. CC—The posterior or occipital lobe, showing how it extends beyond the line of the cerebellum. GG—The pons varolii. H—The medulla oblongata. RR—Right and left anterior

pyramids of medulla oblongata. SS—Right and left olivary bodies of medulla oblongata. TT—Right and left restiform bodies of medulla oblongata. 1—The olfactory lobe and tract; the fibres springing from the olfactory lobe constitute the first cranial nerve. 2—The optic nerves or second cranial nerves. 3—Third cranial nerves. 4—Fourth cranial nerves. 5—Fifth cranial nerves. 6—Sixth cranial nerves. 7—Facial or seventh cranial nerves. 8—Auditory or eighth cranial nerves. 9—Glosso-pharyngeal or ninth cranial nerves. 10—Vagus, pneumogastric or tenth cranial nerves. 11—Spinal accessory or eleventh cranial nerves. The Hypoglossal or twelfth cranial nerves are not figured in the illustration so as to represent more clearly the component parts of the medulla oblongata. They arise from the front of the medulla oblongata in the groove between the anterior pyramid and olivary body, i.e., between *r* and *s* in the illustration.

### THE FOURTH VENTRICLE.

This is one of the cavities in the brain called ventricles. There are five of these ventricles in all.

In form the Fourth Ventricle is lozenge-shaped. Its lower half is situated on the back of the medulla-oblongata, and is bounded laterally by the restiform bodies and posterior pyramids. The upper half is on the back of the pons, and is bounded laterally by the superior peduncles of the cerebellum. The inferior angle (named *calamus scriptorius*, from its resemblance to a writing-pen) lies between the two diverging posterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. The superior angle is situated behind the corpora quadrigemina, and opens into the aqueduct of Sylvius.

The floor of the Fourth Ventricle consists of grey matter, which is continuous with the grey matter of the spinal cord. It gives origin to eight of the twelve cranial nerves, from the fifth to the twelfth inclusive. The floor is divided into two lateral halves by a longitudinal mesial fissure, continuous at the inferior angle with the central canal of the medulla oblongata and spinal cord. White lines, *striae acusticae*, pass from the mesial fissure across the floor to reach the surface of the restiform body on each side. These lines are the roots of the eighth cranial or auditory nerve.

The roof of the Fourth Ventricle is formed in front by the valve of Vieussens, or anterior medullary velum, which stretches between the superior peduncles of the cerebellum and reaches the corpora quadrigemina. This veil (velum) consists of both white and grey matter, the white matter consisting mainly of longitudinal fibres, continuous with the white or medullary matter of the vermiform process of the cerebellum. Behind, the roof of the fourth ventricle is formed chiefly of the posterior medullary velum, a thin transparent membrane of white substance, continuous behind with the cerebellum.

The ventricle is lined by a thin clear membrane (epithelium), continuous with that of the central canal of the medulla oblongata and spinal cord.

### THE CRURA CEREBRI.

The Crura Cerebri, or legs of the cerebrum, two in number, lie at the base of the brain, above the pons. They diverge from each other as they extend into the hemispheres of the cerebrum. There is a layer of grey matter between the two crura called the posterior perforated space (*locus perforatus posticus*), from its being riddled with holes for the passage of small arteries.

To be continued.



## Phrenological Character Sketch.

### CAPTAIN FRED. COLLINS,

Of Brighton "Skylark" fame.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.



"Any more agoin,' any more agoin,' Cap'en Collins is aboard, sir; the *Skylark's* agoin'." Who that has been to Brighton on pleasure bent has not heard of Captain Collins, and also heard the above familiar cries of the "beachmen," whose sonorous voices assail the ears of thousands of "Trippers" as they flock to the sea-front and beach at the bottom of West Street? To say the least, Captain Collins is a popular man, and his trips to sea in his well-known *Skylark* yacht have been a special feature of attraction to pleasure seekers on the Brighton beach for over forty years.

In physical appearance the captain is not quite as broad as he is long, but he is a pretty good width; of medium height, thick, firm, and well set. To say that his appearance is striking, goes for naught. There is no mistaking the man once you have seen him. The merest stranger would at once conclude as to his being a typical "skipper"—a jolly old tar, and a local celebrity. Of a "hail fellow, well met" disposition, his healthful, ruddy complexion and round jolly face; genial, yet expressive of years of practical experience in a seafaring life, are, as he trudges along the street, a signal always for a hearty "good morning Captain" from everyone he meets.

His eyes are blue, and his hair is long and black and curly. The whitest of shirt fronts, and the shiniest and blackest of round sailor hats, mostly tilted a little on one side, are the distinguishing features of his attire. He is, indeed, a skipper of the old school, such as Charles Dickens and "Fitz," his caricaturist, would have delighted to depict.

The whole manner and appearance of Captain Collins is indicative of physical strength, solidity, business judgment, self reliance, and practicability. A well-knit, strong, powerful body, a hale and hearty constitution,

strongly indicative of sound health and longevity; a powerful muscular system; great powers of physical endurance, such as would enable him to brave any weather and come off conqueror in a battle with the elements. Considerable courage in facing difficulties and oppositions, and steady determination in pursuing his own particular course.

His head is large, fully 23½ inches in circumference, wide in the regions of the executive powers, the social and domestic organs are well developed; the self-protecting and self-respecting qualities are marked, and likewise the perceptive faculties. He is very sensitive to the opinions of others; ambitious, wishing to raise himself to a position of distinction and independence, and to be thought well of. Is a very self-conscious man; independent; excellently adapted to command men, and to organise, direct, and manage affairs; proud of his own achievements, yet reasonable, practical, and by no means arrogant, austere, or unduly assuming.

He is very social and friendly, and, on the whole, readily ingratiate himself into the favourable opinions and goodwill of others, and, considering the popularity of his calling will have a wide circle of friends and admirers; but his dignity and sense of propriety will not allow him to make himself unduly free. He gauges the worth of others very much by their practical judgment and everyday experience; is practical and business-like himself, does not pose as a man of superior education, yet he "knows a thing or two" and respects persons of superior social status and learning.

He possesses a good deal of concentrative power, is forcible, energetic, determined and decisive; can hold out a long time when necessary to the achievement of his purposes; has a mind of his own, will do things in his own particular way, is a good disciplinarian, reads the characters and motives of men with a good degree of accuracy, will have them obey orders and will not always condescend to explain why he gives them. In character and conduct he is very stable, trustworthy, reliable and thorough; is conscientious, has a strong sense of duty and right, is very warm-hearted, good natured, and sympathetic when rightly understood; possesses good generous motives, is a man of staunch principles and honesty of purpose, but his dignity and independence will not always allow him to display his best qualities to the best advantage.

He has great love of home, of country life, and of children and dumb animals; is very domestic in his nature and habits, and warmly affectionate; manful and courageous, but not contentious. Is exceedingly cautious, quite self-possessed in times of danger or emergency, and though pretty outspoken, he is tactful in reserving his feelings and emotions when necessary. He does not readily commit himself, or err in his judgment. He is thoughtful and mindful regarding his surroundings, and his large perceptive faculties make him a pretty accurate observer. He is more original than imitative, and when he makes up his mind to do, it is not easy to turn him from his plans.

One might sum up with "For he's a jolly good fellow," for Captain Collins is an entertainer, can sing a good song of the "Black-eyed Susan" type, and his rendering of this and other songs "A Life on the Ocean Wave," "Sailing," etc., has cheered and delighted thousands of his friends and patrons not a little; this part of the programme is, in fact, part and parcel of the attractions of the famous "Skylark" trips.

## Lessons in Phrenology.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

### THE ORGAN OF WIT.

If portraits of Cowper, Sterne, Voltaire, and Rabelais be examined it will be seen that the anterior-superior-lateral part of the forehead is, in each of them, more fully developed than in most persons, and very much more so than in many. A good portrait shewing the organ but moderately developed is that of Locke.

Dr. Spurzheim had a much larger organ than Dr. Gall. This is best seen in front.

Rabelais had a very large organ of Wit, and he was celebrated for his humorous conversation. He has the reputation of having joked on his death bed.

Portraits of Sterne are known by their peculiar pose. He has a wide upper forehead, and sits with the tip of his fingers on the locality occupied by this organ.

There is a difference between making a joke and the enjoyment of a joke. To formulate a good witticism a person requires to have large perceptive, a well-stored memory, large Comparison, and other organs well developed, *e.g.*, Constructiveness, Imitation, etc., as well as active Wit. To enjoy things ludicrous the essential organ is Wit. The person who laughs the most may be set down as the person with largest Wit—other things being equal (intelligence or the want of it, etc). From this statement it will be judged that Dr. Spurzheim rightly denominated it Mirthfulness. Dr. Broussais and other French phrenologists denominated it *Gaieté*.

Mr. Hewett Watson (to whom Darwin owed so much for his botanical knowledge), in England, and Dr. Vimont in France, have treated the action of this organ with much discrimination. Dr. Donovan named the organ Congruity, because incongruities gave so much pleasure to those in whom it is well developed. That is, they readily judged of the congruity of things. As has been observed the *expression* of wit largely depends on the intellect, for "the wit of an unintellectual person must be unintellectual." When ideas differing in themselves are contrasted strongly, (though there may be certain resemblances between them,) a vivid feeling of surprise, ridicule or merriment is the result according to the character of the subject: the unusual and incongruous excite this faculty to action. This merriment often destroys pain, anger, or sympathy according to the nature of the humour.

Deficiency in this organ, producing little ability to appreciate the ridiculous, is seen in those who miss the point of a joke, or fail to appreciate an epigram.

Dr. George Combe points out the case of the Nottinghamshire publican who (wanting a sense of the ludicrous himself) changed the witty sign put up by his predecessor:

"All ye that relish ale that's good,  
Come in and drink with Robin Hood,  
If Robin Hood is not at home,  
Come in and drink with Little John."

to the following:

"All ye that relish ale that's good,  
Come in and drink with Robin Hood;  
If Robin Hood is not at home,  
Come in and drink with Samuel Johnson."

The wit is gone, but the lines excite the organ called Wit much more than before. Hence absurdities and comicalities acting through *Wit* or *Mirthfulness* excite

laughter in those with the organ large. Many things excite mirth. When a thief escapes capture after a daring robbery, or an invalid recovers from a painful illness, or when a toper is promised a tankard of sack.

If any one able to estimate the varying sizes of the organ will visit a school and arrange a number of boys in the order of the size of the organ he can perform a surprising experiment with them. By apparently committing some ludicrous action he can see the smile or hear the laughter of the boy with the large organ immediately he does it: he will see that smile decrease in degree as it passes down the line, and reaching the boy at the bottom is unobservable—in reality this boy will be wondering what there is to laugh about.

A learned shoemaker painted over his shop front "mens conscia recti," indicating that he was conscious of the rectitude of his intentions, or uprightness. In a few days a rival shoemaker displayed the following legend in golden capitals: "men's and women's conscia recti." There was wit in the former tradesman and laughter was excited by the ridiculous ignorance of his neighbour.

The waiter who let fall the smoking tongue was saluted by one of the guests with the remark that the accident was a "lapsus lingua" and was forgiven by the host on account of the witty remark. But when on another occasion he dropped a joint of beef, and remembering his former luck cried out—"This is a lapsus lingua," he was hailed with derision. His impudence was on a level with his ignorance.

The organ of Wit when large is very active; in fact it must find exercise for itself in church, in school, in every circumstance.

Many teachers resent its activity amongst children, though it is not reprehensible anywhere. It is neither vice nor misbehaviour to see the incongruous when face to face with it.

In passing among the tombs of Chichester one may read the following: "Here lies the body of John, the surviving son of John and Mary Thompson." It depends on the intelligence and aptitude to see this incongruity. A person with a large organ of Wit will at once see the peculiarity of the tribute to the surviving son lying within the tomb. Read in church or in school it is likely to excite a smile. Without a good organ of Wit the reader will probably miss the peculiar description of John Thompson on his tombstone.

Even in reading the rules of a funeral society a person may be tempted to laugh at anything printed of an incongruous nature. For example, the writer has read the following: "Whereas, many persons find it difficult to bury themselves, etc." Is not that expression entertaining to anyone with a large organ of Wit? Again, at a teachers' meeting I once heard the following: "Children should be taught to run before they walk," and many of those present (they were all teachers), laughed at the idea. On another occasion, in an after-dinner speech, a certain military officer stood up and proposed a toast: "The 69th, equal to none." There was "laughter," and the soldier continued, "The glorious 69th, the last to enter the field and the first to leave it." These ludicrous sayings are innocent of Wit, but anyone having that organ moderately developed would be likely to see a comic element in them and laugh. Hence a person with a sense of the ridiculous would enjoy them. I have no hesitation then in believing that this organ, giving an insight into incongruities, is an essential element in human character.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

"The Effects of Injuries to the Brain on the Mind" was the subject of an able lecture on Friday, January 27th, by Dr. Bernard Holländer. E. H. Kerwin, Esq., J.P., presided. The lecturer dealt briefly with the principles of localisation of brain function as revealed by Dr. Gall. Then he went on to show that an injury to the brain affecting one part only, must only affect the corresponding faculty or group of faculties in the character of the individual. A large number of surgical cases had testified to this, and modern scientists had attempted to establish a localisation of their own and had failed. Phrenology was the only true basis of localisation, and of the correct diagnosis of diseases from the symptoms of the patient. Several members put questions on cases that had come under their notice and bearing upon the subject. Rev. Lindley, Messrs. Betts, Webb, and others joined in the debate which followed the lecture.

On February 12th, the usual meeting took place, the chair being taken by E. H. Kerwin, Esq., J.P., the President. The business of the evening consisted of a review, by Mr. James Webb, of the work "The Brain Machine" (recently published), by Albert Wilson, M.D.

Mr. Webb commenced by kindly referring to the author, his great medical reputation, and the interest he took in all subjects relating to the mind and brain.

"The Brain Machine" is an unsuitable title for a work on physiology. A machine is considered generally as an object without life. An organ is any part of a living thing with a function to perform. Hence the title of the book should have been *The Brain Organ* or simply *The Brain*.

"The Brain Machine" admits the general truths of Phrenology in numerous passages, and, in only one instance is there an objection to Phrenology as such, and that in so unimportant a matter, that like the writings of Dr. Ferrier, the work may be looked upon as an attempt to teach Phrenological Truth in a popular manner.

Dr. Wilson points out that "our lives are governed by two important factors, internal forces and environment," and that "intellectual activity," "force," and "power," result from "quality," "weight," and "mass" of the brain, and that "great intellects" result from these conditions. He gives a list of great men and their corresponding heavy brains.

Then he shews the general functions of the larger brain organs or "areas," and indicates that "each convolution has a special function, and, if destroyed, it cannot be replaced," a doctrine which the phrenologists have been teaching ever since its discovery by Dr. Gall.

Dr. Wilson further admitted that "we can now make a map of the surface of the brain, according to the various functions," and that the frontal region, "the fore brain fixes the attention and controls the memory," that "it analyses everything, and, by power of recall or memory, it can bring back past events when occasion requires," and to make sure his readers have grasped his meaning, he adds, "From the experimental study of the brain, we see that each area and convolution has its special functions. If one part be destroyed it cannot be replaced by another part," "The light of the body is the eye, and we all know how to read character by the face or eye. These parts are so closely related to the frontal brain that they usually express the intellectual vigour." However weak in the vigour of their intellectual precision, they are, in their

way, favourable to Phrenology. The expression, "we all know how to read character by the face or eye," is as weak in fact as it is in physiological accuracy where "face or eye" would mean the same thing did we not change the *or* to *and* for our own convenience in understanding it.

Given the head without the "face or eye," the phrenologist can give a far more accurate delineation of a person's character than the anti-phrenologist can with both face *and* eye.

Dr. Wilson says:—"The cortical layer is made up of cells, the acting thinking part of the mind." Does Dr. Wilson know who it was that first taught the doctrine that the cortex or grey matter of the brain is the part used in mental operations, and, on the other hand does he know that Dr. Gall never taught such a doctrine as he would have us believe to be true that the "active thinking part of the mind" has parts, or that any part of the brain is a part of the mind?

What Gall really taught was that the organs of the body are influenced by the soul, and that if any of the faculties of the soul are weak, it is impossible that any of the corresponding organs of the brain can be well developed; for this reason, that in the soul there will be no tendency or disposition towards those objects, through exercise on which the organ of the brain is developed—that the soul is a counterpart of the body. Hence, if the tendency of the mind is never towards sacred objects, the organ will remain inactive and weakly developed, seeing that it is by its exercise upon these objects that the organ is brought into activity, and, like a muscle under similar circumstances, increases in size and strength.

Mr. Webb read the chapter on the Cerebellum, and compared it with statements at variance with it in Ferrier's *Functions of the Brain*. Mr. Webb is credited by the best phrenologists with having studied this organ with a success and insight into its growth, etc., that few, if any, would attempt to rival. From his statements it is plain that it has not been practically studied by Dr. Wilson. He pointed out the threadbare fallacy that Dr. Broca discovered the "speech centre." The phrenologists, one and all, taught its existence and location before Broca was born. If Dr. Wilson or other unbeliever doubts this statement, Mr. Webb is prepared to shew it in print with diagrams shewing its exact location in the grand works of Dr. Gall, printed in 1810, and those of Spurzheim in 1814, 1815, etc.

He thought, if Dr. Wilson, with his honesty of purpose, high intelligence and industry had studied the works of Dr. Gall, which he could not possibly have done before writing "The Brain Machine," without admitting that that great man had discovered the great facts of brain localisation a hundred years anterior to the modern revival. Mr. Webb closed his remarks by a reference to the "frontal sinus," which Dr. Wilson misjudges is an argument adverse to Phrenology.

Mr. Webb appeared to have given a lengthy study to this question, and assured his hearers that the difficulty was of little moment. An expert phrenologist knew the exact size of the sinus when it was developed. It was not developed in women and children, and, only sometimes, to any considerable extent in men. Mr. Webb defied a non-phrenologist to judge of it correctly, and was always prepared to assess its development before any scientific audience.

Several members at the close of the lecture expressed their pleasure at being present, and votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman closed the meeting.

## British Phrenological Association.

On February 7th, the usual monthly meeting of the Association was held at Chancery Lane. The President occupied the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and confirmed, after which two persons were elected to membership.

The PRESIDENT then called on Mr. E. Durham to deliver his lecture on—

### "SOME PHRENOLOGICAL PARADOXES."

Mr. DURHAM, in the course of a well written and argumentative paper, said:

Students whose knowledge of Phrenology was theoretical rather than practical were very apt to acquire wrong ideas, of which the following were specimens:—

That a well formed head indicated a good character. That an unfavorably formed head indicated a bad character. That the various organs exerted an influence in proportion to their size, and that there was therefore an exact correspondence between the shape of the head and the character. It was commonly supposed that the person in whom the moral and religious organs predominated would necessarily be moral and religious. That a person in whom Conscientiousness predominated over the selfish organs would be conscientious in everything; whilst a person in whom Conscientiousness was less than other powers, such as Amativeness, Alimentiveness, Acquisitiveness, Approbativeness, &c., would be swayed by these organs contrary to the dictates of their conscience. That a person in whom Veneration and Spirituality were large, would be very religious, whilst a person in whom these organs were deficient would be irreligious and sceptical. These ideas were very common among students, but they were not absolutely correct. As a matter of fact people with well formed heads did not invariably display good characters, neither did people with unfavorably formed heads always display bad characters. The organs did not always exert an influence in proportion to their size, and there was consequently no invariable and exact correspondence between the shape of the head and the character. People with predominant moral and religious organs were not always moral and religious, while there were many moral and religious people whose moral and religious organs did not predominate. Further, he claimed that two people might have very similar heads and temperaments, but very different characters, one being good and the other bad; or a person might change from bad to good with any corresponding alteration in the shape of their head.

In support of the above statements a host of facts might be adduced, and a few selected cases were given of people who had come under his personal observation illustrative of the above points—people with unfavorable heads who displayed good characters.

Phrenological developments, he said, indicated *tendencies*. When the developments were very pronounced the tendencies were very strong, but people were not *compelled* by their developments to display certain virtues or vices. If they were then all exhortation, teaching and preaching would be useless. If, for instance, people with favorable heads were necessarily good, there would be no object in exhorting them to be so; while if, on the other hand, people with unfavorable developments were necessarily bad, it would be useless to exhort them to be otherwise.

Developments indicated *tendencies* and the *probable* character, but not always the *actual* character. In the case of good heads, the best powers seemed, sometimes, to lie dormant, while the animal and selfish powers were perverted, this was not indicated by the head, but was revealed by the face. Then, in the case of unfavorable heads, it often happened that, as the result of good training, discipline, experience and religious influence, a really estimable character was manifest. This also might be seen in the face. Hence he considered it of paramount importance that one should be well versed in Physiognomy, and study the face before pronouncing judgment as to the actual character.

He then called attention to the fact that people do not always manifest talent in proportion to their natural endowments. Many people passed as talented musicians whose developments were in no way extraordinary, but they had cultivated and developed their talents to a high degree, and thus displayed far more ability than the majority of people with similar developments. Similar remarks applied to other talents.

In conclusion, Mr. Durham urged students to be very careful in pronouncing judgment as to the character of anyone. From a person's phrenology alone it was often impossible to say whether the character was good or bad, but by the aid of intuition, and a knowledge of Physiognomy, one was enabled to speak far more positively.

The PRESIDENT said that Mr. Durham's paper was thoughtful and suggestive. It contained some bold statements, the outcome of experience. The terms *good* and *bad* should be defined.

Mr. OVERALL asked the lecturer's definition of Physiognomy. Prof. Darwin would not give character from fixed features but from the expression of the emotions.

Mr. SARNA thought the question an inappropriate one.

Mr. FERROZA asked the lecturer for an explanation of the three terms he used—tendencies, natural tendencies, and talents.

Mr. WEBB wondered how a professional gentleman could make such statements as the lecturer had done: He could only attribute it to his weak Caution, and large Self-Esteem. He (Mr. Webb) did not know what was a "bad" head or a "good" head. A highly developed head with a weak base is not expected to do any great wrong; or a head with large basilar region, as was that of Nero, was not expected to be conspicuously virtuous. Change of head must accompany change of character. In the case of chemical experiments similar results always follow as the result of similar combinations. If we fail to notice the difference, it is due to our inability to read the signs, the fault is not in the head. If Phrenology does not indicate character what is the use of Phrenology? Though a man be a preacher he may have an unfavorable development, and the character would correspond. If a flower be red, but our color organ deficient, it is not the fault of the flower that we cannot see its beauty, and so if character is not as we read it, it is because of our own deficiency.

Mr. J. F. HUBERT wanted to arrive at truth in this matter. Opinions seemed to differ as to the possibility of finding a head which did not correspond with character. He should assume a good head meant a head with large moral and intellectual organs and smaller basilar ones. Persons frequently did disgraceful things which were not recognised as possible before their commission, but when done, phrenologists were always prepared with an explanation. Why were not the tendencies to guilt previously

discovered? Wonderful things were done by character readers, but as phrenologists we should not claim too much.

Mr. DOMMEN thought the lecturer had spoken strongly to draw out truth. Phrenology was still in the elementary stage. It acknowledged two factors—environment and organisation. There was a third factor, sometimes stronger than the other two, which frequently dominated character. It may be the ideals or the dominant ideas which possessed person's minds. He could not pretend to define it, but by acknowledging its existence we could better understand, phrenologically, the actions of all the faculties. The ideals or predominant emotions or passions of an individual, had a powerful control over character, and frequently determined character.

Mr. MORRELL thought there were men with well-balanced and good heads who manifested bad characters, but thought it was largely due to the brain being in a diseased or abnormal condition. Drink was often the cause of such an abnormal condition. He believed in an outside power which could enliven and quicken a man, so that men of lower organisation may manifest a good character. We must recognise that certain organs had greater powers at certain ages than at others; consequently, when one factor is altered a great change may result.

Dr. WITHINSHAW said the effect of the paper on his mind was to make him cautious. If he had not had a good foundation in scientific Phrenology he should have been much shaken by the lecture. The subject was not generally sufficiently studied. The study of the science on which it depends was absolutely necessary for correct diagnosis. Though he did not believe in phrenologists treating patients for disease, yet a knowledge by them of diseased conditions would be useful; especially the correct signs of alcoholism should be understood: the blotched face, coloured nose, etc.; yet unless actual knowledge in such matters was possessed, the phrenologist may be deceived by skin affections. *Ceteris paribus* must always be remembered in observing conditions, and this applies to health as well as temperament, education, etc. If Phrenology was a science we must have trouble with it. When a person is brilliant and clever there is always some phrenological reason why. He may have Individuality large; the fact that his Reflectives are small makes him appear all the smarter. Society takes this for profound ability, but, test the man on natural causes, and he is out of his depth. A man well developed vertically does not like being governed, is a bad servant, and wants to be master. To these rules the speaker never found an exception. There was no variation. Of course he noticed modifications which may influence character. It wanted much study and years of experience to manipulate the head properly.

The discussion was continued till the time of closing, Mr. J. P. Blackford and others taking part.

Mr. DURHAM in reply thought it necessary that there should be a clear understanding of terms. A good head was one in which the moral and intellectual organs slightly predominated over the selfish and animal, whilst an unfavorable, or bad head, was one in which the animal or selfish organs predominated. A good character was the result of the exercise of the various organs in harmony with the dictates of the moral and intellectual powers, whilst a bad character was the result of the lower organs in opposition to the dictates of the higher powers. Sometimes people with good heads gratified their lower natures

at the expense of their higher, and thus displayed a bad character; while sometimes people, in spite of unfavorable developments, owing to experience, discipline and religious influence, allowed themselves to be habitually governed by the higher faculties, and thus displayed a good character. If a person ceased to misuse their lower powers, bringing them into subjection to the higher, their character changed from bad to good. This change frequently took place very rapidly, and without any corresponding change in the form of the head.

Mr. WARREN proposed and Mr. WEBB seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Durham for his initiation of a lively debate; this was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting terminated.

### Birmingham.

On February 7th Mr. J. E. Chambers lectured on "Mental Progress." The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Davis. The lecturer said that progression was a law of things. In demonstration he gave some apt and convincing evidences showing that throughout the whole universe this fact was exemplified. From the ages this principle had been maintained. To contrast the state of the world as it was with what it had been, the customs, the religions; as the Mythology of the Egyptians with the religion of Christ alone would be sufficient to show progression. Again, notions and individuals also progressed; for not only was this a recognised law collectively considered, but it obtained also in one's own life. The lecturer then described the progress made, then the development of the other faculties of the mind, until eventually the intellectual aspect of the man matured, which retained its efficiency proportionately as the man lived in harmony with natural laws. He urged his hearers to train and cultivate their minds, for after all "the condition of the mind is the standard of the man." A discussion followed, after which delineations were given by the lecturer and chairman.

### Shoreham.

On February 8th, at the High Street Primitive Methodist School Room, the scholars and teachers held their annual social gathering. Among the features of the evening were the public and private delineations of character by Mr. J. Millott Severn, whose services were largely in demand. Mr. A. Eade the Chairman and Superintendent, who, by the way, is a Vice-President of the Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association, spoke very favourably to the large audience composed chiefly of young people with happy, smiling faces, whose minds were evidently bent on pleasure and enjoyment, of the advantages to be derived from Phrenology. He had been interested in Phrenology since quite a young man, and more than 20 years ago when there was no periodical in this country devoted to Phrenology. He subscribed to the American Phrenological Journal and had to send his subscription direct to America. He was glad to say that there was now a cheap penny popular phrenological journal, to which Mr. Severn was a regular contributor, and he a regular subscriber, and he hoped by giving this information that many of his audience would become subscribers to the *Popular Phrenologist*, which was a very admirable and useful phrenological monthly. The Rev. Norris afterwards spoke of having had a phrenological examination before his marriage, and of sending his chart to his intended wife, so that she might acquaint herself with his disposition and mental capacities, whether good or bad. He had found the statement useful to him.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

THOMAS MORRIS.—The writer of the letter signed as above deserves every help and encouragement. He is studying Phrenology under the greatest difficulties, though he may not know it. The letter is very respectful and written with great care, though evidently the writer has had the least modicum of schooling. Before answering his questions about the "scourse" of his perplexity concerning the leading "characterist" of the man he refers to, which he hopes will "recieve" kind consideration, I will, first of all, say to him:—"Buy a book on grammar and a dictionary, and write on a better quality of paper; and, if he will give his address, I will send him a letter by post how to proceed in his studies. He deserves it. His letter satisfies me that he will make a most careful, honest, and capable student, with suitable encouragement and help. It is not surprising he is perplexed with the "different phases of mind" and their causes owing to the "different manifestations of the organs." He wants to know if "position" of brain has to do with it. The word "position" is hardly applicable to the case. The two men he refers to, one with "perception as his leading characterist," the other with the reflectives "in the lead," are so different because the reflective organs of the brain are large in one case and the perceptive are large in the other. If the perceptive organs could take the place of reflective organs which, in their turn, could be located just above the orbits without further disturbance of the "mechanism" of thought, there would be no change in the character of the two persons, although the shape of the brain would be changed. His next question concerning the quality of the organs is very interesting. There must be a difference in the physiological arrangement of the nerve cells of the various organs to give their difference of function. Some years ago Dr. Holländer, Vice-president of the B.P.A., explained some of the different appearances of the cells from different areas of the brain, those of the cerebellum being flasklike, those from the cerebrum more or less triangular, and these again being different, more or less, according to their cerebral localization. Hence in reply to the question whether it would be their position in the brain that would decide whether an organ would perform the work of Individuality or Comparison, the answer is, "No, but as these organs always occupy the same relative position in the brain, a phrenologist is able, by a knowledge of their size, etc., to judge of their power and activity."

SYDNEY GEO. DICE (*Lee*).—May I, as kindly as possible, ask Mr. Dice to begin the study of Phrenology as he would begin that of Chemistry? And he should not forget his spelling and punctuation. He asks how can we tell "were" the organ of Destructiveness "leaves off" and the organ of Secretiveness "commences and so on right through the head." "If Phrenology is an exact science how do you determine the border line of the organs."

Three questions are asked, but no punctuation mark indicates this. One should be careful in asking questions.

In reply I refer him to the method adopted by our great master, Dr. Gall, who always observed the location of an organ when larger than those surrounding it.

First, carefully ascertain the general and constant form of Destructiveness when large with moderate Secretiveness; then observe the form of Secretiveness, when large,

with moderate Destructiveness. The exact position of both organs being ascertained, experience will teach the young phrenologist how to estimate their relative sizes when nearly alike. This is the craniological method. In regard to the brain areas, the organ of Secretiveness is located in the upper and the organ of Destructiveness is located in the lower portions of the temporo-sphenoidal convolutions. Study and observation will give the ability to "determine the border line of all the organs." If Mr. Dice were with the writer at the present moment, many of these could be shown plainly indicated on the skull. Dr. Ferrier, page 483 of *Functions of the Brain*, quotes Turner in regard to "the determination of the exact relations of the primary fissures and convolutions of the brain to the surface of the cranium," which "is of importance to the physician and surgeon, as a guide to the localization and estimation of the effects of diseases and injuries of the brain and its coverings, and may prove of great service in an ethnological and craniological investigations." And this knowledge, unknown to 99 per cent. of the medical profession is absolutely essential to the phrenologist.

In regard to the second question, it is true that "some phrenologists assert that some of the organs are complex" and divided into two or three areas, but what evidence can be adduced to support their "discoveries" is unknown to the writer. My advice is, begin with the larger organs and don't trouble about the fanciful statements of every would-be discoverer"; and, to answer the third question, "On what scientific basis does Phrenology as a whole rest" at the same time, read the best books on the subject, and you will find the answer for yourself; for, if I were asked "On what scientific basis does Geology rest?" I should answer read Lyell, Murchison, Sedgwick, Hugh Miller, etc. Read, therefore, Dr. Gall's "Anatomie," published at £40; Dr. Vimont's "Treatise on Phrenologie," at about half that price; and all the other works of Dr. Gall, Broussais (obtainable in the British Museum), or, if you don't read French, make a study of Combe's "System," the books on the Brain by Drs. Solly, Elliotson, Brown, Noble, etc., and the less scientific but useful books published by L. N. Fowler and Co.

J.S.—This correspondent asks what are the centres of ossification? There are points of ossification in all the bones. Some very fine examples are pictured in Vimont's Phrenology. I hav'nt Dr. Bridge's book by me. No doubt you will understand his term if you remember that the cranial bones commence to ossify at a so-called centre, throw out ramifications into the fibrous tissue or cartilage of which they form a part, ultimately ossifying to their borders where they dovetail into each other as sutures. The centres are well observed in the frontal bones at the centre of Causality and in the parietal bones at Caution. If J.S. will place his hands on those parts when well developed, he will find very distinctly marked elevations or protuberances, often called "bumps," a word that has no place in the phrenological vocabulary. If this reply is not clear, will J.S. repeat the question, stating his difficulty?

CARL (*Aldgate*).—You will find a portrait of Miss Lanchester in the *Penny Illustrated Paper* for November, 1895 (page 348). You will see she has large Destructiveness (Energy), and Benevolence (Sympathy), with very small Cautiousness and Secretiveness. This peculiar feature fully accounts for her peculiar conduct.

# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

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[ONE PENNY.]

## WHAT ARE OUR AIMS?

At this stage in the history of Phrenology, when its doctrines are tacitly recognised, if not fully endorsed by the great mass of the thinking population, and the embodiment of this acceptance is being registered in the incorporation of the British Phrenological Association; it behoves those of us who are largely responsible for the present position to stop and think. To what end have we been working? What is to be gained by our persistent reiteration of phrenological truths? What do we expect as the ultimate result of a general acceptance by the scientific world, of that which we have laboured so hard to convey to them during these latter years of the nineteenth century?

There are among us those with aims as high, with purposes as lofty as are those of the noblest reformers who have laboured to raise the moral and intellectual standard of the human race. Phrenology has come to those as an angel of light. Their introduction to its mystery-solving power was due to the practical application of its truths to their own especial and peculiar cases in not only revealing the inner selves of which they were to some extent conscious, but the opening out before them of new worlds hitherto unknown, undreamed of even, for the habitation of which they were by nature splendidly endowed. Is it any wonder that such as these are devotees and apostles of the genius of Phrenology, and that they seek to pass on to others the delights and privileges they have themselves experienced. But there are others of you who, while posing as phrenologists, have no appreciation of a higher mission, who for gain alone attach yourselves to the phrenological car. You have to be pulled along by the force of other's labour, and act as drags to progress. I have no desire to decry the taking of fees as a reward for conscientious work, but I do unhesitatingly condemn those to whom fees are the be-all and end-all of their phrenological connection. When the phrenologist, who feels that his mission is to work to produce a nobler and diviner humanity, can devote his entire services to the accomplishment of his purpose in return for fees, then his world and Phrenology will be both gainers. In which class do you, dear reader, place yourself? I know some of you will say, "This is mere sentiment." I regret it much if it appears to you only in that light, as without the sentiment, where are we to

obtain the necessary vigor and enthusiasm to carry the phrenological flag to victory? What is our ultimate aim? Nothing less than the mental and physical regeneration of mankind. The task may appear chimerical and quixotic, but equally so is that of every social, political, and religious reformer. We do not propose to stay our hands until there is an unanimous opinion as to the value of our efforts; if we did so we should be fools indeed. What are the steps which lead up to the heights we wish to scale? Let me enumerate some of them.

The personal examination of every human being by competent experts who will advise as to remedies for mental weaknesses, and as faithfully urge each to the noblest and best in his nature. Thus we hope to benefit the individual directly.

The right education of children in accordance with their capacities and necessities, thus fitting them to take their right places in life as the result of a correct preparation. The selection of the best employment for each member of the community as suited to his special endowment and ability, thus largely discounting laziness and a distaste for labour.

The appointment of men to public positions of trust who are by nature fitted to occupy such places, and not as the reward of other services. The selection of representatives, senators, judges, and controlling governors, in accordance with their natural ability, as distinct from political or social exigency.

The treatment of the insane in a direction which aims at a cure of the malady, and not as at present by a simple attention to their physical needs.

The treatment of criminals as patients suffering from mental disease, the aim being remedial rather than punitive, and, by so doing, improve instead of still further degrading them.

The urging upon persons of marriageable age the undesirability of mating with persons physically and mentally unsuitable and inharmonious; and the right of the next generation to be well-born, to be considered in all such contracts. These and other means to the desired end may be adopted with universal advantage.

## British Phrenological Association.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Association was held at the usual meeting room, on Tuesday, March 7th. The President, GEORGE COX, Esq., occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and two new members were accepted.

THE SECRETARY read a letter from Prof. A. Russel Wallace, in which that eminent scientist stated his willingness to become a Vice-President of the Association, in accordance with the wishes of the Council. The reading of the letter was greeted with much applause. The Secretary then produced his report of the Association's work during the past year.

### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

"The Report for the year just closed must of necessity include many items of importance and interest to Members. It has been the most eventful year since the foundation of the Association in 1886, if only for the one fact of the now almost completed Incorporation of the Association, making it the first and only incorporated body of phrenologists.

By the continued generosity of D. E. Samuel, Esq., one of our Vice-Presidents, we have been enabled to continue our office (in which our first meeting was held on March 30th, 1897).

The possession of an office has proved a great boon, and has enabled the Executive to hold as many Council Meetings, Committee and other meetings as have been necessary, and these have been more frequent during the past, than in any previous year, the Incorporation Committee alone having had to meet week by week for months together.

Mainly owing to the persistent energy of Mr. Blackford the Incorporation work is now nearly through. A few months were unfortunately lost at one stage of the work, owing to neglect on the part of the solicitor who originally undertook the legal work. Messrs. Munro, Slack & Co., of 31, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., who now have the work in hand, are doing all they can to hasten the matter through its necessarily tedious stages.

The first resolution of the Members, empowering the Council to approach the Board of Trade on this matter, was passed at the Conference held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on the 9th November, 1897, and was simple and short, "That the Association be incorporated." A fund was opened, and the hearty response given encouraged the Council to start work; and at the General Meeting, held in this room on Tuesday, 1st March, 1898, the following resolutions were carried: "That this General Meeting of the Members of the British Phrenological Association hereby empowers its Council to apply to the Board of Trade for a Certificate of Incorporation of the Association, and to take such action as may be necessary to obtain such Charter of Incorporation."

Also a resolution: "That this Meeting empowers the Council to make such alterations in the Rules and Constitution of the Association as may be necessary to complete the Incorporation scheme."

And further: "That this Meeting gives the Council full power to elaborate and carry into operation a scheme of Examination for the Association's Diploma." An examining board, appointed by the Council to carry out this scheme, is now working upon it.

Whenever we receive our Charter of Incorporation, and we hope that we have not now long to wait, it will be compulsory that a special meeting of Members shall be called within four months of the granting of the Charter, and such a meeting will be convened at the earliest opportunity to inaugurate the new Incorporated Association.

New Articles and Memoranda of Association have been drawn up, following on the lines of, and including, the rules still existing, but extended so as to include powers obtainable or necessary under the new title.

A clause in the Act relating to these corporate bodies makes the liability of each Member limited to £1, and it will be compulsory that all Members make a declaration agreeing to accept this liability, and to conform to the Articles of Association.

The "Incorporation Fund" is still open, and the Council will be glad to receive any further contributions that Members may be inclined to give.

The Incorporation of the Association will probably lead to an interest in its work and objects by many people who have hitherto not shown any, and we may hope for an increase in the membership.

During the year we have shown a net increase of Members, after allowing for a few who have been lost on account of a more stringent adherence, than hitherto, to our rule, which requires that all Members who are twelve months in arrear shall be struck off.

On the 10th May, 1898, a series of meetings was started, limited to Council Members, and intended to be utilised for the study of abnormal and other heads. Seven meetings have been held, and these have proved an unqualified success.

The attendance at the Council Meetings has been very gratifying, and expressive of the interest taken in the work of the Association by the Executive.

The public meetings have also been well attended, and the papers given very interesting. The Conference held on the 9th November, 1898, in the Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, was the most successful and enthusiastic of the series.

We regret that a YEAR BOOK could not be published this year owing to lack of sufficient financial support.

Members may be congratulated on a continuance for another twelve months of the issue of the "Popular Phrenologist." Considerable concern was shewn when it seemed likely that it would cease with the year 1898, but Mr. Blackford again, at some considerable loss, undertook to continue the issue for another twelve months. Every effort should be made by Members to support this very valuable paper—the only paper existing that treats of Phrenology so explicitly.

The tomb of Dr. Gall, at Pere-le-Chaise Cemetery, in Paris, has been visited by Mr. Samuel, who seeing that the grave was in a bad state of repair, obtained an estimate of the probable cost of putting it into good condition. Mr. Samuel has also indicated the method to be adopted to obtain this object. The Council have decided to repair the tomb, and to place upon it a wreath, with a suitable inscription, and they have started a "Renovation Fund" for this purpose. Subscriptions toward this Fund will be received by the Treasurer, and as the total cost will only amount to £10, it need not make a very heavy demand upon any one individual if every Member will contribute.

The result of the application to the Members as to the change of name is, that the Association, upon the completion of the Incorporation, will be called "The British Phrenological Society" (Incorporated).

There are undoubted signs of a more general public interest in Phrenology, and the fact that this Association is established upon a legal basis will not tend to retard the influence that it has exerted in arousing that interest. The endeavours, as well as the desire, of the Council will continue in the direction of propagating and defending our noble science."

Reports from affiliated and other societies were read, including the "Fowler Institute," "Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association," "Leicester Phrenological Institute," &c., the whole being of an encouraging character.

THE TREASURER read a statement of the accounts of the Association, which showed a total balance in hand of £40 3s. 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. This amount, however, was the aggregate of several funds, including the Office, Incorporation, Gall's Tomb renovation, and General funds; against this balance liabilities incurred, but not yet met, had to be placed which reduced the amount considerably.

The librarian's report was in his absence read by the Secretary. It showed that the number of borrowers had been stationary though the books taken from the library had been less than last year. Gifts of books had been received during the year from Messrs. Samuel, Wells, Donovan and Blackford; of skulls from Mr. Gustavus Cohen, and of plaster busts from Messrs. Donovan and Blackford. The Librarian suggests that more works on Phrenology be procured for the library, and solicits gifts of the same from the Members.

Votes of thanks to the retiring officers were proposed and spoken to by Messrs. Webb, Morrell, Blackford, Prof. A. Hubert, and Rev. F. W. Wilkinson; all were carried unanimously. The President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Miss Gumm suitably replied to the several votes tendered them.

Messrs. SLADE and OVERALL were elected to act as scrutineers, and the ballot papers relating to the election of officers were placed in their hands for counting.

The result having been ascertained was announced by the President.

President, Mr. J. I. MORRELL, F.B.P.A.

Secretary, Mr. F. R. WARREN.

Treasurer, Mr. GEO. COX, F.B.P.A.

Five Council Members, Mr. R. M. RHAM.

„ G. H. J. DUTTON.

„ GILLESPIE.

Miss OPPENHEIM.

Mr. J. B. ELAND.

After the announcement Mr. Cox vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Morrell amidst applause.

Mr. MORRELL said he esteemed it a great honor to be placed in that position. He felt diffident in permitting himself to become a candidate for the post, as he failed to approach his own ideal of what a president should be. He was lacking in many respects. It was a position of great responsibility. Whoever occupies the presidency of a national organisation should be especially endowed, as to such people look for light and leading. Not having what he thought sufficient facility in phrenological matters he had desired to keep in the background. However, having accepted the position he would strive to do his best for the honor of the Association. He hoped the year would be one of progress. He was second to none in desiring the science of Phrenology to be recognised. Phrenology had to win acceptance among scientific men. We had to give them light, and by all reasonable devices to make the truth widely known. Though the executive

of the Association was composed of men who were all busy men and very fully engaged, yet we might find means to get our subject more generally accepted. He suggested that meetings should be held in different districts of the Metropolis, to be supported by such members of the Association as resided in such districts. He trusted we should go on to success; we were an old organisation, and hoped the new departure indicated by the Incorporation would tend to the advantage of the Society. He wanted all to help him. He would put all the energy and power he had into the work, and trusted the year would be one of progress.

Mr. BLACKFORD, at the request of the President, made a statement as to the present position of the Incorporation Scheme, from which it appeared that the amendments to the Articles of Association suggested by the Board of Trade had now been adjusted. The next step was the compulsory advertisement of our application for Charter after which a delay of 14 days would take place. If no public opposition were offered, the Board of Trade would then grant its license, and the Certificate would be issued. He anticipated that we should be in possession of the same in about six weeks from that time.

The change of the name of the Association to "The British Phrenological Society" Incorporated, was the subject of some discussion by the President, Dr. Withinshaw, Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, and Mr. Webb.

A motion by Mr. Donovan "That in future the President shall be elected from the Vice-Presidents," in the absence of the proposer fell to the ground.

Mr. A. HUBERT proposed "That the President be elected by the Council at its first meeting after the Annual Meeting, that is by the new Council each year, and in absence of a seconder,

Mr. SLADE seconded the resolution *pro formâ*.

Mr. DURHAM suggested the old Council as the more appropriate body to make such a selection, and Mr. Hubert accepted the suggestion.

A sharp discussion ensued, in which many Members took part.

The PRESIDENT urged that the privileges of members, especially country members, should not be withdrawn, and the pulse of the meeting being obviously opposed to any change, Mr. Hubert withdrew his resolution.

The meeting which was spirited and interesting throughout then terminated.

The Council of the British Phrenological Association are most anxious to help Societies, Clubs, Literary Institutes, and other organisations which are open to accept lectures on Phrenology. Many of these constantly provide at least one such lecture during the season with benefit to themselves. There are hundreds of such societies to whom an evening with a phrenologist would be a real boon were such possible, and the Council now offer to arrange lectures on the subject for any *bona fide* society free of charge. Applications should be made to the Secretary, British Phrenological Association, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Any persons knowing of peculiar or abnormal head developments, or who may be interested in any such case, should communicate with the Secretary, who will be able to arrange for its consideration by the Council of the Association. Cases of peculiarly formed, very large, or very small heads, injuries through accident or disease, &c., are suitable. No charge of any kind will be made.

## How to Read Character.—V.

By E. S. G. MAYO (Cardiff).

Having taken a survey of the human subject from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, we examine the cranium more closely. Character may be determined by an examination of any part of the body, or by the organization as a whole, but such manifestations are caused by the influence or *reflection*, so to speak, of the great mental instrument. Phrenology declares that the Brain is this instrument. Of this declaration, science universally approves. Ferriér says: "That the Brain is the organ of the mind, no one doubts." If, then, the seat of the mind is the Brain, surely we must know more of the laws and operations of the mind by studying the Brain than by investigating any other portion of the system.

The phenomena of mind prove conclusively that the Brain is composed of a variety of organs, the conclusion being drawn from the fact that several mental operations can be manifested simultaneously. Now, upon the supposition that the Brain is a single organ such could not occur, for as the whole brain would be necessary for the manifestation of each and every mental function, it would be obviously impossible for two or more faculties to exist in active operation at one and the same time.

The Brain, by its structure, favours the conclusion that it is composed of a variety of organs. We refer the reader to Dr. Withinshaw's articles now appearing in the columns of the *Popular Phrenologist* for details. We only refer, in this connection, to the divisions of the Brain into two hemispheres (which accounts for the Phrenological organs being dual—one on each side of the head), and these again into lobes. The principal lobes are Frontal, Parietal, Temporal, and Occipital.



Fig. 2.—THE HUMAN BRAIN.

The divisions of the skull practically harmonise with those of the Brain. The skull is composed of the following bones: *i.e.*, A Frontal, B Parietal, (2) C Temporal, (2) D Sphenoidal, (2) E Occipital, F Superior Maxillary, H Malar. These bones are united to each other by means of certain sutures, or dove-tailing seams. It will be seen at a glance that the skull is so made as to be capacitated to adapt its growth to the development of the brain beneath.

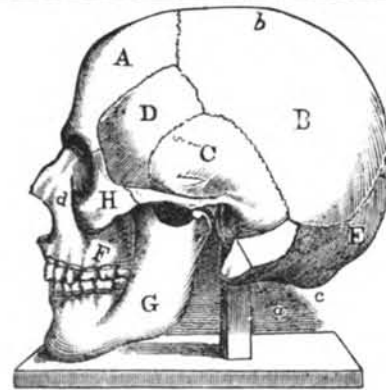


Fig. 3.—THE HUMAN SKULL.

These natural dividings of both brain and skull presumably have some significance. It is wonderful that the divisions of each should so correspond with the other; but the fact becomes even more marvellous when we find that the chief divisions of the mental faculties correspond with both! The Social propensities are grouped together in the back of the head, and are located in the Occipital lobe of the Brain, under the Occipital bone of the skull. The Selfish propensities occupy a naturally-formed division, and the Intellectual faculties have a similar seat.

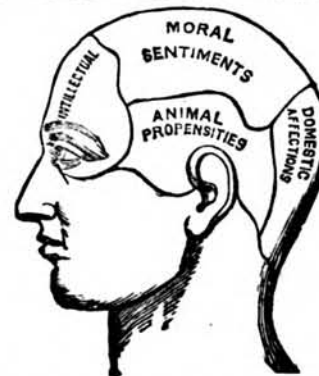


Fig. 4.—THE DIVISIONS OF THE BRAIN.

The illustration of the divisions of the Brain (Fig. 4) show the principles of Phrenology in outline. In heads that are relatively larger at the back than in the other regions, the Domestic affections predominate, and the possessor would be proportionately social, affectionate, and friendly. When the head is relatively broader than either high or long, the animal propensities will lead, and the possessor will have a corresponding degree of propelling power, executive energy, and force. If the Intellectual group excels in development, the individual will be taken with things appertaining to the Intellectual side of life; and if the head is higher proportionately than either long or broad, the person will "live" more in the Moral sentiments. It must never be forgotten that other things must be equal in every case. It is a principle of Phrenology that "Size is a measure of power," but it is always on condition "other things being equal." This not only applies to the Brain as a whole, but also to the individual organs themselves. A large brain, if the *Temperaments* are favourable, the *Health* good, the *Quality* fine, and the *Education* superior, will manifest more mental power than a small one with similar environments. A smaller brain, however, will exhibit greater ability under favourable circumstances than a large one under adverse ones.—(To be continued.)



## Phrenological Character Sketch.

**BART KENNEDY, Esq.**

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.



I first met Mr. Bart Kennedy about two years ago when calling on a London publisher. At the time I had no idea who he was, but a mutual fellowship at once arose between us, and our conversation led up to a phrenological examination of his head. He knew me to be a phrenologist, but I did not know him; a glance, however, was sufficient for me to see that he was a man possessing marked mental capacities, and from the first moment I saw him, my fingers itched to manipulate his cranium. The delineation was satisfactory, and the author of "Darab's Wine Cup" revealed himself. Feeling that a sketch of this gentleman's character would be interesting to the readers of the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST, I recently interviewed Mr. Kennedy again, to make further notes of his mental developments.

Few people could look on the above portrait without remarking on its strong and decided features. It bespeaks not only marked hereditary qualities, but a life, comparatively young, yet crowded with remarkable experiences. Few men at his age have had so varied, romantic, and adventurous a career. Since the Irish-American writer first started out into the world a raw lad, without education, friends or training in anything that would earn him a livelihood, he has been sailor, tramp, navy, gold-miner, ship's cook, opera singer, and a host of other things. He has lived among the Indians on Vancouver's Island, and in the Klondyke districts previous to the big rush there for gold.

He is in many ways a remarkable man—a study in himself; his character and writings are alike unique, and great things may be expected of him. His temperamen-

tal conditions are in the following order:—Motive-Sanguine-Nervous.—He is strong, healthful, muscular, vigorous, manly, of fair complexion, blue eyes deeply set, and beetling brows. His head measures in circumference  $23\frac{1}{4}$  inches, is fairly high, broad in the basilar regions, and in the frontal lobes of the brain.

His perceptive faculties are powerfully developed. As an observer he is keenly alert, shrewdly penetrating, and takes into consideration and remembers details with scientific accuracy—his memory is, in fact, remarkably tenacious. He sees much, and deliberates and philosophizes on all he sees. As an observer of minutiae, in all that pertains to Human Nature, people's dispositions, habits, hereditary conditions, manners and customs, he would rank with some of our great scientists. Order is large, in personal matters he could allow himself to lapse into carelessness and indifference, but in the work which constitutes his profession, never.

Mr. Kennedy has many distinctive characteristics, though the more one studies his character the more difficult one finds it to say definite things about him. He is a man of moods, though he may not easily recognise this himself. He is capable of experiencing great inward emotion, is sometimes very hopeful, ready to launch in almost any scheme or enterprise; at other times is somewhat despondent. Success greatly stimulates him, non-success readily depresses him. He possesses strong passions, yet withal has wonderful control over his feelings, and is mostly cool and collected. Has a glowing imagination, yet disposed to take very practical views of matters; is full of impulse, yet is exceedingly cautious and deliberate. True and staunch as a friend and a husband, yet unceremonious and critical almost in the extreme. His reasoning powers being large he takes broad views, has a contempt for meanness and narrow-mindedness of all kinds. Though he is not easily imposed upon by fraud or misrepresentation, yet he is sympathetic, kind and benevolent, and his sympathies are largely with the down-trodden, unfortunate or oppressed. Is sincere, and thoroughly appreciates the good opinion of others, though there is much apparent indifference in his nature. He dislikes cant, is a man of marked principles; no trifter, has a great amount of courage and daring; is steady, firm, direct. He makes up his mind slowly, reasons widely, is diplomatic and tactful in reserving his judgment when necessary, and is very tenacious and determined when he makes up his mind. He has a fair degree of confidence, is conscious of possessing qualities somewhat out of the ordinary, has much power of command, but is quite devoid of assumption; is neither proud nor vain. Is very intuitive, a keen student of character and motives, and exceedingly critical in his judgment. Comparison—power to analyse, discriminate and compare is in him a marked faculty. He has good power of imitation, yet is original in his ideas and methods; he does what seems most like himself and least like others. He has well-marked sustaining powers, is forcible, executive, enduring, mostly equal to emergency, does his best under pressure, and opposition serves as a stimulus in bringing out his character and capacities to advantage. He is a great lover of all that is wild and stupendously grand and sublime in nature, loves travelling, and has excellent musical talent, but his especial bent is toward authorship in which he is capable of distinguishing himself, having in him the ability which, if exercised, may enable him to stand on the plane of a Kipling.

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APRIL, 1899.

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### Editorial Effervescence.

The Annual Meeting of the B.P.A. has taken place, the report of which appears on another page. The attendance was better than usual, and the spirit pervading the meeting was that of deep and earnest interest. There is no doubt that the growth of the Association is one of the most gratifying features in the progress of Phrenology; and its Incorporation under the new title, decided on by an overwhelming majority of its members, will undoubtedly mark an era in the history of the movement. Long live the BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED.

Many items in the various reports were of interest, particularly those relating to the many-sided operations of the Association. The meetings held monthly at Chancery Lane, are but a small proportion of the work done under its auspices by its members. Few know the actual amount of labour rendered for Phrenology through its agency. Although so much is done the income is but small, and there is great need of funds to meet the necessary demands upon its resources. Though all the work of the members is purely honorary, yet money is an absolute necessity. Who will help with generous donations to advance Phrenology?

One item in the report should not be neglected. The Council of the Association have decided to renovate the tomb of Dr. Gall in the *Pere-le-Chaise* Cemetery, Paris, by way of a personal tribute to the founder of Phrenology, and in part celebration of the centenary of the publication of his discoveries. As the general funds of the Association are not available for this purpose, subscriptions are solicited. A total of £10 will be ample, of which sum £1 6s. has been already subscribed. The Council solicit further subscriptions, and I beg to support their solicitation by an appeal to each and all of my readers for something towards this fund.

It is a matter for congratulation that Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, the renowned scientist, has consented

to become a Vice President of the B.P.A. Dr. Wallace's services to Phrenology have been of no mean order. Again and again he has expressed his deep conviction of the truth of Dr. Gall's phrenological hypothesis, based upon his observations of natural facts. No man knows more of the value of such observations than Dr. Wallace. He has spent a life in similar labour, the main result of his researches being embodied in the published works of the late Charles Darwin, with whom he was a co-worker. In his most recent work, "The Wonderful Century," Dr. Wallace has done justice to Phrenology, and has helped very considerably to give impetus to what is called "The Revival of Phrenology."

One result of the article in "The Wonderful Century" has been an increased demand for information on the subject at the Office of the B.P.A., and the addition of several members. Dr. Wallace, however, has not limited his help to the publication of articles, but seeks to interest his personal friends in the subject. A gratifying outcome of this latter feature has been the addition to the membership of the B.P.A. of William Carter, Esq., of the Hermitage, Parkestone, whose interest has already been enthusiastically manifested in the arrangement of meetings in Parkestone and Poole, where lectures have been delivered by Mr. James Webb; brief reports of which appear in this issue. Dr. Wallace presided at one of these. Mr. Carter is to be congratulated on the success of his initial effort. I am also glad to say that this gentleman is arranging for further efforts in this direction and I have no doubt Phrenology will find an ardent advocate in this enthusiastic worker.

I am glad to know that Mr. Gervais Johnson, F.B.P.A., of Dublin, has arranged to give a lecture, the profits from which are to be given to the "Morgan Fund." This is an example which may well be followed by others who have opportunities. Mr. Johnson also proposes to make a similar effort on behalf of the "Incorporation Fund." "Go thou and do likewise," is my injunction to every capable phrenologist.

It is unfortunate that the medical gentleman who was to have advanced arguments against Phrenology at the B.P.A. meeting in May, will be unable to do so. The demand upon his time due to the increasing prevalence of influenza will prevent him. This is to be regretted as it rarely we can secure a champion to advocate the position of our friends the enemy.

As the holiday travelling season is again coming on may I draw the attention of London readers to Mr. Stackpool O'Dell's meetings at the Parade, Kew Gardens (near the Railway Station). Any person interested in Phrenology visiting Kew Gardens cannot do better than wind up the day by visiting the O'Dell's Institution. Of course it is desirable to select for your visits the special days on which meetings are being held. For particulars see "Forthcoming Meetings."

To students of Phrenology the lectures at the Fowler Institute are instructive and valuable. You will be pleased with the result of a visit to one of these interesting gatherings. For particulars of these also I refer you to the advertised announcement.

## Phrenological Character Sketch.

**JOHN KENSIT, ESQ.**

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.



The revelation of Mr. John Kensit's mental capacities may come as a surprise to many people. The great leader and agitator of the anti-ritualistic movement possesses most of the qualities of an ideal reformer. I have lately had the privilege of making a phrenological examination of Mr. Kensit's head. The above portrait is a speaking likeness of him, and is indicative of great earnestness, force of character, intellect, enthusiasm, sociability, and practical judgment. His head is large—in circumference 23 inches; is high, well developed in the coronal region, in the base of the brain, and likewise in the seats of the perceptive and reasoning powers—the mental organs on the whole being well balanced.

Mentally and physically he is well equipped for the work he has undertaken, and if his opponents expect soon to put him down they will, I venture to say, have set themselves a herculean task, for ANTI-RITUAL JOHN is not only a power in himself but he has that kind of temperament which readily enlists workers on his side—persons as earnest, and in some instances far more bitter regarding the practices he condemns than he himself could ever be.

The width of his head is indicative of great energy, physical determination and endurance. He possesses great force of character and executiveness, and though genial and moderately tactful in treating his opponents he could be very passionate and indignant at wilful encroachments on what he may consider his own or others' rights, and once aroused he is not the man to let matters drop quietly. He is fairly, but not largely, cautious; but being intuitive and experienced he gauges

matters with a tolerable amount of shrewdness and tact, yet he is not at all secretive. If he fails in anything it will be in being too open-minded. There is a good deal of impulsiveness in his nature; he will mostly achieve his best successes when he lets himself go. Had he, however, a little more controlling power it would be better for him. Hope, Sublimity, and the Sanguine temperament being marked qualities he is naturally very hopeful, enthusiastic, enterprising and speculative.

His perceptive organs are large, he is a quick and ready observer; possesses a splendid business head, readily acquires knowledge and information from his immediate surroundings; is resourceful, alert, has a very enquiring mind, a splendid memory, and is disposed to take practical, common-sense views of matters. Has excellent planning and reasoning powers, readily comprehends the best and most appropriate means and ways of doing things; is versatile—no stickler at single methods—has an available intellect and a great amount of adaptability. Concentrativeness is not over strong, and having an active and well-developed frontal brain, change and variety is stimulating rather than confusing. He is capable of being firm and thorough, and his forceful nature will carry him through a great amount of hard work and other opposing circumstances. His large Constructiveness and fairly large Acquisitiveness, combined with large perceptive and reasoning powers, give him good organizing capacity, practical business judgment and some originality as regards his plans and methods. He is quick to see where improvements may, with advantage, be made, and his Order being large disposes him to be very systematic, both in business matters and other arrangements. He has very good imitative talent, yet will mostly follow his own particular methods. He is a lover of the ideal and sublime, inclined, perhaps, to be carried away somewhat by enthusiasm, but in the main will not deviate much from practical lines. He has considerable musical talent had he the leisure to indulge it. He is very sensitive to praise and public opinion. To feel that he is pleasing acts as a great stimulus to him; yet he is not entirely swayed by personal opinions or public applause—he has more honest motives, strong convictions of the rights and wrongs of his fellows. His moral organs are well developed. Benevolence is a marked quality, though it is modified by fairly large Acquisitiveness. Friendship, and the other social organs being large he is naturally very friendly, social, warm-hearted, and companionable, and is capable of winning to himself and his cause a wide circle of friends and fellow-workers. He is well adapted to command affairs—to take the management and lead—and is endowed with a considerable amount of persistency and pluck. Language and Mirthfulness being large, he is a ready, fluent, forcible and convincing speaker, and though the subjects on which he treats are essentially serious—and he feels this—he has a good fund of ready wit, a pleasing address, good voice, an excellent delivery, speaks to the point, calls a spade a spade, and is mostly a match for opponents.

Self-Esteem is not a powerful organ, but he thinks well of himself, knows pretty well his own powers, does not depreciate his abilities, but he is not the bigoted, narrow, fanatical individual that some of his opponents may make him out to be. He does not soon relinquish a principle which he has once firmly believed in, yet he is open to reason with those who may in any way differ from him in principle or judgment.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—XL.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

### THE ORGAN OF IDEALITY.

This organ is found in the anterior lateral parts of the head above the temples, above Constructiveness, and an inch backward from Wit or Mirthfulness.\* In every poet and orator there is a fulness and saliency at this part.

Between Ideality and Caution the brain area partakes of a combination of these two organs, named Sublimity, very largely developed in Milton, and, with the aid of other well developed organs Form, Comparison, etc., the cause of his sublime literary productions.

We owe the discovery of Ideality to Dr. Gall who considered it as "the organ of poetry" and was divided by Vimont between a "sense of taste" and "poetical genius." Dr. Spurzheim named it Ideality. In newspapers, and in the writings of many professedly opponents of Phrenology we are constantly reading of the "poetical temperament" in man, of his "sense of the beautiful" the "faculty of poesy," the "poetry sense" and "poetic faculty." Many of them are obstinately determined to disbelieve in Phrenology, but their constant use of such terms belies their professions. Of all such opponents the first place must be awarded to Dr. Andrew Wilson, as may be seen, if any one will take the trouble to read his "Science and Poetry" in *Leisure Time Studies*. Here are one or two quotations. On page 366 he says: "Why does the same view of Nature present the brightest aspect to one man, and the dulllest prospect to another? Why does the greenness of the trees or the fairness of the seascape charm one and fail to impress another? I reply, because the beauty sense, and the special nervous mechanism implied in its possession, is actively developed in the former and absent in the latter. To the former nature is appealing as to a poet; by the latter the appeal is met with an unheeding obtuseness to the outward beauty. We pass to another domain of beauty when we enter the domain of poetry." "Nature appears to each man and woman simply as the mind and senses allow. The higher the culture of the beauty spirit and nature-sense, the more feelingly will nature appeal to us." "Is it surprising then to find that the term 'poetic interpretation of nature' is simply synonymous with the particular reading of nature which every poet's senses, dispositions, and culture have permitted him to construct?" "Each individual poet interprets nature as nature appears to him." "The poetry sense is emphatically a beauty sense," and "the poet's labours must bear

\* Leit and others have severely criticised the differences between the position of the organs in the various diagrams of Combe, Gall, Spurzheim, Vimont, etc., appearing to forget that in every experimental science there is growth and discovery; facts are adjusted and readjusted as further research indicates. Such has been the history of Electricity, Chemistry, Geology, Astronomy, etc. The wonder to the Phrenologist is that there has been so little to re-adjust. In the case of Ideality the earlier Phrenologists gave it a greater area than later researches have proved it to possess. The posterior portion is now allocated to Sublimity, just as the upper portion of what was by them given to Acquisitiveness is now regarded as a part of Ideality. Seeing that the brain and skull areas are not specially mapped out in nature for the particular benefit of Phrenology, and that it would approach the impossible to map out such areas with the precision that the boundary markings on some busts would lead the inexperienced to surmise, the wonder rather is that the phrenological centres have been marked as accurately as they have been.

a distinct relation to his individual capacity and soul." "The true mission of poetry is that of leading us to see fairer aspects of things, to cultivate the beauty sense, and to lead us to see nature in her thousand moods, even if the thoughts it evokes are oftentimes 'too deep for tears'."

When Constructiveness and Ideality are large, or what appears to have the same effect, when the lower part of Ideality is large, with a similar development of the upper part of Constructiveness we find the artistic taste is produced. Conventionalism is the product of a combination of these faculties. When the upper part of the organ is large and supported by large Imitation, an embellishment or perfection of nature is the result. The accumulation of all these faculties, leading to a combination of perfections, both as regards beauty, design, and adaptation to nature, results in the production of *imagination*.

In Shakespeare, Chaucer, and Wordsworth all these organs were largely developed. In Fenelon, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Canova, Rossini, Tasso, Victor Hugo, Brasseur, and all artists, whether architects, sculptors, painters or poets, this organ is very large. That each was different from the others resulted in the variety of other gifts, the large Form of Michael Angelo, Raphael and Canova; the large Tune of Rossini; the large Wonder of Tasso and Fenelon being the principal elements in their special capacities, some having auxiliary organs still further differentiating them from each other; Weight in Canova, and Constructiveness in Brasseur. The larger Ideality the more unreal and fictitious the creations of the intellect, and the further removed from reality such productions are. Crabbe had much smaller Ideality than Wordsworth hence the tendency of the former to contemplate the ordinary affairs of life without any attempt to write in a florid or imaginative manner. He was no visionary like Tasso or Milton, but a true and straightforward man illustrating everyday life, in language less conventional than poets with larger Ideality would indulge in, but with much more intellectual ability, keener observation, and greater sagacity of judgment than have been possessed by many poets enjoying a much greater reputation.

Look at the organ of Wonder or Marvellousness, and its proximity to the upper part of Ideality. When both these organs are large, can we fail to see the reasons why Love becomes a Divinity, a Cupid? or Beauty a Goddess, a Venus? or joined with large Alimentiveness and Affection, a Bacchus or a Silenus? Can any one following this argument fail to see a value in Phrenology that words may never be able to describe?

In order to more closely indicate the function of this organ the following quotation from Dr. J. P. Brown is deserving of reproduction: "to call it the organ of the talent of poetry would be to attribute to it a far more extensive sphere of action than this faculty really possesses. Nor does the term Ideality, proposed by Spurzheim, sufficiently indicate its function. It would give a more correct idea of its nature to name it the organ of the poetical bias. And, as it is the peculiar attribute of poetry to exalt and refine all the other faculties by investing them with the charm of beauty, elegance and grandeur, it follows that a sense of the beautiful, the elegant, and the sublime is its primitive function."

What are St. Peter's, St. Maria Maggiore, in Rome, but poems in stone? And may we not say the same of the Cathedral at Milan, St. Ouen, St. Mark's at Venice, and St. Peter's At Westminster?



## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons,  
Edinburgh.

### THE CURA CEREBRI.—Continued.

Each crus cerebri consists chiefly of the continuation upwards of the pyramidal or peduncular fibres of the pons, medulla oblongata and spinal cord, on their way to reach the cerebrum. In the substance of each crus is a mass of grey matter, dark in colour, the *locus niger*, which contains nerve cells filled with brown pigment. These cells give origin to a root of the third cranial nerve.

#### CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA.

The Corpora Quadrigemina is the name given to a body of nervous matter about half-an-inch long and a little less in breadth. It is situated at the base of the brain in front of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum and above the crura cerebri. It is composed principally of grey matter, but its surface which looks backwards and upwards consists of white nervous substance. This surface is divided by a crucial depression into four elevations (hence the name Corpora Quadrigemina), arranged in two pairs, and placed one in front of the other. The upper pair, the larger, are named the *nates*, the lower smaller pair the *testes*.

From each testis a tract called the *posterior brachium* passes forward, and in it is situated an eminence called the *corpus geniculatum internum*. From each nates a tract passes forwards, called the *anterior brachium*. Each of these tracts becomes continuous with the optic tract.

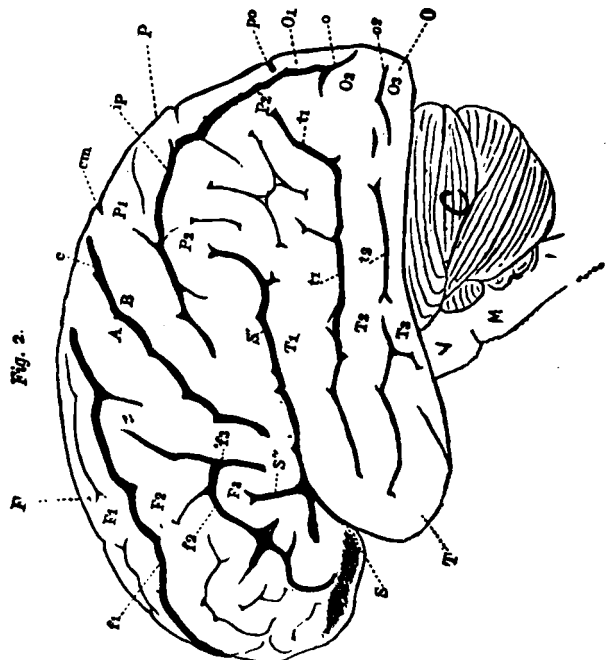
The *aqueduct of Sylvius* is a passage from the third to the fourth ventricle, which lies longitudinally and mesially in the substance of the Corpora Quadrigemina. It is lined by a membrane (epithelium) continuous with that of the ventricles. Surrounding the aqueduct of Sylvius is the grey matter of the wall of the axial canal, named the *Sylvian or central layer*. It is continuous with the grey matter of the floor of the fourth ventricle and of the spinal cord. The roots of the third and fourth cranial nerves arise from groups of cells situated near the deep aspect of the aqueduct of Sylvius.

I shall next proceed to a consideration of the Cerebrum, the part of the brain the most interesting and important to phrenologists, on account of its determining the shape of the cranium, the size, configuration and proportions of which are indicative of character].

### THE CEREBRUM.

Fig. 2. Lateral view of the brain. F, Frontal lobe; P, Parietal lobe; O, Occipital lobe; T, temporo-sphenoidal lobe; S, fissure of Sylvius; S', horizontal, S'', ascending ramus of the same; c, sulcus centralis (fissure of Rolando); A, ascending frontal; B, ascending parietal convolution; F1, superior; F2, middle; F3, inferior frontal convolutions; f1, superior; f2, inferior frontal sulcus; f3, præcentral sulcus; P1, superior parietal lobule; P2, inferior parietal lobule consisting of P2, supramarginal gyrus, and P2', angular gyrus; ip., interparietal sulcus; cm., termination of callosal-marginal fissure; O1, first; O2, second; O3, third occipital convolutions; po, parieto-occipital fissure; o, transverse occipital fissure; o2, sulcus occipitalis inferior; T1, first; T2, second; T3, third temporo-sphenoidal convolutions; t1, first; t2,

second temporo-sphenoidal fissures; C, Cerebellum; V, Pons Varolii; M, Medulla oblongata.



The Cerebrum is the large, expanded part of the Brain which lies above the plane of the tentorium—that process of the dura mater which intervenes between the Cerebrum and the Cerebellum. It forms much the largest part of the Brain. It is ovoid in shape, flattened on its under side, and divided by a deep fissure into two halves, called the *Cerebral Hemispheres*. At the bottom of this great fissure, a broad white band, the *Corpus Callosum*, is placed, and forms the chief connection between the two hemispheres.

The outer surface of each hemisphere is convex, and fits accurately the concavity formed by the inner table of the cranial bones. Its inner surface, which forms one side of the longitudinal fissure is flat, and between it and the opposite hemisphere is placed the *falx cerebri*, a large process of the dura mater. Its under surface, where it rests on the tentorium, is concave, and is separated by that membrane from the Cerebellum and Pons.

The mantle, or peripheral part of each hemisphere consists of grey matter, and is termed the *cortical substance*, which has a characteristic folded appearance, known as the *convolutions* or *gyri* of the Cerebrum. By this folded arrangement the superficial extent of the grey matter is enormously increased. The convolutions are separated from each other by fissures or *sulci*.

In no Brain are the convolutions and fissures perfectly symmetrical, and in no two brains is the arrangement perfectly similar.

POINTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST in regard to the convolutions:—

(1) The complexity is greater in civilised races than in savages, and greater in persons of much intelligence than in those who are possessed of little.

(2) The same convolutions are found in simpler forms in asses and monkeys.

(3) Definite local paralyses or alterations of function are associated with certain lesions of certain definite parts of the convoluted surface, whether produced in monkeys by experiment or in men by disease.



### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On February 23rd, Mr. J. Millott-Severn gave a reading on "The Language of the Faculties," which afforded much opportunity of studying the manifestations of the mental faculties in their various combinations. Some portions of the lecture were not only edifying, but highly amusing, especially when dealing with the social and domestic organs. The subject was essentially practical. After the lecture, questions were asked and answered, and a pleasant and profitable evening was spent.

On March 9th, Mr. J. P. Blackford, F.B.P.A., addressed the meeting, when he gave a stirring and eloquent lecture on the progress of the science from its discovery by Dr. Gall, up to date. The science, he said, had during the last few years made unmistakable progress. There were evidences of it on every side. Until recently, whenever the subject of Phrenology had been mentioned in the press it was usually accompanied with sneering remarks, and was more or less held up to ridicule and derision. But there had been a steady force of workers—chiefly members of the British Phrenological Association—who had made up their minds that this state of things should not continue, and later attacks on Phrenology had been vigorously replied to. The principles of the science had been demonstrated with indisputable scientific facts and masterly courage, with the ultimate effect that thinkers—persons of education and learning—were now beginning to see that there was something in it, and instead of being ridiculed there was now a large demand in the daily press for phrenological literature. As another evidence of its progress, he was glad to say that the British Phrenological Association expected very soon to receive its charter of incorporation. In reply to questions, some intricate points in brain physiology were lucidly explained, and a most hearty and cordial vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer.—*Communicated.*

### Worthing.

On March 8th, Mr. J. Millott-Severn gave a lecture on Phrenology to the students and scholars of New College, Worthing. The young ladies of Lyndale College were also present, and some of their parents and friends. Mr. G. Le M. Spurgeon, Principal of the College, who we are proud to note is a vice-president of the Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association, in introducing the lecturer, spoke favourably of his experiences and interest in Phrenology. The lecture was illustrated with numerous diagrams, casts and skulls. The lecturer dealt especially with the advantages to be derived from the study of Phrenology, demonstrating its scientific basis; the harmony in the arrangements of the mental organs and the advantages it afforded as a system of character reading and self-improvement, stating as a fact that the brain may be developed and the mental faculties strengthened and improved by exercise, and impressing upon his hearers the immense responsibility of making the most and best of their natural gifts. The lecture-room was well filled; the audience, though mostly young people, was an exceptionally intelligent one, and the lecture was intently listened to and evidently much appreciated. A musical programme followed, and afterwards some interesting delineations, the subjects being selected from the audience by Mrs. Spurgeon, Principal of Lyndale College.

### Edge Green.

Mr. R. W. Brown has been visiting the above district in the interest of the science of Phrenology, and the results of his efforts have been most encouraging. He delivered his introductory lecture before an intelligent audience, the chair being taken by a gentleman who spoke of the manifold advantages which result from a careful study of Phrenology, and gave some of his personal experiences in connection therewith, after which he introduced the lecturer, who dwelt upon the moral aspects of the science, and, by the aid of diagrams, revealed the characteristics associated with persons of superior moral qualities, contrasting them with those who evinced defects in their moral faculties. It was obvious to all that these distinct differences created a contrasting tendency in conduct and character. The Brain being the chief instrument of man, and its strength or weakness giving a corresponding impetus or laxity, were emphatically enunciated by the lecturer. He made clear the fact that the varied forms of head revealed similar forms of brain conditions, and also showed the means by which even the particular qualities of the mind could be ascertained. During the evening the chairman submitted to public examination, and asserted his full satisfaction. This lecture was so highly appreciated that the audience requested it should be repeated.

On Saturday last, in the presence of a large gathering, among whom were ministers and laymen from various churches, Mr. Brown delivered his second lecture, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. Twist, who spoke of Phrenology as being of vast importance to young people, and firmly believed in its utility and reliability. This lecture was chiefly illustrative of the physical and intellectual conditions, the temperaments receiving due attention by the lecturer, and it was explained that even these made a great difference to the characters of persons. A gentleman was publicly examined, and expressed his conviction as to the accuracy of the delineation. An unanimous vote of confidence in the science was expressed by the audience.

### Birmingham.

On Tuesday, March 7th, the above society held a public meeting, when Mr. E. Parish lectured on "Phrenological Ideals." Mr. J. E. Chambers occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting briefly referred to the interest manifested by the attendance at the meetings where Phrenology was considered. The lecturer said that the study of Phrenology was a science in which ideals had a great part. Anyone taking up the study had perforce to form ideals of life. Certainly the variations of what are individually considered such, may be many, but these in a great measure would be explained by the search-light of Phrenology. The phrenologist's ideals—or rather one of them—should always be to do his duty as regards his fellow man; to guide and show to humanity generally that this subject can be applied practically, and in proportion as its laws are adhered to, so will benefit accrue to the human family. After the lecture, the characters of three gentlemen were publicly delineated by Mr. J. Davis, the Chairman, and the Lecturer.

On March 14th the subject was, "Is man a free agent?" which led to a very animated discussion. Short papers were read by Mr. Hadley, Miss B. R. Knight, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. J. E. Chambers, and Mr. T. Brown.

### Parkestone.

On Saturday, March 18th, a meeting was held in the National School, presided over by Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, the eminent naturalist. The chairman, in his opening address, expressed his view of the present position of Phrenology, a subject he had recently dealt with in his book, "The Wonderful Century." Where anatomists were making so little progress in their investigations it was a matter of but little surprise that Phrenology remained unrecognised by the scientific world. He ridiculed the ignorance of the majority of the reviewers of his book, who, in dealing with the chapter on Phrenology, failed absolutely to grasp the meaning, and consequently the significance and importance of the subject dealt with. Mr. J. Webb, who was the lecturer for the evening, was cordially received by a fair audience of highly intelligent persons. In his usual entertaining style Mr. Webb succeeded in exciting and sustaining the interest of the audience, following his remarks with public delineations of character, amongst those examined being Alexander Kelly, Esq., the examination in this case being especially appreciated. Votes of thanks to Dr. Wallace and Mr. Webb concluded a most interesting evening.

### ◆◆◆◆◆ Poole.

On Friday, March 17th, Mr. J. Webb, F.B.P.A., delivered a lecture in the Hall of the Free Library to a thoughtful and appreciative audience, W. Carter, Esq., occupying the chair. The lecturer dealt with the details of Modern Physiological research in the light of Phrenology, showing that the experiments of Dr. Ferrier and others practically corroborated the phrenological position. After the lecture Mr. Webb publicly delineated the characters of several persons, including Councillors Carter, J.P., and Barnes, and Messrs. Bacon and Belben, all gentlemen well known in the locality. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. Bacon, and seconded by Dr. Bond, and carried with applause. Mr. Webb proposed thanks to the Chairman, which was also generously responded to.

### ◆◆◆◆◆ Dublin.

On March 9th a lecture entitled "Phrenology: Its Principles and Their Application," was delivered by Mr. Gervais Johnson, at St. James' (Dolphin's Barn) School House, before a crowded audience. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. C. Irwin, B.A., Vicar. The lecturer pointed out that the low place which Phrenology has for many years occupied in public estimation is not necessarily owing to any defect in itself, and that educated men, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, were not unfrequently the greatest opponents of truth and progress. The fundamental principles of the science were then presented, and the phrenological localisation of mental faculties illustrated by upwards of forty lime light views of distinguished persons. Having pointed out that the cerebral development in each case was strictly in accordance with their well known characteristics, the lecturer then invited some half dozen gentlemen—total strangers—on the platform, and pointed out the leading traits of character in each individual, the correctness of the delineation in each case being testified to by the gentlemen themselves, and also by the Vicar, who stated that he was intimately acquainted with them all. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer.

### Fowler Institute.

The usual public meeting of the above took place on March 22nd, when a goodly audience assembled to hear a lecture by Mr. Webb, on "The Growth of the Brain and Skull." The chairman, J. B. Eland, Esq., introduced Mr. Webb as one of the best and most learned of phrenologists. The lecturer, in the course of a most interesting and instructive discourse, said that in no branch of study was so little known as in that of the subject of the lecture. The first and practically the only man who gave to the world his conclusions was Dr. Gall. In Spurzheim's diagrams may be seen indicated the chief results of his labours, showing the Brain and Skull in their natural positions and proportions. Dr. Munroe, an opponent of Phrenology, admitted that the inner table of the skull was impressed with the *dura mater*, thus showing that the skull was absolutely filled by the Brain. The size and shape of the Brain moulded the skull, the latter adapting itself to the requirements of the former. There is no doubt that Brain and Skull are concretescent or grow with each other. In the early stages of embryonic life there is no sign of a skull. Over the *dura mater* there is a cartilaginous membrane in which ossification commences, and is carried on very slowly; first from centres, throwing out spicula or ray-like threads, the spaces between which gradually become ossified. The Brain is already well advanced in its growth before there is any appearance of a skull at all, until at birth there is a very thin bony layer over nearly the whole surface; and it is not until the Brain has assumed its correct form that the fontanelle closes and the bones begin to harden. After this the Brain still grows, but the growth is not equal in all directions. The growth of skull to brain is natural. The bones of the skull are formed as natural protectors of the brain and are adapted to its requirements by natural methods due to decomposition, absorption, nutrition, and renewal of parts, where, when, and how required. The bone, like other portions of the body, is fed from the blood, the periosteum, a thin vascular membrane covering the skull, acting as the medium for covering the blood vessels over the whole surface. After the lecture, remarks were made by Messrs. Overall, Hills, Whellock, Zyto, Elliott, and Crow. A vote of thanks to the lecturer closed the proceedings.

### ◆◆◆◆◆ Leyton Phrenological Society.

On March 24th, a conversazione was held which was of the usual successful character of these functions at Leyton, the musical portion of the entertainment was remarkably good. Miss Bass sang very sweetly "The Holy City"; Miss Best a powerful soprano gave a couple of songs, as did also Mr. C. A. Blyth, whose renderings were much appreciated. An instrumental trio by Miss Webb and the Misses Watts was a specially attractive feature. There were other items and other artistes, but the laurels were won by Miss Lily Leheup, a sweet little child of seven years, whose pathetic and natural rendering of "Daddy," and an encore song came as a delightful surprise. The phrenological part of the programme was provided for by a staff of delineators from the British Phrenological Association. Professor Hubert examined the heads of a lady and gentleman with acknowledged accuracy. Professor J. M. Severn, of Brighton, was equally successful with a lady who submitted to his

manipulation. Mr. J. P. Blackford during the evening delineated the characters of a lady and two gentlemen—one of the latter, a popular local medico, being so satisfied with his delineation that he at once became a member of the Leyton Society.

On March 13th, E. H. Kerwin, Esq., in the chair, introduced the lecturer, Mr. Zyto, as a person not unknown to a Leyton audience. He was announced to give a lecture on "Acquisitiveness." The lecturer's opening remarks were to those studying the science of Phrenology, impressing upon them the importance of persistent and systematic study. Acquisitiveness was an organ whose function was the primitive desire to acquire. An action could only take place through the union of several primitive functions, one of which may, and usually does, take the lead. To study an organ like this, children were better examples than adults; they had fewer influences and motives to detract from any simple action, and they could be placed into circumstances that could easily enable one to excite this particular organ. See him offering a toy to different children under the same circumstances; how some will be so much more eager than others. Then introduce another element—colour—and watch the action of this faculty in unison with Acquisition. Then, having located the organ, make experiments upon contrasts in this particular, and see how much more force and energy the lad with larger Acquisitiveness will exhibit in the race or scramble for the desired object.

At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. Webb spoke of the pleasure he had experienced in listening to so perfect a phrenological lecture, and suggested that Mr. Zyto should give a delineation of some person present. The lecturer acceded to this, and Mr. Budd volunteering to be examined, a very full description of him was given. Mr. Budd was surprised at the accuracy of many statements, and could find no fault with it. Votes of thanks to the Chairman and Mr. Zyto concluded the meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Leyton Phrenological Society took place on February 24th, the chair being occupied by the President, E. H. Kerwin, Esq.

Reports were read by the Treasurer, Councillor Dolden. It appears that in numbers and financial position the Society has made steady advance during the past year. The Rev. H. Moulson proposed that the President be requested to serve for another year. He consented and was duly re-elected. The Secretary, Treasurer, and Financial Secretary (Mr. F. C. Stacey), were also re-elected, and Mr. Camp's name was added to the Committee. We are glad to compliment the Society on its condition, and trust it will continue to increase its usefulness.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

A MOTHER (*Leeds*).—To answer your question on the advisability of young persons reading such novels as you name. I will simply give an extract from the most recent writers on the Brain—an extract that would be of the highest use if pasted in the fly-leaf of a Mother's Family Bible: "The whole reason why cheap and bad literature prevails is because it suits the tastes of so many. Children should be carefully guarded, for books

furnish them with brain pictures, and stir up mental photographs. If they be good, the child grows in favour, like Daniel on his plain wholesome pulse. But, if evil, if only moderately so, they are sufficiently suggestive to start a line of thought which may develop into unconquerable habits.

If you wished to train a child in abstinence you would not give him sips of alcohol. That would provoke the taste in spite of all homilies against it. The same rule applies to snacks of immorality neatly folded up in fashionable literature." From the "Brain-Machine," by Albert Wilson, M.D., London; J. & A. Churchill, 1899.

ENQUIRER (*Tralee*).—Every nerve cell and with the nerve axial fibre arising from and belonging to it, is now called a *neuron*, and both brain and spinal cord are built up of tens of thousands of such neurons. It may reasonably be assumed that the larger the brain the more numerous are the neurons which enter into its constitution. The greater the number of neurons and the more complete the connections which the several areas have with each other through the axial fibres, the more complete becomes the internal mechanism, and the more perfect the structure of the organ.

Study the articles by Dr. Withinshaw now appearing in these columns.

SURGEON.—I have compared your statement that Hilles' "Essentials of Physiology," published by Renshaw, contradicts the doctrine that the Cerebellum is the organ of Amativeness. You are inclined to hold with this "authority." This is what he says on page 308, 2nd, ed.:—"Phrenologists have assigned the Cerebellum a special influence on the sexual organs. They have asserted that a greater development of this part of the nervous centre results in an increased activity of the sexual impulse. But experience does not confirm this theory."

Now it so happens that the writer of these replies has had a very large "experience" of this question, and he has proved the phrenological doctrine to be true in many and important cases, and *continually* for a number of years.

What "experience" can the author that "Surgeon" pins his faith to have had? I will let him answer for himself. If "Surgeon" will continue his studies till he gets to page 334 he will find the following statement:—"Phrenologists have advanced the theory that the Cerebellum presides over the Sexual passions; and there are many and strong arguments of this being one of its functions. It is generally large in individuals whose sexual appetite is strong, and disease of the Cerebellum too frequently induces excitement of this, or its destruction, to admit of our denying the intimate connexion which exists between them. Cases of persons who have died in, or from, the indulgence of the sexual appetite, frequently disclose an effusion of blood in the neighbourhood of the Cerebellum."

Dr. Hilles might have spared himself the trouble of discussing this question till he could have really given proof of his "experience;" and surely "Surgeon" might read with a little more intelligence. One could quote as many pages as would fill all the pages of the P.P. from its commencement with the most conflicting statements on this subject in the writings of the "authorities" from Hilles to Ferrier.

"Surgeon" should read Combe's great work on the Cerebellum. A copy could be seen at the office of the British Phrenological Association, or obtained from Mr. Barker, Walthamstow, or Mr. Severn, Brighton.

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## Personal Evolution.

By G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.A.

Is human nature irrevocably bad as some writers and teachers would have us believe, or is there a possibility of mental and moral progress?

In reading such works as Max Nordau's "Degeneration" and "Conventional Ties of Our Civilization" we are almost led to conclude that there is little or no hope for poor, erring humanity, but the wise reformer will not be daunted by one writer or one set of facts, however wise and accurate that writer and those facts may be.

Materialism and Pessimism may cause us to stop and think, but something more is needed if we are to regard "Life as worth living."

Before we can understand anything of personal development, we must know something—nay, a great deal—about the person. Here, Phrenology comes in. This knowledge our *science* can and does supply.

Some may regard this statement as "rather a large order," but "we speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen."

Who are the men who obtain material success? They are invariably men with a considerable amount of self-reliance, men who know themselves.

How is this self knowledge acquired? In the opinion of the writer, Phrenology is the science that will best reveal your inner self. If you would know what you are, and what you are capable of, weigh yourself, or get some competent person to weigh you in the phrenological scale. Here you can ascertain the relative proportion of your animal, moral, and intellectual powers, and the best means of reaching that altitude which all healthy persons will aspire to.

That all cannot be intellectual or moral giants will be at once apparent. All men are more or less limited by heredity and environment. As in athletic sports so in the race of life, human beings are handicapped. Some are competent to be scratch men. They start fully equipped, and need little aid from the handicapper. Others require considerable aid, and need to be well placed. But, however great the hindrances, Phrenology comes and tells you not to lose heart.

In England men are largely appreciated, not so much for what they are, as for what they possess. This toadying to men of wealth is one of the blots of our civilization. Even "religious" persons get the irreligious to open their churches and chapels—if such persons are wealthy.

This has a tendency to hinder personal development, because thoughtful men have little sympathy with any cause which has to such a large extent a cash box basis.

Phrenology demonstrates clearly that Acquisitiveness, or any other selfish or animal quality, is not the brightest and best. The man in whom the animal propensities predominate is on the lowest rung of the mental and moral ladder. Placed in a superior environment he may improve, but the evolution will be slow. In this class may be placed the immoral, the drunkard, the glutton, the thief, the prizefighter, &c., &c. It is easy for these people to do wrong, and difficult for them to do right. Phrenology teaches that these can only be improved gradually by educating the higher feelings and sentiments.

Then there is a class of persons—very extensive—who seem to have a proportionate development of the animal, moral, and intellectual faculties. These "sin" and repent, alternate in right and wrong doing. Placed in a good environment they develop much more rapidly than the former class, but they need all the help that the best situation and the best minds can bestow.

Even intelligent persons, and professors of religion have their little weaknesses. Intellectual and spiritual pride are often prevalent in persons of refined and cultivated tastes, and they, like the inferior part of humanity, need to consider their bearings.

Phrenology is useful because it comes down from the general to the particular. It not only says all men are *sinners*, or, as we should put it, imperfectly developed, but it says to the individual breaker of the moral law within him—"Thou art the man;" here is the particular weakness that is weighting you down, and keeping you near the bottom of the ethical ladder.

The preacher who tries to direct men spiritually, minus the aid of Phrenology, is like the medical man who gives medicine for a general complaint because he is unable to localize the physical weakness. If you are suffering with cataract, consult an eye specialist; and, whatever your moral weakness, the phrenologist knows it, and he, more than any other human being, can show you the best means of overcoming it.

## The British Phrenological Society (Incorporated).

The British Phrenological Association which was founded in 1886 for the study and promulgation of Phrenology has won for itself an acceptance and a recognition which has warranted it in petitioning the Government to accord to it the constitution of a recognised scientific society. The request has been complied with, and, failing direct opposition on the part of any who may consider their privileges invaded, the fiat will go forth and the desire of all the members will be attained. I have thought it would be a pleasing feature to present to my readers short sketches of the first chief executive officers of the Incorporated Society. The first of these is the President.

### JAMES I. MORRELL, Esq.

(*President British Phrenological Society*).



Mr. Morrell, who will pass down to posterity as the senior President of the British Phrenological Society, is a gentleman of commanding presence and definite views. There is no weakness, no irresolution, no vacillation. Firm, determined, resolute, positive, he is a born governor, and should be able to lead the phrenological forces to triumph, due to their knowledge that in him they have a leader and a stalwart.

Mr. Morrell was born in London, on June 17th, 1845, being thus in the 54th year of his age. He was early destined for the profession of teaching, and spent his probationary period as a pupil teacher and assistant master at the British School, Bethnal Green. At the early age of 23 he was appointed to the head mastership of the British School, Stratford, Essex, and for very many years has acted in that capacity for the West Ham School Board. One of the chief purposes of Mr. Morrell's career has been the propagation of the Temperance movement. His constant contact with children necessarily drew his attention to the suffering and neglect to which they were subject, owing to the prevalence of habits of intemperance among their parents. He not only saw, but pitied, and determined that as far as one man could, he would do his utmost to alleviate their suffering and ameliorate their condition, exercising his full "Destructiveness" in assaulting with vigour the traffic in drink which he knew to be the dire cause of the evil he antagonised. In this connection he has been the chairman of the South Essex Band of Hope Union for 18 years, chairman of the West Ham Temperance Union for ten years, and for many years a member of the executive of the national body, the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union.

In addition to his work in this direction, Mr. Morrell has been of use to the members of his own profession. As the chosen representative of the British Teachers' Association, he was one of the founders of that now powerful organization, "The National Union of Teachers," assisting in drawing up the rules and in the establishment of that body. He has also for many years been an active member of the governing bodies of the Teachers' Charities Benevolent and Orphan Fund, the last named having been privileged to have him for a period as its chairman. With the multifarious duties which this public work necessarily entailed, it is a wonder how our President found time to devote to Phrenology, but in 1865 he had the opportunity of attending some lectures on the subject being delivered by the late Mr. Sheldon Chadwick. These excited his interest. He had his head manipulated by many phrenologists, the result being to still further convince him of the value of the subject. He then devoted a share of his attention to its study, and went through the published works of the late L. N. and O. S. Fowler. Thus for 34 years Mr. Morrell has been a student and advocate of the science. Becoming acquainted with Mr. Webb, that enthusiastic worker soon kindled the smouldering fire, and, together with other active spirits, he was one of the founders of the B.P.A. On the first election of officers, he was appointed a Vice-president, a position he has held up to the time of his election to the Presidency last March. Since 1888 he has been a Fellow of the Association, and has sought zealously its interests. As a lecturer he is in request. He has rendered good service to Phrenology by his labours on the platforms of other societies and in rousing the interest of many who would otherwise have been ignorant of our subject. We look for great things during Mr. Morrell's term of office. Having undertaken the duty, he is anxious to carry it out in the fullest possible manner. He feels intensely the value of Phrenology, and, as an expert propagandist, he will be capable of devising methods of work which, coupled with his pronounced energy, will inspire his co-workers with zeal. May he have the proud satisfaction, at the conclusion of his presidency, of seeing his brightest hopes realised, knowing that his labour and example has borne fruit a hundred fold.



**GEORGE COX, Esq., F.B.P.A.,***Hon. Treasurer British Phrenological Society.*

By one of those accidents which now and again befall us in our varied careers, Mr. Cox has just missed the honour which has fallen to Mr. Morrell of being the first president of the new Society—an honour which he would have well deserved, as it is to a large extent due to his energy and prescience that the Incorporation of the Association is so nearly complete. Of Mr. Cox and his connection with the Association it seems almost unnecessary to say anything, but as many of my readers may be personally unacquainted with this gentleman, I will try to introduce him. He was born in London on October 25th, 1853, and is therefore a man of experience due to a life of 45 years of activity, of vigour, of shrewd penetration, of a keen insight into men and methods, of recurrent reflections, of matured judgments. Phrenologically Mr. Cox, is in the highest sense a living, sentient man, with a mind which responds to every influence, sometimes vibrating in harmony with the cause, at others annoyed at the jarring and discordance produced. Finely organised as to structural quality, grandly endowed as to capacity, he necessarily takes a front place in any society—social, political, religious or scientific—with which he may care to associate himself. He took an early interest in Phrenology in consequence of reading, while yet a boy, the articles on the subject which appeared in "Chambers' Information for the People." From that time until the present he has been an observer and a student of human nature, and as a result has become one of the most valued of phrenologists, and a past master in the art of delineating character phrenologically. No praise is too great for him as a practical exponent of the science, to which he devotes so much of what should be "leisure time," for he works in the ranks of our advocates as one whose services are given for the love of the cause, and without reward, save the satisfaction of knowing that he has done something to make the world better and brighter for his fellows.

From the very first meeting of the British Phrenological Association, of which he was one of the founders,

Mr. Cox has been officially connected with it as a Vice President. In 1893 he was unanimously elected to the Treasurership, which office he held until in 1898 he was raised to the highest post it was in the power of the Association to bestow—the presidential chair. On the completion of his term of office, and to relieve the Association from a dilemma, Mr. Cox was urgently requested to resume his charge of the Treasury, which he kindly consented to do, and it is thus he will appear in future phrenological histories, as the first treasurer of the Incorporated Society.

Of Mr. Cox's many services to the cause it is difficult to speak, he having done yeoman service in so many directions. As a speaker he has been much in request, and has been the means of making many converts to Phrenology. He is logical, argumentative, forcible and exhaustive; as a writer he is "clear, terse and suggestive," and, as I have already said, as a delineator of character he is exceedingly clever.

He is not without other claims upon his energies, for he takes a leading part in the operation of other societies—religious and musical—amongst his many talents being the ability to successfully wield the baton. In Mr. Cox the Society will possess a man of exceptional parts, and one who has proven his willingness to do and sacrifice much for the Phrenology he loves.

**FREDERIC R. WARREN, Esq.,***Hon. Secretary British Phrenological Society.*

Earnest, anxious, indefatigable is the gentleman, who for the past two years has been the chief organising executive officer of the Association, and who will act in the same capacity to the Incorporated Society. From the Secretary of any society much is expected, and more especially when the society is of a national character, when its ramifications are extensive and extending, and its actions are looked upon as authoritative. Previously to Mr. Warren's election to his present position, the office has been occupied successively by Messrs. B. Holländer and J. F. Hubert, two of the smartest secretaries it could be the good fortune of any organisation to possess, and it speaks volumes for our subject that he has carried on the

work with equal diligence and despatch, notwithstanding the great and continuous increase in the labour which is entailed by the ever multiplying meetings and correspondence. Very few persons know the unwearied diligence, the untiring zeal of our Secretary, frequently accompanied by a sacrifice of pleasure, and even necessary relaxation. And when, as is often the case, this self abnegation is met by unsympathetic criticism, and unthankful indifference, one can but admire the stoical courage which still persists in the path of duty regardless of the many discouragements. No man is more desirous of the ultimate triumph of Phrenology than Mr. Warren, and no man will work more unselfishly and persistently than he for its accomplishment. In the prime of life he is to-day one of the pioneers of modern Phrenology. As one of the founders of the Association in 1886 he was its first elected "Recording Secretary" (an office now merged into the Secretaryship) which position he resigned in 1892, but having been elected a Vice-President, he still gave the executive the benefit of his presence and advice, until in 1897, on the resignation of Mr. J. F. Hubert, he was unanimously elected to his present post.

Mr. Warren is no self seeker, no angler for applause, titles, or emoluments; his large Reason sees the necessity, his large Benevolence bids him to the task, his large Conscientiousness demands that the task be righteously performed, and there is not an iota of selfishness in it at all.

Mr. Warren's work for Phrenology is not confined to his secretarial duties. He lectures and delineates as occasion requires, and is known as a careful and reliable reader. One thing is specially characteristic of him, he will not venture an opinion, or make a statement with reference to the character of a subject which the phrenological developments do not fully justify. He is a foe to all pretence, to quackery, to incompetence, to charlatanism, and would banish such from all connection with Phrenology. Would that each of our advocates and supporters was as wise, as firm, as consistent, as earnest, as diligent, as hopeful, as is the first Secretary of the British Phrenological Society.

### CHARLES MORGAN, Esq.

(Hon. Librarian British Phrenological Society).



Mr. Charles Morgan, whose portrait we reproduce, has been elected in succession to Mr. Rham as librarian, and custodian of the articles which form what we euphoniously term our museum. That he will ably fulfil the duties of the post, a glance at his head should testify. Books are to him a blessing and a delight. His

head is that of the reader and student, and his temperamental conditions are such that compel the gratification of this taste. His Benevolence will help to circulate the available information, as he certainly has no desire to confine to himself the pleasure to be derived from the books under his control.

As I have already given a short sketch of Mr. Morgan in the P.P. (April, 1898), it is unnecessary to do more than record the fact that he will be the first librarian of our newly Incorporated Society.

While preparing the foregoing sketches, I thought the members of the Association would be pleased to know something of the new council members elected at the last annual meeting, I, therefore, have pleasure in being able to give the pictorial presentment of each, with a few particulars of their phrenological biographies.

### G. H. J. DUTTON, Esq., F.B.P.A.



Of all the members of the Council there is none more worthy the position than Mr. Dutton. The wonder is that long ere this he has not been elected to the honourable place he now occupies. The reason may be found in the fact that he is in no sense self-assertive, but dignified, unobtrusive and reserved, with a modesty which his talents do not warrant. But worth is recognised at last, and the B.P.A. will be the gainers.

Mr. Dutton has had no exciting experiences during his life of 38 years, but from his birth on January 29th, 1861, he has been subject to good and ennobling influences. His parents were religious people, noted for uprightness and reliability. His mother, a most unselfish and sympathetic person, has now passed into the great beyond. His early education was at a national school, but when 11 years of age his parents made an effort to provide him with superior training, and sent him to a good middle class boarding school, where he completed (?) his education. His first employment was in a printing office, where he remained nine months; but though he did not continue to follow this occupation for a livelihood he was attracted to the work, and ever since, printing has been to him an absorbing and attractive hobby, in which he spends such spare time as his business affords him.

His next employment was in a wholesale merchant's warehouse, where he remained until he embarked as a professional phrenologist.

When 19 years of age he joined the Good Templar Order, where he made the acquaintance of Miss E. A. Ley, who became his wife on October 23rd, 1883. This young lady showed him a phrenological chart of her character, which aroused an interest in Phrenology—an interest which was increased by an examination of his own head. He obtained the works of George Combe, and studied the subject carefully and continuously for many years, being early convinced of its truth and practical utility. Mr. Dutton was now residing at Nottingham, and bent his energies to the formation of a local society, with such success that the first meeting of the Nottingham Phrenological Society was held at his house on August 28th, 1885, he being elected its first president. He remained in active connection with this society until his removal to Skegness.

Mr. Dutton has used his phrenological knowledge for literary purposes, having been a contributor to the *Phrenological Magazine*, *Annual*, *Year Book*, and our own *POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST*. In addition to this he published "Music and Phrenology," two editions; "Love and Courtship," four editions (20,000); "How to Improve the Memory," three editions (7,000). In 1890 Mr. Dutton became a professional phrenologist, selecting Skegness as his centre of operations. He took premises in the principal road of the town, and lectured each week night in the Pier Concert Hall during the summer months. Each season the same course has been adopted up to the present time. The lectures are well attended and much appreciated by the townspeople and visitors alike. The lectures were re-commenced for the present season during the past Eastertide. In the winter months Mr. Dutton visits the large towns, notably Nottingham and Birmingham, where he has a large *clientèle*—confining his labours in these two towns to professional consultations.

The accompanying photograph is not a first class presentment of our subject, yet it shows penetration, reflection, and circumspection. The ideal faculties are a prominent feature, and there is no doubt this, coupled with his high moral brain, gives the tone to his character and his life. Though cautious and reserved in his methods and opinions, yet he must progress. The changes due to experience and reflection will manifest themselves; it may be slowly, and against lingering prejudices, but intellectual freedom must assert itself in a mind studious and original as is his. Mr. Dutton is an acquisition to the Council, and a member of whom we may well feel proud.

### J. B. ELAND, Esq.

As his portrait plainly indicates this gentleman is of a decidedly mental temperament, and is splendidly organised intellectually. With a keen perception of facts and details, a large development of the reasoning organs, combined with a sense of the perfect and ideal, as well as remarkable intuitive power, he should make an excellent phrenologist. There is no doubt that in the selection of Mr. Eland as one of the Association's executive the members have made a wise choice, and it is certain the support accorded him at the poll would have been much larger had he been better known to the members. But 37 years of age our subject is in the prime of his youthful vigour and enthusiasm, and yet is ripe enough to have gained a wisdom and experience denied to younger men. His first experience of Phrenology was at the age of nine years, when he was examined by Prof. Jolley at

Luton, who wrote for him a full and lengthy delineation, in which the professor said the lad would be a suitable candidate for a religious ministry, and could become an excellent phrenologist, an estimate of capacity which has



since been justified by the facts, as Mr. Eland has been a lay preacher for 18 years, and for years he has been recognised as a practical phrenologist. I should here say that Mr. Eland is not a professional phrenologist, but this is no standard of judgment as to ability, it being well known that non-professional phrenologists are not one whit behind their professional brethren.

Mr. Eland is the son of an esteemed minister of the Wesleyans, and as such was educated at Kingswood College, Bath, his attainments fitting him to select a professional career, which he follows, as an accountant and an adjuster of marine insurance claims—having in that capacity secured appointments of an exceptional character.

It is now many years since Mr. Eland took a studious interest in Phrenology, but amid the many duties of his profession he found it difficult to focus his attention to the extent of its full mastery until July, 1897, when he successfully entered for the practical examination of the Fowler Institute; and again in January, 1898, for the diploma of that Institute, which he succeeded in gaining with "Honours" marks. Thus equipped, Mr. Eland is prepared to do battle for Phrenology. Calls to duty are frequent, and lectures and delineations demand much of the time which the ordinary business man would claim for recreation; but he has the gratification of knowing that in his labours he is doing good to his fellows, and advancing the claims of a science, a knowledge of the truth of which will benefit the world. He is an exceptionally good speaker, and his audiences are always interested and instructed, and his delineations of character may be relied on. The Association is to be congratulated on securing the services of a worker so enthusiastic, and so qualified to support its dignity and maintain its honour as Mr. Eland.

# The Popular Phrenologist.

MAY, 1899.

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## How to Read Character.—VI.

BY E. S. G. MAYO (Cardiff).

The main divisions of the cranium according to Phrenology must be carefully studied. Refer to Fig. 4. (see Popular Phrenologist for April) in which these are represented. Now, note the various heads that you meet—how some are largest in one region, whilst others predominate in others. How some heads are broad and low, while others are high and narrow. Phrenology teaches that the region or division which predominates is that in which the individual "lives." Thus, when the brain shows greater development in the Social region, there will be found an affectionate and friendly element predominating over the other portions of the nature. This is not theory, it is absolute fact.

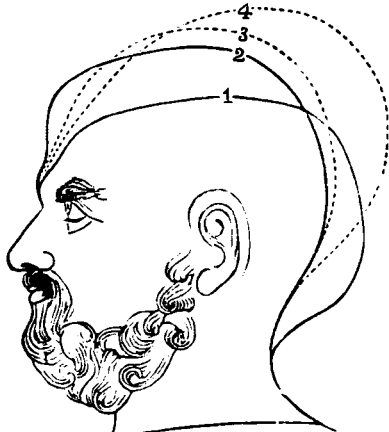


Fig. 5.—MAN COMPARED WITH MAN.

In Fig. 5 we have comparative outlines of heads of historic personages. Remembering the principles of Phrenology, let us apply them to this illustration. No. 1 shows a head low and broad, with deficient intellect, and very defective morals, combined with predominating social faculties. If Phrenology is true, such an organiza-

tion is liable to produce the most abnormal lust and vice. The outline is that of Pope Alexander VI. No. 2 shows an outline in which the social faculties are subservient to the Moral and Intellectual, and a predominance of the latter over each. Phrenology declares such a head to be that of a reasoner and thinker. It is the outline of Zeno, the Philosopher, who stands as one more witness to the truth of Phrenology. No. 3 shows a predominance of the Moral Sentiments over the other regions, and upon the phrenological hypothesis such an individual would "live" in the higher faculties. It is the outline of the Rev. Father Oberlin, a Roman Catholic priest of great integrity, who was noted for his piety and goodness, and for his philanthropy. No. 4 represents the head of one predominating in the ruling and governing regions, and Phrenology declares that such a man would be authoritative and overbearing. It is the print of King Philip II. of Spain, an arrogant tyrant.

We will take another illustration. We have seen how Phrenology is proved by a comparison of Man with Man; it remains to be shown how it is established by comparing man with the lower animals, and also in his gradual development from the infantile state until full maturity is attained.

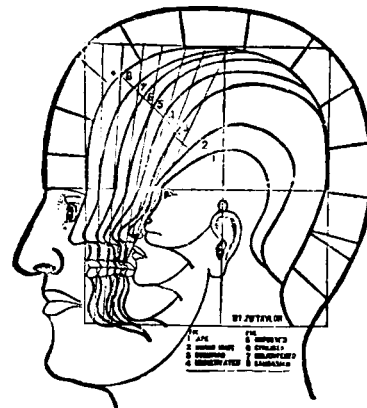


Fig. 6.—MAN COMPARED WITH THE APE.

It is generally admitted that the ape is the nearest approach to the human kind, both in brain development and in nature. Fig. 6 shows the Ape (No. 1), and traces the different outlines upwards to the highest development of the Caucasian (or white race). Compared with the human idiot the ape shows a deficiency of brain, particularly marked in the moral region. Study the habits and customs of the Bushman (No. 3) and compare it with his outline. Take the higher form of the Uncultivated (No. 4), and note how the improvement of intellect corresponds with the increased development in the Intellectual region (No. 5). Rise higher, to the Civilised (No. 6), and higher to the Enlightened (No. 7), and yet again, rise to the highest form of cultivated humanity (No. 8), and in every case, without exception, physical development is in proportion to increased organic capacity, and vice versa. (To be continued.)

### The Morgan Fund.

May I request the attention of the Benevolent to this fund, the subscriptions to which are at present very slow.

Mr. Sarna ... .. 2s 6d



## Phrenological Character Sketch.

**ALBERT CHEVALIER, Esq.**

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.



The audience at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, London, had just been favoured with a fine representation by Mr. Albert Chevalier, of that soul-stirring, pathetic sketch, "The Fallen Star," when in accordance with an appointment I was asked to step into the artist's dressing room. The renowned mimic was at that moment making up for the Curate he so admirably depicts in "Our Bazaar," during the process of which I had a pleasant five minute's chat, and an opportunity of noting his phrenological developments.

Original, resourceful, clever, unique, in his methods, Mr. Chevalier is a genius, unrivalled in the mimetic art—an artist in the portrayal of character, and it matters little what he undertakes to represent, whether a Saturday-night coster type of Mile End Road repute; a 'Appy' Ampstead holiday character; a suave, complaisant, acquiescing parson; a gay, fascinating, loquacious Frenchman; or a knowing, old and tottering countryman or farmer; everything he does bears upon it the stamp of genuine merit—is a highly finished piece of work, delightfully entertaining and refreshing, and must have a decidedly humanising influence on the minds of his audiences.

Mr. Chevalier, though not much above the medium height, possesses physically a strong, manly, vigorous organisation, with a face interesting and pleasant, full of character, and highly expressive of a marked intellectuality, which in his acting he appears to be able to convert at will into almost any shape or expression he pleases—ranging, to quote from one of his own songs, "Right through the mighty gamut of emotions, from the classic Julius Cæsar to the 'Idiot of the Grange.'"

His head is large—23 inches in circumference measurement—wide in the regions of the executive powers, well developed in the perceptive, reasoning, and social group of organs. He possesses a most harmonious blending of the temperaments, and considerably above the average mental powers. His faults will result from too great activity of sympathy and sociability rather than from a deficiency of any mental organ.

Though possessing a well-balanced brain and intellect he has some pronounced mental characteristics: Mirthfulness, Imitation, Friendship, Agreeableness, Ideality, Tune, Constructiveness, Causality, Comparison, Benevolence and "Executiveness" are all very powerful organs, and act influentially in making him the man he is publicly known to be. One rarely examines an individual with so powerful a degree of Mirthfulness combined with large Imitation, and Agreeableness or Adaptability; and so high a degree of refinement with so robust and executive a character. The possession of these qualities give him unique abilities. His versatility and ingeniousness in character personations is inexhaustible; he is bubbling over with wit, fun, humor and merriment. Few men could be so thoroughly adapted to their own particular line of work as he is. Those fine human touches given especially in his pathetic pieces, and in his representations of old folk, are the products of an ingeniousness which is innate. Having fairly large Approbativeness, Mr. Chevalier is not indifferent to praise, he values it greatly, is grateful of the appreciation bestowed upon him by the vast number of his admiring patrons, but this alone is not his greatest incentive to effort. He glories in his art; it is a constant source of stimulus to him.

His perceptive faculties being large make him very observant, and give a strong practical bent to his mind. He sees much that under the same conditions would escape many another's notice, and he has a good memory. He is systematic in his methods, has a good head to plan and organise work and business affairs, and the organs giving width to his head indicate the possession of a great amount of energy, force, and executiveness which he manages to put into whatever he does.

His robust physical qualities, energy and executiveness enable him to hold out when necessary during long and continuous strains; and combined with marked susceptibilities, a well-controlled yet inwardly strong emotional nature, and a high degree of adaptation and refinement enable him to present the rough, uncouth, ordinary character in a pleasing and refined manner, which takes hold of the people and wins their approval. He has a high ideal of human life and character, and would never be coarse or vulgar even in depicting the commonest human traits.

His large Ideality and well-marked intellect give considerable refinement to his nature. He has a very susceptible organisation, and possesses strong inward emotions, but he is too practical and self-possessed to allow these feelings generally to take sway. His large Tune gives him a marked appreciation of music, and he has talent to be able to produce it. He has good powers of contrivance, creative and constructive talent; ability for literary and musical compositions (most of the songs and sketches he gives are his own productions), and his large Mirthfulness and Comparison enable him quickly to perceive the ludicrous and absurd. He has no difficulty in imitating what he sees, yet he displays originality in all that he does. He possesses a wonderful amount of adaptation, which quality is strongly manifested both in his professional and social life.



## Lessons in Phrenology.—XLI.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

### THE ORGAN OF IDEALITY.—Continued.

What is the use of this organ without reference to the pleasure it gives us in the enjoyment of Literature and Art? It gives support and encouragement to all the faculties which enable us to appreciate all that is good and useful in learning, whether it be in science, art or literature, and to benefit by the many sources of innocent enjoyment that knowledge and imagination opens up to us, and at the same time to turn us aside from everything coarse, ugly and unnatural; and when influenced by large Conscientiousness and weaker animal propensities, from everything unlawful and vicious.

This seems to be a faculty peculiar to the human race. The wild animals of the nineteenth century seem to be exactly similar in their instincts as were those in the first century whatever country they may live in, but in the case of man we find he has increased in civilization, in a very wonderful manner, during this era, especially in some countries, due largely no doubt to his wealthier development of the intellectual faculties inspired by this gift of Ideality. It searches out the ideal and in all it has presented to it by the intellect, for we must not forget except in some species of monomania, the faculties never act alone. Socrates, Plato, Marcus Aurelius had strong developments of this faculty largely swayed by the intellect and moral sentiments. On the other hand we may say that the sentiments in Burns, Byron, Moore, Spencer, Chaucer, Shakespeare, etc., were largely swayed by this organ.

The infinitely varied multitudes of birds and flowers that the Creator has offered to the enjoyment of man through his perceptive faculties of Form, Size, Colour, Order, Number, etc., not only shew the adaptation of the earth to man's intellectual condition, but also the exquisitely pleasurable sensations they produce on this organ of Love for the Beautiful. Only those unfortunate beings who are weakly developed in this sentiment can fail to enjoy the beauties that Eternal Goodness has prepared, for us to enjoy,—the distant alpine peak, glittering with blue and gold and green in the early dawn, the glories of the autumn sunrise, the running brook, the foaming waterfall, the inflowing tide, the bleating of the lambs, the setting sun, the star-jewelled sky, and the song of the nightingale. The ecstasy and inspiration these charms produce, man alone has the power to enjoy; for the plants and flowers have no power or capacity to enjoy their own beauties, and the lower animals are as insensible to them.

Hence in the creation of the beauties of Nature, and in the creation of the faculty of Ideality there is a complementary and concurrent purpose—the perfection of the nature of man. Its effect is well seen in those whose habits, conversation, dress and aspirations prove its possession.

Before leaving this inspiring organ and the higher sentiments generally, one is tempted to quote from no higher or no less authority, whichever the prejudices of the reader may decide, than Henry George. In his "Progress and Poverty" he has left on record his views on this subject that I think deserve a place in the P.P.

"Yet there is this difference between man and all other animals—he is the only animal whose desires increase as they are fed; the only animal that is never satisfied. The wants of every other living thing are uniform and fixed. The ox of to-day aspires to no more than did the ox when man first yoked him. The sea-gull of the English Channel who poises himself above the swift steamer, wants no better food or lodging than the gulls who circled round as the keels of Cæsar's galleys first grated on a British beach. Of all that nature offers them, be it ever so abundant, all living things save man can only take, and only care for, enough to supply wants which are definite and fixed. The only use they can make of additional supplies or additional opportunities is to multiply.

But not so with man. No sooner are his animal wants satisfied than new wants arise. Food he wants first, as does the beast; shelter next, as does the beast, and these given, his reproductive instincts assert their sway, as do those of the beast. But here man and beast part company. The beast never goes further; the man has but set his feet on the first step of an infinite progression—a progression upon which the beast never enters, a progression away from and above the beast.

The demand for quantity once satisfied, he seeks quality. The very desires that he has had in common with the beast, become extended, refined, exalted. It is not merely hunger but taste, that seeks gratification in food; in clothes he seeks not merely comfort, but adornment; the rude shelter becomes a house. . . . . As power to gratify his wants increases so does his aspirations grow.

Passing into higher forms of desire, that which slumbered in the plant and fitfully stirred in the beast, awakes in the man. The eyes of the mind are opened, and he longs to know. He braves the scorching heat of the desert and the icy blasts of the polar sea, but not for food; he watches all night but it is to trace the circling of the eternal stars. He adds toil to toil, to gratify a hunger no animal has felt; to assuage a thirst no beast can know. . . . . Beneath things he seeks the law; he would know how the globe was forged, and the stars were hung, and trace to their sources the springs of life. And then, as man develops the nobler nature, there arises the desire higher yet—the passion of passions, the hope of hopes—the desire that he, even he, may somehow aid in making life better and brighter in destroying want and sin, sorrow and shame. He masters and curbs the animal; he turns his back upon the feast and renounces the place of power; he leaves it to others to accumulate wealth, to gratify pleasant tastes, to bask in the warm sunshine of the brief day. He works for those he never saw and never can see; for a fame, or it may be but for a scant justice that can only come along after the clods have rattled upon his coffin lid. He toils in the advance where it is cold, and there is little cheer from men, and the stones are sharp and the brambles thick. Amid the scoffs of the present and the sneers that stab like knives, he builds for the future; he cuts the trail that progressive humanity may hereafter broaden into a high-road. Into higher, grander spheres desire mounts and beckons, and a star that rises in the east leads him on."

In the succeeding articles on Imitation, Form, Colour, Weight, etc., their relative influences in combination with Ideality in the production of different artists will be considered.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons,  
Edinburgh.

THE CEREBRUM.—Continued.

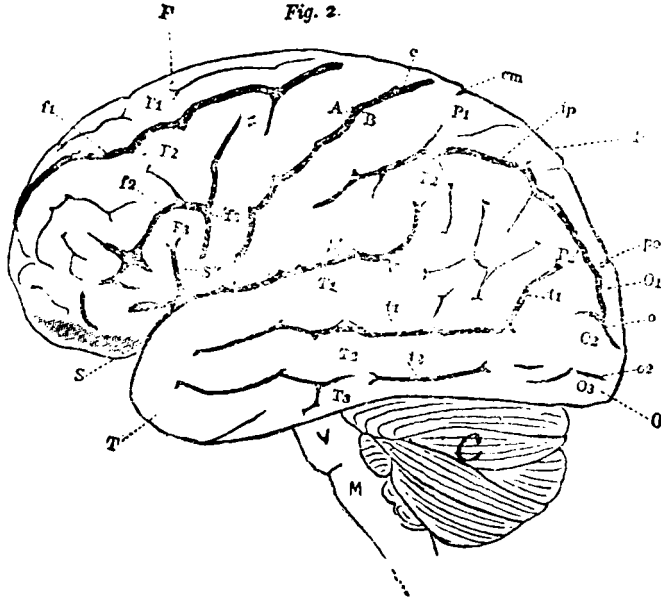


FIG. 2. Lateral view of the Brain.—F, Frontal lobe; P, Parietal lobe; O, Occipital lobe; T, Temporo-sphenoidal lobe; S, fissure of Sylvius; S', horizontal, S'', ascending ramus of the same; c, sulcus centralis (fissure of Rolando); A, ascending frontal; B, ascending parietal convolution; F1, superior; F2, middle; F3, inferior frontal convolutions; fl, superior, f2, inferior frontal sulcus; f3, præcentral sulcus; P1, superior parietal lobule; P2, inferior parietal lobule, consisting of P2, supramarginal gyrus, and P2', angular gyrus; ip, interparietal sulcus; cm, termination of callosal sulcus; O1, first; O2, second; O3, third occipital convolutions; po, parieto-occipital fissure; o, transverse occipital fissure; o2, sulcus occipitalis inferior; T1, first; T2, second, T3, third temporo-sphenoidal convolutions; t1, first; t2, second temporo-sphenoidal sulci; C, Cerebellum; V, Pons Varolii; M, Medulla oblongata.

### THE FISSURES OR SULCI OF THE CEREBRUM.

Some of the fissures are so deep as to cause corresponding elevations on the wall of the ventricle in the interior of the brain; others are only shallow, and form simple indentations on the surface of the hemisphere. Some of the fissures divide the hemisphere into lobes, whilst others separate the convolutions in each lobe from each other. Each hemisphere is divided into five lobes, viz.:—frontal, parietal, occipital, temporo-sphenoidal, and the central lobe, or island of Reil. The fissures which divide the hemispheres into lobes are the Sylvian fissure, the fissure of Rolando, and the parieto-occipital fissure.

*The Sylvian Fissure.*—This fissure begins at the base of the brain, at the anterior perforated space, by a broad and deep part, which contains the island of Reil. Passing from the base of the brain, and round its outer edge it is

continued on the surface into two principal limbs or branches, viz., posterior and anterior ascending.

The *posterior* or *horizontal* branch, which is the main continuation of the fissure, passes backwards for about two inches on the external surface of the hemisphere, and ends by turning upwards for a short distance. The temporo-sphenoidal lobe lies below it, and in front and above are the frontal and parietal lobes.

The *anterior ascending* branch of the Sylvian fissure, which is much shorter than the posterior, passes upwards and a little forwards into the inferior frontal convolution.

*Fissure of Rolando (sulcus-centralis).*—The Rolandic fissure begins at the mesial border of the hemisphere, and runs obliquely downwards and forwards towards the Sylvian fissure. Its lower end usually falls short of the fissure of Sylvius. The fissure of Rolando forms the boundary line between the frontal and parietal lobes.

The *parieto-occipital* fissure is situated about two inches from the posterior end of the hemisphere. It commences at the longitudinal fissure, and passes nearly vertically downwards on the inner surface of the hemisphere. It also extends transversely outwards for a short distance on the outer surface of the brain. The parieto-occipital fissure separates the parietal from the occipital lobe.

### THE OUTER SURFACE OF THE HEMISPHERE.

*The Frontal Lobe* is the part of the brain in front of the fissure of Rolando. It is bounded below by the Sylvian fissure. The convolution running upwards and backwards immediately in front of and parallel to the fissure of Rolando is called the *ascending frontal*. Extending forwards from the front of this convolution to the anterior end of the brain, are three convolutions, named the *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior frontal* convolutions, arranged in parallel tiers from above downwards. They are separated from each other by the *superior* and *inferior frontal fissures*. Running across the hinder ends of these convolutions, and separating them from the ascending frontal convolution, is the *precentral sulcus*. It is distinct below from the anterior ascending limb of the Sylvian fissure, and falls short of the mesial border above. On the under surface of the frontal lobe, which rests upon the orbital plate of the frontal bone there are two fissures, the *olfactory fissure*, in which the olfactory peduncle rests, and the *tri-radiate fissure*, which divides this surface into small, irregular convolutions continuous with the inferior and middle frontal convolutions. Between the olfactory fissure and the longitudinal fissure is a convolution called the *gyrus rectus*.

*The Parietal Lobe.*—This portion of the brain lies behind the fissure of Rolando, between it and the parieto-occipital fissure. It reaches below to the level of the horizontal part of the fissure of Sylvius. A short distance behind the fissure of Rolando, the *post-central fissure* or *intra-parietal sulcus* is situated, which, like the pre-central, falls short of the mesial edge above, and of the Sylvian fissure below. Towards the upper end the post-central fissure has its main continuation turned backwards, and thus presents a lower or *ascending part*, and an upper or *horizontal part*. Above the horizontal part the *superior parietal convolution* or *lobule* is placed, extending backwards to where the parieto-occipital fissure cuts the superior edge of the hemisphere, while two convolutions lie below it, one in front of the other—the *superior marginal* and the *angular*. The superior marginal convolution embraces the up-turned end of the Sylvian fissure, and occupies the hollow in the parietal bone, which corresponds to the parietal eminence.

## British Phrenological Association.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Association was held at 63, Chancery Lane, W.C., on Tuesday, April 4th. Due, doubtless, to the fact that it was Easter Tuesday, and that many persons were consequently on holiday, the attendance was not large.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed,

The PRESIDENT delivered his inaugural address, in the course of which, he said:—"Dr. A. R. Wallace, in his book, "The Wonderful Century," dilates upon the marvellous progress made during the past hundred years in the realms of science and in the application of its discoveries to the service of mankind. He, at the same time, declares that the rejection or neglect of Phrenology as the true science of mind must be considered one of its greatest failures and deserving of reproach.

We, who are members of the British Phrenological Association, are thankful that this charge cannot be laid against us, that at least we have received the truth, and that, to the best of our ability, we are determined to extend the helping hand to others, and spread the knowledge far and wide as we have opportunity.

For nearly thirteen years our Association has been in existence. On the 10th July, 1886, eleven of our number met together at Mr. L. N. Fowler's rooms, Ludgate Circus, and determined on its formation. Progress has been slow, but much good work has been done. Our veteran Presidents, E. T. Craig and L. N. Fowler, have passed away, but in our past presidents who remain, we have men of sterling worth and merit. Is it too much to say that unless by the efforts of the members of our Association, we can spread more rapidly the knowledge of the true science of mind, the new century will be upon us with less of hope and encouragement in this direction than was seen at the commencement of the century which has all but passed away. This may seem pessimistic, but it is well to face the truth in order that we may rightly gauge our responsibility and realize the imperativeness of the duty of doing all that lies in our power to wipe away the reproach.

Would it not be well in the near future to try to ascertain our strength and to endeavour to start more local organizations.

It cannot be doubted that so far as the general public is concerned, the association of Phrenology with palmistry and other systems of fortune-telling is one great cause of the low esteem in which it is held, and, it seems to me, that less positive assertions by those who are recognised amongst us as masters in the art of Character Reading would, in many cases, be preferable. I hold that, however probable it may be that certain developments of brain will lead to certain actions, yet it is not wise to say positively that such will follow.

In order to spread a knowledge of the science among the common people, we must find some means by which a much larger number of lectures may be given. Organized action for this purpose must be instituted. Literature also, in some form, must be spread. Leaflets containing the testimony of medical men, physiologists, and other scientific authorities in favour of Phrenology, such as can be found in our *Phrenological Year Books* should be published. The Press must be more largely used. It is

only by these means than an interest is aroused in scientific and political subjects, and, if we really wish to see our cause extend, we must use them too.

It is not well that this should be left alone to the professional phrenologist.

All other sciences are taught either by those who have no pecuniary interest in so doing, or by paid or endowed professorships. Until Phrenology takes the same position we may expect its progress to be comparatively slow.

During the past years of the history of our Association, we have worked together without many jarring notes. The Phrenological Associations of former years have generally been broken up by the introduction of extraneous topics.

Some individual members amongst us to-day may have strong opinions for or against mesmerism; for or against palmistry; for or against religion. Now, whatever may be our views on these subjects and however commendable or contemptible they may appear in our eyes, I consider that it is quite inexcusable for us to refer to them in a manner that may give just offence. There are, doubtless, some phases of natural religion which may rightly fall within the scope of our investigations and discussions (at least I think so), but no good can possibly be served by remarks of a more or less insulting character, and which must engender strife.

I am persuaded also that if we desire to attain the full acceptance and wide promulgation of the truths of Phrenology amongst scientific men, we must meet them as Mr. Webb and Dr. Holländer have already done upon their own platform.

To this end it would be well if our members were to make a point of studying the latest writings on physiological and psychological research. I have been lately reading "The New Psychology" and "The Psychology of the Emotions," published in the Contemporary Science Series. These, and other like works, are easily obtainable at most of the free libraries, and though there is much that is weak and vague in them, they will well repay perusal and add considerably to our power in meeting the arguments of our opponents.

It is of supreme importance at the present time, that our strongest efforts should be directed to placing our Association upon the firm basis of an enlarged membership. The incorporation which we are hoping to see completed within the next few weeks will, we trust, largely tend to this end. I hope, however, that every individual member will carefully consider every possible means to the attainment of this object. If any member can offer any suggestions likely to strengthen our position I am sure your executive will carefully consider them. We shall be pleased also if our members will make special efforts to introduce to our meetings those who are likely to aid us in our work.

When we look back at the beginning of the century and see the devotion and energy with which the pioneers of our movement gave themselves to the promulgation of the truth, surely we ought to take courage and shew ourselves not less worthy than they. The conditions under which we work are much more favorable in many respects. With a better educated people—with an unfettered Press—with perfect freedom of speech, and, above all, with the experience of the century that truth is on our side, surely our victory over prejudice and error are not to be denied."

Mr. BLACKFORD proposed the thanks of the meeting to the President for his excellent and inspiring address.

Mr. J. B. ELAND in seconding the proposal said the address was not only excellent but practical in its suggestions for the extension of the work of the Association and the teaching of Phrenology. A popular form of advocacy would be by the holding of meetings in our own drawing rooms, inviting one's friends to listen to a lecture or address on the subject by some one versed in it. In stalking animals he believed it was usual to get to the windward of them, and it was equally necessary to be cautious in our methods of propagating Phrenology. We should aim to get the concurrence of educationalists, invite School Board teachers to our meetings, and try to secure the use of schools for demonstrating the truth of the subject by examining the heads of the scholars. It was also desirable that certificates of efficiency in Phrenology should only be given to such as were able to pass a higher educational examination. If on no higher ground it was advisable diplomatically. The scientific aspect of Phrenology should be constantly advocated, and books on this phase, new and old, should be constantly circulated.

Mr. J. WEBB said that if we were fortunate enough to obtain endowments we could easily and advantageously spend a few thousands in reproducing some of the chief works on the subject, scientific and philosophical. As an Association we had had differences amongst us in the past, but we had on religious and other matters always dealt generously with each other on these points. When he saw how writers who dealt with Psychology mystified their readers the necessity for fuller phrenological teaching seemed most important. In illustration of the mystification surrounding ordinary methods he gave two definitions he had that day copied from a psychological work. "Memory—a psychic fact, now occurring, which is recognitive of another psychic fact considered as antecedent"; "The faculties of the mind—the different modes of behaviour or forms of functioning which discriminating consciousness assigns to the one subject of all psychological states." He believed in the value of "at homes" and interviews. He gladly supported the resolution.

Mr. BLACKFORD having put the resolution it was carried with much applause.

The PRESIDENT in reply expressed his thanks for their vote. He thought Mr. Eland's suggestions were excellent. He was willing to throw his own room open for such a meeting. He hoped that friends would give information of opening for such work that advantage may be taken of them. He thought the Association should undertake specific work similar to that carried out by other scientific societies by means of reading classes in which special departments of work may be undertaken. He thought it may be possible to arrange for phrenologists to attend lectures and demonstrations at hospitals and colleges, a privilege he had enjoyed in his early days.

Mr. MORRELL, having to retire, requested Mr. J. P. Blackford to take his place for the remainder of the evening.

Mr. BLACKFORD, in the course of a few remarks, suggested that the Association should arrange for special meetings for doctors, teachers, nurses, and others to whom a knowledge of some phase of the subject may be useful.

Mr. A. H. ELLIS thought that instead of "at homes" Board Schools should be utilised for meetings. Individuals could do a great deal by trying to push the subject, as witness what had been done by Mr. Webb in Leyton, and Mr. Severn in Brighton. Could not something be done in connection with continuation classes in Board Schools?

Mr. WEBB feared that no real good could be accomplished by this means; the expense and the difficulty of securing the consent of the various School Boards would render it almost impossible. As a preliminary to other work it was desirable that our friends, especially young phrenologists, should read the books in our library, and all other works on Phrenology they can secure, especially of the early writers. He was inviting a number of doctors to his house that week to look over a number of phrenological works of which they were ignorant. Many doctors knew nothing of Phrenology, and when questioned about it had to sit dumb.

The evening concluded with the delineation of a lady's character by Mr. Webb.

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### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On March 23rd, the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson lectured on "Points for Phrenologists." The lecturer dealt especially with the anatomical and physiological conditions to be observed by students, and showed the importance of being able to estimate the positions, size, &c., of the centres of ossification at Cautiousness and Causality, the mastoid processes, the occipital prominence, the zygomatic arches, the superciliary ridges, and the frontal sinuses. In studying character, he said, we should augment our book reading by keeping our eyes well open. The lecturer handled his subject in an easy and practical manner, and satisfactorily replied to many questions put forward in the discussion. There was a larger meeting than usual, it having been made known that the Association's first president was the lecturer for the evening.

On April 6th Mr. J. Millott Severn gave a selection of articles contained in Mr. Staekpool O'Dell's work, "Phrenology: Its Truthfulness and Usefulness." The interesting, clear, and convincing manner in which Mr. O'Dell pens his articles was evidently much approved. The Association has not had the pleasure of a lecture in person from this eminent phrenologist; perhaps that may be a possibility at some future date.

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### Shoreham.

On March 29th, at the Primitive Methodist School-room, Mr. J. Millott Severn gave a lecture on "Phrenology and Character Reading," illustrated by portrait drawing, casts, and skulls. Many practical hints on character reading were given, and points of interest in the study of Phrenology elucidated and explained. The lecture was well attended, and listened to with great interest. Mr. A. Eade, superintendent (a vice-president of the Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association), occupied the chair, and made favourable reference to Phrenology, and his early study of the subject. Two boys were publicly examined, and having widely different characters the comparisons of their varied peculiarities and capacities afforded considerable amusement. Several members of the audience spoke as to the accuracy of the delineations.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

THOMAS SALT (*Bilston*).—You are exercised in your mind because one of your friends has Time and Tune large, but manifests no power for music, and another friend has those organs small and is a professor of music. You think because Acquisitiveness likes to acquire, so Tune should like to play. Are you sure you have measured the organs? This in your case ought to be tested by callipers and tape, as well as judged by the eye; and, if you will forgive me, I will tell you why. Your spelling needs great improvement; and spelling largely depends on Form and Size, as do the power to judge the size of the brain organs. Still, sometimes a musician with only moderate Tune and Time, but with large Weight, Imitation, Constructiveness, will become an excellent player, and with large Benevolence (that is with large sympathy for the piece sung) an excellent vocalist, especially with a good voice, whereas a person with good Time and Tune, with weak Weight, Form, Constructiveness and Imitation may never become a good player. Rubinstein was a splendid pianist, because he was so untiring a worker, and on account of his large Weight, Size and Form, these latter giving him the power to see the score in its details, and to strike the notes with perfect accuracy of touch; although his Time and Tune were probably much less amply developed.

SYDNEY DICE (*Lec*).—Your question "What do I understand by Thought, Reason, Mind, Spirit and Soul," should have been sent to a Cardinal-Archbishop. I am afraid I am far too ignorant on these subjects to satisfy such a craving for the unknowable as you seem to possess. Reason may be defined as reflection upon our sensations and perceptions, with the intention of drawing inferences as to the nature, &c., of those sensations and perceptions. Thought is the expression in mental equivalents of molecular changes in the brain organs. Mind, Spirit and Soul are words very loosely used very often for the same entity. The mind may be defined as the aggregate of the mental qualities and capacities dependent on brain organization for its manifestation, but not for its existence. The soul is an entity distinct from the body, not composed of any substance known under the name of matter, though possessing a material structure, and living in the closest union with the body, but not dying with it. By Christians it is generally believed to be an emanation from the Divinity. The material structure is said to be spiritual, and on this account the terms soul and spirit are often used as synonymous. In reply as to the books I would recommend you to study on this subject, besides those of the phrenologists Gall, Spurzheim, Combe and Carson, I would add Rosseau's "Notions de Phrenologie" and E. W. Cox's "What am I?" and "Mechanism of Man." Geo. Combe's "Moral Philosophy," and "Science and Religion," Spurzheim's "Natural Laws of Man," are essential to all students of Man, and "The fundamental principles of Phrenology" are the only principles capable of being reconciled with the immateriality and immortality of the Soul, by Dr. Carson, and "The Scientific Basis of Education," by John Hecker, are eminently valuable to clergymen. One is tempted to quote from Hecker as follows:—"The spirit itself we cannot define. Besides the physical organization which man possesses, he is a living soul, existing in this respect in the image of

God, who is a spirit. And when we speak of the body or brain as the residence of the soul, we speak of the essential location in space, of its centralized, visible and physical manifestations."

X.Z. (*Bristol*).—By all means meet with your friends for the study of Phrenology. Formerly there were societies at Bath and Bristol, composed entirely or nearly so of professional men. And if Phrenology spreads at the rate of increase it has done lately there will be such societies there again.

A.T. (*Horsham*).—The lady you speak of who is so "down on sinners," should have much larger Destructiveness and Conscientiousness, and Self-Esteem than Love of Approbation and Benevolence. No doubt she has Combativeness and Secretiveness, and fairly large Caution and Acquisitiveness. Please observe if the two hemispheres are well balanced at Benevolence. I should expect one half of Benevolence to be large and the other side only full or average.

E.C.B. (*Stockwell*).—You will see by reply to A.T. that when the two halves of the head are unsymmetrical that there is often a peculiar and, to the persons themselves, an unaccountable irregularity or variation of character. From the case you give where the difference is so plain on each side of the sagittal suture, it is likely you will find the person very critical and particular as to right and wrong sometimes, at others less so—varied Conscientiousness. Or if the front portion of the area you name (Hope) be very varied with large Caution the person will be found to be alternately hopeful and desponding.

H. (*Uxbridge*).—The British Phrenological Association is a purely scientific and philanthropic society. Its membership is steadily increasing.

C.M. (*Newport*).—Mr. Nicholas Morgan very properly says: "Largeness in the development of this sign (Tune) and that of Time are indications of a good musical ear; but alone they neither fit a person for composing music nor for excelling in any kind of musical performance. The composer generally requires a well developed intellect and the signs of Sublimity and Love of the Picturesque amply grown. To sing well a good voice is necessary, and adaption for skilful manipulation requires the sign of Weight large. Benevolence is also large in those who are moved with the feeling required by the author; otherwise the performances are exhibitions only. When the feeling is deeply imbued with the sentiment of the author the sympathy of the listener is excited, and he is delighted.

INNOCENCE (*Glasgow*).—We are quite ready to welcome all the questions you may ask, but we really must draw the line at theology. You want us to give you an essay on—

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite

For 'tis their nature to;

Let bears and lions growl and fight,

For God has made them so."

In the first place the lines are certainly not poetry. The *to* at the end of the second line does not rhyme with *so* at the end of the fourth line. But there is much philosophy in them. Whatever dogs and lions may be and do, if we believe that God made them, we must believe that He "made them so." How far it is our duty to teach the lion to lie down with the lamb we cannot find space to discuss at present.

[Several Answers are held over till next month owing to want of space.]



# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

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[ONE PENNY.]

## Quality not Quantity.

Abstract of a paper read before the Brighton Phrenological Society by J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.

A paragraph has recently gone the rounds of the daily papers, referring to the results of the examination of the brains of sixty individuals by a well-known scientist, who found that several of this number possessing large heads had been known as dull, stupid, or unintelligent; the largest of the number being simply a Strand newsboy. On the strength of this testimony the writer concluded that size of head had nothing to do with intelligence, and asked how those who believed that intellect was indicated by size could reconcile their belief with these facts.

Phrenologists do not, and never have been known to, measure intellectual power by the size of the brain alone, others condition are always taken into account when estimating intellectual capacity. The chief of these conditions are hereditary organic and temperamental qualities; healthy mental activity; the portion of brain which is most developed; whether the passions, sentiments, or intellect predominates, and consequently whether the balance is favourable or unfavourable. These, with other matters such as education, environment, and other extraneous influences, are all elements in the case, which are taken into consideration by the judgment of the phrenologist. In every phrenological work dealing with the principles of Phrenology, it is stated that size is a measure of power *conditionally* upon all other things being equal.

A person may have a large head, but its shape or the quality of the brain may be inferior. The mass of brain which makes the head large may be in the region of the back or side-head only, and the frontal lobes of the brain, the intellectual portion, be small and inferiorly developed; hence the individual so organized may possess strong domestic and social feelings, energy, force, or passion, but be poorly endowed intellectually; or the brain may even be large in the frontal lobes, but from lack of education, poor health, or want of power in some other part of the brain to stimulate and help the intellect to manifest itself, the intellect may be but poorly displayed. It may be asked how the quality of brain is determined, well,

much in the same manner that the quality of other things are judged of. It is easy, for instance, for an expert dealer in animals to be able to judge of the quality or condition of animals, or for a fruiterer to judge the quality of fruits from their outside appearance in proportion as they have had experience in these matters. You walk into a garden and pluck a fine sample of fruit. Why did you choose that perfectly shaped, ripe, and luscious-looking pear, plum, or apple? Because your judgment and experience tells you that it is of superior quality! And if you considered yourself an expert in these matters, you would be much annoyed if your judgment deceived you even in a single instance. So it is in judging the quality of the brain; outside conditions are an index to the inside, or our judgment is worth nothing in respect to many matters.

Persons having small heads may manifest brilliancy, but they are seldom powerful except perhaps in some limited direction. During the last thirteen years I have examined over 6,000 persons and have never found an individual whose head measured less than 18 inches who was not a confirmed idiot. On the other hand all great and powerful men such as Lord Salisbury, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Mr. John Morley, and others have all large heads, ranging from 23½ inches to 25 inches in circumference. Mr. Gladstone's was possibly 24¾ inches. Twenty-two inches is considered an average head for a man; a woman's half an inch less. Beyond 25¼ inches, unless the brain is healthy and well balanced, we may expect to find abnormal conditions of both brain and mind, though I once examined a family all recognised as possessing exceptional mental capacities in a perfectly healthy condition, whose heads measured each from 25¼ to 25¾ inches.

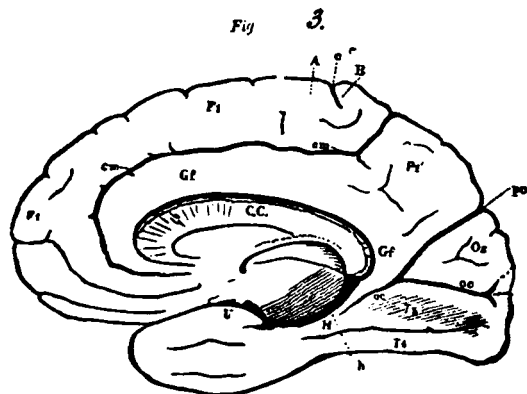
The well-known scientist referred to may be an expert in directing, slicing, and weighing the brain, but he appears lamentably deficient in a knowledge as to its intellectual functions. The frontal lobe, not the whole brain, is the seat of the intellect; and the latter may be measured by its size and special development. What anatomist will assert, that, where in any healthy brain the frontal lobes have a surface (or mass if they like) relatively larger than the rest of the brain, that the possessor is not the more intelligent? Let them weigh "lobes" for comparison in their search for mental powers, not whole brains, and Phrenology will be vindicated.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons,  
Edinburgh.

THE CEREBRUM.—Continued.



DESCRIPTION OF THE DIAGRAM.

Fig. 3.—Fissures and convolutions of the mesial and tentorial surfaces of the right hemisphere. C.C., corpus callosum in longitudinal section; c m, calloso-marginal fissure; po, parieto-occipital fissure; o c, calcarine fissure; h, hippocampal fissure; c, termination of fissure of Rolando; Gf, gyrus fornicatus; Fi, marginal convolution; Pi, quadrate-lobule or precuneus; Oz, cuneus; U, uncinat convolution; H, hippocampal convolution; T5, gyrus lingualis; T4, occipito-temporal gyrus; A, ascending frontal convolution; B, ascending parietal convolution.

The *Parietal Lobe* (continued).—On account of the supra-marginal convolution occupying the hollow in the parietal bone which corresponds to the parietal-eminence, my old teacher, Professor Sir William Turner, the eminent Edinburgh anatomist, suggests that it be called the *convolution of the parietal eminence*. Immediately behind the fissure of Rolando, between it and the postcentral fissure, the *ascending parietal convolution* is situated.

The *Temporo-Sphenoidal Lobe* is that part of the brain which lies below the posterior limb of the fissure of Sylvius. It presents three convolutions, arranged parallel to each other from above downwards, which are named *superior, middle, and inferior temporo-sphenoidal convolutions*. These convolutions are separated from each other by two fissures, the upper one, which separates the superior from the middle convolution being called the *parallel-fissure*.

The *Occipital Lobe*.—This is the portion of brain lying behind the level of the parieto-occipital fissure, and forms the hinder end of the cerebrum. It consists, from above downwards, of three parallel convolutions, named *superior, middle, and inferior occipital convolutions*, which are separated from each other by two fissures, the *superior and inferior occipital sulci*.

The occipital is connected with the parietal and temporo-sphenoidal lobes by four small convolutions, named the *annectant* or *bridging-gyri*. The *first annectant convolution* passes between the middle occipital convolution and the superior parietal lobule. The *second annectant convolution* connects the middle occipital with the angular gyrus; while the *third and fourth annectant gyri* connect the inferior occipital convolution with the temporo-sphenoidal lobe.

The *Island of Reil* or *Central Lobe* of the hemisphere is a somewhat triangular mass which lies deeply within the Sylvian fissure, the convolutions forming the margin of which, conceal it. It consists of four or five short convolutions, which radiate from the anterior perforated space, situated at the inner end of the Sylvian fissure. This lobe is isolated from the rest of the hemisphere by a deep fissure, the *sulcus insule* or *sulcus circularis*, which insulates it from the adjacent frontal and parietal convolutions.

THE MESIAL AND TENTORIAL SURFACES OF THE HEMISPHERE.

These surfaces of the hemisphere do not come into relation with the bones of the cranial vault. They belong partly to all the lobes of the brain with the exception of the central lobe or Island of Reil, and in part form a special arrangement in relation to the corpus callosum or great transverse commissure, which connects the two hemispheres.

*Fissures of the Mesial and Tentorial Surfaces* :—

The *Calloso-marginal Fissure*.—This fissure begins below and in front of the anterior end of the corpus callosum, and, after turning round that body, extends backwards as far as the posterior end of the great commissure. At this point it turns upward and slightly backwards to reach the superior margin of the hemisphere, and ends by cutting this margin a short distance behind the fissure of Rolando. The calloso-marginal fissure separates the callosal convolution (gyrus fornicatus) below, from the marginal convolution above.

The *Parieto-occipital Fissure*.—This fissure begins opposite the tip of the occipital lobe, by deeply cutting the superior margin, and is directed downwards and forwards to the level of the posterior end of the corpus callosum where it joins the calcarine fissure. The parieto-occipital fissure separates the quadrate lobule above and in front from the cuneus below and behind.

The *Calcarine Fissure*.—Beginning at the lower extremity of the parieto-occipital, this fissure passes almost horizontally backwards to the posterior limit of the hemisphere. An elevation in the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, named hippocampus minor corresponds to this fissure. This fissure forms the boundary line between the cuneus above and the gyrus lingualis below.

The *Collateral* or *Occipito-temporal Fissure* begins on the inner aspect of the temporal lobe, and runs horizontally backwards at a short distance below the calcarine fissure. It separates the gyrus lingualis and gyrus hippocampi above from the occipito-temporal gyrus.

The *Callosal Fissure* surrounds the corpus callosum above, intervening between that body and the callosal convolution.

The *Hippocampal* or *Dental Fissure* is continuous, round the posterior end of the corpus callosum, with the callosal fissure and stretches forward nearly as far as the anterior perforated space. At the bottom of this fissure the grey matter forms a denticulated edge, the *fascia dentata* or *dentate-gyrus*, and the fissure, causes an elevation in the descending horn of the lateral ventricle, named the hippocampus major.

## Phrenological Character Sketch

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.



**JOHN NEVIL MASKELYNE, Esq.**

"The man who takes to magic as a means of livelihood must, first of all, be an inventor. That he cannot be unless he has had a mechanical training, though all the training in the world will not make a man an inventor if the faculty of invention is not born in him. And, it must further be remembered, that not every inventor has aptitude for producing mysteries. From wanting to 'see the wheels go round,' I passed, by natural transition, to wanting to make them go round. The one thing of all others that has had the greatest fascination for me is a mechanical problem, doing anything in mechanism which has puzzled others, overcoming some mechanical difficulty, producing some mechanical effect which appears impossible. I learnt by experience that hard work is the only path to any kind of achievement. Whatever merit the world may kindly ascribe to such things as I have achieved, I can only claim one merit for myself. I have worked hard and honestly." All this is very phrenological. It is from the life-story of Mr. J. N. Maskelyne, written by himself.

At the Egyptian Hall, "England's Home of Mystery," for nearly twenty-six years the subject of our sketch has given two performances daily, which constitutes a record in the history of London amusements. Mr. Maskelyne is undoubtedly at the head of his profession. From early manhood his mind has been absorbed in the constant study, invention, and production of mysteries and illusions, and he may be reckoned at the present time the world's greatest living magician and illusionist.

Mr. Maskelyne is now nearly sixty years of age; is thoughtful and sedate in manner, striking in appearance, clearheaded, active, and alert; fairly tall, spare in build, but wiry; of dark complexion, has soft, kindly, intelligent, searching grey eyes, dark hair, and possesses a marked

motive-mental temperament, favourable to longevity and to the carrying out of a great amount of active practical work. His head is nearly 23 inches in circumference; dolichocephalic in shape—long and narrow—remarkably so. A direct line from Individuality in front to the occipital prominence at the back measures  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches; in width at Secretiveness and Acquisitiveness only  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It is wider at Constructiveness, very high, and the middle line from Individuality upward and over the top of the head is very marked as are likewise the perceptive, moral, and domestic groups of organs. His whole organization, mental and physical, is indicative of marked energy, activity, fixedness of purpose and steady determination. He is a man who will have objects in view, who sets his goal afar off and works assiduously for the achievement of his purposes.

His head is one of the most interesting and remarkable that I have examined. Constructiveness, though not large, is well-marked, and, working with his large perceptive faculties, Causality, Comparison, Individuality, Imitation, Intuition, Ideality, Time, Weight, and Order makes him a scientist and mechanic of exceptional capacity. He possesses rare ingeniousness for mental and mechanical contrivances, great manipulative talent, adroitness, and dexterity; excellent imitative talent, combined with marked originality and inventive ability. Has keen discriminative powers, not only as regards mechanics but also in judging of character and motives; he looks into the inner recesses, forming a correct idea of the conditions of his surroundings, and is hardly ever deceived by following his first impressions. He is keenly observant, scientifically minute in the examination of details, analytical and critical in his judgment, quick in observing differences, in taking into account connections and bearings. Has a full degree of imagination, yet is highly practical, patient, earnest, hardworking, and enduring. Firmness and Conscientiousness rank among his largest organs and give him great perseverance, sense of justice, honesty of purpose, stability, and thoroughness.

He is cautious and prudent, yet prompt and decisive, and rarely has occasion to alter his decisions. He values experience and readily detects weak points and errors in judgment. He possesses great penetration of mind, character reading capacity, foresight and intuition; hates deception, though this may seem peculiar in one who is an illusionist by profession. Honesty and straightforwardness are his leading characteristics; to be cunning or evasive never enters his mind. He delights, however, in his profession as an art. Secretiveness is about the smallest organ he possesses and his lack of it, is the safeguard to the successful productions of his wonderful feats of illusion; had he more Secretiveness he might be tempted to rely upon ordinary cunning instead of skill in invention and art.

His moral brain is large, he is sympathetic, venerative, respectful, just, but not ceremonious. Sensitive, ambitious to achieve success, to produce what is worthy of merit—to make the best of his natural gifts. Has a good degree of independence, yet is modest and unassuming, friendly and social, constant in his attachments, particularly fond of home, of children, animals, and country life. Is liberal-minded, not at all acquisitive, more capable of getting than of saving. Is moderately hopeful, enterprising, and speculative, even venturesome, yet is governed much by practical judgment. Language being large, he can express his ideas well verbally or in writing. Is artistic as well as scientific and will strive to put the best finish on whatever he does.

## How to Read Character.—VII.

By E. S. G. MAYO (Cardiff).

We have said that the size of each division of the brain (other things being equal) is indicative of the power of which each division is possessed. What applies to each lobe applies equally to each organ in each lobe. The question is, how is the relative size of the organs to be determined. The popular opinion is that phrenologists read the head by means of little hills and hollows, or "bumps" upon the cranium. It is the most ordinary event in a phrenologist's life to have a client say, "I wish to have my bumps read." Another will say, "How funny that you can find bumps in my head, it seems so smooth." We remember one youthful client gravely saying, "Please, I want to be bumped," whilst another "wanted a shilling's worth of bumps." Now, the "bump" idea is a complete misconception. Phrenologists never have examined by this means. Dr. Nahum Capen quotes Dr. Abernethy as saying, "It should be remembered that Gall and Spurzheim do not speak of protruberances or bumps; they require that everyone who wishes to form an opinion concerning the reality of Phrenology, must make himself acquainted with (1) the situation of the special organs; (2) with the true meaning of each fundamental faculty of the mind as adopted in Phrenology; (3) with the different temperaments as giving more or less energy to the function of the organs; (4) with the relative development of the four regions of the head—occipital, lateral, frontal, and sincipital; (5) with the proportionate size of the basilar to the coronal portion, and the proportionate size of the three great divisions of the inferior feelings, superior sentiments, and intellectual faculties; finally (6) with the relative development of each of the special organs in each individual."\*

The proportionate development of the lobes can easily be detected; the relative size of the organs is a more difficult matter to determine. Remember that there are two organs of each faculty situated one in each hemisphere, for man is dual from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet. This is a wise providence of nature, for it provides against disease of, or accident to, any organ in the system. Thus Dr. Ferrier tells us that, "When one hemisphere is removed, or destroyed by disease, unilaterally, mental operations are still capable of being carried on in their completeness through the agency of the one hemisphere." The individual who is paralysed as to sensation and motion by disease of the opposite side of the brain (say the right) is not paralysed mentally, for he can still feel and will and think, and intelligently comprehend with the one hemisphere.

Having a knowledge of the location of the Phrenological organs, you place the thumb at the opening of the ear—which for all practical purposes is on a line with the *Medulla Oblongata*—and extend the fingers to the organ whose size you wish to determine. This method should be applied to all organs above the temporal ridge; but all below should be gauged by breadth through the head, from one organ to the other of the same faculty. The learner must procure a good phrenological bust, and carefully study the location of the organs. When applying the principles he may draw an imaginary line from Causality to Caution. The portion of brain above this will represent the moral sentiments. The centres will be easily found, for, in most heads, the

points of ossification of both the frontal and parietal bones can be readily discovered. The animal propensities will be below this line. Draw a line from the middle of the ear backward to about an inch above the occipital protuberance, and you have a fair approximate to the power of the social affections. A line drawn from the Zygomatic arch (see April *Popular Phrenologist*, fig. 3, H.) at its nearest point to the ear, upward to its junction with the *Sagittal* suture, gives the organic development of the intellectual faculties. When an organ is very strongly marked, and the surrounding ones but moderately developed, there will appear a veritable "bump," but this is the result of an accident, for a perfectly developed head is even in every detail. Bumpology would declare such an one possessed no character, because there were no bumps. Phrenology would claim that he had a harmonious one, and that for the same reason, for all the organs would be of equal degree.

(To be continued.)

### A Five-Year-Old Preacher.

During the past few weeks the main sensation in religious circles in New York has been the appearance at various places of worship of a little coloured boy, five years of age, in the capacity of preacher. Since his arrival there he has held forth to large congregations every other day, and has amazed his listeners by his remarkable powers as a preacher.

This extraordinary juvenile prodigy has a keen, eager face, lit with large black eyes; and in his discourses he adopts the manners and exhibits the seriousness which one only expects to find in persons of riper years. By his parents, and by ministers of various denominations, he is declared to be divinely inspired, while others account for his extraordinary powers in different ways.

The father of this precocious child is an octoiron of quiet demeanour, and rather feeble frame. He is about fifty years of age, while the mother is a great deal younger, being a stout vigorous negress, talkative and self assertive. She has Indian blood in her veins, her mother having been a half-breed. Their offspring, the boy preacher, has therefore originated from three races—white, negro, and Indian; and according to the testimony of savants, the product of two or more races is of a much higher grade of intelligence than a child with no foreign strain in his origin. By a good many people this theory is accepted as explaining the mystery of the boy's phenomenal gifts.

Dr. Carleton Simon, a leading New York specialist who has examined the lad, rather confirms this view. He attributes his precocity to pre-natal influences, and his religious knowledge to absorption instead of inspiration. The circumference of the child's head he found to be fully an inch more than that of an adult, due, not to bone, but to enormous development of brain.

The boy's strong religious bent he attributes to the fact that his mother was an active religionist, and expresses the opinion that the boy should not be allowed to preach, as there is great danger that preaching will bring him to an untimely end, there being in so small a body insufficient circulation for the due nourishment of his abnormal brain.

In view of the fact that he has not been taught either to read or write, the extraordinary powers of the boy-preacher seem all the more remarkable.—*Home Magazine*.

\*Reminiscences of Spurzheim and Combe, p. 101.

†Functions of the Brain. Second Ed., p. 426.

## The British Phrenological Society

(INCORPORATED MAY 25th, 1899.)

Just as we go to press the news reaches us that the Incorporation of the British Phrenological Association under the title which heads this page is an accomplished fact. The Board of Trade, which is the department of the government charged with this duty, has at last decided that the Association is established for the promotion of what is now a recognised science, and has granted the Charter for which it asked. The Memorandum and Articles of Association will be ready for circulation in a few days, and members will be furnished with these in due course. In the meantime, further subscriptions to meet the necessary expenses are urgently needed. Will all intending donors please remit their subscriptions at once to the Treasurer.

As the names of those who signed the Memorandum and Articles of Association must of necessity appear on the Certificate when issued, the privilege of signing is necessarily one of honour; and upon whom more appropriately could the honor fall than upon those members who were the original founders of the Association, and who still continue to further its interests. These were the ones, therefore, selected by the Council for this purpose, with the addition of one whom the Council saw fit to honour, whose name (as it should do) appears at the foot of the list.

Nine names only appear, and notwithstanding the fact that there have been many notable additions to the membership since the foundation of the Association, it would be difficult to select a similar number of names which would as fitly represent all that is best in Phrenology to-day, as those which for the future will be indissolubly connected with the cause we have espoused. The names are in the order given (which by the bye is purely accidental) Bernard Holländer, George Cox, Alfred Hubert, Frederick Richard Warren, Joseph Frank Hubert, James Webb, James Isaac Morrell, John Dillon, James Peadern Blackford.

Included in the many stages necessary to the ultimate attainment of Incorporation was the compulsory advertisement of our intention. The "copy" for the advertisement was supplied by the Board of Trade, and as by Act of Parliament provided it had to be inserted at least twice in a recognised London newspaper. Accordingly, the following appeared in the *Daily Chronicle*.

### APPLICATION for a LICENSE of the BOARD of Trade.

Notice is Hereby Given that, in pursuance of the 23rd section of the Companies' Act, 1867, APPLICATION has been made to the Board of Trade for a LICENSE directing a society about to be formed under the name of the BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Incorporated) to be registered with Limited Liability, without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name.

The principal objects for which the society is proposed to be established are:—

- (a) The investigation and promulgation of Phrenology and kindred subjects.
- (b) To support, improve, and protect the position, status, and interests of persons engaged in the profession and study of Phrenology generally.
- (c) To provide examinations and make arrangements

for the holding of examinations, and the institution and establishment of grants, rewards, and other benefactions in connection with any such examination, provided that the society shall not grant diplomas, titles, or distinctions, and that any certificate showing the result of an examination shall show on the face of it that it merely shows the result of an examination held on behalf of the society.

- (d) To diffuse amongst its members and others information on all matters affecting Phrenology, and to print, publish, issue, and circulate such papers, periodicals, books, circulars, and other literary undertakings as may seem conducive to any of its objects.
- (e) To provide opportunities for intercourse amongst the members, and to give facilities for, assist, subscribe to, or promote the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the acquisition and dissemination by other means of useful information connected with Phrenology.

Notice is Hereby Further Given that the full objects of the society may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Monro Slack & Co., of 31, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., the solicitors to the society, and that any person, company, or corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Board of Trade on or before the 3rd day of May next, by a letter addressed to the Assistant Secretary Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, London, S.W. Dated this twelfth day of April, 1899.

MONRO SLACK & Co.,

31, Queen Victoria-street,

London, E.C., Solicitors.

### WHAT A SUBSCRIBER THINKS.

Mr. F. H. LINE writes:—Many readers of "The Popular Phrenologist," and also members of the British Phrenological Society, will have noticed with satisfaction the pending incorporation of the Society, which will, doubtless, place it on a much sounder basis than hitherto. Properly understood and applied, it should raise and ennoble the science as well as extend its practical usefulness; but despite the so-called advancement in education and enlightenment, its usefulness, particularly in schools, has not been admitted so as to influence those upon whom the training of the young are particularly concerned. I believe I am not beside the mark when I suggest that some outward mark of distinction should be given to those students of the science who have passed the standard examination, and gained the certificate of the British Phrenological Society. The Chartered Universities have, from time immemorial, authorised the use of gowns and hoods for successful students; and, when the Society is fully incorporated, and the standard of examination revised, it would be advisable to allow students the privilege of wearing gowns and hoods as a slight mark of literary and mental aptitude. I am of opinion that such a distinction would raise, not only the aspect of the institution and the science which it encourages, but also the members upon whom this honour is conferred. So many bogus titles and degrees have been sold by worthless societies, merely founded on pecuniary bases, that great discredit has been the result, but Philosophy and Phrenology should have its distinctive mark of honour, and would be in measure benefitted and raised, if steps could be taken to procure for its disciples marks of distinction.



# The Popular Phrenologist.

JUNE, 1899.

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The scale of charges for advertisements may be obtained of the Business Manager, Popular Phrenologist Company, at the office as above.

A REDUCTION ON A SERIES OF INSERTIONS.

✍ For Charges for Exchange and Directory Advertisements, see those columns.

All Advertisements must reach the Office as above, on or before the 15th of the month before it is required to appear; and if proofs are required, two days earlier.

## Editorial Effervescence.

The gentleman who holds the record as Prize Winner for Phrenological Stories is Mr. T. W. Allen, late of Leicester, who has recently removed to Weymouth, as consulting Phrenologist, in succession to his brother Mr. James Allen, a gentlemen well-known in the profession. I wish our contributor every success in his new undertaking, and trust that his added experiences will inspire his pen with increased charm and vigour in the future, I am sure he has the goodwill of all readers of his interesting stories.

I regret I cannot record the receipt of any subscriptions this month for "The Morgan Fund." May I remind the generously disposed that the requirements of our aged friend are continuous and pressing. For three months I have received less than twenty shillings in all, an average of about one shilling and sixpence per week. This should not be. I do not care to be constantly urging on this matter, but our friend must be kept from the disgrace of liveried pauperism. Who will aid in succouring him? All amounts sent to the P.P. will be acknowledged in its pages.

Mr. Severn as interviewer for the P.P. has resolved on giving our readers some results of examinations of typical heads selected from various trades and professions, not necessarily those of persons of national fame, but of such as have by their abilities in a special direction proven their adaptation to their calling. These should be particularly helpful to the many readers who do not aspire to front rank, but who are anxious to make the most of lesser opportunities.

At the request of a few members of the Association, the Council have arranged that the use of the office shall be granted to members for the purpose of holding meetings for the practice of phrenological character reading. For this purpose, by way of experiment, two meetings will be held on Thursdays June 8th and 22nd. Any member of the Association desirous of taking advantage of these meetings should communicate with the Secretary B.P.A. at the office. No charge will be made for these two meetings, and it is hoped that members who desire the information which practice gives will take advantage of the opportunity now offered them.

It will be noticed that Mr. O'Dell has, for a time, discontinued his lectures. This is due to change of location, and not to any lack of zeal on Mr. O'Dell's part. Arrangements it is hoped will soon be completed by which it will be possible for his many admirers to again resume their wonted pleasure. In the meantime the O'Dell's will be "at home" to their friends on Sundays, tea at 6 p.m. as usual. Their new address is "Gall-Spurz-Combe," 24, Cambrian Road, Richmond Hill, Surrey.

Mr. R. W. Brown writes that he recently paid a visit to Seaforth, Lancashire, and while walking on the sands saw a so-called professor "reading" heads and faces for a penny each. In a few minutes' observation of this "practitioner" he heard some new and startling theories propounded. The moral and religious organs he learned were situated in the front of the head and the musical region at the top. The Combative and Destructive organs had also received a fresh location, and yet Mr. Brown with all this new knowledge thrust upon him felt annoyed. Nevertheless he ventured on what he is pleased to describe as a "penneth" of humbug, with results which raised his ire. He therefore called his audience to attention and exposed the quackery, drawing the notice of his listeners to the fact that such as they had sampled that day was the merest caricature of Phrenology, the science as propounded by its founders and the British Phrenological Association being of a very different character indeed. After handing his card to the "professor" he left sad and disgusted.

Mr. Webb, who at the time I write is holidaying in Lancashire, also deals with this subject. He writes of a visit just paid to Blackpool: "I was present yesterday morning and saw nearly a dozen stands with palmists reading hands. They call themselves palmists and phrenologists, or phrenologists and palmists. To me it was very painful to see Phrenology besmirched in the way they are doing it, dragging the science through the dirt. No wonder so many people look at Phrenology as fortune telling, and phrenologists as imposters."

It is time that phrenologists who have the welfare of their science in view, should take a firm stand against these objectionable practices. We do not object to the practice of palmistry or any other quackery, but we do object, and most strenuously, to the connection of this matter with the science and practice of Phrenology. Rise to the standard of dignity which the scientist should maintain, and defend Phrenology from these insidious foes who are as wolves in lambs' clothing.

## Phreno-Biographic Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.



**Mr. E. J. H. QUARRIER.**

The subject of our sketch, Mr. E. J. H. Quarrier, of South Mall Terrace, Newport, Isle of Wight, possesses exceptional capacities as a teacher of music, concert organizer and musician. During the last year he has given over two thousand lessons in music, his *clientèle* being perhaps the largest in his district. He is besides the conductor of the Newport Lyric Orchestra; the Newport Mandoline Orchestra; Organist to the Newport P.S.A.; Deputy Organist of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Newport; and is professionally engaged in many of the local concerts and other musical functions.

It affords me considerable pleasure to be able to give a sketch of Mr. Quarrier's phrenological developments. Having known him for several years I have had opportunities of watching the unfolding of his mental capacities. It is some years since I advised him regarding the training of his powers, and though but a young man, he now, as a teacher of music, holds a position of considerable local distinction, and recognising his indebtedness to Phrenology, he consults his phrenological charts (given at various periods) as guides to progress, and so far as he has time studies Phrenology, believing thoroughly in its advantages to him, both in his profession and in his everyday life.

Mr. Quarrier possesses a good head, indicative of a progressive nature. He is active, ambitious, prudent, thorough. In circumference his head is 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; is well-developed in the aspiring, domestic, social, perceptive and moral group of organs. His temperament is chiefly "motive," though he possesses a good deal of nervous force and considerable mental activity, together with much earnestness and sense of duty. There is, therefore, a frequent tendency to over-do. His complexion is fair, eyes hazel, hair light brown.

His aspiring faculties are large, combined with a good intellect; he is naturally ambitious, desirous to get on, to do something worthy of himself, and up to the present he has certainly proved himself the possessor of more than average energy, and mental and musical capacities. Time and Tune, as will be seen in the portrait above, are largely developed, and combined with Ideality, Imitation, Constructiveness, Form, Size, Weight, &c., he should be known especially as a good timist, manipulator and instructor. Modest as to his own attainments, he does not push himself unduly forward. His Self-Esteem is not large, yet he possesses a good degree of dignity, manliness and independence. Is very sensitive to other's opinions. Approbativeness plays an important part in giving him an aspiring nature; he would, however, disdain to seek or to accept praise for what he does not amply merit.

Firmness is largely developed, giving him steadiness of purpose, great determination, perseverance, and with his well-marked executive qualities much force of character. He has a good degree of concentrative power, which must have cost him much effort to cultivate. It is not generally large in persons of his temperament, and I have observed its increased development in him during the last few years. Great credit is due to his perseverance. As a friend he is constant and sincere, yet being of a retiring nature he does not readily seek friends, nor is he one to make great fuss or display. Conjugalitv, indicating constancy of affection, is strongly marked, in fact, the whole of his domestic affections are very active and influential in his nature; he has great love of home, of domestic life and their associations; takes an interest in children, and especially in their educational welfare. As a teacher, therefore, he is capable of taking a more than average interest in young people who come under his training. He is exceedingly cautious and prudent in all he does.

His moral organs are very large, especially Conscientiousness. He possesses a strong sense of justice, responsibility and right; is not rash in making promises, but aims at being careful, reliable and just in all that he does, and he manifests a good deal of sympathy and a generous feeling and consideration towards others.

His intellect is above the average. His perceptive and reasoning faculties are well-marked. He is a good observer, will take practical views, is systematic, disposed to enter minutely into the details of subjects, has a cause-seeking mind, is thoughtful, reflective, studious and hardworking, thinks, plans and reasons well, and having large Comparison he possesses a critical, analytical mind, and aptly traces analogies and resemblances. He is mostly serious, has a strong sense of propriety of conduct, yet underlying these qualities he possesses a well-marked sense of humour.

Human Nature is one of his largest organs. He is very intuitive, is capable of taking a wide interest in the study of character and motives; is seldom mistaken in following his first impressions regarding people's characters and dispositions. The study of human nature affords him pleasure and profit. He has literary tastes, and busy as he is in his profession, he finds time to jot down items which may sometime take the form of a work dealing with the subject of music, and into which will be woven much of his own practical experiences. He possesses soundness of judgment, is excellently adapted by nature to give counsel and advice, and in giving hints to parents, students, and teachers, he makes Phrenology a basis in assisting him to his conclusions.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—XLII.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

### THE ORGAN OF IMITATION.

The organ on which the histrionic talent depends, the imitation of gestures, attitudes, actions and sounds, was discovered by Dr. Gall to be on each side of the organ of Benevolence. When both these organs are well-developed the upper part of the frontal bone appears to be high and flat. Dramatic artists, generally, have this appearance.

Sir Henry Irving has less Imitation than Benevolence. This accounts for his mannerism. He imitates Henry Irving, or rather he imitates the conventional idea of his characters less than his own idea, and preference for his own mannerism. Secretiveness is an essential element in the actor, and this organ is not very active in Sir Henry.

When Destructiveness and Combativeness are large, and Benevolence much weaker than they are, Imitation often degenerates into mockery.

Dr. Gall gave the name of Mimicry to this organ, and so far as its function is concerned the name is not altogether inappropriate. In fact Dr. Holländer thinks that Dr. Spurzheim somewhat obscured the original observations of Dr. Gall when he named it Imitation.

Dr. Holländer points out that Prof. Exner locates in the brain area in which Dr. Gall located the organ of Mimicry the "centre for the facial nerve."

Without considerable power over the facial nerve no comedian would be a success as such.

Guyot Daubés in his interesting *Physiologie du Cerveau* (on page 135) has inserted a diagram of the brain marking Gall's area for Mimicry M. M. G. (Faculté d'écriture, calligraphie dessin, reproductions graphiques, etc.), and without admitting his indebtedness to Gall or Phrenology in any way gives his readers 2½ pages that might have been written by a phrenologist. Here is his location: "dans le somniet de la deuxième circonvolution frontale." He says that "injury to this part of the brain produces loss of the memory in writing; the individual cannot trace letters, can neither write nor draw, and if he wishes to learn to write again (after having lost the power), he must make use of his left hand and commence with the first elements of writing, as a child would do. In this case it will be the appropriate region of the right brain that he will unconsciously have to use in his education. We have spoken of this fact in studying the functions of the two hemispheres. On account of its importance it will not be useless to recur to it, and after studying the cerebral localisations one is better able to understand the words of M. Mathias Duval: "those who are struck with powerlessness to write, that is to say, having lost graphic motor memory\* cannot any longer write with the right hand which normally directs the left hemisphere learning again to write, but this time with the left hand which has to learn to co-ordinate its movements with the right hemisphere; that is to say, they store up by a new education in their right second frontal convolution, the graphic images, as they had previously done in their first education, in the left second frontal convolution."

\*i.e. M. M. G. or Mémoire Motrice Graphique.

Guyot-Daubés then shews that there exists a relation between the convolutions, and illustrated the phrenological principle of the combined action of organs by the process of learning "by heart." This is a complex action—the movement of the vocal organs, the exercise of the memory of sounds and imitation. It is in this way that when learning a text word for word, cerebral assimilation is much more active, first, by articulating that which has to be learnt either in a high or a low tone, or only by the movement of the vocal organs so accentuated as to produce a mental impression. This articulation puts the auditory memory, through the organ of Imitation, into activity even when no sound is articulated.

If the reader will reflect upon the ability to perceive the actions and gestures of other people that children display in their attempts to copy and imitate them, he cannot but conclude that this faculty exists and is necessary as a basic element of the human mind, but that also the function attributed to it is really that which belongs to it.

Very little escapes the eye of the child possessing well-developed intellectual faculties, especially Eventuality, and, with Imitation well developed, nothing can prevent him from possessing a strong desire to mimic the actions and sounds of the things it sees.

Hence, in the education of young children, it takes no second place in its value and influence. Both Imitation and Eventuality develop early, being specially useful in combination.

Imitation cannot perform the function of Eventuality, for the latter concerns itself with actions—passing events without special reference to the details of expression either of the voice, gestures, attitudes, or the physiognomical appearances of persons; and, whilst some people have a good memory for events and remember long descriptions of them, they can only express their remembrances in monotonous tones and totally void of the colouring that gave interest to the original relation. Such people are deficient in Imitation. Hence the need of both organs being fully developed in comedians, lecturers, preachers, and elocutionists.

That Imitation is an innate faculty appears to be proved by the fact that deaf mutes can, by artificial signs, express many things intelligently to others, even though they may never have seen each other before or have been brought up in different countries where no conventional system of sign reading can, by any possibility, have been common to them.

The objection against the innateness of this and other faculties, that some persons exhibit it much more powerfully than others, is answered by the fact that no organ is developed in the same degree in any two persons.

This difference in development is seen even in those in whom we should otherwise expect it be very amply developed. For example, let an artist have larger Imitation than his fellow artist, it will be seen that in giving expression to their figures, he, with the larger organ, will depict the exterior signs and the particular gestures by which the affections and sentiments are best observable. He will have caught the mimicry or natural language of the faculties and will have imitated them.

The inhabitants of the southern countries of Europe have larger Imitation than those of the northern countries.

The French and Italians are inclined to gesticulate and express their feelings more forcibly than the English, who, compared with the former, are considered to be somewhat cold and stiff.

## British Phrenological Association.

The usual General Meeting of the above was held in the Arbitration Room, at 63, Chancery Lane, on Tuesday, May 2nd, when there was a fair attendance of members, the chair being occupied by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and confirmed by the meeting, after which four new members were voted upon and admitted.

Mr. J. P. BLACKFORD, by request of the President, delineated the character of Mr. Wedmore, one of the new members, who testified to the accuracy of the description.

Mr. JAS. WEBB was then called on to deliver his lecture on

### THE SKULL AND BRAIN AND THEIR CONCRESCENCY.

In the course of a learned and valuable discourse, Mr. Webb said that "the whole cranial cavity is filled by the brain, and both are in contact with each other—the membranes of the brain in no way affecting this statement on account of their uniform thinness.

Neither do the longitudinal and lateral sinuses affect this statement so far as Phrenology is concerned, as they do not cover nor underlie any phrenological area of brain or skull.

Yet the membranes of the brain play a very important part in brain and skull development.

In the first few weeks of embryonic life the brain is not surrounded by any osseous substance. It is covered by four membranes, (a) the *pia mater* or vascular membranes, (b) the arachnoid coat, (c) the *dura mater*, (d) a transparent cartilaginous membrane.

The *pia mater* consists of very fine connective tissue—almost as fine as a cobweb. It contains an exceedingly large number of very fine blood vessels, which divide and subdivide in it before entering the brain substance. It not only covers all the outer surfaces of the brain, but also enters in between its convolutions, being connected with the grey matter by fine processes of cellular substance and the blood vessels. The brain receives its nourishment, therefore, by means of this membrane.

Over the *pia mater* is spread the arachnoid coat or "tunic"; which, covering the brain outside the *pia mater*, does not penetrate between the convolutions with it, and only loosely adheres to it by means of very fine processes, except at the base of the brain where it adheres to it more closely or is blended with it. In young children it is peculiarly thin and pellucid, though, in old people, it is somewhat less thin and less transparent. Covering the arachnoid tunic the *dura mater* is found in adults fixed to the inner table of the skull at the *crista galli*, the sutures, etc., by numerous fibrous threads and blood vessels. It supports and helps to protect the brain. It is strong, firm, and compact in texture of a leaden colour, almost opaque, tough, and about a twelfth of an inch in thickness. It is not elastic except in case of disease. The falx which is the *dura mater* between the hemispheres is connected with the tentorium or transverse septum, on which the posterior part of the brain rests, and which separates it from the cerebellum.

In very early life there exists a fourth membrane that was said to be cartilaginous, though in the parietal region and in the upper part of the frontal and occipital regions it is replaced by a fibrous layer, in which ossification

begins and proceeds till this cartilaginous membrane and tissue is ultimately replaced by the skull. This fourth membrane lies evenly on the *dura mater*, and, therefore, evenly on the brain, and, from what has just been said, is only temporary. About the 7th or 8th week of foetal life there appears a fine network in which spiculæ or bars of ossified tissue begin to run out from a central spot, the point of ossification, in each area that is conterminous with the various cranial bones. Diverging rays of bony matter proceed from the points of ossification, to which new bony molecules are gradually added and so the intervals between these radii are by degrees filled up, and the osseous plates of the skull formed, where at first only the cartilaginous and fibrous, i.e., the fourth membrane was to be seen—the membrane being absorbed during the process. Now, as the disposition of the bony matter follows the direction of this fourth membrane, and as this is moulded on the brain, it necessarily follows that the cranium is moulded upon the brain.

Hence at birth, instead of its fourth membrane, the brain has a covering of thin osseous matter perfectly accommodated to its form and size; though at the fontanelles ossification is very tardy and especially so in cases of malnutrition, through lack of earthy phosphates, or rather by the non-assimilation of the phosphates already prepared in the blood for them and not appropriated by the textures needing them. At this age there are two frontal bones, the superior and posterior angles of which ultimately meet the superior and anterior angles of the parietal bones, and ossification is complete; that is to say, the fontanelles have closed up and the bones have dovetailed or sewn themselves together by the formation of the articulations called sutures.

The bones of the cranium are exceedingly thin till puberty, about half a line in thickness, and, therefore, are precisely similar to the contour of the brain.

In adult life, the general thickness of the cranium is from one to two lines.

Impressions of the convolutions, and of the larger blood vessels of the *dura mater* are seen on the internal table of the skull.

Some physiologists have asserted that the osseous box is enlarged by the pressure of the brain on the inside of the cranium.

For a moment let us look at nature.

The absorbents are a distinct set of vessels whose function is absorption. They take up the nutritive elements and pass them on as blood to the secretory organs. Some of this blood is expended in forming the secretion required, and the remainder is returned to the circulation, the secreted fluid on its part being conveyed by its ducts to its destination.

The absorbents not only help to build up the bone, they model and also destroy it.

In health or disease they remove effete matter, whether the decayed elements of healthy use or the waste products from callus, etc.

The bones possess all the attributes of living tissue, and undergo the same processes of renewal and decay that the other living tissues of the body possess.

Health of bone requires suitable nourishment and nervous energy and a due balance between absorption and secretion.

Hence, in proportion to the regularity of the activity and the healthy use of the brain, and the corresponding health of the skull, is due their healthy development and vigour of function.

And to this principal is due the increased development of the anterior region of the brain, and, with it, a complementary and corresponding development of the frontal bone in those who are assiduous in their studies, and the increased development of the lower portion of the temporal bone, immediately above and behind the opening of the ear so often found in pig killers and pugilists.

The brain of a child two years old has a greater volume than that of a child one year old, and that of one ten years of age greater than one at two. The cerebral cavity, and, therefore, the whole head enlarges as the brain increases in size; and this continuous enlargement of the skull proceeds so long as the brain increases, that is to say, the cranium adapts itself to the brain as long as it continues to grow.

No doubt in some tissues the action is more rapid than in others—principally depending on the quantity of vessels concerned in the change.

The development of the different cerebral parts is not simultaneous.

A new-born child remains for some time a stranger to the external world. Its life is scarcely more than vegetative; it passes it in sleeping and feeding. At the end of three months the middle and superior parts of the forehead, until now, perpendicular or flattened backwards, begin to swell out. He begins to observe, he compares things with each other. His intelligence grows amazingly, and, in a few years, he is able to ask questions with considerable acuteness. The forehead loses its convexity, dilating in all directions, especially forwards, and in many instances appears to recede. The brain is undergoing, during these years, the same changes as the forehead. The lower part of the occipital region undergoes marked changes. The two occipital fossæ are at first small, flat, and almost imperceptible, and the mastoid processes are near each other. But the boy at twelve exhibits a great change in this region; the occipital fossæ begin to protrude, the mastoid processes separate themselves further apart, and altogether, the posterior base of the skull containing the cerebellum develops more rapidly than the other parts of the brain. And this enlargement of the occipital region continues to increase so that, instead of being narrow and contracted—resembling a truncated cone—the cranium in this region almost equals its diameter, and all this time whilst the brain development continues, the skull is very thin, scarcely a line in thickness at any part, and, in many parts, much less, so that the form of the brain can be plainly recognized by the external form of the skull.

It is difficult to determine the period of brain maturity. Some anatomists give the time as thirty years, some earlier, and some, with whom I am most disposed to agree, very much later. In fact, my own opinion is that a healthy brain and skull continue their growth till death closes their usefulness; and, by growth, I do not mean enlargement merely, but growth naturally, diminution, enlargement, and relative variation in size of the various parts due to use, activity and education, decomposition and absorption, secretion and new formation of brain and skull tissue simultaneously, *as, when, and where* required.

The shell of the snail, the shield of the tortoise, etc., progressively increase with the animal which they enclose.

The fact is, Nature knows no hard and no soft substance. Certain processes have to be performed, and are performed, irrespective of what *we think* about them.

The bones of the cranium are composed of two solid

osseous laminae. One of these laminae forms the external surface, the other forms the internal surface.

The interval between the two laminae "tables" as they are sometimes called, is filled with a cellular substance called diploë. This diploë is not of a uniform thickness throughout so that the two tables are more separated from each other at certain places than at others.

Hence the internal surface of the skull can hardly be said to correspond with the outer surface. This is due to causes that need not be now considered further than to remark that this variation from parallelism has been made use of to attack Phrenology, as unreliable, because (it is said) phrenologists do not take it into account. But they are the very persons who have given special consideration to this matter, with an indefatigable zeal and love of truth that have overcome any difficulties that have had to be surmounted. These variations being constant in regard to position can afford no difficulty, being well-known and accounted for in ordinary crania. In cases where the parallelism varies more than is usual, as in the case of the frontal sinus experience and observation teach the intelligent examiner how to judge with a precision very surprising to the inexperienced. In the case of other parts of the head the variation from the normal condition is very slight when compared with the wide differences that are so common in the size of heads, that is, less than a quarter of an inch in the case of the thickness of the skull, as compared with upwards of an inch in the width of the cranium.

M. Demangéon referred to hydrocephalus. This condition of the brain is brought about by many causes, drunkenness of parents, exposure to undue heat or cold, injuries to the head, suppressed eruptions, inflammations, etc.

Its enlargement depends on the quantity of serum collected in the ventricles which in a healthy state are not cavities, as they are so often called, for their sides are in contact and lubricated by a fluid; this causes those sides or linings to be constantly damp by the secretion which in the diseased state accumulates so much as to enlarge the brain, at times, to twice its natural size. In this condition the convolutions are unfolded and the skull enlarges to suit the brain condition. Speaking of this disease, the effects of which, in unfolding the convolutions was one of the numerous discoveries of Dr. Gall, Dr. Nivelet in his work, 'Gall et sa Doctrine,' published nine years ago (1890), in Paris, said:—I am ashamed and indignant with myself for having, like others, for more than thirty years cut up hundreds of brains, like one cuts up a cheese, and for not having perceived the forest for the great number of trees in it. But what is the use of getting angry and being ashamed of myself? The best thing now to do is to lend an ear to truth, and to learn what one does not know.

I say, like Reil did in reference to Gall's work, that I have found more than I could have believed that a man could do in the whole of his life.'

And this is the confession always made by the learned when they do give their honest attention to Gall's writings and discoveries."

Mr. A. HUBERT congratulated Mr. Webb on his excellent paper, the information in which was such as all students of Phrenology needed. He trusted the matter of the lecture would be published.

Mr. ELAND endorsed Mr. Hubert's opinion as to the value of the paper, and said it did not lend itself to criticism by any person not used to brain dissections.



He would like to ask the lecturer as to what was the thickness of the skull in children at 10 years of age. Was it more than a line in thickness?

Mr. WEBB replied that a child's skull at 10 years of age would be from one-eighth to one-twelfth of an inch in thickness.

Mr. OVERALL wished to know if in life the frontal sinuses were empty, or filled with any substance, and if so, what was the nature of its contents?

Mr. Cox said that Mr. Gladstone in speaking of his hats said the last was the largest of all, a proof that his skull had developed into a very late period of his life, this skull development being of course due to brain growth.

Mr. WEDMORE asked if in females the frontal sinus was entirely absent?

Mr. WEBB said that the ordinary female skull was without a noticeable sinus. There were exceptions where a sinus may be found, as there may be found men in whom the frontal sinus did not exist.

Dr. WITHINSHAW said they were greatly indebted to Mr. Webb for the paper which he had prepared for them. He should, however, be obliged to criticise some points of detail about which it was necessary to be very particular. Instead of the grey matter of the Cerebrum being one or two lines, it showed an average depth of a quarter of an inch. Referring to the outer membrane over the brain of the child of a few weeks, it should be stated that the cartilagenous portion is confined to the base of the brain, that covering the vault being of a fibrous nature. With regard to the thickness of the cranium in children he thought Mr. Webb was under the mark in his estimate of half a line. He thought the lecturer had not made it clear that the growth of bone followed growth of brain, and his illustration of the growth by absorption as in aneurism was not a happy one, as the latter was a diseased condition. The growth of skull due to brain development was quite a different process. In Mr. Webb's statement that the brain never ceased to grow—if he meant growing less as well as greater, then he was not open to criticism. His experience was that after a certain age the tissues are in a degenerated condition, which results in brain softening, and it then becomes smaller. Its fineness, and quality of texture is reduced, and this is accompanied by a diminution of the powers of the mind. In the size of the skull due allowance must be made in certain cases for hydrocephalous conditions due to enlargement of the ventricles. At a recent special meeting of the Association the case of a boy was brought before the notice of the Council where this condition obtained, and those present considered it was not possible to give a correct character from the skull formation, as it was difficult for them to distinguish the degree of the unnaturalness of growth. Mr. Webb was, as far as he was aware, the only phrenologist who made the bold statement that he could accurately determine the size of the Frontal Sinus in the living head. This sinus was an obstacle, it existed in all adults, females as well as males, in proportion to their osseous development, women naturally having a less osseous development would have less sinus. He had seen the sinus up to the top nearly of the frontal bone, and as it tapered off it was very difficult to determine. He would describe this sinus as a cavity connected with the nose. It was lined with a membrane which was covered with a fluid. This membrane was so developed that there were certain processes continually on the move to and fro so designed as to keep the passage clear of foreign sub-

stances. In a diseased condition there may be too much fluid which may cause a further distension of the bone.

Mr. Cox desired to know how Mr. Webb could be sure of the size of the sinus.

Mr. OVERALL asked if it was true as many phrenologists state that the activity of a brain organ was accompanied by a thinness of the skull bone over that organ?

Dr. WITHINSHAW replied the more the brain grew in a certain direction the less the bone grew.

Mr. WEBB replying to the criticism of Dr. Withinshaw said that he had curtailed that portion of his paper which dealt with the distinction between the cartilagenous and fibrous natures of the lower and upper portions of the fourth membrane in the brain of the fetus. In a previous lecture he had made this distinction. With reference to the ventricles Dr. Gall was the first to discover the fact that when these were enlarged with an effusion of serum, the convolutions of the brain were unfolded; but the brain and skull were complementary in their growth even in this diseased condition. The Doctor had suggested that his statement as to judging the size of the frontal sinus was open to question. He would be willing at all times to submit to the test, if his critics would bring skulls for the purpose. With reference to the change in bony substance by absorption, he only wished to show what *could* take place as to replacing bony substance and the possibility of bone growth; not necessarily as analogous to that which actually occurred in the case of the healthy skull development. As to the thickness question, he had said about one eighth, Dr. Withinshaw says one quarter of an inch. Something between the two was possibly correct.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Webb was proposed by Mr. Blackford and seconded by Dr. Withinshaw. This was carried unanimously, and Mr. Webb suitably responded. It was announced that Mr. Eland would deliver the next lecture and the meeting terminated.

### Dublin.

A very interesting and instructive lecture was recently delivered in St. Thomas' Parochial Hall, Marlborough Street, by Mr. Gervais Johnson, F.B.P.A., on "The Human Mind." The lecturer drew attention to the fact that the diffusion of the principles of Phrenology under one name or another has been so widespread that they form the basis of much of the philosophy of the present century. He showed the marvellous progress that Phrenology had made since the discoveries of Gall and Spurzheim, although for many years it occupied a very low position in public estimation, owing to misrepresentation and prejudice. But such a fact is not astonishing, as history clearly shows the hostile receptions accorded to other discoveries in science before their claims were universally recognised. With the aid of many limelight illustrations of various notable persons the main principles of Phrenology were very lucidly explained. The lecturer kindly invited any six gentlemen to come forward in order to have their characters publicly delineated. The required number (including the Rev. W. J. Clarke, D.D., Chairman), quickly accepted the invitation. After the examination each gentleman testified to its correctness, and the chairman expressed his full satisfaction.

A vote of thanks then brought the meeting, which was most entertaining, to a close, and an earnest request was made that the lecture should be repeated at some future date.

## Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On May the 4th, Mr. Severn took "Constructiveness" as his subject, giving some of his experiences relative to the advantages of cultivating and training this faculty. Many persons have the abilities which would enable them to excel in different avocations in which Constructiveness takes a leading part, if they would only exercise and train their natural gifts, and to do so would often afford them much pleasure and profit. It is not a good thing to be too changeable. It is better to stick at one thing and do that thoroughly, than to have too many irons in the fire and excel in nothing. To make ones self expert, however, in one line of work often augments success in other lines, and if possible every individual should know at least one trade, business, or profession, and know it well, in addition to that by which he or she earns their livelihood. Should the particular line they followed by some misfortune fail them, such knowledge would be useful and would make them feel independent. In thus advising, the lecturer spoke from practical experience, and though sympathising greatly with human beings who had of necessity to struggle on under many disadvantages, he had little patience with that class of persons possessing good heads but who, when they could not get employment in their own particular line, were constantly bemoaning their lot, till, lapsing into indifference, they joined the ranks of the loafing ne'er-do-well class, who may from time to time be seen parading the busy thoroughfares of nearly every town, singing "We've got no work to do." It was not always want of ability which brought this class to such a condition. It was more often sheer laziness and a complete indifference regarding the culture of their mental qualities. It was rarely that individuals worked to the extent of their natural capacities.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

W. M. (*Ipswich*).—We shall be glad to answer any questions bearing on man and his mental physiology that you or your friends may ask; but please don't ask us such questions as those you send us. We cannot tell you by your writing whether you will "marry rich," or whether you will have a serious accident when you "are thirty five." Neither do we think anyone else can. Fortune telling is not a branch of Phrenology.

M. D.—1 To answer your question briefly we may say that all the facts known as to the action of alcohol, ether and chloroform seem to point to the conclusion that they tend to diminish and abolish functional continuity between the neurons, just as curari abolishes functional continuity between neuron and muscle fibre, and atropine that between neuron and gland cell.—2. There are no grounds for believing that the chemical natures of the cells concerned in the higher and lower functions of the nervous system are essentially different.—3. In some lectures that Dr. Holländer gave to Members of the British Phrenological Association some few years ago, he shewed by diagrams that the nerve cells of the cerebellum have a flask-like appearance, those of the spinal cord are starlike in shape, and those of the brain are of a more triangular shape.

WILLIAM SMITH (*Paddington*).—You want to have a good definition of a self-made man. Well, here is one as good as any by Huxley "The men said to be self-made are usually those whom nature has especially favoured with costly gifts and exceptional opportunities."

T. H. G. (*Birmingham*).—The whole of page 15 and nearly all of page 16 are unsatisfactory, because it makes a man's morality and intellectual power depend too much on "animal power." And so the learning of the sickly scholar may be of use as you say.

There is no doubt that the "desire to do ill deeds makes ill deeds done," and so again I agree with you that the act of wrong-doing is, morally, no worse than the wish to do it, so far as the subject is concerned: but in the case of the object or sufferer of the wrong then we must allow the act to be worse than the desire.

You think that "a person's character depends on will alone." Your thinking in this matter is hardly clear. Will is a resultant—the resultant of all the faculties taking part in producing it. It would be more correct to say character depends on the development of all the mental faculties of which will is not one. Dr. Carpenter rightly says in his *Mental Physiology* that "will can never originate any form of mental activity."

I disagree with your statement that "a person with large moral faculties may be worse in character than one who has scarcely any development of them." Then you ask a question: and, in future, please confine yourself to questions. This page is hardly for comment on your views of things. "Can one help the shape of head and constitution of mind, etc., one brings into the world?" No. Yet, suitable instruction and training may alter them very much after he has brought them here.

A faculty is an innate power of the mind; the material condition which renders its manifestation possible is called an organ.

ALPHA PERIVAL (*Gold Street, Kettering*).—Thanks for the information. I would recommend all readers to send copies of papers and magazines attacking Phrenology, to the Editor of the P.P. Your suggestion will probably be carried out.

S.S. (*Ladbroke Grove*). Phenologists in speaking of the faculties of the mind "do not consider that the mind itself is divisible"; they consider the term faculty to express "a power of the mind." Hence, when you say "we knew a faculty only by its manifestation," I am inclined to think you look upon faculty as an organ—quite a different thing. Hence a faculty is a capacity or attribute and not an organ. An attribute of a thing cannot perform an independent action of itself, that is, it has no duty or function to perform. An organ is not an attribute. It performs its own special function.

UGO BASSI (*Florence*).—The quotation you give from Dante, *Purgatorio*, canto 15, lines 31-33—"Tosto surà ch'a vede queste cose," etc., is thoroughly phrenological. Here is a translation.—Before long it will no more grieve thee to see such things; but thou wilt have as much delight in them as thy nature disposes thee to feel.

Ugo Bassi had a remarkably developed moral head. Only a man thoroughly devoted to duty, and able and willing to benefit the suffering, could possess it.

READER (*West Ham*).—"The Philosophy of Sleep" was written by Dr. Robert Macnish, an eminent physician and phrenologist. The book is indispensable in every well-furnished library. It was published by W. R. McPhun, Glasgow.

# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

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## Phrenological Character Sketches of Famous Cricketers.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.

To achieve success in any avocation it is necessary that the individual should possess mental or temperamental qualities favourable to such avocation and that these qualities should be well trained. This applies to our grand national game, *Cricket*, equally as to other professions. An individual, square in build, possessing a large massive head and a highly nervous mental organization, capable, perhaps, of great achievements in philosophic, inventive and other purely mental pursuits would appear out of place at the wicket and his chances of success at the game would be small; he is not built for it. Certain physical as well as mental qualities are necessary to the successful cricketer; he must possess an *athletic temperament* and large perceptive faculties—Weight, Size, Form, Locality, Individuality—good perceptive judgment; mental calculation and a keen observant well-trained eye. The following gentlemen, all of whom rank at the very top of their profession as famous cricketers, having kindly favoured me with interviews, I am pleased herewith to briefly record their phrenological developments and particular mental characteristics.

### MR. W. L. MURDOCH

(*Captain of the Sussex County Eleven*).

Mr. W. L. Murdoch possesses an all-round well-balanced organization, an excellent physical constitution, good sustaining powers and a good head; fairly wide, high and especially well-developed in the superior anterior lobes of the brain indicating large reasoning powers, a good moral development and strong intuitive perceptions.

His height is 5 ft.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches; the circumference measurement of his head,  $22\frac{3}{4}$  inches; complexion rather dark; hair, dark brown; eyes, light brown, and there is a good degree of the sanguine in his well-marked motive temperament.

Born at Sandhurst, Victoria, in 1855, he came to England with the first Australian team in 1878, and captained those of 1880, 1882, 1884, and 1890. As a batsman at his best,

it is said that W. G. Grace alone excelled him, and as a judge of cricket he is considered to have had no superiors and but few equals.

Sturdy, capable, and reliable, he possesses soundness of judgment, good reasoning powers, firmness, reserve force, energy, steady determination and self-possession, which well adapt him for a position of responsibility and command.



From a Photo by E. Hawkins & Co., Brighton.

He has well-marked perceptive faculties, is a careful observer, shrewdly alert, keenly discriminative, systematic, matter of fact, unconventional, judges intuitively of what is best to do, and without fuss or ceremony adapts himself to doing it; is exceedingly cautious, though not hesitant; manifests much forethought and is prudent and reasonable in his judgment. Is mostly prompt and decisive yet studiously avoids involving himself and others, is very discreet, not one to run great risks, yet he is not lacking in either hope or enterprise, and possesses a good degree of mental and physical activity. He is a man of purpose, and whatever he makes up his mind to do, he

works steadily to that end, though it may take him long to achieve it. He is mostly equal to emergencies and not easily thrown off his balance. Is ambitious, sensitive to praise and public opinion, yet does not allow himself to be carried away entirely by praise. Is far-sighted, intuitive, an excellent character reader, studies men and motives, and is rarely deceived in the estimation he forms of others from his first impressions; possesses good powers of command and is splendidly adapted to organize, take the lead, and control and manage affairs. Others will feel they have confidence in him. He carries with him the characteristics of manliness and reliability, and displays mature judgment. He does not do things by fits and starts, everything is well considered. He possesses a good deal of wit and humour, also language; can be droll and jocular when he likes and apt in hitting off others' peculiarities. Has an excellent memory, and talent for music if cultivated; large Imitation, yet has his own ideas and methods of doing things; good concentrative powers and a well-developed domestic and social brain. He is thoughtful, reflective, steady, determined, and self-reliant, but not egotistic. Is conscientious, friendly, social, reasonable, calculative, and practical, and his judgment and decisions should be much valued.

### KIMAR SHRI RANJITSINHJI.

Prince Ranjitsinhji, the popular young Indian who has earned for himself such grand distinction at cricket, both during his Cambridge career and since, possesses some distinctive mental characteristics. He has many traits of character peculiar to his race and yet there is much in him that is thoroughly English, probably acquired during his residence in this country. So far as being a lover of the national game, he is by temperament naturally adapted to it. Circumstances might have prevented his ever being a cricketer, and had this been so, many of his other mental capacities would probably never have been fully revealed. There is lurking in his nature a strong predisposition to procrastination, but the active life of an athlete helps greatly to bring out his other innate qualities. He holds back somewhat, displaying a natural misgiving both as regards his own powers and as to how others may take him, but once he feels assured of others' interest in him, he may be roused to the manifestation of a great amount of enthusiasm.

His temperament is  *motive*  though the  *mental*  is also well marked, he thus possesses much capacity for thought and reason, as well as for physical action. In build and appearance he is tall and athletic; his height is 5 feet 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, his age 27 years. His head is 22 inches in circumference, wide, well developed in the perceptive, reflective, domestic, and executive regions of the brain. He has, of course, the Indian complexion, with black hair and very dark but sparkingly intelligent and enquiring eyes. His leading phrenological organs are large Form, Weight, Size, Calculation, Causality, and Executiveness, and he possesses a good degree of Friendship, Acquisitiveness, and Reserve, likewise Ideality, Constructiveness, Tune, and Language.

Though energetic, vigorous, and alert in action, he is much given to thought and reflection. Is very observant, forms a pretty correct judgment of things, and is very enquiring yet contemplative; studies cause and effect, and the philosophy of things interests him greatly. He has marked intuitive perceptions, studies men and people

much, is a shrewd character reader and not easily mistaken in the estimate he first forms of others. The study of human nature, character and mental philosophy, should afford him considerable pleasure and interest. Though he possesses a good degree of Imitation he manifests more originality. Is cautious, has much tact and reserve,



From a Photo by E. Hawkins & Co., Brighton.

knows how to keep his own counsel, and, though seemingly daring, even bold at times, he is very prudent and keeps well within bounds. He has a great amount of executive power, energy, and endurance when well aroused, he needs, however, a little arousing sometimes to show himself at his best. He is fairly self-possessed but not very confident; he may appear to be more confident than he really is. He has strong domestic qualities, love of home, and well-marked affections. Is very sensitive to praise and as regards his feelings generally. Is not very hopeful, liable easily to be elated or depressed according to the circumstances in which he may be placed for the time being; while actively engaged will show a fairly hopeful disposition. He is somewhat retiring in his nature but very friendly and possesses a good degree of kindness and good nature if rightly understood. When he does make friends he forms strong attachments, has more feeling than he is capable of giving expression to, and, if misunderstood, which he is liable often to be, he cannot readily enter into explanations, leaves matters to right themselves; is serious, feels the responsibility of all he does, cannot show himself light, frivolous, or unconcerned, though capable of a good degree of enthusiasm. He has well-marked musical and literary tastes and ought to be able to display ingeniousness and contrivance in other matters.

### MR. C. B. FRY.

Mr. C. B. Fry is a splendid example, mentally and physically, of what is needed in a successful athlete. Though but 27 years of age he has already greatly distinguished himself, not alone in cricket, but we are told that the records of the last ten or twelve years fail to produce a more brilliant illustration of all-round excellence



as an athlete. He was at the head of the Repton School eleven during his career there from 1886, when proceeding to Oxford in 1891 with a great reputation behind him he was at once given his "Blue" and has represented the University at Cricket and various other amateur sports.



From a Photo by E. Hawkins & Co., Brighton.

Mr. Fry possesses an almost purely athletic temperament. He is tall, 5 feet 11 inches, physically active, muscularly well-trained and wiry. His complexion is medium, hair light brown, eyes rather dark brown. His head is not large though the circumference around the perceptive organs is  $22\frac{1}{4}$  inches. He has an active mind, the mental organs are favourably developed and enable him to display himself to considerable advantage. For the size of his head the perceptive organs—Form, Size, Weight, Colour, Order, Calculation and Locality, are extraordinarily large. He is more adapted to obtain knowledge from observation, than from studying theories. If he desires to know anything he likes to go, see, and examine the same for himself, he does not then soon forget it. He readily obtains new ideas whilst bringing himself into contact with fresh people and matters, and has a good head for smart journalistic, literary and artistic pursuits had he the patience to apply himself to the same. He is a lover of out-door exercises which his temperament in a measure demands. Continuity is his weakest organ. Firmness, however, is large, and will appear to modify this weakness, for he is capable of being very persistent, firm and determined; has good powers of endurance, and can hold out efficiently when necessary. It is not easy to turn him from his purposes, and having a good degree combativeness, physical force, energy and spirit, opposition acts as a stimulus in bringing out his intellect and energies to advantage. He has a restless spirit, a go-a-head nature, and will often find it difficult to bring his mind to bear upon what is close or studious; notwithstanding this he possesses apt intellectual qualities, and is capable of surprising himself and others with what he can do intellectually as well as physically. Cautiousness and Secretiveness are his next weakest qualities; what he

needs most to be guarded against is changeableness, impulse, and being too open-minded. His cleverness is demonstrated in his aptness and talent for many pursuits and the fact of succeeding in one largely augments success in others. He needs, however, to avoid having two many irons in the fire. He is naturally aspiring, exceedingly sensitive to praise or blame and public opinion; his ambition is stimulated when he feels that he is being publicly appreciated. He is open-minded, free in expressing his ideas, yet fairly tactful. Has good imitative ability, a very enquiring mind, apt in discerning comparisons, critical in his mode of enquiry; not broad perhaps in his deductions, but displays himself well in debates. Ideality and Tune are large. He possesses refined, musical, literary and artistic tastes, has a good degree of Language, also Constructiveness, and could excel in art drawing, architecture, and other kinds of designing. Is hopeful, fairly sanguine, expectant, a bit venturesome, and at times may allow himself to be carried away a little by enthusiasm, though he soon detects when matters need modifying. He possesses a good degree of friendship and sociality. The domestic organs are only moderately developed. He has an excellent memory of forms, proportions, colours, arrangement, localities, places, and of whatever he observes, loves travelling and finds his way about well. He has a favourable organization for the profession he has chosen, and ought still to be capable of greatly enhancing his high reputation in following it; even his weaknesses are in a measure an advantage disposing him to be bold and daring; he needs, however, to cultivate these rather than to allow them to still further diminish in their size and activity.

### MR. GEORGE BRANN.

Mr. George Brann ranks with A1 cricketers. Even as a boy at Ardingly College he made a name for himself, and for some years now he has done splendid service in the Sussex Eleven; he displays exceptional ability and is esteemed a good all-round cricketer.

Mr. Brann possesses a very good head, some admirable traits of character and a well-balanced mind and intellect. In circumference his head is  $22\frac{3}{4}$  inches. This is not large, though it is above the average, and each group of organs is well represented. Especially is his head high in the moral brain, and the organs of the aspiring, refining, and reasoning faculties are well-marked. He has the motive-mental temperament, is tall—5 feet  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches, active, muscular, wiry, and has good powers of endurance. His complexion is rather sanguine, with medium brown hair and light blue eyes.

He is a man possessing marked principles, steadfastness of purpose, and good discriminative judgment. Is very sensitive to others opinion, highminded without being in the least conceited, not over-confident, but displays manliness in his bearing, dignity of character and self-respect, would do nothing lowering to his manhood knowingly, is ambitious, aspiring, highly conscientious, and possesses a strong sense of justice and duty, is respectful and polite, but not ceremonious; kindly, sympathetic, considerate and just, but perhaps a little too exacting and critical in some matters; he would, however, impose severer penalties upon himself than upon others.

His perceptive faculties are large, especially Weight, Size, Colour, Order, Calculation and Individuality; he is keenly observant, and naturally reflective, weighs and



balances matters in his own mind much; is cause-seeking and critical in his judgment, and has much foresight. Causality, Comparison, and Human Nature are very active faculties. He is keenly intuitive, seldom wrong in estimating others character, or in judging of motives. Is very cautious, careful, prudent and discreet; does not readily commit himself, keeps well on the safe side, yet is too honest and straightforward to act in any way the



From a Photo by E. Hawkins & Co., Brighton.

least evasively. Is very firm, persevering, thorough, moderately hopeful, friendly, and social, constant towards friends, but criticises fairly liberally their failings; this he does so sincerely and with such evident good meaning that it comes to others as counsel rather than in a manner irritating. His opinions and judgment should be valuable, for he thinks everything out very thoroughly. His large Ideality gives a high degree of refinement to his nature, and he takes pains to do well whatever he does. His domestic organs are large. He has much love of home and matters pertaining to domestic life.

He has a reliable character; his aims are high, and it would not be for want of perseverance, or of well-marked self-restraining qualities, should he not raise himself to a high position and to a high degree of public appreciation. Self respecting he wins others respect. He has proved his adaptation too for his present profession, but it is not the only pursuit for which he has abilities; he possesses literary tastes, talent for scientific or analytical pursuits, has good constructive talent, and takes a natural interest in the study of human nature, character, and other matters affecting man's constitution and well-being.

### The Hawkyard Library.

Mr. S. Sarna, an enthusiastic student of Phrenology, has been visiting Leeds, and, in the course of an interesting letter, writes of the "Hawkyard Library," a splendid collection of phrenological works, which, I am informed, was at one time offered to the British Phrenological Association, but declined by the Council of that period,

because they had no place to store them. If some munificent donor would in these latter days make the present council a similar offer, how gladly would they accept. Many friends of Phrenology have for years been accumulating works, busts, and appliances pertaining to our science; collections which are of value only to the phrenological student or to a society. May our friends remember that if bequeathed to the British Phrenological Society (Incorporated), they will be treasured and used for the highest purposes designed by their owners.

Mr. Sarna says:—"The Leeds Free Library building combines a library and museum and is to Leeds almost what the British Museum is to London. The one department is the resort chiefly of the town bookworms, the other, admirers of Art in various forms. My business was with the reference department and its librarian, so thither I wended my way. A very courteous chief and an equally eager sub-librarian put me in the possession of particulars relative to the once Hawkyard collection of phrenological works now under their charge.

Eleven years since, or thereabout, a prominent citizen of Leeds, Councillor Hawkyard, departed from this mundane sphere. During lifetime he had been an ardent phrenologist, which was perhaps as much to his credit as his status in that city. It is likely he fought many a hard verbal battle in championing the phrenological cause; the goodly array of works, once his belongings, testify that he was no superficial enquirer. He was armed with over one thousand books bearing, more or less, upon the science. Not content with studying the objections to that science, second hand, many of the works mutilating a Phrenology of its author, found a place on his library shelves, Gall, besides Teideman; Spurzheim, together with the Edinburgh Review; Combe near Stone and so on. Many of the Fowler publications, shared in the representation. Works on Physiology and Anatomy, in particular those dealing largely with the brain, as well as metaphysical writings are among the collection. With phrenological works of all pretensions and in numerous languages did he equip himself. No wonder then he left behind a good record. Perhaps also to the influence of these studies his son is at the time present a doctor of medicine in Leeds. Shortly after the death of this phrenologist, his widow, with a generosity to the town corporation only possible from a provincial councillor's wife, made a gift of the extensive collection of her late husband's phrenological works, or rather, those he possessed, to the Leeds Free Library.

My first enquiry was, how far were they appreciated by the people? Now, if there is anything in the world of which a Yorkshireman boasts, it is his discrimination of what is sound. And, accordingly, we find, that in this shrewd community Combe's works are well read, aye, better than many eminent treatises on other sciences. Now, who will dispute the Yorkshireman's claim? But the other phrenological works are seldom in request. It reminds one of the fable, "The dog in the manger," when it is brought to mind how welcome these works would be to the British Phrenological Society. The collection is not kept as a whole in a particular case, but is classified according to the author's name.

The bibliograph has recently found it necessary to catalogue this collection. Many that are dog-eared are to be sent to the binders.

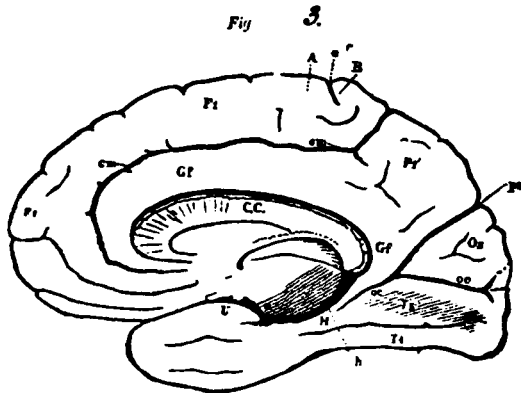
When Phrenology takes its rightful place amongst the sciences, the public of Leeds will look up to the munificent donor."

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons,  
Edinburgh.

### THE CEREBRUM.—Continued.



DESCRIPTION OF THE DIAGRAM.

Fig. 3.—Fissures and convolutions of the mesial and tentorial surfaces of the right hemisphere. C.C., corpus callosum in longitudinal section; c m, calloso-marginal fissure; p o, parieto-occipital fissure; o c, calcarine fissure; h, hippocampal fissure; c, termination of fissure of Rolando; G f, gyrus fornicatus; F i, marginal convolution; P i, quadrate-lobule or pecuneus; O z, cuneus; U, unciniate convolution; H, hippocampal convolution; T 5, gyrus lingualis; T 4, occipito-temporal gyrus; A, ascending frontal convolution; B, ascending parietal convolution.

#### CONVOLUTIONS ON THE INNER AND TENTORIAL SURFACES OF THE HEMISPHERE.

The *Gyrus Fornicatus* (limbic lobe of Broca).—This convolution beginning at the anterior perforated space, turns round the anterior end of the corpus callosum, to run backwards parallel to its upper surface, then bends downwards behind the posterior end or splenium to run forwards below the hippocampal fissure, again coming into relation with the anterior perforated space. This long encircling convolution is divided into several parts. The part over and in front of the corpus callosum is named the *callosal convolution*, the part below the hippocampal fissure is the *gyrus hippocampi*, which is somewhat dilated at its extremity to form the *bulbus hippocampi*. This dilatation (*bulbus hippocampi*) is only slight in man, but much more marked in animals with well-developed sense of smell. It presents an inward fold termed the *uncus*.

The *Marginal Convolution*.—This is the district between the calloso-marginal fissure and the margin of the great longitudinal sulcus. It has a tendency to be more or less doubled by a longitudinal fissure within it.

The *Cuneus* or *Occipital Lobule* is the name given to the wedge-shaped convolution which belongs to the inner surface of the occipital lobe. It is bounded in front by the vertical part of the parieto-occipital fissure, and is limited below by the calcarine fissure.

The *Præcuneus* or *Quadrate Lobule*.—This convolution belongs to the parietal lobe, extending from the margin of the hemisphere to the splenium of the corpus callosum. It is limited behind by the parieto-occipital fissure, and its boundary in front is the turning up of the calloso-marginal fissure.

The *Paracentral Lobule* is the name given to the portion of the marginal convolution immediately in front of the præcuneus or quadrate lobule. It belongs chiefly to the upper end of the ascending frontal convolution, but partly to that of the ascending parietal. The remainder of the marginal convolution is the median surface of the superior frontal convolution.

The *Gyrus Lingualis*.—This convolution belongs to the occipital lobe, and is bounded above by the calcarine fissure and below by the collateral fissure.

The *Occipito-temporal Gyrus* is the convolution which is situated below the collateral fissure, and belongs to both the occipital and temporo-sphenoidal lobes.

#### THE OLFACTORY LOBES.

The *Olfactory Lobes*, one in relation with each hemisphere, are secondary outgrowths from the primitive cerebral vesicle, and, therefore, do not come under the same category as the cerebral lobes. They are but feebly developed in the human subject in comparison with their size in vertebrate animals generally and in most mammals, in which they attain considerable size, although in whales they are absent, while in the seal and in monkeys they are smaller than in man. In most mammals they continue hollow bodies, and in some the communication with the lateral ventricle persists. In man they are hollow in embryonic life, but later are reduced to solid bodies. The olfactory lobe consists of an oval portion in front called the *bulb* and a band-like part extending backwards, termed the *peduncle* or *tract*, with its roots. The situation of the olfactory lobe is at the base of the brain, lying against the straight sulcus of the orbital surface of the hemisphere.

The *Olfactory Bulb* is oval in form and of grey colour, and rests on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, into whose surface it fits. From the under surface of the olfactory bulb the minute and delicate bundles of the olfactory nerve are given off; they pass through the small holes in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone to reach the nose.

The *tract* or *peduncle* is continued behind from the bulb as a slender white stalk; and tract and bulb together form a structure about one and a half inches long, surrounded with pia mater. The tract is attached at the hinder end by means of two white roots—an outer root directed outwards in front of the outer part of the anterior perforated space, and an inner root which curves inwards and turns forward in the longitudinal fissure, to join the gyrus fornicatus and the corpus callosum.

(To be continued.)

# The Popular Phrenologist.

JULY, 1899.

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All Advertisements must reach the Office as above, on or before the 15th of the month before it is required to appear; and if proofs are required, two days earlier.

## Editorial Effervescence.

It was a source of great pleasure to me that I was able to announce in June P.P. the successful completion of the Incorporation of the British Phrenological Society (late Association). As a legally constituted body the B.P.S. will have many opportunities for usefulness which were denied to it in its unincorporated days. A few changes have been rendered necessary by the altered conditions, but none which injuriously affects the workers or the work. All the changes will be for the ultimate good of the Society and the advance of Phrenology.

\* \*

To the members there applies the one matter of liability under the new scheme, but the liability is of a very slight character. Every member of the Society must agree that in the event of the Society being wound up at any time, and its assets are insufficient to meet its liabilities, each member must contribute an equal share of the deficiency, providing that such share does not exceed one pound. No member can under any circumstances be called on to pay under this guarantee a sum greater than one pound.

\* \*

But the winding-up of the Society is a long way off. Many years will, I trust, have passed ere the least enthusiastic of us would wish the end to come. In the meantime the assets of the Society are growing, the library and other belongings are becoming more valuable every year, so that the possibility of any claim ever being made upon the members is as remote as such a matter can ever be. The policy of the Council has ever been "keep out of debt," and this policy will be adhered to, so that members need have no fear that they will have to meet any demand other than that of their regular annual subscription.

The meeting for receiving the Certificate of Incorporation by the members originally announced to be held on July 4th, has had to be postponed to complete some minor technical details. As however this meeting is for members only, and each member must be legally notified of the same by post, it is not necessary to name a date here, but it will probably be held during the month of July. This is an unpromising time for meetings, but it is compulsory to have the meeting within a limited period. The gathering will be purely technical, any enthusiasm to be displayed will probably be held over for the November conference.

\* \*

In the sketch of Mr. J. N. Maskelyne last month there was a quotation from his life as written by himself. The source of the information was omitted. The whole story will be found in Mr. T. P. O'Connor's smart and always interesting paper M.A.P. for the week ending April 22nd last. The stories of the early struggles of men who, by sheer force of character, have placed themselves in the front rank without the advantages of wealth or social position to aid them, are always interesting, human and inspiring, and the series now being produced by M.A.P. are, by virtue of their dealing with living personalities, of peculiar value. All lovers of their kind should read them.

\* \*

I have, in another column, drawn attention to the languishing of the Morgan Fund. Mr. Line, in forwarding a welcome subscription, says: "it seems a shame that an honest and intellectual worker in the cause of Phrenology should be surrounded by extreme poverty in his old age," a sentiment which no doubt many of my readers will echo. Mr. Whittet also writes of Mr. Morgan: "who can tell the good he has done in his day? We owe much to these pioneers in Mental Science." I fear that when men are out of the active list their work is speedily forgotten. I trust my appeal will not be in vain.

\* \*

I regret to announce that the article on "How to Read Character" does not appear this month, Mr. Mayo having been too much occupied to prepare same. Our readers are promised the continuation of the series in our next issue.

\* \*

The evenings set apart by the Council, British Phrenological Society for members' practice were not largely taken advantage of. This is to be regretted, as favorable opportunities for applying the knowledge obtained from books are not frequent. If the Council decides to give further facilities to members, it is to be hoped that a greatly increased interest will be shown by a more numerous attendance.

\* \*

I am sure the many friends of Dr. Withinshaw will join me in sincerely congratulating that gentleman on his recent marriage which has taken place since our last issue. During Dr. Withinshaw's association with the B.P.S. he has won the highest esteem of his associates, and his admirers are many. It may not be generally known that in this gentleman our Society possesses an anatomist of the front rank as testified to by his having two gold medals and other distinctions, honorably won in the course of his professional progress. His innate modesty would prevent this being known, but the public records bear testimony of his worth. The P.P. wishes Dr. and Mrs. Charles Withinshaw a long, happy, and prosperous career.

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

I have been able to secure Mr. Webb's co-operation in preparing for my readers a series of pictures illustrating the various phrenological faculties. The original of these were produced by a son-in-law of Dr. Spurzheim and were probably done with his approval. They appear in an excellent and valuable but extremely rare work on Phrenology by M. Bruyere (a French writer) of which Mr. Webb is fortunate in possessing a copy. The letterpress accompanying each picture is a free translation by Mr. Webb from M. Bruyere's book. These pictures will well illustrate the natural language of the organs or studies of expression. Nature has given to us a faculty which leads us to invent artificial signs in order to communicate our sentiments and ideas—the organ of Language; but there are beyond this, visible signs—gestures and attitudes, understood by all men whatever their language. These are the result of the emotions, and are readily understood by all observers.

### No. 1. IMITATION.

These naughty boys are in luck's way. They have come across two ludicrous gentlemen whose grotesque manners they have great delight in copying.

Figaro said that "no created animal belies its instinct."

Imitation is one of the strongest of human instincts; and, these school boys are not lacking it, though their large organs of Wit are responsible for a good part of their conduct on this occasion. And also their development of Veneration being only moderate we can understand how, without respect for the gravity of the two sedate gentlemen, they are so able to mimic their attitudes.

The young rascal who puts out his tongue has very large Destructiveness, Caution and Secretiveness, and with his eyes on guard, he stands aside ready to escape any blow that may be suddenly dealt at him. The other young monkey is apparently absorbed in the perfect reproduction of the pose of the stout gentleman in front of him.

Those books suspended at the side or set down on the ground testify to their attendance at school, but it has required no master to teach them the art of caricaturing others, and undoubtedly they succeed in this business even better than at their lessons.

Mimicry, excepting so far as it is observed in the phrenological development, cannot be said to have any outward



Phrenology indicates the different innate dispositions, and Pathognomy their peculiar expression when they are active, because manifested by signs constantly the same. Nature has established a harmony between the forms and their uses. To mention the stag, horse, and greyhound suited to racing on the one hand, and the bear, elephant, and bull on the other, is to illustrate this harmony by well-known instances. The ancient artists felt this harmony in their sculptures—Hercules was plainly the image of everything calm and powerful, Jupiter of majesty and intelligence, Bacchus of idleness and luxury; and though Diana and Minerva have beautiful and perfect forms, they express so well the intention or motive of the sculptor that they are never mistaken for each other, nor for the more lively goddess Venus. How strong the neck and shoulders, and how large the perceptive faculties of Hercules; how sublime and godlike the forehead of Jupiter! Without becoming a deformity, and without any exaggeration even, the phrenological signs expressive of observation in the former are made to rival the powerful reflectives of the latter.

sign to express it beyond reproducing the gestures and attitudes of others. When stimulated by Mirthfulness it enjoys and burlesques all that is incongruous. Ability to ape others and design caricatures also largely depends on the fulness of development of the perceptive faculties, especially Form, Individuality, and Eventuality; for the greater these are developed the greater is the power to seize on the exterior characteristics of both persons and things.

People with Imitation poorly developed are, with large Love of Approbation, pedantic;

but with that organ badly developed, monotonous expressionless, cold and self-contained. Though, even here, one must not forget that a large organ of Secretiveness can do something towards developing the organ by its desire to avoid observation and criticism.

Constructiveness is a great auxiliary to Imitation and is always allied with it in sculptors, and landscape and figure painters. Canova and Michael Angelo are good examples. They had also a large organ of Weight, so much under cultivation at the present time by cricketers, footballers, tennis players, and cyclists.

Many monkeys have a remarkable power of counterfeiting the gestures of other animals and of man; and it is from this fact that we call a child given to mimicry a "little monkey."

## Lessons in Phrenology.—XLIII.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

### THE ORGAN OF IMITATION.—Continued.

Imitation, joined to large Love of Approbation and Agreeableness—or Acquisitiveness or all these organs, is largely the cause of the flexibility and general politeness of the Southern character when compared with that of Englishmen. An English traveller in France or Italy, so often reserved and self-contained, is sometimes insufferably bored by the obsequiousness of his host, whose numerous offers of service, his words and gestures appeal to him as the antics of a lunatic. Hence large Imitation is a strong element in sociability. It lends itself to the desire to do as others do. The visitor to Rome or Paris finds himself doing as the people of Rome or Paris do, in varying degrees of success, according to the varying degrees of the development of the organs leading to such a result.

Friends are often seen to imitate the actions of friends, as school children mimic and imitate more or less successfully the actions of their teachers. They also mimic new comers, who in their turn mimic them; and it may truthfully be asserted that in proportion to the development of this organ everyone catches up the voice, accent, and the habits and manners of his friends and acquaintances. It has been very difficult at times to deal with school children who in spite of threats and actual punishments will write with their left hands. This is the result of a larger organ of Imitation in the right hemisphere than that in the left hemisphere. When the organ in the left hemisphere is somewhat smaller than the right, the person so constituted is ambidextrous, when much less he is left-handed. Left-handed bowlers have this development.

In the power to imitate the workmanship and art of others, the Chinese hold a high place. It is an oft-repeated tale: a gentleman sent a cup and saucer to a Chinese firm to be matched in order to replace those that had been broken. On receipt of the goods he found that the new cups were spoilt by a faint flaw—each cup exactly alike. The sample had a like flaw and the copies reproduced it. Their precision to imitate the blemishes as well as the beauties of their samples would be surprising to the phrenologist did he not observe their large organ of imitation. They possess also large Individuality and when producing a picture, even in those parts that should appear less definite, because seen from a distance, they still reproduce the minutest details as though the object were close at hand.

The painter Seibolt, whose portrait of himself is in the Louvre, is an example of this kind of painting. He painted the tissue of the skin, the hairs and every detail, even to the image of the window of his workshop in reflection in the pupils of the eyes. And since, Flemish painters have represented inanimate objects, fruits, flowers, game, vegetables, etc., with such surprising skill that we feel the highest regard for their talents. With these developments they must have experienced a pleasure in their work that others, less gifted, must have imagined to be extremely tedious.

The Dutch painters generally exhibit the possession of much larger Imitation than Ideality. This is well seen in their Holy Families, where the portrait of some very plain-looking rich burgher and his equally comely spouse and their children are made to represent Joseph and Mary, Jesus, etc., totally wanting in the ideals that one

enjoys so much in the works of Raphael, Bellini, Leonardo da Vinci, Titian, etc. For example, what is more beautiful than Raphael's Madonna of the Chair or his San Sisto, or that of Bellini\* in the Chiesa Redentore (the Church of the Redemption) at Venice? I shall never forget the sense of admiration that I felt on stepping into the gondola after visiting this picture in the early morn. Was I never to see it again? Rubens may equal or excel in colour and power; in technique and truth, resulting from his very large Form, Colour, and Imitation but he lacks the inspiration, elevation, faith, refinement, delicacy, and suggestiveness of the early Italian masters. The Imitation of Rubens was of the earth, earthy. It wanted the Faith and Religion of Raphael to raise to the high eminence attained by that prince of artists.

A good illustration of the organ of Imitation predominating over that of Ideality is seen in Holbein's Madonna, a copy of which I have before me as I write. And a good example of one of the best painters of the Dutch school (Rembrandt), exhibiting very large Imitation, absorbing the interest of the spectator at the expense of his Ideality, is *Butcher's Meat*, acquired by Napoleon III. Though not a vegetarian, one can only consider this picture as disgusting, though so correct as a picture merely. A well-drawn picture is not necessarily artistic.

The sublimest art lends a charm to the imagination and displays, or rather discloses, a richness and purity of sentiment that the intellect only, however endowed with Form, Size, Colour, and Imitation, can never realize.

An excellent example of very large Imitation is seen in the portrait of J. R. Creed in Pearson's Magazine for December, 1897. Garrick had this organ well developed. Mrs. Siddons (mother-in-law of that learned phrenologist, George Combe) had it conspicuously developed and few have excelled her dramatic impersonations in this or any other country. It is generally found large in young musicians, especially violinists, singers, harpists, etc., whose expression of the feeling or sentiment, i.e., the intention of the composer, is so remarkably apparent in their performances. The organ is large in all dramatists. Shakespeare is a very clear example. In the Burbage portrait it looks like a deformity by comparison with ordinary heads, whilst the print by Martin Droeshout, which some think the only correct portrait, shows the organ to be very salient.

The poets Moore and Wordsworth were largely endowed with this organ. In the former it almost rivalled his Comparison and Friendship; in the latter his Ideality and Philoprogenitiveness.

Examples of this statement may be found in Moore's "How shall I woo?" "Remember the glories of Brien the Brave." Here is a verse illustrative of this point:

"Oh! blest are the lovers and friends who shall live  
The days of thy glory to see;  
But the next dearest blessing that heaven can give  
Is the pride of thus dying for thee."—Moore.

The following extract from Wordsworth unites the same two organs, Imitation and Comparison, in a similar manner:

"Then sing, ye birds, sing, sing a joyous song!  
And let the young lambs bound  
As to the Tabor's sound!  
We in thought will join your throng,  
Ye that pipe and ye that play,  
Ye that through your hearts to-day  
Feel the gladness of the May.

\* *Madonna col bambino e santi.*



## British Phrenological Society (INCORPORATED).

On Tuesday, June 6th, the usual monthly lecture was delivered at the Meeting Room, 63, Chancery Lane. The President occupied the chair, and there was a fair attendance of members.

The SECRETARY read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, and

Mr. J. B. ELAND was then called upon to deliver his lecture on

### "TEMPER FROM A PHRENOLOGICAL STANDPOINT."

The LECTURER, in the course of a well reasoned address, said that the subject though one of a practical bearing and representing a definite phase of character, may appear at first sight somewhat abstract of title; but temper in the abstract was very easily transformed into temper of very concrete words and actions, of such a character as may be easily read by all. His object was to deal with the foundations and peculiarities of Temper in its relation to the elucidation and improvement of character.

The mind of man was complex in its constitution; the individual mentality owed its being to unseen forces, slow, persistent, silent and inscrutable in their working. Temper was a revelation of innate nature, and did not owe its apparent eccentricity to any sudden revulsion or convulsion of the human mind. It was the outcome of disposition, and, like the geological formations, which, though theorists had held in times past, were the results of great natural convulsions and upheavals, had been shown to be but the slow action of the most familiar every day causes, such as rain, snow, frost and wind.

The word Temper is a variation of the Anglo-Saxon "temprian," but may owe its modern form to the latin "tempero," meaning, to combine properly. Temper may thus be described as the effect of the combined properties of the mind. It is a simple silhouette of character. We speak of good tempers and bad tempers, so that we may infer Temper is compatible with goodness or badness, and the word though frequently used to denote a passionate state is strictly representative of the mind in its temperate state. It is not however a faculty of the mind, but is the reflection of the combined faculties. It is not temperament, but common to all the temperaments. The mental organs are grouped into Intellectual powers; Selfish and Moral Sentiments; Domestic and Selfish propensities. The terms "sentiments" and "propensities" are used merely to denote modes of action. Dr. Gall calls the propensities "lower faculties" giving rise to the animal instincts of man. Mind is the entity, the ego; Faculties are the constituent parts of that ego, and represent the various qualities of the mind. Sentiments represent certain groups of the faculties which had no power to reason of themselves, but impart a tendency to seek after something which is higher than the merely sensual. The propensities on the other hand are groups of faculties which instinctively seek gratification in the physical senses. Mr. Mattieu Williams in his *Vindication of Phrenology* says: "Character is the product of two factors, viz. :—The organic constitution of the individual, and the circumstances in which he exists and has existed; and, in the majority of cases, the circumstances have the more powerful influence." The first of these factors may

be divided into Heredity and Health, and we will consider the effect of each on Temper. Offspring are moulded on the lines of their parents. The physical, temperamental and dispositional condition of the parents tend to reproduce themselves in the children. Thus a harmonious temper may be inherited. Not weak, because even and regular, but rather self-contained and self-controlled. Quality, also, that peculiarly valuable physiological substratum, is essentially derived from heredity. Although it is true that we cannot select our parents, yet to a large extent it is within the power of parents to choose their children. Health is perhaps the more important factor in the matter of Temper. Whatever a man's heredity may be, if he has a fair share of intelligence, for his own interest's sake he endeavours to comport himself agreeably to the world at large; but touch him in his body and you at once cause the foundations of his being to tremble. His self-consciousness is in danger of extinction, or so he regards it, and his fear manifests itself in all he does. His temper is fretful, complaining, despondent. This distemper touches all his faculties. His intelligence is bribed by his infirmity to misrepresent what he sees and hears. His executive powers lend themselves to his complaining, and make him angry and violent. All physiological disorders disturb the mind. Depression may ensue from a retarded circulation, and the head becomes conscious of a lack of vivacity. A disordered stomach imparts a jaundiced view of people and things, and Temper becomes a matter of pie crust. The sum of life's functions should be happiness, and whatever depreciates the normal vigour of the functions detracts from the happiness of the individual. The third great formative influence of Temper is environment, which is very potent to that end during childhood and early life. The first impressions of the child are entirely prejudiced by the teachings of its parents, and there is a strong tendency in each to adapt himself to the conditions, associations and social demands of the home life. Circumstances may be the making or the undoing of individuals. An average man of average ability is more likely to be the creature, rather than the master, of circumstance. Thus it may be seen that environment may affect Temper. Having dealt with the foundations of Temper we will look at some of its peculiarities. These are chiefly due to Temperament and mental combination. A temperament consist of a prevailing system of bodily organs which gives tone to the whole man. Mr. James Coates has strikingly focussed the tendency of the prevailing temperaments in this way. The Mental is the temperament of "I think," the Vital of "I live," and the Motive of "I work." There was a further illustration of these expressions in the representative life of to-day by three of the primary departments of an army on service:—The Mental or thinking temperament comprising the staff or intelligence department; the Vital or living, representing the commissariat department; and the Motive or working temperament the fighting division. A well-developed individual as a well-organised army should have a balance of the three departments, imparting harmoniousness of character, impulse, and ability. The motive temperament imparts to its possessor firmness of mind, ambition, a lofty bearing, seriousness and frequently abruptness of speech and manner. Whatever the temperament, Self-Esteem always exercises a restraining and dignified manner, and combined with small Hope, Wit, and Imitation, in the motive temperament will not cause much vivacity of temper. The bilious element of this temperament is apt to impart irritability.

The Vital Temperament is represented by a broad and full-blooded physique. It is accompanied by an easy, frank bearing, cheerfulness of expression, healthy sentiments, and impulsiveness. Its possessor may be violent in anger, but this is usually short lived. The temper is generally cheerful, hopeful, and brotherly.

The Mental Temperament usually possesses the least physique, with palor of countenance, thoughtfulness of expression, and sharpness of features. It is subject to great sensitiveness, and when health is low is apt to show much impatience. The usual characteristics of the temper of its possessor are alertness, vivacity, wit and common sense. The true secret of Temper, however, lies in a balance of the temperaments imparting equipoise and consistency to the character.

Peculiarities of combination account for the varieties of Temper we meet with. Uneven heads denote uneven tempers. Breadth without height, generally speaking, signifies coarseness and violence. Height without breadth gives excessive moral peculiarities. A large frontal development with little breadth indicates a mind given to impracticable theories—a crank. Large Cautiousness and small Hope impart a fearful or a desponding disposition. With large Destructiveness and only average Vitativeness, homicidal tendencies may be developed. Large Self-Esteem and Approbativeness tend to a morbid self-consciousness. Large Approbativeness and Agreeableness with small Conscientiousness may lead to duplicity, and with large Secretiveness added, to deceit and cunning. Large Friendship and social organs, with Secretiveness and Caution lead to reserve and studied silence.

The more complex the organism as regards quality, size, health, temperament and combination, the more complex the Temper. In its perfection it is the picture of health, happiness and intelligence.

Mr. COX was pleased to have been present, and said he complimented the lecturer on his handling of what seemed a somewhat unpromising subject. The lecture covered a wide field, and seemed to exhaust the possibilities of the subject.

Mr. SLADE asked if he was right in understanding the lecturer to say that the "peculiarities of the parents, as well as their powers, were passed on to their children?" He was of opinion that there were great differences in the children of the same parents, some being very unlike their parents. If papers such as they had heard to-night could be read at mutual improvement and similar societies, it would stimulate an interest in Phrenology.

Mr. DONOVAN could not follow the lecturer in associating phrenological types with certain temperaments. Firmness and Self-Esteem were phrenological endowments, and were altogether independent of temperament. They may be large or small in any temperament or combination of temperaments. Philosophers or thieves may have harmonious combinations of temperaments.

Mr. ELAND explained that his statement was that temperament lent energy to the functions of the faculties.

Mr. WEDMORE thought all should be particular as to the terms used. Temper seemed to him to be that which determined the attitude of mind in the various circumstances of life; it combined temperament and formation of head.

The PRESIDENT said in the matter of certain developments being associated with particular temperaments he thought that Firmness would more often be found large in the Motive, than in the Vital or Sanguine, temperament.

Mr. DONOVAN said the majority of Jews were dark and

of the Bilioous-Mental or Bilioous-Lymphatic temperament yet their faculties varied in individuals very considerably.

Mr. OVERALL compared human temper to the "temper of a razor, and thought that as with razors men presented various states of temper which acted as gauges of quality.

Mr. BLACKFORD thought the lecture had left the impression that temper was largely due to temperament, whereas temper was a mental condition, while the temperaments were physical conditions only. There was much misapprehension as to the correct definition of "temperament." In the press we constantly read of mental endowment spoken of as temperament. There was said to be the artistic temperament, the poetic temperament, &c., but in the phrenological sense—the scientific sense—this was absurd, as such implied conditions which were purely mental. It was therefore necessary to clearly understand the correct definition of the terms used to prevent confusion in discussion. The term Temper was usually applied when objectionable traits of character were manifested; as for instance in anger, due possibly to the exercise of Destructiveness and Combativeness uncontrolled by judgment or the intellectual powers. Temper as usually understood was an inharmonious manifestation of particular faculties called into exercise out of their normal course.

Mr. WEDMORE thought we were getting clearer on the subject. There were combinations of temperament acting with combinations of development. What we wanted was a word to express the total result of such combined action.

Mr. WEBB thought there was little to criticise in the paper. The chief point with which he disagreed was the quotation from O. S. Fowler which made temperament appear more important than development. The word required by Mr. Wedmore was "Will," as it expressed the result of all the powers acting in combination. He thought that newspaper writers were mean in continually using the word "temperament" to indicate particular powers as—the musical temperament, the combative temperament, etc. It seemed as though they purposely did it to avoid the necessity of recognising these powers as phrenological faculties. The temperaments would influence the manifestation of temper because they influence the bodily conditions. If a person who was of a sanguine temperament were to attempt to strike, he would probably be affected mentally before the object was hit, and the blow be stayed or modified; if of the motive temperament the blow would be delivered too quickly to withdraw. All the organs had a share in an expression of temper.

Mr. GILLESPIE said that temper was the product of the whole of the faculties, physical as well as mental. His experience was that health affected temper, illustrated by the fact that as one result of a severe illness years since he had completely lost his memory, which fact materially affected his temper.

Mr. ELAND, in summing up the debate said, that Temper was the outcome of the whole man. It was desirable to show the energy with which the organs act. His quotation from Fowler was "Temperament was more determinate of character than the *relative* sizes of organs." Bodily conditions were very influential in the character. In reply to Mr. Slade—Children reproduced the faculties of parents, but they were placed in different circumstances and subject to different conditions hence were likely to develop combinations differing from their parents.

A lady's and gentleman's characters were successfully delineated, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer brought the meeting to a close.

### The Fowler Institute.

The Annual Meeting of the above Institute was held at Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, on May 24th. It was decided that the meeting should again be of a scientific character, and despite the absence of music, &c., which has formed a feature of the annual meetings for some years past, the meeting was full of interest.

After presenting the Ninth Annual Report of the Institute, Mr. Cross read an address from Miss Jessie A. Fowler, on the "Advancement of Phrenology."

The Diplomas and Certificates were then distributed to the successful students in the January Examination, after which Mr. W. Brown, President, gave an address on "Health, Food, and Temperament." Several of the Fellows, Associates, and Members of the Institute then gave short speeches on various subjects. Miss Dexter, F.F.I., spoke on "Energy," and showed the necessity for earnestness and zeal in the acquisition of knowledge, instead of being content with simply picking up crumbs of knowledge haphazard. Miss Higgs, F.F.I., took "One aspect of Food Reform," and urged the claims of Vegetarianism, as opposed to flesh eating, which she considered a barbarous custom that ought to be given up by all reformers, and therefore by all phrenologists. Miss E. Russell, F.F.I., followed with a few remarks on "Tact," briefly stating what it was and what it was not, and showing that it was an indispensable condition of all true success in life. Miss J. M. M. Todd then spoke on "Religion," pointing out that it was a valuable aid to self-improvement—even if it were nothing more—for it leads the thoughts outside self and its desires. Mr. R. M. Whellock having commented briefly on some points in previous speeches, Mr. Desai made some remarks on Phrenology in India; and also testified to its great usefulness in the study of mental philosophy. Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, F.F.I., took "Self-Control" as his subject, and showed how from earliest childhood we strove for control, first physical, then mental, and later on moral control. Mr. P. K. Zyto, in his consideration of "Has Phrenology progressed since the death of George Combe?" showed that though Phrenology has become more popular it has not made the progress it should have done from a scientific standpoint. Mr. Becker denounced the practice of vivisection as a means of scientific discovery, and Mr. Gervais Johnson, of Dublin, spoke of the low estimation in which Phrenology was held in Dublin; and regretted that here in England it was too often regarded as an "amusement" instead of being seriously considered as it should be. Mr. D. T. Elliott F.F.I., said the work of the students during the past year had been encouraging, and he urged the students to apply themselves earnestly and steadily to the various branches of study necessary to fit them for their work. He also mentioned the recent so-called "Phrenological Libel Case," and maintained that the article in question was entirely un-phrenological throughout, and gave several extracts in proof of that statement.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

On Friday, June 2nd, Miss Higgs read an interesting and well-thought-out paper on the "Science and art of Phrenology." Mr. F. D. Blyth occupied the chair. The lecturer defined the meaning and scope of the term

"Phrenology," and then proved its principles to have a scientific basis. She dealt next with phrenology as an art, claiming much for the practical value of the subject, and giving much useful advice and instruction on the study and practice of the subject which must be especially valuable to beginners. The philosophy of the subject was the best part of her paper, and the one which aroused the warmest discussion. The question of "Fatalism" was easily set aside by the lecturer, while a "well-balanced head" brought the Rev. J. Lindley, Messrs. Beadle, Legrove, Webb, Stacey, and others into the discussion. The lecturer's reply was splendidly clear and concise, and in according a vote of thanks all agreed to having spent a profitable and enjoyable evening.—*Express and Independent.*

### Brynn.

Mr. R. W. Brown recently delivered his second lecture in the above district, when the chair was occupied by Councillor Price, who stated that Phrenology presented two difficulties to him, viz.: he could not understand how it was possible to ascertain the tendencies of the human mind by the external appearances on the skull; neither was he able to perceive how it was possible to interpret a child's capabilities, considering its undeveloped (or immature) condition. He hoped the lecturer would be able to enlighten him upon these matters. The Lecturer having explained the physiological and anatomical conditions of the brain and cranium, the mental aspects were then dealt with in such a manner as to create a favorable change in the views of the chairman, who, at the close of the lecture, requested that his boy, 12 years old, should be examined. This was readily granted, and it proved so satisfactory that he submitted himself to examination likewise, and afterwards asserted his full belief in the accuracy of both examinations. The lecture was of a varied nature, and it was intended to reveal the different characters of persons by the varied groups of organs. It was also explained that, while many individuals were conspicuous for keen mental aptitudes, yet they failed to succeed in life in consequence of defective Firmness and Concentration. Young persons with these defects were earnestly requested to discipline themselves relative to the faculties.

### CRIMINALS AND THE BERTILLON SYSTEM.

The criminal population of the United States is trying to solve an absorbing problem—how can the Bertillon system for measuring the human form be circumvented? At least one physician in New York claims to be able to alter the human face and figure so as to make a radical difference in the measurements, and it is a fact that certain criminals are preparing to have themselves "changed" in the event of being measured. "Making over" the human body has developed into a science. The days of "cross eyes," crooked noses, outstanding ears, etc., are past, and a man may so rearrange his outward appearance that his own mother would not recognise him. But the officials in charge of the Bertillon system say that this makes but little difference so far as their process is concerned. It is bones they measure; not tissue. It is not a man's outward appearance, but his anatomical or, to be more exact, his osseous characteristics of which they take account.—*American Paper.*

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

FATHER (*Lincoln*). My advice to you is, don't push the child in his studies. Dr. Solly relates a case respecting a gentleman who received similar advice from Mr. Deville, a very able practical phrenologist, long since dead—and did not take it. The boy lived two years after the advice was given, and the father lived many years afterwards regretting that he had not heeded Deville's warning.

CEAD MILLE FEALTHA (*Cork*).—Michael Davitt has large Veneration and Benevolence, and is undoubtedly a man of high religious and philanthropic tendencies. That you may differ from him in his public conduct is not difficult to understand, and has he not an equal right to differ from you? Mazzini had a still more highly developed organization, without a spark of vice or malice in his nature, and yet he, full of religious faith and aptitude to put it in practice, was denominated by Cavour, the Prime Minister of Italy, as a "demon," and "a conspirator who has become the regular head of a band of murderers." Yet, not long ago, the Italian Parliament decreed that a monument should be erected to him, and King Humbert gave Lire 100,000 to it. So long as a person is honest in his conviction the phrenologist respects him, however much he may differ in opinion from him. The Genoese couldn't help Columbus in his youth, but hundreds of years after his death they built a beautiful monument to his memory. The writer of these lines visited the grave of Mazzini in Genoa as a devoted admirer of his religious earnestness in the cause of freedom, but Cavour would, to use his own written expression, have been happy to have seen him "hanged on the Piazza Aquasola." Who was the murderer, Cavour or Mazzini? There is a beautiful portrait of Mazzini in Thomas Okey's "Essays by Joseph Mazzini," published by J. M. Dent & Co., London. It is a pleasure to know that you give the P.P. a hundred thousand welcomes. Try to get many more of your countrymen to sympathize with your generous feelings.

JOHN (*Plymouth*).—First banish from your mind that there is anything "occult" about Phrenology, and then eliminate from your vocabulary the term "bumps." Phrenology is based on physiological principles. Whilst they may be correct, its "professors" may make mistakes in their application. S. Solly, F.R.S., in his work on the Human Brain gives four reasons for believing in Phrenology: 1st—Practical phrenologists gave him such full and accurate accounts of himself, and individuals known only to himself and unknown to them, that he could not believe they were the result of accident and conjecture, "which must have been the case if Phrenology is untrue." 2nd—Phrenology alone can account for all the varieties of insanity, especially monomania. 3rd—Facts collected by phrenologists had proved to him that the brain can alter its form at any period during life. 4th—The existence of longitudinal commissures.

You ought to study such works as those written by Drs. Noble and Brown, and, as you have time, those of Gall, Spurzheim and Combe. In reply to your last question I can only say that no one is qualified to give an opinion on the subject till he has studied it.

LANCET.—*The Lancet* always flirts with fashion. Its name is sufficient proof of this. There was a time when it was favorably disposed to Phrenology. It reported Dr. Broussais's excellent lectures for months. It will be a supporter of Phrenology again by and by. Like *The Times* it goes with the times. It veers from opium to morphia, from morphia to paraldehyd. It reflects professional opinion whether right or wrong. Public opinion sees the reflection and "catches on."

WALTER W. (*Cheltenham*).—If it be true, as it is almost universally believed that Darwin and others have shown it to be, that disuse of an organ causes it to decay, and that increased use and activity aids its development, it must follow that increased use of the mental faculties will tend to increase the size and power of their brain organs, and proportionally the mental character of the individual will be altered. And Darwin, etc., have shown that these increased or diminished powers are transmissible to offspring, and that training and education must tend to improve the human race throughout many generations. Hence the great value of judicious mental training and education.

JOSEPH (*Birmingham*).—Cobbett's want of appreciation of Milton, and his almost profane criticisms of that divine poet are almost entirely due to his want of Ideality. Not to quote the more painful part of his remarks the following will justify my answer: "Milton's poem is such barbarous trash, so outrageously offensive to reason and common sense, that one is naturally led to wonder how it has been tolerated by a people amongst whom astronomy, navigation and chemistry are understood." Joseph Hume and Locke were weak in this faculty.

CURATOR.—The organ of Wonder, or Marvellousness, was extremely large in Irving. There is a monument to his memory in Annan. It ought to shew it well-developed. If not, so much the worse for the monument.

FORGETFUL.—From what you say it is clear your organ of Language has been overtaxed. Dr. Macnish, the eminent writer on Sleep and Drunkenness, relates how he lost his power of speech but regained it. A case is reported in the papers (May 17) of a lady who suddenly forgot her name, etc., and her painful experiences from home.

FATHER (*Brighton*).—Microcephalic heads are not permanently benefited by division of the cranium as your professional friend seems to think. Whenever such operations take place and improvement is observed, it is only temporary, and any benefit that may have been apparent is soon as surely lost. Whenever these small heads are seen, it may be set down that the arrest of brain development took place during intrauterine life. The brain is at fault—not the cranium.

NOVICE (*London*).—The best advice I can give you is to seek membership with the British Phrenological Society, if you have not done so already; and, if you can find the time, you might do worse than join the Fowler Institute. I believe Mr. Hubert of Oxford Street, gives private lessons. Consult him.

YOUNG LADY (*Waterford*).—There is no doubt that some people think that Phrenology is allied to "fortune telling." A greater mistake could not possibly be made. Phrenology is the true philosophy of man's nature, and ought to be studied by all. Ask your friend if he has a right to an opinion on the subject, not having studied it. Daily study for years unfolds its grandeur and worth. Opinions and beliefs are valueless beside honest investigation and research.

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[ONE PENNY.]

## A VISIT TO DARENTH ASYLUM.

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.

The study and investigation of abnormal mental developments is necessarily of immense value and interest to phrenologists, and special arrangements having been made to visit Darenth Asylum, Kent, on Saturday afternoon, July 15th, a small party of officers, members, and friends of the British Phrenological Society, including Mr. Morrell, president, Dr. Withinshaw, Miss Webb, and Messrs. Webb, King, Kennedy and Severn, availed themselves of the opportunity. Being favoured with glorious weather the walk from Dartford Station to the Asylum, two miles or so, was indeed enjoyable. Arriving at the Asylum we were met by Dr. Taylor, one of the Asylum physicians, whose fine, manly physique (allow me to remark, even at the risk of being personal), must be the admiration and envy of nine-tenths of those who know him. Tall and splendidly proportioned physically, he possesses a practical intellect, a kindly courteous disposition, and a ready knowledge of all that pertains to the institution and its inmates. He was untiring in his replies to the many questions put to him, and in his explanations of cases as we passed from one ward to another. And just as courteous and kind was Dr. Beresford, a gentleman of marked intellectual discernment and scientific acumen.

The limited time at our command precluded the possibility of making detailed examinations of more than a very few subjects. While waiting for some special cases being selected for us we were much interested in watching one of the inmates sweeping a portion of the floor in the large hall. Seeing that he was left-handed, Mr. Webb ventured to suggest that his organ of Imitation was largest on the right side of the head, which on examination was found to be so, thus supporting the theory advanced in his articles on Imitation in the P.P.; but what most highly amused us in this individual, and which was a clear evidence of his weak intellect, though intelligent enough to do some kinds of work, was that having discovered behind some curtains a case of bottles of lemonade he helped himself to one, and when he had drank half the contents the glass marble inside

ran into the bottle's neck; he lowered the bottle to throw the marble back inside, then applied it again to his mouth, but with the same result, the glass marble preventing the contents from coming out. For some two dozen times he tried to get the lemonade out but was unable to, and at last he reluctantly gave it up. Had he but had the sense to have turned the bottle round and let the marble run into the notch provided to receive it on the other side, he would have accomplished the task in a moment, but, instead, he turned away disgusted at the seeming silly inventions of so-called intelligent beings.

We were now introduced to some ten or a dozen boys representing different types and degrees of idiocy and imbecility. Mr. Webb undertook the measurements of their heads. Such diminutive and abnormal developments in human beings are very distressing to look upon. An average head and intellect, provided the brain is healthy and well-shapen, is about 22 inches in circumference, a first-rate head is 24 to 24½ inches. The first boy's head, though nine years of age, measured only 15 inches at its largest circumference. He was an idiot of the very lowest order, classed as a microcephalic, the cranial developments having been arrested. He also represented the cretin type, being imperfect in development, diminutive in size, and remaining so. Dr. Taylor explained to us a case of this kind which was very interesting, in which he had dissected a microcephalic skull; he was not able to show us the skull.

The next was a similar case, a boy 18 years of age and 17½ inches only around the perceptives and base of the brain, there being practically no forehead, the cranial developments much resembling that of a young gorilla. The perceptives and social organs were the most marked, and he showed a ready disposition to observe the people about him, was more cheerful than his companions, and indicated by his gestures a disposition to be social towards us. I had made notes of this boy's developments a little over three years ago; his head measured 16½ inches, and though small in build, his physical constitution is improved, and he is not so shy and nervous as at that time. His brain, however, is too small for him ever to be otherwise than an idiot.

We now passed to a series of hydrocephalic cases. These heads were not badly shaped, but were abnormal in their size, caused, of course, by the water surrounding the brain and contained in the skull. One boy's head,



16 years old, measured  $24\frac{1}{2}$  inches; another, 17 years, 24 inches; another, 11 years,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Persons of hydrocephalic tendencies are usually dull, but not necessarily unintelligent, and these boys showed, more or less, that they could understand well what was said to them, and the one with the  $23\frac{1}{2}$ -inch head was being taught in the asylum schools, and showed encouraging signs of improvement. It is only in extreme cases that they show a total lack of intelligence. I have observed, both in and out of asylums, that hydrocephalic individuals are in most cases extremely lacking in Self-esteem and Firmness, and excessively developed in Cautiousness, and their dispositions are manifested accordingly. The dull, sunken eye is almost always apparent in hydrocephalus, and when seen in an abnormally large head may usually be taken as an indication of the disease. When last visiting this asylum we examined one boy whose head measured  $26\frac{1}{2}$  inches, an extreme case of hydrocephalus.

The next two boys Dr. Taylor pointed out to us were of a type resembling fish; their heads were somewhat small and narrow, and there was a great length and a slanting backwards from the very projecting chin to the crown of the head. Their eyes and mouths had a peculiar expression and the contour of their faces and heads much resembled the fish creation. They manifested little or no intelligence.

Two heads of the scaphocephalic type (so called from the head resembling a boat turned bottom upwards) were next considered. These creatures having a fairly good length to the frontal lobes of the brain (one was quite overhanging the perceptive) were more intelligent than some of the types examined, but their exceedingly ill-formed heads, extremely long and narrow, full in the upper front head, slanting and narrowing backward, showing quite a sharp pointed ridge along the top, combined, no doubt, with a very poor quality of brain, caused them to be helplessly idiotic and incapable.

Four female heads were now examined, the ages ranging from fourteen to probably thirty years. Each of these heads were very small, measuring from  $16\frac{1}{2}$  to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  inches. One only was capable of doing just a little work and it was easily noticeable that this one's head was slightly better formed and more mature than the others.

We now passed quickly through various of the adults' wards, studying a case here and there which appeared to afford the most interest. Many of the occupants of these wards were able, we were told, to do a little work of one sort or another. Among these classes of both males and females, there did not appear to be so many cases of deficiency in size of heads as of abnormal developments or deficiency in some especial organs, which, in a measure, no doubt accounted for the many peculiarities of disposition and temper manifested among them.

Some of the patients greeted us with a smile, nod, or salute, and having Approbativeness or the social organs large, did their best to attract attention and tell us, in their way, how pleased they were to see us. Others, sullen and morose, would not recognise us when we spoke to them. Some talked sensibly enough for a few moments of their homes, wives, husbands, or families, but, in a moment almost, lapsed into their usual strangeness of manner. One lady asked the doctor if any of us were parliamentary gentlemen, if so, she wished to put her case clearly before us, as the State had, she said, been occupied with her previous applications; but she was just as enthusiastic in discussing another subject totally different a moment later. The women certainly

proved themselves to be the most talkative, as they are usually considered to be, outside Darenth. One woman—a real lady, in fact, she called herself—deeply deplored the fact that she was not as beautiful as she was five years ago; the other two asylums in which she had spent ten and five years respectively had not the effect of marring her good looks, so she said, as her five years at Darenth. She was, of course, suffering from delusions. Another woman always kept a bandage round her head and face, having a deluded idea that she was suffering from something which required this especial treatment. An acquisitive man told us he did not mind working hard if he could only get well paid for it. Had he not possessed vicious propensities necessitating his being kept under restraint, he had the instinct for money making, which would have compared well with many an outside acquisitive business individual.

Altogether the visit, viewed in a phrenological light, was most interesting and instructive, although it is sad to dwell on the fate which has befallen so many of our fellow-creatures. The discipline throughout the whole institution appeared to be splendidly maintained, and everything was spotlessly clean and well kept. Dr. Taylor, having kindly brought us all to the asylum gates, we proceeded homewards; Mr. Morrell aptly remarking on coming away, that whatever other conclusions we might arrive at as the result of the experiences we had just had, we could not help but conclude how remarkably illustrated was the first principle of Phrenology—that the brain was the organ of the mind. Many of the cases seen, it is needless to say, were the results of brain diseases, many others the outcome of abnormal or excessively deficient phrenological developments, and it is evident that where there is a lack of intelligence, Phrenology helps us much in understanding many of these abnormal mental conditions, and when it is more widely known and taught, it will be found invaluable in elucidating the cases and in ameliorating the conditions attending many forms of madness, and imbecility.

### Harrogate.

Madame Winterburn has again, for the fifth year in succession, taken up her position at the "Royal Spa," Harrogate. Her reputation is now so popular that few of the visitors to this fashionable resort fail to pay her a visit. In reference to our article in last month's P.P. on "The Hawkyard Library," it may be interesting to note that the extensive collection of casts collected by the late Councillor Hawkyard, now form part of her extensive series of subjects.

### TELL-TALE FINGERMARKS.

The Indian Government proposes to pass an Act requiring the recognition by Courts of Law of the process of identifying criminals by means of the impressions of finger-marks. This device has been successfully introduced into Bengal by Mr. Henry, Inspector-General of Police of the province, but the Courts found themselves unable, under the existing law, to admit such evidence of identification. The Government, however, is now so satisfied of the efficiency and accuracy of the system of classification devised by Mr. Henry, that the legal member of the Viceroy's Council has introduced a Bill on the subject.

## Phrenological Character Sketches of Famous Cricketers.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.

### MR. ROBERT ABEL.

Bobby Abel—"The Guv'nor"—as he is familiarly called, is not only a great cricketer—his runs made in first-class cricket during the last twelve or fourteen years having invariably placed him near or at the top of the scoring averages—he is as well a great favourite among



From Photo by E. Hawkins & Co., Brighton.

cricketers and with the public generally. Though a Yorkshireman by birth, he has made his name in connection with the Surrey County Eleven. Physically he is not the biggest man among cricket champions, but for skill in the art of getting runs, he frequently stands head and shoulders above his fellows, and his phrenological developments compare favourably with most other cricketers I have examined.

Mr. Abel possesses an interesting personality. His temperament is the sanguine-motive; he has a durable constitution, his complexion is very fair, hair light, revealing a slight reddish tint, his eyes are light blue, his height is 5 feet 4½ inches. He was born in November, 1859.

The circumferential measurement of his head is 22½ inches. His perceptive faculties—Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Colour, Order, and Locality are large. His head is wide in the front, especially in the regions of Constructiveness and Executiveness; it is narrower at Secretiveness and towards the back, and moderate in height. He is essentially an observant man and acquires considerable knowledge of a practical and useful kind through the medium of his large perceptive faculties. His general memory may be said to be but moderate, though he has a good memory for forms, faces, localities,

and places; is a good judge of proportions and of balance and resistance; orderly without being fastidious, and he has good calculative judgment.

His reasoning powers, Causality and Comparison, are fairly large, and combined with Constructiveness and fairly developed Ideality and Sublimity, he is capable of displaying much good sense, and more than average capacities for planning and organising. He is thoughtful and steady-going, moderately cautious and alert. Aims at being on the safe side, feels his way, and being naturally restless and emotional, is capable at times of being aroused to the manifestation of a good deal of enthusiasm. He has learned, however, to control these feelings well, and when the situation demands it can display much patience; is adaptable to circumstances, ready and willing, mostly equal to emergencies, and, though fond of variety and change, does not burden himself too much with matters outside his own particular sphere, but effectually bends his efforts to the issue of the moment, and thus working out his best powers he displays himself to excellent advantage. He is not strong in combative power, but possesses a good amount of steady energy, force, and executiveness; thus, when he has to meet opposition, he adapts himself to it as to the inevitable; readily sees points that may be taken advantage of and is forceful, dexterous in manipulations and resourceful.

He is not very secretive, but being moderately cautious, he is disposed to be well on his guard, still he does not hesitate much, and having large Language and well-marked social organs, he may at times be a little too confiding and trustful, is friendly and social, enjoys company, and, though fond of home, he also enjoys travelling and is interested in investigating whatever appears to be curious and novel. The marvellous has always a great attraction and charm for him. Although he possesses an active enquiring mind he is not a book student. The chief knowledge he has acquired is the outcome of his own practical experiences—the personal coming into contact with actualities, scenes, and facts. He may not have much notion of playing music, but he has more than average Tune, and can greatly appreciate it. His love of children and animals is likely to be well manifested.

He has the disposition to be very hopeful and sanguine, and fairly enterprising. Has a good business head, judges well of the value of things and properties, and is disposed to take practical views. Has large Constructiveness and fairly large Imitation. Besides having the essential qualities adapting him for first-class cricket, he possesses also good mechanical and business abilities. His weakest quality is Continuity, but this is not particularly detrimental in his case, he has much physical tenacity and endurance and can be very persistent when necessary.

### MR. THOMAS HAYWARD.

Mr. T. Hayward is without doubt a clever cricketer. Apart from what we know of his achievements his phrenological and temperamental conditions indicate it. For the past few years he has been the mainstay of the Surrey team, especially showing his ingeniousness for the national game during this year's play. His achievements have not been won by a mere fluke, they have been attained by a steady application of innate abilities. Cricket is not so much a chance game with him as it is with some, he has exceptional talent for it and he knows how to use it.

A personal examination of his capacities reveals the possession of some marked mental characteristics. His head though not large is slightly over the average, being  $22\frac{1}{4}$  inches in circumference, is somewhat long, and narrow, very high, well-developed in front, and the middle line from the root of the nose upwards and backwards to the occiput is well-defined. His temperament is motive-mental; complexion, rather fair; hair, medium brown; eyes, light blue; height, about 5 feet 6 inches.; and he is now twenty-eight years of age.



From Photo by E. Hawkins & Co., Brighton.

The organs of the aspiring faculties are large; he would not aim so much at obtaining public opinion and applause, as to do well, and thus deserve it. He is, however, sensitive to praise, and it is very gratifying to him to feel that what he does is appreciated. He is quietly ambitious. His aims, though quite unselfish and legitimate are high, and he works steadily for the accomplishment of his purposes. He is a modest man, never boastful; is not large in Self-Esteem, but having a high sense of duty and responsibility, these qualities help on the moderate degree of confidence he does possess, and when at the post of duty, to assume really more confidence than he possesses. He is not proud, but has a high ideal of manhood, and manifests a fair degree of independence. His organ of Language is not large, thus he does not talk for the sake of talking. He is not at all a secretive man, is candid and sincere yet diplomatic in reserving his opinions and judgment, and is exceedingly cautious and prudent in all he does. Continuity is moderately developed. Firmness is very large, giving him a great amount of steady perseverance. He will be firm and thorough in pursuing what he makes up his mind to do; is a conscientious worker, has good powers of endurance, can hold out a long time when necessary, is patient but not monotonous.

His perceptive organs—Individuality, Weight, Size, Locality, Colour, Order and Time—are very large. He is a keen and minute observer, has an excellent memory and good judgment of localities and position, of resistive forces, distance, weight, balance, of order, system, arrangement, punctuality, lapse of time, and is a judge of

colours. He has artistic qualities strongly marked, could succeed in architectural or scientific-constructive pursuits, or as an artist; he is in fact an artist at cricket, and will show his artistic tastes in all he does. He enters minutely into the details of matters which interest him, and his reasoning powers being large he is reflective, studious, critical, cause-seeking and intuitive. He criticises himself and his own methods even more than he does those of others, and, as a consequence, the quality of his style is finished—it tends to be faultless. He is a good character-reader, well on his guard, not easily deceived. He studies well the situation in which he is and the people with whom he has to do, herein lies much of the secret of his success (for more importance can be attached to these qualities than is generally the case). He is critical in his methods of reasoning; fairly hopeful, but does not hope beyond what is reasonable. Is friendly yet discreet, and cautious in forming new associations. Is somewhat retiring in his manner and may thus, perhaps, be thought to be a little unsocial at times; he does not like to be made too much of. He is disposed to be careful and abstemious in his habits, but thoughtful and considerate of others' requirements. His moral organs—Conscientiousness and Benevolence—are large; he is liable, perhaps, to be a little suspicious and too critical, for he has a mind which searches deeply into matters, and especially into others' characters and motives. He is, however, generous-minded, honest in his purposes, sympathetic, respectful and just. He has in him the elements necessary to the making of his profession an exceptional success, and will win for himself great admiration, and the respect of his fellowmen.

### MR. W. GUNN.

Mr. W. Gunn is always a striking figure on the cricket field, being over six feet three inches in height and physically finely proportioned. His predominant temperament is the motive; his complexion and hair medium; eyes, blue; and has a frank open countenance. There is nothing mean in his make-up. He was born in December, 1858.

His head is fully  $22\frac{7}{8}$  inches in circumference, and is well developed in front, fairly wide, especially at Constructiveness and Executiveness, slightly narrower from these points backwards. The social, domestic, and aspiring groups are well represented, and the head is fairly high.

His perceptive group of organs are the largest—they are exceptionally large. He is a very practical observer, has "seeing" eyes, and but little escapes his notice which comes within the range of his vision. The organs of Individuality, Weight, Size, Form, Colour, Order, Locality, and Time are all large—he has an exceptional memory of what he sees, of forms, faces, outlines, colours, localities, arrangements, and a good general memory. Has the ability to judge well of proportions, size, position, resistance, and of the relative value of things; is scientific and minute in taking into account particulars and in examining things in detail. These qualities, combined with Constructiveness, should enable him to display considerable skill in anything mechanical and had he not exceptional talent adapting him for a successful career in cricket he would certainly have succeeded well as an architect, draughtsman, surveyor, or builder. He has pretty good planning capacity, and, having large Comparison, quickly sees differences between one object and another: is

analytical in his judgment and likely to be fond of experimenting; is too active and restless however to dwell long on a subject unless circumstances compel it. His large Imitation gives him much talent to imitate and copy. He has a very enquiring mind and likes to know all he can of anything that interests him for the moment.



From Photo by E. Hawkins & Co., Brighton.

He will show great aptness in manipulations of various sorts, and his well-developed Ideality lends refinement to his tastes, and gives him a desire to put a good finish on what he does.

His disposition is just as marked as are his talents. He is fairly ambitious and aspiring, very sensitive to other's opinions, not over-confident, very friendly, sociable and adaptable, liable, in fact, unless careful, to allow himself to be influenced too much by others' opinions and judgments, and would do best by following his own ideas. He is fairly hopeful and sanguine, capable of much enthusiasm, and at times even enterprise and speculation. Is moderately cautious and alert, but not at all secretive, is, in fact, very open-minded, free in expressing his ideas, frank and sincere. His large Locality gives him an interest in travelling and ability to find his way and remember places well; yet he is particularly fond of home and disposed to form strong social attachments. His moral brain is well represented. He is conscientious, generous-minded, sympathetic, liberal and considerate. Is active, energetic, and, at times, forcible, but not strongly combative or severe. Continuity is not a strong point with him, he likes change and variety, and to have free scope to do as he pleases; dislikes confinement of any sort. He has much Firmness and can be persistent, determined, and thorough. Has marked powers of physical endurance, hardly knows what it is to feel tired, is tenacious in the pursuit of whatever interests him, and can hold out most efficiently when necessary.

Mr. Gunn's reputation as a first-rate cricketer is high; he has proved his especial adaptation for it. Nottingham during twenty or more years having vastly benefitted by his services; his achievements, too, in representative matches, some of which he has captained, have also earned him considerable distinction.

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

Strength does not of itself give courage. Here we see a tall youth driven backwards against a milestone, which does not support him so much as to limit the distance that his antagonist will be able to drive him. His long pendant arms and frightened look, prove that the advantage of height and strength is of little value when not supported by the instinct of Courage. It is easy to see



from the narrowness of the head behind the ears that Combativeness is undeveloped in the taller boy, and that his Caution is very large, and, therefore, is neither able to attack nor to resist the attack of his adversary, who, with one hand holds him tightly, and with the other menaces or punishes him. The organs of Firmness and Self Esteem are almost as large as Combativeness in the bold and fearless boy; but he is not without Benevolence and will act generously to his opponent and suspend his attacks when not provoked by some insult or roguery on the part of his comrade. When not under provocation, he will disdain to treat his opponent roughly, as unworthy of measuring him with himself.

### KNOWLEDGE IS POWER.

"Do you believe there is really anything in phrenology?"

"I do. I had my head examined by a phrenologist once, and the moment he came to my first "bump" he told me that my wife used an old-fashioned rolling-pin."



# The Popular Phrenologist.

AUGUST, 1899.

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All Advertisements must reach the Office as above, on or before the 15th of the month before it is required to appear; and if proofs are required, two days earlier.

## Editorial Effervescence.

It has been decided to hold the Statutory Meeting of the newly incorporated British Phrenological Society on Tuesday, September 12th, by which time it is hoped the members will have returned from their holidays and be available for the business of the Society.

\* \*

For the members to claim all their rights and privileges under the incorporation it will be necessary for each to sign the usual acceptance of the Memorandum and Articles of Association as the basis of their membership. This has been provided for in the "Application for Membership" form, which will be sent to each member in due course, for their signature. On receipt of this form duly signed, the transfer of the member to the new conditions will be complete.

\* \*

Any person not already a member of the B.P.A. can have a copy of this Application Form on applying to the Secretary for it. It will, however be necessary for new members to obtain the names of a proposer and seconder who are already members, and it will of course have to await the result of election to membership. In the event of any person desirous of joining being unable to obtain the nomination to membership by two present members, it is desirable to mention that fact when applying for the form, and the Secretary will send instructions how to proceed.

Now is the time to join so as to be on the first list of members. In the coming years it will be a source of pleasure to know you were among the pioneers of the British Phrenological Society. Phrenology is winning all along the line. It is emerging from out its period of darkness; the public, the press, and the world of science are being compelled, reluctantly it is true, to admit its claims and recognise its truths. Those of my readers, therefore, who desire to share in the honour of having helped to achieve a well-merited triumph, should join the British Phrenological Society, Incorporated.

\* \*

To those who have faith in the value and ultimate future of Phrenology, and whose financial position permits it, the present is an opportune time to bestow upon Phrenology through the medium of the Society some share of their possessions. Our needs are many. WE NEED AN INSTITUTE; a building of our own in a convenient part of London, which can be used as a centre for phrenological activities; and a store for our small but growing library and museum. We want offices and class rooms and, if possible, a Lecture Hall.

\* \*

We also need a permanent organising secretary, and one or two, at least, endowed chairs in connection with the Institute, and much more which I scarcely dare mention for fear of being considered chimerical. The foregoing, however, we must have, and that right speedily. Who among our richer friends will be the first to associate themselves with this much needed effort? How proud I should feel to be able to announce that Mr. X— had sent £5,000 or £10,000 for this purpose and that an X— Institute would be established forthwith.

\* \*

The Incorporation of the Society renders all subscriptions and donations to it trust monies, for which those who handle them are legally responsible; and for the further safeguard of donors the Society has appointed six trustees whose duty it will be to control and secure the Society's property. Hence donors may rest assured that their wishes will be respected, and their donations used for the purposes for which they are bestowed. For persons desirous of bequeathing property by will, a form of legacy will be provided on application.

\* \*

The office of the Society will be closed to members on and after Monday, July 31st, and will be re-opened on Monday, August 14th. Appointments may be made, however, to meet the Secretary or other officers during that period. All correspondence, including the return and exchange of Library Books by post, will be dealt with as usual. Will the members please note the dates to save themselves unnecessary disappointment.

\* \*

I am pleased to be able to record this month an increase of the amount received toward "The Morgan Fund," though it is still regretful that the subscribers are not more numerous. Let me again urge all to take this matter into their earnest consideration, and see if the services to Phrenology of our veteran friend do not demand of each some more generous recognition.



## PHRENOLOGICAL THEORIES IN SOME RECENT NOVELS.

By R. MARCUS WHELLOCK.

In some present-day works of fiction it is interesting to note the fact that some authors have used phrenological theories in the analysis and delineation of certain characters and though, in this class of literature, a strictly scientific statement of these theories can hardly be expected, yet some of these examples are sufficiently explicit for all practical purposes.

A few examples will serve to illustrate the point under consideration, though, doubtless, any constant novel reader could supply many such.

To phrenologists the interest lies not so much in the fact that there are such references to the teachings of Phrenology, but rather that they afford evidence that these matters are, to a considerable extent, of popular interest and are undergoing discussion.

We will take our first example from "Trilby" (Geo. Du Maurier). Little Billee, after the interruption of his love affair with Trilby O'Ferral, has a severe illness, the after effects of which are described as follows:—"It was as though some part of his brain where his affections were seated had been paralysed, while all the rest of it was as keen and active as ever. He felt like some poor bird, or beast, or reptile, a part of whose cerebrum (or cerebellum or whatever it is) had been dug out by the vivisector for experimental purposes," and again, "he felt rather bitterly how happy he could be if the little spot, or prot, or blot, or clot which paralysed the convolution of his brain where he kept his affection, could be conjured away." Then, while talking to his dog Tray he (Little Billee) says:—"Wait till you get a pimple inside your bump of wherever you keep your fondness Tray." The above is a fairly clear statement of the principle that "distinct mental faculties are manifested through distinct cerebral organs."

"The Heavenly Twins" (Sarah Grand), contains the following description of Col. Colquhoun (Evadne's intended husband):—"Evadne had seen soul in her lover's eyes, but now they struck her as hard, shallow, glittering, and obtrusively blue; and she noticed that his forehead, although high, shelved back abruptly to the crown of his head, which dipped down again sheer to the back of his neck, a very precipice without a single boss upon which to rest a hope of some saving grace in the way of eminent social qualities." Without much hesitation we may safely conclude that a poor development of the social group of organs is here indicated, for nothing is more certain than that a straight backhead does indicate this condition. Another character—Sir Mosley Monteith—is thus referred to, "'What a nice-looking young man,' Mrs. Fraying observed. 'His head is too small' Lady Adeline said. 'Has he anything in him?'" Some readers may remember that in this story, Angela (one of the twins) used to pay midnight visits to the Tenor, disguised in a boy's costume. During one of these visits the following occurred. "'Won't you take your hat off?' he (the tenor) said presently.

The boy put up both his hands to it.

'My head's a queer shape' he said, tapping it. 'You won't want to examine it phrenologically, will you?'

'No,' the Tenor answered, smiling, 'Not if you object.'

'I do object, I don't like it to be touched.' The Tenor, still laughing, watched him as he carefully removed his hat. His head was rather a peculiar shape. It was too broad at the back, and altogether too large for his slight frame. Then when by accident the Tenor happened to touch the Boy's head, he grows very indignant. 'I beg your pardon,' the Tenor answered. 'I really didn't know you were so sensitive on the subject. But why on earth do you come so close? You put that remarkable head of yours under my hand, and then growl at me for touching it, and really it is a temptation. If I were a man of science instead of a simple artist, I should like to examine it inside and out.'

Presumably Phrenology is here referred to as a science, and the importance of brain as well as skull formation is not overlooked.

"Taquisara" (F. Marion Crawford). Here, a priest, Don Teodoro, is thus depicted. "But the rest of the priest's face was not in keeping with what was most striking in it. The forehead was not powerful, narrow, prominent—but rather broad and imaginative. The chin was round and not enough developed; the clean-shaven lips had a singularly gentle expression, and the very near-sighted blue eyes were not set deeply enough to give strength to the look. The priest carried his head in a sort of deprecating way, which made his long nose seem even longer, and his short chin more retreating. The skull was unusually high and peaked at the point where phrenologists place the organ of veneration."

"Dr. Nikola" (Guy Boothby). When Dr. Nikola and his companion are sentenced to death at the distant Tibetan monastery, Nikola says to their captors, "Since we must die, is it not a waste of good material to cast us over that cliff? I have heard it said that my skull is an extraordinary one, while my companion here boasts such a body as I would give worlds to anatomize." During their flight, Nikola and his comrade, in self preservation, have to do one of the guards to death. "I would give five pounds," whispered Nikola, as he rose to his feet, "for this man's skull. Just look at it, it goes up at the back of his head like a Tom cat!" It is, perhaps, slightly difficult to determine the exact meaning of this feline comparison, but evidently the shape of the skull was of interest to Nikola.

"Murder of Delicia" (Marie Corelli). In this story Carlyon, Delicia's husband, is portrayed in the words "Gradually he rose, six feet of man, nobly proportioned, with a head that might be justly termed classic, even heroic, though it lacked certain bumps which Phrenology deems desirable for human perfection."

"John Bull and his Womankind" (Max O'Rell). In this clever little book the author says that the strong predilection of Frenchmen for the opposite sex is perhaps caused by the large bump of Amativeness they are said to possess.

"A Dead Man's Step" (Lawrence L. Lynch). The criminal in this detective story is suspected to be such by a certain Dr. Ware, who is a firm believer in and student of Phrenology. The Doctor notices that this criminal and a certain woman possess an identical formation of the skull, i.e., one of the organs in excessive development; he suspects that this woman and man are mother and son, and by this theory greatly aids the detective, who is thereby enabled to complete his chain of evidence and save an innocent man from a very awkward dilemma.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—XLIV.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

### THE ORGAN OF FORM.

The prefrontal region of the anterior lobe of the brain is concerned with the mental faculties that are subject to the Will—faculties that can recall impressions by an act of volition. We cannot call back a feeling already experienced by merely being willing to do so. We have, nevertheless, the power of concentrating our attention on such facts as may help us to recollect our impressions. For example, we may not be able to recall a series of sounds or odours, of feelings of fear, respect, hatred, gratitude but we can at will recall notions of things, their shape, size, colour, and number. It is not here affirmed that we cannot remember that there are differences in odours and sentiments. What is affirmed is that we cannot recall exact impressions or experiences. To do this, the things themselves must affect our senses, feelings, or sentiments as the case may be; things we have observed with the intellect and learnt by experience, we can only recall, more or less distinctly or indistinctly, according to intellectual development or capacity.

Again, an inexperienced observer of the intellectual organs cannot judge of their size, by a front view of the head only, for it is by the profile that we observe whether the mass of brain be frontal, coronal, or occipital. A front view is necessary in observing the defensive, preservative, and restraining faculties, and similarly a side view is essential to the right appreciation of the size of the frontal lobe, the seat of the observing and reasoning faculties.

A person with the organ of Colour largely developed has a correspondingly larger appreciation and pleasure in observing colours than a person has who has it less amply developed. But if he possess a larger organ of Size, he will be more interested in the sizes of objects than with their colour. And when the organ of Form is larger than either, he will be more interested in the shape, contour or figure than in the sizes or colours of objects.

Dr. Gall observed that the eyes of a girl, who was known to have a wonderful memory for appearances of objects and especially of the *persons* she met, were, as it were, pushed outwards; and that others with similar eyes—that is with eyes wider apart than are those of people generally, were fond of looking at pictures and collecting portraits.

In the human brain the organ of Form lies immediately over the inner angle of the eyelids, and according to its development or size, determines the distance of the intervening space between the eyes themselves; and when large pushes the inner part of the eyeballs downwards and outwards. This is seen to be the case in the Chinese, many of whom have a large development of the organ. The part of the brain referred to is the inferior or basilar portion, or the foot of the first frontal convolution. Dr. Spurzheim marked it most carefully on his diagrams of the brain and every fact touching the faculty and its location confirms his marking.

This portion of the first frontal convolution lies on each side of the *cristi galli*, which is a pyriform process of the interior plate of the ethmoid bone. Under the organ the filaments of the olfactory nerves pass through the cribriform lamella of the ethmoid bone. The thickness of the root of the nose is often taken as a sign of the size of the

organ, but this is not sufficiently precise; for the thickness of the nasal bone depends on the breadth of the ethmoid bone and not on the part of the frontal convolution now under consideration. *The depth of the interior angle of the orbit and the width between the eyes corresponding to the interior space between the crista galli and the orbital plates is the external sign of the size of this portion of the brain.*

When the organ is small the *crista galli* and the orbital plates are much nearer to each other than when it is large and the part of the orbital plate is less convex. One of our greatest living painters, Alma Tadema, wears folders. In his portraits the glasses appear too small for him; he does not seem to look through their centres, but rather through their outward extension. He has a very large organ of Form. I find a large organ of Form in all authentic portraits of artists, be they draughtsmen, painters, architects, sculptors, engravers, designers, civil engineers, paleontologists, biologists, etc. Canova's nose was not wide, but he had a large organ of Form. The organ was seen to be large by the depth from the glabella backwards. Dr. Gall's nose was not narrow but his Form was not large. In Canova the internal angle of the eye was deeper than it was in Gall.

Lord Byron had only a moderate organ of Form. Handicraft, sculpture, painting, etc., was not a thing he cared about. Things phenomenal and sublime, things that could excite his passions were more attractive to him. His very large Destructiveness, Amativeness, Language, and Sublimity were leading organs and express themselves in all his writings.

In the Capitol Museum in Rome is the sculpture called "The Dying Gladiator," about which Byron wrote a fine poem. He observes the pain, despair and death of the Gaul, but he says nothing of the sculpture itself—of the delicate chiselling, the correct anatomy, the shapely limbs. He observes attitudes rather than forms, he discourses on the domestic *affections* rather than on *art*. He wrote:—

"I see before me the gladiator lie,  
He leans upon his hand his manly brow,  
Consents to death, but conquers agony;  
And his drooped head sinks gradually low,  
And through his side the last drops, ebbing slow  
From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one,  
Like the first of a thunder shower; and now  
The arena swims around him—he is gone  
Ere ceased the inhuman shout which hailed the  
wretch who won."

The anatomy of the dying man is perfect in every particular, and the art that wrought it was the product of a marvellous genius—that is of a special development of Form, Constructiveness, Weight, Size, and Imitation, but Byron thought not of these things. He thought of the tragedy, the mournful visage, the effect of pain, the despair, the exhausted strength, the turgid veins, the clotted hair, the orphaned babes and widowed mother, the remnant of remaining life and the inhuman shout at his death.

Beauty of form for its own sake were not things he admired. The things that pleased him—that gratified his domestic feelings—were friendship, affection, and love. And he tells us this himself. Hear him:—

"I've been accustomed to entwine  
My thoughts with nature rather in the fields  
Than in art galleries."

"I've seen much finer women ripe and real,  
Than all the nonsense of their stone ideal."

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,  
Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons,  
Edinburgh.

### INTERNAL PARTS OF THE CEREBRUM.

FIG. 4.



#### DESCRIPTION OF DIAGRAM.

FIG. 4. Dissection of brain, from above, exposing the lateral, fourth, and fifth ventricles, with the surrounding parts (Hirschfield and Leveillé).—*a*, anterior part, or *genu* of corpus callosum; *b*, corpus striatum; *b'*, the corpus striatum of left side, dissected so as to expose its grey substance; *c*, points by a line to the *tænia semicircularis*; *d*, optic thalamus; *e*, anterior pillars of fornix divided; below they are seen descending in front of the third ventricle, and between them is seen part of the anterior commissure; in front of the letter *e* is seen the slit-like fifth ventricle, between the two laminae of the septum lucidum; *f*, soft or middle commissure; *g* is placed in the posterior part of the third ventricle; immediately behind the latter are the posterior commissure (just visible) and the pineal gland, the two crura of which extend forwards along the inner and upper margins of the optic thalami; *h* and *i*, the corpora quadrigemina; *k*, superior crus of cerebellum; close to *k* is the valve of Vieussens, which has been divided so as to expose the fourth ventricle; *l*, hippocampus major and corpus fimbriatum, or *tænia hippocampi*; *m*, hippocampus minor; *n*, eminentia collateralis; *o*, fourth ventricle; *p*, posterior surface of medulla oblongata; *r*, section of cerebellum; *s*, upper part of left hemisphere of cerebellum exposed by the removal of part of the posterior cerebral lobe.

The *Corpus Callosum* (see fig. 3).—This is the great commissure of the brain, which reaches from one half of the cerebrum to the other. It is situated at the bottom of the great longitudinal fissure. It is an arched structure consisting mainly of transversely-arranged white fibres, which join the two hemispheres together. Its central

part, which is exposed in the longitudinal fissure, is very narrow, and measures about three inches in length. It is nearer to the anterior than to the posterior end of the cerebrum.

In front the corpus callosum forms a knee-shaped bend, called the *genu*, and is prolonged downwards and backwards as the *rostrum*, and then ends in a pair of *crura*, which descend on each side to the anterior perforated space. It terminates behind in a free rounded end named the *splenium*. It is thicker behind than in front, whilst the middle part or *body* is the thinnest. On the upper surface of the corpus callosum a few fibres, the *striae longitudinales* or *nerves of Lancisi* run on each side of the middle line, in a longitudinal direction. In the middle line itself is a shallow median furrow, divided by a mesial elevation, the *raphe*, best seen in front.

#### THE VENTRICLES OF THE BRAIN.

There are five ventricles described in the brain, four of them being sub-divisions of one large central cavity, lined throughout by a thin membrane named the *ependyma*, which is covered by epithelium. The first and second are the two lateral ventricles, one in each cerebral hemisphere, the third ventricle close to the base of the brain, and the fourth ventricle (already described) between the cerebellum and the back of the pons and medulla oblongata. The fifth ventricle is a small space between the two layers of the septum lucidum. It has not any lining of ependyma. These ventricles are the adult condition of the original hollows of the hemisphere ventricles.

The *Lateral Ventricles*.—Each lateral ventricle is a narrow space which extends nearly the whole length of the hemisphere, and is prolonged downwards into the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. The cavities of the two ventricles approach one another in front, where they are only separated by the thin septum lucidum; and below the hinder part of that partition each communicates with the third ventricle by an aperture known as the foramen of *Monro*. They are more widely separated from each other at the back. The roof of the space is formed in its whole extent by the fibres of the corpus callosum passing outwards to the convolutions. The ventricle consists of a central part or *body*, and three processes termed *cornua*, anterior, posterior, and inferior or descending.

The *Body* or central part is beneath the parietal lobe of the hemisphere. On its floor is situated, most anteriorly, a pear-shaped mass, the *corpus striatum*, the anterior end of which is thick and rounded, but it tapers off behind into a tail-like prolongation; its surface is formed of grey matter, the *nucleus caudatus*. Behind and internal to the corpus striatum, a small portion of the *optic thalamus* is seen, and between the corpus striatum and optic thalamus is a band of white nervous matter, the *tænia semicircularis* which runs backwards and outwards towards the descending cornu. The *tænia semicircularis* is the upper edge of the inner capsule of the corpus striatum. On the upper surface of the optic thalamus is the *choroid plexus*, which is the vascular fringe of the *velum interpositum*. It appears to be in the ventricular cavity, but is actually separated from it by a layer of epithelium which invests it. Internal to the choroid plexus is the free edge of the body and posterior pillar of the *fornix*, the posterior pillar curving outwards to the *hippocampus major*.

The *Anterior Cornu* or *Horn* is a short and rounded cul-de-sac, extending forwards and outwards into the frontal lobe of the hemisphere, and the head of the corpus striatum projects into it.

(To be continued.)

## British Phrenological Society (INCORPORATED).

The ordinary meeting of the above Society was held on July 4th, at the meeting room, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and approved, and a new member was admitted.

The PRESIDENT in opening the meeting announced the completion of the Incorporation, and the terms of membership under the new condition. Each member would be required to sign a form which pledged him to acknowledge the new Articles and Memorandum of Association, and to accept such, as the basis of his membership.

Mr. WEBB was then called upon to read his paper, the subject of which was

### THE TEMPERAMENTS.

Mr. WEBB said that individual differences of form, colour, voice, build, &c., were characteristic of human beings. No two persons were exactly alike in appearance or in character. Yet groups of individuals may be found with similar basic or fundamental corporeal characteristics, that was to say with predominating qualities of bodily organism or constitution, the individual members of which had certain mental characteristics common to all of the same group. The term Temperament was of theoretic origin. The ancients had considered the body was a compound of certain primary elements—blood, pituita or phlegm, black bile, yellow bile, &c. They thought that heat and moisture produced blood; coldness and moisture, phlegm; heat and dryness, yellow bile; and cold and dryness, black bile. It was not necessary to show the erroneousness of these views. They were mentioned to show the origin of the terms used in modern literature. The blood temperament was called Sanguine, the bile temperament Bilious, and the phlegm temperament Lymphatic. To these more recent opinion had added the brain or Nervous temperament. Different races of men differed greatly from each other. The Chinese, Hindoo, American Indian and Malay differed from the European and from each other. The Saxon had no pigment in his skin, whilst it coloured the Hindoo with varying degrees of black and brown. Generally the Hindoo had a weaker osseous system than the Briton and a less expansion of chest and abdomen. The Esquimaux was almost a carnivorous being owing to his cold climate, and the Hindoo was almost a vegetarian for climatic reasons. Climate was a potent factor in the temperamental development of a people. Vital energy in individuals was modified by any special development of the locomotive, vascular, lymphatic and nervous systems.

The importance of the study of this subject was referred to by high authorities. Dr. Pritchard, F.R.S., said:—"It is impossible to doubt that with every temperament particular mental faculties are associated; and Dr. Stewart said:—"Including as it does to some extent the association of mental qualities with outward appearance it seems strange that the subject has not been cultivated apart from medicine." Just as mental characteristics were affected by education, health and environment, so the temperament was similarly affected. But mind and body could adapt themselves to very considerable changes, and change in one involved change in the other. The physical

characteristics that differentiated temperaments arranged themselves into two main divisions—those of Form, and those of Colour. A third primary division could be applied, viz.: manner of speech; but this would not be of nearly the importance as either of the two main divisions.

In judging of a person's character by temperament we considered mainly:—(a) The form of the face, whether square like that of Henry VIII., Richard Steele, Hogarth, &c.; tapering, like that of Edward VI., Cowper, Pope, &c., or oval like that of Queen Victoria. (b) Form of the nose, whether broad or narrow; (c) length of the neck; (d) build of the body, whether thickset or slim; (e) colour of the hair; (f) colour of the eyes; (g) colour of the complexion; (h) manner of speech. There were many other less important characteristics which the Lecturer had formulated on diagrams shown to the audience.

The Bilious temperament was distinguished by a square but somewhat rugged face; outspread but well-defined nose; short neck; strong, thickset, hard, fibrous, firm frame; black hair well distributed over the body; dark or olive-coloured complexion; dry skin; dark brown or black eyes. Ready but not rapid speech, seldom undecided. Lord Beaconsfield, Abraham Lincoln, and Elihu Burritt had a very large admixture of this temperament.

The Nervous temperament was recognised by a pearlike face, tapering to a pointed chin; thin, narrow, and finely-cut nose; thin lips; long neck; somewhat slim frame; never stout or corpulent; light brown and somewhat silky hair; clear and often pale complexion; nerves very sensitive to pain; grey brilliant eyes; rapid speech, sometimes faltering. Good examples of this temperament were Swinburne, Cowper, Channing, Shelley, Mazzini, Raphael, and Leo XIII.

The Sanguine temperament exhibited a square face; broad nose; short neck; thickset body (often plump); reddish hair; florid complexion; warm skin; firm flesh; blue eyes; firm and ardent speech. Hugh Miller was an excellent example of this temperament.

The Lymphatic temperament is known by a square face inclining to oval, outspread nose; very short neck; plump and often corpulent body; sparse flaxen hair; thick colourless skin, somewhat cold and clammy; watery and greyish lustreless eyes; slow speech. Dr. Johnson was a good specimen of this temperament.

These temperaments were always more or less impure, or, to speak more accurately, mixed. For instance, a person with the nervous temperament largely developed, may have black eyes or shortened neck, indicating a strong admixture of the Bilious temperament and would, therefore, be called Nervous-Bilious. Such temperaments were said to be compound. The modifications were extremely numerous. For instance, a Sanguine-Bilious temperament may be built up thus:—Hair, red; complexion, florid; face, square; nostrils, wide; neck, short; trunk, heavy; eyes, black; speech, rapid; or another combination may be hair, reddish; complexion, ruddy; face, square; trunk, large; eyes, blue; speech, deliberate. The eyes and speech indicate the chief differences. Other examples of combinations were given indicating the Sanguine-Bilious-Nervous, Sanguine-Bilious, Nervous-Bilious, &c., &c.

When the temperaments were nearly equally balanced the face would be more or less oval; the neck well set and somewhat short; the build medium; the nose somewhat narrow but not outspread; the complexion of a neutral tint, but not colourless nor dull; the eyes, dark grey; and hair, auburn. In such a case as this no one

temperament would be plainly marked, but cases occur where the temperaments would be more readily distinguished though they would still balance each other and could be properly spoken of as well balanced. It ought not to be difficult to recognise the temperament of any person when told their description as indicated in the previous remarks. The paper then dealt with the mental qualities and traits of character which were usually found with similar physical conditions.

Persons of the Sanguine temperament were impulsive, buoyant and cheerful. They generally drew favourable conclusions. Were excitable, emotional, readily provoked, easily reconciled. Though ardent at first, were not persistent or enduring. Were fonder of muscular than of intellectual pursuits. Were happy in pursuit of everything interesting to them, whether great or small, and were happier in the pursuit than in the enjoyment of possession. Were firm and open in speech. Not generally studious.

Those of the Bilious temperament were not impulsive but serious. Were careful in coming to conclusions. Often revengeful when wronged. Cautious and persistent in business. Very enduring in work. Preferred monetary gain to intellectual pursuits, but were good students when necessary. Pursued wealth and power, and were decided in speech.

Lymphatic persons were slow, unimpulsive and thoughtful in arriving at conclusions. Were not easily provoked. Slow to forget a wrong. Cool, but persistent. Plodders in work. Not fond of exercise. Somewhat self indulgent. Spoke slowly and with intelligence.

The man of Nervous temperament was animated, impulsive, drew conclusions too rapidly, was readily provoked and easily reconciled. Sensitive and fastidious. Hesitating at first, persistent in the end. Enduring beyond physical capability. Fond of travel, poetry, science and art. He preferred intellectual work. Had rapid speech and was imaginative.

There was one peculiar constitution of temperament, which, on account of the importance attached to it by the older writers, should be noted; it was a peculiar form of the Bilious-Nervous condition, and was what was known as the Melancholic or "black bile" temperament. Its physical features were: Face, long and tapering; Cheeks, hollow, sunken; Complexion, dark, especially under the eyes; Eyes, large; Hair, black, lank; Neck, long. The straight or lank hair was peculiar to this composition, and differentiated it from the others; though the depressed cheeks, and long face and neck were common to the Nervous, and the sallow or dark complexion and black hair to the Bilious temperament. Tasso, the poet, and John Dillon, M.P., may be considered as approaching to this condition.

The colour of the iris of the eye was the least changeable of the indications of temperament, and may generally be taken as indicating the original fundamental constitution.

The hazel eye denoted a generally vigorous nature, and long life. A weak, watery eye, with transparency of colour, denoted a defective constitution. A long neck, pinched nose, pale skin, light eyes and black hair indicated a consumptive or scrofulous inheritance. Reddish brown eyes, lit up under excitement, indicated liability to cerebral congestion. Far more hazel eyes were found beyond 70 years than brown eyes. Dr. B. W. Richardson calculated for life insurance purposes that the Sanguine temperament averaged a life value of 90 years; the Bilious of 80 years; the Nervous of 70 years and the Lymphatic of 60 years.

Mr. Cox expressed his pleasure with the paper by Mr. Webb, but failed to connect the hazel eye with longevity. He had constantly looked in the faces of old people to note the colour of their eyes and the iron grey eye seemed to him to predominate and hazel was certainly the exception.

Mr. HUBERT said Mr. Webb's remarks had been suggestive and helpful yet he thought that the division of the temperaments as given by the Fowlers should have been dealt with. The Mental, Motive, and Vital were the three anatomical temperaments, and more suited to the phrenologist than the four pathological temperaments dealt with in the paper, as these applied more especially to abnormal conditions. Mr. Webb had said that the Bilious temperament was not excitable. He thought the Motive was excitable, hence the necessity for a separate nomenclature.

The PRESIDENT thought lack of excitability was indicated by the Bilious temperament.

Mr. ELAND referred to the hair of the Sanguine temperament, which he had noted was not flaxen as stated in the paper. The number of persons with flaxen hair was very small indeed. He had found brown hair more often associated with the Sanguine or Vital temperament. Why had the Lymphatic been introduced as a basic temperament, it was but an unhealthy condition and Dr. Holländer had given his opinion against its inclusion.

Mr. FERROZA said that to him as a student, Temperament was a puzzling subject. Blue eyes were prevalent in Bournemouth. What was the cause? Diet, occupation, and other conditions. What were their effects on temperament? In India, amongst the Hindoos there was no fair hair, no blue eyes; where then was the Sanguine temperament? The Hindoos varied as much as the Europeans; and there were differences of psychology as there were of skin colour. If Mr. Webb would give lessons on simple temperaments the student could follow, but the combinations were difficult to understand and the whole theory of temperaments was an unsolved problem.

Dr. WITHINSHAW congratulated Mr. Webb on having dealt with the subject of Temperaments in a masterly way. It would be difficult to beat the classification adopted in the paper. This classification was described by Mr. Hubert as not referring to normal states of the body. He thought otherwise. The Nervous referred to the brain, spinal cord, and nervous system which existed in everybody. The Sanguine referred to the blood system, its circulation and aeration, and appeared to him a correct definition, and neither was necessarily abnormal, or, as Mr. Hubert described them, "pathological." The Lymphatic was also just as essential as any other part of the system, and could only be described as physiological. If any heading had to be criticised it was the Bilious; the muscles and bones stand out more prominently. The classification alluded to as anatomical, was much more open to criticism. The bases of these were physical, yet one is called the "Mental," which referred entirely to Mind. The term nervous was much more expressive. The "Motive" expressed function rather than a state of the body; the term Bilious, which it sought to supersede, certainly expressed a bodily condition. Then the term "Vital" was open to grave criticism. Were not each set of organs vital? If, as suggested, the Lymphatic was a degenerate condition, in which of the three so-called temperaments could it be classed? This alone showed the fallacy of adopting the term Vital.

Mr. WEBB, in reply to Mr. Cox, said he could not dogmatize on the question of the hazel eye. The less



watery, and the darker the eye the longer the life. Respecting the Fowler classification, he had purposely omitted it. He had preferred to take the classification recognised historically. As to the excitability of the Bilious temperament, it was a question of degree, this temperament was not excitable in early life. Temperament altered in individuals. He knew a person who, on entering a hospital as a patient, was of the Nervous temperament, on being discharged his predominant temperament was Lymphatic: probably the change was due to his lying in bed for many months. A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Slade and seconded by Mr. Feroza was accorded to Mr. Webb and carried with much applause.

The meeting was then closed.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

**TRUTH (Liverpool).**—Yes, it is a fact that we possess Benevolence and Destructiveness. They are in no way "necessary opposites," nor are they unnecessary opposites. Both are valuable possessions to the human mind, are in no way evil, and, rightly used, of inestimable value when made good use of. Scott, the Wizard of the North, certainly shewed their activity in the same person, but separately and under unfavourable circumstances. In "St. Ronan's Well," he speaks of "the well-known cases of those men of undoubted Benevolence of character and disposition, whose principal delight is to see a miserable criminal, degraded alike by his previous crimes and the sentence which he has incurred, conclude a vicious and a wretched life by an ignominious and cruel death." Had a phrenologist written that statement, he would have been called a confirmed simpleton by many who neither understand Phrenology nor the peculiarities of man's nature.

**Y.Z.**—(1). Nature manifests itself to the mind by the body; spirit makes its presence felt through the mind. (2). Somatology is the science of material substances in the widest sense.

**BALANCE.**—(1). A man generally gives great attention to his flocks and herds, his business and credit; to his most valuable possession, his spiritual nature, he is very often totally unconcerned. (2). I believe Mahomet boasted he had put the moon in his sleeve. If so, I don't believe him. Neither do I believe your friend can "tell your fortune." To do these things is contrary to reason and experience. (3). There is only one perfect phrenologist, consult Him.

**SERAMPORE.**—Carey, the pioneer missionary, had a remarkable development of Destructiveness. I attribute the very great work he did to this organ and that of Language. His resolution in face of difficulties was almost superhuman. Of course his Veneration and Benevolence were elements in his desire to instruct those ignorant of the Christian religion. But for his Destructiveness, his work would have been so overborne by its difficulty that it would probably have been abandoned, or, rather, unattempted.

**FRED. MCG. (Bray).**—Certainly Bismarck had an immense brain. Perhaps his largest organs were Secretive-

ness, Alimentiveness, Acquisitiveness, Destructiveness, Combativeness. The two first-named organs were very large as you will see by his portraits, and it is well-known that his appetite was almost unrivalled and his policy inscrutable.

**GRAD. (Cambridge).**—1. The Psychological Research Society (of which I regret I know very little, not even a member of it) probably consider that mind acts on mind without the intervention of matter. This to you and others of your intelligent friends appears an absurdity, but does not matter act on matter, as in chemical composition, in gravitation, in magnetism, etc., without the intervention of either mind or matter? (2). I know so little of "mind or spirit" that I have to admit I cannot refute the doctrine that spirit (which all of us admit is not material, or made up of matter, as we understand it) may be able to pass "through a stone wall or sheet of glass." I observe, you say, "mind or spirit." I suppose you mean "mind and spirit." To speak of mind passing through a stone wall is not to write clearly. Every molecule of "a stone wall" and of a "sheet of glass" is separated from its neighbouring molecules by small spaces and, therefore, there may be sufficient pathway between these molecules to admit the passage of other bodies sufficiently fine to do so.

**MCD. (Leytonstone).**—See answer to Grad. Surely it is as easy to conceive that mind can act upon mind at a distance as that matter may act upon matter at a distance.

**HOPEFUL.**—You are 29 years of age and you have made less progress than your friends, and yet you hope to become a musician! Banish the thought; find out an intelligent phrenologist and ask for his advice. You want to be of use. Visit the widow and help the fatherless—and the sick.

**DREAMER.**—In sleep the soul creates a world for you, and can you say that world is not real? Being children of the Creator, may we not be creators ourselves? You seem to be dogmatic rather than solicitous for truth, so I ask you those questions. Remember a person as wise as you had given to him a thorn in the flesh lest he should be puffed up by the abundance of his gifts.

**BEN. (Southsea).**—You want to know your future! Brave man! May I tell you to expect persecution and ridicule if you on all occasions run your head against received opinions and fashionable doctrines? If you succeed in avoiding such favours and in teaching truth at the same time, your future may not be what you would wish it; but I would not desire you prefer it to be otherwise.

**SENSITIVE ONE.**—The study of Temperament is important. I must answer (1)—A lady graduate is more sensitive to physical and mental pain than the uneducated female, much more so than the imbeciles in our imbecile wards, though not more sensitive than business women, probably less so. (2). Men are not nearly so sensitive, though generally we must agree with Shakespeare:—"The hand of lesser employment hath the daintier sense."

**DREYFUS (Portsmouth).**—Emile Zola has a remarkably strong constitution, great sympathy, and a keen retentive intellect. His novels have probably the faults you name, but, not having read them, I cannot say. His portraits show him to be a hard-working, well-disposed and very intelligent man.

# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

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## LARGE DESTRUCTIVENESS.

### ITS ACTION AND MANIFESTATION.

BY STACKPOOL E. O'DELL, F.B.P.A.

Victor Hugo relates an incident of a man who had been brought up from an early age to the occupation of a butcher. He took a real pleasure in the killing of cattle; he especially liked the tying up of fierce bulls and would then revel in the excitement of pole-axing them. This occupation was not thrust upon him; the opportunity of becoming a butcher presenting itself, he accepted the position with pleasure. As his years grew in number the pleasure of his occupation increased. Circumstances transpired that caused this man to be imprisoned for a long term. His chief suffering while in prison was that he had no cattle to kill; he felt as an inveterate smoker might feel. The intense longing to kill was almost unendurable. At night time he dreamt of the shambles, while in the day-time his imagination almost realised his desire. As the time drew nigh for his liberation his longings increased. When eventually the prison door was opened, with eyes bloodshot with desire, in a state of semi-frenzy, he rushed from street to street, to the amazement of many people; pushing aside all obstacles that came in his way, until he arrived at the shambles; there in the old place, where he had spent so many years of his life, was a bellowing bull, already tied and bound; in front of the bull stood a man ready to swing the implement of death; in a moment of time this man was knocked down, the axe taken out of his hand. With a frantic yell of delight it buried in the forehead of the bull; it was pulled out and blow after blow fell on the animal as long as its life lasted.

Here we have an illustration of abnormal Destructiveness, acting of itself, independent of reason and the many guides and safeguards that might turn this energy into channels of a kindly and beneficial nature. Many of our greatest reformers possessed this faculty abnormally large; they were only happy when destroying; they destroyed what they conceived to be obnoxious to themselves or detrimental to the general good. All portraits representing Martin Luther show this faculty abnormally large. His career bears this out. Denouncing, pulling down,

and destroying would be to him the very essence of manly pleasure. If a person is placed in circumstances where this portion of the brain is brought into activity, he will take a pleasure in its exercise in accordance as the activity is increased. I have inquired of soldiers how they felt when actively engaged in battle. From the replies I have received I have concluded that the sensations attached to killing, while killing, have been pleasurable. Going out for the first time to meet the enemy most of them shrink from the very thoughts of what they are about to do. After the battle is over, they anticipate a new onslaught on the coming day with considerable pleasure. Here we have the faculty of Destructiveness worked up to an abnormal activity in men who are probably otherwise normal-minded. The constant repetition of these feelings, in connection with the excitement caused by the ever present suggestions of a soldier's life, such as barrack life and barrack literature, with the reminding uniform, parades, and handling of the destructive weapons, so strengthens this faculty as to cause it to become permanently abnormal.

A lady told me that she took a great pleasure when she was young, in reading of murders; that she never felt the slightest distress when listening to people relating their physical sufferings, and that eventually she became a hospital nurse for the pleasure of it. She explained to me various surgical operations that she had taken part in, in the same manner as one would describe the beauties of a flower garden. She certainly had a formation of head that indicated abnormal Destructiveness. She was not lacking in agreeableness, so she could smile very kindly, even when about to cause pain. It was not a matter of duty or benevolence with her in the exercise of her skill, but a downright pleasure in the sensations which her occupation as a surgical nurse produced. I have had letters from both men and women who have been horrified and made intensely uneasy at the sanguinary thoughts that arise in their minds, Terrible temptations! How are these thoughts to be destroyed? By a counter current of other thoughts equally as strong. This can be done by bringing certain other faculties into activity.

The Indians west of the Rocky Mountains flatten the heads of their children by compression for a whole year, without any apparent injury to the functions of the brain.

## How I interviewed the Cricketers

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.

Prince Ranjitsinhji, it is generally admitted, is not easy to get at by the interviewer. This may be accounted for, no doubt, by the fact of his having a modest, retiring nature. Though capable of being aroused to considerable enthusiasm when pursuing the national game he loves so well, there is not a particle of egotism or false pride in his nature. With strangers he may be a little difficult to understand, but he thoroughly appreciates others' good opinions and the wide national interest taken in him; is an interesting gentleman to know, and, as a friend, is most constant and sincere in his attachments. I remember making the latter remark when taking notes for his sketch. "It is true," said he, and, turning almost caressingly to Mr. Murdoch, he said, "I like my captain, though I do not agree with him in everything."

Readers of the "P.P." would have had a sketch of Prince Ranjitsinhji a year ago but for the difficulties mentioned. Each attempt to see him had failed, until one day, having an appointment with Messrs. Murdoch and Fry, at the Sussex County Cricket rooms, I met His Highness point blank. Remembering how he had so cleverly evaded me, he smiled, but good-naturedly consented to be "seen to" now with the rest, which included Mr. Brann. The affair was looked upon at first as being a good joke, but, after a few preliminary remarks its seriousness and utility was apparent and a spirit of enquiry prevailed. Mr. Murdoch, though possessing a marked degree of natural wit, did not venture to commit himself, but lawyerlike, practical, and reasonable as he is, appeared to have good faith in the merits and advantages of Phrenology, as did also Mr. Brann. Mr. Fry seemed to think it impossible to say much from the shape and size of his head; but the greatest interest was manifested when delineating Prince Ranjitsinhji, who remarked when the tape was being put round his head, "I should not think there is much in my head." "Well," said I, unthinkingly, "It is the best head you have." Up jumped the Prince, almost to the ceiling, and in the space of a moment he had whipped past me, rushed to the other end of the room, round a long table and was back again in his chair. I stood amazed. "You are clever," said he. I failed to see any cleverness in the remark I had made, but it pleased the Prince and put the rest of the company in a good humour for the few minutes longer I had to stay.

I managed to get an interview with Mr. Abel at the time he was playing at Portsmouth and I afterwards saw him again at the Oval. "Bobby" is a genial and unostentatious fellow, guarded, but fairly easy to deal with. He had never been examined before, and appeared to think it quite a novelty, and though "run" for time, did not hesitate to give me a few minutes to make my notes for a sketch of him for the *Popular Phrenologist*.

Mr. Thomas Hayward, though possessing a marked sense of propriety of conduct and sensitiveness regarding character and reputation, is about the most modest and unassuming man I have examined among cricketers. He is, in my opinion, a great coming man, one of whom the cricketing fraternity will have occasion to be justly proud. He is steady, persevering, intelligent, artistic, and clever. He had had a heavy day at the Oval when I

had the pleasure of an interview by appointment at the close of the play. It was a snap-shot interview for I only managed to get about three minutes with him at the bottom of the stairs as he passed out to join a friend. He appeared to regard Phrenology in its true light, and made no attempts at criticism, though he possesses a critical intellect. His height is about 5 feet 10½ inches; that given in his sketch in last month's "P.P." was an error.

I have had the pleasure of a little chat with Mr. J. Darling, captain of the Australians, and while doing so, noted that he possessed a fine manly physique and apparently a first-rate head. He is certainly cautious, prudent, thoughtful, alert; very observant, practical, reasonable, and is a keen character reader. I had hoped to be able to give readers of the "P.P." a few sketches of the members of the Australian team, for a finer sample of athletes, or a more manly set of young fellows I never have seen. I regret, however, that so far I have been unable to obtain interviews with any of them. The restrictions they are under preclude the possibility at present, but I hope to have opportunities of interviewing some of them later on.

Nottingham has long been a noted town for the interest its inhabitants have taken in cricket and for the many good cricketers it has produced. I remember, even as a youth, the great enthusiasm manifested by its townfolk on big match days at Trent Bridge grounds. The twist hands, lace makers, manufacturers, weavers, tradespeople—men and women—employed and employers alike, even the miners from the villages up to 20 miles around struck work and wended their way, some on foot, some in their neighbours' gigs, others by train, and joined in making the event a glorious holiday, and I remembered how we admired the stalwart forms of Gunn, Daft, and others of Notts' team as they left the cricket field when the match was over, thus it afforded me a more than ordinary amount of pleasure to have a chat the other day with "Big Gunn," as we used to call him, and to examine his head. The sketch appeared in last month's *Popular Phrenologist*. I approached Mr. Arthur Shrewsbury of Notts' fame. "It is not much in my line," he told me; yet, even while he thus spoke, a phrenological eye was upon him, noting his developments, and it observed that he was a gentleman of the motive-mental temperament, with a rather dark complexion, possessing a fairly wide head, plenty of energy, force of character, cautiousness, executiveness, diplomacy, and reserve. His Constructiveness and perceptive organs are large, and he appeared to have well-marked reasoning powers, keen perception, good planning and organizing capacities, business judgment, and—Mr. S. was being rapidly summed up, of this he must have felt conscious, for his head drooped a little, and he muttered something about luncheon, turned on his heels and was gone. Thus the social disposition and one or two other important qualities I was unable to gauge, and lest I should commit myself, Mr. S.'s character and capacities must at this stage go unexplored. I must apologize for taking so mean an advantage in thus stealing another man's brains, but the situation was too tempting.

EDITOR: I'm going to offer £200 in gold to anyone who can guess how this story is coming out.

SPACER: Pretty expensive, isn't it?

EDITOR: Not very; the last chapter won't be written till after the answers are all in.

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### DESTRUCTIVENESS.

How often do we meet with children whose parents satisfy all their caprices, who purchase for them the toys they covet, however difficult it may be for them to do so; and yet those children, after amusing themselves with them for a few minutes only, will pull them in pieces with a destructive energy that will satisfy itself only in this way.

The propensity to destroy is often very pronounced in young children. Some parents do nothing but laugh at their destructive ardour. Others are grieved; it is not without reason that they dread such a disposition in the character of their children; and they fear that it may lead to cruelty towards the lower animals.



When the sentiment of Benevolence is well developed it opposes itself to such an abuse of the organ, so that when such destructive conduct is seen it may be set down to the result of their desire to know and see how the things are made, impelled by their instinctive propensity to destroy, which seizes upon this pretext for satisfying itself.

The picture of the little girl exhibits a powerful head, with considerable development of the sentiments and of intelligence, though almost entirely under the influence of very large Destructiveness.

This organ widens the head above the ears, which are wide apart. She has also large Firmness which gives intensity to her Destructiveness, and, according to the rules of mimicry, which confirm phrenological facts and observation, the head somewhat inclines to one side. Which side, generally may be considered as immaterial, because the brain being double, the movements of the head take place indifferently on either side according to their excitation; at the same time maintaining an upright manner under the influence of Firmness. The neck is somewhat swollen, the shoulders somewhat raised up, and the work of destruction is accomplished with a sensation of pleasure.

The other pathognomic signs consist in the sternness and rigidity of the facial expression; in the contraction of the lips; and in the protrusion of the lower jaw, the teeth of which are advanced before those of the upper jaw and have a grinding action quite characteristic of the access of furious rage.

The difference seen in the attitude of the boy proceeds from a difference in their action. He smashes in his drum with increasing violence, and he accompanies the movement of the right arm with an analogous movement of the foot upon the floor; his head presents a width around and behind the ear corresponding to large Destructiveness and Combativeness. Whether he has a bad example set him or no, he finds a lively pleasure in destruction.

His mother will have to employ all her attention to counteract and minimise the very strong instinct to destroy that the highly developed organs of this propensity produces.

In an Essex paper for the third week in July, 1899, there is a sad case of a very young married man having to appear before the magistrates for not supporting his wife who had been compelled to leave him on account of his cruelty. This youth was at one time a pupil in the school conducted by the writer of this article who asked the boy's father to remove him on account of the persistent attempts he made in the playground to injure the other boys. He had already killed a boy at a neighbouring school. He has this organ very largely developed. Other cases of a similar character are well known to the writer. *The character agreeing with the development of the organ in every case.* It must not be forgotten that when the moral organs have a large development this organ of Destructiveness may be used in high and noble objects. Wm. Carey, the pioneer Indian missionary, was a good example of this last remark.

### A Curious Hypnotic Cure.

A correspondent sends from Vienna to the *Daily Mail* the following remarkable case of hypnotic suggestion which occurred at an Austrian University.

A lady who suffered from terrible attacks of sickness, and could not retain any kind of nourishment, was recommended to try a hypnotic cure. She was hypnotised, and the doctor ordered her to eat and to retain what she had consumed. On coming to, however, the sickness set in again, and the lady was still unable to retain any food, although the hypnotic treatment was tried several times. Finally, a clever young doctor hypnotised the patient, ordered her to eat, and then to forget that she had eaten. When the lady came to she had, in fact, forgotten, and was able to retain and digest the nourishment. The repetition of this hypnotic trick brought about her complete recovery. It will be seen that simple hypnotic suggestion is not always successful, but that fine degrees of suggestive influence must be employed.

### SENSE OF SMELL IN ANIMALS.

An investigator of the effect of perfume on animals in the London Zoological Gardens discovered that most of the lions and leopards were very fond of lavender. They took a piece of cotton saturated with it, and held it between their paws with great delight.

## A Thing of Beauty is a Joy for ever.

BY F. R. WARREN.

Ideality is the organ which, if fully developed, tinges the other faculties, giving them a desire for perfection, a love of the exquisite, an appreciation of the poetical, enjoyment of what is beautiful, aspirations for something higher and better, something more perfect. Whether its effect be upon the Intellect, the Sentiments, or the Propensities, it has a refining influence, and it leads to efforts toward improvement. Nature abounds in beauty, and this faculty gives the power for its appreciation. It gives rise to the æsthetic part of man's nature, to poetic feeling, to the love of the beautiful. Its effect where language is good is to induce a splendour of eloquence, poetical expression; a power to use the words which make speech harmonious, as when the musician in giving just the correct value to the notes in music, produces an effect which is appreciated even by the musically uncultivated ear. The actor by its aid perceives and is able to express the elegance of the language of his part. To the poet it is inspiration. The ordinary prosaic concerns of daily life are idealised by its influence. The mere routine work of the office, the occupations of the home, even the details of personal interest that are communicated by letter to a friend may be made more interesting and agreeable, may be beautified by the action of this organ.

Someone has said "God made the Country and man made the Towns." Certainly in the towns among bricks and mortar, among conditions which lead to the idea that utility must be studied before beauty, the lessons of Nature are more faint and few. Amidst flowers and fields, among hills and by the river side, this organ is brought into play. The engineer, the practical man, is usually deficient in this faculty, and believes in sacrificing everything which does not conduce to mere utility; the poet, and the individual well endowed in the region of Ideality will often sacrifice utility to beauty. When predominant it leads to a manner of thinking and feeling which belongs to the regions of fancy, and sometimes of the impractical.

What valuable assistance is given by Phrenology in comprehending the necessity for a better combination of these two conditions. In making clear the fact often little understood by those who have no knowledge of the science, who only see through their own organism, and hold the belief that all men have or should have the same method of thought and action, that to act and think harmoniously, all parts of the brain should be allowed due influence, and that though utility is a necessary consideration, beauty should also have equal consideration. Ugly plain forms may mean great usefulness, but a structure beautiful as well as useful, exercises and pleases the material and the artistic faculties at the same time.

The beauty of a river should not be destroyed because it can be utilised for purposes of commerce. All the faculties should be allowed to act in producing a more perfect arrangement.

Combe describes the faculty in excellent language. "The individual in whom Ideality is large, will in rapture say that these objects, the lofty mountain, the deep glen, the roaring cataract and the varied loveliness of hill and dale, fountain and fresh shade, afford to him the banquet of the mind, that they pour into his soul a stream of pleasure so intense, yet so pure and elevated that in comparison with it all the gratifications of sense and animal propensity sink into insipidity and insignificance. In short to the phrenologist the existence of this faculty in

the mind and of external objects fitted to gratify it, is one among numberless instances of the boundless beneficence of the Creator towards man, for it is a faculty purely of enjoyment—one whose sole object is to refine and exalt, and extend the range of our other powers, to confer upon us higher susceptibilities of improvement, and a keener relish for all that is great and glorious in the Universe."

"But know that in the soul are many lesser faculties, that serve reason as chief: among these, Fancy next her office holds: of all external things, which the five watchful senses represent, she forms imaginations, æry shapes, which reason joining, or disjoining frames all what we affirm, or what deny, and call our knowledge or opinion: then retires into her private cell. When nature rests, oft in her absence mimic Fancy wakes to imitate her."

## OBITUARY.

CANON ST. VINCENT BEECHEY.

DR. SPURZHEIM'S DEMONSTRATOR DEAD.

It is with regret we have to record the death of one of the earliest of those who accepted and advocated the principles of Phrenology. Canon Beechey, who has reached the marvellous age of 93 years, was particularly known for his establishment of elementary and other schools the most noted of which is the Rossall School, at St. Annes-on-Sea, now famous as one of the great public schools of England. During his career he was rector of Worsley for 22 years, and of Hilgay 23 years. Up to the end he attended to his parochial duties and preached twice every Sunday. For his devotion to his duty he was made honorary Canon of Manchester. It is, however, of his faith in, and devotion to, Phrenology that we would speak.

Dr. Spurzheim visited Cambridge to lecture on the newly-discovered science during St. Vincent Beechey's last term at the University. In an interview with Mr. J. W. Taylor, of Morecambe, the Canon spoke of the event as exciting the students to exercise their love of fun, he himself acting as ringleader. He prevailed on one of his friends to invite a party to meet Dr. Spurzheim at his rooms. He said, "I dressed up and put on a wig, spectacles, and moustaches, and was received by Dr. Spurzheim with great respect as *the Doctor* of the college. The illusion was actually carried on without discovery till supper time, when I threw off the wig and disguise and we all had a good hearty laugh." Mr. Beechey was at this time nineteen years of age. Dr. Spurzheim having received permission to lecture in the Botanical Lecture Hall of the College, Mr. Beechey attended and was so convinced of the value of Phrenology that he became a devoted disciple of the learned doctor. The lectures, said he, "took everyone by surprise, several of the dons became phrenologists, including Dr. Whewell, the Master of Trinity College. For myself I could not disguise my delight, I asked Dr. Spurzheim many questions after the lecture and it ended in my becoming his regular demonstrator, in Gower Street, for the three years I had to spend in London before my ordination. I believe I am the oldest phrenologist alive, and I think I am the best philosophical student of the system. I have dissected the brain and practised under the immediate eye of Dr. Spurzheim." With Canon Beechey's death, as far as we know, is severed the last link between the founders of Phrenology and the present generation.



## Phrenological Character Sketch.

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.

### SIR WALTER BESANT.

Sir Walter Besant possesses a marked individuality, a powerful intellect, and a splendidly-balanced mental and physical organisation. In a brief interview his presence impresses one that he is an exceptionally active busy man, with a mind brimming over with new ideas and plans which he is restless to put into practical operation. He must be an indefatigable worker; could never be lazy. Strict habits of industry and punctuality must have been strongly inculcated in his mind at a very early age, and they have left their indelible impressions. One observes in him a mental ripeness—a fulness of development of the mind's powers, which is rarely perceived in other men. He is not one to depreciate his own capacities, yet he is likely constantly to surprise himself with what he can do and it is well that he is endowed with large sympathies, otherwise he would be severe on human failures.



His head is large, fully 23 inches in circumference, high, moderately wide, long in the frontal brain lobes. Each group of organs is well-developed, especially the aspiring, moral, social, and perceptive groups. The temperaments are about evenly balanced, one not much more prominent than another, though the sanguine slightly predominates and gives considerable activity to the mental and physical powers. He is an active go-ahead man, a worker in every sense of the word, and being well endowed with Hope, he looks to the bright side. He is hopeful, enthusiastic, enterprising, and never more in his element than when fully occupied in work. Almost everything interests him; personal experiences, facts, and experiments especially, and he likes to feel that he is accomplishing something hourly. There is so very much

which he feels he can do, that it may be difficult sometimes for him to choose what is best; he is pretty prompt and decisive, however, and does not beat about the bush much for subjects, his ideas are fairly rapid and he mostly plans well ahead.

Though the mental organs are pretty evenly balanced, he possesses some prominent and distinguishing characteristics. The aspiring organs are strongly developed, and are active and influential in his character. He is very sensitive to praise, appreciates public opinion, and would endeavour by his own efforts to raise himself to a position of distinction and merit. He possesses great dignity and independence, sense of propriety of conduct, self-esteem, and confidence. He could not tolerate or stoop to anything mean, lowering, or unmanly. Conscientiousness is a powerful organ and gives him a keen sense of human responsibility; of honour, justice, and right. As a lawyer, magistrate, or judge, he would have distinguished himself, equally as in literature. He is a great teacher and believes thoroughly in the influence of personal example. All the moral organs, especially Conscientiousness and Benevolence, are very large, and sway his character considerably. He has large Causality, reasoning, planning, and organizing, capacities, and a marked degree of Comparison and Human Nature. Is very critical, discriminative, analytical, intuitive; a first-rate judge of the character and qualities of men and people; takes an immense delight in the study of human nature, character, and motives; and possibly also in theological matters and mental philosophy. Acquisitiveness is moderately developed, he judges well of the value of things and properties, and has a good business head. Language is a powerful organ; as an author, public speaker, lecturer, demonstrator, or conversationalist he should display ease and fluency of expression, having good descriptive power and being seldom or never at a loss for words to convey his meaning. He possesses large Ideality and Sublimity, love of whatever is great and beautiful in nature or art; is venerative and should be able to much appreciate subjects of an antiquarian, romantic, and historical character. Is well endowed with imagination, yet is more observant and practical than imaginative. His large perceptive powers, combined with other active faculties, give him an insatiable desire for knowledge of all kinds, which he is mostly capable of turning to a ready and useful account. He has a great fact-gathering mind, acquires knowledge readily from his immediate surroundings and from every other available source. Individuality is large, and he has a good memory for and judgment of forms, outlines, proportions; of colours, order, arrangement, and system, as well as a good general memory. Imitation, Constructiveness, and the perceptive faculties being large, he should be an expert judge of building constructions and plans, has splendid ideas of architecture, talent for designing, is in principle a utilitarian, and has first-rate business acumen. His social nature, friendship, and love of home, children, and animals is strong, yet, having large Locality and a strong desire for practical knowledge, he will wish to have opportunities for travelling, being able to find his way, and describe and remember places well. He is remarkably firm and persevering, energetic, determined, fairly strong in concentrative power, active and restless, yet efficient and thorough. He has the head of a leader, forcible, firm, independent, self-reliant, highly moral, conscientious, social, keenly observant, critical, intuitive. Is well in his place as an author and writer, yet could have succeeded equally well in various of the higher professions or even in business pursuits.

# The Popular Phrenologist.

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

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## Editorial Effervescence.

The most important item for me to announce is the first meeting of the Incorporated British Phrenological Society, which takes place on Tuesday, September 12th, at 63, Chancery Lane. It is hoped all members who can make it convenient will attend, as well as those who propose becoming members. At the same time I do not advise members from the provinces to spend time and money for the purpose, especially if it would interfere with their usual visit to the Annual Conference on November 9th.

\* \*

Meetings during the past two months have been very few, but notwithstanding this Phrenology has been constantly in evidence. The sketches of famous cricketers, written as the result of personal interviews and examinations by Mr. Severn, have been quoted from (and in many cases the articles have been transferred bodily), by the daily and weekly press all over the country, including the London papers. The Athletic Journals, as may be supposed, were among those which gave Phrenology wide publicity.

\* \*

The varied uses of Phrenology are many. A correspondent has sent me a copy of a Scotch Newspaper, the *Peoples' Journal*, published in Dundee, from which I take the following advertisement:

**PARTNER Wanted, with or without Money, for Drapery Establishment. Applicants must produce a Written Phrenological Delineation of their Character from some of the Fowlers,**

Coates, Morgan, Hatfield, Severn, or any Graduate of the London or New York Phrenological Institutes. Apply No. 944 Advertiser Office.

As this appeared as recently as August 12th, I trust this gratuitous repetition will benefit the advertiser.

\* \*

It is astonishing how many newspapers in their magazine columns, and other journals insert articles dealing with character and its manifestations. In almost every case the teachings of Phrenology are given, but never once is credit given to it. It seems as though either the editors or contributors or both were afraid of the word, unless in connection with the delineation of someone's character copied from a phrenological paper. The time is come when we as phrenologists claim the right to have our teachings ascribed to their true origin. Phrenology must have the credit of its work, and it is the duty of every phrenologist to see this act of justice performed.

\* \*

Previous to the discovery of Phrenology so little was known of the analysis of human character that the language did not possess words to accurately express it, and one of the necessities of the discoverers was to invent words and phrases for this purpose. To-day these are all incorporated in the language, and may be found in every modern dictionary. They are used by all writers on character, and the use of them implies the accuracy of the system which introduced them and rendered them necessary, otherwise such words would be meaningless. They are of value because Phrenology is based on incontrovertible fact. Then let Phrenology be credited with its new facts as embodied in its new terminology.

\* \*

I hope all readers of the P.P. will be able to attend the Great Conference on Lord Mayor's Day, in Essex Hall, London. This is now the great phrenological event of the year, and each succeeding Conference is better than the last. Further reference will be made to this in future issues, but this preliminary notice is given that everyone may book themselves for this gathering, which takes place on November 9th next.

\* \*

Mr. Severn, whose excellent sketches have delighted so many readers of the P.P., and whose disinterested and valuable efforts on behalf of this journal have contributed so largely to its existence and continuance, has arranged to open the lecturing Session of the British Phrenological Society with a lecture on **PRACTICAL CHARACTER READING**. No man has had wider opportunities of applying the principles of Phrenology to the delineation of character, and his lecture should be of great value to students and others. For the date of the lecture see third page of cover.

\* \*

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association are now ready, and may be obtained of the Hon. Sec. British Phrenological Society Incorporated, post free for **ONE SHILLING**. Members should see to it that they have copies of these documents, as they demonstrate to the world the legal position of the only legally recognised phrenological organisation in Britain since the discovery of the science by Dr. Gall.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

### INTERNAL PARTS OF THE CEREBRUM.

FIG. 4.



#### DESCRIPTION OF DIAGRAM.

FIG. 4. Dissection of brain from above, exposing the lateral, fourth, and fifth ventricles, with the surrounding parts (Hirschfeld and Levcillé).—*a*, anterior part, or genu of corpus callosum; *b*, corpus striatum; *b'*, the corpus striatum of left side, dissected so as to expose its grey substance; *c*, points by a line to the tænia semicircularis; *d*, optic thalamus; *e*, anterior pillars of fornix divided; below they are seen descending in front of the third ventricle, and between them is seen part of the anterior commissure; in front of the letter *e* is seen the slit-like fifth ventricle, between the two laminae of the septum lucidum; *f*, soft or middle commissure; *g* is placed in the posterior part of the third ventricle; immediately behind the latter are the posterior commissure (just visible) and the pineal gland, the two crura of which extend forwards along the inner and upper margins of the optic thalami; *h* and *i*, the corpora quadrigemina; *k*, superior crus of cerebellum; close to *k* is the valve of Vieussens, which has been divided so as to expose the fourth ventricle; *l*, hippocampus major and corpus fimbriatum, or tænia hippocampi; *m*, hippocampus minor; *n*, eminentia collateralis; *o*, fourth ventricle; *p*, posterior surface of medulla oblongata; *r*, section of cerebellum; *s*, upper part of left hemisphere of cerebellum exposed by the removal of part of the posterior cerebral lobe.

The *Posterior Cornu* is a larger cul-de-sac, stretching backwards into the occipital lobe. It is curved and pointed, with the convexity directed outwards and the point inclined inwards. It presents a curved projection of its floor to the inner side, which is named *hippocampus minor*. This is the obverse convexity, which corresponds to the calcarine fissure on the mesial surface of the hemisphere.

The *Descending* or *Lateral Cornu* is the largest of the cornua and is not a *cul-de-sac* like the others, for its nervous walls present in the whole length a breach of continuity which is the lateral part of the transverse fissure. It takes a downward spiral direction round the crus cerebri, being at first directed backwards, then outwards and forwards, and ending with an inclination inwards, reaches almost to the tip of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. Its floor presents a convex elevation called *hippocampus major* (cornu Ammonis), extending throughout its whole length. This elevation corresponds to the fissure on the mesial surface, termed hippocampal. At its extremity the hippocampus major is somewhat expanded, and has three or four shallow notches on its convex edge, giving it a digitate appearance, and from which it has received the name of *pes hippocampi*. The free border of the hippocampus major is formed by a white band called the *tænia hippocampi* or *fimbria* which is continuous above with the posterior pillar of the fornix. Internal to the fimbria is the vascular fringe, called the choroid plexus, situated in the great transverse fissure of the cerebrum. It lies apparently in the descending cornu, but is actually separated from the cavity by an investing layer of epithelium. The hippocampus major and minor are united at their commencements; and the angle left between them as they separate is called *eminentia collateralis*, which corresponds to the collateral fissure.

The two lateral ventricles communicate with each other and with the third ventricle through the *foramen of Munro*, which lies behind the anterior pillars of the fornix and opposite the anterior end of each optic thalamus. The ventricles contain a little cerebro-spinal fluid.

The *Septum Lucidum* is the name given to a pair of vertically-placed laminae considered as one structure, but really quite distinct. Their inner surfaces are separated by a small mesial space, the fifth ventricle, and their outer surfaces look into the lateral ventricles. It fits into the concavity of the knee of the corpus callosum, which bounds it above, in front, and below, whilst behind it is bounded by the anterior pillars of the fornix and the anterior commissure. Each lamina of the septum lucidum is a portion of the wall of the corresponding hemisphere, which has become separated, by the development of the corpus callosum, from the part whose surface looks into the great longitudinal fissure; and although it is flat and only about the 1-25th inch in thickness, it consists of white matter coated with grey on the surface looking towards its fellow and originally continuous with the cortex of the convolutions.

The *Fifth Ventricle* is a mesial cleft-like space, situated between the two laminae of the septum lucidum. It is as much as a tenth of an inch in breadth in front, whilst its lateral walls come in contact behind. It is not continuous with the other ventricles, and was originally a part of the great longitudinal fissure of the cerebrum, which has been separated from that fissure by the development of the corpus callosum.

The *Fornix* or arch is an arch-shaped band of nerve fibres extending in a direction from before backwards. When looked at from above, with its adhesion to the corpus callosum unbroken, it presents the appearance of an arched triangular lamina of brain substance. It consists of two lateral halves, one belonging to each hemisphere. The fornix consists of a body, two anterior pillars and two posterior pillars. The *body* is the part at the summit of the arch where the two lateral halves are conjoined.

To be continued.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—XLV.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

### THE ORGAN OF FORM.—Continued.

Some authors are celebrated for their minute descriptions of the personal appearance of those they have written about. Sterne and Rogers are instances of this. It is well known that Rogers enriched his house in St. James's Place with works of art—beautiful in shape and colour—pictures, busts, and gems with all kinds of articles of vertu. One of the pictures that he bequeathed to the National Gallery, a Titian, cost him £1,000. The organ of Form and his large Benevolence were chief elements inducing his benefactions, which he heaped upon all and sundry artists requiring his help. Note the following account, given by himself, of his tastes. He wrote:—

“ Nature denied him much,  
But gave him at his birth what most he values,  
A passionate love for music, sculpture, painting,  
For poetry, the language of the gods  
For all things here, or grand or beautiful.”

Many of our friends tell us that they constantly see shapes and forms in the fire, on the walls and wall papers, in the curtains, etc. This comes from having well-developed organs of Form, whose activity will display itself in some way. Charles Dickens was such a person. Of course he had large Wit, Ideality, Individuality, Imitation, Eventuality, Size, and Benevolence also.

He visited Doncaster races in 1857. A famous betting man, William Palmer, had recently been executed for committing a number of poisonings, and Dickens through the activity of the organ of Form carried his portrait before his eyes wherever he went. He saw other book-makers and betting men all more or less like Palmer in appearance. The civilized world was shocked at the duplicity, cruelty, and selfishness of Palmer, and Dickens's large Eventuality, Form, and Benevolence impelled him to put on record his feelings during the race week. He wrote:—

“ Everywhere I see the late Mr. Palmer with his betting book in his hand. Mr. Palmer sits next to me at the theatre; Mr. Palmer goes before me down the street; Mr. Palmer follows me into the chemist's shop where I go to buy some rosewater after breakfast, and says to the chemist, “ Give us soom sal-volatile or soomthing o' that soort in wather—my head's bad ”! And I look at the back of his bad head, repeated in long, long lines on the racecourse and in the betting stand, and outside the betting rooms in the towns, and I vow that I can see nothing in it but cruelty, covetousness, calculation, insensibility, and wickedness.”

Mr. Froude has also a large organ of Form. In his description of Southey he wrote:—“ A lean grey white-headed man of dusky complexion; unexpectedly tall when he rises, and still leaner then; the shallowest chin, prominent, snubbed Roman nose; small care-lined brow, huge bush of white-grey hair on high crown, and projecting on all sides; the most vehement pair of faint, hazel eyes I have ever seen; a well-read honest, limited (straight-laced, even), kindly-hearted, most irritable man.”

Here is Froude's portrait of Dickens where the effect of large Size on large Form is observable:—“ He is a fine little fellow—Boz—I think. Clear, blue, intelligent eyes;

eyebrows that he arches amazingly; large protrusive loose mouth; a face of most extreme mobility, which he shuttles about, eyebrows, eyes, mouth and all, in a very singular manner while speaking. Surmount this with a coil of common coloured hair, and set in on a small compact figure, very small, and dressed à la D'Orsay, rather than well—this is Pickwick. For the rest, a quiet shrewd-looking little fellow, who seems to guess pretty well what he is, and what others are.”

From these quotations it will be seen that a large endowment of this organ is essential to the historian. It is still more essential to the caricaturist (with large Wit and Comparison), and to the portrait painter.

The landscape painter not only requires a good endowment of Form, but also of Ideality, Locality, Size, Imitation, and Colour.

The draughtsman and engineer may succeed with a moderate degree of many of those organs, but he requires large Constructiveness and Form. Brassey, Brunel, and Stephenson had large organs of Form, Constructiveness, Size, and Weight.

Brassey was remarkably well-developed in the frontal region of the brain and its temperamental quality equalled the size. Time, Tune, Order, Locality, and Number were all large. The present Lord Brassey owes his large fortune mainly to his father's brain development, especially to Form, Constructiveness, Number, and Size. Their value in his large engineering undertakings was immense.

The portrait of the painter Hogarth represents him as possessed of large Form; his talent for catching a likeness was very remarkable. One would think he had spent his life in the study of physiognomy. A few strokes of the pencil only were required to produce a clever likeness. He reminds one of Tintoretto with his broom and bucket splashing a work of art on a canvas or wall in a very short space of time. Hogarth's portrait of Mr. Wilkes, the Radical member for Middlesex, was so life like, that Wilkes averred that he seemed to get liker Hogarth's portrait every day. Hogarth was of the Sanguine temperament and possessed large Wit, Language, Constructiveness, and Imitation; which is as good as saying he was a born caricaturist.

That prince of wood engravers, the celebrated Bewick, had a remarkably large organ of Form. In Audobon's Ornithological Biography, vol. III., page 300, we read that Bewick's “ eyes were placed further apart than those of any man I have seen.” His portraits confirm that statement.

In the later editions of Combe's *System of Phrenology* there is a portrait of William Dobson, an English painter of the reign of Charles I., in whom the width between the eyes is very great. He was celebrated for portraits. The King called him the English Tintoretto. He was born in Holborn and apprenticed to a painter and dealer in pictures. He soon took the liveliest interest in painting and exposed a work of his own in the windows of a shop in Snow Hill, where it was seen by Vandyke, who took him from his garret and presented him to the King. At Oxford His Majesty, Prince Rupert, and others sat for their portraits. Dobson's hopes were shattered by the Civil War, and his habits being somewhat dissipated, he fell into the debtors' prison. He died in 1646.

In sculptors the organs of Form, Size, and Weight are always very large, and these are generally well supported by large Imitation, Individuality, and Constructiveness. Michael Angelo, Canova, and Chantrey had this development.

\* Here Dickens imitates the language of some Yorkshireman. Yorkshire for water is watter, not wather as spelled by Dickens.



Michael Angelo, painter, sculptor, and architect, had a large head, though his occipital region and cerebellum were not nearly so large as the frontal region. His propensities were weak. His Sentiments and Intellect were very large. So large was his organ of Form that "he remarked himself that a sculptor to whom he sat for his bust, must have mistaken the true position of his eyes, for he had placed them so wide apart that the form could not possibly resemble nature."

The sculptor no doubt closely followed nature, for that great width is seen in his portraits as well as in his busts. His quickness of perception was a chief feature in his mental condition. He was heard to say that a sculptor should carry his compasses in his eye, for "the hands do the work but the eye judges." On one occasion he asked a stonemason to bring a block of marble to him, and to cut away certain parts and polish others. The stonemason was surprised to see a beautiful figure start out of the block, he beheld it with wonder and admiration. The great artist asked:—"Well my friend, what do you think of it now?"

The mason who had cut out the figure replied he did "not know what to think of it," adding that he was under infinite obligations to him for making him discover in himself a talent he was unaware of possessing.

Julius II. summoned him to Rome to execute a monster tomb in marble, a small part of the tomb only being accomplished—the celebrated statue of Moses, now in the church of St. Pietro, in Vincoli, one of the most interesting churches the writer of these lessons has visited. Julius is buried under a simple marble slab in St. Peter's.

Julius wished Michael Angelo to embellish the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican with frescoes. After refusing, considerable pressure was brought to bear upon him and at last he consented. He called the best fresco painters from Florence to teach him what they could, and his large artistic intellect soon learnt all they could teach. Then he destroyed all they had done and commenced anew. To describe the ceilings of this chapel and the large picture of the Last Judgment taking up one end of the room would require much space. Suffice it to say the end picture alone took him eight years to accomplish. It is a sublime conception, but we in this century must make allowances for the strides that have been taken in scriptural interpretation for some hundreds of years since it was painted. The history of Italian art is highly interesting.

### STUDENTS' REPLIES.

From students' examination papers the following amusing replies have been taken:—One scholar makes this announcement: "The stomach is the most diluted part of the elementary canal." A "moraine" as "disease which afflicts cattle in hot countries," the word murrain being, of course, in the answerer's brain. Another student arrived at the conclusion that a "trapezium" was "a thing in a gymnasium"; and remarked that a "canon" was "the instrument with which the Americans capture wild horses." Wind "is that which the dust blows along the street"; and the North Pole is the "staff which explorers plant in the ice to mark the most northerly point they reach." Lastly, "Sunderbunds are the hot winds which blow across the desert of Sarah," is a mistake with a touch of genius in it. It is so much more amusing than the truth.

## How to Read Character.—VIII.

By E. S. G. MAYO (Cardiff).

In bringing this series of articles to a close we shall give a practical illustration of the *modus operandi* of character reading. The first thing to be done is to sum your subject up from the toes to the crown of the head. Note any anatomical peculiarity or deformity—see if there is a harmony existing between the various parts of the body itself, or if there are discrepancies in the development. Next size up the Temperament: see if the individual possesses greater bones than muscles and *vice versa*—whether the vitality is greater than the motor powers, or whether the nervous and mental qualities predominate over the main divisions of the organization. Sum up the person's health power. Note the size and quality of the breathing apparatus, determine the power of the digestive qualities, decide in your own mind the strength of secretory and assimilative powers. Note the power of the liver and its activity—in short, sum up the whole of the pathological conditions and carefully note their probable action upon the mental economy. Now obtain an approximate idea of the general education of the individual, note the expression of the eye, take the person by the hand and see whether there is a soul in his grip; sum up the indications of character from the face on which instruction has been given by Mr. R. D. Stocker in the pages of the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST. Now approach the person from a phrenological point of view, sum up the brain in its main divisions, and see which predominates, so that we may determine in which sphere the individual lives. Next note the predominating organ in each group, and the phenomena produced by their inter-relationship, and you are in a position to apply all the principles of Phrenology. Various organs exert a powerful influence one upon the other, ambition tends to indulgence of the most prominent faculties, and so on. Thus a careful system of the combination of the faculties must be rigidly practised in order to obtain an accurate delineation of character. We have pointed out the value of a knowledge of the human mind, how such enables an individual the more easily to make life a success. We have pointed out, that important as Craniology is, character can only be accurately delineated by means of a study of the entire make-up. We have shown how Temperament, Quality, Education, Health, Heredity, and many like influences, have a powerful effect upon the mind. We have endeavoured in a short space, to practically apply the principles governing them, so that the student in his initial stages may have a guide to the laws of our being. We have given the principles of Phrenology and shewn their practical application. We have given the elements of character-reading by showing what broad or narrow, high or low, long or short, round or square heads indicate. We have dealt with the main divisions of the brain, the grouping of the phrenological organs and the character resulting from their joint activity. The subject we have dealt with is as infinite as space, and the fringe of this great subject only has been touched. But if enough has been written to raise the interest of a few in the truth of our beloved science, and provoke research into its rich treasures; if enough has been penned to turn the eyes of a few to the glorious science of modern Phrenology rising so full of majestic splendour, coming with life-giving potency for good, then the highest ambition of the present writer has been realized.



## Bequeath us your Brains.

Of all the needs of the student of Phrenology, that of a museum composed of the brains and skulls of persons with known and definite characters is the one most to be desired. It is, however, very difficult to conquer the powerful sentiments which prevail, and very naturally so, among bereaved persons; hence those who wish to help the cause of science should themselves see to it, that they by Will leave fullest instruction that their brains at least shall be available for purposes of scientific study. The value of such a collection would be enormous to the observer and the student, particularly when accompanied, as it should be in each case, with the details of its late owner's proclivities and talents.

Some time ago the *Daily Mail* gave particulars of a society formed, in America for this especial purpose, in which it said that every member of this remarkable society, which includes many of the ablest men in the world, enters into a solemn compact to bequeath his brain for the use of the society.

It was Dr. William Pepper, one of the cleverest and most popular doctors in America, who conceived the idea which gave birth to the society. It occurred to him that it would add materially to the knowledge of the human brain in all its mystery and complexity if it were possible to examine the brains of men of high intellect, and not merely those of paupers and criminals, which alone were available to the faculty.

The idea quickly took root in the minds of a few scientific men, and at a meeting held in Dr. Pepper's library, in the spring of 1891, it was decided to form a society, each member of which should pledge himself to bequeath his brain to it. It is not a little singular that Dr. Joseph Leity, who was the first president of the society, should die within a few weeks of his appointment, and consequently his brain was the society's first legacy. As was expected, Dr. Leity's brain was a singularly rich bequest. It was of enormous weight and "richly convoluted." After examination it was photographed, and then carefully preserved in a solution of lead for exhibition. A reproduction of this brain forms the centre of the official seal of the society, and what many people imagine to be a sponge surrounded by a wreath of wistaria blossom is a presentment of the brain of the society's first president. As the society became known, eminent men flocked to it in such numbers that to-day it boasts a membership of 300, and includes men famous in letters, law, and even society, as well as medicine.

The great difficulty which the society has encountered is the objection and a very natural one—on the part of a member's family; and so marked is this that many well-known men who have joined the society are not known to be members. By a strange series of accidents, the society was robbed of the brain of Bishop Phillips Brooks, of Massachusetts, one of its most zealous members. When the bishop died, nearly six years ago, the curator started at once for Boston to make the autopsy. Before he had got half way, however, the train on which he was travelling collided with another train, and the curator was soon busy in attending to the injured, with whom he returned to the hospital at Trenton. On the following day he started again on his quest, only to find on reaching Boston that the bishop's body had been hermetically sealed up, and that, as he had died of diphtheria, it was impossible to open the coffin.

Dr. William Pepper, the founder and third president of the society, was travelling in California when he died, and his brain was removed to Philadelphia by his assistant, Dr. Taylor. The treasure house of the society is a carefully guarded vault in the basement of the Institute. In the adjoining room is a museum, to which the public are admitted; but through the iron door leading into the mysterious vault none may go without special permission, and here is the strangest museum which it ever entered into the mind of man to conceive.

## EXPERIMENTS ON SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A question has lately arisen in America which is pretty sure to be made the text of many sermons, namely:—How far may the excuse of making psychological investigations be held to warrant experiments upon children? Many investigations have been made in recent years with the object of discovering the times at which, and the conditions under which, the youthful mind is the most active, and as to the sort and degree of strain which leads most certainly to mental fatigue and its accompaniments—inattention and bad work; but lately it appears that attempts have been made to measure the activity and what may be properly termed the irritability of the nervous system among different classes of children by the tendency they show to translate common sensation into pain. This seems to us to place the matter in a somewhat different category. By applying to the temple of the child under investigation an instrument which is, in fact, a pressure gauge, and ascertaining at what point the sensation aroused becomes disagreeable—much as one might pick up a puppy by the ears to see if it is "game"—it is found that the "threshold of pain" is passed by different children at very varying pressures, and by classifying the observations, some not uninteresting results have been obtained—interesting, that is, to the psychologist and to all who have to do with the training of youth in different classes of society. Thus it is found that girls in private schools, the daughters, mostly, of wealthy parents, are much more sensitive to pain than girls in the public schools; that university women are more sensitive than washerwomen but less sensitive than business women; and that the girls in public schools are more sensitive at all ages than the boys. All this is very interesting, although a good deal of it might have been guessed beforehand. But among civilised races the 'threshold of pain' is apt to be regarded as a serious portal, notwithstanding the readiness with which it is passed by every boy in every public school, and we fancy that in experimenting on children most people will draw the line before pain is reached. All this which has been done in America has been done under the sanction of a public department, and thus is an admirable stick with which to thrash the Government—a point worth remembering. In all seriousness, however, we think that making the children tread on the threshold of pain is a matter that should not be passed over. If a schoolmistress cannot whip a child for its own good, and a physician cannot inoculate a guinea-pig to find out what is the matter with his patient, it can scarcely be right to give the "psychologist" a free hand, and allow him to experiment on children in regard to the pain point.—*The Hospital*.

### Southampton.

A lecture was recently delivered in the Primitive Methodist Schoolroom, South Front, by Professor R. W. Brown. In spite of the intense heat, a good number of ladies and gentlemen were present, and manifested deep interest in the subject, which was chiefly associated with the moral and religious aspects of Phrenology. The inseparable affinity of the body, mind, and spirit, were among the points of teaching associated with the discourse, and, by logical reasoning and illustration, the lecturer endeavoured to make these facts obvious to those present. The misconceptions which people formed relative to Phrenology were also dealt with during the evening. Some conjectured it to be a myth, others regarded it as fortune-telling, others presumed it to be simply a hypothetical subject, but the genuine student of the science recognised it as a revelation which was conspicuous for its profundity, solidity, and reliability. Its mission in the world was analogous to that of Christianity; for it sought to elevate, stimulate, and inspire with hope; and being capable of performing such functions, it deserved to be acknowledged as one of the indispensable associates of pure and reasonable religion. Phrenology shows mankind how to rise "from their dead selves to higher things." It not only reveals the way to progress, but practically assists us towards that goal. We reach the exalted condition of perfect harmony, by manifold operations of the spiritual and material faculties. A truly profound experience is the issue of the combined and mutual exercise of the physical, mental, and moral organs. Such a process of culture is essential to genuine success. A lady and gentleman submitted to public examination, and both expressed their satisfaction with the same. A course of lectures are being arranged for the winter months.

### WHAT WE SHOULD EAT.

Dr. Pavy, one of the most eminent authorities upon diet, says that the average man in a state of absolute rest can live on sixteen ounces of food a day; a man doing ordinary light work can live on twenty-three ounces, and a man doing laborious work needs from twenty-six to thirty ounces. This is food absolutely free from water, and it must be remembered that everything we eat contains, more or less, water, so that from forty-eight to sixty ounces of ordinary food are necessary to the work in which a man is engaged. The late Lord Playfair, another great authority, gave the following as all that is necessary for a healthy man to eat in a week:—Three pounds of meat with one pound of fat, two ordinary loaves of bread, one ounce of salt, and five pints of milk; or, for the meat, five or six pounds of oatmeal may be substituted. This sounds like starvation.

### SUICIDE MONTHS.

It is an old remark that most suicides occur in summer. In Italy, France, Roumania, Saxony, Prussia, and Denmark statistics prove that self-slaughter is most prevalent in May, June, and July. In Spain and Sweden, the fatal months are April, May, June. In Finland they are May, June, August; in Japan, May, July, August; in Norway, May, June, September. The minima of suicides occur in November, December, January, and February.

### TESTIMONIES FOR PHRENOLOGY.

"I readily acknowledge my inability to offer any rational objection to Gall and Spurzheim's system of Phrenology, as affording a satisfactory explanation of the motives of human conduct."—*Dr. Abernethy.*

"I do not see it (Phrenology) as otherwise than rational, and perfectly consistent with all that is known of the functions of the nervous system."—*Dr. Samuel Solly, Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in St. Thomas' Hospital.*

"That a minute Cranioscopy founded on the European type, is applicable to all races of men, may well be doubted; but all agree in admitting the great regional divisions of Phrenology."—*Dr. Laycock, F.R.S.E., Lecturer on Medical Psychology in the University of Edinburgh.*

"The correctness of their (the Phrenologists') localization of the functions of the brain becomes at once so plainly demonstrated, that the non-acceptance of Phrenology is next to impossible."—*Littleton Forbes Winslow, M.D., D.C.L.*

"Those who sneer at Phrenology are neither Anatomists nor Physiologists. Special mental qualities have a special configuration of the head."—*Dr. Johnson, Editor Medical Review.*

"Phrenology is the simplest and by far the most practical theory of the human mind."—*Dr. Guy, Professor of Forensic Medicine, King's College, London.*

"I unhesitatingly give it as my deliberate conviction that no man, whatever may be his qualification in other respects, will be very successful in the treatment of insanity if he be not well acquainted with Phrenology."—*Dr. Scott, Royal Hospital, Haslar.*

"I candidly confess that until I became acquainted with Phrenology I had no solid foundation upon which I could base my treatment for the cure of insanity."—*Sir William Ellis, M.D., late Physician to the great Lunatic Asylum of Middlesex, England.*

"The brain can no longer be regarded as a single organ, but rather as a series of organs, connected by bonds of union—like so many departments in a Government office in telephonic communication—all, however, performing special and separate functions."—*Dr. Robert Munro.*

*What Dr. Frederic Bateman, the author of the most complete work on "Aphasia, or Loss of Speech" (London, 1890), thinks of Dr. Gall:—*

"In spite of all that has been said against Gall, and all that has been written in depreciation of his labours, beyond all doubt his researches gave an impulse to the cerebral localisation of our faculties, the effect of which is especially visible in our own days; and I look upon his work as a vast store-house of knowledge, and as an imperishable monument to the genius and industry of one of the greatest philosophers of the present age."

"Whoever calmly considers the question cannot long resist the conviction that different parts of the cerebrum must in some way or other subserve different kinds of mental action. Localisation of function is the law of all organization whatever; and it would be marvellous were there here an exception."—*Herbert Spencer.*

"If a man wishes to know practically what he is made up of, if a man wishes a knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like the system of Phrenology."—*Rev. Henry Ward.*

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

S.G.P. (*Clayton*).—I should like to see the boy you speak of who at 14 years of age finds it impossible to learn to read, though he has been at school and under tutors since seven years of age, and yet "with arithmetic and algebra he finds no difficulty whatever." Though a "bit of a phrenologist" yourself, you find it "very difficult to decide what faculties he is deficient in." This "word blindness" as you denominate it is evidently the result of a weak organ of Language. If the Editor of the P.P. does not object, I shall be glad to give part of your letter and a fuller reply at an early date in another column. Look if the organ of Form be weak and Calculation or Number large. A full reply would take up too much space for this column. You should have enclosed your name and address. This is not required for publication.

CHRISTIAN.—A man's greatest foes are of "his own household," certainly—his passions. Unfortunately in those with weak intelligence and small Conscientiousness they are not felt to be such. You may bray a fool in a mortar, and, unless you can convince him that you are a true friend, he will remain a fool. Hence the wisdom of the saying, "That which is crooked cannot be made straight." But when men can trust in the wisdom and honesty of the phrenologist, and, still more, when Phrenology is generally studied and appreciated the crooked and foolish will be understood; they will be sympathised with, instructed and trained. Then, if the fool may not become as wise as many, nor the crooked as straight, rest assured, however little improvement there may be in such cases, the merit will be none the less deserving of acknowledgement. There is more merit in real improvement, however small, than there is in ninety and nine just persons who have not improved.

NURSE.—You will see that your patient has a very round head and somewhat squat, or he would not take such a delight in the deceptions you have with so much difficulty so recently discovered. Though the organ of Secretiveness is so helpful in deception, yet it is unwilling to take part in it without being sure that under ordinary circumstances discovery is impossible; but in every action other organs throw in their influence, so that people with large Secretiveness and small Conscientiousness will not act alike under the same circumstances. For example, a person with weak Caution would not see danger where another with large Caution would see it. Another with large Self-esteem would excuse himself when his mind had determined to support a wrong; whereas large Veneration would respect the wishes and rights of others, when weak Conscientiousness and large Self-esteem would fail to appreciate those rights or consider those wishes. I am well acquainted with an intelligent person with such large Self-esteem that, whenever he lies about his own actions, he feels that, as *he* makes the statements, they must be true and ultimately believes them. An incredible statement made by another would at once be detected by him, but if the same statement were made by himself, he would justify it to himself, and then believe it.

GEORGE JAMES.—An instinct is an impulse, not dependent on deliberation, and is spontaneous rather than judicial. Anger may be caused by offended Self-esteem, Benevolence, or Conscientiousness. The degree or violence of anger will depend largely on the development of Destructiveness and Combativeness. These organs again would vary in their activity according to the organs affected. For example, he with large Veneration would feel more angry where insults are offered to old men than he would young men. He with large Benevolence would be angered at a wrong done to a poor person. It would entirely depend on the brain development whether a person could be made angry, under what circumstances, to what extent, and with what justice.

ASPIRANT (*Southport*).—My answer to you is to aspire to improve your knowledge of English. Surely you haven't been aspiring long! If you have, your progress has not done you much good. For the present cease your aspirations to become a travelling phrenologist. There are too many already who fail to appreciate the harm they are doing to Phrenology by their want of education and culture. We want phrenologists that the public respect, and those only.

GREIG.—Wagner was a genius. His immense Ideality had a wonderful effect on his musical tastes; aye, and on his character. With less musical ability he ought to have become a poet of great merit. With less Ideality he would have "made money" by his music. As it was, he aimed at such perfection and sublime grandeur in his musical compositions that he had neither time nor inclination to make money; and between creditors and critics was pursued almost to death. Look at his portraits and as an admirer of all that's honest in character, and beautiful and sublime in art, admire Wagner. Like many inventors and composers he built on hopes of satisfying to the full all whom he was indebted to; and, like them, he was too interested in his work, especially in his youth, to feel the importance of working for his daily bread. He worked for art.

PRECOCITY (*Derby*).—A musician generally gives promise at a very early age. I need not give examples. They are numerous enough from Handel to Paganini; from Mendelssohn and Chopin to Rubinstein and Brahms. Other artists as painters and sculptors also develop their talents at an early age. I could not give the name of either musician or artist who did not make his mark before he was thirty years of age—most of them before twenty. Poets, who have much in common with musicians and artists, also display their ability for composition in youth. Naturalists, and men of science generally, develop their talents much later; whereas novelists, philosophers, statesmen, etc., become distinguished still later in life. You will observe that those whose business requires but a limited amount of reflection and judgment joined to dexterity of manipulation and rapidity of observation are precocious, whilst authors of works on the mind itself (as is the case with philosophers, physiologists, including phrenologists) and politicians require matured judgment and experience based on a width of knowledge totally unknown to the clever artist. The Lord High Chancellor is 74 years of age, the Prime Minister 69, and the First Lord of the Admiralty 68. In the present Cabinet there are three members over 70, seven members between 60 and 70, and seven others between 50 and 60. And an almost similar statement would apply to the last Liberal Cabinet.

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## The Reasons Why.

It is a matter for profound regret that intelligent persons, and, in many cases, those who are exceptionally endowed intellectually should permit themselves to be misled as to the true nature of Phrenology. It is too much the custom to bow to authority or what poses as such. There are men who being experts in some branch of science presume that they are able to give opinions on every subject under the sun, whereas, as a matter of fact, their knowledge, outside their own special line, is of a very limited and partial character; yet because they have attained some measure of distinction in one direction their dicta are accepted as authoritative on every matter which they deign to favour with their opinion.

The mathematician simply because of his mathematical knowledge is not qualified to express a correct opinion on Chemistry or Geology. On these subjects he may know less, much less, than the average man in the street. In the same manner the geologist, chemist, or astronomer may be equally ignorant of Zoology, Physiology or Phrenology. Yet there is not one of them who will not only venture an opinion on Phrenology, but condemn it, and that with an air of supreme contempt which leaves behind it in the minds of their listeners the idea that, coming from a man in such a lofty position in the intellectual world, is without further question a proof of its unreliability and unworthiness. If any of these "authorities" (?) are questioned as to what they know of Phrenology they reply that the subject is so much beneath their notice that they have not "wasted their time" in going into the matter. All that they know is that "Phrenology was exploded long ago," and if they are still further pressed as to when and by whom and where the so-called "explosion" took place they are fairly corned, and seek by some petty quibble to wriggle out of their untenable position.

Phrenology has never yet been fairly met by any arguments which have not been fairly and overwhelmingly replied to by facts; and in every case where men have studied the subject with the avowed object of opposing and upsetting its theories, they have ended by becoming its converts and its most enthusiastic advocates. I need only mention the names of the French Dr. Vimont and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, both selected as representatives to curse and ended by blessing. I do not anticipate that this article will bring down the lofty from

their seats, but I do hope that my readers will refrain from accepting the biased and ignorant opinions of men who misuse their positions as scientists to condemn unheard, subjects, in the knowledge of which they are as babes.

Another, and I fear equally potent reason for misapprehending the true nature of Phrenology lies in the fact that a large number of loud-mouthed and incapable persons, presuming on the ignorance of the populace seek by a very superficial knowledge of the subject to impose on credulity, and by their misapplication of rules of which they know but little leave an utterly false impression on their listeners. An overwhelming majority of the peripatetic "professors" and *habitués* of the sands at the various seaside resorts may be classed with these "false friends" of our science. The fee-getting instinct is strong within them, and for this purpose they are prepared to further disgrace Phrenology by offering with it such subjects as fortune telling, palmistry, astrology, and other equally unacceptable "faiths." Thus, in the minds of even highly intelligent persons, associating Phrenology with these (to deal with them mildly) highly debateable subjects.

I willingly grant that in these other matters there *may* be some valuable information to be gained, and I have no desire to interfere with the studies of any man, whether phrenologist or not, but I do most strenuously object to the connection all too frequently given, even by reputable phrenologists, between such subjects and Phrenology, especially when it is recognised as giving the opponents of Phrenology a reason for their condemnation.

Phrenology rests upon no theory; it's foundation stones are facts, the columns which support the superstructure are facts, the whole fabric is grounded upon and buttressed with facts. Let no man dismiss the matter with an indifferent shrug, whether he be scientist or simple truth-seeker, but apply himself to the task of discovering for himself the basis and trustworthiness of the science. Let the lofty dictator declaim if he will, be it yours to weigh his declamation in the scale of actual knowledge, and the value of his bombastic tirade will be revealed to you. On the other hand, be not unduly influenced by the ignorant charlatan who poses as a prophet of truth. In both cases it is ignorance of a more or less blatant character, and in each case misleading and condemnable.

## A PHRENOLOGICAL STORY.

### My Life's Duty.

"Do your duty in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call you" is a lesson which was dinned into my ears in my early life, and it made me miserable. I was born of humble parents whose early education had been neglected, and whose aspirations went no further than to hope they would never be out of work, though the miserable dole they received as farm servants was scarcely sufficient to keep body and soul together. For many generations my ancestors had been tillers of the soil, and, as far as ordinary probabilities went, the coming generations were destined to the same honest calling.

Whilst still but an infant of six or seven years I was employed to scare birds from the crops in the summer, and pick stones from the soil in winter-time. From this to leading the horses at plough was a natural transition, and at seventeen I was following the traditional calling as a regular farm hand. But I had learned to read, and had acquired a taste for poetry and romance. Books were difficult to get, but there were several which I treasured in the library of the village Methodist Sunday-school which I attended, and these I read again and again till the characters portrayed in them become as personal friends and loved companions.

How I longed to go into the world of which I read, to see its wonders, and revel in its delights. I spoke of my longing to my mother, and frequently asked her permission to let me leave home for the great city. The tears would well up into her eyes at the thought of losing me, for I was a dutiful son, and she would always appeal to my sense of duty in the words which commence my record. She tried to show me that it was sinful and wrong to seek to be above "my station," and that I must be content to remain upon the farm and do my duty in my proper station in life. How these words galled me, and burned into my brain. Was it really right that I must dig and delve away from the sources of delight and the treasure houses of knowledge which I knew were to be found in the great metropolis?

I loved beauty, and was awed by grandeur. Nature was to me almost my only enjoyment. There were, however, the same features constantly repeated, the same fields and trees and hedges varying with the seasons only in their many-hued garbs, the white mantle of winter and the glorious traceries of sunlight woven into constantly changing patterns by the wind-woven leaves in the summer. I admired, nay, adored the gorgeous flowers which bloomed in loveliness around me; and sat charmed by the brookside, listening to the rippling of its waters over the stones, a soft accompaniment to the eloquent hymns of the beautiful birds which warbled joyously about me.

These things but increased my longing for wider experiences and greater opportunities. I knew that not only my eyes and ears, but my whole mind was thirsting for gratification, a thirst which could not be quenched within the limits of my little world. Alas! ever before my wistful eyes, which tried to look beyond the border, there would loom up large those terrible words, "Be content in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call you." And the joy of hope became transformed into the hopelessness of bitter despair.

To make things worse I fell in love. I saw, and fell a victim to, the loveliest of her sex, but she, alas! knew not of my infatuation. Her widowed father was Lord of the Manor; I, but a miserable serf working in the chains of social slavery on his domain.

How I cursed the "state of life" to which I had been called. Her state was beyond my utmost dreams of attainment, and I could only writhe in bitter mental agony at the impossibility of even letting her know of my hopeless passion. She would speak to me sometimes about the work, but it was with the tongue of an angel, and a smile of scrupulous beauty would light up her face as I tremblingly replied to her, dwelling on her name, Miss Dora, for I loved to hear it spoken. Hundreds of times a day have I repeated it aloud to myself when in the fields that I may hear it, "My Dora, darling Dora." It was my only consolation, and saved me from the otherwise bitter thoughts which would have possessed and crushed me.

But deliverance was at hand. At the village school a lecture was announced by a stranger on "Phrenology." Ever eager to acquire knowledge I resolved to go, though I was absolutely ignorant of what the word meant, or the possible use of the lecture to me.

On the appointed evening I was one of the first to present myself at the door. I took a back seat and watched the audience arrive with some interest, which increased to intense excitement when I saw "My Dora" enter accompanied by her patrician father.

The lecturer, a noble-looking man, had provided himself with some excellent portraits of great men, whose peculiarities he sought to connect with their special shapes of heads, and argued that each person's head was likewise in harmony with his special characteristics. All this was new to me and of absorbing interest. For much of the time I even forgot to look at Dora so engrossed was I with the subject.

At the close of the lecture, to my surprise, the lecturer offered to put his theory to the test if any one would come to the platform to be examined. How I should liked to have gone, but the presence of Dora and her father abashed me, and whilst I hesitated an acquaintance of mine had mounted the rostrum. The lecturer to my great wonder told us the whole of the character of the man, even to the most trifling traits, as accurately as though he had known him a lifetime.

This was, indeed, marvellous, and on his invitation for a second subject being given, I could resist no longer, and made a rapid move for the platform. How can I tell my feelings as I sat there, one pair of laughing eyes especially confusing me.

The lecturer was to me a species of deity. He seemed to enter into my inmost soul. He told the audience of my poetic tastes, my adoration of the beautiful, my burning desires for the gratification of longings which were to me the very soul of existence, and he bade me see to it that I used my great capacities for noble ends, and seek some higher sphere of usefulness than that in which he presumed I was engaged.

He then asked me if I desired to make any remark, and I resolved to confront him with my difficulty, so I said,

"How do you reconcile what you have urged upon me with the lesson that I must do my duty in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call me?"

He smiled, and replied,



"My dear young man, the lesson is a true and valuable one, but I fear you misinterpret its meaning? To what state has God called you? This does not refer to any social state. The conditions of your environment are responsible for that; the state referred to, is that mental, moral and intellectual state, which is registered upon your head, the measure of your capacities. Here," placing his hand upon my forehead, "are stamped the seal of God's ten talents; that is the state to which he has called you. See, therefore, that you do your duty in that state, and woe be to you if you allow your talents to lie neglected or unused."

I scarcely knew how I reached home that night. What a revelation to me had been the analysis of my inner life, and how happy I felt at the beautiful but rational explanation of my one great terror, the state of life to which God had called me. I saw it all now, and my spirits rose with the knowledge. I went to bed, and my dreams that night were visions of delirious happiness in which Dora figured as a bright and beneficent angel.

The next day, whilst at work, I received a command to attend at the Manor Hall at 6 o'clock the same evening. This message surprised and upset me. I vainly tried to imagine for what purpose I was wanted, but no light came to me.

At six o'clock I presented myself at the Hall door trembling and fearing. Would Dora be there? Should I see her? How awkward I felt, and I knew I must look little better, if any, than the veriest boor to her. I had taken care with my dressing this day, had donned my best tie and new clothes, but how rough and beggarly it would appear to her should she even deign to look at it.

I had rung, a servant opened the door and admitted me.

"Papa will be pleased you have come" were the words with which I was greeted, and Dora, my darling Dora, stood smiling before me. My fear vanished, and I was about to make a reply, when the tell-tale presence of Dora's father caught my eye.

"Please come into the study," he said, and I followed him into a room, the like of which I had never before seen. The walls were lined with books, racks and tables covered with books. There were books on the chairs, on the couch, on the floor; books, books, everywhere. What a fairy palace of delight. I was not allowed to ponder on the happiness of the man to whom these wonderful treasures belonged, for he at once entered into a subject of surpassing interest to me, and that was, myself.

I will not give the conversation which took place. It was, however, to this effect. He and his daughter had been present at the meeting, and had not only heard but been agreeably surprised that one of their *employés* possessed so fine a development. To test the accuracy of the lecturer's statements he questioned me as to my tastes and knowledge, and appeared well satisfied. He said he should be glad to help me in extending my opportunities, and to this end he had resolved to offer me the privilege of a special training, and, if I made satisfactory progress, the University to follow. Would I accept his offer?

Paradise had opened up at last. Accept, of course I would. I could not restrain the tears which came unbidden, and with sobs I gratefully expressed my thanks and my delight.

I was ultimately sent, after many protests from my mother, to a special preparatory school in London where I gave every satisfaction, and won a scholarship which

took me to Cambridge, where I succeeded in becoming Second Wrangler previous to the expiration of my terms.

During the whole of my educational period I was always welcomed at the Manor Hall. Dora was my chief companion during these visits, and do you wonder that she soon found out my secret affection. I did not tell her, that would have been showing basest ingratitude to my patron. Nevertheless, she not only discovered the secret, but found means to let me know that she was not indifferent to my feelings for her, though no word passed between us on the subject.

Suffice it to say that when I was offered and accepted the post of editor of one of the great dailies I summoned up courage to speak to my benefactor on the matter of my affections. After the first surprise he gave a guarded reply. He desired only Dora's happiness. What did she think of it? I was not long in ascertaining her views of the matter, and she undertook to explain them to her father.

Six months ago to-day we were married, and the crowning joy of my life was realized. Dora has since told me that she always had a regard for her father's handsome ploughman, and when she heard my character described by the Phrenologist, her regard grew into admiration, and it was largely due to her influence with her father that I was first invited to the Manor Hall.

Thus Phrenology won me the sweetest little wife in world, and effectually pointed out to me the state of life in which it had pleased God to call me, where I have since endeavoured honestly to do my duty. CRANION.

### Signs of Industry.

"Who is to tell whether a girl will make an industrious woman? How is the poor blind lover especially to be able to ascertain whether she, whose smiles and dimples, and bewitching lips, have half bereft him of his senses; how is he able to judge, from anything he can see, whether the beloved object will be industrious or lazy? It is very difficult. There are, however, certain outward signs which, if attended to with care, will serve as pretty sure guides. First, if you find the tongue lazy, you may be nearly certain that the hands and the feet are the same. By laziness of the tongue I do not mean silence, I do not mean an absence of talk, for that is in most cases very good; but I mean a slow and soft utterance, a sort of sighing out of the words instead of speaking them, a sort of letting the words fall out as if the party were sick at stomach. The pronunciation of an industrious person is generally quick and distinct, and the voice, if not strong, firm at least. Not masculine, as feminine as possible; not a croak or a bawl, but a quick, distinct and sound voice.

Look a little also at the labours of the teeth, for these correspond with the other members of the body and with the operations of the mind. "Quick at meals, quick at work" is a saying as old as the hills in this the most industrious nation upon earth, and never was there a truer saying. Get to see her at work upon a mutton chop or a bit of bread and cheese; and if she deal quickly with these you have a pretty good security for that activity, that stirring industry, without which a wife is a burden instead of a help. Another mark of industry is a quick step, and a somewhat heavy tread, showing that the foot comes down with a hearty goodwill. I do not like and I never liked your sauntering, soft-stepping girls."

## A VISIT TO GALL'S TOMB.

By S. SARNA.

Dead, methinks a thousand tongues reply,  
These are tombs of such as cannot die ;  
Crowned with eternal flame, they rest sublime  
And laugh at all the little strife of time.—*Crabbe.*

The morning, already advanced, is exquisitely fine ; an unblemished blue sky, the atmosphere surpassingly clear and exhilarating is reigning.

Place de la République, one of the many magnificent squares of Paris is alive with traffic. Women without headgear flitting here and there, carrying loaves of bread a yard or so in length, dronish labourers wearing blue smocks and tremendously capacious trousers, undersized soldiers, some bearded, one ubiquitous class distastefully uniformed, all lounging on their way. Newspaper kiosks busily vending their supplies, and hooded, well-knit gendarmes, wearing swords, engaging sullenly in their duties. Passing onward, we reach the almost deserted but majestic Avenue de la République, leading to the Boulevard Menilmontant, in which the main entrance of "Le cimetière du Père Lachaise" is situated. At the moment a funeral coach, followed by a concourse of mourners, traverses the Boulevard, some distance away and as far as the eye can see, those whose view it has encountered are hats in hand in solemn attitude. A most becoming parisian custom. At the termination of the Avenue a granite wall, rising up and widening to a considerable perspective, looms before us, behind this is the resting place of many immortals. Here is Père Lachaise, extending over one hundred and sixty acres, the grounds are also known as "Le cimetière de l'Est," the former appellation owing its origin to the Jesuit confessor of Louis XIV., whose estate was located hereabout. We enter the portals and enquire of the concierge the direction and locality of Gall's tomb, mentioning only the name and date of interment. He fumbled about upon a plan of the grounds and pointed significantly to his forehead, saying, in the vernacular of course, "I understand, you mean the doctor of heads." A "conducteur" was then delegated to point out the precise spot. Passing the gorgeously garlanded tomb of the late president of the Republic, Félix Faure, up the Avenue de Casimir Périer, in the "Grand Rond" or circle des the sepulchre of Gall. The central towering statue of the famous minister of Louis Philippe has its back turned upon it. From this point one has unintercepted view of the tomb, although placed in the second row. Upon a pedestal is a bust which should be recognizable by many besides readers of phrenological works. Chiselled upon its base in the front is the plain inscription, Gall. On the back of the bust at its base is an engraved form of a back-head, apporioned and numbered.

At the sides of this back-head follow numerals and explanation such as "Esprit Métaphysique," "Sens des rapports des nombres." The two sides of the lower part of the bust are similarly marked. Two wreaths, one almost entirely obliterated lie in front of the pedestal. On the fresher a small black tablet is hung, and inscribed in letters of gold an excerpt from the Encyclopedia Britannica, announcing the gift from O'Dell's London Phrenological Institution.

These queries suggest themselves, at whose order was the bust executed that Gall's discovery should thereon be labelled "Cranologie," a term that philosopher persistently denounced? And why that the skull was left in trust and a cast could have been taken, should such a representation uncharacteristic of Gall surmount the tomb?

Looking listlessly on, we notice what time and neglect have done for the grave. The covering slab verdurous and abraded, the rail enclosure sadly lacking decent colour, and the masonry crumbling, particularly upon the pillar on which the bust rests. In this state no wreath is laid, but adds to the irony of the situation. Farther on are sacred piles raised to some in whose breasts the very worst passions of humanity surged, the immediate cause of their greatness. These are honoured, and year by year come the unthinking ones to deposit their blossoms and offer prayer.

Slowly we retrace our steps, stillness holds around us, broken only by the subdued sobbing, perchance of a devoted child. Our attention is drawn to an inscription, "Here lies Molière." Pensively wandering amidst this vast repository, we remark the positions sanctified by the bones of La Place, Chopin, Honoré de Balzac, La Fontaine, and Beaumarchais, themselves freed from the cares of life, having a real, an inspiring existence.

## THE THRONE OF MIND.

In that small world, the brain, each virtue claims  
Her own fair mansion. Veneration there  
Has found a temple: there Benevolence,  
As in an ivory palace, holds her court  
High in front and prominent, to greet  
Stranger and friend with salutation kind,  
And gracious welcome;—there lodge all the powers  
Perceptive and reflective;—those which lead  
To question nature, to arrange, compare,  
And truth from truth elicit;—those which dip  
The artist's pencil in the hues of Heaven,  
That build the fretted dome, that shape and clothe  
The marble black with God-like lineaments,  
Or give sweet numbers to the poet's song,  
With beauty, grandeur, imitative grace,  
And eloquence divine.—*Anonymous.*

## CAUTIONSNESS CLEVERLY DESCRIBED.

Dubius is such a scrupulous good man—  
Yes, you may catch him tripping if you can.  
He would not, with a peremptory tone,  
Assert the case upon his face his own;  
With hesitation admirably slow,  
He humbly hopes—presumes—it may be so.  
His evidence, if he were called by law  
To swear to some enormity he saw,  
For want of prominence and just relief  
Would hang an honest man and save a thief.  
Through constant dread of giving truth offence,  
He ties up all his hearers in suspense;  
Knows what he knows as if he knew it not,  
What he remembers seems to have forgot;  
His sole opinion whatsoever befall,  
Cent'ring at last in having none at all.—*Cowper.*

## Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.A.

### CAPTAIN ALFRED DREYFUS.



Phrenology is a practical science, and whether outsiders are prepared to accept it as such or not, that it is capable of revealing the true character of individuals is an incontrovertible fact, and, at this moment when there is so much controversy as to the guilt or innocence of Captain Dreyfus, I feel impelled to state what Phrenology has to say regarding him.

My readers will know that I prefer always to give sketches from personal examinations, and it is rarely that I resort to portraits; much can, however, be gleaned from a good portrait, and when several can be obtained giving different views of the head a very reliable estimate of character and mental capacities may be made. I have for a considerable time made a careful study of all the portraits I could procure of Captain Dreyfus, and judging of his phrenological developments (even in the face of the fact that he is again condemned as a traitor) I long since came to the conclusion that he is an innocent man, incapable of committing the crime of which he is accused; nor would he be likely to be inveigled by others into doing anything of the kind. A soldier more true, more honourable and loyal, in my opinion, it would be impossible to find, and his head is an index of his innocence.

All his portraits show that he possesses a high moral development, very large Conscientiousness, a strong sense of justice and duty; large Benevolence and great sympathy and broadmindedness. He is not quite so strong in Veneration, hence his comparative indifference to forms and conventionalities. His head appears to be moderately large and fairly wide, as well as high and well developed in the regions of the intellectual, executive and aspiring groups of organs. He has well-marked reasoning powers, large organs of observation and strong intuitive perception; is a keen penetrative character reader, possesses more than average mental capacity, intellect, reason, organising power and practical judgment—splendid soldierly qualities. He is exceedingly cautious, and though he experiences great inward emotion, has wonderful control over his feelings, and great self-possession, executive of purpose, force of character, courage, determination, and power of endurance. Is highly sensitive regarding his character and reputation, and would do nothing lowering to his manhood, nor would he betray the confidences with which he might be entrusted. Secretiveness he has in a rather marked degree, but he is too conscientious—has too high a sense of moral obligation to use it in any thing criminal or debasing; this quality is manifested legitimately in tact and diplomacy and gives him great self-possession and a reserved, undemonstrative, impassive nature, which causes him to be misunderstood and especially so by an excitable people such as the French naturally are. Undeviating, of fixed firm principles, dignified, independent,

and honest in the extreme, he is above meanness of any sort, and would suffer martyrdom rather than condescend to do anything lowering to his dignity and inner consciousness of right. He possesses great Firmness—mental and physical tenacity—and his will power combined with executive force and strong moral convictions enable him, when necessary, to hold out most firmly and tenaciously. Hope is not a strong feature of his character, he is often subject to despondent feelings and mental depression, but his manliness, courage, and moral qualities enable him to endure. His sufferings have, however, worked sad havoc with his nervous system, and one could not predict what he would do under the strain of further disappointments, mental weariness, grief, and poor health.

Intuitive, cautious, and reserved, even to the extent of being suspicious, he naturally arouses the suspicion of others against him, and so long as he is satisfied that he is doing right, it is a fault in his character that he will not condescend to enter into explanations; and, being ambitious, persevering, and progressive, dignified, self-possessed, and non-committal, he would not easily win others' favours, but would be likely rather to arouse the envy and jealousy of his superiors.

His social and domestic brain being large, his love of home, love of children, and conjugal and domestic relationships are great. It is only those who possess these qualities in a powerful degree who can feel or understand the hardship and sacrifice it must have been to him to be wrenched away and banished from all that is near and dear to him. Incidents less appalling have killed outright many a fond parent and husband, and but for a marvellous constitution, great courage, and an inward knowledge of his own uprightness he could never have survived the calumny, isolation, torture, grief, and wretchedness he has had to endure. If Phrenology is of value at all, and I have reason and from long experience to believe most implicitly in its teachings, it is in cases of this kind that one feels a great moral responsibility in using it, and revealing its power to make known man's true character.

Judging from the more recent artists' outline sketches of Captain Dreyfus, his sufferings, confinement, and want of intellectual and social companionship appears to have caused a diminution of some of the mental organs, notably Eventuality, Language, Time, Hope, and Veneration, but under better conditions, which it is to be hoped he will soon experience, these faculties may in a measure be strengthened or restored. One cannot study the character of Captain Dreyfus without feeling that he is a great martyr, and a misunderstood and misjudged man.

Excessive mental exertion seems to be the order of the day amongst business and professional persons. Mind activity is pushed to an alarming extent, to the detriment of the brain and general health. The mad rush for wealth and fame leaves nine-tenths of brain-workers blind to physical demands, with the result that they suffer a host of ills that could be avoided.

All indications agree that less than ten miles below us a red heat is attained, and within twenty a white heat. Ten miles below us it is red hot. Ten miles above us we have the pitiless cold, far below zero, of interplanetary space. To what a narrow zone of delicately-balanced temperature is life confined!

# The Popular Phrenologist.

OCTOBER, 1899.

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All Advertisements must reach the Office as above, on or before the 15th of the month before it is required to appear; and if proofs are required, two days earlier.

## Editorial Effervescence.

The British Phrenological Society Incorporated is now fairly on its way. Its first, or statutory meeting, has been held, and a large number of members, by promptly replying on the post cards sent them, gave the Council and the members present at the meeting, courage to hope that the new step will be productive of excellent results; not perhaps immediate or sensational, but of such a nature that as the years roll on will solidify the structure we are raising, rendering it firm-based and proof against assault.

\* \*

The lecturing season will now speedily set in. I hope my readers are doing their best to ensure that Phrenology shall be included in the programmes of the various societies they may be connected with, for at least one evening during the winter. If any of you can arrange that an evening shall be set apart for a lecture on the subject, and cannot yourself lecture, write to the Hon. Sec., B. P. S., 63, Chancery Lane, and the Council of the Society will do their best to supply you with a lecturer. Every Literary or Scientific Institute, Temperance Society or Lodge, Club, Polytechnic, Y.M.C.A., &c., &c., should have at least one lecture. Now, friends, do your best to secure it. Arrange at once.

\* \*

The reading season is also on us, and our friends should be earnest in seeing that phrenological literature is kept well to the front. What are you doing to push the P.P.?

Are you aware that again the subject is a pressing one? The very few who endeavour to help us is surprising, yet I am continually receiving letters from persons who say how delighted they are with the P.P., and how gladly they would have subscribed for it earlier had they known of its existence. Surely some of you could make it known among your friends, or get your newsagents to keep a few copies on sale, and exhibit one of our posters in front of his premises for a few days each month.

\* \*

It is so little for each to do, but what a splendid result would follow, and Phrenology would get such an advertisement and consequent impetus as would surprise all. I will willingly post to any newsagent whose name and address is sent me, free of charge, a few current copies of the P.P. and a poster on the condition that the poster shall be shown for a few days outside his establishment. New subscribers will be sure to result, and after the first two or three months a regular stock can be obtained on sale or return through the ordinary wholesale newsagents. I want the names and addresses of willing newsagents sent me on a postcard.

\* \*

I trust all our friends are making arrangements to come to London on Lord Mayor's Day (November 9th) to attend the Phrenological Conference. Cheap excursions on the day will run from all parts of England, and will, therefore, give all an opportunity of being present at what will be an historical occasion, the first Conference of the newly-incorporated Society.

\* \*

It is with pleasure I draw the attention of my London readers to the fact that Mr. Stackpool E. O'Dell has arranged for a short series of Lectures on Monday evenings, October 2nd, 9th, and 16th, at the Assembly Rooms of the "Star and Garter," Richmond Hill. To seek to promote Phrenology in this place, one of the head centres of fashionable London, is an effort which deserves enthusiastic support. I trust all who can will attend the lectures, and induce their friends to do so as well. Mr. O'Dell recommences his Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday meetings at his residence on October 4th. For particulars see "Forthcoming Meetings."

\* \*

Many of my readers who live in the country are not personally acquainted with the president of the B.P.S. His portrait appeared in the April number of the P.P. this year. I will send a volume of the P.P. for the best delineation of his character by an amateur (as revealed in the portrait above mentioned), the only condition being that the competitor is not personally acquainted with Mr. Morrell. Now will our amateur friends "try their hands" at this. If the competition be a success others will follow on. Copies of the April number can still be had from the office, free by post, three halfpence. Competitions should reach me by October 14th.

\* \*

I will send three bound volumes of the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST to the three persons sending me the longest lists of names and addresses of people who believe in Phrenology, but who do not subscribe to the P.P. Every reader should try for these volumes as they are getting scarce, and when once gone cannot be replaced. They contain such varied and up-to-date information on our subject as cannot be obtained from any other source. Latest date to receive competitions October 14th.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

*Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons,  
Edinburgh.*

### INTERNAL PARTS OF THE CEREBRUM.

#### THE FORNIX—Continued.

The *anterior pillars* are the two rounded parts in front of the body, which, separating from each other, descend in front of the third ventricle and foramen of Monro, and behind the septum lucidum and anterior commissure to the base of the cerebrum, where they form the white surface of the *corpora albicantia*, and send fibres into the anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus. Each pillar curves downwards and outwards into the descending horn of the lateral ventricle, where it is prolonged into a flat ribbon, the *fimbria* or *tenia hippocampi*. The transverse fibres of the splenium of the corpus callosum, form between the diverging posterior pillars the appearance called the *lyra*.

The *Velum Interpositum* is a fold of pia mater corresponding in form and extent with the fornix. It passes into the cerebrum through the great transverse fissure. It is triangular in shape; it rests on the optic thalami, and is continuous behind with the pia mater of the corpora quadrigemina below and with that of the splenium of the corpus callosum above. Beyond the margin of the fornix it swells out into a stronger and thicker fringe, which abounds in blood vessels, and constitutes the *choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle*. The choroid plexuses contain the small choroidal arteries, which supply the corpora striata, optic thalami, and corpora quadrigemina; and the blood from these bodies is returned by small veins, which join to form the *veins of Galen*. Passing backwards along the centre of the velum these veins (veins of Galen) open into the straight sinus.

A pair of small vascular fringes, the *choroid plexuses of the third ventricle*, dip down from the under surface of the velum in the middle line towards the third ventricle.

Below the velum interpositum are situated, from before backwards, the optic thalami, third ventricle, pineal gland, and corpora quadrigemina.

The *Optic Thalamus* is a body somewhat ovoid in shape, situated behind and to the inner side of the corpus striatum, with which its outer surface is closely united. Its upper surface is partly free in the floor of the body of the lateral ventricle, but is mostly covered by the fornix and velum interpositum. The optic thalamus consists of a continuous mass of grey matter with only a thin layer of white matter on its surface. The white matter also forms thin and partial septa which divide it into mesial, lateral, and anterior nuclei. Its posterior surface is free and possesses a transverse elevation, the inner end of which forms the cushion-like part called the *pulvinar*, the outer end forming the *corpus geniculatum externum*. Its inner surface forms the side wall of the third ventricle, and consists of grey matter, which is separated from the white upper surface by the *stria medullaris*.

The *Third Ventricle* occupies the mesial plane between the two optic thalami.

Its *roof* is formed by the velum interpositum and choroid plexuses of the third ventricle, whilst above the velum is the body of the fornix.

The *floor* deepens from behind forwards, and presents pretty well forwards an opening leading into the infundibulum (which is continuous with the pituitary body) and the optic commissure.

The anterior wall presents the pillars of the fornix descending, with the anterior white commissure between and in front of them. It is limited behind by the pineal recess, the posterior white commissure, and the anterior opening of the aqueduct of Sylvius.

The cavity of this ventricle is of small size in the living head, for the inner surfaces of the optic thalami are connected together by intermediate grey matter named the *middle or soft commissure*; but in removing the brain from the cranial cavity this commissure is more or less torn through, and the cavity is consequently enlarged.

The *posterior white commissure* consists of nerve fibres, which pass transversely between the two thalami, immediately in front of the corpora quadrigemina.

The *anterior white commissure* lies transversely in front of the anterior pillars of the fornix, and passes through the corpora striata.

The third ventricle communicates in front through the foramen of Monro with the lateral ventricles, and behind, via the aqueduct of Sylvius, with the fourth ventricle.

The *Pineal Body*.—This is a reddish, cone-shaped body, enveloped by the velum interpositum, and situated on the nates or upper pair of eminences of the corpora quadrigemina. From the anterior end of the pineal body two white bands, the *peduncles of the pineal body*, reach forward, one on the inner side of each optic thalamus, where they blend apparently with the *striæ medullares*.

## TESTIMONIES FOR PHRENOLOGY.

*What Dr. HENRY MAUDSLEY, F.R.C.P., late Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College, London, thought of practical Phrenology.*

"All broad-headed people," he writes, that he has found, "are very selfish, that is to say, all who have the head broad in proportion to its length;" and he accepts the observation of the phrenologists "that an undue preponderance of the breadth of head throughout the region in which they place the propensities, indicates with certainty an animal self-love, which can scarcely be trusted at all times to adopt only fair means for its gratification. Undue preponderance, be it observed, for it is justifiable to expect a favourable result, even with a rather broad head which has a proportionately good length, and which has, so to say, the power of its length placed in the anterior half thereof. And why? Simply because there is in the front the greatest natural power, the force of intellect, which by exercise and development is able to control the objectionable propensities indicated in the animal broadness of skull."

*Dr. JOHN EPPS, Medical Director of the Royal Jennerian Institution, says:—*

"The mind acting through the different parts of the brain produces different mental manifestations; acting through those parts of the brain situated behind the forehead produces intellectual manifestations; acting through those situated in the upper part of the head produces manifestations of the moral and religious feelings; acting through those parts situated behind, produces manifestations of the animal feelings."



## Lessons in Phrenology.—XLVI.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

### THE ORGAN OF FORM.—Continued.

Cimabue was the father of Italian art—or perhaps we ought to say of modern painting. He had no teacher. His natural or innate talents were his instigators to give his time to painting.

His first important work was a *Virgin Mary* for his native city of Florence. Its author was treated as more than man. The painting was carried in solemn procession to the Church. It was a red letter day in the history of Florence, and of Cimabue. His largest organs, judging by his portrait, were Form, Individuality, Size, and Colour. It was Cimabue (early in the 14th century, that is nearly 500 years ago) who discovered Giotto scratching a large stone with a smaller one, whilst, in his sheepskin jacket, he lay prone on a hillock. The sketch of the ram he was drawing was so accurate that Cimabue asked him if he had taken any lesson in drawing. To tell of Giotto's delight when he found his drawings (with sand and sticks and stones) were admired by the great painter and his greater delight when lessons were offered him would be to repeat what has often been told. His father's tears of delight were simply the baptism of his son's large organ of Form into the service of the Christian religion. The Church service in those days was read in the Latin tongue as it is in the Roman Catholic church to this day, and the Bible was only known by the pictures painted on the inside walls of the churches. Without them the people would have known but little of Bible characters, Bible stories, and Bible doctrine.

It is said that when the Pope first heard of his great skill he sent messengers for a specimen of it. Giotto's reply was to take a piece of chalk and with one stroke to draw a circle and to hand it to the messengers, who expressed their fear that His Holiness would not appreciate so simple a specimen of his work. Giotto is said to have refused any other specimen. It turned out that that simple circle was perfectly round, as though it had been struck by a pair of compasses. Only a large organ of Form could have drawn it. And who has not heard of West's picture of the baby in the cradle clandestinely drawn at the urgent solicitation of Form, though drawing was interdicted in his family? To further speak of the skill of the Bellini, Leonardo da Vinci, Albert Durer, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Titian, Tintoret, and others would be to say, that given the brain development, the art may be predicted: given the art, the brain development may be inferred.

In Raphael there was less of the feeling of the grand and sublime than there was in Michael Angelo; less of the powerful and dramatic; more of the graceful and spiritual; more of sweetness and light. This was due largely to his highly-wrought Mental Temperament. Michael Angelo had a large endowment of the Biliious Temperament. To Raphael's comparatively moderate Self-esteem we may attribute his modesty. He had many finely-developed organs:—Form, Size, Constructiveness, Weight, Locality, Imitation, Colour, Ideality, Benevolence, and Conscientiousness. His domestic organs and his reflectives were also well-developed, and the temperamental or "organic" quality was superior. *Lo Spozalizio* was one of Raphael's earliest paintings. It

was painted in 1504, that is 395 years ago. Its author was only twenty-one when he painted it. Though considered vastly inferior to his later works my own appreciation of its beauties was warmer than for any other of his works either in the Louvre or Vatican. According to Geo. Combe, it may be somewhat stiff, but in the elements of drawing and expression, it shows extraordinary powers and attainments. Look at the vigour of the aged priest with his purity, dignity, and amiability. Is not the head of the virgin the embodiment of, and to use Combe's words again, "a perfect model of female loveliness." Raphael, true to nature, gave her a large coronal and frontal head, giving intelligence, morality, and religion, and drew her with a small cerebellum. Raphael illustrated high character by highly-organized moral heads. Never does he paint a sensual Madonna. In all his representations of her, she is graceful, intelligent, and chaste. Who does not admire his *Madonna di San Sisto*, who does not love his *Madonna della Sedia*. Has her maternal love and sweetness ever been rivalled by art, before or since? I should like to give expression to my own views of his *St. Cecilia* at Bologna, *La Belle Jardinière* in the Louvre, and the *Madonna del Foligno* in the Vatican, pictures that give a perennial pleasure to any cultivated eye that has seen them. I believe the "Transfiguration" is considered his finest work. The "Conflagration" is most dramatic; the exquisite grouping of the figures, the life, the drapery, the burning fire, the wonderful escapes, despair, the attraction of the dresses by the current of air produced by the heat, Leo IV. in the balcony, the crowds on their knees, the knowledge of the human frame that only a large organ of Form could have delineated, from the woman in the blue dress blown about by the wind and displaying the outlines of a figure that only a genius could reproduce, the naked man clambering down the wall, the praying children, those struggling men carrying their aged parents or little children, others caring only for themselves. The likeness to life and the refinement characteristic of this picture awake the highest admiration.

His pictures are complete works of art—chaste and inspiring. The more they are studied the more they are admired for their movement, their sublime composition and colouring. His figures are marvellously truthful to nature and religion. And his brain development agreed with his compositions. His brain organs producing fidelity to truth and religion were strikingly observable.

One of our most cultivated writers, Addison, wrote:—

"Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,  
And show the immortal labours in my verse,  
Where from the mingled strength of shade and light,  
A new creation rises to my sight;  
Such heavenly figures from his pencil flow,  
So warm with life his blended colours glow."

To judge of the high value of the work of the Italian painters, we should see with the artistic genius of an artist. Sir Joshua Reynolds, perhaps the best of all English portrait painters, and himself possessing a large organ of Form, wrote on his arrival in Rome:—"I found myself in the midst of works executed upon principles with which I was unacquainted. I felt my ignorance and stood abashed. All the undigested notions I had of painting which I had brought with me from England were to be totally done away with and eradicated from my mind. It was necessary that I should become as a little child."

## British Phrenological Society (INCORPORATED).

The first statutory meeting of the above Society was held on Tuesday, September 12th, at 63, Chancery Lane, London, the chief business being to receive the Certificate of Incorporation, and to admit members to the Society.

The PRESIDENT (J. I. Morrell, Esq.) occupied the chair, and announced the object of the meeting after reading the notice convening it. As a preliminary to the business it was considered desirable to give a summary of the proceedings which had led up to the present position, and the Secretary therefore read the report of the committee which had been appointed by the Council to provide for, and secure the, incorporation of the Society.

The Committee's Report stated that the committee was appointed in accordance with a minute passed on January 18th, 1898, by the Council, and confirmed by two resolutions of the Association passed by the members at the Annual Meeting, held on March 1st of the same year. One of the resolutions is as follows: "That this General Meeting of the Members of the British Phrenological Association hereby empowers its Council to apply to the Board of Trade for a Certificate of Incorporation of the Association in accordance with the provisions of the Companies' Acts, 1862-1893, and further to take such action as may be necessary to obtain the "Charter of Incorporation." The committee met on many occasions and drew up the Memorandum and Articles of Association in accordance with the instructions of the Council. These were submitted for approval to the Council on March 15th, 1898, before being placed in the Solicitors' hands. The Memorandum of Association was compiled with the utmost care as it dealt with the objects of the Society, and the committee thought it desirable to claim large powers so as to be prepared for any possible future contingency. The Articles had been compiled so as to include the existing rules of the Association, making as little alteration as possible.

After the report had been read all the old members who had claimed membership in the incorporated Society were admitted by vote, after which seven new members were proposed and received. The Memorandum of Association was then read and commented on, Mr. Blackford explaining why certain apparently irrelevant clauses were introduced and retained.

Mr. WEBB thought that in these days when persons describing themselves as Phreno-Palmists, or Palmists and Phrenologists were continually before the magistrates charged with fortune telling and similar offences, it was desirable that people should understand the true position of Phrenology in England, and not be deceived by the false impressions such charges naturally leave. It was deplorable that unscrupulous persons should prostitute the term Phrenology to such base uses. He trusted the incorporation of the Society would be a step leading to the study and recognition of Phrenology. The thanks of all the members was due to Messrs. Cox, Warren and Blackford, for their efforts as a committee in successfully carrying through the incorporation scheme, which augured well for the future of Phrenology and of the Society. He would propose a vote of thanks to the committee.

Dr. WITHINSHAW was pleased to have the privilege of seconding the resolution. He was glad to know that the best possible efforts had been made to put the British

Phrenological Society on a legal footing. The recognition of the subject would, in the future, be due largely to the fact that we have a legally established body. That Phrenology has been accepted by the Board of Trade, whose officers were hard headed business men, was enough to secure that Phrenology was recognised as a science, a true science. He met with many prejudiced and ignorant people, but by judiciously dealing with them he succeeded in awakening their interest and sympathy. He considered the time and labour spent by the committee deserved the thanks of the members; though at times their efforts may have been subject to criticism, yet they had brought their work to a successful issue, a work he considered which represented one of the most splendid services ever rendered to Phrenology.

The resolution on being put by the President was carried unanimously.

Messrs. COX, WARREN, and BLACKFORD all replied, thanking the members for their kindly expression of approval.

The PRESIDENT thought that the time still at their disposal that evening could be usefully employed in making and considering suggestions for the furtherance of the objects of the Society.

Mr. WEDMORE thought that as some misapprehension seemed to exist with regard to the liabilities of members, prominence should be given to the matter in the same manner as the advantages had been made known, so that such misapprehension should not deter persons from joining the Society. He also thought that a paper showing the results which had been obtained by Phrenology in relation to education since Combe first advocated the connection, would be useful and encouraging. He would also suggest that on some of the ordinary meeting nights opportunities should be given to the ordinary members to introduce short papers, and for this purpose two or more short papers may be introduced in one evening.

Mr. J. B. BLAND thought the speakers selected for the conference, on November 9th, should be representative of various classes or sections, such as clerical, educational, &c., as well as the professional phrenologists. He would like to see an effort made to secure that societies which provided for lectures should have at least one or two phrenological lectures during the season. It would also be well if individual members would select particular phases of the subject or particular classes of the public and make those their speciality. He had made up his mind to deal with teachers and teaching, and intended to urge the claims of Phrenology at teachers' meetings which he should seek to attend for that purpose.

Mr. WEBB thought it would be a good thing if the opponents of Phrenology were encouraged to come forward and declare their opposition, that phrenologists may the more readily be able to show the fallacies of their so-called facts. Attempts had been made by the Leyton Society in this direction yet without results as the enemies of Phrenology did not seem to have the courage of their convictions.

Mr. BLACKFORD drew attention to the fact that the old Association had offered lectures by circular to all the available societies within 30 miles of London, Y. M. C. Associations, Improvement, Literary and Scientific Societies, Workmens, Political and Social Clubs, and various Institutes, and but little result ensued, still it was worth further effort.

Mr. J. F. HUBERT was pleased to recognise the present condition of the Society as an incorporated body. It was a point of departure which would give a new impetus to the work. Progress had not been rapid, but the work was an uphill one. There were so many societies calling the attention of the people that Phrenology found it difficult to make rapid headway. We should be decided as to the aim of the Society. Was it to seek for new facts or to convert the nation to a belief in Phrenology? He wished to know the result of the private practice of the Council. He would like to see the membership of the Society sought as a privilege, also the attendance at the meetings. He was of opinion that as they were thrown open to everybody, they were not fully appreciated. Some discretion should be exercised as to the admission of strangers.

Rev. F. WILKINSON said that he wished to see enthusiasm take practical form, and therefore he would promise to deliver at least three lectures on Phrenology during the coming winter, and would adopt means to put his resolution into effect.

Dr. WITHINSHAW said that the practice meetings were scientific in their tendency, and were a very fine means of education phrenologically. They had been very useful, in that members were able to render mutual service. These meetings had a special function, and some peculiar cases had been introduced and freely dealt with; the phrenological position had been tested by facts and in a scientific spirit, the members being criticised and helped mutually. Any member was free to introduce cases, and if they had any doubt as to want of harmony between known character and development they should submit such a case to the meeting. He noted that the public demonstrations of character reading had been much less frequent at their meetings lately, it was desirable that practical tests should be constantly in evidence.

The PRESIDENT explained that the practice meetings had been confined to members of the Council because of the limited space at disposal. A similar meeting had been arranged for ordinary members, but had not for some reason been well attended, he hoped, however, that a renewed attempt may be made to establish such, with improved results.

Mr. BLACKFORD, in direct reply to Mr. Hubert, stated that the council practice meetings had been remarkably successful, both as to numbers attending and work performed, and he had no hesitation in saying it was one of the best features of the Society.

Mr. J. F. HUBERT was glad to hear this, and thought that members who joined would find in this sufficient advantage without looking for further profit.

Mr. S. SARNA regretted that the members' practice meetings were not so successful as he could have wished. He thought it may have been possible for the ordinary members to be admitted to the council practice meetings. He was not previously aware they were so well attended as to render it impossible for want of room.

The time having expired, the president after announcing that Mr. Severn, of Brighton, would lecture on Oct. 3rd, declared the meeting closed.

The North Dakota Senate has passed a bill requiring all applicants for marriage to be examined by a board of physicians. The certificate must show that they are free from hereditary diseases such as insanity or consumption. Of course there is nothing to hinder parties getting married in the next State.

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### VENERATION.

Veneration inspires not only the religious sentiment of worship, but also respect for rank, authority, and social institutions.

Everything of a superior character imposes on those who have large Veneration a submissive and humble disposition towards those in authority. The sentimental expresses itself by the same exterior signs on every occasion when it is excited. The head then inclines forward and downward, the back is arched, and if Firmness and Combativeness are but moderately developed, leaving Veneration without support, the person so organized prostrates himself in the presence of rank and power. As in the East (in India and everywhere where despotism and slavery exist) the person with large Veneration (especially if Caution be also large) abases himself and trembles before his superiors. With large Secretiveness this meekness and fear tend to produce hypocrisy, and when not protected by large Conscientiousness such a result invariably happens.



In the picture we see the attitude of Veneration. The contour of the head explains the cause of that attitude. It illustrates the respect that an inferior officer has to appear to shew towards his superior. With such large Veneration, the president of a court-martial, for instance, if inferior in rank to his witnesses, will accept from them their desires as to a verdict. Even though justice demanded a contrary verdict, they would take notice of the desires of those in authority.

The large Veneration and Fear, the moderate or small Self-Esteem, Firmness, Conscientiousness, and Combativeness so clearly marked on the head account clearly for the humility and self-abasement he exhibits before his superior. His legs are wavering and appear uncertain how to dispose of themselves, whilst his pendant arms and weak vertebral column announce a total lack of resolution and dignity—the attitude agreeing with the brain development.

The attitudes of the two persons exhibit a great contrast, and agree with the difference in the conformation of their heads. With weak Benevolence and Veneration and ample Self-Esteem, Firmness, Destructiveness and Combativeness, the superior functionary is not a man to relax his sense of importance and self-satisfaction. He appreciates the slavish deference of his subordinate. We may well believe that his large organ of Language will enable him without mercy to scold his subordinate, for which duty he appears well prepared.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

This Society commenced its autumn session with its usual meeting for good fellowship on Friday, September 8th. This gathering is ordinarily termed a *Conversazione*, and under this title in times past has gathered large numbers of Leytonians together to listen to phrenological truths given under the thinly veiled guise of entertainment in the form of public character readings. The present occasion was no exception to the rule, and a splendid attendance of the flower of Leyton's educational and aristocratic circles graced the proceedings. Vocal and instrumental music occupied the major portion of the time. The programme included two songs by Miss Best, an attractive young lady with a sweet voice; two songs by Miss Hall, excellently rendered; a pianoforte solo by Mr. B. Childs, who also acted as accompanist for the singers; and a violin solo by Miss Webb, which was highly successful. Mr. Jones and Mr. Hughes were also among the singers, each doing a good share towards the evening's enjoyment. A very amusing recitation was ably rendered by Mr. F. Wait, who is a prime favourite with Leyton audiences.

The phrenological items of the programme were provided by Mr. James Webb (founder of the Society) and Mr. J. P. Blackford. Mr. Webb caused amusement as well as amazement by his accurate delineations of the characters of a young man and a lady, who voluntarily offered themselves for the ordeal. Mr. Blackford gave his opinion as to the abilities and motives of a lady and two gentlemen to the satisfaction of the audience and the subjects.

Refreshments were provided for all under the able superintendence of Mrs. Webb, whose kindly help is ever ready on such occasions as these. Needless to say this item was a pleasing feature, and seemed to be a popular one, if one may judge from the patronage bestowed upon it. E. H. Kerwin, Esq., the president, conducted the proceedings throughout in his usual genial manner.

“So far, the facts of experiment and of disease favour the views of the phrenologist.”—*Dr. Ferrer*.

“The bones of the head are moulded to the brain, and their peculiar shapes are determined by the original peculiarity in the shape of the brain.”—*Sir Charles Bell's Anatomy*.

## How to tell your Callers' Characters.

By RICHARD DIMSDALE STOCKER.

*Author of "The Human Face as Expressive of Disposition," "A Concordance of Graphology," etc., etc.*

The significance of most things that are of daily occurrence is oft-times passed over lightly, if not disregarded altogether, by the majority of people.

Hence there are perhaps comparatively few readers of this magazine who have troubled to think how full of meaning is such a simple act as pulling the front-door bell. Many, indeed, will doubtless feel disposed to ridicule the idea of the matter having any meaning at all, and will dismiss it with a shrug of the shoulders and a muttered utterance with reference to the “fertile imagination” of those who discuss such topics.

But all voluntary acts stamp the man, the very gesture tells those who can read it aright and interpret its meaning something of the temperament of the individual.

Every movement of the limb is made through the activity of certain special centres of the brain; hence the subject is not entirely “unscientific,” as the unphilosophical would have us believe.

The advantages of being able to tell something of the disposition of one's caller cannot be over-estimated since they are obvious enough to most people.

First of all, we have the *hearty* ring. This tells of ardour, precipitation, executive ability, vigour, and vivacity.

Then there is the *loud, noisy* peal. That tells of haste, impatience, combativeness, quickness of temper, and force of character.

Next we may notice the *steady ding-dong* of the plodding, undemonstrative, but reliable, persistent person.

The *hasty ting-ting* of the nervous individual is easily recognised, and denotes more brilliancy than depth, or less solidity than versatility.

Animation, cheerfulness, and sprightliness are all indicated in this manner of ringing.

The *slow, listless pull* tells of a more calm, placid, tranquil nature. There is more weakness than strength, more feebleness than force, more timidity and coolness than courage or spirit.

The *quiet, almost imperceptible ring* bespeaks, as a rule, cowardice, irresolution, a lack of promptitude, decision, want of power, and just the reverse of the loud, noisy peal.

A *tremendous pull* of the bell, if continuous and ill-regulated, tells of mental derangement. [The same rules will be found to apply to rapping with the knocker.]

Such are the chief rings; for we nearly all recognise the postman's hurried tug at the bell, or the tradesman's blustering pull, and hence need not refer to them more fully. Yet why is it that (as far as I am aware) this subject has never before been written upon? Most people who read this will say, “Why didn't we notice all this before, it's simple enough?” Of course it is; why didn't they?

“You all know the brain is the organ of the mind.”—*Dr. Carpenter*.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

ENQUIRER.—The best answer I can give to your question is:—Most men can do a little of everything, and a few can do a great deal of something. The latter statement refers to individual accomplishments, the former to the character of the race.

LANCASHIRE.—My firm conviction is that the majority of the sea-side phrenologists are not phrenologists at all. They do great harm to the science among those who do not see that they earn their sixpences with more facility than intelligence. A good test as to their value would be to write to the Secretary of the British Phrenological Society as to their recognition. Another test would be to ask them a few questions about the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST; many of them never see a copy, and would be unable to read it if they did.

No BIGOT (*Edinburgh*).—Your city has been made famous in phrenological history by the bigoted partizanship of Jeffery, Gordon, etc., on the one hand, and by the culture and devotion to truth by the Combes, etc., on the other. For some years now there has scarcely been a standard work on the brain placed before the public that has not admitted that Gall stands in the front rank of anatomists, and as a discoverer of the highest merit.

For example, we read in Althaus's, "On Failure of Brain Power":—"Gall, in the commencement of the present century, added largely to our knowledge and greatly improved our methods of examination. Instead of simply cutting up the structures, he steadily pursued the course and connections of the fibres, and was thus led to a number of discoveries regarding this important point. He also showed conclusively that the convolutions of the brain are the principal base of mental activity." Again, in Berdoe's "The Origin and Growth of the Healing Art," on page 456:—"Franz J. Gall (1757-1828) was a skilful anatomist, who by his researches upon the anatomy of the brain, came to the conclusion that the talents and dispositions of men may be inferred with exactitude from the external appearance of the skull and thus founded Phrenology." Dr. Ferrier, in his last work on Localisation pays a tribute to the memory of Dr. Gall.

It does not require a "bigot" to accept the truths of Phrenology. To be a phrenologist worthy of the name requires large Conscientiousness and Firmness, supported by great exactitude of Observation and Judgment.

D. C. (*Chelsea*).—Your idea of Will is as faulty as it can well be. It agrees with a definition given by Dr. A. C. Clark in his "Clinical Manual of Mental Diseases, 1897." You speak of it as "a faculty presiding over the other mental faculties." It is nothing of the sort. Dr. Clark won't admit the correct notion (and I quote him because you have got your definition from his work or from the same source as he obtained his) but rather condemns it when expressed thus: "Will is regarded as the result of more or less opposing forces, and the old-fashioned diagram in mechanics illustrating the parallelogram of forces, might just as well be used to illustrate the theory of mental forces more or less opposed to each other, resulting in one force only—a compromise between

the two or more contending forces. The one resulting force is called Will, and is regarded merely as a sequence, not as a separate factor at all." I regard this definition that he rejects as correct, and when you have justified your title to be a phrenologist you will think as I do.

X.Y.Z. (*West Green*).—(1) There are several phrenological papers printed in America, e.g., "The Phrenological Journal" (New York), "Human Faculty" (Chicago), "Human Nature" (San Francisco). You can do no harm by purchasing them. The more phrenological literature you read the better. (2). There seems to be a greater demand now than there was a few years ago for the writings of the earlier phrenologists. (3). The Phrenological Journal published in Edinburgh was discontinued in 1847, after completing twenty volumes. They are still prized by intelligent readers.

JOHN WEST.—(1) Dr. Moir, who died in Edinburgh a short time ago, was a gentleman with very large percepts, so was keenly observant and practical. His very large Veneration and large Benevolence compelled him to be a religious philanthropist. He had but weak Self-Esteem and Love of Approbation, so cared little for Ambition or Praise. He was humble, sympathetic, and virtuous. You will see all this clearly in his portrait. (2). Dr. Andrew Combe is buried at the foot of Edinburgh Castle, not far from the Caledonian Station. The grave is surrounded by an iron railing which is becoming much oxidized and ought to be renovated. George Combe is buried in the Dean's Cemetery. His grave looks well cared for. Dr. Spurzheim is buried at Boston and Dr. Gall in Paris. I cannot tell you where Drs. Elliotson, Broussais, and Vimont are buried. I should like to know.

READER OF P.P. (*Dulwich*).—The body has organs, The soul has faculties.

ICELAND.—Sir John Franklin had large Locality and small Inhabitiveness.

BUILDER (*Tottenham*).—Join some Phrenological Society, study all the works you can on the subject, compare these teachings with the teachings of the Bible, and, if you find truth, teach it to others.

LUX.—(a). A person may have large Conscientiousness and yet act unjustly. Before a person can act justly, he must know what is just and right. Then with large Conscientiousness he will act conscientiously and rightly. This takes it for granted that there are no other faculties whose influence is strong enough to induce him to do wrong. (b). There is nothing more phrenologically true than that man is inclined to religion. His religious faculties are innate and have this inclination, however they may be thwarted and opposed by passion and vicious surroundings.

TEACHER.—The experiments of MacDonald and Van Biervliet are contradictory. For example, by his "temple algometer" the former finds that the left temple and the left hand are more sensitive than the right, whereas the latter thinks the left side is less sensitive than the right, and the left ear and eye less acute than the right. Your book on Psychology says a child has no Will. Does it? Put it to the test by loaning twins for a week. You may disagree with him afterwards.

COUNTRY STUDENT.—(1) The neurons consist of three parts, the nerve cells, the azones or axis cylinders, the protoplasmic processes or dendrites. (2) Dr. Beale's works on Bioplasm, Protoplasm, etc., as well as Dr. Drysdale's work on "The Protoplasmic Theory of Life.



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## THE MIND.

It is often asserted that the mind, apart from the brain, is a single entity, and is not possessed of faculties; and that the mind is not a spiritual substance and an independent entity.

Now, Phrenology does not concern itself with mind apart from the brain, and neither does it assert what may or what may not be the inherent state of the mind "in the realm beyond"; and further the science, principles, and doctrine of Phrenology are unaffected, whether the mind in itself is a simple entity or not, or whether it is a spiritual or material substance.

Phrenology has its own well-defined rôle: the study of mind in relation to organisation only. Phrenologists say that the mind is divided into a number of faculties. When they do this they speak of mind in relation to the body, and not to the inherent character of the mind, apart from the brain or body, with which they have nothing whatever to do. Hence both expressions are perfectly legitimate. Phrenology is a doctrine of the plurality of organs and of faculties, and it is only by this doctrine that the varied phenomena of mind can be explained. The phenomena of mind, in this life only, not of any other life, are objects discussed by phrenologists. As phrenologists, we do not claim to know what mind is. And before we can, as individual thinkers, irrespective of Phrenology, arrive at a clear idea of what is an essence—an essential and primary character, an entity, an absolute unity—we must enlarge our knowledge far beyond anything that has yet been discovered. By mere *thinking* (the only agent of the metaphysician), we are as likely to go from the truth as towards it. We may think that the mind is like a beam of light composed of many colours all appearing as one. We may think of it as a circle composed of points. But we cannot think of it apart from its manifestations, and as these manifestations depend on the condition of the brain, we repeat that Phrenology can only deal with mind in connection with the brain.

Whatever we hope, or fear, or imagine, whatever the condition of the mind apart from the brain may be, are subjects not belonging to the doctrines of Phrenology. In fact, nothing is a doctrine of Phrenology which cannot be demonstrated by scientific modes of observation, and capable of logical or practical illustration—that is, the facts it teaches must appeal to reason and experiment.

Many phrenologists do speculate on the inherent nature of the human mind; and in this they do no more than their intelligent neighbours who are non-phrenologists, and they have an equal right so to do; but they have no right to foist these conjectures on the public as deduced from phrenological principles.

All mental research is interesting, and Phrenology the most interesting of all; because it is not only the most reasonable, but the only form of mental research that is capable of demonstration.

Phrenology teaches us that in this life, at any rate, mind is not independent of the body.

The immortal Dr. Gall (vol. i., p. 243 of "Functions of the Brain") rightly says: "In my opinion there exists but one simple principle which sees, feels, tastes, hears, touches, thinks, and wills. But in order that that principle may become capable of perceiving light and sound, of feeling, tasting, and touching, it requires the aid of various material instruments without which the exercise of all these faculties would be impossible." He laid this down as his opinion, not as a discovery, and applied it to this life only. From this it is clear that the great anatomist believed that the mind is in its essence a simple principle, and that this principle possessed faculties without which it would be unable to manifest itself in this life. Hence the phrenologists who think as their great master did, do not imagine the mind as "divided" into faculties, but as *possessing* faculties, and that we can only know of this mind in the present state of being, by the manifestation of the said faculties through various suitable instruments or organs. This is a fundamental principle of Phrenology.

Dr. Gall therefore was of opinion that the immaterial mind required the aid of various material instruments for its exercise. He does not say of what the mind is composed; he does not say that it is spiritual any more than he says it is material; but he does say it requires material instruments for the exercise of its faculties. But really the system of Gall does not necessarily deal with the mind either in respect to its incarnation in the body or its transition to realms beyond. He deals with it only so far as it manifests itself by the material body, for the simple reason that without the body its manifestation in this life would be impossible.

Like every other part of the body, the brain is made up of distinct organs, each possessing a distinct function or office. So mind may be one, and yet manifest its

presence and power by the devolution of its offices through its material instruments. And the mind may not be one any more than that the brain is not one organ but many. Hence we cannot say dogmatically that the mind is one simple principle, and if we could say this the doctrine of the plurality of faculties would not be affected.

Those who assert that the mind is an entity mean (at any rate, I mean) that it is a simple principle without parts and without division. It is the metaphysician and the would-be modern psychologist who make the mind a conglomerate of material organs. Do they speak of the intellect, the will, the passions; of reason, of observation; the sentiments, etc., as being powers of the mind?

If so, the mind must be divisible, for the same mental organ cannot be the seat of the will, the reason, and the passions at the same time; for how could the will control the passions and the reason the will, if the passions can overthrow the reason and take possession of the will?

How illogical are the statements of the greatest intellects concerning the mind outside Phrenology!

Dr. Carson, a gentleman of high intelligence, in his "Principles of Phrenology," page 239, writes:—"The phrenologist can look upon the mind as a simple, indivisible entity, and yet explain all the peculiarities of man's nature, seeing that the mental operations are performed and manifested through a compound organ, the brain. To account for the phenomena of daily life, there must be complexity somewhere. The metaphysician is compelled to place it in the mind; but the phrenologist can refer it to the brain. For my part, I decidedly prefer the idea of a simple mind and a complex brain to a simple brain and complex mind." Dr. Carson adds, if the mind possesses emotions, passions, judgment, hearing, sight, imagination, wit, benevolence, and veneration independently of the brain, there is nothing in the world plainer than that it must be divisible and material. He pertinently adds:—"The ideas of the metaphysicians about the faculties of the mind, give a handle to the materialists that could not be obtained from any other source. Priestly was neither slow nor pusillanimous in turning them to account. 'We see,' said he, 'that every faculty of the mind, without exception, is liable to be impaired and even to become wholly extinct, before death. Since, therefore, all the faculties of the mind, separately taken, appear to be mortal, the substance or principle in which they exist must be pronounced to be mortal too.' On the metaphysical plan of placing the faculties in the mind itself, Priestly is unanswerable; but the phrenologist who looks upon the mind as simple and the brain as compound, can have no difficulty in the matter. The organs of the brain may be impaired or destroyed, whilst the mind remains in its pristine, invulnerable condition."

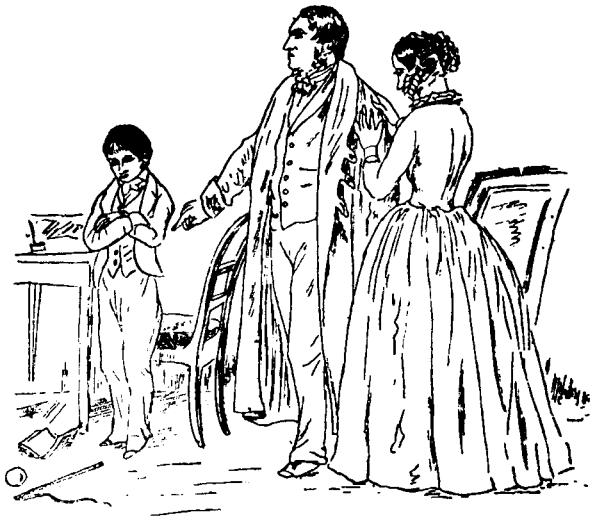
James Coates, Esq., F.B.P.S. (Rothsay), justly remarks:—"If many phrenologists hold that mind is composed of faculties, they are certainly correct as far as mind in conjunction with the body in this life is concerned. They know of no other mind. They do not study, neither can they tell what mind is composed of dissociated from the body—the mind in the realm beyond. It is beyond the sphere of their investigations"; and in a summary he holds that (1) The mind is a spiritual substance, of a character distinct from matter. (2) In itself, but not for manifestation in this life it is independent of the body. (3) That it possesses faculties in the carnate or bodily, as well as in the discarnate or spiritual state of existence. (4) That we cannot absolutely know what mind is, in its essential essence, but we can know that it

is manifested through a suitable organism in both states of being. (5) Phrenology has no mission to the world as a scientific exposition of what mind is apart from the brain. (6) Whatever mind may be in itself, we have no means of knowing. I know of no man who has clearer conceptions of what is fact and what is phrenological than Mr. Coates, and I quote him and Dr. Carson as two of our most enlightened and able phrenologists. Dr. Carson is taken from us. May Mr. Coates live for ever!

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### FIRMNESS.

Paternal authority has a difficulty in conquering a son possessed with indomitable firmness. The head of this boy has an unhappy conformation, because Firmness and Self-Esteem have too great a development, and Benevolence, Caution, Love of Approbation, and especially Veneration, are relatively too weak to sufficiently overcome the inordinate Firmness. Again, Secretiveness and Destructiveness are also large. The boy has been disheartened, and has thrown his lesson-book to the ground in a fit of anger and impatience, and he refuses to obey his father's order to begin anew his studies.



The action of the father shows that he is menacing the boy for refusing to obey his order. His own Self-Esteem and Firmness have their counterpart in the boy. He exacts submission and respect. His body agrees with his head. He stands erect; his right hand and arm are directed by firmness also. The boy exhibits his large Firmness in his folded arms and stiff attitude. Yet he is afraid of the stern look of his father, and so lowers his head and refuses to speak; but persists in his obstinacy, and his Secretiveness contributes to the sly appearance of his immovable firmness.

His sad mother laments on account of the fault of her son, and seeks to moderate the paternal displeasure.

"By this science the faculties of the mind have been, for the first time, traced to their elementary forms."—*Mr. Robert Chambers*, of "Chambers' Journal."

## The Importance of Phrenological Science.

BY RICHARDS GRAY, PH.D., F.B.P.A.

Can a forest teach lessons? Certainly! It may contain millions of trees in its circumference, yet each tree has its own adaptation to service. The form of leaf may differ and there may be distinctiveness in the thickness and toughness of its bark—each of these, when duly considered, teaching important lessons. Illustrations might be multiplied; one, however, will suffice for our purpose. The leaves of the pine are long, narrow, and tough. Why? That the winds may blow through them without injury to the life-current, or the flesh of the leaf. Their numbers make up the lack in breadth. By this means life is brought to, and maintained in, the tree itself.

It may be asked, What have trees to do with the subject-matter of this paper? Much—very much; for have we not in them a simile of man's natural talent, capacity, and endowment? Diversity in similitude, combined with utility and strength. Men and women may resemble each other in shape, form and appearance; yet, in both ability and capacity, declare greatest variety. There may also be a similarity of habits, yet in manifestation these may be most unlike: a paradox; still, it cannot be denied. The word "habits" admits of two significations: one conveying the idea of diminished activity; the other, greater facility for acting. Should a power or faculty become too active, fatigue is the result, and if kept at the same rate of action for any lengthened period, it will ultimately be exhausted. The periods of life at which the innate powers appear or influence differ greatly; some manifest their quality and inspiration very early; then guidance and guardianship with regulated exercise are called for; others, very late, hence the necessity for discrimination as to excitation and deepening. In like manner the feelings must be disciplined, as well as the intellectual faculties—patience, obstinacy, indifference, rashness, fear, courage, affection, dislike—each of these may be held in check or strengthened, according to the declaration of character, by a course of judicious training. Growth, also, either increases or diminishes the energy possessed.

Phrenological science embraces each of these incalculably important phases of Nature's declaration and necessities, speaking out freely and truthfully as to their balance, operation and influence. Mental law cannot be separated from a physiological basis, from the fact that health plays such an important part in man's disposition, ability and character; consequently, no scientific phrenologist would think of giving advice and delineating endowment without taking both into consideration. For instance, the men and women who seek his counsel are so totally different individually: some are excitable, others given to despondency through deficient Hope, others again declare great nervous tension, so that without physiological knowledge and insight, he (the phrenologist) would be like a ship minus a compass or screw propeller.

What a marked difference between a plant growing under uncongenial conditions of atmosphere or climate, and one blooming under every fostering condition possible. In the first, neither brilliancy of colour nor intensity of fragrance is evident; in the second, colouring,

fragrance, and beauty of form are declared. So men and women possessed of intellect may be lacking those finer and intuitive susceptibilities which qualify for important spheres and intricate professions, from either loss of early opportunities of sympathetic environment or more comprehensive educational advantages. In the human body the full enjoyment of health is never known, except where the various parts are well proportioned, sound in themselves, and each function rightfully performed. Let a limb be broken, or a vital part diseased, or a nerve lose its tension and response, the whole system will measurably suffer. And so in Mentality: if the development be interfered with, or any disproportion exist, or one faculty is unduly developed whilst another is hindered in its manifestation, a similar effect is produced as that realised by untoward influences in the body.

Further, many are strong intellectually, others emotionally, and others again practically; therefore each will excel in his own line, provided the possession is rightly governed and husbanded. We hold that when a soul is occupied with great ideas, it best performs small duties, since to such a mind the divinest views of life penetrate thoroughly the most trivial actions. As men learn to master themselves their relation to nature is changed. There is no science that can aid so fully in the momentous endeavour to make the best of life as Phrenology, for its testimony as to moral quality and intellectual capacity to each individual who seeks its guidance, cannot but tend to judicious development and activity.

What is Power? We reply, concentrated energy, life in activity. One faculty does not like a check put on it by another, or other faculties; and yet this is the only way by which advance can be registered. Pride shakes itself when Veneration dictates or suggests obedience, and Acquisitiveness, as Selfishness, does not care for the interference of Conscientiousness, pointing out justice. What a grand possession is our imagination! yet undisciplined by knowledge and discrimination it would be a real hindrance. The conceptions formed through it are a thousand times more fruitful than those deduced from knowledge alone. Therefore we look upon knowledge as the mind's schoolmaster, analysing, reconstructing, and grinding the soul's endeavours and aspirations. Sensitive natures frequently have a wealth of capability and feeling, really golden, unknown to those of sterner fibre. Let each strive to become truly influential, noted for value, sympathy, and nobleness, that hearts may be the happier for our presence, and minds more enquiring and analytical as well as more lofty and godlike, through our interest and care.

[ The foot of a Chinese woman, from the heel to the great toe, measures only four inches: the great toe is bent abruptly backwards, and its extremity pointed directly upwards; while the phalanges of the other toes are doubled in beneath the sole of the foot.

What a burden is too great an intellect. Few people realise it to the same extent as the New England mother, who wrote the following request to the teacher of her boy—"Dear Miss, Please do not push Johnnie too hard, for so much of his brain is intellect that he ought to be held back a good deal, or he will run to intellect entirely, an' I do not desire it. So please hold him back so as to keep his intellect from getting bigger than his body, an' injuring him for life."

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

### INTERNAL PARTS OF THE CEREBRUM.

#### MINUTE ANATOMY OF THE CEREBRUM.

FIG. 5.—The layers of the cortical grey matter of the cerebrum (Meynert).



This illustration represents a section of the grey matter of the convolutions of the cerebrum at right angles to the surface, and greatly magnified. The wavy line at the top of the figure corresponds with the surface of the convolution, and the numbers indicate the several layers of the grey matter. It should be noticed that there are no sharp lines of demarcation between the layers, but that each layer gradually shades off into those adjacent to it.

The Cerebrum consists of two kinds of nervous matter—grey and white. By making sections through the cerebrum the general relations of these two forms of nerve matter to each other may be seen.

The Grey Matter of the cerebrum is disposed in three great groups, viz. :—

1. The grey matter of the convolutions.
2. The grey matter of the ganglia at the base of the cerebrum.

3. The central grey matter of the cerebrum, which forms the wall of the cerebral end of the cerebro-spinal canal.

#### 1. The grey matter of the convolutions:—

When a vertical section is made of a convolution of the brain the part nearest the surface is seen to be the darker in colour, and being of a greyish tinge is called the grey matter; the central portion, forming, as it were, the core of the convolution, is quite white in a recently dissected fresh brain, and is therefore called the white matter.

The grey matter presents a laminated appearance, and is generally divided into five or six layers. It consists of nerve cells, nerve fibres, matrix or neuroglia, and blood-vessels.

The neuroglia is a delicate tissue, containing multitudes of minute rounded or elliptical cells lying in a fine net-like arrangement of fibres called the matrix. Its function

is simply mechanical and gives support to the nerve elements.

The grey cortex is about five times as vascular as the white matter. The arteries and veins lie vertically in the grey matter, being enclosed in funnel-shaped, sheaths of pia mater. Some arteries end in a rich capillary plexus, within the grey matter; others of larger size give off branches to join the capillaries in the grey matter, and then enter the white matter, where they form a comparatively scanty capillary plexus.

#### The Layers of the Grey Matter.—

The 1st Layer of the grey matter, also called the *Superficial or Molecular layer*, consists largely of neuroglia. In this neuroglia nerve fibres extend in a direction parallel to the surface of the convolutions. There are a few small multipolar ganglion cells.

The 2nd or *Small Pyramidal cell Layer*.—This layer contains in great number pyramidal nerve cells, which are characteristic of the cerebral cortex. They are so arranged that their long axes are vertical to the surface of the convolutions; their apices are directed to the first layer, and, according to Cleland, Professor of Anatomy in Glasgow University, are continuous with its horizontal fibres.

The 3rd or *Great Pyramidal cell Layer* contains in association with the small pyramidal cells, pyramidal ganglion cells two or three times as large as those in the 2nd layer, and more widely separated from each other.

The 4th or *Granular Layer*.—This layer contains small cells, somewhat elliptical or angular in shape, which give off branches from their sides.

The 5th or *Claustral Layer* contains spindle-shaped cells, which give off lateral processes.

Nerve fibres radiate from the white core of the convolutions into the several layers of grey matter. They are somewhat scattered in the first and second layers, but are arranged in bundles in the succeeding layers. Apparently they have a double connection with the pyramidal nerve cells, partly with the central process at the base of each cell, and partly with the fine network of fibres formed by the branching and anastomosing of the protoplasm processes.

*Special modifications in structure* occur in several of the convolutions. In the *ascending frontal convolution* and in the *paracentral lobule*, clusters of giant pyramidal cells, about three times larger than the great pyramidal cells of the 3rd layer, have been described. They are intermingled with the angular cells of the 4th layer. They also occur in the *ascending parietal, superior, and middle frontal, convolutions*, and also in the *inferior frontal or Broca's convolution*, behind the ascending branch of the Sylvian fissure. The convolutions in which these giant pyramidal cells are found form the most important part of the area which is the site of the motor centres of Ferrier. In the pole of the *occipital lobes*, the *cuneus* and the *gyrus lingualis* the cells of the grey matter have been described as consisting of eight layers. As a contrast to this part with so many layers of cells, according to Betz, the *callosal convolution*, at its commencement near the anterior perforated space, consists of little more than two layers, the 1st and the 5th. The grey cortex of the *Island of Reil* is found to agree with the general arrangement, but in it the cells of the 3rd layer are usually smaller. The grey matter of the *septum lucidum* was originally continuous with the cortex of the inner surface of the hemispheres, and contains both pyramidal and fusiform cells.



## Phrenological Character Sketch.

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

### SEÑOR SARASATE.

Genius embraces mental qualities which are liberally bestowed upon human beings. Intellectually many an one has in him the qualities of genius. Nature is prolific in the bestowal of mental gifts; but where one works up to the full extent of his natural endowments, many, from one cause or another, allow talents to lie dormant which if cultivated would make them shining lights in the world and enable them to give incalculable pleasure and profit to vast numbers of their fellow-beings.

Senor Sarasate, the eminent violinist, whom I have lately had the privilege of phrenologically examining, is a genius of exceptional capacity, happily endowed with a powerful intellect and a splendidly balanced mental and physical organisation.



Why some individuals are so exceptionally clever without seeming to put forth any very special effort, and others so dull, so mentally obtuse notwithstanding the great care and expense bestowed upon their education, must be puzzling to many who are unacquainted with the eccentricities of human nature.

Commendation is due to all who exert themselves to do their best, and many persons will surprise themselves with what they can do if they but set about it. Beyond certain limits, however, it is advisable that forced mentality should not be resorted to. In these record-beating days the chances of obtaining public applause,

position, social distinction, or other business advantage stimulate many to mentally and physically overstrain. Contrasted with this, the manifestations of true genius are the beautiful outcome of natural endowments; and in but few is this so apparent as in Sarasate.

Senor Sarasate possesses a large, powerful brain; the circumference measurement of his head is over 23½ inches, and its contour beautifully defined. There is nothing harsh or inharmonious in his mental or physical make-up. He is highly organised, impressional, and intense in thought and feeling; of full build and medium height, and the temperaments are splendidly balanced, giving sustaining power to the mental qualities.

There is no great predominance of any one group of organs; all are large, and act splendidly in unison one with another. That he has musical talent goes without saying. It is not, however, entirely on account of a large organ of Tune that he is a musical genius and the leading violinist of the day. Tune is large; Time very large; as are also Locality, Weight, Size, Order, Imitation, Ideality, Sublimity, Constructiveness, Causality, Comparison, and Individuality, all of which combine in making him the musical genius he is. The middle line from Individuality upwards and over Human Nature is very marked. He is minutely observant, scientific, artistic, philosophic, keenly discriminative, analytical, critical; he quickly perceives the relationship, bearing, and difference between one thing and another. His sense of poetry, rhythm, and of the combinations productive of harmony of sounds is, I should think, perfect. He has a good memory of eventualities and passing occurrences; there is life, newness, vivacity, and youthfulness as well as originality in his productions. His large organs of Locality, Size, Weight, Time, and Order give him splendid judgment of proportion, distance, locality, position, order, arrangement, manipulative cleverness, and delicacy of touch; and his large Ideality, Sublimity, and Benevolence or sympathy give him an exquisite sense of grandeur, magnitude, beauty, perfection, love of the sublime, romantic, beautiful, grand and perfect in nature and art. He is imbued with a truly poetic sentiment, and possesses a high degree of refinement; yet with all his natural endowments it would be idle to say that his achievements have been attained without effort on his part. Senor Sarasate has an all-round large and evenly-balanced head, giving him superior intellectual power, comprehensiveness of mind and mental stability; and, unlike most geniuses, he possesses a large organ of Concentrativeness; his mental application is very marked, which, combined with large-mindedness, is the secret of his success. He steadily applies himself to the task he may have in hand, works out every detail of it with care and patience, is painstaking, efficient, and thorough. He is well endowed with the faculties which give imagination, yet he is quite practical, and everything he does is performed with perfect ease. His large Language should enable him to give free expression to his thoughts and ideas, either in speaking or writing, and his large Causality, Comparison, Constructiveness, Ideality, Sublimity, and Language, give him a philosophic, poetic bent of mind and capacity for musical or literary compositions. He is very sensitive to public opinion, and as regards what others may say or think of him, is ambitious, aspiring, and perhaps a little vain of his own accomplishments. He has a perfect mastery over his feelings, and possesses a real love for the art in which he so admirably excels.



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### Editorial Effervescence.

Once again Time's revolution has brought us to the period when phrenologists throughout the land are looking forward to a happy meeting in the metropolis; and the memorable ninth of November with its enthusiasm, its hopefulness, and its record of progress all over the country is close upon us. I hope every phrenologist, professional or otherwise, will arrange to be present at Essex Hall, on our Annual Conference day, to receive inspiration, and to impart by their presence a spirit of union and solidarity which is always given when members gather together, bound by a common sympathy.

Our gathering this year may be more than usually jubilant and congratulatory; because for the first time in our history we shall meet as an incorporated body, legally constituted, and recognised by law. To this end our energies have been bent for some considerable time. The path has not been without its obstructions and difficulties; our hopes have been mellowed by fears, and our ardour cooled somewhat by the delays and uncertainties of the law; but the ultimate success of our endeavours has amply compensated us for the anxiety and tension of the period of incubation, and we shall therefore be able to rejoice collectively over the absolute realisation of our hopes.

Dr. Bernard Holländer, writing to me from Vienna, says: "One of the most renowned lunacy reformers in Austria was a Dr. Spurzheim (nephew of the phrenologist), who died at Vienna in 1872. He is credited with the introduction of the 'humane' treatment of lunatics in Austria, and a number of reforms; and was the recipient of many distinctions." It is very interesting to know that, though Britain does not make rapid progress in the matter of mental science, other nations are not so conservative, but gladly avail themselves of every source of information, whether favourable to existing theories or not.

Dr. Holländer states that some half-a-dozen German scientific observers have been dealing with brain localisation. Quite 500 cases have been collected referring to the centre for Tune, or Music, and these cases localise the organ over the same area as Dr. Gall, thus confirming his observations. Dr. Holländer states that in a recent Vienna paper a physician noted 20 more cases referring to the same organ. The same journal contributed a paper on abnormal manifestations of self-assurance (Self-esteem), from a lunacy specialist, the reading of which would have delighted any phrenologist.

Our friend the Doctor has been visiting the asylums and hospitals of Budapest, and has met with exceptionally kind receptions, and is now engaged visiting the hospitals and other institutions of Vienna, for the purpose of getting information on all matters concerning the brain and its functions, in health and disease. It may be that the future I have predicted for Mr. Holländer as a leader in the scientific world on the question of brain function, will soon be realised, and that he will inaugurate an advance which we as phrenologists will welcome with satisfaction and delight.

I am delighted to know that the short course of lectures given by Mr. Stackpool E. O'Dell at the "Star and Garter," Richmond, were very successful from all points of view, and I trust they will be succeeded by others of the same character at no distant date. In the meantime I would urge all visitors to Richmond as well as residents in that beautiful suburb to attend Mr. O'Dell's regular meetings at "Gall-Spurz-Combe," 24, Cambrian Road, Richmond Hill, particulars of which appear in our list of Forthcoming Meetings.

The Fowler Institute has resumed its meetings for the winter session, at its usual room in Ludgate Circus. The Secretary of the Institute will be glad to forward particulars of the meetings which are open to the public during the session, also all information concerning the classes and special tuition given at the Institute. I may refer intending students to their advt. in this paper.

Prof. Hubert has been spending an agreeable time in the North of England at Harrogate, Ilkley, and other fashionable resorts. He has been able to combine successful business with pleasurable recreation, and is now back in London, at his office, 23, Oxford Street, W., where friends and clients will be welcomed.

For the three bound volumes having the longest list of names of persons believing in Phrenology, only one competitor has applied. One volume only has been sent, therefore, to Mr. S. Martin, c.o. S. Bickerton, Station Road, Hednesford, and a November copy of the *P. P.* will be sent to each of the names on his list.

For the one volume offered for the best amateur character sketch of Mr. J. Morrell from a portrait in the *P. P.*, there have been many competitors, and I therefore send, in addition to the volume offered, the two volumes left over from the long list competition. The successful amateurs, whose efforts were all very good, are:—S. G. Parker, 131, Chatsworth Road, Clapton Park, London; S. L. Britton, Fancy Depot, High Street, Kingswood, Bristol; and a consolation prize has also been sent to W. J. Joliffe, Hillside, Stephenson Road, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—XLVII.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

### THE ORGAN OF FORM.—Continued.

The last and greatest work of Raphael was undertaken when Michael Angelo was excusably jealous of him. It had a remarkable history, at one time being so neglected that it was used to stop up a chimney. It is in two divisions—an upper and a lower. The upper part is a graphic representation of the Transfiguration of Christ. The lower, represents quite as graphically the inability of the disciples to cast out the deaf and dumb spirit that had taken possession of the youthful demoniac.

The sympathy of the disciples equally with their embarrassment are rendered very dramatically. They point to the mountain where Jesus is transfigured in order to raise hopes in the minds of the parents that He will certainly cure the boy on his return. There is the divinity of Christ, in mortal flesh; there are the prophets in mid-air regarding him with an expression of love.

The composition of this perfect picture—form, expression, colouring; its chaste and inspiring effect place it at the summit of works of art. Like all Raphael's works the more it is studied, the more it is appreciated.



RAPHAEL.

some are unnatural. For example, Raphael alone was able to draw a female head that combines and harmonizes the human and divine. The "Immaculate Conception" of Murillo in the Louvre, and Vinci's "Last Supper" in the Cenacolo at Milan, display a mastery of Colouring, only, perhaps, equalled by the accuracy of the figures.

Audubon said of the eyes of Bewick, the most celebrated of wood engravers, that they "were placed farther apart than those of any man I have seen." The co-temporaries of Michael Angelo said the same of him.

George III. had a remarkable memory for faces and a very large organ of Form. And, in our Royal Family, his descendants, there are several artists and sculptors who have exhibited considerable skill with pencil and chisel.

In conclusion, one cannot help remarking that, whoever will examine the portraits of artists cannot but be struck with the characteristic development of this organ in every one of them.

### THE ORGAN OF SIZE.

This organ is observed, when large, by its saliency on each side of the root of the nose immediately above the organ of Form. It is seen very largely developed in Michael Angelo, Canova, Newton, Herschell, Brunel, Stephenson, Rennie, Watt, Broussais, Arago, etc. Any one who will examine the portraits of Michael Angelo and Canova will observe not only a



great width at the glabella (at the root of the nose and between the eyebrows), but also a very considerable depth to the white of the eye.

It is a chief auxiliary of Form but it is quite distinct from it. Form perceives shapes; Size perceives dimensions. Of itself Form cannot appreciate the difference in magnitude between a tennis, a cricket, or a cannon ball. To do this, a special organ is required. Man has this organ, and, when large, it is a prime element in the production of the

painter, the sculptor and the engineer.

This organ is developed by the "hand" and "eye" training exercise, now so general in Infant and Kindergarten schools.

It is a prime factor in good writing. Very often children have a difficulty in obtaining uniformity in the size of their letters, though each separate letter may be well formed. A large organ of Imitation is especially necessary to secure good penmanship: Size and Form are also necessary. Without the former, the letters want uniformity of size; without the latter, regularity and beauty of shape. Hence, a careful teacher helps hand and eye, and improves the organs which rule over their "training."

But it must not be supposed that Size is only a servant of art. It is absolutely essential in every day life. An animal (without any care for art) would be exposed to constant danger, could it not appreciate the size or extent of the limbs of its many enemies. Man, himself, if so circumstanced, at first sight would not be aware of the difference between a tiger and a cat. To decide the point would require some reflection. He would argue: Here is an animal with a striped coat. But for this it would probably be a cat. I have learnt by Form and Colour that a tiger answers to this animal with its stripes and spots. With the organ of Size such an inconvenient mode of finding out that an animal is a tiger would be fatal when danger threatened.

To say nothing of its absolute need to gardeners, fitters, turners, carvers, carpenters, miners, wholesale buyers, etc., it is plain that a vast number of our movements would be impossible without the aid of this organ. For example, the violinist would mistake his violin for a 'cello' the barber after cropping one side of his client's head would hesitate whether to crop the other side also; the dwarf would be as large as a giant, and a molehill as a mountain!

Every organ is essential to man, and he is providentially supplied with all he requires, though in varying degrees of development.

With the organ poorly developed a person is uninterested in the size and dimensions of objects, and is unable to work with the eye, or buy or sell any articles where bulk is an element in the transaction.

## British Phrenological Society (INCORPORATED).

The first of the scientific meetings for the winter session took place at 63, Chancery Lane, on Tuesday, October 3rd, the President occupying the chair.

The SECRETARY read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed.

The PRESIDENT, in calling upon the lecturer for the evening to deliver his lecture, said they were all pleased to see Mr. Severn amongst them, and he was sure that pleasure would be increased when listening to him, as the subject which he was going to speak from was one with which, as a practical phrenologist, he was competent to deal, being a man of large experience in this matter.

Mr. J. MILLOTT SEVERN said that although he had been a member of the Society from its earliest days, yet the opportunities afforded him of attending its meetings were but few, and he therefore experienced the greater pleasure when the privilege of attending presented itself. In dealing with his subject this evening, he proposed to adopt a rather disconnected method, but he trusted nevertheless to interest them. His subject was: "Practical Character Reading."

Character-reading was one of the greatest and most important and useful branches of study in which anyone could engage. Unconsciously or systematically every individual, in a greater or less degree, exercised his or her judgment in the world-school of character-reading. Though it may not always be pursued systematically, it must naturally form a large part of everyone's education. A business man's success depended as much, or more, on his knowledge of human nature and character as on his experience and judgment of the goods he sold or the materials in which he dealt. The life which was being led indelibly left its impress on every individual's make-up, so that his individuality may be identified, and he may be gauged by what he was, and not by what he assumed to be; in a word, every individual's character may be read at any stage of his career with unmistakable and unerring accuracy.

It seemed to him impossible for anyone to bring himself in contact with others, however slight the acquaintance may be, without being impressed in a greater or less degree favourably or unfavourably regarding their characters, and they were certainly the best business people who were the best judges of character.

The majority of people judged of the characters of their fellows intuitively, or by instinct; that was, they felt impressed with what seemed to be the true characters of individuals when first coming into their presence. They may not be able to explain the reason of this, yet it may nevertheless be true. Such had the organ of Human Nature or Intuition large, with possibly a good deal of practical everyday experience of men and things. Persons having these qualities strongly marked were not easily deceived; yet, the faculty of Human Nature not being scientifically trained, the conclusions arrived at by these intuitive impressions were unscientific, and thus could not be strictly relied upon. Others, again, who attempted to judge character at all by system or method, more often did so by physiognomical means.

Nature's subtle revelations of the inner workings of mind were abundant, ever before us, and exceedingly varied. There was character in everything that had form and shape, else why the form and shape? Was it not to

distinguish that which was different? Hence we must believe in Physiognomy, which revealed character in the general form of the body, but more particularly in the face and features; and though a very large number of people judged of the characters of their fellows physiognomically, because it was a more easy and ready means of acquiring a tolerably good idea of their characters, yet Physiognomy could not be put before Phrenology as a science of character-reading. He could not understand a student of human nature ignoring Physiognomy, though a good phrenologist had really no need to resort to Physiognomy to assist him in giving correct delineations, excepting, however, so far as temperamental conditions may be considered physiognomical. Phrenology was a deeper and more philosophic science, and thus required more depth of thought and study to understand and apply than Physiognomy, which, though it had rules and laws for its guidance, could be reckoned only as a second-hand means of telling character, as compared with Phrenology. It was easier to read character by the face and features, the means which many people adopt; and for this reason it was generally more easy to convince the public of the truth of this method. How very frequently it was said to one after giving what was recognised as a correct delineation: "Well, that is all right—marvellously accurate; but surely you do not tell all that from the head alone?" Just so! Not understanding the means adopted, many are apt to be sceptical of the source from which the phrenologist acquired his knowledge; and frequently attributed it to guesswork, fortune-telling, or judging by the face and appearances, etc.; but this was not so, though he was afraid that some phrenologists relied upon, and brought Physiognomy and other more questionable means, as palmistry, etc., too largely into their practice.

It was interesting to read and study character by every method, yet to be truly accurate, and lest Phrenology should be undervalued, he would say that there was no need whatever to resort to any other method of delineating character when it was convenient to examine the phrenological developments, excepting, as previously stated, for the purpose of noting temperamental conditions, quality of organisation, etc.—combinations of Physiology and Physiognomy which must necessarily be considered.

The brain was the recognised organ of the mind, or the medium through which the mind manifested its powers; thus, according to its size, shape and quality, intelligence would be manifested. The continued action of the mind made its impress on, and had to do with, forming the features; thus the face was the mirror of the mind, and, like the face of the clock, indicated the workings going on inside. Yet before any particular characteristic was permanently indicated in the face or the physical make-up, the conditions which caused its development must have long been active in the mind, and thus have developed the brain; and consequently must have first shown itself in the formation of the head. It would thus be seen that Phrenology and Physiognomy were not antagonistic, but sister sciences working hand in hand, and the one system might be used as a means of confirming the other. Phrenology, however, gave the first and the most permanent and decided indications of the talents, capacities, and dispositions of individuals, and was the deepest and the more philosophic, practical, complete and reliable of the two systems.

At this stage the lecturer requested someone to step forward for the purpose of a delineation, that he might illustrate his method of applying Phrenology practically. A gentleman responded; and in delineating the character Mr. Severn pointed out how, by combining the effects of the operations of different organs developed in different degrees he arrived at his deductions. For instance, he explained that Firmness may be frequently allied to changeableness, owing to the smallness of Continuity, the functions of which organs were frequently confounded with each other. Extreme care had to be exercised, not only in these cases, but in others, to prevent misconception on the part of the examiner. There was no necessity to pull subjects about or dodge round them, as was the case with many phrenologists. It was desirable to adopt some system. He always stood on the same side of his clients, as his eyes were accustomed to view them from the same standpoint, hence they became as mental callipers; and his judgment as to size was rarely at fault, and only in very rare instances was it necessary to resort to tape or other measurements to supplement this mental measure. Standing by the side of his subject he had trained his left hand to go over the head, until it had become sensitive in recognising the variations on the skull surface. His right hand was thus left free for the purpose of making notes, etc.

He always commenced work with a particular group of organs, following a methodical course, and ended with each case in the same manner by giving the trade, business or profession for which in his opinion the subject would be best adapted. He did not attempt to make "hits." He took in the whole of his client at a glance, and was thus guided as to the main features which controlled or influenced, and which formed the basis of the character, the finer shades of which were revealed to the touch.

It was not desirable to make fun out of a delineation for the purpose of raising a laugh, as it might leave a false impression as to the serious value of the science.

They must always be careful of their examinations, as they never knew where their statements might go. There was no room for scamping work. He had heard that brushmakers put their small hairs in the middle of the broom; but phrenologists had no small stuff, and must therefore see to it that they put in best work at all times and under all circumstances. If phrenologists be true to their trusts, in the course of a few years no class of professional men would be more highly respected or honoured.

Subjects under examination frequently object to acknowledge their weaknesses, especially in the presence of a third party, and will therefore deny the accuracy of the examiner's statement, but his experience was all in favour of the phrenologists, as it not unfrequently happened that circumstances arose, though maybe years later, which corroborated with startling force the statement of the examiner.

For purposes of reference and as a useful aid to memory, written statements were always valuable; and where it was not possible or convenient to provide such, a chart was a fairly good substitute. He had found that the same heads varied very considerably in the course of years; and to verify his observations, he had interviewed some manufacturing hatters, notably Mr. George Carter, of London, and Messrs. Hart and Hobbs, of Brighton, with the remarkable results of whose experiences he would deal.

He had been struck with an article which had appeared in the *Strand Magazine* in March, 1897, dealing with the subject of head shapes, illustrated with some exaggerated outlines which purported to be correct representations of human head outlines; but his interviews with the hatters, however, enlightened him on the matter. He found that these exaggerated shapes were simply models produced by a machine used by hatmakers for measuring heads (the *Conformateur*), and were simply part of a process, and in no sense an indication of the correct head shape.

The Lecturer described the operation of the *Conformateur*, a portion of which he submitted to the meeting, as also a great number of head-shapes produced by its means. He said the hatmakers were able to speak of numerous instances of both increase and decrease in the sizes of heads, and Mr. Hobbs related one case of a gentleman who, after an illness confining him to bed for about twelve months, took a hat two-and-a-half sizes less than before his illness. Thus, said the Lecturer, we can claim nothing for long in this world, not even our brains. Especially was change noticeable in the heads of young children, and it was desirable to be neither too emphatic nor too positive with regard to them. Having referred to numerous cases within his own experience, of alteration both in sizes and shapes of heads, the Lecturer concluded his interesting address.

On the invitation of the President for remarks from members present,

Mr. J. F. HUBERT asked if Mr. Severn had taken steps to acquaint the editor of the *Strand Magazine* that the subject matter of his article was untrue and misleading; to which Mr. Severn replied that he had not.

Dr. WITHINSHAW, referring to the examination of a gentleman, asked how the lecturer decided as to the special function of his development of the organ of Order as to its referring to system and method rather than neatness or tidiness. Was the size of the organ his only guide? Firmness and Continuity presented a difficulty. If small Continuity gave a tendency to flit about, how did Firmness help it? He supposed Firmness gave a tendency to catch on, and Continuity a tendency to hold on. The Lecturer hinted that it was not always necessary to touch the head; it would not, however, be possible to accurately tell the form unless the surface of the hair was parallel with the head; unless this were so, the appearance may be misleading. With reference to shrinkage of heads, one may arrive at wrong conclusions. Was such shrinkage superficial or otherwise? Illness caused loss of tone and condition, and all the soft tissues shrunk, including those external to the skull. The brain was the last of all the organs to shrink, even in starvation. Too much reliance was not to be placed on hatters' head-shapes, as hats were not worn by everyone at exactly the same level.

Mr. BLACKFORD proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Dr. WITHINSHAW cordially seconded.

Mr. WEBB supported, and intimated his great interest in head-shapes, hoping much in that direction from the application of the Craniograph, invented by Mr. Dommen.

The vote having been carried with much applause,

Mr. SEVERN expressed his gratitude to those present for the interest they had taken in the lecture. In reply to Dr. Withinsaw—to secure neatness and tidiness, it would be necessary for Order to be supported by Ideality and good Organic Quality. Firmness makes up the mind

of its possessor, and Continuity holds on when the mind is decided. Respecting touch, he meant to convey that it was not necessary to touch the front head, though possibly useful to do so. He was of opinion that there were large organs in the head the powers of which were latent. A large organ was not always the result of development due to exercise. Phrenology would prove itself; and when clients consult the phrenologist as they would other professional men, without attempting to make every case a test of its truth, then its value would be known, and the good it would do would be incalculable.

### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

This Association commenced its winter session on Thursday evening, October 12th, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Brighton, when Mr. J. P. Blackford gave a stirring lecture, entitled "Success in Life." There was a large attendance of members and their friends; and the President, Mr. J. Millott Severn, occupied the chair.

The Lecturer, who is an eloquent speaker, handled his subject in a masterly, forcible and interesting manner. In the course of his address he impressed upon young people the desirability of each having a definite aim in life, and one within the range of their capacities. A knowledge by each of their intellectual endowments was desirable, and Phrenology could alone indicate to them what these endowments were. To be eminently successful it was necessary to have a good development of the organs of Firmness, Self-esteem, Continuity, and Conscientiousness. In illustration of the value of these qualities, he directed attention to Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Chamberlain, Edison, Brindley, Pallisey, Spurgeon, John Burns, Darwin, Napoleon, Cromwell, Bradlaugh, and others (splendid large-size portraits of many of these celebrities were displayed); and he urged upon those present who were not strongly endowed with those qualities to make every effort to cultivate them. Young people starting in life ought to have a right estimate of their own value, coupled with modesty; and poverty, he said, instead of being a disadvantage, often proved the reverse, by giving an incentive to labour which would not otherwise be felt. Every *compos mentis* individual had the same number of faculties, though not always equal in degree, and if everyone could not attain the top rung of the ladder they might at least go up a stave or two, if they availed themselves of the opportunities they had, and worked up to the fullest of their natural capacities. Great men were wanted in every department of life—great statesmen, teachers, artists, scientists, philosophers, inventors, preachers, business men; and there was no reason why some of the young men then present might not attain to a position of distinction and honour in some one of these walks of life. The Lecturer concluded by urging young folk not to wait for a favourable turn of Fortune's wheel. Shakespeare said "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." That tide for them was now, while they had youth, energy and enthusiasm, and while resolutions for good were strong in them; and they should start at once with a firm determination to be something better in the future than seemed possible to them in the past.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Hicks, seconded by Mr. Tyrrell, and briefly replied to.

During the evening public delineations of character of ladies and gentlemen from the audience were given by the Lecturer and Chairman, which proved a source of interest and amusement to the audience, as well as satisfaction to the subjects. Much amusement was caused when, instead of the usual plate or bag, opened half-skulls were sent round for the collection.—*Hove Gazette*.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

On September 22nd, Mr. Eland read an excellent paper on "Temper," at the Congregational Schoolroom. In the initial portion of his paper the lecturer explained that he would not deal with the state of the mind, especially with regard to the feelings or the passional conditions; as commonly understood to be the meaning of the word, but from the derivation of the Latin "temporo," meaning to combine properly. Thus it might be expressed as the effect of the combined properties of the mind. He described at length, in a very interesting manner, how temper was affected by heredity, health, and environments. In conclusion, Mr. Eland pointed out how, by the aid of Phrenology, the faculties of the mind could be restrained or cultivated, and so temper the whole. A discussion followed. Mr. Eland and Mr. James Webb afterwards delineated the character of a lady and gentleman from the audience with great success.

On October 13th, Mr. F. R. Warren, Secretary of the British Phrenological Society, lectured on "Wit." Mr. James Webb presided. At the close of the lecture there was a discussion in which Messrs. Camp, Betts, and others took part.

### Richmond.

As announced in our last issue, Mr. Stackpool E. O'Dell delivered a series of lectures at the "Star and Garter" Assembly Room, Richmond, on October 2nd, 9th, and 16th, to large and appreciative audiences.

On the first evening Mr. O'Dell made the assertion that Phrenology was the science and philosophy of the human mind. He was going to make for Phrenology a further claim that might cause them almost to reject it altogether, and this was that Phrenology was not only the science of the mind, but was superior to any other science. And he did not stop here, for he was prepared to claim for it that it was superior to all the other forces combined. All the other sciences related to matter, while Phrenology related to mind, and he claimed that mind was superior to matter. If this was so, then Phrenology, if true, was superior to all the other sciences combined. What did we know of any science except with the power of our mind? It was mind that gave value to all things. The brain was the organ through which the mind manifested itself. Again, it was claimed that as the brain was large or small, so was there a manifestation of mental capability, provided that other things were equal—such, for instance, as the quality and health of the brain. Thus they saw that it was a matter of measure. There was a certain standard size for the brain, and anything that was above that size would give more average mental power, while anything below that size would indicate a deficiency of power. There were around us thousands upon thou-



sands of poor, miserable outcasts, unable to make a living because they were engaged in employments for which they had no capacity and not sufficient strength. If these people would take advantage of Phrenology, they could find out the exact work in life for which Nature intended them, and take up that. Provided a man chose the employment for which Nature intended him, he would work at it with pleasure and profit. Reverting to the question whether Phrenology is a science, the lecturer said that if a person wanted to know the meaning of a word, he consulted a good dictionary. In Chambers' dictionary he read: "Phrenology, the science of the mind. The science of the functions of the brain and its different parts." Here was where people doubted Phrenology. They were willing to accept the brain as being the organ of the mind, and to admit that its size might denote strength, but they felt doubtful as to the existence of the forty-two organs of the brain as set forth in the phrenological charts.

Professor Ferrier, after a great deal of observation and study, had localised thirty-two parts of the brain as guiding thirty-two different muscular parts of the body. It was accepted by medical science, and by anatomists, that the brain had localised portions that were required for localised purposes, and that the brain did not act as one and in its entirety for all purposes. His hearers could readily convince themselves that they possessed the forty-two faculties—Colour, Tune, Hope, Benevolence, Imitation, and so forth. Perhaps they would take the definition of a dictionary other than Chambers'. Well, in the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" they would find this statement: "To Phrenology may be justly conceded the grand merit of having forced the inductive method of inquiry into mental philosophy, and thus laid the foundation of a true mental science." Surely, so far as the dictionary evidence was concerned, they would accept the statement that Phrenology was both a philosophy and a science. Some other authorities were also quoted, and at the close of his address, which had occupied close upon an hour in delivery, the lecturer expressed his willingness to answer any question that might be put to him.

On the second evening the lecturer declared that the science and philosophy of Phrenology was of such importance that his own views would not be sufficient to establish it in the minds of his hearers. Citing, thereupon, the ideas of other men, he dwelt on the recently published investigations of Russel Wallace, F.R.S., in the "Wonderful Century," the Darwin of the present age, and enlarging upon them, he held that Phrenology gave a knowledge enabling people to understand the real walks in life in which they would succeed, the hidden pitfalls they could steer clear of, and the special provisions that existed in them to develop their lives aright. Children should be educated on phrenological principles, and they would be saved much trouble and future failure. It was sometimes urged that the science was opposed to Christianity, but such writers as Archbishop Whateley, the Rev. T. Chalmers, Henry Ward Beecher, and the Rev. Dr. Walsh had upheld it, the last-named declaring it to be the only science which would be immortal. That the question of fatalism was sometimes bound up with Phrenology he did not deny, but he did deny that there was no chance for a person combating or overcoming his predispositions as delineated on his skull. For instance, the animal propensities might be toned down by the higher cultivation of the moral, and the individual might

be saved from falling by being warned of his natural danger. Therein lay one of the advantages of the science.

The third lecture completed the series. Mr. O'Dell, continuing his theme as to the value of Phrenology, said that the smallest microscopical atoms, as well as suns and planetary systems, were under the reign of law. He claimed that the human mind was likewise under the reign of law; that Phrenology had investigated mental laws and had made many very important discoveries in regard to their nature and various powers; that it had enabled us to apply these laws and utilise them to our advantage. Certain mental conditions were required for success, though his ideas of success might not be in harmony with those which were generally accepted; he would confine himself at present to its usual meaning. In order to be successful, size, conformation, and quality of brain were matters of deep importance. These items were all taken into consideration by the phrenologist previous to his conclusions concerning mental qualifications and possibilities. No doubt there were special faculties required for special purposes. To what degree we possessed these faculties could be ascertained so that we would be able to know with confidence that we had the required abilities. According to the most accurate mental laws all these faculties could be cultivated and restrained so that the causes of failure might be avoided, and the mental requirements for success might be developed.

### Scorrier, Cornwall.

Professor Brown recently delivered his fifth lecture in Wheal Busy Schoolroom, which was comfortably filled with an intelligent audience.

The following aspects of Phrenology were dealt with, viz: How to read character from the special phrenological developments; by the texture and colour of the hair; by the shape and colour of the eyes; or from the broad or narrow-shaped forehead. The first phase of the subject received a great deal of attention, as this was an important item to both the examinee and the practitioner. It was pointed out that particular mental developments clearly revealed the tendencies of a person's mind; and it was essential that all who were interested in cultivating an intelligent and pure character, should understand how to unite these peculiar organs with the weaker or defective ones in their exercise, so as to produce the greatest and truest results. The largest organs would naturally be the dominant ones, but all the mental and moral forces should be trained to legitimately fulfil their functions. Phrenology was capable of showing how such discipline could be performed. Then it was shown that the texture and colour of the hair had much to do with the temper of individuals; light, thin air, indicating extreme sensitiveness and strong affection; while dark, rough, and tough hair, revealed more abrupt tendencies. The former persons were usually warm-hearted and aspiring, while the latter would also be energetic, and with well-developed mental powers, would be of a persevering and concentrating nature. The colour and the shape of the eyes betokened much that was worthy of notice, for passion, placidity, sluggishness, or vivacity, besides other qualities, evinced themselves by means of these organs. The broad or narrow foreheads often manifested distinct mental differences, which could be clearly discerned by a study of Phrenology. A lady and gentleman were examined during the evening, and testified to the truth of the delineations.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

F. L. (*Blackburn*).—The best elementary book for beginners is Combe's *Elements of Phrenology*. A fuller and very good book is Combe's *System of Phrenology*. Another useful book is Fowler's *Self-Instructor*, on account of its valuable remarks on the combinations.

S. S.—An answer to your questions is given on another page under the head, "The Mind." The Editor thought, as the answer was so full, it had better appear as a special article.

HUMOROUS JACK.—You will find that the person you speak of has a large organ of Wit. He evidently had a difficulty in making a joke, with exceptional pleasure in hearing others make them for him. Curran was very "witty," not because of large Wit, but because of his immense perceptive, especially Individuality and Eventuality. He could see, remember, compare, contrast with great readiness. People with large Wit were enchanted with the intelligence he showed in his so-called witty remarks. A wise man cannot help being witty.

AMBIDEXTER.—(1) Edward Berdoe, M.R.C.S., in a letter to the *Star* of June 8, 1893, exploded the statement your lecturer made to you. He showed that the statements of writers on brain surgery that its triumphs are due to modern cerebral localisation are unjust to Dr. Gall and false in every respect. And remember all these so-called discoveries have been made on the lower animals, and only applicable to man when all elements of the experiments coincide with man's nature, and are reliable in themselves, few of which are. He sums up the case by referring to Dr. Spurzheim's book on Phrenology in these words, as true a statement as a scientific statement can be: "There are many more things to be found in Spurzheim's book which are claimed by the vivisectioners to-day as brilliant discoveries of their own made upon the brains of living animals." The fact is, what little knowledge such experiments appear to have may be found in the writings of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim or their disciples. This is fully proved in "the Phrenological Aspect of Modern Physiological Research," which you can obtain post free from the Secretary of the British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane, London, for fourpence.

(2) A loud voice is not a proof of strong lungs.

(3) The term "brain fever" is not a good term. What is meant would be more accurately described by the term "inflammation of the brain." When "the kettle boils" it doesn't boil.

(4) The cosmetics used as you say are often as innocent as valueless; but some of them produce erysipelatous inflammation, watery discharges, etc., to say nothing of the pain. The best way to improve the complexion is to improve the health.

MONOMANIAC.—You write on this subject with discrimination. You say your brother believed his hair turned to worms, and when he was disabused of this, that his fingers became fishing-rods. It is evident that when a monomaniac has been disabused of one delusion he often takes up with another of a similar character because the result of the same cause. It is not a change of delusion that is wanted, but the removal of the cause. Study Phrenology, and see what help you can get from it.

CHARLES DYSON.—(1) Divide the distance from the glabella, root of the nose, to the lower part of the occipital process, into two parts. The upper point of the fissure of Rolando is half an inch behind bisection. The glabella is the root of the nose or the lower part of the organ of Individuality.

(2) In the last page of Dr. Ferrier's *Cerebral Localisation* he says: "The true conceptions of the functions and relations of the cerebral hemispheres and their constituent centres is not only of the highest scientific and philosophical interest, but of direct and important practical bearing on the diagnosis and treatment of cerebral disease." The phrenologist knows right well that "true conceptions" of the functions of the "constituent centres" of the brain are of the utmost importance in the diagnosis of human character and talent; and he knows that outside Phrenology such *true conceptions* are impossible.

CRITIC (*Somerset House*).—Were you to study Phrenology you would see that your "boss," as you call him, has large Secretiveness and only moderate Benevolence. Secretive people have very round heads, never narrow. Compare Lord Salisbury's head with Mr. Chamberlain's. The former is round, the latter much less so. The Premier is politic without effort; the Colonial Secretary is much less politic, however much he may try to be so.

METAPHYSICIAN.—You want to know how we can say that Phrenology does not support Materialism when it asserts that the mental qualities and capacities are dependent on the bodily constitution. You seem to think that the immaterial mind fashions the organs, and that the mind is not in any way affected in its activity by the organs. If that be the case, then some of our fellows are furnished with idiotic and insane minds, and can in no way be altered, however stupid and silly they may be; and to change the organs we should have to change the mind. But if, as we think, the mental dispositions and powers in this life are affected by the state of the organs with which they are connected, we are encouraged with hopes of success when we attempt their improvement. For example, according to this view, Insanity is not a disease of the immaterial principle, but an affection of the organs which may be benefited by medicine or education.

M. B.—Your question would need a long reply to do it justice. On account of its basis of inductive reasoning upon invariable facts, phrenological science is free from the imperfect generalisations that do duty for "laws of physiology" and biology, laws which you well know are constantly being revised and adjusted to meet new discoveries that do not fit in with them. It must not be forgotten that all true laws are inflexible. They never change. So-called experimental "facts" of modern research swirl around and vanish before phrenological truth, whilst other like fancies follow them into the limbo of discredited vanities. Opponents deny phrenological truth, then invent a "new phrenology," ultimately commingling the true and false in so strange a manner that both are alike discarded. May I strongly advise you to give six months' careful study to Phrenology as taught by Combe, and then you will see what you do not see now: that the science has a firm basis; so firm, in fact, that neither ignorance nor prejudice will ever prevail against it.

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## British Phrenological Society

(INCORPORATED).

### ANNUAL CONGRESS.

The chief phrenological event of the year took place on Thursday, November 9th, as on previous occasions at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, London. The attendance during the day was much above the average, and the proceedings throughout were of the most successful character. Amongst others present were: Messrs. A. Hubert, J. F. Hubert, W. Brooks, H. Woodcock, W. Rutherford, J. Millott Severn, F. R. Warren, E. Durham, C. Stanley, E. Overall, H. Dommen, R. M. Rham, T. Timson, J. Lindley, S. Pryor, J. Webb, P. K. Zyto, J. H. Yeo, E. Parish, S. C. Slade, J. W. Taylor, R. Whellock, E. B. Wedmore, W. Barrington, J. B. Eland, A. Shillan, G. Cox, J. I. Morrell, J. P. Blackford, C. W. Withinshaw, C. P. Stanley, J. A. Wilson, F. Stacey, C. Morgan, and C. Burton; Mesdames Severn, Blackford, Barry, Hubert, Audigier - Tovey, Warren, Timson, Durham, Dutton, Cook, White, and Slade; and Mdles. E. Birch, A. Gumm, M. Bowerman, L. Hendin, E. Poulton, F. Webb, J. P. Mallard, etc., etc.

The afternoon conference, in the unavoidable absence of the President, was conducted by one of the vice-presidents, Mr. E. Durham, who made an admirable chairman. After offering a few opening remarks, and tendering a hearty greeting to the friends from the provinces on behalf of the London members, he called upon

THE SECRETARY, who read letters of apology from various members, amongst others from Dr. A. Russel Wallace, who regretted that his age compelled him to forego the pleasure of attending the meeting. The Secretary then read the Report of the past year's proceedings of the Society, which drew attention to the Incorporation having been successfully completed after nearly two years' labour on the part of the Committee which was appointed to carry the scheme into effect. The report referred to the various stages passed during the progress of the scheme, and the difficulties which the Committee had to surmount; also to the change of name from "Association" to "Society," which by an overwhelming majority the members favoured. Thanks were accorded

to Mr. D. E. Samuel, whose generosity with regard to the office made the question possible, and to Mr. Blackford for his initiative in the matter. During the past year ten Council meetings had been held, and nine members' meetings, exclusive of the Conference; and in addition a large number of meetings of the Standing Committee on Literature, the Examination Board, Incorporation, By-law, and other Committees appointed by the Council to carry out the various departments of the Society's work. Lectures had been delivered by Messrs. H. C. Donovan, E. Durham, J. Webb, J. B. Eland, J. M. Severn, Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, and the President. Private practice meetings for the study of abnormal conditions and peculiar developments had been held by the Council, and similar meetings for members, which had been of a successful character, and had proven to be one of the most educational methods ever adopted by the Society. The dissection of a human brain by Dr. Withinshaw (late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh), before the Council, with the lucid lecture accompanying it, was of exceptional value. The Report also drew attention to the delineations of well-known celebrities which had appeared in this *Journal*, and which had been so ably contributed by one of the Council (Mr. J. Millott Severn) after personal examinations. The Council had been compelled to relinquish the publication of the "Year Book" through lack of sufficient support. The proceedings of the Society had been fully reported in the *Popular Phrenologist* during the year, so that members were fairly acquainted with the doings of the Council.

The Secretary further stated that at the wish of the Council he had written to a large number of country members requesting their aid in the matter of that day's proceedings, giving the preference to such as had not previously been before them, but the answers were very disappointing in that nearly all desired to be excused for one reason or another, hence the necessity at the last moment for falling back on their London members. This also accounted for the delay in sending out the programmes and tickets.

THE CHAIRMAN then called for Reports of Phrenological Societies.

MR. CHAMBERS, representing the Birmingham Society, reported progress during the past year. Lectures and debates on various phases of Phrenology were the chief items in their weekly meetings, which were held summer

and winter, and were well attended by the members. Good quality lectures were also given by the members of their Society to Clubs, Institutes, and other Societies in Birmingham and neighbourhood.

MR. TIMSON reported that the Leicester Phrenological Institute was making continuous progress, one item lately introduced being the examinations of the heads of candidates for situations, many local employers using the Institute for this purpose. The work of the year was most successful, not only in Leicester itself, but Phrenology had been taught and expounded in all the surrounding towns and villages by the members of the Institute.

MISS MALLARD, representing the Hastings Phrenological Society, stated that the membership of that Society consisted almost entirely of ladies, a large proportion of whom were governesses, who used their knowledge in their schools, in the training of their children. The meetings of the Society were fairly well attended, and the proceedings consisted of lectures, discussions, and delineations. Though not yet affiliated with the B.P.S., they proposed to become so.

In the absence of the representative, Mr. F. R. WARREN read the report of the Leyton Phrenological Society, which stated that it was now in its fifth year of work and of its affiliation with the B.P.S., of which it was proud. The energies of the Society were chiefly directed to bringing Phrenology prominently before the public in Leyton by means of free lectures and public delineations of character. For the latter many of the leading local men have submitted themselves, especially at the conversaziones which are held by the Society twice a year. Lectures are given fortnightly, followed by debates, and the lecturers have included Drs. Holländer and Withinshaw; Messrs. Cox, Eland, Warren, Webb, and Blackford, all of the B.P.S. In addition to the above, Messrs. A. Hubert and J. M. Severn have acted as delineators. The Society has an increasing membership, and is very popular.

MR. J. MILLOTT SEVERN, representing the Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association, said it was progressing favourably. Fortnightly meetings were held in Brighton during the session; alternate fortnightly meetings had been previously held in Hove, but were temporarily discontinued. Most of the lectures during the past year had been delivered by Mr. Severn, other lecturers being the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson and Messrs. H. J. Barker and J. P. Blackford. The Association was still under good auspices, their vice-presidents including two doctors, two ministers, principal of a college, an alderman, and two town councillors. The Association was specially interested in all that pertained to the B.P.S., and rejoiced that it now possessed a charter of incorporation.

THE REV. E. W. JENKINS reported the progress of phrenological work in his district (Durham and locality). During the year he had visited Sunderland, Newcastle, Wales, etc., and had delivered lectures and attended bazaars in aid of Church work for the purpose of giving delineations of character, and thus introduced Phrenology in its most attractive garb. In this way he had convinced many educated and desirable persons of the truth and utility of the science. He was specially interested in work among the Welsh, and anticipated much success for Phrenology in Wales.

MR. G. JOHNSON, of Dublin, sent a report of work done in Ireland. For many years the peripatetic "pro-

fessor" has reduced Phrenology in Ireland to a despised position; but now better times were coming. Men of culture and position were becoming its converts, and ministers of religion were inviting lectures for their halls, and assisting by taking the chair and in other ways at the meetings. Lectures and delineations had been frequent in Dublin, and were warmly and gratefully received by intelligent audiences, who, like Oliver Twist, asked for more. Mr. Charles Eason (the W. H. Smith of Ireland) had just passed away, thus severing another link in the chain which connected the Phrenology of the past with the present. Mr. Eason was an earnest phrenologist, and used it in the selection of the large staff necessary to his business. Mr. Johnson further bore testimony to the value of the P.P.

MR. FENTON, of Braintree, said he was doing his best to get Phrenology known and valued at Braintree. He delivered lectures as occasion served, and by delineations and otherwise sought to interest the people in the subject. During the past month an ancient coffin had been unearthed near his home containing a skeleton, the skull of which he had been privileged to measure. Its length was 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, greatest width 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, width from Tune on right to Tune on left 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches; from ear to ear around perceptives was 11 inches, from same spot around Philoprogentiveness 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, over Veneration 12 inches, and over Self-Esteem 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. He mentioned this because it was of great interest from a phrenological standpoint. He had brought a portion of the coffin and some photographs, so that persons interested might be able to judge of probable age.

MR. DUTTON, of Skegness, expressed his pleasure at being present, and was glad to see so many in attendance, more particularly to know that an old pupil of his (Mr. E. Parish) was taking so prominent a position with reference to the spread of Phrenology in Birmingham.

MR. C. BURTON, of Birmingham, was convinced that Phrenology had life in itself. It must grow. There was no fear of its going back. It could not die. It had inherent life and potency, and its principles would ultimately prevail.

MR. J. W. TAYLOR, of Morecambe, expressed his pleasure at meeting so many interested in spreading phrenological truth. He agreed with Mr. Burton, that Phrenology was imperishable and unassailable. No one mau, whatever his ability, or however great, could ruin Phrenology.

MR. W. BROOKS, Southsea, said they were doing a little to impress the Portsmouth people with an idea of the importance of Phrenology. Though not a leader, he endeavoured to do what he could, and if not at the head of affairs, he was often at the tail-end, where he found himself able to be of service. He had brought with him a human skull, which he desired to present to the Society.

MR. E. PARISH, of Birmingham, was called upon by the Chairman to open the question of "The Future Work of the New Incorporated Society." Mr. Parish said the matter required thought and consideration, and he thought it was impossible that day to positively state what the Society should or should not do. There were, however, certain principles which should guide its operations. One of these was that it should take measures to protect the holders of its certificates from the unfair competition of counterfeit "professors" who posed as scientific phrenologists; the aim being to

win for B.P.S. diplomists a recognised position in the professional world. He might say that this would not apply to him, as he was not a certificated member. Another great point bearing on the certificate question was that of the qualifying examinations. He thought that it should be made possible for provincial members to be examined in provincial towns at or near their homes, instead of in London; he was of opinion that the sacrifice of time and the expense involved in coming to the metropolis for this purpose placed the country members at a disadvantage compared with London members. He considered every member should have equal opportunities. Further suggestions for work for the Society, he thought would be elicited if a discussion were permitted in the columns of the *Popular Phrenologist*.

MR. D. E. SAMUEL said that the Council were willing to do all that laid in their power to benefit provincial members. It would be difficult and expensive to send examiners round the country, and altogether beyond the power of the Council in the present position of the Society. Could Mr. Parish make any suggestion in this matter?

MR. PARISH said he had experience of a large body which held examinations. Their method was to send out sealed questions to one or two persons who were deputed to watch the candidates during their examination work. The questions were handed over to the candidates at the place and time appointed, and when the given time had expired the papers were collected and returned to headquarters. In the case of the B.P.S., a Fellow of the Society could be appointed with two other persons to act as a committee of inspection.

MR. J. MILLOTT SEVERN was of opinion that the matter could not be so arranged by the B.P.S., as two of the chief items required: the *vicâ voce* examination and the practical delineations of character, would be neglected by this method. He did not think certificates should be granted so loosely. If we aimed for the degrees of M.A. or M.D., it would be necessary to spend possibly hundreds of pounds and devote many years of time; but the entire expense to secure the B.P.S. certificate need not exceed ten pounds—a small sum to obtain so high a credential.

MR. GEO. COX, as Treasurer of the Society, gave particulars of the sums received and expended on account of the incorporation, from which it appeared that the total expenditure had been £59 8s. 2d., and the total receipts £41 6s., leaving a debit balance of £18 2s. 2d. It was desirable that this balance should be met, and he appealed to the meeting to devise some method of meeting it.

MR. J. P. BLACKFORD said the plain fact of the case was they were in debt, and must get out of it. To make long speeches or move resolutions would not help the Treasurer. Each one present should at once subscribe what he could afford. The money was in the room, and it should be passed over to clear the debt. The speaker then promised a small donation, and suggested the Chairman should suspend proceedings temporarily while the Treasurer received the donations or promises of those disposed to help. In response to the suggestion, the Chairman asked for donations, and a number of amounts and promises were received.

MR. TIMSON suggested that collecting-cards should be provided and served out to the members, with the request that each would promise to collect a certain

definite sum—say one sovereign. Were this done, he would gladly take one. The matter then dropped.

THE CHAIRMAN said the time at disposal was very limited, and begged that speakers would curb themselves as much as possible, to enable the business to be gone through in the time provided for it. He announced the next subject, on "The P.P.: To Be, or Not To Be."

MR. J. MILLOTT SEVERN regretted that some other member had not found this subject of sufficient importance to bring it before the Conference on this occasion. He regretted further to inform them that unless practical assistance was forthcoming, the *Popular Phrenologist* would end its career with its next issue. If this should be so, the cause of Phrenology would suffer materially. That the *Journal* had been doing grand work must be admitted by all. Its articles had been popular, interesting, instructive, and, above all, original. It had kept them posted in all the chief items of interest in connection with Phrenology, and was practically the only phrenological journal published in this country. It would be little short of disastrous were its career to close just now, at the beginning of the history of the Incorporated Society. The question for them to decide that day was, Shall it be allowed to go out of existence? Some effort to support the paper financially must be made. What were the Conference prepared to do in the matter? They must remember that but for the P.P. they would not probably have been incorporated that day. It had helped considerably to raise the standard of Phrenology as well as the status of phrenologists. Only a few years ago the newspaper Press united in disparaging and ridiculing Phrenology, but the advent of the P.P., which was supplied to the chief editors, had stopped all that, and now the entire Press were glad, and many of them even anxious, to quote from the pages of the P.P. and insert other phrenological matter. It had also helped to check ignorant and unscrupulous practitioners, the number of whom appeared to be growing less. Altogether, it had proved itself a great teacher, and its coming month by month was looked forward to by hundreds with pleasure and interest. He trusted some practical effort would be made that day to secure for it a long lease of life.

MR. G. H. DUTTON feared that the prospects of the *Journal* were not bright because the public did not think, and would not read thoughtful and high class literature. To make any paper pay he thought it would be necessary to introduce competitions and matter of a more general and scrappy character. He spoke from a knowledge of the subject gained in the book business.

MR. H. P. DOMMEN thought there was a sufficiently numerous intellectual public if they could be reached to make the P.P. a success. He had endeavoured to do something in this direction. It was his practice to leave a few copies for sale in various newsagents' shops letting the proprietors have them at half-price and taking back all unsold copies. Much could be done in this way if all would help.

MR. BROOKS said he had always taken a few copies and left them on various bookstalls for sale. It was all he could do to help the circulation.

MR. GAPPER thought they should know the cost before deciding as to what could be done.

MR. TIMSON proposed the formation of a syndicate to undertake the liability, and to run the thing with the hope that it may prove a commercial success.



MR. PRIOR suggested that a meeting should be held at once of those interested in the paper to see if a definite arrangement could not be made.

MR. TAYLOR seconded Mr. Timson's proposition. He thought the P.P. had done good work and should not be allowed to lapse. Although he at times had had differences with the editor he was glad to bear his testimony to the worth of the *Journal*.

MR. SAMUEL said it would be a pity if the P.P. were to be stopped. A small syndicate seemed to be the most feasible way of meeting the difficulty, and he should support that suggestion.

It was understood that a meeting of P.P. supporters would be held to further consider the matter.

At the close of the Conference, nearly 100 of the visitors sat down to an excellent tea, the catering for which was performed by a committee of ladies, under the direction of Miss E. E. Birch, to whom a cordial vote of thanks was passed by those partaking.

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## GREAT EVENING MEETING.

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At seven o'clock a large audience had gathered in the Hall, to do honour to the various speakers whose names had been announced on the printed programmes, which had been circulated among the members and the friends of the Science. J. I. Morrell, Esq. (the President), occupied the chair.

The PRESIDENT, in the course of an eloquent address referring to the work of phrenologists, said that a large portion of the time they were able to give to Phrenology had to be devoted to clearing away the many fallacies which existed as to the power of the intellect measured by the size of the brain; and other matters on which the public had been misinformed. The production of literature also constituted a portion of valuable work which was constantly claiming attention. The POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST was a sample of what phrenologists were doing in that direction. At the same time they recognised that their work was in no sense perfect. There was much yet to be done. One of the chief requirements was a text book which could be recognised as a standard work for the use of students who desired to master the details of our Science in a manner similar to that of other subjects. There was nothing at present sufficiently up to date or which included the most recent discoveries of the anatomists. Yet he had grave doubts whether it would be possible to excel the old masters,—especially George Combe,—in their presentations of the subject, either in their wealth of facts or the excellence of their methods. One thing he would especially urge upon the phrenologists present, and that was to keep Phrenology pure and not associate it with other subjects, which, though they may be unobjectionable in themselves, yet when connected with Phrenology may do it considerable harm, and those who loved Phrenology would best serve its interests by preserving its purity. He regretted to have to repeat what had been so often stated that one great hindrance to the spread of their Science was that large numbers of men of defective education had done discredit to it by posing as phrenologists, and the public had

undoubtedly, in a large proportion of cases, judged Phrenology by the presentation of it by these sham representatives. The President, in conclusion, expressed the hope that the members present would support their executive officers in their efforts to secure the high standard of efficiency which they require of their certificate holders, and that all who practised Phrenology professionally would seek to exalt their calling to the position of nobility which its merits deserved.

The SECRETARY read letters of regret from absentees, and gave notices of meetings, terms, of membership, affiliation, &c., &c.

Mr. C. BURTON (Birmingham), was called upon to deliver the first address. He said if we were all phrenologists we should have a habit of forming opinions as to the characters and abilities of persons we saw upon our first introduction to them. Those who claimed to know anything of Phrenology must, for instance, have formed an opinion of their worthy president on seeing him and hearing his address. We spoke as we did because we had heads constituted in a certain manner. He, the speaker, had a different head to the President, with the result that he spoke and acted in a different way. For an example—the Chairman thought that the P.P. would be improved if all reference to Graphology, and other matters extraneous to Phrenology were eliminated; but his opinion was that if a much wider range of subjects were included, the P.P. would be improved. Of course this was due to their Phrenology. Phrenology was the science and philosophy of the human mind. We were interested in it because we had some perception of its utility in character reading. We were interested in it because of its utility, not because of its truth, which may or may not be of value. The scientific part of Phrenology was not attractive to the public, they wanted the philosophy of it. It was true we wanted a text book for general use; but the scientific book must be a different book altogether. There were books which said one thing and meant another, and thus were misleading. But a vast sum of knowledge was ready. It only needed some great mind to take it and put it into form. The position he occupied from his experience was this, that the person was the invisible mind, the body was simply its representative. Take the mind away the body was nothing. He interviewed a lady once who, in addition to taking off her bonnet, also took off her hair. She explained that she had lost the whole of her hair in two nights, she having wept the time away in suffering. What made the hair come off?—Mind. All our peculiarities were mental, even our provincial and cockney accents. The work of the phrenologist was to discover the result of a variety of combinations, and continually so with changing conditions. There was war in South Africa. What had Phrenology to do with that? Simply this, to state that the race with the largest head would ultimately win. In noting the heads of the two contestants he saw the Boers were deficient in reflective power, the English being much better developed, hence the probable success of the latter.

Mr. DURHAM was called upon to examine a head, which he did with much success; his subject remarking that it was "true in the extreme."

Dr. WITHINSHAW next rose to address the meeting, and was received with evident marks of pleasure. In the course of a capital address he said that these conferences were a very splendid function, and he trusted the day

would be far distant when they would cease to be held. They helped to stimulate our mental faculties and deepen our interest in Phrenology. He supposed that as a medical man they expected him to say something with regard to the position assumed toward Phrenology by the doctors. Science always went hand-in-hand with practical work, and the best practical phrenologists were therefore the most scientific. Simplicity was not necessarily out of harmony with profound knowledge. Prof. Huxley, for instance, could take a piece of coal, and in his description of it could render it so simple as to be comprehensible to the meanest intellect. Though many doctors failed to appreciate Phrenology, he did not wish them to think that he disparaged his own profession: on the contrary, he considered it a high honour to belong to a profession so rich in memories of noble deeds. What could phrenologists do without medical men? Where would they have been without their Dr. Gall or their Dr. Spurzheim? Recent teaching among the doctors was very encouraging from the phrenologists' standpoint. He kept himself abreast of all the latest knowledge on the nervous system. About a month ago he had gone to a celebrated West-end hospital, where an eminent specialist was delivering a lecture on nervous troubles in children. To his great astonishment and delight, the lecturer produced a series of diagrams with outlines of skulls and heads, and made a special point of referring to the frontal region, and said that when this region was very narrow and small he found that they were cases of imbecility. Was not that phrenological? He (the speaker) asserted that the development and contour of the skull, which represents the brain, showed the mind. He would say, study skulls if they wished to avoid pitfalls. At another hospital—the greatest in the kingdom for nervous cases—he heard a lecture on "Cerebral Localisation" by a recognised authority and author of works on the subject. The lecturer treated of motor areas as located by electricity. Electrodes were applied to the surface of the brain at distances of one-tenth or one-twelfth of an inch apart from each other, and on applying the current the resulting physical movements were taken to indicate the functions of the portion of the brain experimented on. These results upon the surface appeared as opposing phrenological localisations; but according to the greatest authorities of the day, the brain is composed of several different layers of cells, each of which layers may have its separate function. Who was the first to discover localisation of function? Why, the great anatomist Dr. Gall; and the phrenological method adopted by him in making these discoveries was a much simpler and better way than the experimentation carried on by vivisection in the schools of the modern experimentalists. Another expert lecturer whom he recently heard speaking of mental failure in individuals, said, "If anything happens, take a view of the contour of the head; children, although they may be sharp and have good memories, yet in after years their brains were not large enough to stand the strain of life." He thought he had now said enough to show that the present day teaching of medical science was full of encouragement for a speedy recognition of Phrenology by the doctors. Why were they not with us to-day? Because our method of presenting Phrenology was not scientific. How could they expect men trained to scientific methods of observation and of study to even look at Phrenology, when so many of those who posed as its advocates hampered it by associating with it palmis-

try, fortune-telling, crystal gazing, and other more or less similar methods of characterisation.

MR. GEO. COX delineated the character of a gentleman in a manner to elicit much applause and commendation.

MR. A. HUBERT said most of them knew something about Phrenology, and it was difficult to deal with the subject in the very short time at his disposal. Some of them may have been led to believe that the literature of Phrenology was small; but there had been hundreds—possibly thousands—of works published on the subject. Phrenology was not dead; for a time it had lain by because other specialised subjects had been brought to the fore. Educated men generally believed in Phrenology, and frequently admitted to phrenologists that they have had their heads examined, had read Combe's works, or in some other way had become acquainted with the subject. The time had come when they could see and ascertain for themselves without referring to authorities, though it was not possible to understand any subject all at once. Here was a skull. Did it indicate the capacity of the man? Mr. Cox in his reading indicated the capacity of the gentleman rather than the character. If the term character was used in the ordinary sense, it was easily and readily seen in the development. Character was read according to the experience of the reader. One saw the organ of Veneration, yet one could not be assured that the man prayed; but they might be certain that the organ manifested itself some way. Training might modify the manifestation of each of the faculties. To the uninitiated the skull meant nothing. The sceptic who attempted to read character ever so slightly could only do so on phrenological lines. There were now being constantly published dictionaries and encyclopedias, and phrenologists should see to it that the definitions of Phrenology and its allied terms were in accordance with the truth as they knew it.

MR. BLACKFORD delineated the character of a gentleman.

MR. WEBB said the greatest study man could undertake was the study of the mind. The whole system was dependent on brain action. If a person died of a broken heart, it was an affection of the mind. The study of mind had never been neglected in the history of the human race. The great metaphysicians had studied the mind, by looking inwardly at their own mental conditions. These conditions necessarily differ in different individuals, hence the results of their introspection have been different. This method prevailed up to the time of Dr. Gall. To acquire exact knowledge, there must be some method of discovery other than that of studying the physical form or nervous system. Gall's method was a perfectly new one. He watched and observed. What we wanted was not a simple belief in Phrenology, but by observation and experiment to arrive at a knowledge of the facts. A great objection to Phrenology had been that we had so many organs marked on our charts without any line of demarcation between them shown on the skull of the individual. There were some which he had observed for himself, and of these he was certain, and he knew the boundary lines. There was some doubt as to the actual boundary lines of many organs, hence it would be wiser not to show any on the chart. If men of great capacity would only devote a limited period of their time to the study of Phrenology and its possibilities, the world would speedily be the better for it.

MR. J. MILLOTT SEVERN examined the heads of a lady and gentleman; this bringing the meeting to a conclusion.

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### Editorial Effervescence.

The ninth of November has come and gone, and there now remains but the record of a splendid time and the memory of an enthusiasm which has rarely been equalled at a phrenological gathering. The friends cheerfully came to support the Council in their efforts for the general good, the provinces as well as the London districts sending their various contingents to make the record total of attendances at our annual Congress, with a result that speaks of hope and encouragement.

Infallibility is not a human attribute, hence some of our schemes occasionally go awry. The intention of the Council was that provincial members should occupy the platform at the evening meeting, but many found sufficiently good reasons for not appearing, and the Secretary, in order to have a properly prearranged programme, had to fall back on others who are unflinching in their allegiance to Phrenology, and whose services may always be commanded by the Council when work is to be done. All honour to them!

It is impossible, in the short time at disposal during a single afternoon, to discuss at length any one topic so as to ensure an exact and workable result, and it is of course much more difficult to secure adequate discussion on a number of subjects within the same limited period. It is, however, an advantage to have them introduced and ventilated, and at present this advantage is the limit of our attainment. I do not forget the social and fraternalising element of these gatherings; that alone is worth the labour—the opportunity of manifesting a community of thought and of sympathy.

It was a pleasure to note the prompt response which took place when it was suggested that immediate offerings be made to cover the deficiency in the Incorporation Fund. Many pounds were given and promised, and the

gratitude of the Council is due to those who generously subscribed to clear them of debt. I regret to announce that, notwithstanding the splendid effort, there still remains a deficit—a considerably reduced one, it is true, but nevertheless a deficit; and I trust many who were denied the privilege of attending and of giving will send on their kind donations to the Treasurer as early as possible.

And now let me speak of the future of the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST. In the report of the November Congress you will note it was a question of “To be, or not to be.” As the result of the discussion that took place, and of a stirring appeal by Mr. Severn, which he had made purely upon his own initiative, several friends have decided to assist the efforts I have been making, and will supplement their present support with additional help to enable the publication still to continue. Whilst the proffered help will be insufficient to meet the loss which the production entails, I am willing to give these friends the privilege of seeing their good wishes carried into practical effect.

The P.P. will therefore enter upon another lease of life with its issue next month, and will, I trust, meet more generous support than it has hitherto done. The writers who have favoured me with their contributions are still willing to give of their labours and their thought; and their generosity should meet with your gratitude. At the general request of friends I shall continue to act as Editor, but there will be some alterations with regard to the publishing, although the Journal will be produced in the same manner as hitherto, and by the same printers: Messrs. Slade and Co.

I have arranged with the well-known firm of L. N. Fowler & Co., of Imperial Arcade, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., to be the future publishers of the P.P.; and all orders for copies, whether for re-sale or only single numbers, must be sent to them direct. For the future, no copies will be supplied by me to any person. Annual subscribers will please note this change, and save themselves from disappointment. All orders on hand for regular monthly delivery will be passed over to Messrs. Fowler and Co. and will be despatched by them, and all monies for papers supplied on and after January will be due to and must be paid to them.

All editorial matter and correspondence relating to the contents of the paper, as well as arrangements for advertisements, must be sent to me as usual, and may be addressed to me care of the British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. Articles for production in the next issue must be received before the 15th of each month, and reports of meetings, advertisements, etc., by the 20th, to secure insertion.

I have been frequently asked as to the works published by our contributor Mr. R. D. Stocker, which have been long out of print. It may be interesting to our readers to know that Mr. Stocker is producing a new and greatly improved edition of “The Human Face as Expressive of Character and Disposition,” the price for which will be only One Shilling, bound in cloth. The publisher is Mr. H. J. Glaisher, 57, Wigmore Street, W.; but the book will be obtainable of all booksellers.

## Phrenological Character Sketch.

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

### THE REV. JOSEPH PARKER, D.D.

Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, is a remarkable man. In a brief sketch it would be useless to attempt to describe his character in detail, and were I to say all that is possible, based on his natural endowments, this article might appear to be an eulogy of him rather than a character delineation. Yet I have no motive in extolling his virtues. Dr. Parker is a power in the world, his



head indicates it; he knows it; he feels the responsibility of possessing exceptional mental endowments, and he is impelled by a strong inner consciousness of right to boldly and earnestly use them in the service of God and man.

Seeing him by appointment, I have had opportunities of noting his developments. He possesses extraordinary brain-power, and a marvellous mental and physical organisation. His head is  $24\frac{1}{4}$  inches in circumference,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  in. long from Philoprogenitiveness to Individuality, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at Cautiousness and in the regions of the executive organs; slightly narrowing towards the front, yet disclosing a high, bold, well-rounded forehead, indicating large perceptive and reasoning powers. Physically he is splendidly proportioned, and the temperaments are harmoniously blended. His rugged, massive features and at times apparently abrupt manner would seem to indicate some excessive mental development, yet the whole contour of his head is beautifully rounded in every part, and is indicative of exceptional

intellectual capacity, remarkable force of character, high moral qualities, and a strong social and domestic nature. He is a mighty man—a true son of Thor; powerfully magnetic, impressive, stalwart, robust, full of life and vigour, earnest, resolute, aggressive. Yet underlying these forceful traits there is a loving, lovable, gentle nature. He is warm-hearted and social, and particularly fond of home.

His strongly marked reasoning powers, combined with large Sublimity, Ideality, Hope, and Constructiveness, and powerful moral organs give him expansiveness of mind, breadth of understanding, sound judgment, and strong sympathies. He is large-minded, an advanced thinker and reasoner, broad and comprehensive in his views, logical in his conclusions, and original in his methods. He appreciates in a high degree whatever is grand, beautiful, magnificent, and sublime; is well endowed with imaginative and creative capacity, yet is immensely practical. He is a good character reader, and is governed much by his first impressions. Has a remarkably keen sense of humour and incongruity, and though his style is decidedly his own, there is a pleasing amount of variety in his *modus operandi*. Having Time and Tune large, his sense of rhythm, musical cadence, and harmony is acute, giving him abilities for musical composition. These qualities are manifested in his literary work and in public speaking. He is a natural orator, and his large Language gives him a wide range with which to spontaneously express his brilliant and well-thought-out ideas. forcible and direct in expressing himself, he juggles not with words. A spade to him is a spade. He has marked literary, scientific, and organising abilities, and could have been a power in medical and scientific circles.

His Cautiousness is immense. Secretiveness is but moderately large; though frank and sincere, fervent and outspoken, he is extremely guarded, prudent, and apprehensive; he knows exactly how far to go, and should he appear to commit himself he has usually a purpose in so doing. He has been charged with being egotistic, and I had expected to find a towering back-head; but a more splendidly-proportioned head would not easily be found; yet he is well endowed with Self-esteem and Approbativeness, and while pleasing himself he likes to feel that he is pleasing others. He thoroughly appreciates the good opinions which his friends, audiences, and the public generally must necessarily entertain of him; yet his intellect and motives carry him beyond the mere seeking of praise. He possesses great dignity of character, manliness, and independence; and though emotional has considerable control over his feelings; is self-possessed, has a commanding influence and instils self-respect and the spirit of independence into others.

Destructiveness is a powerful organ and gives him tremendous energy, force of character, and executiveness of purpose; and he is not without passion. Mild terms are quite out of his vocabulary when urgent and strong measures need to be enforced. He is a veritable British lion, and cares not a jot for friend or foe when he feels that he is in the right.

Combative ness is fairly large, thus he is spirited, bold, and courageous. His large Continuity and Firmness enable him when necessary to hold his mind persistently to one line of thought or action. Unique in his character and powers, few men, by their own individual efforts, have wielded so vast an influence for good.

## Instructive Meetings at Headquarters.

On Thursday, November 16th, the second of the series of members' practice meetings was held; Mr. Webb in the chair. The attendance on this occasion was very satisfactory, the office being filled. A noticeable feature was the tendency these meetings have of attracting many who do not put in an appearance at the weekly meetings of the B.P.S. Much feeling was dispensed, and thanks to the fatherly guidance of Mr. Webb a very instructive and interesting time was passed.

Members desirous of attending these meetings should send their quota of expense—One Shilling—for the whole season.

### Ilford.

On Monday, November 20th, Mr. Franjee Feroza gave a masterly paper before the Ilford Literary and Debating Society, entitled "Temperament and Character." He rapidly surveyed the notions of early thinkers regarding the science of temperament, dwelling particularly on the more basic ideas of the comparatively recent investigators, Drs. Jacques and Thomas, and the Phrenologists. He spoke of the necessity of taking into consideration harmony of temperament in choosing a life partner, also its relation in other serious business of life, such as the practice of education. A most successful paper concluded with an apt quotation from Spurzheim. An interesting discussion was evoked, in which the Rev. Charles Vine, as well as many others took part. Points of special phrenological interest were brought forward and pithily replied to by the lecturer. A vote of thanks was then passed, and in response to a desire expressed, future lectures of a similar character were promised.

### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On November 2nd the President, Mr. J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.S., gave a lecture on "Hatters' Experiences Relative to the Shapes and Sizes of Heads." J. Turner, Esq., occupied the chair. The lecturer demonstrated his subject with a number of outline shapes of heads taken by the "Conformateur," an invention which hatters used to obtain the correct sizes and shapes of heads when the hat was worn. The differences in the shapes of heads revealed by this process was very remarkable, and bore out the character or eccentricities of the individual from whom they were taken. It was impossible, of course, to give a detailed delineation from these measurements; to do this the height and shape of the head in other parts, together with the quality of brain, temperament, etc., would need to be known and taken into account. The subject was chiefly of interest in showing the great variety and differences in the shapes and sizes of heads at this point of measurement; and as the outlines were taken from persons whose characters and dispositions were well known, additional value was attached to the subject. Outlines of individuals of various nationalities—English, French, German, Scotch; also those of a simpleton, eccentric, hydrocephalic, etc., were shown. The audience manifested considerable interest

in the subject, and the chairman—(by the way, a very practical gentleman)—in his closing remarks said that he had not heard a more convincing and practical lecture demonstrating the truth of Phrenology. From a phrenological standpoint, it was immensely interesting and instructive.

On November 23rd Mr. Severn took for his subject Professor A. Russel Wallace's article entitled "The Neglect of Phrenology," from this great scientist's latest work, "The Wonderful Century." Without favour or prejudice Professor Wallace gives us a simple, concise, and practical summary of the whole progress of the science from its discovery by Dr. Gall to the present day. He tells us the kind of men its founders were. He shows us their modes of investigation. Life-long and class prejudices always die hard, but it is surely now time that this wholly unjustifiable accusation, of Phrenology being unscientific, should be abandoned, since it is really founded on a far more scientific basis than that of the modern school, who, by an utterly unnatural and therefore unscientific mode of exciting the brains of living animals, hope to arrive at a correct knowledge of its varied functions.

Organisers of phrenological and other meetings will find this a most interesting and valuable subject, and should not fail to include it in their programmes. We sincerely hope that Professor Wallace will allow this chapter to be published separately in pamphlet form.

The chairman, John Turner, Esq., expressed himself as thoroughly delighted with Professor Wallace's able and convincing testimony of phrenological truth, and the audience likewise showed their high appreciation of it.

### Dublin.

On November 16th the members and friends of the Rathgar Literary Association were favoured with a lecture by Gervais Johnson, Esq., F.B.P.S., on "Phrenology: Its Principles and Application," which proved one of the most interesting nights they had had this session. The lecture was illustrated by a series of slides, thrown on a screen, which formed a sequence in accordance with the syllabus of his lecture, and greatly enhanced the interest, forming a ready means of explanation, even to the least initiated. Mr. Johnson proved himself not only an able lecturer by the simplicity of his style, but a past master of the science by his great range of information on the structure, formation, and peculiarities of the brain.

That form, the labour of Almighty skill,  
Framed for the service of a free-born will,

was shown in the various phases of character, illustrated by an array of photographs of heads—of popular divines, philosophers, &c., in which the same specially developed parts portrayed the same force of character predominating.

He likewise in his lecture asked for volunteers—persons unknown to him—and delineated their characters with such exactness that he not only astonished the audience, but brought conviction to the minds of many sceptics; and proved that lectures such as these—and Mr. Johnson is always willing to lend a hand—with striking, practical illustrations, should be encouraged, as they are, without doubt, a popular way of disseminating information on this subject, and a splendid means for the advancement of the science.



## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

### INTERNAL PARTS OF THE CEREBRUM.

#### MINUTE ANATOMY OF THE CEREBRUM.—Continued.

2. *The Grey Matter of the Ganglia at the base of the cerebrum.*—The principal ganglia at the base of the cerebrum are, on each side, the corpus striatum, the optic thalamus, and the corpus geniculatum externum.

The *Corpus Striatum* consists of two masses of grey matter separated from each other by white matter; this layer of white matter being called the internal capsule. The upper and inner mass is called the *nucleus caudatus*, or intra-ventricular portion, because it projects into the lateral ventricle. The lower and outer mass is termed the *nucleus lenticularis*: it is bounded above by the internal capsule, to its outer side is a portion of white matter called the external capsule, which separates it from a thin vertical layer of grey matter termed the claustrum, whilst below it is in relation with the anterior perforated space. White fibres traverse both these grey masses and give them a striated appearance, hence the name corpus striatum.

Multipolar nerve-cells are found in both the caudate and lenticular nuclei, and in the latter cells of large size have been seen.

The *Optic Thalamus* consists largely of grey matter, arranged in three masses. These masses are called the *anterior, inner, and outer nuclei*, which are imperfectly separated from each other by a thin layer of white matter. The nerve-cells in the grey matter are both stellate and fusiform.

The *Corpus Geniculatum Externum* consists of grey matter mixed with the nerve-fibres of the optic tract. The grey matter is apparently distinct from the outer nucleus of the optic thalamus, and contains numerous stellate nerve-cells, which are pigmented.

3. *The Central Grey Matter of the cerebrum.*—This portion of the grey matter is in series with the central grey layer surrounding the aqueduct of Sylvius. It is situated at the sides and on the floor of the third ventricle. It forms the middle soft commissure of that ventricle, and the grey surface of the inner wall of the optic thalamus, which is continuous with the inner nucleus. The grey masses situated at the base of the brain between and in front of the crura cerebri, viz., the Pons Farini, tuber cinereum, infundibulum, and the grey matter of the pituitary body, belong to the central grey matter and contain nerve-cells. Each of the corpora albicantia contains in its interior grey matter with nerve-cells. Both the pituitary and pineal bodies contain other structures besides the nervous matter.

#### THE WHITE MATTER OF THE CEREBRUM.

The white matter of the cerebrum consists of tracts or fasciculi of nerve-fibres, which connect together different parts of the brain in the following manner, viz. :—

- (A) *Peduncular fibres*, which connect the cerebrum with the lower divisions of the brain.
- (B) *Commissural fibres*, which connect together the two hemispheres of the cerebrum.
- (C) *Association fibres*, which connect different structures in the same hemisphere.

(D) *Nerve roots*, which serve as fibres of origin for the first and second cranial nerves.

(A) *The Peduncular fibres.*—The peduncular fibres come from the crura cerebri, more especially from its anterior and superficial part or *crusta*. They ascend into the corpus striatum, and form the white matter of the *internal capsule*. Many bundles enter the two nuclei (*caudatus and lenticularis*) and give to them their striated appearance. Many of these peduncular fibres, together with fibres arising in the nuclei of the corpus striatum and optic thalamus, radiate towards the convolutions of the hemisphere and form the *corona radiata*. The fibres of the *corona radiata* pass forwards and upwards to the convolutions of the frontal lobe, upwards to those of the parietal, backwards to the occipital, and backwards and downwards to the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. Many, if not the majority, of the fibres of the *corona radiata* conduct motor impulses downwards to be transmitted along the motor cranial and spinal nerves, while other fibres conduct upwards to the grey cortex of the hemispheres sensory impulses derived from the external world. The motor-tract arises chiefly from the nerve-cells of the convolutions bordering the fissure of Rolando; it forms some of the fibres of the *corona radiata* and inner capsule of the corpus striatum, also the peduncular fibres of the *crusta* of the crus cerebri, the longitudinal pyramidal fibres of the pons, the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata, and passes into the spinal cord as the direct pyramidal tract of the anterior column, and the crossed pyramidal tract of the lateral column.

*The Tegmentum.*—This structure forms the posterior or deeper part of the crus cerebri, and is separated from the *crusta* by the locus niger. It is situated between the locus niger and the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius. Its fibres, for the most part, seem to enter the optic thalamus, though some go into the corpora quadrigemina. In this respect the fibres of the tegmental region differ from the peduncular fibres of the *crusta*, the chief course of which is through the corpus striatum. Some of these tegmental fibres may end in the optic thalamus, but others along with fibres arising within the thalamus, radiate into the white matter of the hemisphere, forming part of the *corona radiata*, and reach the frontal, parietal, occipital and temporo-sphenoidal lobes and the insula. The ganglia of interruption of the tegmentum are the optic thalamus, corpora quadregemina and geniculata, and the nucleus tegmenti.

### Inhabitiveness.

In the throng of the town like a stranger is he,  
Like one whose own country's far over the sea;  
And Nature, while through the great city he hies,  
Full ten times a day takes his heart by surprise.  
Mid coaches and chariots a waggon of straw  
Like a magnet the heart of old Adam can draw;  
With a thousand soft pictures his mem'ry will teem,  
And his hearing is touched with the sounds of a dream.  
Up the Haymarket Hill he oft whistles his way,  
Thrusts his hands in the waggon and smells at the bay;  
He thinks of the fields he so often has mown,  
And is happy as though the rich freight were his own.  
But chiefly to Smithfield he loves to repair,  
If you pass by at morning you'll meet with him there  
The breath of the cows you may see him inhale  
But his heart all the while is in Tilbury Vale.

—Wordsworth.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—XLVIII.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

### THE ORGAN OF WEIGHT.

If the reader will look at the portrait of Michael Angelo in the November P.P. (page 127) and at that of Canova on this page, he will observe a forward protrusion of the eyebrow, especially at the part towards the root of the nose. It is in a depression of the lamina of this superciliary ridge of the orbital vault that the small convolution comprising this organ is situated. In specimens of what have been unhealthy conditions it is not so clearly discernible.



Canova had an immense organ of Weight. His paintings illustrate and do justice to his large organs of Colour and Form, and the latter organ, with his very large organs of Size, Weight, Imitation, Ideality, and Constructiveness are responsible for his marvellous skill as a sculptor. With a smaller organ of Weight Canova would still have succeeded as a painter. With a larger organ of Weight, Rubens would have succeeded as a sculptor. But Rubens had an almost unrivalled organ of Colour, and he devoted his life to painting. His Weight and

Size were less amply developed.

The primitive function of the organ of Weight is to measure or appreciate the force of resistance. For example, there is a difference in the force required to move or displace particles of water and particles of clay, particles of sandstone and particles of granite, particles of cork and particles of oak. The estimation of such resistances, and the ability to produce the exact force required to overcome them, is the first quality required in a sculptor. Form is concerned with shape, and Size with extent, and, given these organs in considerable development, weight will produce the exact impulse required by the chisel to overcome the resistance necessary to produce the form, by displacing the exact size of each particle to be removed.

What harmony and mutual helpfulness is here observable! No wonder the organs are so beautifully arranged and blended in the brain.

Just as Size is invaluable to carpenters, fitters, architects, generals, engineers, as in the case of Watt, Brunel and Herschell; in artillerymen, surveyors, etc., so Weight is required in builders, gunners, footballers, tennis players, dancers, billiard players, cyclists, sailors, drummers,

pianists: as in Rubinstein, Verdi and Liszt. Sir Isaac Newton, besides a large organ of Numbers, had very large perceptive faculties, especially Size and Weight. Sir Mark Isambert Brunel had a striking development of Weight. In Indian jugglers who throw knives with a skill and precision that excites surprise and awe the organ is very salient, as it is with those ladies and gentlemen who in recent years have displayed a like address with the sword in cutting in two an apple on the hand or head



RUBENS.

without producing a scratch. It is in respect to this organ that the "frontal sinus" objection is chiefly made. Without going into the question at any length, it may be stated with truth that this objection is of no real moment. Children have no such sinus, and but few women possess it, and they only in a very slight degree: and in the case of men it is very often absent, especially where the intellect has been well occupied; and, when present, its saliency is capable of estimation to a degree surprising to those who have not practised themselves with it.

A knowledge of this has been of great service to the writer in convincing doubters of the truth of Phrenology. Dr. Broussais recommends beginners to examine a great number of the heads of children, so as to be familiar with the head without the sinus, and then to examine heads and skulls with it distinctly developed. This examination of crania is essential in judging of the nature of the parallelism of the plates of the skull.

### WINDSOR.

"Life's Battles, and How to Fight Them," was the title of a lecture on Phrenology delivered by Mr. J. P. Blackford at the Gladstone Hall of the Liberal Club on November 24th. There was a good attendance, and the subject seemed to be much appreciated by the hundreds present. The evening concluded with three delineations of character upon the platform. J. G. Carey, Esq., occupied the chair.

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### SECRETIVENESS.

#### THE TWO THIEVES.

The police have penetrated into one of those obscure and disgraceful drinking dens, where malefactors, ticket-of-leave men, and other vagabonds, the refuse and scourge of our great towns, congregate in bands, and who, when suddenly surprised, involuntarily behave according to their most prominent instincts.

In this case we have two such men. The one at once thinks of flight; the other, as naturally, thinks of resistance.



The cowardly and cunning thief makes himself as small as possible, glides the length of the tables, grasping in one hand his parcel of stolen objects, and with the other clearing the road to an exit well known to himself, without doubt, but unknown to strangers. His back is bent, his knees are flexed, he walks upon his toes, his flattened cap hides nearly half of his face, and his head is buried somewhat between his upraised shoulders.

In him is seen a large development of Secretiveness and Acquisitiveness. His head is rather flat and low, and very wide at Secretiveness, and somewhat compressed behind the ears, where Combativeness is located.

His companion is bolder, more brutal, and without hesitation prepares himself to fight the police. He arms himself with a bludgeon, stiffens himself firmly on his straightened legs, and is ready for the fray. His menacing look, his contracted mouth, and his distended nostrils complete the expression of audacity resulting from large Combativeness and Firmness. He is weak in

Caution, Veneration, and Benevolence, and these organs therefore have little influence over his dominant organs when they are directly excited.

This is inevitable in those individuals whose education has been neglected, and whose miseries and the vices incident to wretched home surroundings, brutalise and leave a prey to their evil tendencies.

### Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

#### DR. OTTO NEITZEL.

Dr. Otto Neitzel, the highly gifted pianist who is associated with Senor Sarasate, is a gentleman of rare musical endowments (but differently organised to Senor Sarasate). Space admits of my dealing with only a few of his leading characteristics. His head is large, the circumference around the perceptives being nearly 23½ inches. His temperament is almost purely mental, and of the sanguine-nervous type. He possesses very large Tune and Time. The frontal lobes of the brain in the regions of the perceptive organs are very prominent, and he has well-marked reasoning powers; is quite philosophic and very observant, able to enter into and deal minutely with details and technicalities. Has large Constructive and Executive organs, which, combined with large Ideality, Sublimity, and Causality gives loftiness of mind, creative ability, love of the ideal and perfect, of beauty and grandeur, together with much active energy, executiveness of purpose, and determination. He is extremely active mentally and physically, highly organised and susceptible, works at a high tension, and is firm, persevering, and thorough; sets himself severe and difficult tasks, and is not easily turned from his purpose.

He is very sensitive and aspiring, social, polite, and adaptable; not strongly endowed with self-confidence, though he shows no great lack of it in his performances. Is cautious and prudent, but not at all secretive; a little hesitant at times, perhaps, even diffident and uncertain of the strength of his own powers, yet is capable of being aroused to considerable enthusiasm. His head is high, especially at Firmness and Conscientiousness, and once he makes up his mind, nothing daunted, he conscientiously, firmly, and thoroughly pursues the course he plans.

### The Morgan Fund.

With the exception of the amounts appearing below, it is now months since I had the pleasure of receiving anything on behalf of the above Fund. Surely charity is not extinct. There must be some among my readers who are grateful for the life and services of one of the very few veterans who during the darkness of the past half-century has kept the lamp of Phrenology burning with a clear and steady light. May you be disposed to show your appreciation by helping to brighten the declining years of our aged friend. The following amounts have been received:—

Mr. F. H. Line (a Christmas gift) ...	10	6
Mr. Whellock ... ..	2	6

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.A.

JOHNSON.—*Alimentiveness* is exactly in the same area of the brain as the so-called "gustatory centre," and was discovered many years before the "modern physiologists" gave out that they had located the latter centre. Had I to re-name the organ I should call it *Alimentativeness*: but now that *Alimentiveness* is accepted and cannot mislead anyone, it is far better to retain it.

HYPNOTIST.—Dr. Baird and Baron Charles von Reichenbach were two of our earliest exponents on Mesmerism, or, as the latter called it, Magnetism. They will repay reading. Dr. Elliotson, one of the greatest admirers of Dr. Gall, suffered greatly in his profession from his devotion to the subject.

ROBIN ADAIR.—Metaphysics is the science of meaningless words, used in order to avoid facts. I believe the definition that does fullest justice to any value it may possess is "The feeling for a science in the dark." This definition would also be fairly descriptive of that many featured nondescript called Psychology. Psychology scientifically understood is a branch of Phrenology. But writers on the subject consult their imaginations, contradict or copy each other as they see fit, and generally shut their eyes to the facts that Phrenology so generously offers them.

Q.Q.—The arguments your neighbour advances contradict each other. They remind one of the showman who advertised "an amphibious animal, which cannot live on land and dies if put in the water."

STUDENT.—(1.) Read Combe over and over again. Dr. Brown's *Phrenology* is exceedingly suggestive. (2.) Read "Phrenological Aspect of Modern Physiological Research," published by L. N. Fowler.

NECESSITY (*Bradford*).—You do not seem to have fully cast aside the old objection that Phrenology is opposed to moral liberty. Phrenology distinctly teaches that a man can choose between good and evil: and it was the principle of the plurality of the cerebral organs, corresponding to that of the plurality of the fundamental faculties that furnished Dr. Gall with unanswerable arguments in support of his views on this subject. His arguments, briefly stated, proved that a being endowed with a single mental organ would be able to perceive only one kind of sensations and ideas. He would be unable to compare sensations and ideas of different kinds, and choose between them, for as soon as his single organ was put in motion there would be no reason to do any other than follow its inclination. In fact he would be an automaton. But having other organs, be they Comparison and Causality, Justice and Love, Combativeness and Hope, Caution and Self-Respect, he has power to reflect and choose, however Firmness, Destructiveness, Love of Approval, Benevolence or other sentiment or propensity may urge him to act. In fact he is provided with innate faculties for morality and religion, for preferring truth, for knowing and respecting an Eternal and Allwise Being. He has abundance of light to decide or will, and his responsibility is proportionate with his development in these respects.

L.H.—Dr. Gall was 5 ft. 2 in. in height.

W. L. S.—Mr. Sydney R. Hall, whose portrait you send has a very large organ of Imitation and also large Form, Wit and Ideality. He would have done well in any employment specially requiring Imitation. An actor requires Benevolence which gives sympathy. Sir H. Irving has a large endowment of this organ, and it is to the use he makes of it in falling naturally into the feelings of his characters, rather than to imitating them, that he owes his success.

DECLINED.—Several questions of an interesting character are not admissible in this column. Hence, *Nazareth* will seek elsewhere for a reply as to "When did it dawn on Christ's mind that he was the Son of God?" X.Y.Z. will also go further for my opinion on the Boer controversy, beyond saying that I haven't sufficient evidence as to the provision of prisons in the S. A. Republic. We have a few in England that are far from being empty. Perhaps I had better tell him that when men are able to read one another there will be few prisons either in South Africa or England. People will know each other, and so prevention will be better than cure. Cure, did I say? Whoever heard of a prisoner coming out of prison cured? This is not in agreement with the definition that "a prison is an oven where society puts newly made crime to harden."

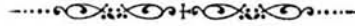
WILFRED J. (*Canonbury*).—Your view of Will is absurd. Not to be discursive, let me say that decision to do an action produced by examining motives and reasoning upon them, that is properly the Will. Desire is not only not the Will, as you imagine to be the case, but is very often opposed to it. My son desires to spend a few weeks in the Lake District. I desire to spend them at Killarney. I will to go with him to Keswick. The fact is Will is often opposed to inclination, and wisely so. The desires are the activities of special organs, and so long as not encouraged when wrong, he is not responsible for them, but he is responsible for his determinations, his actions, his will.

ICELAND.—Sir John Franklin had large Locality and small Inhabitiveness.



JOURNALIST.—Your statement about Dr. Evelyn, of San Francisco, is correct. He is credited with having discovered a remedy for drunkenness. This remedy is the serum taken from an inebriate horse—a horse he had supplied with 8 pints of whiskey a day (on the average) for a month. Persons inoculated with this serum or *equisine* will be cured, he says, of their dissipation and be immunised from a desire to drink for ever afterwards. Now, dear journalist, allow me to state what I think of you: and minimise your anger if you feel it overcoming your equanimity when I make the statement. Seek a cure for your own folly. You will be as likely to obtain *imbeciline*, *lunacine*, or *asinine* from serum obtained from the brain of an idiot, a lunatic, or a donkey, quite as curative and prophylactic in your case as the *equisine* manufactured by Dr. Evelyn from a drunken horse, is curative of insobriety.

CONSCIENCE.—Your friend's large Self-Esteem is entirely or almost entirely the cause of his strange moral blindness. It is not difficult to find persons perfectly conscientious except on their own merits. Self-Esteem when very large blinds them. They do not perceive that their assertions are false, for their Self-Esteem tells them that whatever *they* say must be true. Such men are assessed of their own good word, and being the only one expected, they indulge in it very generously.

**KNOW THYSELF.**



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..........  
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..........

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# ILLUSTRATIONS.



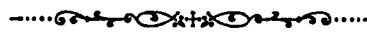
<b>PORTRAITS.</b>				<b>DIAGRAMS.</b>			
REV. CANON W. BARKER, M.A.	...	...	41	HAVING EYES THAT SEE NOT	...	...	37
GENERAL BOOTH, (SALVATION ARMY)	...	...	50	PRIDE AND PROVOCATION	...	...	109
REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.	...	...	101	THE ANTIQUARY AND THE VISITOR	...	...	73
REV. JOHN CLIFFORD, M.A. D.D.	...	...	58	THE CEASELESS TALKER	...	...	2
SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, P.C. M.P.	...	...	63	THE FARCIICAL PUPIL	...	...	16
CLIFFORD HARRISON Esq.	...	...	125	THE GOURMAND	...	...	61
REV. SILAS K. HOCKING	...	...	76	THE GRAND LADY	...	...	25
E. H. KERWIN Esq.	...	...	4	THE MUSIC CONDUCTOR	...	...	97
PRESIDENT PAUL KRUGER	...	...	13	THE PROFOUND THINKER	...	...	121
REV. F. W. MACDONALD	...	...	65	THE RESTORED POCKET BOOK	...	...	85
SIR RICHARD OWEN	...	...	75	THE SENTIMENT OF DEVOTION	...	...	49
REV. C. M. SHELDON	...	...	87	UNCONGENIAL PARTNERS	...	...	14
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D.D.	...	...	113	<b>ANATOMICAL.</b>			
A GROUP OF PORTRAITS	...	...	38	BRAIN SECTION	...	...	19
				BRAIN SECTION ILLUSTRATING LOCALISATION	...	...	91
				LEFT HEMISPHERE OF BRAIN	...	...	79
				NERVE ORIGINS ILLUSTRATED	...	...	40
				VIEW OF BASAL GANGLIA	...	...	29

# INDEX.

## VOLUME V.

<b>A</b>	
A Century's Progress ... ..	57
A Character Study ... ..	1
A Phrenological Institute ... ..	90, 126
Adhesiveness, The Influence of ... ..	8
Alcohol and Heredity ... ..	24
Alimentiveness Illustrated ... ..	61
Amativeness and Marriage ... ..	123
Anatomy and Physiology of Man	
Brain Areas ... ..	79, 91
Brain Functions ... ..	55
Brains of Distinguished Men ... ..	5
Cerebellum, Functions of ... ..	112
Cerebrum, Internal Parts of ... ..	5
Cranial Nerves ... ..	29, 40
Frontal Lobe, Functions of ... ..	100
Membranes of the Brain ... ..	19
Motor Areas ... ..	79
Nervous System ... ..	196
Sensation ... ..	91, 124, 136
Sense of Pressure ... ..	136
" " Temperature ... ..	136
" " Touch ... ..	196
Sensory Areas ... ..	79
Size of Brain ... ..	5
Touch ... ..	124
Weight of Brain ... ..	5
Animals, Brains of ... ..	143
Animals, Nervous System of ... ..	34
Answers to Correspondents ... ..	12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 84, 96, 108, 119, 132, 184
Architect, The ... ..	122
Art, Phrenology as An ... ..	82
Attack on Phrenology ... ..	70
<b>B</b>	
Barker, M.A. Sketch of Rev. Canon ... ..	41
Birmingham ... ..	83, 107, 131
Blacksmith, The ... ..	51
Boil it Down ... ..	97
Brain Areas ... ..	79, 91
Brain as an Organ of Mind ... ..	106
Brain Functions ... ..	55
Brain Membranes ... ..	19
Brains of Vertebrate Animals ... ..	143
Brains of Distinguished Men ... ..	5
Brains of Drunkards ... ..	55
Bricklayer, The ... ..	62
Brighton Phrenological Association ... ..	11, 23, 35, 47, 59, 131, 143
British Phreno. Society, Incorporated ... ..	8, 18, 21, 25, 32, 44, 57, 68, 72, 80, 92, 128, 139
Brown, Esq., The Late William ... ..	114, 130
Builder, The ... ..	62
<b>C</b>	
Calculation, The Organ of ... ..	88
Carpenter, The ... ..	86
Causality Illustrated ... ..	121
Cerebellum, Functions of ... ..	112
Cerebrum, Internal Parts ... ..	5
Character of Woman ... ..	52
Character Sketches ... ..	4, 13, 41, 53, 65, 76, 86, 101, 113, 125
Character Study, A ... ..	1
Childrens' Inheritances ... ..	73
Clark, Sketch of Rev. F. E. ... ..	101
Clerk of Works, The ... ..	194
Clifford, M.A., D.D., Sketch of Rev. J. ... ..	53
Colour, The Organ of ... ..	7, 20
Combativeness Illustrated ... ..	109
Combinations ... ..	32
Comparison Small ... ..	119
Conference, November ... ..	189
Congress of Phrenologists ... ..	139
Conscientiousness Illustrated ... ..	85
Contractor, The ... ..	62
Courtship ... ..	131
Cranial Nerves ... ..	29, 40
Crania of Schoolboys ... ..	92
Criminals' Fingers and Toes ... ..	107
Cure for Madness ... ..	83
<b>D</b>	
Dark versus Fair People ... ..	108
Drunkards' Brain Weight ... ..	55
Duke of Coburg, The Late ... ..	107
<b>E</b>	
Editorial Effervescence ... ..	6, 18, 30, 42, 54, 66, 78, 90, 102, 114, 126, 138
Education ... ..	131
Engineering as a Profession ... ..	27, 39
Eventuality, The Organ of ... ..	67
Explanation of Human Nature ... ..	131
<b>F</b>	
Faculties Illustrated, The ... ..	2, 16, 25, 37, 49, 61, 73, 85, 97, 109, 121
Festus and Phrenology ... ..	121
Find Your Place and Keep it ... ..	3
Fingers and Toes of Criminals ... ..	107
Folkestone ... ..	132
For Better or Worse ... ..	14
Foundry Workers ... ..	51
Fowler Phrenological Institute ... ..	6, 35, 47, 64, 130, 142
Friendship, The Organ of ... ..	135
Frontal Lobe, Functions of ... ..	100
Functions of the Cerebellum ... ..	112
" " " Brain ... ..	55
" " " Frontal Lobe ... ..	100
<b>G</b>	
General Human Powers ... ..	91
Growth of Intelligence in the Public Spirit ... ..	80
<b>H</b>	
Harpenden ... ..	82
Harrison, Esq., Sketch of Clifford ... ..	125
Heads and Faces ... ..	83
Heads, Method of Measuring ... ..	21
Henderson Bequest ... ..	102
Heredity ... ..	47
Heredity and Marriage ... ..	26
He Worried About It ... ..	85
High Wycombe ... ..	130
Hocking, Sketch of Rev. Silas ... ..	76
House of Skulls ... ..	83
Human Nature Explained ... ..	131
Human Skull, The ... ..	68
<b>I</b>	
Incorporation Fund ... ..	42, 107
Individuality Illustrated ... ..	37
Individuality, The Organ of ... ..	43, 56
Influence of Adhesiveness ... ..	8
Influences Determining Marriage ... ..	38
Inhabitiveness and Marriage ... ..	123, 195
Inherent Powers ... ..	49
Intelligence, The Growth of ... ..	80
<b>J</b>	
Joiner, The ... ..	74
Jottings from my Note Book ... ..	193
<b>K</b>	
Keep Your Promises ... ..	83
Kerwin, Esq., Sketch of E. H. ... ..	4
Kingston-on-Thames ... ..	11
Know Thyself ... ..	17
Krüger, Sketch of President ... ..	13
<b>L</b>	
Language Illustrated ... ..	2
Language, The Organ of ... ..	127
Lessons in Phrenology	
Colour ... ..	7, 20
Eventuality ... ..	67
Individuality ... ..	43, 56
Language ... ..	127
Locality ... ..	137
Number ... ..	88
Order ... ..	77
Perceptive Faculties ... ..	31
Time ... ..	103
Tune ... ..	115
Leyton Phrenological Society ... ..	11, 34, 46, 59, 70, 82, 109, 130, 142
Limitations of Phrenology ... ..	128
Locality, The Organ of ... ..	197
Lower Animals' Nervous System ... ..	34
Luton ... ..	72
Lymphatic Temperament, The ... ..	195
<b>M</b>	
Macdonald, Sketch of Rev. F. W. ... ..	65
Madness, Cure for ... ..	83
Maldon ... ..	60
Marriage and Temperament ... ..	50
Marriage Phrenologically Considered ... ..	14, 26, 38, 50, 63, 75, 89, 99, 111, 123, 135

INDEX.



Maximum and Minimum Brain Weights	5	Organ of Individuality	37, 43, 56	Reviews of Books	64	
Measuring Heads, Method of	21	Inhabitiveness	123, 135	Ringold the Socialist	104	
Mechanical Engineer	39	Language	2, 127	<b>S</b>		
Membranes of the Brain	19	Locality	137	Sabbath Day, Which is the	47	
Memory, A Remarkable	47	Mirthfulness	48	Sanitary Engineering	110	
Memory of Somnambulists	40	Order	73, 77	Scaffold Builder, The	134	
Mental Adaptation	89, 99, 111	Philoprogenitiveness	123	Schoolboys, The Crania of	92	
Mental Medicine	118	Secretiveness	24	Scientific—Artistic Pursuits	121	
Milner's Ambition	116	Self Esteem	25	Scope of Phrenology	128	
Mind Explained Phrenologically	54	Time	97, 108	Seaside Warning, A	99	
Mind—The True Standard	72	Tune	115	Secretiveness, To Cultivate	24	
Minute Anatomy of the Brain	5	Veneration	49	Self Esteem Illustrated	25	
Modern Physiologists	71	Wit	16	Self Knowledge, How to Use	72	
Motor Brain Areas	79	Organs, The Perceptive	31	Sensation, Common and Tactile	91, 124, 136	
Moulder, The	51	<b>P</b>			Sense of Pressure, The	186
Mount Tabor	60	Pattern Maker, The	51	Temperature, The	136	
Murderers, Noted	59	Perceptive Faculties, The	81	Touch, The	136	
Musicians' Qualities	16	Philoprogenitiveness and Marriage	123	Sensory Brain Areas	79	
<b>N</b>		Phrenological Combinations	11	Sensibility, Table of	136	
Nervous System of Lower Animals	34	Phrenological Sketches		Sheldon, Sketch of Rev. C. M.	86	
Nervous System, The	186	Rev. Canon W. Barker, M.A.	41	Skull Growth and Tumors	119	
Nervous Temperament, The	75	Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D.	101	Skull, The Human	68	
Newquay	148	Rev. J. Clifford, M.A. D.D.	53	Skulls, House Built of	89	
Nose as a Filter, The	47	Clifford Harrison Esq.	125	Slater, The	98	
Note Book, Jottings from	183	Rev. Silas K. Hocking	76	Smethwick	107, 119	
Noted Murderers and Philosophers	59	E. H. Kerwin Esq.	4	Somnambulists, Memory of	40	
Notes By The Way	2	President Kruger	13	Stonemason, The	98	
Notices of Publications	36, 83, 95	Rev. F. W. Macdonald	65	Sub-Contractor, The	62	
Number, The Organ of	88	Rev. C. M. Sheldon	87	<b>T</b>		
<b>O</b>		Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D.	113	Tactile End Organs	136	
Obstacles to Phrenology	9	Phrenological Stories	104, 116	Talmage, Sketch of Rev. T. De Witt	118	
Occupations and Professions		Phrenologists, A Warning to	18	Teachers' Conference	64	
Architect	122, 134	Phrenology a Hundred Years Ago	57	Temperament and Marriage	50, 68, 75, 89	
Blacksmith	51	Phrenology and Marriage	14, 26, 38, 50	Temperament, The Lymphatic	135	
Bricklayer	62	63, 75, 89, 99, 111, 123, 135		Temperament, The Vital	135	
Builder	62	Phrenology and War	28	Temperature, Sense of	136	
Carpenter	86	Phrenology as an Art	82	Things We Never Regret	118	
Clerk of Works	184	Phrenology Attacked	70	Time Illustrated	97	
Contractor	62	Phrenology, Lessons in	7, 20, 31, 43, 56, 67, 77, 83, 103, 115, 127, 137	Time, The Organ of	108	
Joiner	74	Phrenology, Obstacles to	9	Touch, Sense of	136	
Mechanical Engineer	27, 39	Phrenology, The Science of Mind	54	Tumors and Skull Growth	119	
Moulder	51	Phrenology, Utility of	59	Tune, The Organ of	115	
Pattern Maker	51	Physiologists, Modern	71	<b>U</b>		
Plasterer	86	Physiology of Man	5, 19, 29, 40, 55, 64, 79, 91, 100, 112, 124, 136	Use of Self Knowledge	72	
Plumber	110	Plasterer, The	86	Utility of Phrenology	59	
Scaffold Builder	184	Plumber, The	110	<b>V</b>		
Slater	98	Practical Phrenology	128	Veneration Illustrated	49	
Stonemason	98	Prayer and Phrenology	144	Vital System, The	68	
Sub-Contractor	62	Professions Phrenologically Considered	3, 15, 27, 39, 51, 62, 74, 86, 98, 110, 122, 134	Vital Temperament, The	135	
Various	15	Promises, Keep Your	83	<b>W</b>		
Opposition to Phrenology	70	Provincial Council B.P.S.	139	War and Phrenology	28	
Order Illustrated	73	<b>Q</b>			Warning, A Seaside	99
Organ of Mind, The Brain as an	106	Qualities Required in a Musician	16	Warning to Phrenologists, A	18	
Organ of Adhesiveness	8	<b>R</b>			Weight of Brain	5
Alimentiveness	61	Remarkable Memory	47	Which Day is The Sabbath?	47	
Amativeness	123	Report of British Phreno. Society	45	Winchester	88	
Calculation	88	Reports of Meetings	8, 11, 21, 23, 82, 34, 35, 44, 46, 47, 57, 59, 60, 68, 70, 72, 80, 82, 83, 92, 104, 107, 109, 128, 130, 131, 132, 139	Wit and Humor	48	
Causality	121	<b>S</b>			Wit Illustrated	16
Colour	7, 20	Reviews of Books	64	Woman, Development of	52	
Combativity	110	Ringold the Socialist	104	Worried About It	85	
Conscientiousness	85	<b>T</b>			<b>Y</b>	
Destructiveness	96	Sabbath Day, Which is the	47	Your Place, Find It and Keep It	9	
Eventuality	67, 108	Sanitary Engineering	110	Youth and Age	1	
Friendship	185	Scaffold Builder, The	134			

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## IN YOUTH AND AGE.

### A Character Study.

BY STACKPOOL E. O'DELL, F.B.P.S.

A fog had been in the city for some days. At nightfall it had changed to a chilly sleet. The lamps had been lit for some time in my office; an elderly woman was shown in. My first impression was: This is the personification of misery. Her raiment was poor; it was quite inadequate to keep the chill and damp away. A few straggling locks of dark hair mixed with grey, fell dripping from beneath her hat. This hat, like her face, may have had colour once and looked gay, but it was now colourless and shapeless. Her dark dress clung in wet folds, causing her to shiver with the damp and cold. Her face was long and bony; her skin was sallow and coarse. She was evidently once tall; but the chest was flat—it had fallen in, which might have been partly the result of a forward stoop.

I give the details of her physiognomy and broken-down appearance, because her head was in such a striking contrast. This head of hers, in size and shape, in general contour and beauty of outline, was magnificent—magnificent to the phrenologist, magnificent to the artist. Such a seeming failure was this desolate-looking, broken-down woman, with all the possibilities that lay within that head, that I was amazed; so much so, that from her general appearance to her head, my eyes wandered for a solution. I do not know that I have solved the contradiction yet. I felt an intense pity for her. I persuaded her to sit near the fire. She did so, and around her seat the clothes dripped. As she drew near I perceived that she had been partaking of some kind of stimulant that I could not identify. Though a total abstainer, I know, from observation, that such is the miserable, depressed state of some minds, that it is a question between suicide or stimulant.

She took from her pocket a cabinet photograph; it was in a frame, and apparently well cared for. She handed it to me. I instantly saw the resemblance in the forehead; no resemblance to the face of the broken-down woman that sat before me stooping towards the fire. This I

concluded, must be her daughter. What a mother, for such a daughter! The girl in the portrait was about sixteen, tall, slight, healthy, strong. Her face was beaming with intelligence; her eyes were beaming with hope; it was a figure men seldom see but often idealise. Around and behind the brow was a massive brain, a mass of power, intelligence, reflection, contemplation, perception, imagination. In shape of head, beauty of face, perfection of physique, I had before me the portrait of a girl that would be sure to win the admiration of men. Some would admire her on account of her physical beauty, some on account of her intellectual beauty, some on account of both. As I looked, I became lost in my admiration, forgetful of the woman now crouching, all of a tremor, over the fire; she was nodding, half asleep. She did not seem conscious of where she was. I could perceive that the effect of, probably, a small amount of drink, in combination with the wet and heat, left her in a stupefied condition.

My presence was required by another visitor. The sleet was falling faster, while the wind was blowing with piercing gusts. What was I to do? Not send her out, certainly. My wife was called down; she took her to her own apartments. This poor lady remained for the night with us. She might have remained longer, but nothing would persuade her to do so; neither would she take any help or even advice. Evidently the drink craze was on her; she knew that to such all houses would be closed except the very poorest. I saw her before leaving. She was undoubtedly an educated lady with the endowment of a magnificent mind. If this had been utilised with care she might have been an ornament to society, a leader in matters of intellect.

"You told me," she said to my surprise, "that I had great abilities suited for some of the higher intellectual pursuits. You told me I was self-willed and imperious; that these two were the only impediments that might interfere with my success, and I may tell you that they were. I gloried in having my own way, but I was deceived; my weakness was known by those who had more experience; it was taken advantage of. I thought to lead others; they led me. Yes, as long as my good looks remained—and then they laughed at me. I scorned my friends because they were true; I hugged my enemies, like the drink, because they gave in to me and kept me in good humour."

"What about your child?" I inquired. "Is she not worth living for?"

"What child?" she asked, in surprise.

I then drew her attention to the photograph. A look of blankness came over her face—then of dismay, and again of unutterable despair. I shall never forget those looks. The tears rolled down her cheeks, as she laid her hand in mine. "Good-bye," she said. "That child came to you thirty years ago, with her mother. You told her what might have saved her. That child I once was."

Robespierre, at the commencement of his career, was a judge. He resigned his judgeship because he was so averse to the shedding of blood that he would not pass the sentence of death. The circumstances of life have a marvellous effect in the changing of character.

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### LANGUAGE.

The gift of speech is often lavished upon people who abuse it enormously. Others, on the contrary, are characterised by an exaggerated taciturnity. On one side we have excess; on the other impotence.

Two examples are given to illustrate this remark.

This pitiless old babbler seizes his victim by the button of his coat in order to hold him while he satisfies the excited portion of the brain lodged above the orbit, and which pushes forward the eyeball and enlarges the lower eyelid. The more the faculty is excited the more he has to say.



He talks like an inexhaustible river. Ideas are somewhat abundant at times, but his words are always superabundant—digressions, repetitions, amplifications are spun out and multiplied till for want of breath he can talk no longer. He has found the right man to victimise—one who does not reply to him, and whom the chatter-box makes use of to his heart's content.

"The one who is "buttonholed" is wearied almost to death, stupefied, and, not appearing interested, is shaken up by his exacting companion, who is unwilling to allow him even to turn aside his head.

By his deep-set and sunken eyes, and by his contracted forehead at the part where the perceptive faculties are situated, the phrenologist sees in the man oppressed by his communicative companion a natural defect in the organ of speech, and a great sterility of ideas. The head, altogether, is little, without energy enough to escape from the person who monopolises his attention.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

BY SIGNOR CRISPI.

I believe it is about a year ago since I had time to forward any notes to the P.P.; and as it is again Christmas time, let me wish you A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

The want of a text-book has been A TEXT-BOOK. mentioned by the members of the B.P.S. If ever such a thing is decided upon it ought to be a masterpiece, not a mere reproduction of other works dressed up in new garments; because, bearing the official stamp of the B.P.S., the public will naturally conclude because of its being official it is the best work on the subject. We have at the present time a text-book upon which it is difficult to improve, viz., "The Elements of Phrenology," by George Combe; and a small handbook, "The Outlines of Phrenology" (I believe now out of print). Since the time of Combe very little of any importance has been added to the science; and it is no use publishing a book unless it contains something new and original.

Why curry favour with the medical SCIENTIFIC profession? If they can or will not PHRENOLOGY. see its truths it is their fault or misfortune. I am sure the most profound scientist can find no fault with the text-book I have quoted. It does not require a so-called scientific training to perceive its truths. Anyone with half an eye can see the difference in conformation of the heads and skulls there presented. The real obstacle is the peculiarities of college training, which is aptly expressed by Dr. Clark, who says, "We send our sons to college to study medicine, and they come back as full of prejudices and conceit as a nut is full of kernel." If there was any money to be made out of Phrenology it would be taken up most enthusiastically by all classes of society. Few people indulge in science for the simple love of it. Usually at the bottom the question is, How much will it make in hard cash?

It will be an interesting study to note OUR GENERALS. the heads of our most successful leaders in the present unfortunate war. Phrenology can safely prophesy that they will be found to be broad heads, with Destructiveness, Secretiveness, Constructiveness, and Firmness all large, approaching the heads of Bismarck, Moltke, Napoleon I., and other renowned warriors. The unfortunate reverses which have been the fall of the leaders of our troops do not speak much for Sandhurst training in competition with the tact and courage of the Boer farmers.



## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—I.

### Find Your Place, and Keep It.

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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In this world so great and mighty  
 There's a place for everyone,  
 And each one must find his corner  
 Ere life's battle can be won.  
 One is born to be a merchant ;  
 One to law with longing turns ;  
 One to art, and one to physics ;  
 One with fire poetic burns ;  
 One is born to grind the corn ;  
 One to sow and reap it.  
 Every mortal has his place :  
 Find yours, then, and keep it.

The immense value of Phrenology, its practical utility and the great benefits which it is capable of conferring upon humanity when properly understood and applied, is almost incalculable. It is useful to both young and old, from the wee babe less than a year to the oldest living person. It is useful in giving advice regarding the early training of children ; also as to a suitable education and schooling. It is useful in choosing everyday companions, in the selection of matrimonial partners, likewise business partners. It is useful in advising young men and young women about to start in life ; in giving advice to business people ; and even old people may derive benefit from a phrenological examination. But in no department, perhaps, is it more useful than in advising persons as to the occupations or professions they are best adapted to follow, and in which they could best succeed according to their natural endowments.

Happiness and success in life depend so very much on choice of pursuits that too much importance cannot be attached to this subject. At the request of numerous clients and friends, I propose writing a series of articles, in which I hope to demonstrate clearly and definitely the mental and physical qualities necessary to success in most of the principal trades, businesses and professions.

Every individual who is not an imbecile or an idiot is adapted to occupy some useful place in the world. The question is, How are we to know for what each individual is adapted ? Can schoolmasters tell us ? Can physiologists tell us ? Can ministers tell us ? Experience teaches us that unless they are acquainted with Phrenology they are quite unequal to the task. The minister studies and encourages the spiritual and moral nature. The physician and physiologist studies the physical constitution in disease and health. The work of the schoolmaster is to educate and bring out the intellectual qualities. Phrenology reveals the strength or weakness of the mental organs, and a knowledge of Physiology enables us to judge of the strength or weakness of the physical constitution ; thus the phrenologist who has a knowledge of Physiology studies and takes into account both mental and physical conditions interdependent upon each other, which qualifies him to judge correctly of man's natural capacities and his adaptation to pursuits.

Some individuals are distinctly adapted by nature for one pursuit, some for another, while others may be equally adapted for many. Some could succeed well in business ; others would make good mechanics ; others would do better at mental, educational, or professional work—Literature, Medicine, Law, Science, Art, Theology ; others are adapted for occupations which may appear less important, though useful and necessary.

The shape of the head, taking into consideration the physical or temperamental conditions, is a true index of the kind of work or pursuit for which an individual is fitted ; and in these days, when science is so much to the fore in all matters, the taking up of a profession or calling has no business to be a mere matter of chance. A person's mental and physical developments indicate most positively his adaptation to this or the other pursuit. The head of a successful literary person, poet, or artist is very different in shape to that of a successful merchant or business man.

Parents and guardians have grave responsibilities, but they might save themselves a vast amount of trouble, anxiety, and unnecessary expense of training children for professions for which they may be totally unfitted, if they would, by the aid of Phrenology, ascertain their capacities, and educate and train them accordingly.

In the hurry and bustle of everyday life, and the keen competition which is manifested in nearly every business, profession, and calling, when it seems inevitable that the weakest must go to the wall, the questions, "What shall we do with our boys ?" and "What shall we do with our girls ?" are of grave importance, and must necessarily cause considerable anxiety to parents mindful of their children's future welfare.

Parents frequently plan and decide on avocations for their children, and contemplate their success without considering whether they possess the necessary abilities, and as a consequence, after the expenditure of much time and money, and possibly the most valuable years of their lives, their training in this direction is proved to be a complete failure, hopes and prospects are blighted, and the experience is discouraging to parents and children alike.

The mistakes made in choosing occupations are many, and oftentimes grievously disappointing. We see frequent instances of young men being educated for ministers who would have done better as doctors, and doctors who would have done better in the legal profession ; lawyers who would have made splendid mechanics, engineers, inventors, statesmen, or generals ; and mechanics who have innate capacities for other pursuits. As a consequence of lack of knowledge of their own natural endowments, there are thousands of persons who are failures, some of whom have constantly to endure a life of misery in some uncongenial pursuit, and in addition be taunted with the feeling that others, who appear not to strive as they do, are successful in the pursuits they follow.

The environments of early life have certainly much to do with influencing a child's future, but they are not the primary causes of successes and failures. There are differences in organization, differences in kind and degree of intellect and power which are early discernible in children. Thus the future of children may be anticipated. "As the twig is bent, so the tree's inclined." Phrenology enables us to tell the bent of the mind—what it is capable of if cultivated, and what a child may become if trained in the direction of its natural gifts.

## Phrenological Character Sketch.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### E. H. KERWIN, ESQ.

(President of the Leyton Phrenological Society).

The subject of our sketch is an East Ender. Born at Stepney June 8th, 1846, he was educated at the Romford Academy, became acquainted with F. N. Charrington, Esq., and with him founded the Tower Hamlets Mission, of which he became Secretary in 1875, a post which he has filled with energy, ability and credit to the present time. In the course of his career he has held many public offices: Chairman of the Mile End Board of Guardians, Member of the Leyton School Board, etc. He is invariably courteous to all, and very useful to many.



He holds intelligent views upon public questions, and as a public speaker expresses his views with much perspicuity and correctness, his addresses at the Great Assembly Hall being much appreciated by the vast audiences that are to be met with there. The Tower Hamlets Mission Emigration Society is one of his useful agencies. He has sent or taken to Canada, a large number of youths that have been saved from a vagrant London life, or worse, by means of the Emigration Society. His opinions on Social Problems pressing for solution, carry great weight among the friends of the poor—classification of paupers, a kindlier treatment of the unfortunate pauper.

Mr. Kerwin's labours at the Mission Hall, in the words of a London paper are "truly marvellous in its extent and machinery. All day long he toils with his clerical staff in the offices, dealing with multitudinous cases of distress, and organising and distributing all kinds of effective relief." Every case is sifted, and when advisable, money is given to save a home or a life.

The vast Mission Hall is the centre of a galaxy of agencies for the moral good of the East-end poor. Rescue and Temperance are invaluable agencies for good. Christian Associations for Men and Women, and other agencies for the Moral and Intellectual good of the young. But his greatest work has been in fathoming the depths of poverty and crime. A visitor to London can hardly return to his home in the Country without being tempted to visit the great Assembly Hall in Mile End Road. Many yield to the temptation, and are amazed at the work being done there, both by the Chairman of the Mission and by its Secretary, Mr. Kerwin.

A member of the Leyton Phrenological Society from the beginning, and at the present time its President, Mr. Kerwin has done good service for the truths of Phrenology for many years; and his strong physique and athletic vigour will be of equal service in the future.

Mr. Charrington and Mr. Kerwin are brothers in every good word and work, and they both have our sincerest God-speed.

Mr. Kerwin has a well-developed brain—large and high and wide. Its size, with his Nervous-Sanguine Temperament, gives him power and activity; its height gives him a large development of the moral and religious organs; and its width assures energy, courage, and perseverance. He is ambitious without vanity, cautious without fear, human without forgetfulness of the spiritual. He has considerable business capacity, is politic without being dishonest, and knows the value of money and the good it can do in the hands of the philanthropist without any regard to his own personal benefit. His mental capacity is very considerable. He has a wide and comprehensive grasp of the value of things in general, be they goods, be they principles, be they schemes for the social good. If self-denying efforts for the good of others can gain our respect and esteem, then he is greatly respected and highly esteemed. A more even-minded worker in the philanthropic world it would be difficult to find. Not for his support of Phrenology merely, but for his many years of incessant and unwearied labours among the poor of East London has he our regard. Not for his able and wise management of the Great Assembly Hall and its many social efforts only do we revere him, but for his unswerving integrity and manliness, his sagacity and foresight, his work in the cause of education, temperance, and social purity—efforts that he and his friend Mr. Charrington have so long laboured for, and which without doubt they will labour for till the Master of the World's Vineyard shall welcome his good and faithful servants to a higher though not to a braver service.

At the beginning of the present year (1899) a local newspaper, reporting the presentation to him of his portrait, call's him "Mile End's Grand Old Man," and says:—"This highly complimentary appellation, which has been conferred upon Mr. E. H. Kerwin, J.P., of Leytonstone, proves that that energetic and philanthropic gentleman is held in high honour in the region of Mile End. The name of Mr. Kerwin is, we suppose, one of the most familiar amongst the working men of the East End, and his splendid work in connection with the Great Assembly Hall fully entitles him to all the honour bestowed upon him. Mr. Kerwin is president of the 'Men's Own' at the Great Assembly Hall. All in this district who know anything of the beneficent work of Mr. Kerwin and his wife amongst the East End poor will, we are sure, join us in congratulating him."

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

### INTERNAL PARTS OF THE CEREBRUM.

#### MINUTE ANATOMY OF THE CEREBRUM.—Continued.

(B). *Commissural Fibres*.—These fibres compose the structures known as the white commissures of the brain, viz., the great commissure or *corpus callosum*, the *anterior commissure*, and the *posterior commissure*.

The *Corpus Callosum* connects apparently corresponding convolutions in the opposite hemispheres. The fibres forming the anterior bend or *genu* of the *corpus callosum* pass forwards and outwards into the frontal lobe. The fibres of the body go transversely outwards into the parietal lobe, and in doing so intersect with the fibres of the *corona radiata* coming from the lower parts of the brain on their way to the convolutions. The fibres of the posterior end of the *corpus callosum*, or *splenium*, radiate into the occipital and temporo-sphenoidal lobes.

The *Anterior Commissure*.—This band of commissural fibres, though often described as connecting the two *corpora striata*, in reality pass through these bodies. This fact was pointed out more than half-a-century ago by one who was not only a great phrenologist, but also an able and expert anatomist—our great Spurzheim. This part is commissural for the two insulæ, or Islands of Reil, and the tips of the temporo-sphenoidal lobes. From it also is derived a root of origin to the olfactory peduncle.

The *Posterior Commissure*.—This collection of the commissural fibres passes into the two optic thalami.

(C). *Association System of Fibres*.—In one set of this system the fibres are situated immediately within the inner surface of the cortex, and connect the grey matter of adjacent convolutions in the same hemisphere; these are called the *arcuate fibres*, or *fibre propriae*. Another division of these fibres, called the *fasciculus uncinatus*, passes across the Sylvian fissure and connects the convolutions of the orbital surface of the frontal with those of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. The *cingulum*, or *fillet of the gyrus fornicatus*, extends in a longitudinal direction, partly on the surface and partly within the *gyrus fornicatus*, from the anterior perforated space to the *gyrus uncinatus*. Some of these fibres lie on the surface of the *corpus callosum* and form its *longitudinal fibres*, or *nerves of Lancisi*: The *longitudinal inferior fasciculus* connects the convolutions of the frontal with those of the occipital lobe. This fasciculus lies in the *centrum ovale minus*, or great mass of white matter in the interior of the hemisphere.

The *Fornix*.—This structure partly belongs to the association system of fibres. It is held by some anatomists that it connects the grey matter of the *septum lucidum* with that of the dentate gyrus, and that these structures together constitute an *internal marginal gyrus*, which bounds the great transverse fissure. Meynert, however, maintains that as the anterior pillars of the fornix emerge from the optic thalami, the fornix forms part of the peduncular arrangement of those ganglia.

### MASS AND WEIGHT OF THE BRAIN.

The average weight of the human European brain in the adult male is about 49½oz. (roughly, about 3lb); that of the adult female weighs about 44½oz. From these figures it will be seen that the brain of man is, on the average, fully 10 per cent. heavier than that of woman. The greater weight of the brain in man as compared with woman is not in relation merely to his greater bulk, but is a fundamental sexual distinction; for, whilst there is a difference of 10 per cent. in the brain weight, the average stature of woman is only about 8 per cent. less than that of man.

The average weight of the brain in the newly-born male infant is 11·67oz.; in the female only 10oz.

*Age at which the Brain Reaches its Maximum Size*.—This has been variously placed by different authors. The brain used to be considered to obtain its maximum growth from third to eighth years. Professor Sir William Turner says the human brain continues to increase in weight up to 25 or 30 years of age, or, as some say, even to 40.

*The Brain begins to diminish in weight after 60*; in old men the average weight is about 45oz., in old women about 41oz. From observations of R. Boyd (Phil. Trans. 1860) it would appear that at the age of 80 the brain has lost about 3oz., i.e., about one-fifteenth of its whole weight.

*Proportionate Weights of the Parts of the Brain*.—The *Cerebrum* forms about 87·5 of the entire brain; the *Cerebellum* about 10·5; and the *Pons* and *Medulla* about 2 per cent.

*Maximum and Minimum Weight of the Brain*.—According to results obtained by Sims, Clendinning, Tiedeman, and J. Reid the maximum weight in the adult male brain, in a series of 278 cases, was found to be 64oz., and the minimum weight 34oz. In a series of 191 cases the maximum weight of the adult female brain was 56oz., and the minimum 31oz.

*Brains of Men Distinguished for their Intellectual and Moral Attainments*.—The brain of Cuvier, one of the greatest comparative anatomists, weighed 64½oz.; that of Dr. Abercrombie weighed 63oz.; that of Spurzheim, our great anatomist, physiologist, and phrenologist, 55oz. and that of Dr. Chalmers, the eloquent preacher and divine, 53oz.

But brains of great weight have also been found where there was no evidence of great intellectual capacity. Professor Turner possesses one of a boy of 15 which weighed 60oz. This by no means furnishes an insurmountable objection to phrenological doctrines, because the phrenologist knows that we do not estimate the intellectual powers of an individual by the weight or size of his brain as a whole, but by the size and quality of the frontal—intellectual—lobe.

But the human brain has a minimum weight below which intellectual action is impossible, for if the adult human brain falls below 30oz., this low weight is not merely incompatible with intellectual power and activity, but is invariably associated with idiocy or imbecility.

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Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

## Editorial Effervescence.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR! to all my readers, old and new. This number commemorates our fifth birthday; and though I am not in a mood to sing a *Jubilate*, yet I may be permitted to express some measure of chastened pleasure at the appearance for so long a period of the P. P. Started with the avowed object of putting before the inquiring public a journal which would be within their means intellectually as well as financially, it has well fulfilled its purpose, and I trust will continue to do so until a better and more effective periodical takes its place.

With this number commences alterations which I trust will add to the popularity and consequently to the usefulness of the paper. In the first place, the publication of the P.P. will be in the hands of our well-known friends Messrs. Fowler and Co., of Ludgate Circus, who will supply all customers for the future, wholesale and retail. I shall not be in a position to sell a single copy, so I beg of my friends who have hitherto given me their orders to send them, and their subscription for copies, for the future to Messrs. Fowler and Co. I trust annual subscribers will renew their subscriptions early, to prevent delay in receiving their copies.

The features best known to our readers will be continued. Mr. Webb's excellent articles, and equally valuable replies to querists, will still be prominent in our columns. The articles on the Anatomy and Physiology

of Man, by Dr. Withinshaw, are to be continued, and will, I trust, be found of exceptional value. It must be known that the author of these articles has in view their application to phrenological purposes, and the teaching contained in them should be closely followed by all who desire a thoroughly scientific grounding in Phrenology.

Mr. Severn, too, will continue to render valuable service, and give us of his knowledge and experience. At the request of many readers, he has decided to contribute a series of articles, beginning with the present number, on "Occupations and Professions." These will prove of exceptional value to many. Mr. R. D. Stocker has concluded his graphological sketches, and has kindly offered a series of Physiognomical sketches for the coming year to take their place. As many of my readers take an interest in this subject, doubtless it will to them prove an attractive feature.

In the coming year other features will be introduced of a more or less permanent character. Mr. G. H. J. Dutton will contribute a series of articles on a popular subject. Our readers will also be pleased to see in the present number that Signor Crispi resumes his "Notes by the Way," which I trust will be continued throughout the year. I should be glad to have a character sketch at any time of a public man or woman, written from a personal examination by a competent phrenologist, and will thank any well-known character reader for such.

In response to Mr. Severn's appeal for substantial assistance for the P. P., many generous friends have liberally responded, and others will no doubt do so. Amongst others, Mr. R. B. D. Wells has generously offered to contribute some eight pounds' worth of books freely, the proceeds of the sale of which are to be devoted to the P. P. fund. A list of these books, and prices, will be published in a future issue, and I trust my readers will, by purchase, speedily relieve me of them.

Another, and urgent, appeal I must make for our veteran friend MORGAN. Shall the season pass which brings happiness and plenty for so many of us, without a thought for one who has toiled to weariness, and now lies stricken on the field? For the sake of your reputation as recognisers of worth, and of your appreciation of services of exceptional value, I plead with you to extend your benevolence to one whose claims upon you cannot be long continued. Your early help will be doubly useful.

## The Fowler Institute.

Despite inclement weather, a good attendance gathered to hear Dr. Withinshaw's lecture on "The Human Skull," and were well rewarded.

The Doctor brought with him some beautiful specimens of the several bones of the skull, and gave a minute description of most of them, explaining their positions in the human anatomy, and specifying their respective uses.

The rapt attention of the audience showed the great interest taken in the subject, and at the close of the lecture several questions were asked, to which Dr. Withinshaw replied, and thanked his hearers for their close attention and for the very cordial vote of thanks accorded to him.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—XLIX.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### THE ORGAN OF COLOUR.

In our last lesson the organ of Weight was stated to have been of great importance to certain musicians. When Anton Rubinstein was nine years of age he played with astonishing art; one-half the wonder "being caused by the ease with which the child-artist overcame all difficulties, the little fingers travelling over the pianoforte keys with the greatest velocity, bringing forth a beautiful clear tone, with at all times the necessary force." The writer of the preceding quotation speaks of his large, lion-like head, and describes his vast forehead and orbital ridge; and, in agreement with these physical characteristics, he had great muscular strength in arms and hands. "His fingers seemed to be put in motion by steam power." "Who could describe his wonderful touch—that wonderful something one finds in his playing and misses in all others, the blended passion and spirituality, the grace, delicacy, lightness, warmth, dreaminess, romance, perfection, power, grandeur, splendour—in one word: Soul?" When the phrenologist looks at his large organ of Weight, he is not so surprised at his "wonderful touch."

Outwards from the organ of Weight—that is, behind the middle of the superciliary ridge, is found the organ of Colour. When it is very large it appears to raise the eyebrow, and exhibits very noticeable saliency. In all painters, be they Michael Angelo, Rubens, Titian, Murillo, Vandyck, Claude Rembrandt; be they Etty, Herkomer, Gainsborough, Turner, Leighton, Constable, Tadema: all have the convolution above the middle of the orbital plate very well developed. Raphael had this development; Salvator Rosa possessed it; it was well developed in that religious painter Carlo Dolci, in Claude Lorraine, in Albert Durer, Poussin and Jan Steen. The study of the history of Jan Steen, the study of his works and a knowledge of Phrenology to aid those studies, is of the highest interest. He had very large organs of Form, Size, Weight, Colour, Wit, and no small development of the passions. And what do we find? That, notwithstanding his drunken habits, his want of application, imprudence, neglect of advantages that fell in his way, he had considerable technique and a strong, manly style of execution: *i.e.*, when he *meant* to paint (for he painted low, disgusting scenes of revelry in his half-inebriated condition, that were wanting in nearly all the qualities of Art, just to supply a pressing need for a bare subsistence), his organ of Wit being always in evidence. His "Mountebank" and his "Flemish Fête" are examples. What a pity so much natural ability should have been misused in painting half-tipsy rustics! Study the head of Van Steen; study his life and works, and stand in awe of the truthfulness of Phrenology. And do the same with Rembrandt, Delaroche, da Vinci, or any other painter, and that awe will only be increased. Look at Gainsborough's "Boy in Blue," in the possession of the Duke of Westminster, or of "Mrs. Siddons," in the South Kensington Museum, both delightful in their colouring; and look at portraits of Gainsborough's perceptive faculties, especially his Form and Colour, and a lesson in

Phrenology is the result—a lesson that will probably never be forgotten.

It is wrongly believed that the eyesight of itself is able to judge of colour. But the eyes are not adapted to this purpose. They are adapted to enable the *cerebral organs* to appreciate the qualities of external objects in regard to form, size, and colour, transmitting by means of their optical functions the most faithful images to those organs. Many persons with the very best eyesight are unable to distinguish colours, sizes, etc., whilst on the other hand there have been many eminent painters with very imperfect vision. It is very difficult to acquire a knowledge of colour unless the Colour organ be sufficiently developed, however excellent the eyesight may be in other respects.

Some persons can see colours much better by the right eye, they say, than by the left. This I find to be invariably the result of a weaker development in one hemisphere than in the other. The left eye may be colour-blind, even when the right eye perceives colours with accuracy. The right eyebrow in this case appears depressed in the middle part. When on shutting the left eye the colours are indistinct to the right eye, it will be found that the left eyebrow is depressed in its middle part. Every physiologist knows the reason why it is the organ in the hemisphere *opposite* to that before which the eye is placed that is served by that eye; for all the brain organs on one side are the centres of the activities of the opposite side of the body. I need not say of what value this fact is to the optician, etc.

This defect in the appreciation of colour, therefore, is not of eye, but of brain.

From these remarks it will be seen that a painter with one large organ of Colour will only be affected injuriously when he suffers the loss of an eye opposite to that hemisphere containing the large organ of Colour. For a want of a knowledge of the principles underlying these facts, many persons considering themselves expert anatomists, and many who have believed them to be such, have done great injury to Phrenology amongst people who ought to have been able to detect their immature "scientific" objections.

One hemisphere of the brain may be defective, and that defect may not be observable, because the other hemisphere is well developed. One eye may be blind, but that does not prevent a person from seeing with precision when the other eye is perfect. I dwell on this fact on account of its importance. The brain must be injured or diseased in both hemispheres before it can be wholly incapacitated.

To compare, much less contrast, with any degree of fulness the works of our great masters would, to the writer, be a pleasant occupation; but with the meagre opportunities for seeing them possessed by most readers, I fear would be very tedious to them. A few remarks shall suffice. To see the works is to know the men.

The large organs of Size, Individuality, and Colour so observable in Poussin were the most important factors in his faithful representations of form, proportion, and perspective—qualities that shine so brilliantly in his works. On the other hand, his large Destructiveness and only moderate Mirthfulness and Ideality account for the gloom—another of his characteristics. His "Philistines Stricken with the Plague" is a ghastly scene; in his "Judgment of Solomon" the feeling of horror displays his Destructiveness; and his "Winter" (often called "The Deluge") is a dreadful example of many of his productions.



## British Phrenological Society (INCORPORATED).

The ordinary monthly meeting was held on Tuesday, December 5th, at 63, Chancery Lane, when, owing to the unpropitious state of the weather, the attendance was small.

The PRESIDENT opened the meeting in formal course at 7.50 p.m.

The SECRETARY read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed by those present, after which new members were elected.

The PRESIDENT then announced that the programme for the evening consisted of two short papers by two of their number, and without encroaching on the time, he would at once call upon Mr. C. Morgan to read his paper on

### THE INFLUENCE OF ADHESIVENESS.

Mr. MORGAN said that the practice of confining their consideration to the operations of single organs as instituted by Mr. Donovan, was in his opinion a useful one, and would lead to enlarged knowledge on the part of all; hence his selection of the present subject.

With regard to some of the organs, there were possibly divergencies of opinion, but with regard to Adhesiveness there was no reason for disagreement or doubt, though his remarks upon it may lead to discussion. Adhesiveness implied attachment, and gave a desire to associate. The manifestation of this faculty was very noticeable in the dog, and was undoubtedly the same as friendship in man. It had been said that a man with Adhesiveness large had a woman's head: at any rate, its possessor showed a clinging tendency. But this might also apply to a person with a good development of Philoprogenitiveness. Want of Adhesiveness would make a man cold and selfish. What sight was more pleasant than that of seeing two friends walking arm-in-arm along the street? Sir Frank Lockwood's father had large Adhesiveness, and was recognised as one of the friendliest of councillors. He treated his son as a friend and companion, and we never heard that he lost any of that son's respect as a consequence. In order that Adhesiveness should have its proper influence, it should be accompanied by large Conscientiousness. This provided a standard of goodness for friends which would result in their mutual benefit. The organ, though well represented, would also be improved by a good development of the higher organs of the back head, which would give a dignity and value to friendship not otherwise felt. Adhesiveness was a necessary faculty in successful business life. The man who has it, is sought after. He is a pleasant man to deal with. He will help his customers agreeably, and will even, though very busy, respond to the friendly advances of those who seek him. Servants who have this organ large will stay long in their situations, and despite the fact that they have had much better opportunities of advancement, or that their abilities suit them for superior posts, will still cling to their old employers. The lecturer concluded by urging his hearers to cultivate the friendly faculty, and not to retire within themselves.

The PRESIDENT said the subject was now open for questions and remarks, and he trusted that some of those present would give the meeting the benefit of their opinions.

Mr. WEBB was pleased to have heard Mr. Morgan's paper, which contained much which was original, and which he had not previously heard. As one of the younger members, he was to be congratulated on coming before the Society and in making one of those who were preparing to take the place of the old standard-bearers who were passing away.

Mr. HILL wished to ask if the faculty of Adhesiveness could not be too large. He thought, for instance, in the criminal classes the manifestation of this power had frequently interfered with the administration of justice.

Mr. WEDMORE would like to know what sign other than that of the development of the organ on the head could be looked for, to denote the possession of this faculty.

The PRESIDENT said he knew of no other natural sign by which Adhesiveness might be recognised. There was, of course, the handshake, but this was not universal—some peoples had other methods of manifesting their friendship, such as rubbing noses, etc., but none of these were universal, and could not be considered as natural signs.

Dr. WITHINSHAW congratulated the lecturer on his presentation of this subject. He had been looking out for some confirmation of the possession of a sociable disposition in hand-shakes. A lady of his acquaintance was powerfully influenced by her large social organs, but in shaking hands, the hearty grip which physiognomists say should accompany this, is altogether lacking. He simply extends to you a hand which, on taking, you find to be a listless mass without a pretence to a grip ever so feeble, and if the lady had any organ large, it would be Adhesiveness. He thought the lecturer was not quite consistent when he referred in one place to the unselfishness and social nature of Adhesiveness, afterwards calling it one of a group of inferior organs; the latter were all more or less selfish. The man who had large Adhesiveness without moral control was selfish. With reference, too, to the agreeableness of business men, Adhesiveness must not necessarily be credited with this, as Approbativeness and other faculties had strong influence in making persons polite and genial.

Mr. OVERALL asked if the Lecturer had considered the influence of Adhesiveness on animals, who were not influenced by Approbativeness. Many lessons may be learned from sheep and other herding animals.

Mr. A. HUBERT said the subject of the lecture was an important one. Society was based on the primitive faculty of Friendship. Time did not permit him to enter into details. He considered that other organs would affect the demonstration of friendship in the matter of shaking hands, as Conjugality, Amativeness, Approbativeness, etc. He had noticed that a cordial grip was usual with large Adhesiveness. He agreed that Adhesiveness was large in the working classes, and was the basis of true Socialism. He had noted that the organ was especially large in the lowest types, among burglars, the drunken and dissipated, particularly women. With reference to the "sticking" quality of servants where there were many employed, they were often influenced to remain in their places through their friendship to their fellow-servants as well as to their employers. Adhesiveness not only adds to a man's happiness, but to his sorrow also. Men may manifest friendliness, but without Adhesiveness they can readily wish friends good-bye, and form friendships again as readily in their new spheres.

Mr. WEDMORE thought the hand-shake depended upon other things besides Adhesiveness.

The PRESIDENT, referring to the question of Mr. Hill as to the effects of over-large Adhesiveness, did not think that because of it in the criminal classes any evil necessarily followed. It was not desirable to credit this faculty with the manifestations of other organs.

Mr. J. F. HUBERT said that when he first was examined he was told that his Adhesiveness required restraint, and no doubt this was necessary in some cases. Whilst a large development would be necessary, say, to the commercial traveller, it would be a disadvantage in a man who had to supervise others, and consequently have to preserve a kind of isolation. He himself had good Adhesiveness, but he did not surround himself with a large number of friends, but those he had were very dear to him, and he had no desire to take on others. A gentleman of his acquaintance always had a large number of visitors at his house, and appeared to be particularly social, but it was due to other organs, as the proportion of visitors was about twenty ladies to two or three gentlemen, and the whole of the host's attention was directed to entertaining the ladies, while the few gentlemen present were left to their own devices. This did not appear to indicate Adhesiveness, though the fact of his numerous friends may point to that conclusion.

Mr. BLACKFORD thought that the hand-shake so frequently referred to was in no sense an indication of the organ in question, but was temperamental rather than mental. Mr. Webb, of whose Adhesiveness no one who knew him had the smallest doubt did not in his grip leave the impression that one's fingers were all squeezed together, and his grip could be readily contrasted with that of others in the room, who, if they squeezed tighter in their hand-shake, certainly did not indicate in their heads anything like so large a development of the organ of Adhesiveness.

Mr. WHELLOCK said it was on record that large Adhesiveness had been shown to be detrimental by causing persons to make great sacrifices for their friends.

Mr. MORGAN, being called on by the President to sum up, said it had done him good to hear the remarks which had been passed. The subject was a difficult one to treat, as the debate had shown. Though in his own case, when first examined, he, too, like Mr. Hubert, was told that he should restrain this organ, yet he thought the organ a very good one, and only needed the proper cultivation of the higher powers so as to prevent its having a controlling influence. Though it appeared, as had been stated, strongly in persons who had but few notions of what was right and wrong, yet its influence on the whole was for good.

The PRESIDENT next called on Mr. J. F. Hubert to read his paper on

#### OBSTACLES TO THE PROGRESS OF PHRENOLOGY.

Mr. J. F. HUBERT said his object in bringing the subject forward was twofold: to give his own views and to hear the views of those present; and he trusted they might arrive at some common understanding as to what the obstacles to the progress of Phrenology really were, so that they might be in a position to set about removing them. He believed that at no time during the past 100 years had the public mind been in a more favourable mood for the ready acceptance of phrenological truth than it was to-day. At the recent conference the opinion

was freely expressed that during the past five or six years the opposition to Phrenology in the Press had remarkably diminished, and he agreed with that, and was convinced that the work of the Society could not be estimated by merely counting the names of its members. Yet although considerable progress had been made in extending a knowledge of Phrenology, why had it not made more rapid strides? In the early years of the century Phrenology received considerable attention from the medical profession and the learned classes generally, and it was only when certain prejudiced persons in high positions by their personal attitude rendered opposition to Phrenology fashionable, that—speaking generally—the subject was misrepresented, opposed, tabooed. Now, it was a fact that every one of the objections originally urged against Phrenology had been proved to be groundless, and that mostly by the discoveries of the very class of men who so strenuously advanced them. Thus Phrenology to-day stood in the somewhat anomalous position of being recognised by individuals far and near as a true science, a sublime philosophy, and a most useful art, without scarcely any recognition being accorded to it by Government, by municipal, or by scientific bodies. Some had thought that one hindrance to progress had been *prejudice*. Of course, we knew that prejudice did give rise to opposition to all forms of truth, yet prejudice should also at times tell in our favour where it is an advantage to the person who is prejudiced. For instance, in the cases of persons who are examined. One man, by the fortune of circumstance, occupies a position of prominence; Phrenology, taking no cognizance of his "blue blood," marks him down as being in a position superior to that for which his abilities fit him. Hence prejudice may influence him to oppose Phrenology. Another man, with good moral and intellectual powers, has been handicapped and held back. Again Phrenology comes in, does not note social position, and at once places him high among his fellows for capacity and worth. In this case prejudice should surely be in favour of Phrenology. On the whole, he (the lecturer) did not think this class of prejudice accounted for much of the opposition to Phrenology. There was, however, another kind of prejudice, which had created one of the greatest hindrances with which Phrenology had to contend. He referred to the tradition that it was merely a pseudo-science, and that its advocacy could only be safely pursued by those who had no scientific reputation to lose. In this respect the current was still flowing the wrong way. To overcome this hereditary prejudice nothing could be done beyond increasing, if possible, the steady, persistent advocacy of the science, by every legitimate means at disposal. Another real obstacle to Phrenology was the widespread ignorance which existed as to what Phrenology really was. There were thousands of persons who knew something of the subject and had no special bias against it, yet who failed to realise its true teaching. And it was not surprising that this should be so. We had only to think of the vastness of the subject and the utter impossibility of teaching anything but a very small part of it in the space of a single lecture. Comparatively few persons had had the privilege of attending a complete course of lectures, but this was just the kind of instruction which was needed to remove the general ignorance that prevailed. How much could the general public learn of Mathematics, Medicine, Divinity, or any subject of importance in the space of a single lecture? Of course,

next to nothing. And so with Phrenology. In the lecture field Phrenology had been recently largely crowded out by the competition of free lectures under the auspices of polytechnics and other institutions, by the aid of the Technical Education Act, and the British Phrenological Society should agitate the question until Phrenology was recognised and subsidised by our public institutions. We had a very Progressive London County Council: Why not again submit proposals strongly urging the appointment of a phrenological doctor to one of their public asylums? He thought that if any of the local phrenological societies could get a sufficient number of persons to promise to attend courses of lectures on Phrenology, the Local Authority of such district may be induced to apply to the Department of Science and Art for permission to include Phrenology in the list of subjects on which local aid could be granted. If this were done in one district it would create a precedent and give immense leverage in applying for grants elsewhere. The fact that our Society was now incorporated, and that we now had some distinguished supporters, rendered this easier of accomplishment than it had been since the days of George Combe. To remove the obstacle of ignorance we must have more and better literature. We had one paper only for the United Kingdom, while such a comparatively puerile subject as Philately had ten or a dozen magazines, and such a fantastic superstition as Astrology had nearly as many. There could be, therefore, no two opinions as to the pressing need for more phrenological literature. The old works on Phrenology were delightful reading for the student, but they were almost useless for the general reader, for not one man in a hundred would read a book a century old. It was desirable that a small explanatory work, to sell at 6d. or 1s., and an elementary text-book, to sell at 2s. or 2s. 6d., were much needed, and should be provided. One of the greatest obstacles to our progress was the tendency by phrenologists to overstate the case for Phrenology. It was a common expression that "it was impossible to exaggerate the benefits derivable from Phrenology." This was not a fact, as it was possible to understate or overstate any truth. One eminent phrenologist advocated exaggeration to show the point. This was not only immoral, but unwise. Phrenology was true, and therefore could speak for itself. The cut diamond sparkled as a result of its own inherent qualities, and needed no silver setting to add to its lustre. One of our leading phrenologists was reported as saying, that not only was Phrenology greater than any other science, but it was greater than all the other sciences put together. This was either exaggerating very much to show the point, or was a display of great ignorance. What, for instance, of Chemistry, and the part it has played in our manufactures and commerce, in the preparation of our foods, in sanitation, etc. A score of other branches of science had also been of inestimable value to man. Such a claim, then, for Phrenology would impress an inquirer with the idea that the whole of the statements of phrenologists were equally unreliable. Another obstacle lay in the claim put forward by some that Phrenology and Religion were the same thing. Whilst it was allowable for such an one to say, "Phrenology is my religion," it was altogether wrong to make such a false claim for Phrenology, the teachings of which warranted no such statement. In conclusion, the Lecturer said Phrenology had been of immense service to him. It had given him light on many

subjects, which he could never have discovered by other means. It helped him continually; and he was sure that if phrenological truth was presented to the public freed from the fanciful teachings which were too often tacked on to it, it would be only a question of time (possibly a short time) before its teachings would be universally admitted and accepted.

At the conclusion of the paper,—

Mr. BLACKFORD raised the question as the practicability of putting to the test the suggestion given by Mr. Hubert of holding classes for instruction in Phrenology under Local Authorities.

A discussion ensued, in which Messrs. A. Hubert, Wedmore, Webb, J. Morrell, J. F. Hubert, and Dommen took part, the result of which was that the possibility of a successful attempt in that direction was very remote in the present state of the law.

Mr. A. HUBERT said Phrenology presented a gigantic programme. He thought an attempt should be made to introduce it into schools as a special subject. It was at one time fashionable to oppose Phrenology; now a mere tyro in the subject could shut up an opponent. Ignorance was the one great obstacle they had to meet, and to meet it they must have more literature.

Mr. WEDMORE, on looking round the room, said he saw the great majority of those present had large Firmness and Individuality, and were therefore largely independent of the opinions of others; but Phrenology not yet being a recognised science, we should get more into line with others. Phrenology was based on facts, and any literature to be produced should deal with facts, and not opinions. While those who knew Phrenology went about, not caring a brass farthing for others' opinions, saying, "I know" or "I am certain," it was desirable that they should be more considerate of others. It was the duty of phrenologists to teach, and they should study how to present their truths to outsiders. Their teaching should be personal as much as possible, for there were some of those present whose information on certain classes of heads could not be put in writing.

Mr. OVERALL always replied to sceptics by lending them Williams' "Vindication of Phrenology." He thought that Phrenology had to be protected from phrenologists. Phrenology should be kept from other subjects, especially Physiognomy, from which it suffered more than all else.

Mr. WHELLOCK agreed that Phrenology was a great subject. Most persons looked on it as a species of character reading, but Dr. Gall did not encourage this. We, unfortunately, had not Dr. Gall's opportunities for dissecting and comparing brains. Would Phrenology ever be more to the general public than a method of character-reading? It needed a special training and adaptation to study the subject in its comprehensiveness.

Dr. WITHINSHAW congratulated Mr. Hubert on his paper. He was struck with the conscientiousness displayed in it. He had not shirked difficult points, and was happy in his manner of expressing his views. His (the speaker's) experience of modern phrenological literature was that it was unscientific and slipshod. We must deal with a science in a scientific manner. There was a want of thoroughness in their work. If referring to Anatomy or Physiology, they say, "It does not matter; that is a thing for the doctors." This was a mistake; it was a matter for them all to acquaint themselves with. Phrenologists all seemed to be in a hurry, each in his

own way, to get out a little book on the subject, which oftentimes had better have never been produced. These books were usually arranged as charts, and were not adapted to convey useful information on the subject. Phrenology was too often advocated by well-meaning but ill-informed amateurs, and unless we were careful this would prevent a favourable impression being formed. Phrenology lost ground through the death of George Combe, who was a lucid and thorough writer and debater. To recover their position, they must work away, and above all things, keep themselves abreast of anatomical and physiological science, which were the bases of phrenological truth.

A vote of thanks to Messrs. Morgan and J. F. Hubert for their excellent papers was proposed by Mr. Blackford and seconded by Mr. Webb, and carried unanimously.

Mr. WEBB, in the course of his speech, pleaded guilty to saying "Phrenology is Religion," but Mr. Hubert interpreted the words differently to him. It might be wrong to say Phrenology was superior to Chemistry, and yet in mental matters Chemistry was not worth a finger-touch compared with Phrenology. As he had often said, he did not care if the skull were full of brickbats and pump-handles; Phrenology was true.

Mr. MORGAN thanked the meeting for their vote, and

Mr. J. F. HUBERT also responded, and was grateful for the recognition he had always received when he had done anything for the Society.

### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On December 7th Mrs. Severn read an article from one of the old American journals, dated 1860, entitled "Combinations of the Phrenological Organs." The article, cleverly written, dealt with the combination of other organs with that of Self-esteem, and besides showing many amusing traits of the self-esteeming individual, was very suggestive of how extensive a subject the combinations of the phrenological organs is. Some idea of the extensiveness of the subject may be gathered when we think of the many different tunes which can be played upon the few keys of a musical instrument. Great Self-esteem, joined to Philoprogenitiveness, and not modified by the superior sentiments, renders the individual fond of his own children because they are his, and for no other reason; combined with Friendship, it begets selfishness in friendship; with Combativeness, irritability is added to love of contention, which is sometimes as amusing as it is troublesome; with Destructiveness it is a fearful combination, unless balanced with large moral sentiments; with Acquisitiveness, the acquisitive individual is more keenly acquisitive; with Secretiveness, there is a tendency to degenerate into knavery; with Approbateness, the individual is arrogant, boastful, and assuming—cannot endure rivalry; with Cautiousness, he exhibits an ingenuousness in supposing probable and possible dangers with which to torment himself and others; with Veneration, there is manifested a hankering after rank and greatness; with Hope, the person sees in the future everything that suits his own selfish wishes; with Conscientiousness, he will be very tenacious in regard to the rights and privileges of himself and his fellows, and is feelingly alive to any supposed invasion of them; with Firmness, there is exhibited a most thoroughly intract-

able disposition. Thus the characteristics of Self-esteem, acting in combination with other organs, might still be multiplied. An interesting discussion followed the reading of the paper. Mr. Turner, whose speeches are always welcomed with applause, created considerable amusement by saying he was glad to have been told that he had absolutely no Self-esteem. Following the discussion, Mr. Severn, who had occupied the chair, was requested to delineate the character of a lady, who was first to submit to the opinions of one or two members as to the degree of Self-esteem she possessed; this proceeding afforded additional amusement. The audience expressed their approval of Mrs. Severn's reading of the paper; and a very instructive and enjoyable evening was concluded.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

Mr. D. Elliott, of the Fowler Institute, delivered a lecture on "The Perceptive Intellect" at the last meeting in November. The lecturer said the brain was composed of a large number of parts, each the organ of a separate faculty. The faculties acted in conjunction with one another in a large variety of ways, and could be divided into well-defined groups, of which the perceptive was one in the intellectual region. After a short discussion, Mr. Webb (the chairman) asked for any person wishing to be read by Mr. Elliott to come forward. The examination was a highly successful one.

At the following meeting an able lecture on "Objections to Phrenology" was given by Mr. J. I. Morrell, President of the British Phrenological Society. Mr. E. H. Kerwin presided, and introduced Mr. Morrell as a friend who would do ample justice to his subject. The lecturer, in a closely-reasoned and scientific manner, dealt with the physiological, anatomical, and moral objections so well known and so often exploded. The chairman paid a high tribute to the value of the lecture, and wished that a far larger audience could have participated in it, especially persons who were under the impression that they had a real objection to it. The usual vote of thanks concluded the meeting.

On December 6th, Dr. C. W. Withinshaw, Vice-President of the British Phrenological Society, lectured on "The Human Skull." The Lecturer's reputation warranted the audience anticipating some exceptionally valuable information, and the proceedings justified the expectation. He dealt with each bone forming the skull, individually explaining very carefully the uses of various parts. In conclusion, Dr. Withinshaw pointed out the importance of a thorough knowledge of the structure of the skull in accurately judging the positions of the different organs. Several diagrams and a fine collection of skulls, kindly lent by Mr. J. Webb, greatly added to the interest.

### Kingston-on-Thames.

A lecture on "Some Phrenological Rungs in the Ladder of Life" was delivered by Mr. J. P. Blackford on Wednesday, December 6th, for the Victoria Road Temperance Society, at the Primitive Methodist Schoolroom, Norbiton. The attendance was small, but all present appeared deeply interested in the subject. The lecturer, by way of illustration, used the chairman's head as a model, and concluded his discourse by giving a delineation of that gentleman's character.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

PAGAN.—Jeffrey was a bitter opponent of Dr. Gall and Phrenology. The writer of this reply possesses copies of the *Edinburgh Review*, containing his unscrupulous and ignorant attacks. But he applied his poison to others equally deserving of justice at his hands. He systematically continued his abusive "criticism" and ridicule against Wordsworth's Poetry and Wordsworth personally. Now, at the present time, the poems of Wordsworth are justly admired for their poetic beauty, absolute purity of aim and moral worth, and the poet himself was amiable and virtuous as his poems were chaste and elevating. Yet this good man said that Jeffrey held "a perpetual retainer from his own incapacity to plead against my claims to public approbation." Southey said that Jeffrey "might as well have tried to crush Skiddaw." Neither Wordsworth nor Gall have failed to win the admiration of all who study them.

J. S. (*Southport*).—You want to know "if" I "really believe in Phrenology." "No, I don't after the many thousands of proofs of the wisdom of Dr. Gall, and a belief in one's claim to some degree of sanity, I have no hesitation in saying that if J. S. will study the subject with careful attention, he will conclude that Science is beyond "opinion" and "belief," and is as established as facts can authenticate it. Does J. S. believe in Chemistry or Magnetism or Optics? The proved facts of Science don't depend on belief, but on observation and experiment."

FRED. WRIGHT.—Judging from your letter, I should say your poem "THE FUTURE OF PHRENOLOGY" will "keep" with advantage to your own reputation. Don't waste paper on it. You may want the paper some day if you use it so recklessly.

HUMILITY.—From your description of yourself, I can only say you will do best to remain in your present station. Your predecessors have trodden down a path for you. Walk in their steps and don't envy those who appear more prosperous than yourself. Had you been less opinionated, my advice would have been somewhat different. Envy may be the punishment you are suffering for being inferior to so many of your neighbours, without knowing you are. Study your phrenological development and accept what it teaches you.

OCCULT.—Fortune-tellers are pick-pockets. They are often starving wretches whose only excuse for their "Occultism" is their pecuniary need. It is hoped that the incorporation of the British Phrenological Society will have a salutary effect on those, who, on the pretence of being "the best Phrenologists," are ignorant quacks. The small charges they make for their "Professional" services is evidence enough of their value.

LANGUE DE YA.—Psychology, as it is written, is eminently artificial; Phrenology is natural. The former is "made up" from imagination or by "looking-inwards;" the latter by observation and experiment. Outside Phrenology there is no Science of Psychology, though book after book by eminent *thinkers* are constantly being issued on the subject. We require less *theory* and *think*, and more observation.

ANXIOUS MOTHER.—Your daughter is 21 and seems to be declining in health. Her doctor wants her to take Cod Liver Oil, and she won't. She has very large love of approbation, you say, and you think therefore, she ought to try to gain the respect of the doctor, if Phrenology be true. So you "think." Now, tell her doctor to recommend the Oil for the good it will do, not only to her health, but to her *looks*, and I think the Oil will disappear as rapidly as you will care to purchase it.

NERVES (*Kingstown*).—It is true that in the Report of the Hunterian Oration you speak of, and reported at the time in the *Medical Times*, it was asserted that to Sir C. Bell belonged the honour of the greatest discovery made in the Nervous System for many years,—“That distinct portions of that system are appropriated to the exercise of different functions.” May I tell you what first disposed Sir Charles to study this subject and “discover” the functions of the different portions of the Spinal Cord? What Dr. Gall years before discovered with respect to the brain, Bell applied to the Excitomotor nerves. Poor Gall, he was robbed of the honour of his discoveries, and then bespattered with insult and ridicule.

CO-ORDINATION OF MOVEMENT.—One or two readers of the "P. P." require my view of the part of the Cerebellum marked 42 on the figure on Cover of this Monthly. Well, I have made a long and patient, and as I judge a somewhat successful study of this part of the brain, and I have heaped confirmation upon confirmation upon the truth of Gall's discoveries that the Cerebellum is the seat of the Sensual Instinct.

M. Flourens mutilated the Cerebellum by slicing it away, and came to the conclusion that because his patients (the smaller animals) became unsteady in their movements, therefore Gall was wrong, and an opinion that he himself came to was right, viz: that the Cerebellum was the organ of muscular movement. But such mutilations affected the *pons varolii* and *medulla oblongata*; for in the words of Baron Cuvier, respecting the matter in question, "these experiments did not yield sufficiently rigorous results; because on the one hand—neither the connection of the different parts of the encephalon nor the directions and communications of their medullary fibres, were sufficiently known; and on the other because they were sufficiently isolated in the experiments," etc.

And Dr. Ferrier in his *Functions of the Brain*, proves that Flourens's view cannot be harmonised with the "actual facts of clinical observation," and states his own hypothesis that the Cerebellum is the organ of "equilibration," though even he admits that the mutilations, galvanic irritations, etc. of the Cerebellum produce "variations" in their results, which render the investigation troublesome, and may easily lead to apparently contradictory results.

This doctrine of Equilibration or Co-ordination of Movement is accepted by the great majority of physiologists, and by some phrenologists, without in my opinion that personal examination and observation that has ever been the glory of phrenological research.

Personally I consider that the organ of weight performs the function of "Equilibration" and Co-ordination of Movement."

I should like to refer you to Dr. Gall's 3rd quarto volume on the "Functions of the Brain," and to many other authorities. The best authority is one's own researches when patiently and intelligently made over a number of years.



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[ONE PENNY.]

## PRESIDENT KRUGER.

### Phrenological Character Sketch.

By STACKPOOL E. O'DELL, F.B.P.S.

By the kind permission of the editor of our clever little contemporary *Success*, I am permitted to reproduce a sketch of Mr. Paul Kruger, which appeared in that journal as long ago as March, 1896; my object being to show how the phrenologist can depict character in many of its phases which need some special circumstances to



call them forth, and but for these special conditions would never be recognised at all. In this article Mr. O'Dell says: "In considering the formation of this head, and the accompanying temperament in relation to character and possibilities of future action, we must bear in mind President Kruger's nationality, and make a special note of his religious training. If the latter were removed or altered, our estimate of him would have to be very different.

The first point that we observe is force: not force in a constantly active state, not force that will be frivelled away by the excitability of a mind in a fermentive condition, but force of a quiet, equable, well-balanced, judicious nature. This head is one of a group of portraits that we have before us having a strong resemblance to each other. They are the portraits of great reformers, pioneers of their race in religion, in politics, in social revolutions, and even in literature. More especially is there a resemblance between Kruger and Martin Luther. Yet there is some difference in temperament. Luther would seek opportunities to manifest aggressiveness. Kruger would await opportunities. The temperament produces in him a certain amount of slowness, and a desire to avoid aggressiveness. But when aroused, we might expect such a manifestation of force and determined energy as would overcome all obstacles and opposition. This man will not be led by such personal ambition as generally rules the action of leaders, neither will he be led by the acquisitive faculty; he will not value matters from a pecuniary standpoint. He will be led by principles—principles that will have far more power than will money or personal ambition. These will be the principles inculcated by his peculiar religion, the outcome of which will be humanitarianism of a strong nature. In the interests of humanity he might submerge himself, and if he thought it requisite he could face martyrdom even with stolidity. But if, on the other hand, he saw it to be in the interest of humanity, he would without the slightest scruple use his great energy, in conjunction with an unusual amount of judgment, to sweep out of his Republic with one bold stroke all those whom he might consider to have a demoralizing effect: the hucksters, the barterers, and the like. He would readily upset the tables of the money-changers; and if he should ever think it conscientious to use the scourge to free his land and his people from the fast-growing indecencies and abominable slavery which are becoming institutions of the country, he would not hesitate to do so in a way that will astonish nations that think themselves more civilised.

His Veneration and Conscientiousness, being large, cause him to deeply reverence what he considers right, while in defence of this right all the energies derived from a wide base to the brain will be brought into activity.

## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

By G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.F.S.

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### I.—MARRIAGE—"FOR BETTER OR WORSE."

Though fools scorn Hymen's gentle powers,  
We who improve his golden hours,  
By sweet experience know,  
That marriage, rightly understood,  
Gives to the tender and the good  
A paradise below.—COTTON.

Wedlock's a saucy, sad, familiar state,  
Where folks are very apt to scold and hate.

—PETER PINDAR.



FIG. 1.

Marriage is usually regarded by writers of fiction as the Mecca of the lovers' pilgrimage. If the novel contains 400 pages, 399 are devoted to the hopes and aspirations, the trials and disappointments of the hero and heroine. The 400th and last page contains the fulfilment of their desires, the account of their marriage. Having reached that stage of human experience which his chief characters most desired, the author pulls down the curtain, and closes for us their drama of life. This may be permissible from the standpoint of imagination and commerce, but the true artist will always paint life as it is. Marriage is not the end of the journey, it is only a milestone—and a very important milestone too—on the main road of human experience. Whether the two travellers will find the rest of the journey pleasant or painful, depends on their respective mental condition and their ability to understand correctly the marriage milestone.

A few years ago "The Daily Telegraph" opened its columns to a discussion of the question, "Is Marriage a failure?" Various opinions were held by different correspondents, and, summing up briefly the whole controversy, we may venture to assert, that marriages that have taken place within the last fifty years, have been, to a large extent weighed in the scale of nineteenth century experience and found wanting. It would, perhaps, be

advantageous to enquire fully into the cause of failure, but that would take up rather too much space, and, it might lead to morbid introspection on the part of some of our readers, and thus do little or no good. There are, however, a few reasons why marriage is a failure which it would be well to point out in passing.

When a man with good intelligence (well developed forehead, and good education) and small social faculties (narrow back head) is united to a woman with large social faculties (prominent back head) and Self-Esteem and Firmness (height in the crown)—see fig. 1, then marriage is not a success.

Other causes of failure are incompatibility of temper, religious views, too great similarity, too much diversity, physical irregularities, mental idiosyncracies.

Some "marry in haste, and repent at leisure;" others, as the late Mr. Fowler once put it, marry forty thousand dollars and forget the other name; some marry a person in an inferior or superior station in life, others marry without the means or talent to keep a home. Few use their reason and general intelligence in selecting a wife, and the majority ignore the idea of mental and physical adaptation. Heredity is a potent factor in the lives of all, but its scientific value, as regards marriage, is quite overlooked—except in the breeding of what are called the lower animals.

Many pious parents would shrink with horror at the idea of their daughter marrying an atheist—however honest he might be—but the same parents will give their daughter to some man in a good social position, who attends church solely from a business standpoint, and has little or no belief in the prayers he gabbles so aptly.

To embark on any voyage minus the mariner's compass would be foolish in the extreme, yet, is it not a fact that there are thousands of young persons launching the matrimonial boat in complete ignorance of the natural laws! Is there any wonder that, when storms arise and tempests blow, their little vessel is soon stranded or wrecked. No step in life is more important than this of choosing a wife or a husband, yet, in no other undertaking is so little common sense and intelligence used. In the chapters which follow the author will endeavour to indicate some of the qualities and conditions that should be taken into consideration before two persons resolve to start a matrimonial alliance and found a home. The ideas here promulgated would, he believes, if adopted, bring about a better condition of things, but they are put forth on his own responsibility, and are not established views embodied in the articles of any phrenological or other scientific association. Nevertheless, he wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the late George Combe, Nelson Sizer, O. S. and L. N. Fowler, Grant Allen, and others for some of the suggestions he here sets forth. While not, in any degree, copying the writings of these distinguished men, and by no means endorsing all their views, he does not fail to recognize the immense impetus to marriage reform which they and others have given.

If this and subsequent chapters should lead anyone to pause and think, and thus add one less to the hundreds of ignorant and criminal marriages, the writer's pen will not have been used in vain.

Absolute perfection in every detail is of course impossible in an imperfect world and amongst imperfect people, but we can, at any rate, do a little towards helping others to know more of their mental and physical "make up," and how it acts, when brought into daily intercourse with others whose constitution is of a different type.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—II.

### Various Pursuits Briefly Described.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

Boys are at best but pretty buds unblown,  
Whose scent and hues are better guessed than known;  
Each dreams that each is just what he appears,  
But learns his error in maturer years.—*Cowper.*

Health and physical strength are necessary to success in many pursuits, though we have records of splendid work done by those who, unfortunately, have constantly suffered from physical infirmities or poor health. Sir Walter Scott was lame from birth. Milton was blind in his latter years, and Cowper, Pope, Samuel Johnson and Dr. Andrew Combe suffered much from ill-health. Infirmities may sometimes prove a blessing in disguise in that they may cause individuals to exercise more care than perhaps they otherwise would do in choosing pursuits suited to their capacity. Fortunate, however, are they who have good intellects combined with robust health.

I will now briefly describe the developments required for some of the principal businesses and professions; more detailed descriptions relative to each pursuit will be given as we proceed.

The heads of persons who succeed in business, and mechanics, are generally large, wide about and in front of the ears, with large perceptive faculties; a broad, though not always a high, forehead, and a rather strong social development. Persons possessing heads of this kind, with a little variation in the necessary parts, make good builders, contractors, mechanical engineers, merchants, brokers, farmers, stock-raisers, dealers, business managers, commercial men, etc.; or they do well in other pursuits requiring energy, force of character, planning capacity and practical judgment.

Farmers require the Motive-Vital or the Vital-Motive temperament to give them staying power; Constructiveness to enable them to use and understand farming implements and machinery, farm and building properties and materials, etc.; large social and domestic organs, especially Inhabitiveness and Philoprogenitiveness to give them love of home, of country and domestic life, love of animals, and an interest in the rearing of stock and improvement of breeds; Acquisitiveness, to make them provident, careful and industrious; large perceptive faculties; full reasoning powers and a fairly large head so that they may not be lacking in intellect, planning capacity, contrivance and soundness of judgment.

Builders, contractors, builders' materials merchants, and manufacturers generally, require much the same temperament and mental developments as farmers; and Size, Form, Imitation, Constructiveness, Comparison and Cautiousness should be especially large.

Civil engineers and architects and surveyors require a rather active Motive-Mental temperament, large Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Order, Locality, Calculation and Constructiveness, active Causality and Comparison, large Firmness, and moderate or full Combativeness, Inhabitiveness and social organs.

General Mechanics, mechanical engineers, factory operatives, and workers in heavy mechanical or business pursuits require strong constitutions, much power of endurance, Constructiveness, Combativeness, Destructiveness, Continuity, Cautiousness, Inhabitiveness and the domestic organs; fairly large perceptive faculties, and an almost purely Motive or Motive-Vital temperament.

Merchants and wholesale business men require rather large heads—fairly wide, large social organs, Friendship, Acquisitiveness, Constructiveness, large perceptive and reasoning powers, planning and organising capacity, large Hope, and fairly large Cautiousness; good Calculation, capacity to judge of the value of things as they appear in bulk, and a Vital-Motive or Vital-Mental temperament.

Commercial travellers, salesmen, insurance or commission agents, representatives, business managers and others engaged in commercial pursuits, require an active Motive-Mental temperament of the sanguine type to give them hope, enthusiasm and physical tenacity; rather large Ideality, Sublimity, Imitation, Comparison, Language and Firmness; moderate Secretiveness and Continuity; fair Cautiousness, Acquisitiveness and Combativeness; a good Memory, large Locality, Eventuality and perceptive powers; well-marked social qualities, Friendship and adaptability, and large Intuition to enable them to read character and motives.

The heads of those who succeed in mental, educational, literary and scientific pursuits usually have a good development forward from the ears, and the middle line from the glabella at the root of the nose upward and over the forehead is well-defined; the reflective and reasoning powers are well-marked, and likewise the perceptive and the upper part of the side-head in the regions of Ideality, Imitation and Sublimity. The degree of success even then depends much on the amount of energy, force of character, firmness and perseverance the individual possesses.

Scientists require very prominent perceptive powers—Individuality, Form, Size and Order; also Comparison, Causality, Imitation, Combativeness, Conscientiousness, Firmness, perseverance and independence, Cautiousness and Concentrativeness; moderate Hope and Spirituality, and a strong Mental-Motive temperament.

Lawyers require the Motive-Mental temperament, rather large perceptive, large Language, Comparison, Eventuality, and rather large and active Causality, Combativeness, Self-Esteem, Conscientiousness and Hope; well-marked Benevolence, moderate Continuity, Secretiveness and Acquisitiveness, and great Intuition and Firmness.

Physicians should have an evenly-balanced, or Mental-Vital temperament; a large head and well-balanced mind, large Causality and reasoning and perceptive powers; Human Nature, Benevolence, Cautiousness, Constructiveness and the executive faculties; large social and domestic organs, Inhabitiveness and Philoprogenitiveness and full Hope and Secretiveness.

Clergymen, preachers, public speakers and teachers need active minds and temperaments; large intellectual and moral brains, earnestness, hope, confidence, ambition and Language.

Statesmen need especially to possess powerful and well-balanced minds and temperaments, so as to give them power and influence as representatives of the people, and intellect and judgment in the organizing, management and administration of state affairs.

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### WIT.

#### THE FARCICAL PUPIL.

Natural gaiety is seen in all its vivacity in boyhood. The deceptions, duties, cares, and disappointments of manhood have not yet suppressed a happy disposition. Youth is the age of mad laughter, and in recalling the days of unrestricted mirthfulness the more mature person will often give himself up to bursts of laughter when the least circumstance reminds him of them.



When innate mirthfulness is a dominant trait of character, it survives the shipwreck of all other joys, and such favoured mortals have laughed in the severest trials; they have experienced all the vicissitudes that human destiny has incurred without losing their fund of natural gaiety. Their jovial and facetious minds have always been able to find some brightness in the most sombre circumstances, and among them have been many who have been unable to restrain their humorous nature in the hour of death.

These scholars, whose laughter breaks out in different degrees according to their humour, possess the innate sense of gaiety in a sufficient degree to understand the sallies of their merry companion whose gesticulations are the outcome of his large development of Gaiety or Wit, which is so clearly marked at the superior lateral portion of the forehead. This saliency was very marked in Voltaire, Rabelais, Sterne, Cowper, Cruikshank, etc. His Imitation is also very large, and, combining with his Wit, or Mirthfulness, renders him a clever actor and mimic. These organs combine with his active temperament to render his natural vivacity so expressive in his mobile features and animated expression; and in the variety of his voice inflexions and suppleness of attitude—the signs that always accompany the free manifestation of Imitation and Mirthfulness. Very often this organ of Wit is so developed that it forms on each side of the forehead, at the upper corner, a shining protuberance arresting

the light which in the access of gaiety raises the head and jerks it from side to side, making one imagine, almost, that the joviality comes from the seat of this organ. It will be observed that the youth standing up, and, holding his sides, enjoys the fun more than the others as he has the largest organ of Wit, whereas he who sits with his hands on his knees, having the organ more moderately developed, is less affected by the buffoonery of his humorous friend.

## Qualities Required in a Musician.

### TO TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

By E. J. H. QUARRIER.

No teacher of music with any degree of common sense would undertake to instruct pupils who do not possess the qualities necessary for progress in the art of music. The teacher who takes all pupils—good, bad and indifferent—must have a very unenviable position. If every pupil were to be phrenologically examined it would prevent a great many of the “nerve-killing” experiences which fall to the lot of so many teachers of the present time. He should avoid the pupil with very small Caution and Time. These are the pupils that irritate him and cause the ultimate breaking down of his nervous system. The “common-sense” musician would take, not only those who were specially gifted; though he would first satisfy himself as to whether other candidates would make interesting pupils or not—remembering that every pupil does not aspire to the profession of music. As long as the pupil has Time, Comparison, Imitation, Order, Concentrativeness, Calculation and Caution fairly developed, with an absence of nervousness, Tune need not be necessarily large.

A pupil may have a fine ear for music, and yet he may prove the bane of the teacher's life. Why? Because he is deficient in Caution and Time. Tune and Time must go together in the making of a musician. Any weak faculty can be developed by perseverance and training, but it should not be the teacher's task to undertake its entire cultivation and development. I would advise all persons of the Sanguine-nervous temperament to take to some other profession than that of teaching music. The Bilious temperament is far better adapted to the teaching of music; yet we find some of the greatest teachers of the world are of the Sanguine-nervous temperament, but they are wise in taking a limited number of pupils only, and getting good fees with them.

The teacher of music should study his health by indulging in exercise, such as cycling, walking or gardening, and in various amusements, etc.

The phrenologist would look for the following developments in the head of an aspirant for musical fame: Tune and Time—ear for music; Weight—delicacy of touch; Ideality and Sublimity—taste and refinement; Conscientiousness and Caution—correctness; Individuality—originality; Form and Size—sight reading; Eventuality—memory; Comparison and Calculation—a correct system of fingering; Concentration—the capacity for work; Executiveness—the power to execute; Wit—giving brightness to the music; Human Nature, Agreeableness and Tact—very necessary qualities for the success of any musician; and small Excitability.



## Know Thyself!

This maxim, oft quoted, is a golden one, and was considered worthy to be inscribed in capitals of gold over the portico of the Temple of Apollo. Philosophers, ancient and modern, have endeavoured to obey its behests, and from Solomon and Aristotle down to Gall and Spurzheim there has been an unceasing attempt to solve the problem of life and consciousness. These attempts have, however, been limited to a few of the wisest of men, the vast majority being of opinion that other objects were more worthy of pursuit, such as wealth, position, honor, love, and the thousand and one matters which sway and influence human motives and actions. True it is that at times even the most unphilosophical may give a few moments' contemplation to the "why and wherefore" of their being, but this is usually after satiation in some other direction, leaving themselves but little mental energy to devote to the greatest subject of all. This has led to the attempts at discovery of some royal roads to self-knowledge, and the wise men of the Chaldeans having noticed what appeared to be a connection between the fortunes of men and the movements of the stars, invented the system of astrology. Here was to be a solution of all the mysteries, here the gratification of all desires in the direction of self-meditation. But, alas, the astrologers were at fault, and a credulous mankind was deceived and misled. Astrology degenerated into a species of forecasting future events, or fortune telling, and so it remains unto this day. "The proper study of mankind is MAN," not suns, or stars, or planets, if self-knowledge be the object aimed at, and to this study we as phrenologists have applied ourselves. The comparatively modern philosophers of the last century also made man their study, but confined their observations each to the examination of one man. Each endeavoured, and laudably so, to examine himself, to analyse his thoughts, his wishes, his hopes, his powers, his weaknesses and failings, and announced these as a standard by which all men may be measured. Whilst recognising in this method a praiseworthy attempt to dig out the buried treasure, yet, whether we consider the great variety of standards which would be so created owing to the differences of their creators, or the striking contrast between such standards produced by great and powerful minds, and the infinitely lesser minds of the majority who were to be gauged by their standards, it is palpable that the results were totally inadequate to the needs of the people, and helped but little to a solution of the problem.

As I have said phrenologists have gone a step further than all other students of human nature. They have not only studied a man, but men; not only families, but nations. Gall's marvellous discovery that all men were similarly constituted, in that all were mentally proportioned to the configuration of their heads; and yet all were unlike in that their heads varied in form, was like the rising of a new sun upon a dark world. The flood of light was so intense that men had to shade their eyes from it. Many philosophers who had been used to their petty rushlights were so dazzled by the brilliancy, that they closed and bandaged their eyes, and could not be persuaded to open them again.

How often has this occurred at the dawn of a new discovery? It ever was so, from the days of Socrates, and may-be ages previously. This man, the wisest of all the Grecians in the days of their culture, and during the

meridian of their greatness; when he was teaching their youth the love of virtue, was condemned as a corruptor of their morals. But Socrates and his work are immortal, though the light he shed was too intense for his compatriots.

Galileo was another example of a man who "let light in" upon the dark places of the mental world with the same result. The priests of his day, who represented the learning of the age, were struck blind with the fierce rays of his discovery, and absolutely refused to see, until he publicly withdrew his pronouncement and temporarily extinguished the illumination. Was not Harvey equally the cause of sightlessness in his fellows? Though the ruby flood coursed through our veins, his co-workers would not see it. They condemned and cursed him. And as it was with these so was it with the Nazarene who in the early years of this era flooded the world with a glory-light of ineffable value, but was taken as a disturber of the people and executed with malefactors; his enemies hoping thus to keep out the brilliancy of his light, and again rejoice in their loved gloom. So Gall's great truth was too resplendent for the majority, and blindness became a virtue. But truth must prevail, one cannot keep one's eyes closed for ever, when beauty and desire are constantly inviting one to open them, and so to-day men are turning towards the brightness.

Phrenology is the one great means by which self-knowledge is attainable. It is not my object in this short article to say how, but to indicate to those who really desire to know themselves the means by which they may seek, and if sought diligently enough, obtain. Briefly to state the position it is this. For ages probably the great differences in the conformation of human heads had attracted attention, and many persons of contemplative mind had sought to connect these various shapes with the mental peculiarities of their possessors, hence we often hear of long-headed or thick-headed people, referring to their brightness or dullness. These terms were in use long before the days of Gall, and therefore were not dependent on his teachings. It is probable that Gall was influenced by such references. He observed and saw that different nationalities had different classes of heads. The negro of Africa differed from the native of Britain; the American Indian from the Hindoo; the Chinaman from the Maori. He saw, too, that the heads of the people around him were distinct from each other in appearance, and in fact no two heads were alike in all particulars. He noted that persons with peculiar characteristics had special formations of heads; that criminals and lunatics were particularly marked in the peculiarities of their formation: and by constant and persistent observation at all times, in all places, and under an immense variety of conditions, he was able to associate the particular formation of head consonant with the manifestation of each of the mind's powers.

In leaving the world a record of his observations and discoveries, he did not proclaim that he had found out all that was discoverable with reference to a knowledge of men, but, on the contrary, urged his followers to go on observing; and this we must do, enquire, observe, note, compare, arrange, if we would gain an accurate knowledge men generally, and when we have mastered the methods we must apply them, without partiality or prejudice, to our own individual cases if we would rightly obey the golden maxim "Know Thyself."

CRANION.



## The Popular Phrenologist.

FEBRUARY, 1900.

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All matter for the Literary Columns must be sent to the Editor, "POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST," c.o. British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

### Editorial Effervescence.

Increasing interest seems to be developing in all things phrenological, at least, it is so if I may be allowed to judge from the continuously increasing correspondence which reaches me. Not only is this noticeable in the enquiries from students and novices, but even recognised phrenologists are seeking further information, looking out for newer methods of study, and are anxious to more thoroughly ground themselves in the scientific bases of Phrenology. All seem less disposed to rely entirely on the *dicta* of authority, and are investigating for themselves confirmatory facts in support of phrenological principles.

Professional phrenologists who locate themselves temporarily in premises for the purpose of pursuing their profession must be cautioned against infringing the Hawkers' Act of 1888. It is not lawful for any phrenologist to use such premises for the sale of pamphlets or books or any other goods phrenological or otherwise, and any phrenologist so doing renders himself liable to be prosecuted by the revenue authorities and fined heavily.

A well-known contributor to the P.P. has in this connection recently had an unpleasant experience. Mr. T. W. Allen, of Weymouth, is the innocent victim of this piece of high-handed officialism. Having arranged for a brief stay at Tiverton in Devonshire, he, as was his wont, decked out the front window of the premises he had rented for the convenience of consulting his clients, with a num-

ber of phrenological publications for sale; when the law, in the person of a revenue officer, stepped in and served him with process to answer for his terrible crime. It was useless kicking against the pricks—Mr. Allen had to pay. And Mr. Allen has my sincere sympathy.

I doubt whether one phrenologist in fifty is aware that by acting as Mr. Allen had done, they are doing other than the most guileless among us have the unquestioned right to do. The law says otherwise, and to evade the responsibilities entailed, every travelling phrenologist who sells anything (or offers for sale) in any town or place in which he is not a regular resident must possess himself of a hawk's license or the dire consequences will rest upon his own head. One prosecution having taken place, doubtless, the lethargy of the revenue officials will be temporarily removed, and a raid on phrenologists may result. I therefore say—BEWARE.

The importance of this matter, has, in the interests of its professional members, received the attention of the Council of the British Phrenological Society. On hearing of Mr. Allen's prosecution, the Council at once applied to their solicitor for a legal opinion upon the matter. In addition to his own "opinion" (which, of course, means his interpretation of the laws bearing upon the case), he specially consulted the authorities of the Board of Inland Revenue, at Somerset House, with the result that it is clearly settled that phrenologists, acting as I have already stated, are, without the least possible shadow of doubt, placing themselves within the long arm of the law. The British Phrenological Society is to be congratulated on securing so valuable and definite an opinion on a matter of great moment to its professional members.

Although it is not stated in the legal opinion referred to, I take it that not only does this apply to phrenologists taking shops or rooms for the purposes of consulting clients, but also to lecturers who take halls, and during the course of their lecture (or before and after such lectures) offer for sale any book, pamphlet, or other matter. Why even are programmes excepted? Perhaps they are not, if sold. Surely, a law of this kind needs some amendment on the lines of common sense, and any of my readers who are politically inclined may do worse than call the attention of their M.P.'s, to the absurdity of the existing state of things.

### BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

#### MEMBERS' PRACTICE MEETING.

On Thursday, January 18th, at 7 p.m., the monthly Members' Practice Meeting was held at the offices of the B.P.S., Dr. Withinshaw presiding. There was a fair attendance of members. A young lady submitted herself for phrenological examination by the class, each member taking turn in defining what they considered were her degrees of temperament, largest cerebral developments, and consequent salient mental characteristics. The President then made a more detailed survey of the head, allowing intervals for remarks and criticisms by the members. Much valuable information was given by the President, specially as regards system in examining a head and points on the skull, from which calculations should be made. A highly interesting and very profitable evening resulted. Votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman and Sitter.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,  
Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

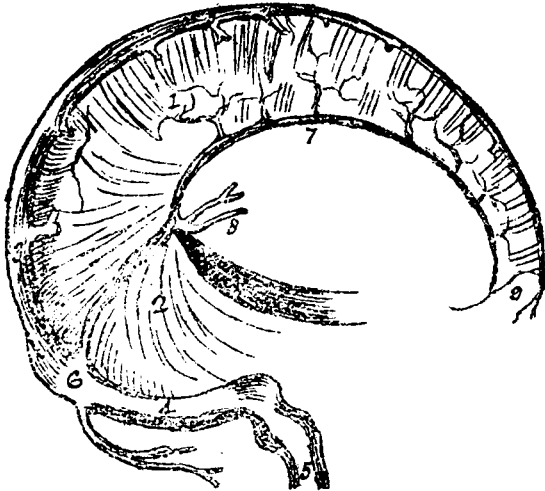


FIG. 6.—Processes of the Cranial Dura Mater and Venous Sinuses. 1. Falx cerebri. 2. Tentorium. 3. Superior longitudinal sinus. 4. Lateral sinus. 6. Internal jugular vein. 6. Torcular Herophili. 7. Inferior longitudinal sinus. 8. Veins of Galen. 9. Crista galli of ethmoid bone. Small veins are shown entering the sinuses.

### THE MEMBRANES OF THE BRAIN.

The brain is enveloped by three membranes, called meninges, which lie between it and the bones that form the walls of the cranial cavity. They are named, in the order from without inwards—

- (1) *Dura mater.*
- (2) *Arachnoid mater.*
- (3) *Pia mater.*

**THE DURA MATER.**—This is the most external membrane, and is called *dura* from its being firmer in consistence and stronger than the other two. It is in contact with the inner surface of the cranium, and it is adherent along the lines of the sutures and to the margins of the foramina for the nerves, to which it furnishes sheaths. In it the meningeal arteries ramify which convey the blood to the inner table of the cranial bones.

**Processes of the Dura Mater.**—These are strong flattened bands, which pass from the inner surface of the *dura mater* into the cranial cavity, and form partitions between the divisions of the brain. The chief of these are three in number, viz. :—

- (1) The *falx cerebri.*
- (2) The *falx cerebelli.*
- (3) The *tentorium cerebelli.*

The *falx cerebri* is a vertical longitudinal band, shaped like a sickle (hence its name), and it is situated in the middle line between the two hemispheres of the cerebrum, stretching from the crista galli of the ethmoid bone in front, to the internal occipital protuberance behind.

The *falx cerebelli.*—This is a smaller sickle-shaped band which is also placed vertically in the median line. It is attached to the internal occipital crest, and passes forwards between the two hemispheres of the cerebellum.

The *tentorium cerebelli* is a large band, placed horizon-

tally in the back part of the cranial cavity. It forms a tent-like covering for the cerebellum and separates it from the cerebrum.

The *dura mater* forms the *venous blood sinuses* in the cranium, which are tubular passages for the transmission of venous blood, formed by the membrane splitting into two layers and reuniting. They are lodged in grooves on the inner surface of the cranium. Numerous veins open into the sinuses, conveying from the brain the blood that has been circulating through it. The *superior longitudinal sinus* passes from before backwards along the upper border of the falx cerebri, from the crista galli to the internal occipital protuberance. The *inferior longitudinal sinus* passes backwards along the lower border of the falx cerebri as far as the tentorium, where it joins the *straight sinus*, which runs along the middle of the tentorium. The *veins of Galen* join the straight sinus. Several currents of blood meet at the internal occipital protuberance, and as Herophilus supposed that a sort of whirlpool was formed in the blood, the name *torcular Herophili* has been used to express this confluence of these sinuses. From the torcular the blood is drained away by two sinuses, termed *lateral*, which curve forwards and downwards to the jugular foramina to terminate in the internal jugular veins.

The *dura mater* consists of a tough, fibrous membrane, containing numerous elastic fibres; it is somewhat rough externally, but smooth, glistening, and free on its inner surface, which when examined microscopically is found to be covered by a layer of squamous endothelial cells. Between the *dura mater* and the next membrane, the *arachnoid*, is a space of very small dimensions, containing a minute quantity of a limpid serum, which moistens the smooth inner surface of the *dura*, and the corresponding smooth outer surface of the *arachnoid*. It is regarded as equivalent to the cavity of a serous membrane, and is named the *arachnoid cavity*, or, more appropriately, the *sub-dural space*.

**THE ARACHNOID MATER.**—This is a non-vascular membrane of great delicacy and transparency. It is separated from the brain by the *pia mater*, but between it and the latter membrane is a distinct space, called *sub-arachnoid*. The free surface next the subdural space is smooth; the opposite surface is connected to the *pia mater* by delicate tissue. The connection is much closer opposite the summits of the convolutions than opposite the sulci between them, for the *arachnoid* does not dip between the convolutions. The *sub-arachnoid space* contains a limpid cerebro-spinal fluid, which varies in quantity from two drachms to two ounces.

**THE PIA MATER.**—This is a tender vascular membrane, consisting of delicate connective tissue, which closely invests the whole outer surface of the brain. It dips into the fissure between the convolutions, and a wide prolongation, named *velum interpositum* and *choroid plexuses*, passes into the interior of the brain. With a little care it can be stripped off the brain without injury to its substance, although it gives a funnel-shaped sheath around the blood-vessels which pass from it into the convolutions.

The *pia mater* is prolonged on to the roots of the cranial nerves. The arteries of the brain ramify and divide into small branches in the *pia mater* and *sub-arachnoid tissue* before they penetrate the nervous substance, and the veins conveying the blood from the nerve centres traverse these membranes before they open into the blood sinuses of the cranial *dura mater*.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—L.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### THE ORGAN OF COLOUR.—(Continued.)

In regard to Claudio Gellée of Lorraine, his very large Locality and Constructiveness, and his almost equally large Form, Size, Colour and Order, were the chief instruments that produced his unrivalled landscapes and aerial perspectives. Who has not been enchanted by his sunlight effects,—mellow, lovely, tender, charming, attractive? Who has painted so faithfully such delightful landscapes as he? His organs of Time, Tune, Weight and Imitation, were also amply developed and were not without their effect on his productions.

But these two painters\* having wider and less elevated heads than Raphael and Michael Angelo, with less of the religious and more of the domestic instincts, it is no surprise to the phrenologist to see the same difference in their paintings.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, who painted ten sovereigns—Charles II., James II. and his Queen, William and Mary, Anne, George I., Louis XIV., Peter the Great and the Emperor Charles VI.—said: "Painters of history make the dead live, and do not begin to live themselves until they are dead. I paint the living, and they make me live."

To the phrenologist these portraits are of incalculable worth. No two are alike, and all indicate more or less accurately the cranial developments of their sitters.

For example, the portrait of John van Eyck, whom many consider the father of oil-painting, because he revived this medium of art representation and spread it to Italy, etc., 100 years before the era of Raphael and 200 years before the advent of Rubens, exhibits him as possessing very large Individuality, Locality, Colour, Constructiveness and Form, all of which organs must have been made good use of in the production of his "Virgin and Child" in the Louvre. The keeper of our National Gallery (Mr. Eastlake) says of it: "Of this marvellous picture it is sufficient to say that for elaboration and almost microscopic finish of detail, there is nothing so remarkable in the Gallery." And yet this is not considered his finest work. The altar-piece in the Cathedral of Ghent claims that honour. Grant Allen, in his advice to American tourists in Europe, says, "they must see 'the great Van Eyck at Ghent;' then they may get encrusted in clogging wealth, or may fail in business, but they will always have a joy for ever." He thought that neither success nor failure in business could either chasten or gratify the mind as could those pictures. But English friends may see a Van Eyck without going to Paris or Ghent. On Monday, January 15th, 1900, there was opened in Burlington House a fine collection of rare Flemish pictures.

The Committee of the New Gallery have collected a most important series of paintings illustrating the progress of Flemish art from the early period when Van Eyck exchanged the flat tones of earlier methods for the brilliancy of oil. The visitor should begin his studies here at "No 69, by John Eyck, exquisite in colour and detail;" after which he will delight his organs of Colour and Form with the richness and grace of Vandyck,

whose judgment and propriety certainly were not excelled even by his master, Rubens, especially in his portraits. The unfortunate King Charles was a patron of Art and a friend of Vandyck. Vandyck had very large Form and Imitation, and in his treatment of the figure, especially of the human head, he deserves a place in the front rank, perhaps second only to Titian.

The portraits of the Dutch artist Ludolph Backhuysen represent him as deficient in Caution. He had large Sublimity, Constructiveness, Colour, Weight, Locality, Self-esteem and Love of Approval. I think his largest organs were Eventuality, Individuality, Form and Size. What did he paint? Sea-pieces, especially *Storms*. On the approach of a storm he would put to sea in a boat, in order to watch and store his mind with the effects produced by the angry elements, which he transferred to canvas on his return home, whilst they yet remained vividly impressed on his memory.

The intelligent phrenologist is able to account for every quality and special characteristic in human labour. Of course he himself must be possessed of all the requisite qualities for the purpose.

Any one observing the portrait of Leonardo da Vinci must be struck with his large Form and Colour. These are yet visible in his crumbling "*The Lord's Supper*," in the Cenacolo at Milan. And notwithstanding the criticism of Eastlake his *Mona Lisa* in the Louvre makes one wonder how man could paint it. One thinks he is looking on "living flesh" as he gazes at the "moist radiance" of the eyes blending with the "rose tints" of the cheeks. No wonder Francis I. paid 4000 gold florins for it. But even here there is some humanity—what I will venture, from my own conviction and notes made at my second visit to the Louvre, to describe as sensual cunning. Why? Because of the exceeding perfection of colouring, the mouth, the lips—their perfection of humanity, the somewhat raised lower eyelid—its expression of Secretiveness.

Murillo had very large organs of Colour and Form. Anyone possessing a large organ of Colour cannot forget his *Inmaculate Conception* in the Louvre after once standing before it. The Virgin, surrounded by a multitude of angels and cherubim, supported by a crescent-shaped moon, crowned with stars may be a trifle "stagey," as it undoubtedly is, but does it not deserve its popularity? Was it not worth the £24,600 that Maréchal Soult sold it for? Yet in religious feeling, colour, pose and artistic skill how inferior to the Madonnas of Raphael.

A last word on Rubens. As a colourist he undoubtedly stands without a peer. His large organ of Colour is known to all phrenologists. And what of his inventive genius (Constructiveness), his acquaintance with the figure (Form), his dexterity (Weight), his power to copy and adaptability (Imitation), his Amativeness? Just this. The world of unrivalled colouring that he has after a lifetime of unceasing labours bequeathed to us is overshadowed\* too often by his voluptuous efforts. Not that he is entirely alone in his expression of the tender sentiment as some might call it. It is exemplified in Titian's *Jupiter and Antiope*, in the Louvre. Rubens's *Venus Sleeping among Satyrs* in our own National Gallery is a good example of what I mean. They cannot fail to inflame the passions of many. They cannot fail to excite the wonder of others—a wonder as to their motive.

Paintings like all works of Art should improve the mind and life. When they fail to do this, do they not fail to accomplish the object for which the artistic faculties are given us?

\*Poussin and Claudio Gellée.

## British Phrenological Society (INCORPORATED).

The ordinary lecture meeting of the Society was held at 63 Chancery Lane, on Tuesday, January 2nd, at which a goodly company of members and friends was present. The President occupied the chair.

The election of an auditor from among the members resulted in the selection of Mr. Bailey.

Mr. J. P. Blackford, at the request of the President, examined the head of a gentleman to the great interest of the audience.

The PRESIDENT then announced the subject of the lecture for the evening.

### "WHAT IS THE BEST METHOD OF MEASURING A HEAD?"

Mr. E. B. WEDMORE in the course of a lengthy but extremely valuable lecture, said, the subject was one worthy of considerable attention, for this, among other reasons:—Suppose ten phrenologists each made ten observations on some phrenological point, each of these ten formed a conclusion based on his own limited observation, and a considerable difference of opinion would probably result. If, however, these ten phrenologists used some method suitable for recording the facts to be observed, then each of these phrenologists was able to examine a hundred cases, bearing on the point in question, and it was far more likely that correct and unanimous opinion would be formed. The work done would have a permanent value; for phrenologists for all time would be able to examine the cases recorded, and be able to add to them, and, if necessary, revise their opinions. Moreover, if the method of recording cases was a simple mechanical one, then even the unskilled would be able to render valuable assistance in the collection of facts.

The lecturer said there were two difficulties inherent in any method of unaided observation, and which may be minimised or even removed by the use of some mechanical method. The first of these was the inherent difficulty of "thinking in the solid." When we looked at an object, say a head, the image formed in our eye was a superficial one, and one in which we had to imagine thickness. By moving our heads and obtaining a view from a new position we got a much better idea of the object under examination. But the mental image we had of the proportions of the object before us depended largely upon our training in "thinking in the solid." Engineers and mathematicians (especially the former) had to exercise this power frequently, but when put to an apparently simple test their weakness in this respect was immediately seen. The lecturer gave some striking illustrations of this point. He said that not one mathematician in a thousand knew that a triangular pyramid would throw a shadow. He had cut with one straight cut a triangular pyramid into two equal parts, and although these had been exhibited at the Royal Society, Royal Institution and elsewhere, only two men (both engineers in the front rank) had recognised the positions of the pieces without first making a number of unsuccessful attempts to put them together.

The second difficulty was the improbability of an observer noticing things which had no significance for him at the time. He had no "association of ideas" to help him.

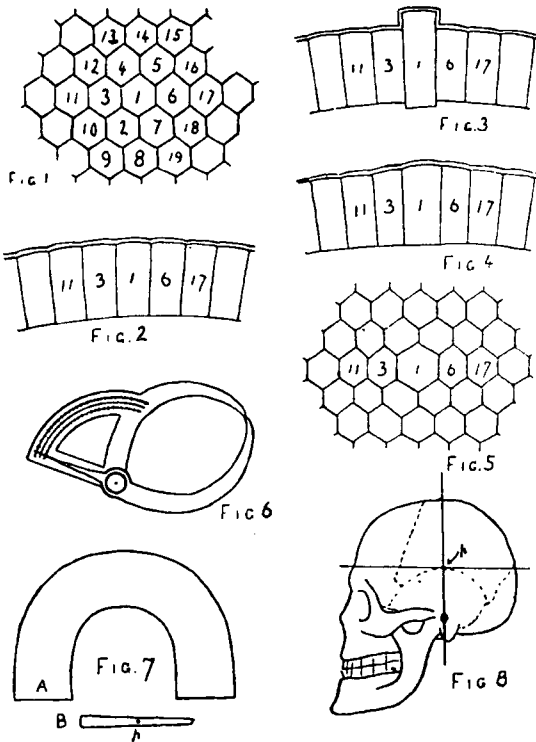
Any method of measurement to be reliable must be based on sound principles, both mathematical and (when applied to heads) phrenological. He would deal with the methods of head-measurements from these two points of view. It might be thought of many phrenologists that they considered, not the brain, but the *skull* the organ of the mind, so entirely did they confine their attention to the outside of the head. What we should aim to do was to picture to ourselves the brain in each head we saw, and we should then see how certain peculiarities of the shape of one part of the surface of the head, were produced by convolutions lying perhaps deep down or in some other part of the head. What was it we were measuring? Was there any difference in the manifestations of an organ when it happened to be long and narrow, or short and broad? We must be careful to avoid false analogies. If when considering an animal propelled by muscles we reflected that bodily weight varied as the cube of linear dimensions, muscular strength as the square of linear dimensions, and range of muscular action directly as linear dimensions, we should see that all animals of similar build should be able to jump the same height. A man the weight of a flea would be able to jump several feet off the ground; and a man the size of a bee would be able to flap his arms up and down 600 times a second. Did mental capacity depend on the length of something or the breadth or volume of something, other things being equal? If we took two similar heads, 18½ inches and 23 inches in circumference, we should find the linear dimensions of the various parts in the ratio of 4 to 5 in the two skulls, while the areas of the various convolutions would be in the ratio of 2 to 3. Likewise the capacity of the various parts, being proportional to the linear dimensions, the first skull would have but half the capacity of the second. When we considered the enormous difference between two heads similarly developed, but having circumferences 18½ and 23 inches respectively, it seemed likely that mental capacity depended on volume of brain matter rather than length of nerve, or an area of something. This, however, was only a probability, and remained to be proved. A man may have but half the lungs of another without suffering very greatly, but the same cannot be said of all the organs of the body, and it seemed reasonable to expect that the capacity of the nervous system should require more careful balancing than that of the more stolid parts of the organism.

The lecturer suggested a new view of the significance of length and breadth in an organ. Supposing, for sake of argument, we had a perfectly spherical head filled with beautiful conical organs, each having a well-defined boundary on the outside of the skull, and suppose each of these organs extended to the same depth in the head. In the figures shown, figure 1 represented a portion of the surface of such a head and figure 2, a section of the same portion; suppose we found another head furnished with organs similarly proportioned with the exception of one particular organ which was larger. What shape would that head be? Would it be like figure 3, with a marked boss over the organ? Was it not more likely that whilst the skull would project somewhat at this point, the surrounding organs would all be compressed and made longer and of another sectional area, as in section in figure 4, and in plan in figure 5. Should the head be of the usual form with natural ridges and hollows, may we not expect to find that an organ situated on a ridge could increase relatively to the surrounding organs without compressing

them much, but accentuating the ridge, whilst an organ situated under a flatter portion of the head must necessarily compress its fellows laterally in a greater degree if it wanted more room? A special consideration of each particular organ must be made, to estimate its probable deforming effects on the neighbouring brain parts; and then it remained to put this theory to the test of observation.

In measuring up a solid body such as a skull or any part of one, if we wanted a record of its shape as a solid, *i.e.*, as something having not only a surface with a certain outline, but a solid or an irregular surface bending in the direction of its thickness as all skulls did, it was essential to take at least three measurements from different points, lines, or places, to determine the position of any part of that body, or the relative position of the different parts, in other words to determine its size and form. If we wished to determine the form only, these measurements may all be angular measurements, but if we wanted absolute size as well as form, we must take at least one measurement of length.

The lecturer then exhibited several pieces of apparatus designed by him for making various phrenological measurements. The first of these he described as a convenient adaptation of a well-known form of callipers for length measurements (see figure 6). It consisted of two parts, one carrying a scale and the other a pointer. The points of the callipers were placed on the head, and the distance between them was indicated on the scale. A second scale



was provided, having a very curious property, for, by its use one may make a measurement of the distance from an inaccessible point within a skull or head, to a point on the surface. The lecturer demonstrated how, by taking three direct measurements on the outside of the head it was possible to obtain the distance of any point in the skull to any point in the median plane midway between

two defined points on the skull; such, for instance, as the auditory foramina. A number of other measurements of a like kind may be obtained of points within and without the skull.

The next instrument shown was said to be the simplest possible apparatus for drawing head outlines, and consisted of two parts only, A and B, figure 7.

"A" represented a piece of wood cut large enough to pass over any head. This was faced with celluloid for the reception of pencil lines, which may afterwards be erased. "B" represented a small stick of wood pointed at one end, and carrying a pencil point at a fixed distance from the pointed end, about two inches in fact.

The wood piece was placed over the part of the head to be delineated and the pointer passed round the head. If the wood point was kept against the head and the pencil point on the celluloid surface, an outline would be drawn just two inches larger, all round, than the head is. If now we placed the part A on a piece of paper and passed the part B round again, this time with its wood point on the outline drawn, and its pencil point on the paper within, we should obtain an outline on the paper just two inches smaller all round than the outline on the celluloid. The second drawing would, therefore, be the same shape as the head. This apparatus would only draw outlines of as much of the head as could be enclosed by it, and some skill was required to obtain accurate results with it. Mr. Wedmore has in hand a better form of this apparatus with several convenient additions of an inexpensive character.

The next apparatus exhibited was yet only in an embryonic state. This was for obtaining a complete record of the form and size of the whole, or any part of the outside of a skull or head. Mr. Wedmore aims at a standard method of head-measurement which shall be applicable for purposes of record and of research. He proposed to take a certain plane in the head, and a certain line and point in that plane, as the only fixed points from which these measurements may be made, and at the present time he was making observations with a view to determining the best way of locating these bases. The following was only an approximation to the position required, but that would serve to illustrate the scheme. A plane was taken passing through Locality on the forehead and between Philoprogenitiveness and Inhabitiveness on the back-head. A line drawn over the head from ear to ear, across the top of the Fissure of Rolando, starting and finishing opposite the openings of the ears. This line would cut the boundaries of the plane mentioned at two points, fig. 8, one on either side of the head. A line is assumed to be drawn between these points (to be known as the fixed line), and the middle point in this line is to be known as the fixed point. It would be found that the various parts of the skull, such, for instance, as the centres of ossification of the parietal bones, always lay in approximately the same geometrical position with regard to these bases. If, therefore, we measured up a number of heads, using these fixed parts as a basis, and took suitable angular and linear measurements, we may combine our results in a very simple manner, and obtain resultant head shapes which should be not only mathematically but also phrenologically accurate. If we measured a hundred heads, and divided the results into two fifties, combining the measurements in each fifty into a resultant head, provided the heads in the two lots had been chosen promiscuously, we should probably find that the resultant heads did not differ from each other in any



part by more than about one-sixteenth of an inch. If now we obtained the resultants of two lots of fifty heads, one lot being noted for, say, a large constructive faculty, and the other fifty, for lack of this faculty, we should obtain two heads similar in all other parts excepting those involving the constructive faculty. Small differences made in estimating the fixed points in the various heads would cancel out in the resultant heads. The limits of this method of demonstration or research would depend simply on the limits of our patience in measuring up numbers of heads, and the subtlety of our methods of estimating differences of capability or of character manifested.

The PRESIDENT, referring to this new method of measuring organs, said it was doubtful if the benefit sought to be derived would be as great as anticipated. In the comparatively easy methods of circumference measurements which had been adopted continual difficulties arose. Mr. Webb had made many efforts, and he (the speaker) had to some extent worked in the same direction. He was, however, glad that there were among them minds able and ready to take up the matter. He asked any present who desired, to make observations on the lecture.

Mr. BLACKFORD congratulated the lecturer on his effort, and whilst gratified that the opportunity for taking accurate measurements was to be placed within the reach of phrenologists, yet feared that greater difficulties had to be surmounted than the lecturer thought. The fixed points on which he relied were not constant, but variable as the opening of the ear, and though they may be sufficiently fixed to produce valuable results, they were far from being absolutely reliable.

Mr. DOMMEN said that from his experience he would advise the lecturer not to feel discouraged if his inventions were not taken up enthusiastically. Phrenologists wanted to get at results too quickly. They could not afford to neglect points in the skull which related to known points in the brain. Length or width of organs altered their calculations. When the distance between ear and orbit was long, was this due to all the intervening organs being wide, or only some of them? and, if the latter, which of them? All the modifying influences should also have a definite value given to them: as size, quality, health, etc. We must in all these matters aim at accuracy of results.

Mr. J. F. HUBERT said the lecturer's points were so many that it was impossible to discuss them all that evening. He would like to see them printed, that they may be able to apply them and put Mr. Wedmore's suggestions to the test. He thought the adoption of some such system would aid the science of the subject.

Mr. OVERALL asked where the lecturer or anyone present located the line of the brain base, or by what means it was discoverable in the living head.

Mr. BLACKFORD replied that the method he adopted was to take a line directly back from the base line of the upper maxillary this would be found to be almost invariably in the same plane as the brain base.

Mr. WEBB expressed his pleasure with the paper read, and was glad Mr. Wedmore was working on the lines indicated. The lecturer, however, must clear away his notions as to growth. This was natural, and the growth of one organ did not necessitate the pressure spoken of upon neighbouring organs. He must dispose of the idea if it existed that the skull was a hard solid body hampering

the growth of the organs. The skull like the brain was always growing, they grew together and adapted themselves to each other.

Mr. DUNHAM did not think a horizontal line a good one, as heads were built differently. In some, the line would fall on Inhabitiveness, in others, on Philoprogenitiveness. A vertical line also was not reliable, as it would vary in its relation to Veneration and Firmness. He thought the suggested lines a mistake, and that others may be found which would be of more value. He was of opinion that the proposed methods would be of no use in practical Phrenology.

Dr. WITHINSHAW was gratified with Mr. Wedmore's efforts in seeking to impress them with the necessity for accurate measurements. If progress in Phrenology was to be made, it could be on lines agreeing in the main with those expounded that evening. We wanted statistics, not general ideas, such as so many seemed satisfied with. We wanted to be in a position to start right, and then to decide points as they arose. He proposed in his coming lecture to deal with points in the skull, and he trusted to be able to present something useful. With reference to the base line of brain, Mr. Blackford's line gives the base of the Cerebellum. The Occipital protuberance gives the lower limit of the Cerebrum and consequently the upper limit of the Cerebellum. The Zygomatic arch also indicated the base of the frontal lobe. He always looked at the opening of the ear as did Combe and Spurzheim. As Mr. Webb said we looked at skulls and thought they were the same as our own bodies; but this was not so. Our skulls were living, with blood vessels active, the particles constantly changing, and taking as necessity required the form of the brain. George Murray Humphrey one of the first authorities on Anatomy had said, that the view which phrenologists took of the contour of skull as an indication of the contour of the brain was with very strict limitations correct, and it was useless for physiologists to deny it.

Mr. WEDMORE replied briefly to the various speakers, emphasising the remarks in his lecture.

At the suggestion of the President, a unanimous and cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer, was carried amid applause.

Mr. WEBB by request examined the head of a lady and the meeting then terminated.

### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On December 28th, Mr. Severn dealt with the subject of character reading, based on Mr. L. N. Fowler's pamphlet of that title. Various physiognomical, physiological, and temperamental conditions were considered in their relationship to Phrenology and their value in delineating character. A short discussion followed the lecture, and a profitable evening was spent.

On January, 18th, Mr. J. P. Blackford delivered a lecture entitled "Phrenology as an Art." There was a good attendance of members. The lecture was illustrated with a number of excellent diagrams, and was much appreciated. The head of a gentleman was publicly examined by the lecturer, and that of a lady by Professor Severn, who occupied the chair. Five new members were admitted.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

JAMES MCKIMKO (*London*).—You say you are deficient in the executive faculties, and especially in Secretiveness. You also want to know the best system of ethics, cheap and comprehensive. It would be very easy to widen your head and make you more energetic and secretive, but I fear our other readers (for I judge other readers of the P.P. are readers of this page as well as the querists—if not I fear I should be less careful in my replies), would think I gave you bad advice. But you see you don't say that you have any other desire than to become executive and politic, in other words pushing rather than timorous, sly rather than frank. Time and daily attention can do it.

In the first place never tell any one anything you don't get paid for. Under no circumstances tell a secret. When you speak the truth, only tell as much as will suffice for the purpose. A very good thing is to give at the Sunday collection your shilling between two pennies. To increase your energy look out for opposition and forgive an injury when it will benefit you, when it won't punish your opponent. Of course if you want your morality to increase at the same time fight against public wrongs and corruption, against all oppression—otherwise you will grow up selfish, sly and cruel. Too many persons now-a-days forget that they ought to grow up "pure in heart" rather than "whited sepulchres;" "peacemakers" rather than those who "delight in war." The best book on ethics is Combe's *Moral Philosophy*. You should get the cheap copy of Spurzheim's *Natural Laws of Man* (6d.) and Combe's *Constitution of Man*.

C. W. TURPITT (*Brighton*).—Let me encourage you to persevere. Your composition is very promising, much better than you seem to think. By no means give up your literary studies however "distasteful" at present. The statement about the Maoris wants confirmation. Your travelled friend is mixing up the ancient *Titicaca Flatheads* whose peculiar shaped crania were quite natural. Ask your friend for some reliable authority to confirm his statement, and in the meantime look at plate 20 of C. Hamilton Smith's *Natural History of the Human Species*, containing two good illustrations of New Zealanders.

NEURON.—There are many references to the "motor centres" in Lessons in Phrenology in the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST. Read the lesson on Hope, in the issue for October, 1898.

NEW CONCORD.—Emerson's largest brain organ was his Firmness. Read his life and look at the sincipital development of his head. The two are in the most perfect agreement.

BEECHAM.—Your questions are outside this column. Still, I will venture to say that when the public are wise they will demand a law that no medicine, bearing a government stamp, shall be allowed to be sold except the label specifies the ingredients entering into its composition. The world is being eaten up with quackery and greed.

SUBSCRIBER.—The stamp duty paid on patent medicines is over a quarter of a million annually. This means that several millions of pounds are wasted every year by simple-minded people who read of the wonderful cures so common in advertisement literature.

HOPEFUL.—Your hope seems to be based on nothing in particular. Your nephew's head if 19½ inches in circumference, at two years of age, may serve to support a hat, help to make up an audience for Punch and Judy, assist a stable boy, or for that matter assist at a pantomime, where the clown has tact enough to make good use of it, but for him to "become a tradesman, say a hatter, a jockey, or an actor," is so remote a possibility that I prefer not to make the selection.

THOUGHTFUL.—(1) The phrenologist is unable to read character beyond his ability, so that, though an intelligent and honest delineator of character often surprises us by his accuracy, he is limited to his own ability. Some "professors" may be said to be limited rather by their ignorance, prejudices, and self-assurance. (2) The two "professors" you refer to are like the Kilkenny cats. They won't be happy until they have eaten each other up. I don't think they will do much harm to the science of Phrenology, for, at last, thanks to the British Phrenological Society, people are beginning to see that such wanderers know very little indeed about Phrenology.

GENTILITY.—I am afraid your insane desire to do wrong will require many years to eradicate it. Your letter reminds me of the man who was so fond of pork, and so perversely glad of the opportunity of doing wrong, that he was vexed because he was not born a Jew, so that he might have the gratification of not only enjoying his favourite dish but of committing a sin at the same time. Your duty is clear. Follow the advice given you, and watch for daily improvement. Never mind the conduct of others. Don't try to be better than they, much less to be worse. Try to be better than yourself.

ALCOHOL.—(1) The uses of alcohol are too many to be here specified. Are not its abuses too many to be tolerated? Are not public-houses generally kept for those who themselves are not housekeepers? But I find I am asking questions, not answering them. (2) I am not sure that ancestral drunkenness is transmitted to children. Undoubtedly inebriates transmit to their progeny an alimentative instability, and very often large organs of Bibativeness (the anterior portions of the "gustatory centre") that produce a liability to alcoholic excess. (3) No intelligent medical man will deny that parental intemperance produces the special nervous condition just referred to, a condition specially resulting from the irritation or disease of what I will venture to call the drink centre in the anterior area of the middle lobe of the brain.

A. B. C.—The point at issue was evidently whether it was wise to trephine the cranium thus early, or to delay opening at the mastoid till the symptoms appeared more apparent. This is purely clinical, and no opinion is of any value outside the consulting room.

TEACHER.—You "want to know what effect tests have on the conduct—beneficial or injurious?" Very often they credit the unscrupulous and deceitful with piety and religion, and debit the honest and virtuous with ungodliness. The whole circumstances of the case should be known before all tests can be condemned.

MARGIE.—Phrenology would be of immense value if well understood by the public, for those of a suspicious character would improve and place themselves above suspicion, knowing that those who "run" could "read" them.

W. X.—The book you want is *How to Read Heads*, by James Coates. It is published at 1/-, and may be had of L. N. Fowler & Co.

# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

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[ONE PENNY.]

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### SELF-ESTEEM.

#### THE GRAND LADY.

Elevated position in the social scale does not give, necessarily, the pride of character which is founded upon a conviction of superiority; but when nature has given an



excess of Self-esteem to a person whose social position has placed him much above many others it is difficult to prevent aristocratic pride from obtruding itself.

This sentiment is quite independent of other faculties. Intelligence and kindness can co-exist with it in the same person; but it always shews its haughty character—disdainful pride—when it combines with large Firmness, Combativeness, and Perceptives at the same time. Veneration and Benevolence being feeble.

As the fine lady holds up her strong head so proudly, she scarcely listens to her companion whose arm she has deigned to take during their walk through the drawing rooms. His attentions are chilled: his Veneration and Love of Approbation have made him attentive to the lady without the least reward—not even a word or look. Her attention is engaged elsewhere. Her keen glance has found something more worthy of her regard.

It will be observed that Self-esteem throws the head rather backward and upward than to the side, whereas Love of Approbation has the opposite effect: the body is stiff and straight, and rarely flexed in the proud.

It will be also observed that the head of the lady is very large at the crown, that is at the summit directly above and backward from the ear.

## BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

### MEMBERS' PRACTICE MEETING.

On Thursday, Feb. 15th, the usual Members' Practice meeting was held at the Office of the Society, Mr. Geo. Cox in the chair.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was small, but a most interesting and instructive discussion upon "Temperaments" took place under the able leadership of the chairman, rendering the evening both profitable and enjoyable to all. A vote of thanks passed to Mr. Cox for his terse interpretation of the subject, brought the proceedings to a close.

The Council have decided to continue these Practice Meetings in the interests of the members. The next meeting will be held on Thursday March 22nd, when Mr. J. P. Blackford will preside.

## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

By G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

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### HEREDITY.

*"Genius must be born and never can be taught."*

—DRYDEN.

*"Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation."*—EXODUS XX., 5.

When the present writer was a little boy, his father had a plot of ground which was divided into three parts. One section was devoted to potatoes, another to barley, a third to peas. Every year each class of food stuffs was put into different soil—*i.e.*, where barley was sown one year, potatoes would be set the next year. This, my father used to say, was essential to the proper growth and development of the respective seeds. To sow barley in the same plot of ground year by year would mean deterioration, a fact familiar to all farmers and others engaged in agricultural pursuits. But, this law of nature is not confined to the vegetable kingdom. It is just as true in the animal kingdom. In the case of the lower animals, a continual disregard of this law is almost universally admitted to be detrimental, and human nature is no exception to the rule. Where cousins and more intimate relations marry, the family concerned begins to deteriorate physically and mentally. For illustrative cases see O. S. Fowler's "Hereditary Descent."

Heredity is important in relation to marriage because of its probable effects on the offspring. Scrofula, insanity, and consumption are so very prevalent, and most scientific men now regard these diseases as liable to be transmitted. How important it is then that care should be taken in selecting a husband or wife.

Consumption is usually regarded as hereditary, but not entirely so. Where both parents have weak lungs however, they are almost certain to transmit the weakness to their offspring, and I should certainly not advise or encourage such persons to marry. I have known young persons with a consumptive tendency, to marry others who were strong, with the idea that they would take on some of the vitality of their respective partners, but it is doubtful if this should be permitted, especially if the would-be husband or wife is unaware of the physical predisposition of his or her lover.

The existence of any serious disease in a family such as cancer, scrofula, insanity, &c., should make its members pause before contemplating marriage. Mr. Wright wisely says:—

"If man were rightly and truly born of woman, he would not need afterward to be born of God; for to be rightly born of woman is, in the truest and highest sense, to be born of God. Those who receive a healthy and noble creation at first, need no second creation, provided that the first be not deformed by abuses. Society, religion, government, and all individuals who would improve and elevate human nature, should aim to procure for every human being, as the richest and most valuable of all boons, a pure and perfect creation of body and soul, at the beginning of life. If religion would bend her energies to procure for future generations a pure, healthy, natural birth, it would do more to save human kind from torment to body and soul, than it could by spending its

energies as it now does, to heal those who are born diseased. Man should not be 'conceived in sin' and 'shapen in iniquity,' and then he would not 'go astray from the womb, speaking lies.' It is well for Church and State, and all reformers, to do all that can be done to redeem those thus conceived and thus born, from straying into wild and devious paths and transgressions; but it would be a much more wisely directed effort which would seek to procure for every child a just and healthy conception, and a true and propitious birth."

Most writers agree that length of life, premature death, early baldness, size, muscular strength, grey hair, and physical deformities are hereditary, and some of these can be readily perceived by anyone who will take the trouble to investigate. Some young wives take a dislike to their husbands because they are prematurely bald-headed, others object to grey hair. This is a small matter if the partner is otherwise worthy; but, if likely to cause inharmonious feelings to arise, enquiries should be made before marriage as to the probable predisposition to baldness and greyness. Physical characteristics and adaptations will be dealt with in a subsequent chapter. I want now to deal with Heredity and some of the mental faculties.

Phrenology teaches that character corresponds with organization. Given a certain kind of head you get a corresponding type of character. This applies to nations, families, and individuals. Malays, Indians, Africans, Caucasian and Jewish nations have each their distinctive characteristics, and these are transmitted through several generations.

The Acquisitive and Secretive faculties are conspicuous among the Jews; the Caucasians are firm, ambitious, inventive, moral and intellectual; the Malays are coarse and sluggish; the Indians are cunning, revengeful, wild and free. The African race has a form of head peculiar to itself. It is long and narrow, and rather high in the crown at the back, hence there is pride, politeness, love of display, and love of power, with less Combativeness and Destructiveness than the Indian.

The transmission of mentality in families is very apparent. The Churchills (quite a number of whom are at the front just now, 1900), have evidently inherited the combative qualities as well as the intellectual aptitude of their famous ancestors. Lord Dundonald is said to have come of a fighting stock. It is said that his grandfather beat the French and Spanish fleets when he was in our navy, and that he achieved considerable success in the navy of Peru, Chili, Brazil, and Greece during the war of independence.

In the dramatic world you have proofs of the importance of heredity in the Irvings, the Kendals, and the Nevilles. Sir Henry Irving, I believe, was very anxious that one of his sons should become a barrister, but the hereditary tendency for the stage soon manifested itself. In the church, state, literary world, commercial sphere, and manufacturing pursuits, you have plenty of individuals with a strong predilection for specific occupations, and the practical phrenologist soon realizes the importance of heredity and natural talent. Just one illustration. Some time ago I was asked by a lady for what occupation her son was best adapted. I immediately replied, "Doctor." She said, "I am sorry for that, I wanted him to be a clergyman, whose social position is superior to that of a medical man, but your recommendation is probably correct, as he is very fond of chemistry and science generally, and his father is a doctor."

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—III.

### Mechanical Pursuits.—Engineering.

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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Seeing that health, strength, and build must necessarily be taken into account in deciding a person's adaptability to pursuits, the need of the phrenologist to study temperamental conditions will be apparent. As an instance, a father brings his boy for examination, and we observe that the boy has a good intellect, and with other mental qualities marked constructive talent, but he has poor health, or a weakly frame. In such a case it would be very impractical to say, that, because he has large Constructiveness he would make a first-rate builder, engineer, or mechanic. Taking into account, however, his Constructiveness, together with the strength of his physical constitution and other mental combinations, he may have great aptitude, even genius, for some of the lighter mechanical pursuits, requiring delicacy of touch and ingenious contrivance, as watchmaking, scientific instrument making, designing, etc.; or, with Tune and Time large, musical instrument making, composing, etc.

#### ENGINEERING.

It is written of Lord Rosebery that it was a visit to the Clyde shipping works in his teens which made him a democrat. "When he saw the wonderful and delicate machinery which was turned out by artisans he felt that, as brain-workers, they could not be inferior to any class in the community."

The term engineer originally applied to those only who had to do with engines, whether as constructors, mechanics employed in engineering works, makers of engines, or machinery of heavy proportions, and engine-drivers. Engineering now covers a wide range of mental and mechanical operation. It is more varied and extensive than any other to be dealt with in these articles; and the practical phrenologist must give considerable study to the whole subject of engineering before he is qualified to advise as to the particular department for which an individual's capacities may best adapt him. For the phrenologist to say that a boy or a man has abilities adapting him for engineering is not generally sufficient. The many distinctive departments which are covered by the term engineering, requires mental capacity or intellect so varied, that an individual may have abilities which would enable him to attain the highest success in one branch of it, and yet he may be totally unfit for another.

The working mechanic employed in an engineering establishment, who, during a period of twenty or thirty years has contented himself with making grosses or tons of some odd piece or pieces of machinery, bears no comparison with the man whose lofty conceptions enable him to plan structures of such magnitude and utility as the Tay and Tower Bridges, the Suez canal, or the St. Gotthard's railway; who forms roads, builds railways and viaducts, tunnels mountains, excavates canals, renders rivers navigable, raises embankments to resist encroachments of the sea, mines the earth, seeking therein its mineral treasures, constructs waterworks, builds fortifi-

cations, designs and constructs mills, looms, steam engines, printing presses, and other great machinery, and comprehends the execution of every great work by which the communications of countries, commerce, manufactories, and the useful arts may be created and improved.

The one is simply a mechanic whose work requires little more than ordinary skill, the other is not alone a mechanic, he is also a scientist, mathematician, inventor, designer and creator.

Although there are immense difficulties to surmount, and real ability required to be demonstrated before a man may expect to attain distinction in this profession, yet engineering offers a splendid field for enterprise and usefulness, and there are in the main better chances in this profession than in many others for young men of ambitious minds, possessing intellect, energy, courage and executive power, and who do not mind roughing it a little in their earlier career, rising from a lowly to a high position, and making themselves benefactors of their race. A more honourable calling does not exist. In the higher branches of engineering there is scope for utilizing all the intellectual power which it is possible for the human mind to develop. Telford, the great engineer, was not less fitted for his calling because he occasionally wrote verses in his limited hours of leisure, in fact, his poetical scribbling better enabled him to expound in writing his many great works and projects.

Constructiveness and well-marked perceptive faculties, combined with at least a good average development of Causality, Comparison, Imitation, and Ideality constitute the primary mental qualities requisite in nearly all branches of engineering; though in different departments as civil, electrical, sanitary, inventive, naval and military, mining and waterworks engineering, a powerful development of these and different additional qualities are required.

#### THE MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

Whatever the other qualities of the natural mechanic, he needs to be well endowed with the organ of Constructiveness. The very best mechanics whom I have known, without exception have had this organ large or well-marked. To observe workmen, compare their heads, and note the class of work upon which they are employed and appear to be expert, while passing through large engineering works (which I have had many opportunities of doing) affords a very practical and interesting study to the phrenologist. Here the mechanical workman is well represented; but the diversity in the shapes of the heads of some hundreds or thousands of men employed in an engineering works Phrenology alone can explain. In such a number of workmen, though Constructiveness may in general be well represented, it is not in every case a predominant organ, and many narrow heads, with a projecting development of Causality, may be seen. In explanation of these seeming anomalies, it must be remembered that everyone who serves an apprenticeship to mechanical engineering, does not, from various reasons, become a first-rate mechanic. Some adopt the trade as a matter of convenience, having no particular capacity for it, and pursue the work monotonously year after year, yet never rise above mediocrity. One may display an aptitude for a particular class of work, and showing no taste for other lines is kept at that which he can best do, and which may require but average ability.

*To be continued.*



## Phrenology and War.

War, with all its horrors, its fearful carnage, its untold because untellable suffering, its hideous repulsiveness, is on us to-day. Its awful record is placed before us with terrible fidelity every day by the press, garnished by many with a touch of admiration or praise, and, in some cases, with a gloating triumph which seems to indicate an appetite which can only be satisfied when glutted with gore. The papers which fanned into flame the fires of human passion, for the purposes of personal gain, must now, for the same unholy purpose, provide fuel to maintain it. What to them the scorching of its blaze which wrings the cry of anguish from the victims they have deceived by their specious untruths? What to them the cry of the orphan to give back its natural protector? What to them the wail of the widow, the rivers of tears and blood they have caused to flow, the desolation of homes, and the waste of treasure and of priceless lives? Nothing, so that their coffers be filled, and their lust for gold satisfied.

But I may be asked, "why do you introduce this subject into a phrenological paper?" Well, in the first place, because I am prompted to declare that as a phrenologist my study of man compels me to love my fellows, and I must protest in the name of that humanity I love, against the crime of War which is perpetrated ostensibly in its interests, and those of right and good government, but virtually to minister to the greed of the millionaire, and the vanity of the statesman.

In the second place, I think the matter has some interest in the light of Phrenology. It has been of late frequently discussed as to whether humanity has not in these days attained the meridian of its greatness. To arrive at a satisfactory reply we must first decide as to what the highest standard of greatness is, and by what gauge it is measurable. Since the days when in his savage state man relied upon his purely animal instincts and passions to provide for his material needs, and satisfy his desires until now, the closing months of the nineteenth century, he has been gradually emerging from the darkness of mental gloom into the light of an intellectual day. The slowly unfolding mental forces have, one by one, awoke to consciousness, and, as though surprised at the new found existence, have revelled in the exercise of their inherent powers until man boastfully points to the monuments of their labours as seen in the magnificence of architecture, the grandeur of music, the beauty of poetry, the splendour of art, and the perfection of existing systems of learning, philosophy, science and government.

The ordinary observer may well wonder how the mind of man, once limited to the meanest proportions, has now expanded and developed into a power of giant magnitude, in scope practically limitless, in conception almost infinite. But to the phrenologist it causes no wonder, he recognises that the faculties of the human mind, grouped in three great divisions, represent three great eras in human existence. These groups are—1. The Animal faculties, comprising those we have in common with the animal kingdom generally.—2. The Intellectual, including faculties which we share with some of the more intelligent animals, and—3. The Moral faculties, which are peculiar to man.

In the early period, ere the dawning of the era of intellectual light, the animal faculties in man were the only ones active, and, as a consequence, he lived, as did the animals, in caves in the rocks, gathering his food from root and tree, clothes being unknown and unnecessary.

This was the age of fighting. Combativeness and Destructiveness were in their greatest development relative to the other faculties, and may have been legitimately employed in the direction of their inherent tendencies.

From this stage we trace the growth of the higher intellectual faculties, and in so far as they are concerned the boast of the modern man is justified. But in attaining these things has man climbed to his highest pinnacle? Has he reached the *ultima thule* of his possibilities? I answer unhesitatingly, NO.

As a phrenologist, I recognise that as far above the present intellectual state as that is above the animal, is that further and higher stage—the Moral. Up to the present we have been but intellectual animals, and, as far as the moral development is concerned, man is only in the infantile stage. I presume some of my readers may be inclined to question this, and point in proof of their contention to the prevailing forces in constant operation of a moral nature—philanthropic institutions, religious, and other agencies. Granted these are at work, but the result of their operations is so slight as to have no perceptible effect on the race. When the moral nature is matured it will rise superior to all else, the animal will be in subjection, and the intellectual rightly directed. Even the non-phrenologist is willing to admit the moral nature as the highest, the sublimer heights of which will, when scaled, present scenes of grandeur, at present inconceivable in their magnificence, illimitable in their variety, and infinite in their number. How few realise the wondrous possibilities in this direction which the evolution of coming ages will bring into human experience.

The present unhappy war in South Africa forcibly draws our attention to the fact that man is still subordinated by his animal nature; that the human dog delights to bark and bite, and this without reference to his intellectual status or his moral restraint. In fact these latter powers have each to yield its quota to the struggle—the intellect in planning the most deadly methods, and the moral in seeking excuse for the ill deeds of which the animal is guilty.

When the moral nature is in the ascendant War will be an impossibility. Right and truth and love will triumph. No longer will brute force be the decider; no more will men appeal to the dread arbitrament of the sword, but reason and justice will be given fullest scope, and righteousness be the final criterion of judgment.

War, the destroyer of myriads of human lives, and of all those lives might have been and done, the despoiler of the innocent, the ravager of nations, the tyrant robber which makes happy wives into mourning widows, and laughing children into sobbing orphans, which wrings the tear of anguish from stricken ones, and devastes and blasts and ruins every spot upon which its blood-stained foot is placed, leaving in its train horrors so terrible and gruesome as to be unutterable in their hideousness. War is the one present proof that man has not yet entered into his moral maturity, the one great evidence that humanity has not attained the meridian of its greatness. That every lover of his kind will help to the development of man's highest powers is my one desire, and among these earnest, but at present despised few, may the phrenologist ever be found.

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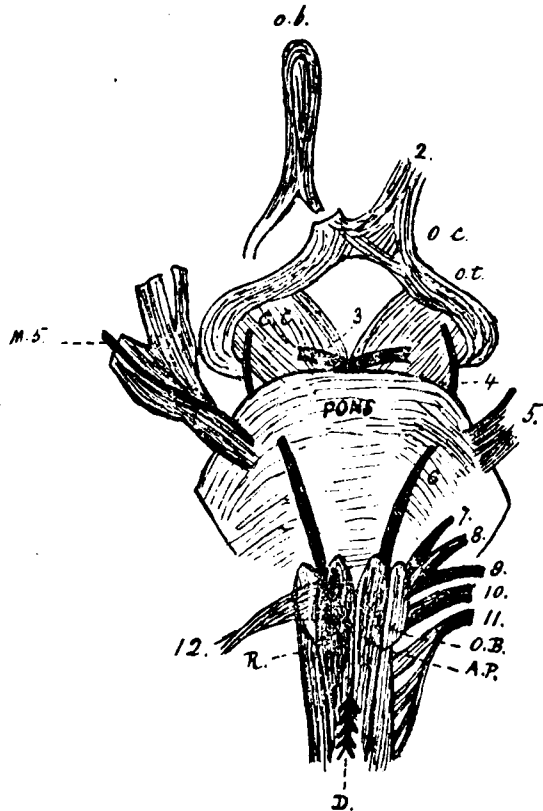


FIG. 7.—View of the Crura, Pons, and Medulla Oblongata, looked at from below (Diagrammatic); to illustrate the Superficial Origin of the cranial nerves. *o.b.*, Olfactory bulb—1st nerve. 2, second nerve. *o.c.*, Optic commissure. *o.t.*, Optic tract. *c.c.*, Crus cerebri. 3, third nerve. 4, fourth nerve. 5, fifth nerve. *M.S.*, Motor root of fifth nerve. 6, sixth nerve. 7, seventh nerve. 8, eighth nerve. 9, ninth nerve. 10, tenth nerve. 11, eleventh nerve. 12, twelfth nerve. *O.B.*, Olivary body. *R.*, Restiform body. *A.P.*, Anterior pyramid of medulla. *D.*, Decussation of anterior pyramids of medulla oblongata.

## THE CRANIAL, OR ENCEPHALIC NERVES.

The Cranial nerves, twelve on each side, arise from the base of the brain or encephalon, and pass outwards through foramina (holes) situated in the floor of the cranial cavity. These nerves are numbered from before backwards, in the order in which they are seen to spring from the base of the brain. They have two origins, superficial and deep. The *superficial origin* is the part of the brain surface where the nerve, after coursing through the brain substance, actually leaves it for its destination. The *deep origin* is the region of the grey matter where its

fibres actually arise from nerve cells. Of the twelve pairs of cranial nerves ten arise from the floor of the 4th ventricle or the neighbouring grey matter.

The cranial nerves are as follows:—1, Olfactory nerve; 2, Optic nerve; 3, Motor oculi; 4, Trochlear; 5, Trigeminal; 6, Abduces; 7, Facial; 8, Auditory; 9, Glosso-pharyngeal; 10, Pneumogastric; 11, Spinal accessory; 12, Hypoglossal.

1. The *Olfactory nerve*.—This is in reality a lobe of the brain: the true olfactory nerves are the eight or ten filaments which are connected with it.

*Function*.—The olfactory lobe is the central organ of smell; the filaments conduct impulses caused by stimuli affecting the mucous membrane of the nose.

2. The *Optic nerve*.—In connection with this nerve are the optic commissure or chiasma, and the optic tract. Most of the fibres of the optic nerve cross the middle line at the optic commissure. Fasciculi of the optic tract are traceable from three sources of origin, viz:—

- (1) The external corpus-geniculatum.
- (2) The anterior corpus quadrigeminum.
- (3) The optic thalamus.

The cortical terminus of the nerve is the occipital lobe. *Function*.—The optic is the nerve of sight.

3. *Motor-oculi*.—The *Superficial Origin* is the inner surface of the crus cerebri. The *Deep Origin* is in the grey matter underneath the corpora quadrigemina on the side of the aqueduct of Sylvius.

*Function*.—Entirely motor, being the chief nerve supply to the muscles of the eyeball. It is also the great motor nerve concerned in the accommodation of vision for near or distant objects.

4. The *Trochlear Nerve*.—This is the smallest of the cranial nerves. The *Superficial Origin* is the valve of Vieussens, from which it winds forward round the side of the superior peduncle of the cerebellum, and then appears at the base of the brain at the outer side of the crus cerebri. The *Deep Origin* is in the grey matter immediately below the centre of the third nerve.

*Function*.—Like the third, wholly motor. It supplies only one muscle of the eyeball—the superior oblique.

The *Trigeminal*.—This is the largest cranial nerve.

*Superficial Origin*.—It springs by two distinct roots out of the side of the pons. The *Deep Origin* is also double, consisting of a motor and a sensory centre. Both centres are in the floor of the fourth ventricle, the sensory centre being outside the motor centre.

*Function*.—The fifth is a mixed nerve, consisting of both motor and sensory fibres. The smaller motor division supplies the muscles of mastication; the larger sensory division is the great sensory nerve of the face and head.

6. *Abduces*.—The *Superficial Origin* is the groove between the lower border of the pons and the anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata. The *Deep Origin* is the upper part of the floor of the fourth ventricle, near the middle line.

*Function*.—This nerve is wholly motor, supplying the external rectus muscle of the eyeball.

7. The *Facial nerve*.—The *Superficial Origin* is the groove between the lower border of the pons and the restiform body. The *Deep Origin* is in the floor of the fourth ventricle, to the outer side of the sixth and below that of the fifth nerve.

*Function*.—The seventh is the great motor nerve of the face muscles, *i.e.*, it is the nerve that governs facial expression. When the nerve of one side is paralyzed we have the disease called Facial or Bell's palsy.

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MARCH, 1900.

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Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

## Editorial Effervescence.

The period of the year has again arrived when the members of the British Phrenological Society have to select the officers who are to conduct the business for the next twelve months. For the second time only in the history of the Society is their a contest for the Presidency. I hardly know whether to deplore the fact or not. The usual practice has been for the whole of the candidates but one to retire in favour of that one, thus securing to him the unanimous and undivided support of the whole Society.

This method, however, as far as members are concerned has its disadvantages, as it leaves them no opportunity of expressing their preferences for one or the other candidate, which can be done only by means of their vote. This opportunity now presents itself, and the result will be interesting. Various motives will prompt each in their action. The candidates are equally divided as to their status, two being professional, and two non-professional phrenologists.

There is, however, another division which is unequal. Three of the candidates have already occupied the presidential chair, and one has not. There are members who favour the retention of acting officers, others who rely on the stability of tried friends, others, again, who believe in infusing new blood into official positions. All will now

be able to exercise their choice. I am not here justified in advocating the claims of any candidate, but my own sympathy runs very low on the list of candidates.

The attendance at the lecture delivered by the Rev. G. Freeman must have been very encouraging to that gentleman. I am especially pleased, as in Mr. Freeman we have an enthusiast. Aspiration is one of his chief characteristics. Hope gives colour to his wishes, and bids them assume a reality to him, which reality he seeks to impress on his hearers. Aspiration and Hope are the wings on which he will mount, and in his ascent will carry with him the principles he dearly loves, among which Phrenology occupies a prominent position. Phrenology has no advocate of loftier aims and more determined purpose than Mr. Freeman.

What are our friends doing to increase the circulation of the P.P.? I trust every one who really has the cause of phrenological progress at heart will do something if only to get one more subscriber to our Journal. I don't like to speak of its merits, but it is generally admitted that the P.P. is the cheapest and most readable of all phrenological literature. Again I ask each of you who reads this to make an effort to introduce this paper to your friends, with a special request to them to place it on their regular order to their newsagent.

I regret to state that I have only two small subscriptions to record this month for the "Morgan Fund." It is indeed sad that the friends of our veteran advocate should have so soon forgotten his services to Phrenology. Mr. Rutherford, writes, that in consequence of Mr. Morgan's present condition needing constant and especial care, he has been compelled to secure for him another home where he can be attended in the manner required, at a much increased outlay. The Fund is practically thus exhausted. Who will help our silver-haired apostle in this his hour of need?

The Leyton Phrenological Society holds its usual Conversazione on March 9th, where an attractive programme will be presented. Our Leyton friends make some splendid efforts to keep the subject before the public, and up to the present, with gratifying success. Any of my readers who have not hitherto attended one of these gatherings should spend an evening at Leyton on the 9th inst., and I am sure a pleasurable time will result. I think a small charge of sixpence is made for admission, but this covers all the privileges, including excellent refreshments.

I am always pleased to record an advance, not only of our subject, but of its advocates, and an item of interest is conveyed in the information that Mr. G. B. Setchfield, of Sheffield, one of our early supporters, has been made a Fellow of the Statistical Society.

In consequence of the present all-pervading spirit of war, many efforts in other directions are being neutralised, and Phrenology and phrenologists are among the sufferers. Meetings especially are being neglected, and it is a source of sorrow to note that the lower passions still rule the mass of mankind. I have expressed my opinion of this in another column, hence I will desist here. Among other meetings temporarily suspended from this cause are those of Mr. O'Dell, at Richmond.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LI.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### THE PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES.

Auguste Comte writing to John Stuart Mill, on March 4th, 1842, in referring to Phrenology, said: "Its essential principles, anatomico-physiological, on the plurality and independence of the organs or of the faculties, and even its first general division of the brain into three regions corresponding to the three orders of manifestations lay in my opinion the initial foundations of a true, rational theory of human nature," and, in his reply on the 6th May, 1842, Mill wrote\* :—"I have commenced the study of Gall: he appears to me to be a man of superior mind. I read him with pleasure and I hope also with profit."

The three regions of the brain referred to by Comte were, first, that of the propensities; second, that of the sentiments; third, that of the intellect. It is with the intellect that we are at present concerned. The intellectual faculties are those which serve as the instruments of mental instruction—the instruments that put us in relationship with the objects around us, their existence, their physical qualities, and their relationship with ourselves. They provide us with the power of gaining knowledge and experience, they help us to reason, compare, and value. They assess the wisdom of submitting to the various passions and sentiments that impel us, under varying circumstances, and in different degrees, according to their development, to indulge their desires, or submit to their activities. Their activity is accompanied with a sensation of pleasure. It is a pleasure to learn, to remember, to know.

The intellectual faculties are divided into Perceptives and Reflectives.

The Reflective faculties lie above the Perceptives.

The Perceptives form part of the lowest portion of the frontal lobe, above and behind the superciliary ridge, and, when large, give a protruding appearance to eyebrows. This appearance is plainly noticeable in the portraits of Michael Angelo, Canova, Darwin, Richard Owen, Buffon, Newton, Cuvier, Curran; though some of these, as Cuvier, Owen, and Buffon had also very large reflective faculties.

Some persons have objected to the teachings of Phrenology because reasoning *a priori* they could not believe that the intellectual faculties could take up the comparatively small space that they occupy in the frontal region of the brain—the part behind and above the superciliary ridge. They have not learned that we find physical facts to be different from what we have imagined them to be. Dr. Gall is not answerable for facts not suiting our previous surmises and guesses. He simply recorded what he proved by countless observations and experiments. It did not trouble him whether any particular organ was large or small in comparison with the others. All discoverers have been astonished that their results have been different from their immature anticipations. The lives of Priestly, Herschel, Lavoisier, Palissy, Galvani, and many

others will prove this. A tree is known by its fruit, not by its size. Gall was not responsible for the size and function of an organ any more than the discoverer of Oxygen was responsible for its weight or properties. It may seem strange to a person under the impression that all gases are of the same weight, and have like properties, to find that Oxygen is sixteen times heavier than Hydrogen, bulk for bulk, and that Chlorine is more than twice as heavy as Oxygen, and that Hydrogen will burn, but will not support combustion; whereas Oxygen has exactly the opposite qualities, not being combustible, and yet capable of sustaining combustion; but the discoverers of these facts are in no way responsible for them.

It is impossible to discover function by what we may judge the physiological suitability of an organ; but given an organ and its function suitability becomes apparent. So with the perceptive faculties. Their suitability for their purpose is clear, both in regard to position and size. They are in the anterior part of the forehead about the eyes—above and behind them. The eyes see something. Individuality, observes it; Form, informs us of its shape; Size, of its dimensions; Weight, of its resistance or gravity; Colour, of its hue; Order, of the arrangement of its parts; and Number, of its separate parts.

The more a student of Phrenology studies his science the more gratified he is with its adaptation to the nature of man. No man could have designed a system so beautiful in all its parts, the arrangement of the faculties in groups adapted to help each other, and all connected with each other by a system of commissures and nerves of remarkable adaptability. Well might Dr. Solly write in his book on the *Human Brain* that, if for nothing else, he must accept the doctrines of Phrenology because the commissures directly confirm it.

The perceptive organs themselves might be infinitely small, and yet capable of performing their work. Had they been as large as the larger organs, Caution, Benevolence, Amateness, etc., they would have given the human race an amount of intellectual work that would have led to the atrophy of the organs necessary to the life of the species, its aliment, etc. A man can live if blind, but he cannot live without food. The perceptive faculties are not necessary to set in motion or determine the exterior activities of the body, but merely to point out to the instincts and sentiments the persons and things, and their values and qualities upon which those affective faculties have to act. Hence, in the case of these perceptive faculties, as they have merely an educational function, their size—that is their nervous mass—does not require the physical dimensions that the organs of the passions require, having no powerful impulse to initiate, much less has it a life and death struggle to generate as is the case with Destructiveness, Combative-ness, Alimentiveness and the various domestic propensities.

The most determined and bitterest opposition to Gall and Spurzheim was exhibited by the Edinburgh Reviewers for discovering and teaching these principles. No insult and no misrepresentation was too low and indecent to hurl at them. Dr. Gordon and Sir Francis Jeffrey warned their readers against those mountebanks as they wished to save the purses of their readers before it was too late, by satisfying that curiosity which might lead them to purchase their books themselves, or attend the lectures of these cunning craniologists.

*To be continued.*

\* *Lettres Inédites de John Stuart Mill* (Paris, 1899).

## British Phrenological Society (INCORPORATED).

### SECRETARY'S NOTICES.

It is to be hoped that the members will take a sincere interest in the election of officers for the ensuing year, so that the Society may be strengthened by the addition of those who have the interests of Phrenology and of the Society at heart, and will not only theoretically but practically by their frequent attendance at the Council meetings help to push forward the work that waits to be accomplished.

In addition to the names upon the Voting Paper there were nominated for the presidency Messrs. Donovan, Samuel, Webb, Withinshaw, and Warren, but each of these gentlemen for personal reasons was unable to stand. Dr. A. R. Wallace was also mentioned, but he preferred to remain as at present, and declined to be nominated for the presidency.

Several members were nominated for the Council who are already members of that body; others were nominated who were ineligible because they had not been members of the Society twelve months; and some persons were nominated who are not members of the Society at all.

The attention of members is called to the fact that they cannot legally vote in the election unless they have signed the form required by the Memorandum and Articles of Association. Such members as have not signed and returned the reply post card sent them, may have forms for the purpose on applying for them at the office, by post or otherwise.

The Annual Meeting takes place on Tuesday, March 6th. All voting papers are numbered, and a second paper cannot be issued to any member. They must be returned on or before the above date. If members can return them at once it would prevent inconvenience.

The usual monthly meeting of members took place on February 6th, at 63, Chancery Lane, when the President occupied the chair. There was a very good attendance, and the proceedings were of much interest.

The SECRETARY read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were carried *nem. com.*, after which a new member was admitted.

The PRESIDENT said it was with great pleasure he was there to listen to the Rev. George Freeman, and anticipated that pleasure would be shared by the audience. Without any further preliminary remarks he would at once call upon Mr. Freeman to read his paper on—

### "COMBINATIONS."

The Rev. GEO. FREEMAN in the course of an excellent paper said the subject was one of vital interest to the Science of Phrenology, as it furnished one of its most effective proofs. In a Combination, no one faculty forfeited its identity, nor was any faculty exhausted, or even exclusively applied by that particular union. Combination was a universal law of recognised sciences. The highest authorities were unanimously agreed that molecular atoms changed their combinations but not their qualities. That, the scientific world believed and taught, and with no small measure of dogmatism. When applied to Phrenology therefore it should not be thought a strange or even

a novel proposition, particularly when our contention was that we could as easily, and some of us believed more easily, establish our claim. This was only a reasonable supposition, and should commend itself to fair and impartial investigation. Prejudice, however, died hard, and Phrenology possessed no stronger argument for its truthfulness than the fact that it had survived such torrents of wilful, and sometimes spiteful, prejudice, and that increasing knowledge was its best friend. In view of the fundamental phrenological law that there was nothing vicarious in any one faculty, it might appear paradoxical to say that one faculty acting with others might produce such an effect, as to almost lose its known and reputed influence by its union with other faculties. This was only a surface difficulty, and upon second thoughts it would disappear.

Combinations, meant the combined operations of two or more faculties of the mind. This definition demanded a word by way of preface in relation to those minds dominated and overshadowed by the influence of one faculty. There would of course be Combinations in such a mind, but they would have less variety than in ordinary minds, though there would be interest in the diversity of manifestations, caused by the way in which one faculty might in turn affect all others.

In propounding the principles involved in Combinations it was not necessary to do more than mention the commonplace truth that the brain was the organ of the mind. This was now undisputed; he would therefore pass on to refer to the principle which more than any other was the distinguishing glory of Gall's system, and which would make his messages and mission in the world an unspeakable boon and blessing to mankind—namely, that different portions of the brain were used by the mind for the manifestation of its different powers. It was this principle which made clear the variety and power of the many talents distributed to man, and explained the genius, or the strong combination of sagacity in one direction, and stupidity in another on the part of the same individual, so that when an effect of the mind could be analysed, and its cause traced to the combination of a few or many faculties, not only was Phrenology established as a science, but there was given the most intelligible explanation of such a phenomenon. If such a service could be rendered by a knowledge of Combinations, the lecturer asserted there could be no loftier study. Combinations were inseparable from another principle that was essential to the life of Phrenology, namely that there was nothing vicarious in any one faculty. That was seen when two minds of the same strength except at one point, produced combinations respectively, modified in the direction of their difference. This was a most valuable principle, as owing to it we were never at a loss to understand a man being keen in vision for everything but colours, or a memory alive and vivid for most things but figures. These things crossed our path every day, but in the light of Combinations were not mysteries. It might also be added that Combinations were indicative of another fundamental law of our science—that other things being equal, size was a measure of power. This was evidenced by daily observation, or when one man far excelled another, although that other might have considerable attainments in the same direction. It was, however, wise to qualify the statement of this principle. Size was not everything, a sixpence and a half-sovereign were near in size but removed in value, and that was why phren-



ologists never separated size in their judgment from due consideration of quality of brain and other modifying influences.

The Lecturer then gave some illustrations of Combinations, classifying them as follows—1 Marked.—2 Mutual.—3 Modified.—4 Modulate.—5 Manifold.

1. By marked combinations he meant when two faculties of the mind could be discovered abnormal to the whole brain, but either opposite in influence or unequal in strength to each other. Say large Conjugality and Destructiveness, which as a combination would produce jealousy, and of an aggressive type. Large Conjugality and unequal Destructiveness would produce jealousy of a morose and morbid character.

2. Mutual Combinations, referred to combinations of equalities, say large Benevolence, Conscientiousness and Destructiveness, all relatively equal. This would give a combination of "Peace with Honour." Large Benevolence, Sympathy, and Adhesiveness would give peace without honour, except the honour of love and forgiveness.

3. Modified Combinations occurred when two or more faculties were modified by one which was usually associated with them for a particular manifestation, say Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, and Imitation all large, but Language small. In such a combination the lie would be more likely to be acted than spoken, or if large Language and Conscientiousness be added, there might be the prompting to tell a lie, but dare not because it would be wrong, and with added large Firmness, the honourable assertion, "I will not."

4. Modulated Combinations, referred to those sudden and varied changes from temperament which often caused us to triumph, or, on the other hand, which bring in their train the vexation of remorse; say, the impulse given to large Acquisitiveness and small Conscientiousness by the Vital temperament; or the ministry the Mental temperament may give to the cultivation of the intellectual organs.

5. Manifold Combinations were those endless actions of the mind which operated in rapid succession in the life of every man. Mr. Fowler had said that "all the faculties when blended differently could make millions of ever varying changes, and we should not therefore be surprised at seeing a great variety of character." It was the study of Combinations which made Phrenology the sublimest science under Heaven. Phrenology was not speculation, it was founded on facts, but he (the lecturer) must be pardoned for saying, due allowance must be made for the exercise of faith and prayer, and other unseen forces, which formulate and have a great deal to do in the development of many characters.

The Lecturer then dealt with the value of Combinations in the practice of Phrenology. What a power was in the hands of those who could disclose the best developments in men's Combinations. They rose into the commanding position of being interpreter of the whole man. To the poorly developed they opened a range of wonderful possibilities, they could drop a word of cheer to one, or give a seasonable warning to another. To the young and undeveloped they could hold out the wide field of progress. Indeed, Phrenology was so full of beneficence that to touch its fringe was to discover healing, whilst in its Combinations you get to its centre and find virtue. The botanist told the family of a plant, the geologist would give the birthday of a rock, and the astronomer the measurement of a star, but Phrenology revealed the mind

to which these discoveries were possible. The science which so revealed man was a glorious possession, and was second only to that highest of all revelations which spoke of man's Creator.

The PRESIDENT said the paper to which they had listened dealt with principles which could be discussed without partiality. It was an attractive paper, being given in eloquent language. Every faculty was modified by others, yet no faculty ever lost its identity, though the chemical comparison did not hold good as in chemical combinations elements frequently lost their identity altogether. The subject was open for criticism and discussion.

Mr. DONOVAN said that whenever we mentioned the word "faculty" it was necessary to explain that phrenologists had a meaning to the word different to that usually understood. It was phrenologically false to speak of an artistic faculty. Artists had various tendencies. Some paint general scenes or outlines simply, others give most attention to detail. Some had good "Form," others, like Millais, had no genius for outline. He would ask the lecturer how many forms of jealousy there were. He had mentioned two. There was no faculty of jealousy. Approbativeness, as well as other faculties, were affected by it. One organ excited, affects neighbouring organs. None should commence the study of Combinations till they were well acquainted with the primitive function of each faculty, and were not liable to confuse the manifestations of say, Caution with Secretiveness, or Combativeness with Destructiveness. Before we could grasp the combinations we must know the elements. Faith was often mistaken for Veneration and sometimes for Hope, especially in matters connected with religion. It should not be forgotten that these latter powers were active in every day life in matters apart from religion.

Mr. COX spoke of the liability of a faculty to use its influence in a combination where it may seem to be out of place, for instance, Peabody, though overwhelmed with Benevolence still maintained his Acquisitiveness active, though no doubt considerably tempered. Combinations constituted a grand phase of phrenological study. To some persons with large perceptive their recognition comes at a glance. He failed to agree with the lecturer's remark that to the poorly developed there was opened a range of wonderful possibilities. He could not see these. To him it was always a matter of grief when he saw men who start in life handicapped with a poor development.

Mr. FERROZA remarked that the lecture dealt with laws and their application. If Phrenology was a science we should deal with it as such. Combinations were scientific. They were at various times simple, multiple, and reciprocal, but in our theories of Combinations we had not yet reached a scientific position. The various theories of Psychology must be understood by those who would know character. Phrenology was not a British possession. As early as the fifteenth century certain shapes of heads were made to predicate certain characters. The lecture had been one of the popular type, and his opinion was that the more popular the less scientific.

Dr. WITHINSHAW congratulated the lecturer on dealing with the subject, which was so important. The use of Combinations was the climax of phrenological skill. The lecturer illustrated his own phrenological developments in his paper, Language, Ideality, &c. He must however criticise one portion of the paper. In giving the Com-

bination large Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, Conscientiousness, and Imitation, as one which would steal, but dared not, and with Firmness added "would not," the lecturer should have given the proportion of each faculty acting at the time to enable one to take such a stand. He objected to Mr. Peroza's statement that the more popular the less scientific. He would only instance Prof. Huxley, whose scientific ability was unexcelled yet who made his subjects the most popular and entertaining. If any man in making a subject popular became less scientific he only manifested his ignorance.

Mr. WEBB thought the paper a most interesting one, not too profound, in fact in some senses elementary. The criticism of the chairman was a little wide of the mark. He understood the lecturer to say that each element retained its personal identity in the molecule. There was no loss of identity, but a difference in combined action. If we followed Mr. Peroza's advice, and learnt all we should like, we should not have an opportunity of learning anything in another world. By a careful examination of the head it was possible to discover the growing of organs which may be getting either smaller or larger. Mr. Webb illustrated his point with some personal experiences.

Mr. SARNA thought it was better to make Phrenology scientific than popular, and thought a student of Psychology would make a much better phrenologist than one who was ignorant of Psychology.

Mr. ZYTO wondered if it were possible for them to arrive at harmony. Phrenology had its objective and subjective sides, but no data had been given that evening on which opinions had been formed. It was impossible to discuss theories unless we had the evidence on which the theories were based.

Mr. BLACKFORD said that Phrenology was essentially a system of Psychology as well as a science. The influence of such factors as religion, love, and other matters of sentiment and emotion, on the operations of the mind was very powerful, and in some instances seemed to indicate an abnormal functioning of certain organs or combinations of organs. The states of mind induced by these conditions were matters of moment to the practical phrenologist, and deserved special study.

Mr. FREEMAN, in concluding the discussion, said, we should not make much progress if we eliminated passion from our subject. Though a faculty may in a Combination seem to have lost its identity, yet it never forfeited its primitive power. The essence was ever the same. With reference to the difference between Benevolence and Sympathy, he thought that where the organ was well developed in the front portion it indicated indiscriminate giving, but when the back part was most developed the giving was associated with feeling. When he referred to a poorly developed head, and its wonderful possibilities, he meant more particularly heads with powers lying dormant, and which through ignorance of their existence had not been cultivated. If Phrenology could help to the use of a faculty for five minutes only, which had previously been dead, glorious was not too good a word for it.

A vote of thanks to the Lecturer was passed with acclamation, and the meeting concluded with the reading of a head by Mr. Cox.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

Mr. James Webb recently addressed this society on "The Crania of School Boys." Mr. E. H. Kerwin president in the chair. Mr. Webb is a successful schoolmaster of many years' experience, a well known educationalist, and an expert phrenologist. It was therefore expected that he would be able to treat of the subject in an original and masterly manner. It is one upon which he has been working and conducting experiments for some 14 years or more. He has made some thousands of measurements of boys' heads, and marked the contour of a large number upon charts by means of a machine constructed for the purpose by Mr. Dommen.

The facts that Mr. Webb brought before the meeting were those of a simple character as are illustrated by the crania of children in school. It was interesting to see the outline of two heads of boys in standard 1, 7 years and 14 years of age respectively, showing that the younger had a greater frontal development and less posterior than the elder boy. Two other boys, of the same age—11 years—one in standard 1 and the other in standard 5—the outlines were wonderfully striking, showing the inferiority intellectually of the former boy. The contrast of a trustworthy, respectable lad with a truant, liar, and thief of the same age was very remarkable. Indeed, the fact that these figures are based upon such a large number of calculations and examinations, makes the results in themselves a proof of the fundamental principles of Phrenology—if further proof can be required in these latter days.

A discussion arose afterwards upon our system of education, showing its failure to prepare the weaker children for the duties of life, and the need to classify children according to their mental capacity, giving them a curriculum accordingly.

At the following meeting Miss Dexter lectured to a good audience, on "Education." Her subject was an important one, and she gave an excellent picture of an ideal education. The starting point for the educator was to know what the child was; what were his powers; and what he already possessed. The paper was an ideal one, and claimed nothing short of perfection in the educator. He must have a perfect knowledge of human nature, must have very great insight, judgment and tact; must possess very large sympathy and self-control, and have unlimited patience.

The paper was very thorough, into it was introduced the thoughts of Froebel, Pestalozzi, Rousseau, Cimonius, Krause and Ruskin. The subject naturally gave rise to several questions by the audience, in which Messrs. Crouch, Stanley, Stacey, Thornton, Webb, and others took part.

On February 9th, the Secretary, Mr. F. C. Stacey, delivered a lecture on "The Nervous System of the Lower Animals." E. H. Kerwin, Esq., J.P., President, in the chair.

Mr. Stacey was well received, and stated that he should only discuss the nervous structures and sensibilities of the lowest forms of animal life. The lecturer exhibited diagrams of the ameba taken from sketches he himself had drawn from microscopic observations, and shewed it to be composed of a single cell (or mass) of living matter, per-

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forming all the functions of life, eating, breathing and reproducing itself without special organs for the purpose, that it had no trace of nervous structure yet possessed the property of irritability, and that it had the power of responding to external contact. Other forms of one-celled animals were shown possessing mouth and structures for movement but without nerve structure. He described the many-celled Hydra, in which differentiation of cell structure was very distinct, internal cells for digestion, external cells for movement—and special cells for attack. This creature was the first example of a being with special cells for the appreciation of external attack, and response nerve cells. All animals were made up of cells—those with many cells divided them into groups (tissues and organs) to perform their various functions.

The earthworm, a great factor in the work of nature, in the maintenance of the vegetable kingdom, had no eyes, and could not see, but was sensitive to light, and very sensitive to touch. It had a well-marked nervous system, consisting of a pair of cords below the digestive canal throughout its entire length, joined in each segment by a pair of nerve masses or ganglia. In the fore part of the body these cords formed a collar round the digestive canal, joining together above it. These ganglia were situated in the position that the brain occupied in higher animals, but it shewed no division into special parts.

Darwin claimed to have proved that worms had intelligence, and his great development of perceptive powers gave him excellent aid in his arguments concerning their methods of plugging their burrows, but he begged the question when he argued from his experiment on light. The crayfish and lobster had antennæ and eyes, and shewed a division on the superior ganglia to correspond. The mussel had three pairs of ganglia—one pair for the foot, a second for the visceral organs, and a third for the anterior parts. It closed its shell immediately upon irritation. This was probably due to reflex rather than to voluntary action. It was somewhat analagous to the movements of the so-called "sensitive plants."

Insects took a much higher place in the animal kingdom. They possessed sensation, consciousness and intelligence. Their brains shewed a clear division into parts for the more important nervous operations. The cockroach was an excellent illustration of the antennary ganglia, separated from the other cerebral ganglia. The nerve cord was ventral, the brain dorsal.

In tracing the development of the nerves of the privet moth from the caterpillar to the adult stage, it was seen that while the nerves of the jaws, muscles of neck and body, legs and digestive apparatus are large in the caterpillar, they atrophied and became smaller in the adult life; and the nerves of the eyes, wings, respiratory and reproductive apparatus were very highly developed.

In conclusion, the lecturer proved that Gall and Spurzheim were the first to shew that the nervous apparatus consisted of several organs, and explained the structure and functions of the ganglia; and shewed that though the microscope had revealed the wonderful accuracy of their observations, modern biologists had failed to credit them with the honour due to them; and that even at the present time, in regard to the question of function, they (Drs. Gall and Spurzheim) were still a-head of modern research.

The varied diagrams and dissections of Mr. Stacey's work—the crayfish, etc., were much admired.

In moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the President hoped that he would continue to favour the Society with other lectures on the cerebral development of the higher animals. Mr. Draper seconded the vote. In reply, Mr. Stacey expressed his willingness to continue the subject in future sessions.

### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On February 1st, Mr. Severn gave a lecture on "Occupations and Professions," in which he pointed out the value of Phrenology as a guide to the choice of pursuits, and explained the mental qualities and temperamental conditions necessary to the attainment of success in various professions and businesses. He further spoke of the advantages of Phrenology in determining the kind and amount of education young people were capable of receiving without injury to their systems. Children were very differently organized, some being endowed with a ready, intellectual grasp regarding many or all the subjects which form the curriculum of a superior education, and thus their school training might, with advantage, be continued some years beyond the ordinary age at which young people usually leave school. The brain-power of others is so meagre that it is little use after a certain age to continue their school or college training. Phrenology explains the reasons for success or failure in educational as well as business matters. Questions were replied to after the lecture, which was fairly attended.

February 15th was the Association's annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Reporting on the progress of the Association Mr. Severn, who occupied the chair, said, that the position of the Association was in every way satisfactory and encouraging. They had had some very instructive lectures during the year. The membership had substantially increased, and the local press from time to time, had given lengthy reports of the lectures, and spoken very favourably of Phrenology and the Association's doings. Much of the lecturing had fallen to the lot of the president. The Rev. F. W. Wilkinson and Mr. H. J. Barker had also given lectures. The Association was much indebted to Mr. J. P. Blackford who had given several very practical and stirring lectures which were thoroughly appreciated, and commanded large audiences. The newly elected officers are Mr. Blackford, president; Mr. Severn, secretary, and B.P.S. representative; Mr. Barker, treasurer; and Councillor Dr. Toleher Eccles, Hove; A. Eade, Esq., Shoreham; Councillor W. Halliwell, Rev. S. B. Lane, Alderman E. Lowther, J.P., G. Le M. Spurgeon, Esq., New College, Worthing; Dr. Geo. Tocher and Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, vice-presidents.

### The Fowler Phrenological Institute.

On the 7th inst., Mr. Wm. Becker read a paper entitled, "Mind and Soul." The subject was treated from a theosophical, rather than a phrenological, standpoint, but was listened to with much attention by the audience, who afterwards propounded several questions which were replied to by the lecturer.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

CONSTANT READER.—You want me to state my opinion of the value of modern physiological discoveries in regard to the brain functions. The so-called discoverers are like little boys fishing in a stagnant pond. They fish up what has been thrown into it—what others have previously discovered. For example, Dr. Williams admits this in his article on Psychology, in *Harper's Monthly* for last September, where he says that “the idea of specialization of cerebral functions has been rescued from the phrenological rubbish heap by modern investigators.” It seems strange to simple-minded people that these investigators seem untiring in their ridicule of the “rubbish heap” from which they “rescue” their ideas. Dr. Nivelet, in his *Gall et sa doctrine* (1890), thinks it would be more to their credit if they would admit the source from which they obtain their inspirations. I will give one quotation from page 175, where, discussing the organ of Language, discovered by Gall, and marked both in his works and those of Spurzheim, etc., before Broca was born, but now called *Broca's convolution*, the venerable doctor exclaims: “Quand on voit nos auteurs les plus notables aborder le terrain de la localisation, sans dire un mot de Gall, peut on supposer qu'ils ont ignoré les pages imprimées sur le sens du langage de parole?” They heap disgrace upon him, but steal his discoveries for their own honour. Dr. Nivelet after mentioning certain writers who exploit some of the doctrines of his “Anatomie du cerveau” “Sans le nommer,” (without naming him,) further exclaims: “Poor Gall . . . he has been in disgrace . . . and plagiarities have been an honour.”

INSANITY.—(1) Dr. Weatherley thinks that lunatic asylums should be called “hospitals for diseases of the mind,” or “hospitals for mental diseases,” and you want my opinion on the point. I disagree with him. They ought to be called “Brain hospitals.” Dr. W. couldn't prove that the mind is ever diseased. We do know that every case that enters a lunatic asylum goes there on account of some cerebral affection. (2) Medical men only should have the supervision of “mental cases” (*i.e.* of persons subjected to brain affections); and they should know what Phrenology can teach on the subject.

COMPARISON.—The expression about those whose hearts would look black when they were read, were a window placed in their bosoms, was probably first used by Horace Smith.

PHRENOLOGIST.—When a *respectable* practitioner visits a town where there is a *resident* practitioner he should give him an early call, and should in no way cast a reflection on his confrère, in fact the two should work amicably with each other. Again, I would recommend that before the visit is made an understanding be come to in order to make it mutually helpful.

ENQUIRER.—You wish to know my opinion of certain travelling phrenologists. I wish I could speak highly of them. I would not have you connect yourself with them in any way. What with certain “occult” attachments to their businesses, and their lectures “to men only,” they do Phrenology much harm. Pray don't “travel” on their lines. If you feel the subject is at all important,

as it undoubtedly is, confine yourself to the anatomy and physiology of the brain, the uses of Phrenology in education, business and social life, and till you qualify as a medical man, as you “hope to,” don't sell pills and potions.

POSITIVIST.—In his *Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences*, page 226, G. H. Lewes defines *Will* as “the final state of desire, when mental deliberation has decided on the propriety of some predominant impulse.” Dr. Vimont defines it as “the resultant of the action and re-action of all the reflective faculties and superior sentiments upon the animal propensities.” Will is really a compound—a result of all the faculties, or of such faculties as enter into the combination of influences producing that result.

THEOPHILUS.—Your view is wrong. You have never read Gall. Had you done so you could not have fallen into such an error. When he used the term “penchant au meurtre,” “penchant au tuer,” he intended his readers to understand that men, like carnivorous animals, generally “kill” or “murder” their prey. Here are his words on page 162, vol. iv., of his 8vo. edition: “Mais, jamais, comme quelques-uns de mes adversaires se sont efforcés de le répandre parmi le peuple avec autant d'empressement que de légèreté jamais, en parlant de l'instinct du meurtre, je n'ai entendu parler d'un penchant à l'homicide.” (But never, as some of my opponents have industriously sought to circulate among the people, and with as much assiduity as levity, never have I intended, in speaking of the instinct of murder, to speak of the propensity to homicide.)

C. W.—The great difference between man and animals is this: the mental or rather the intellectual powers of man are capable of great improvement, constant and real; the instincts of animals, whether of dogs or ants, of monkeys or bees, are just sufficient to supply their needs their physical requirements. Such improvements as are often attributed to them are physical changes of adaptability to new conditions for the time being, and are not so permanent as many would-be “scientists” affect to believe.

### Notices of Publications.

THE HUMAN FACE as expressive of Character and Disposition. *London: H. J. Glasher*, price 1/-. This is a reprint revised and enlarged of Mr. R. D. Stocker's earlier book bearing the same title, and to the person who desires to have an insight into Physiognomy no better work can be obtained at the price. In the main portion of the work is given fully the character indications of the various features, and in a lengthy appendix a Dictionary or Glossary of terms giving their facial correspondences. The Character sketches of Prof. Huxley, Lord Leighton, and Miss Yaw, illustrated with splendid photographs, well illustrate the author's method of characterisation from the face.

FOWLER'S NEW CHART. *London: Fowler & Co.* This is a reprint with additions of the small chart for character marking which is so well known to the phrenological world. The arrangement of matter is greatly improved, and the illustrations of the temperaments are a welcome addition. The paper, however, on which the book is printed, and the coloured wrapper, are both of a poor quality, and altogether out of harmony with the value of the contents.

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## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### INDIVIDUALITY.

#### HAVING EYES THAT SEE NOT.

There are blind clairvoyants, that is to say, there are men who are deprived of sight and yet whose mental acuteness enables them to learn almost anything. There are, on the other hand, men whose vision is so clear and extensive, and yet who often seem not to be able to see the things around them. They are said to be distracted and inattentive. Eyes they have and they see not.



The gentleman in the sketch with his vacant look, seeks an object without finding it; he seems unable to fix his eyes on anything. He appears as deprived of penetration as he is of animation. He is almost totally deprived of the organs of Individuality and Eventuality. He sees neither what passes before him nor what is distinctly visible to his friend. He has good eyes, but behind these instruments, in the part of the brain where objects paint themselves with the most accurate fidelity according to the unalterable laws of physiology, nature has not de-

veloped the cerebral organs destined to fully appreciate the impression these images have made on the retina and forwarded to them by the optic nerve.

The young gentleman can see better than he can perceive. His contracted forehead so undeveloped just above the root of his nose is a certain index of his apparent lack of eyesight. His companion shows him some distant object, and with his finger he points out its exact position, and describes its form and colour; but in vain. His friend searches for it, but fails to find it. He, on the other hand, still pointing to the object and becoming impatient, being unable to conceive of such ineptitude, appears to be ready to push him towards the object. But his effort is fruitless. The gentleman with such weak Individuality can see nothing but what is placed "under his nose." He has but little desire to see what is shewn him, he has no desire to search for himself—in fact he only looks in order not to appear uncivil.

His friend, on the contrary, endowed with Firmness and that activity which generally accompanies a pronounced development of the perceptive faculties, goes, comes, looks on all sides, and puts himself in contact and in relationship, by these means, with the outer world so full of various and interesting objects.

To see and understand better is to live better. When one is deprived of the perceptive faculties, he is too much abandoned to the propensities and sentiments; he lacks diversion; he is likely to neglect his proper work and the occupations that ought to take up his time and distract his attention from too strongly developed affective faculties. He is too apt to desire to live like an oyster and vegetate in peace.

We are able to recognise those who are endowed with large Individuality by their manners or idiosyncrasies; their look is searching, passing from one object to another and scrutinizing everything in the field of vision: their foreheads are full and prominent just above the root of the nose; they carry their heads horizontally as though pointing with the lower part of the middle of the forehead, they look as though they are foraging for something they are anxious to discover; they never carry that inclined or downward look so vague and absorbed that is so discernible in him whose reflectives seem to overbalance his perceptive, and before whom objects pass and repass without being observed.



## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

By G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

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### INFLUENCES THAT DETERMINE MARRIAGE.

"In her ear he whispers gaily,  
If my heart by signs can tell,  
Maiden, I have watched thee daily,  
And I think thou lov'st me well."

—TENNYSON.

Oh, what a world of vile, ill favour'd faults  
Looks handsome in three hundred pounds a year.

—Ib. iii. 4.

She's beautiful; and therefore to be wooed;  
She is a woman; and therefore to be won.

—Sh. H. vi.-i.-v. 3.

If you would have the nuptial union last,  
Let virtue be the bond that ties it fast.

—Rowe, Fair Pen.

In marriage, as in many other things, the emotions are a more potent factor than the intellect. In selecting a wife a man is not influenced so much by what he *knows* as by what he *feels*. If he fancies himself in love with a girl, you may spend hours in instructing him as to the best course to be pursued; he will be deaf to your entreaties; he will be blind to her defects. It frequently happens that the son of highly respectable parents falls in love with some maiden whose character and social position is somewhat inferior to his own. In vain the father expostulates and tries to reason with the lad; he thinks he knows best, and will not take any advice. He marries, and soon finds to his cost that he has made a very serious mistake, 'he has tied a knot with his tongue that he cannot undo with his teeth.'



FIG. 2.

The motives that impel a man to seek a woman for his wife are varied, and can readily be determined by observing the shape of his head. If the animal propensities predominate, he will select a woman with a broad head, thick neck, and well developed physique, such as B, fig. 2, but in so doing he will need to keep his own temper in subjection or else there will be squalls.

If Acquisitiveness, *i.e.* the desire to accumulate, be one of the special characteristics of a man, as in A, fig. 2, he will probably, nay, almost certainly, try to find a wife who has independent means or a decent income. The full cheeks also indicate that a knowledge of the culinary art would be appreciated.

A woman with a vivid imagination, see fig. 3, would probably be fascinated by a man of considerable intelligence, such as fig. 4, but such a union, though advantageous in some respects, would be unfavourable in the main, because of the want of practical intelligence which is indicated by a well developed brow. (The writer here is assuming that the accompanying portraits are genuine likenesses.)



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

The gentleman whose portrait is marked C, fig. 2, has large perceptive powers, keen observation, a splendid memory, and a critical, analytical type of mind. United with a woman like D, fig. 2, they would not get on well together, because of the similarity in their mental development.

Beauty of face and figure has a wonderful fascination for most men, but for a man to marry solely for this would be a fatal mistake. In these days, when fashion plays such an important part in the lives of women especially, they are in danger of injuring their health by too great attention to the art of dressing "well." The narrow waist may be a sign of beauty to some, but it invariably means lack of breathing capacity, a thorax limited in its natural process of development by a pair of tight fitting corsets. No sensible man will ever be entangled by 'a lovely dress,' 'a duck of a bonnet,' or any of the blandishments of the dressmaker or milliner's art. It may please the fop, who seldom looks for anything mentally solid because his own tastes are limited by his circumscribed intellect. But the man of culture, the man of lofty character—such for instance as the late Joseph Cowen of Newcastle—will not be content with mere outside show, or even beauty of form alone; he will look for those womanly qualities that are the absolute essentials of the ideal wife and mother.

One of the great faults of middle class parents is their desire to see their children rise to a more lofty position than they themselves occupy. This, of itself would not be pernicious, but, unfortunately, they are not infrequently very particular as to the means. One of the first things they take into consideration in marrying one of their children, is the social position and wealth of the proposed partner. They may make some inquiry into the moral and mental qualities of the wooer, but this is invariably a secondary matter. If he has what is vulgarly called "the needful," his wealth covers a multitude of sins. Hence, it frequently happens, that some girl with sound moral and religious principles and good intelligence, gets united to a brainless fool, who has nothing to recommend him but his looks and his money, the latter being the chief attraction.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—III.

### Mechanical Pursuits.—Engineering.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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#### THE MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

There is much in mechanical engineering which favours the use and development of Causality and the reflective organs, so that a man, having large Causality, even though Constructiveness be small, finds enough in the work to interest him and so continues in it. Again, a man may be diligent, steady, and reliable, and what he does he takes pains to do well, and thus retains his place, though it cannot, perhaps, be said of him that he is a good mechanic. In mechanical engineering too, as in many other businesses, trade competition necessitates many workmen being kept at one class of work, which lessens their facilities for becoming good all-round mechanics.

The kind of work done by different engineering firms varies considerably. Some firms are entirely employed in the making of engines of one kind or another; others in general engineering work, or the construction of different sorts of machinery; iron and brass castings, having various uses and designs; tool making, &c., &c. In large firms a considerable amount of heavy labour-saving machinery is employed, and there are many departments connected with each class of work; thus it is hardly possible, though every opportunity were afforded him, to make himself proficient in all that pertains to mechanical engineering, yet the ingenious, persevering, strong, and willing youth has, during his apprenticeship, good chances of getting on, and of obtaining considerable knowledge and practical experience in many branches of the trade.

It is customary for the apprentice to be allowed opportunities of working for a reasonable length of time in the different departments and on different classes of work—machine and lathe work, turning, fitting, preparing, &c., so as to obtain general mechanical proficiency, thus a youth having abilities specially adapting him for the trade has plenty of scope to develop his ingenuity. It is soon discovered, however, that a youth or man can do better at one class of work than another, and, for various reasons, trade competition, &c., or because of a deficiency of suitable ability for other lines, he is kept almost, if not entirely, at that which he can best do, and the work, which should be a pleasure, as a consequence, often becomes uninteresting and monotonous, and a means only of obtaining a mere livelihood. A man's business or profession should be more to him than this, and it would be if he were by nature adapted for it.

The mechanical engineer needs to have a strong, durable constitution and the motive or motive-vital temperament; the bilious being in the main more favourable than the sanguine types of organization. He should have a moderately wide head and a fairly broad forehead; large Constructiveness to give him an interest in mechanical and constructive work; large Cautiousness to give him prudence and caution in using edge tools, and in the working of machinery; fairly large Destructiveness and

Combativeness to give him steady energy and physical endurance; fairly large perceptive faculties, especially Form, Size, Order, and Weight, so as to enable him to readily observe differences in forms, judge of proportions; to give him system and order in the arrangement of work, and dexterity in the use of tools, &c., and a good degree of Concentrativeness and Firmness, to give him power of application and a steady persevering nature. He is all the better, too, for having a good development of Causality and the reasoning faculties to give him planning capacity and some degree of interest in theory, and comprehensiveness of the utility of the work upon which he is engaged. His Self-esteem and Hope may be moderately developed and it is well if he has a strong domestic brain to give him love of home, of domestic associations, and a settled disposition.

A youth usually commences his apprenticeship to mechanical engineering at about fourteen years of age, and a premium varying in different forms from ten to thirty or more pounds is generally required. He receives at once, as a rule, a small weekly wage, which is yearly increased until he is twenty-one years of age, when his term of apprenticeship ceases, and he should be competent to start as a journeyman. In country firms a master will sometimes take a youth with the payment of a very light premium if he is willing to give some of his time free. Masters do not like to break through any of their customary rules, yet amicable arrangements may sometimes be made to suit both parties when a youth has abilities and is willing and anxious to learn the trade. I mention this because the fact of having to pay a premium of twenty pounds or so has prevented many a lad getting into the trade in which he could have become a most competent and successful workman.

It pays to have a phrenological examination. For the outlay of a mere trifle compared with the advantages to be obtained a qualified phrenologist is able to tell in the space of a few moments what a boy's special abilities are, and he can then start preparing himself, by all the means in his power, to enter the pursuit in life for which his abilities best adapt him.

A good ordinary education is an advantage, and, in a measure, necessary to a youth wishing to follow the trade of mechanical engineer and he ought to have a natural aptitude for drawing, as he will frequently have to work to patterns and plans, and, if he has not attained to a good degree of proficiency in drawing and arithmetic before leaving school, he should certainly attend evening classes and by all means learn all he can of these subjects. It is a good thing for all working youths to continue their education at evening classes.

The foundry work in connection with mechanical engineering is a very interesting department and whilst dealing with this subject, had space permitted, I should like to have said something about furnace men, puddlers, steam-hammer and crane workers, engine-room men, and others whose work is oftentimes dangerous and trying, and who require good powers of endurance, Cautiousness, prudence, and courage, as well as practical intelligence and skill.

THE ORGAN OF TUNE.—An old woman sent her son to a professor in order that he might be taught music. One day she was rather surprised to receive a visit from the professor, who told her that her son had no ear for music. "Nae ear for music, dae ye say? Ye needna tell me that. Oor Jack has lugs like saucers."

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

### THE CRANIAL, OR ENCEPHALIC NERVES.—continued.

FIG. 9.—Diagram to illustrate the Nuclei which form the Deep Origins of the Cranial Nerves. It represents the posterior aspect floor of the Fourth Ventricle, exposed by removal of the pons and cerebellum, and imagined to be transparent. 4 V, Fourth ventricle; c.g., Anterior and Posterior corpora quadrigemina. The Roman numbers represent the nuclei of the corresponding cranial nerves. The nuclei shaded with horizontal lines are motor; those shaded with dots are sensory.

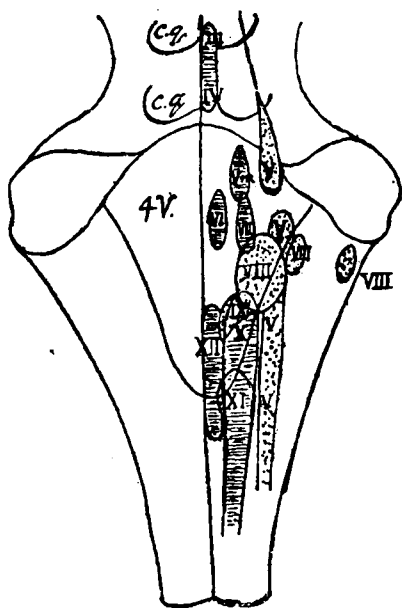


Fig. 9. (From Waller).

8. *Auditory nerve.*—Its *Superficial Origin* is close below that of the facial, in the groove between the olivary and restiform bodies of the medulla oblongata. The *Deep Origin*.—The three auditory nuclei—median, lateral, and accessory portions, occupy a lateral situation in the upper part of the floor of the fourth ventricle.

*Function.*—The *eighth* or *auditory*, is the nerve of hearing, and also plays an important part in the maintenance of the equilibrium of the body. The peripheral organ is the internal ear, the auditory portion proper being in connection with the cochlea, the equilibratory portion in connection with the semicircular canals. If the auditory nerve be cut across the result is deafness, giddiness, and staggering gait.

9. The *Glosso-pharyngeal* nerve.—

The *Superficial Origin* is the side of the medulla oblongata between the olivary and restiform bodies. The *Deep Origin*.—This nerve arises with the two following nerves (vagus and spinal accessory) from an elongated nucleus of grey matter laterally situated in the lower part of the medulla and upper part of the spinal cord.

*Functions.*—The glosso-pharyngeal is a mixed nerve; it is the sensory and gustatory nerve of the posterior third of the tongue and adjoining mucous membrane of the mouth and pharynx, and the motor nerve of some of the muscles of the pharynx.

10. The *Vagus* or *Pneumogastric* nerve.—

The *Superficial Origin* is the side of the medulla oblongata between the olivary and restiform bodies.

The *Deep Origin*.—It arises, along with the glosso-pharyngeal and spinal accessory, from an elongated nucleus of grey matter situated laterally in the lower part of the medulla and upper part of the spinal cord.

*Functions.*—Passing from the head down the neck to the thorax and abdomen the *vagus* nerve is partly motor and partly sensory. It gives branches to the larynx, the lungs, the heart, the oesophagus (gullet), the stomach, intestine, and the liver. The branches to the larynx form the sensory nerve to the mucous membrane of that organ, and are the motor supply to its muscles. The branches to the heart have a restraining influence on that organ, and prevent its beating too rapidly, or with undue force. The intestinal branches are motor and sensory.

11. The *Spinal Accessory* nerve.—

The *Superficial Origin* is the side of the medulla and spinal cord below that of the *vagus*. The *Deep Origin* is an elongated nucleus of grey matter in the lower part of the medulla and upper part of the spinal cord, in conjunction with the 9th and 10th nerves (glosso-pharyngeal and *vagus*).

*Function.*—The minor branch of the spinal accessory nerve joins the *vagus*, to which it supplies its motor and some of its fibres to the heart. The external branch, which is the larger of the two, is almost exclusively motor, and supplies certain muscles of the neck (trapezius and sterno-mastoid).

12. The *Hypoglossal* nerve.—

The *Superficial Origin*.—The hypoglossal nerve springs from the medulla oblongata, out of the groove between the anterior pyramid and olivary body. The *Deep Origin* is a long nucleus of grey matter in the lower part of the medulla oblongata, situated near the surface and close to the middle line.

*Function.*—The hypoglossal is the motor nerve to the muscles of the tongue, and also supplies certain muscles in front of the neck.

### MEMORY OF SOMNAMBULISTS.

The memory of sleepwalkers is occasionally prodigious under the influence of the dominating impulse that moves them. There is an instance of a poor and illiterate basket maker, who was unable to read or write, yet in a state of sleep he would preach fluent sermons, which were afterwards recognised as having formed portions of discourses he was accustomed to hear in the parish church as a child more than 40 years before. Quite as strange a case of "unconscious memory" is referred to by Dr. Abercrombie. A girl given to sleepwalking was in the habit of imitating the violin with her lips, giving the preliminary tuning, and scraping, and flourishing with the utmost fidelity. It puzzled the physician a great deal, until he ascertained that when a child she lived in a room adjoining a fiddler who often performed on his violin in her hearing.

## Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

**Rev. Canon W. BARKER, M.A.,**  
(Rector of Marylebone and Chaplain to the Queen.)

The Rev. Canon Barker, rector of Marylebone, London, possesses a large and splendidly proportioned head with a character commensurate, and his mental developments are immensely interesting from a phrenological standpoint.



Canon Barker's head measures  $23\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference, being about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches above the average. It is very long,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches from front to back, and slightly under 6 inches in its widest parts, above the ears and Cautiousness; high at the crown and in the regions of the moral organs, and very long from the medullary centre—the opening of the ears—to Individuality, indicating large perceptive faculties, and a keen, penetrative, and practical intellect. Physically he has a very active, strong and vigorous constitution. His age is sixty, but he is practically in his prime, and more full of life and vitality than many men twenty years younger. His temperament is Motive-Mental; he has a strong hold on life, much natural power to ward off disease, recuperates rapidly, building up strength and mental force as he goes along; is mentally and physically healthy, tenacious and enduring; enjoys work and is able to get through an immense amount of it, herein he is a marvel to himself and to others.

His large brain gives him great power of mind and a keen mental grasp of subjects; and its exceedingly favourable development gives him availability of intellect and mental resourcefulness in an extraordinary degree. It is rarely that one examines a head in which the middle line from Individuality upwards, over the top and continuing to Philoprogenitiveness at the back, is so full and so splendidly defined. Wherever this is so, even if the head is small, the individual is more than ordinarily clever.

He possesses a very ardent, intense, enthusiastic go-ahead nature. Every faculty of his mind is active to the full extent of its development and rapidly comes into play. Work is a stimulus to him; he could never be happy moving along slowly. He is a man of resolute mind and purpose; has marked decision of character, is wide awake, alert, and immensely practical. He would see and do twenty things while some would be thinking of doing one. His large perceptive faculties and great rapidity of mental action enables him to take in whole situations at a glance. He thinks on his feet, is apt in hitting on the right thing to say and do and displays himself to advantage when acting on the spur of the moment. He has marked executive abilities and splendid organising powers. If you asked this gentleman why and how he succeeded, he would probably tell you that he never thought otherwise than of being successful and that it was more easy for him to succeed than to fail, so differently is he organised to the generality of men. His superiority of judgment in all practical matters which need to be dealt with promptly will be recognised, thus great responsibilities will be thrust upon him. Others trust him and feel safe in his leadership. Few would attempt to take the lead when he is present, thus, almost unconsciously, he becomes involved in a tremendous amount of work. But he likes responsible and trustworthy positions and thoroughly appreciates the confidence placed in him. His aspiring faculties are very large, he is naturally ambitious, sensitive, to praise and public opinion, self-reliant, manly, dignified, and independent; no shirker of duty even when it entails disagreeable consequences. Opposition to him is inspiring, he thrives on it, Combativeness is an active quality, he is full of spirit and much in his element when contending or combating and overcoming difficulties and oppositions. As a clergyman, public speaker, and organiser of societies, etc. he will display excellent abilities, and in the legal profession he would have made a splendid advocate. Language is one of his largest organs; he is a natural orator, can instantly put into words what he thinks, is fluent and forcible in expressing himself. Fervent and zealous in the advocacy of truth and right; more cautious than secretive; frank and outspoken, yet tactful and discreet. He is not so philosophic as he is observant and apt, but he has a mind which penetrates deeply into matters. His large Individuality, Comparison and active Causality make him exceedingly critical and discerning; he has exceptional talent for analysing, classifying, and comparing, quickly sees differences, and illustrates his discourses with apt comparisons and telling metaphors. Time is large, he wastes not a moment, but will delight in seeing how completely he can utilize it. He has more appreciation for music than talent to produce it.

His large Ideality and Sublimity give him lofty ideas and love of whatever is beautiful and sublime. He drinks in inspiration from nature and his enthusiasm is contagious.

Conscientiousness, Veneration, and the moral organs are very large; he has a high sense of moral obligation, personal integrity, honour, and duty. Firmness is very large, giving will-power, stability, perseverance, determination, and thoroughness.

He has a well-developed social nature, is warm-hearted and friendly, and his large Philoprogenitiveness will give him much love for young folk with whom he will have much influence. Altogether Canon Barker is an exceptional man, an exemplary character, intellectually powerful, highly gifted, hopeful, resourceful, practical, and capable of exercising a widespread influence for good.

# The Popular Phrenologist.

APRIL, 1900.

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All Advertisements must reach the Hon. Manager as above, on or before the 15th of the month before it is required to appear; and if proofs are required, two days earlier.

All matter for the Literary Columns must be sent to the EDITOR, "POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST," c.o. British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

## Editorial Effervescence.

The election of officers for the coming year by the members of the British Phrenological Society is now over and the results known. Though my usual practice has been to keep myself out of these columns as much as possible, yet I must take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to all those who so kindly recorded their votes for me in my candidature for the presidency. I am the more grateful in that I had no intention of entering the lists, and did my best to alienate all who would support me. Circumstances, however, were against my efforts, and in spite of my endeavours, I am obliged to record an unsought and unexpected victory. The honor is a high one, as it places me in the position of being the first elected president of the Incorporated Society.

It is but a repetition of our ordinary life's experience; that which we most strenuously desire frequently eludes our grasp, while those things for which we have no longing fall in our way unbidden. It is not that I do not prize the honor and appreciate the confidence shown by my supporters, but I feel that at this juncture in the Society's history some more able hand than mine should have been at the helm to guide its course, some more energetic and enthusiastic will exercised in its behalf. But I bow to the decision, and, while I will do all in my power to successfully carry out my duties, I shall rely on the loyal support of all members to aid me in my task.

Of the newly-elected Council Members, Miss Webb heads the list. Though possibly known to but few of the members, the name she bore was a sufficient guarantee to the voters that Phrenology would be safe in her keeping;

and if the influence of heredity be as powerful as many claim, the daughter of our dear friend and fellow worker, Mr. James Webb, will be a welcome accession to our numbers. Miss Webb is well known as an accomplished musician and a prize winner of no ordinary merit. Those who have heard her masterly performances on the violin will appreciate my testimony to her ability.

The other new Council Member is Mr. S. Sarna, an earnest and exceptionally intelligent advocate of Phrenology. Not satisfied with accepting the mere assertion of this or that phrenologist, but full of desire for a knowledge of the truth, Mr. Sarna will be of service to the Society in its endeavours to shield Phrenology from the fallacies which many of its professed friends seek to associate with it. Zealous, persistent, studious, and with the great advantage of youth on his side, may his labours for Phrenology and the Society be long and glorious.

Mr. Warren has been re-elected as Secretary and Mr. Cox as Treasurer. To say anything to the credit of these gentlemen other than has been already said many times over, would be a work of supererogation. While they are willing to retain the positions they occupy, the members should be extremely grateful to them for services ungrudgingly rendered, though at times extremely arduous. May their enthusiasm never grow less.

I must again appeal to my readers to manifest their interest in this journal by introducing it to their friends and by seeking to obtain new subscribers for it. It will be easy to induce your newsagent to order one or two extra copies and have them on sale. It will cost them nothing as they can return all unsold copies to their wholesale dealers. To such of you as can afford it, may I suggest that you buy one or more extra copies each month to give to friends or lend to any whom you desire to interest. You will thus spread a knowledge of Phrenology and help the 'P.P.' at the same time. The effort which is being put forth this year must have your help if it is to be permanently successful. Make us as widely known as you can.

I am glad to see that our friends seek to carry into practical life the lessons which a study of Human Nature teach. Mr. J. Allen, of St. Anne's, takes a prominent part in all matters which affect the town in which he resides, and has recently been advocating not only the necessity for an isolation hospital, but the appointment of a resident physician, believing, as he humorously puts it, that it is as necessary for the doctor to be isolated as the patient. Mr. Allen is to be commended for his public spirit.

## The Incorporation Fund.

In our next issue will be given a full list of all subscriptions received towards this fund with the names of the donors. Any persons who have not yet sent in their donations to this fund, or any who desire to send additional sums to meet the existing deficiency will oblige by kindly remitting the same to the Treasurer, B.P.S., 63, Chancery Lane, AT ONCE, that their names may appear in the list next month. The earnest attention of all is requested to this, as it is desirable that all liabilities in connection with the Incorporation should be met, and the matter finally closed.



## Lessons in Phrenology.—LII.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### INDIVIDUALITY.

One of the most wonderful gifts to man is the power of sight. The eye is made up of so many inorganic elements agglomerated into organic molecules, and yet we can, as it were, by means of it, project ourselves so as to perceive shapes, colours, etc., at a considerable distance from us. That is, we can see. It may be said by an unthinking person that there is no difficulty in the matter, the humours of the eye being able to focus the images of distant objects on the retina. But how do those images translate themselves to our minds? For the retina is not the mind. Whence, again, do these images come in our dreams? Phrenology comes to the rescue. It teaches us that we have special brain organs or centres, for the perception not only of colours, sizes, shapes, etc., but that we are also possessed of the organ that distinguishes things from each other.

It may appear difficult to separate the appreciation of one quality from that of another quality, as in perceiving the form and colour of an object at the same time as we perceive the object itself. But this difficulty is more apparent than real. For instance, in the dark we can compare weights by balancing them in the hand without reference to any other quality, and it is well known that different persons will describe an object very differently, some having observed one quality, others another. When any organ is absent or deficient, the quality that it should observe will be unnoticed, as in the case of colour-blindness. And, speaking generally, the organ of Individuality may well be compared with the microscope and telescope, the greater its development or perfection the greater its range of observation.

The sensations of Colour, Form, Size, etc., cannot exist apart from the objects possessing those qualities, that is, there must be an object, however strangely its parts may be joined together to exhibit such qualities. And this remark applies to *circumstances*. We cannot speak of the qualities of a lecture, sermon, tragedy, comedy, pantomime, conversation, eclipse, headache, or race, without looking upon those circumstances as separate occurrences, notwithstanding that any one of them may require a combination of incidents to produce it. For instance, in thinking of a race, we include in our notion of it two or more competitors, a starter, an umpire, on-lookers, goal, prize, etc., which form our conception of the race as a whole, and we speak of it as an individual occurrence.

Our ideas are often very imperfect. For example, however accurate a person may think his ideas of the Queen may be, unless he has spent considerable time in her company, his knowledge of her will really be very meagre, yet he can think and speak of her as an individual. One better acquainted with her can do the same and no more, but, at the same time, his notions of her will be far more accurate.

It is this power to individualize things and appreciate them as separate existences that is the special function of

this organ. Without it we should be unable to observe things as things, that is, as wholes.

Individuality, then, is the organ that is especially the link uniting us to the exterior world. It is the instrument by which we perceive the existence of valid objects, their parts and purposes, their permanence of substance, function, the adaptation to purpose, the habits of animals, etc. Without it we should have no confidence in Nature's laws, no exact knowledge, no power to differentiate one substance from another, no use for names; we should require larger olfactory nerves like the lower animals, or tentacles like less developed animals whose power to name things is absent, as in all animals below man. Words are unknown to all created beings—man only excepted. Hence the importance of this organ of the *sense of things* as Gall called it.

And no organ is, to the same extent, at the beck and call of the other organs as this is: and no other organ excites others to such activities.

Does a mother, hugging her babe to her breast as she escapes the impending storm of shot and shell "at the front" excite any feeling in the combatants? Their organ of Philoprogenitiveness protects her the moment Individuality perceives her in the distance.

At once his social affections carry the mind of the soldier to that mother far away praying for his return in safety.

Has he large Combativeness and Destructiveness? The sight of the enemy is the signal for deeds that men surely were never created to perform. Has he a large endowment of Benevolence. His dying *brother*, be he named "comrade" or "enemy," has the kindest attention and the last drop of cold water that he is in such need of himself. Sympathy is the guerdon that Benevolence exacts at the sight of suffering.

Dr. Ward Richardson who knew something of Phrenology and its usefulness, spoke of this lower portion of the forehead as being that which gives the power to analyse, and such men as he found with it amply developed, he spoke of as analytical. But some men like Sir Richard Owen, Comte, Galileo, Michael Angelo, Cuvier, Mr. Gladstone, Sir W. Scott, had the whole frontal brain very large. They had great synthetical power also—they could build as well as observe. Henry Fielding, the prince of novelists, Darwin, a prince among naturalists, and Curran as especially renowned in oratory, at any rate, one who had a rare, possibly unequalled, command of words at the time his observation required them, were surprisingly developed in the area occupied by Individuality, that is in the anterior portion of the brain, in the convolutions nearest the median line, which are merely separated from each other by the interposition of the inferior portion of the falciform process; and is judged by the development of the corresponding part of the cranium directly above the root of the nose and between the eyebrows. It was very considerable in the following chemists:—Prof. Graham, Sir H. Davy, Joseph Priestly, Dr. Ure, Faraday, Fownes, Dalton, and in all others whose portraits I have seen. In painters it is still more remarkable. No painter lacked a large endowment of it—Paolo Veronese, the Carracchi, Claude Lorraine, A. Durer, Van Eyck, Holbein, Julio Pippi, Salvator Rosa, Titian, Tintoret, are good examples.

The same may be said of all celebrated naturalists, botanists, biologists, and astronomers—Linnæus, Lubbock, Murchison, Cuvier, Spurzheim, Broussais, and Lyell.

*To be continued.*

## British Phrenological Society (INCORPORATED).

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society was held at 63, Chancery Lane, London, on Tuesday, March 6th, when the President, J. I. Morrell, Esq., took the chair.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, following with the minutes of the last ordinary members' meeting. The adoption of the minutes moved by Mr. Blackford, and seconded by Mr. Cox was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Gillespie and Woodcock were elected as scrutineers, and the ballot papers were handed to them to count.

The PRESIDENT then called upon the Secretary to read the Report of the Council for the past year.

The SECRETARY, without any preliminary remarks, read

### THE ANNUAL REPORT

from which the following is extracted.

**INCORPORATION.**—Your Council presents the report of the year's work with considerable satisfaction. The Incorporation of the Society has been accomplished, and the Society placed upon a legal basis.

**PRESENTATION OF CHARTER.**—At a meeting of the members, held on September 12th, 1899, and convened in accordance with the Act of Parliament, the Charter of Incorporation was presented to the members.

**DATE OF CHARTER.**—The Charter bears the date 25th May, 1899, an historical date in the annals of the Society and the history of Phrenology.

**GENERAL MEETINGS.**—The usual Annual Business Meeting was held in March, and in April the newly-elected President, J. I. Morrell, Esq., delivered a powerful, earnest, and stirring address. In addition, seven other general meetings have been held. In May a paper was read by James Webb, Esq., entitled: "The Skull and Brain: their growth and adaptation to each other." In June, by J. B. Eland, Esq., entitled: "Temper from a Phrenological point of View. In July, by James Webb, Esq., entitled: "Temperaments."

**VACATION.**—In August and September, according to usual custom, no meetings were held.

In October, J. Millott Severn, Esq., read a paper on "Practical Character Reading."

In December two short papers were given, one by C. Morgan, Esq., entitled, "The Influence of Adhesiveness," and one by J. F. Hubert, Esq., on "The Obstacles to the Progress of Phrenology.

In January, 1900, E. B. Wedmore, Esq., lectured upon "The Best Method of Measuring a Head."

In February Rev. Geo. Freeman read a Paper on "Combinations."

At nearly all these meetings practical delineations of character were given.

**COUNCIL MEETINGS.**—Eleven Council Meetings have been held, and the work of the Society has been undertaken in an earnest and business-like spirit.

**PRIVATE PRACTICE MEETINGS (COUNCIL).**—The Meetings of the Council for private practice have proved exceedingly interesting and profitable. Several persons having peculiar brain developments submitted themselves for examination and became the objects of close study. The discussions upon the special functions of individual faculties, both alone and in combination, have been valuable to those present.

**PRIVATE PRACTICE MEETINGS (MEMBERS).**—The Private Practice Meetings for Members, initiated in October last, have been a great success. Each Meeting has been presided over by a member of the Council, Messrs. Whellock, Webb, Cox, and Dr. Withinshaw having officiated.

**STANDING AND SUB COMMITTEES.**—The Council have appointed several Committees, who prepare sections of work and report to the Council. The standing Committee on Literature has met six times to compile Bye-laws necessary under the new Memorandum and Articles of Association. They have also revised the pamphlet setting forth the objects of the Society. Other Committees have met, and having completed the work assigned to them, and made their report to the Council, have ceased to exist; such for instance as the Conference, Incorporation, and Office Committees.

**DR. WITHINSHAW'S DEMONSTRATION.**—On the 23rd May, Dr. Withinshaw very generously undertook the dissection of a brain at the office of the Society, and though the attendance was necessarily limited, the clear and lucid demonstration by the Doctor was much appreciated.

**THE "POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST."**—Reports of the proceedings of the Society have appeared in the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST, which is sent regularly to the members. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that this paper will still be published, and that Mr. Blackford will continue to edit it.

**REPORTS TO "PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL."**—Mr. C. Morgan kindly undertook to supply reports of proceedings to the Fowler Institute for publication in the supplement to the Journal issued from their Office.

**TRUSTEES.**—Six Trustees, viz., Messrs. Blackford, Webb, Cox, Morrell, C. Morgan, and Dr. Withinshaw, have been elected to look after the property of the Society.

**EXAMINING BOARD.**—The Examining Board, consisting of Messrs. Webb, Blackford, A. Hubert, Cox, and Dr. Holländer, with Dr. Withinshaw as Chairman, and Mr. Morrell as Secretary, have held meetings to consider matters in connection with the Examination for the Certificate of the Society.

**ELECTION OF AUDITORS.**—Two Auditors have been elected to examine the Accounts for the year ending 31st December, Mr. C. Morgan being chosen to represent the Council, and Mr. E. B. Bailey to look after the interests of the members.

**VISIT TO DARENTH ASYLUM.**—On the 15th July, by kind permission of the Resident Superintendent Doctor, several members of the Society were able to visit Darenth Lunatic Asylum, and examine the patients. The visit was very useful and instructive.

**APPOINTMENT OF SOLICITORS.**—Messrs. Munro, Slack & Co., 31, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., acted as the Solicitors of the Society in connection with the legal work necessary to the completion of the incorporation of the Society; and the Society is to be congratulated that the work has been carried out in so able a manner. The firm has given permission for their names to appear under the list of the Officers of the Society.

**GIFTS OR LOANS.**—Two skulls have been presented to the Society, one by Mr. Brooks, of Southsea, and one by Mr. Charles Morgan; and a skull has been on loan from Mr. Fenton, of Braintree.

**AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.**—There are affiliated to this Society several local Societies throughout England, all of which are making excellent progress. Special mention

may be made of the Leyton, Birmingham, and Brighton Societies.

**LECTURES BY MEMBERS.** Lectures have been delivered to other Societies for the Council by Messrs. A. Hubert, Cox, Blackford, Webb, Morrell, and others.

**COMMENTS IN THE PRESS.** Several very favourable comments in the Press have appeared during the year, and it is to be hoped that before very long the Society may have an official publication.

**THE YEAR'S RESULT.** The work of the past year has been progressive. The Council hope that the new year will be even more prosperous, and that every effort will be made by the members to make the Society widely known, and to increase the number of members, that the Council may have enlarged means of propagating the truths of Phrenology.

**ANNUAL CONGRESS.** The Annual Conference was held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. At this Conference, which took place on Lord Mayor's Day, 9th November, the country members were well represented, and the meeting was considered the most successful of the series of Conferences inaugurated by the Society. Tea was provided, and the arrangements in connection with it were undertaken by Miss Birch, one of the lady members of the Society, who has so ably undertaken the same duties on previous occasions. She was assisted by other lady members, who kindly volunteered their services.

**THANKS TO MR. SAMUEL.** The Council desire to again record their gratitude for the generous assistance, for the fourth year in succession, afforded by D. E. Samuel, Esq., without whose help it would have been impossible to maintain the office which has been so valuable an aid to our work.

**FELLOWS.**—The following have been elected Fellows of the Society:—On Oct. 17th, 1899: Messrs. Jas. Contes, Alfd. Hubert, Jas. Webb, Geo. Cox, Alfd. J. Smith, B. Holländer, John Allen, Jas. I. Morrell, H. Proctor, G. H. J. Dutton, Nicholas Morgan, E. Westmoreland, R. Hall, E. Durham, R. Fletcher, J. Millott Severn, T. Timson, Stackpool E. O'Dell, J. P. Blackford, Chas. Burton, E. W. Jenkins, G. Johnson, and Geo. Freeman. Elected November 20th, 1899: T. B. Angold. Elected December 12th, 1899: C. W. Withinshaw. Elected January 16th, 1900: F. R. Warren.

The Council's Report was unanimously adopted.

**THE TREASURER** was next asked to read his Report, which showed that the general fund had a balance in hand of £8 12s. 10d. on December 31st, though liabilities at the same date were in excess of this balance. It was extremely desirable that efforts should be made to increase permanently the income of the Society to meet the extra demands due to its greatly extended labours and influence.

**THE PRESIDENT** said the Treasurer would be glad to receive subscriptions to clear outstanding accounts.

On the motion of Mr. A. Hubert and Dr. Withinshaw, the Treasurer's statement was accepted.

The **LIBRARIAN** reported that the Library contained 400 volumes, mostly phrenological, though other subjects, such as Physiognomy, Anatomy, Physiology, and Philosophy were well represented. Five books had lately been received as gifts from Messrs. Samuel, Wells, Sarna and Whellock, to whom thanks were therefore due, and one that was scarce and of much value to students of Phrenology the Society had purchased. There had been lent during the past year 110 volumes to 43 members, one-eighth of whom, being resident out of London, had books frequently sent to them by post. The Library was open daily

(Sundays excepted) throughout the year. Members whose subscriptions for the current year were paid could borrow books, but all books were called in at the end of January in each year. The expense of sending books to country members was borne by the Society, but members were required to pay the return postage. He invited gifts of books, busts, casts, skulls, portraits, instruments, and other articles of phrenological value for the Library, and would be pleased to gratefully accept and acknowledge receipt of same on behalf of the Society.

Mr. **BLACKFORD** at this stage begged to have his name erased from the list of candidates for the presidency. He had already made a request to the Council at their last meeting to be permitted to withdraw, but the Council held that they were incompetent to deal with the matter, which was postponed till this evening.

After some discussion it was decided that should a candidate retire under such circumstances it may invalidate the election, and, therefore, there was no option but acceptance of present conditions.

The result of the ballot was then announced, when the following were declared duly elected.

President	- -	Mr. J. P. BLACKFORD.
Secretary	- - -	„ F. R. WARREN.
Treasurer	- - -	„ GEO. COX.
Librarian	- - -	„ C. MORGAN.

**COUNCIL MEMBERS.**—Miss Webb and Messrs. O'Dell, C. Morgan, J. Dillon, and S. Sarna.

The voting was as follows:

For the Presidency. Blackford, 21; Severn, 13; Hubert, 5; Morrell, 5.

The Secretary and Treasurer were returned unopposed. For Librarian. Elected, Morgan, 25; not elected, Whellock, 17.

For the Council. Elected, Miss Webb, 25; Messrs. O'Dell, 24; Morgan, 23; Dillon, 18; Sarna, 18. Not elected, Angold, 14; Overall, 14; Feroza, 13; Burton, 13; Oppenheim, 13; J. Morgan, 10; Shillan, 9; Taylor, 9; Bailey, 8; Miss Gaskell, 6; Mr. Roe Orgill, 3.

Mr. **MORGAN** having been elected both as Council Member and Librarian, elected to take the latter office, which rendered him a member of the Council, *ex-officio*. He, therefore, desired to retire from the former position. The meeting, however, having decided its powerlessness to interfere with the election in the case of the President, referred the matter to the Council, who have power to fill vacancies in their body caused by resignation or otherwise. Messrs. Morgan, Wedmore, Cox, Warren, Hubert, and Dr. Withinshaw took part in the debate on this question.

Mr. **MORRELL** inviting the new president to the chair congratulated him on having secured the position and expressed the wish that his year of office would be a most successful one.

Mr. **J. P. BLACKFORD**, amid much applause, took the vacated post, and said that whilst regretting that his withdrawal from the ballot was not accepted by the meeting, he would be most ungrateful did he not recognise the kindly feeling and good will they had shown him, not alone by the warmth of their reception that evening, but by the large proportion of votes that had been recorded for him. He trusted that they would support him by their enthusiasm and their labours while he held the position, and he would assure them that though he would, doubtless, fall far short of their expectations, yet he would bring to the work of the office such zeal and ardour as he could command. He would not promise that his retention

of the position would be for more than a very limited period, yet he must express his pleasure at the confidence in him they had manifested by placing him there.

Dr. WITHINSHAW said he had been struck with the dignified and authoritative way in which the retiring president had carried out the business of the Society during his term of office. There had been good council meetings and great enthusiasm shown. Mr. Morrell seemed to have the interests of the Society at heart and desired to keep it on a high level. With hearty feelings of admiration he moved that the thanks of the Society be given to him for the services he had rendered.

Mr. A. HUBERT seconded the vote of thanks and said they all honored Mr. Morrell, for they loved and respected him. He was a man of integrity, of goodness and power. Not only should they thank him for his services for the past twelve months, but for all he had done for the Society from its beginning in 1886.

Mr. WEBB, in supporting the resolution, said Mr. Morrell was an old personal friend of his, whom he knew, probably, better than he (Mr. Webb) knew himself. He had done his work honestly, regardless of any one's opinions, and deserved their warmest thanks. The vote was put to the meeting and carried with acclamation.

Mr. MORRELL thanked the members for their vote. He feared his year of office had not been such a success as it ought to have been. The new lines which he had hoped to see opened up had not been started, but the year had been one of progress, and he trusted they were all prepared to advance with greater determination than before. He desired to say they all owed a debt of gratitude to their Secretary. Most of his work was not seen by the members but was admirably carried through. He moved the thanks of the members to Mr. Warren.

Mr. C. MORGAN, knowing the labour a secretary's duties entailed, could appreciate Mr. Warren's services, and gladly seconded the vote of thanks to him.

This vote was unanimously carried.

Mr. WARREN, in reply, said he thanked them for their vote, though he did not work for thanks. When he undertook a duty his only aim was to carry it through to the best of his ability.

Dr. WITHINSHAW desired to thank their Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Cox. He had been struck with the keen way their Treasurer had in dealing with their cash, and the admirable methods he employed. Mr. Cox had always been ready to give every information to the Council as to their financial condition.

Mr. WHELLOCK seconded, and, upon its being put to the vote, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Cox said he felt, as he hoped they all felt, a conscientious obligation to push on the work of the Society. He wished it greater success in the future than in the past. He would, whilst on his feet, move a vote of thanks to the Librarian and the retiring members of the Council.

Mr. WEBB seconded this resolution. The library was very valuable and becoming more useful, and the Librarian, he thought, was determined to do his duty.

The resolution was carried and Mr. MORGAN responded.

The PRESIDENT asked for suggestions for the future work of the Society.

Mr. MORGAN suggested that the delineations at the public meetings should be more frequent, as they were a source of attraction to the outside public.

Mr. MORRELL mentioned the difficulty of curtailing the lectures and discussions, and said the chairman must be

given power to close these if delineations were a necessity.

Mr. SLADE drew attention to the fact that some of the lectures had been inordinately long, and a time limit could be put to these and to the subsequent debate, with advantage.

Mr. DOMMEN suggested a revival of the practice of having delineations before the lecture. He would also suggest that the report should be printed before the annual meeting, that those present may each have a copy.

Mr. Cox thought that some effort to introduce more of the social element into their meetings would be of advantage.

Mr. MORGAN thought that the skulls and busts belonging to the Society may be placed in the meeting room for the use of the public attending the meetings.

It was decided that a list of the subscribers to the Incorporation Fund should be published in the "Popular Phrenologist," an opportunity being previously given to those who have not yet subscribed, or to those who desire to add to their previous subscriptions to send in their donations, the deficiency still being a very considerable one. Further remarks were made by Messrs. Cox, Dommen, Slade, Wedmore, Dr. Withinshaw, &c., and a most interesting meeting was declared closed by the president at 10 o'clock.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

At the Annual Meeting of this Society the report of the Committee and the balance sheet were presented to the members. During the past year the educational work of the Society has been of a most successful character. Lectures of a particularly interesting and instructive nature have been given fortnightly. The science and philosophy of the subject have been dealt with by some lecturers. Others have dealt more with the practical application of the science, while the so-called "Objections to Phrenology" have created useful discussion. The leading members of the British Phrenological Society and the Fowler Institute have given lectures during the year. The half-hourly practical lessons given at the first part of each evening, by Mr. Webb, have proved a good innovation. Mr. Webb is at present dealing with the situation of the organs, which the members study by the examination of skulls. The following officers were elected:—E. H. Kerwin, Esq., J.P., president; Mr. E. R. Alexander, Mr. F. D. Blythe, Rev. J. Lindley, Rev. H. Moulson, Mr. R. Vincent, Mr. W. R. Waller, Mr. J. Webb and Mr. Sam Woods, M.P., Vice-Presidents; Mr. A. E. Dolden, Treasurer; Mr. F. C. Stacey, Secretary; Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Lewis, Messrs. Camp, Crouch, Beadle and Thornton, Committee. Votes of thanks concluded the business.

On March 9th, the usual half-yearly Conversazione was held, the president, E. H. Kerwin, Esq., being present to control the proceedings. There was a splendid attendance, including a large number of the most intelligent persons in Leyton; clergymen, members of the District Council and School Board, medical men, many teachers, and other leading residents. As on previous occasions a musical programme had been provided and was ably sustained by Misses Hall, Benton, Webb, E. Webb, and Lemare, Mrs. Donald, and Messrs. Eastman and Crouch.

The President, in a capital address, re-affirmed his interest in the science of Phrenology and urged its study and application upon all. It was a philosophy which

would teach humanity more about itself than any other existing knowledge could do. It was a science founded upon well-trying facts. The speech was much appreciated. The chief items of interest in the programme, however, were the delineations of two public men, by Mr. G. Cox, ex-president of the British Phrenological Society. The subjects had been selected by a committee appointed for that purpose, and the selection was kept secret until the gentlemen left the platform after the examination. They proved to be Ex-Councillor Pittam and Councillor Ware, of the Leyton District Council. Both gentlemen were absolute strangers to Mr. Cox, who carefully and with his usual skill, successfully reviewed their characters. The audience was surprised at his accuracy and manifested their satisfaction by their applause. The testimony of the examinees confirmed Mr. Cox's statements, as also did that of Councillor Dolden, who, as one of the selecting committee, had been acquainted with both the gentlemen for many years. The meeting was an undoubted success and speaks well for the industry and organising ability of the secretary, Mr. Stacey. The continued advance of the Leyton Society must be a source of infinite satisfaction to Mr. Jas. Webb, its founder, who is untiring in his zeal, and who has done so much to forward its interests and that of the Science it is established to promote.

### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On March 1st, Mr. J. Millott Severn gave a lecture on "Abnormal Developments." Mr. Severn referred to several articles dealing with abnormal faculties from Mr. Stackpool O'Dell's latest work, "Essays and Studies," after which he compared and explained some casts of heads of noted murderers and others possessing abnormal developments with the heads of persons of well-balanced minds and good intellects. There was a fair attendance of members and friends.

On March 15th, Mrs. Severn gave a reading of Mr. Fowler's lecture on "The Formation of Character." The subject aroused considerable interest, and suggested some useful topics for discussion in which Messrs. Harris, Ford, and Turpitt, and one or two lady members joined. The thanks of the meeting were given to Mrs. Severn.

### The Fowler Phrenological Institute.

On Wednesday, March 7th, Mr. F. Feroza read a paper on "Heredity." After having defined the term consistently with modern research, the lecturer dealt with his classification under various heads, with apt illustrations of observed and investigated facts from authoritative sources, and contended that Heredity covered a wider area than people imagined, nor was the product the precise replicate of producing agencies.

The lecturer argued that in the absence of disturbing conditions or intervening causes, Heredity could be classified as direct or indirect. By direct, he implied the resemblance of issue to either or both parents; by indirect, he meant the resemblance to near relative or ancestor. While he objectively maintained that remote causes and conditions produced variations and differences,

apart, distinct, and independent of the producing factors, yet he strenuously argued with a fair array of facts that heredity of imagination on the part of the mother during certain periods was a subject which ought to engross the attention of those who had the welfare of the race at heart. After a sub-division of physical, mental, and moral peculiarities, with some stress on sex distinctions, he concluded that posterity would judge us just as harshly as we judged the people of the dark ages.

He apologised for his crude classification, for classification was the basis of knowledge, and recommended earnest students to study Mill's Theory of Causation, and try to understand Heredity in that light.

Earnest discussion followed, in which nine gentlemen took part, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

### THE NOSE AS A FILTER.

According to the researches of Professors Thompson and Hewlett, it appears that the human nose is a nearly perfect filter for micro-organisms. These experimenters calculated that under very favourable conditions the lowest number of organisms contained in the inhaled air of an hour was 1,500, and that oftentimes in the air of a great city there must be as many as 12,000 or 14,000 drawn into the nose during the same period of time. The fate of the thousands of microbes which thus enter the human body is a question of great pathological interest, especially when it is remembered that the expired air is practically free from germs.

### A REMARKABLE MEMORY.

Great men are usually said to have great memories, but it does not follow that all who have great memories are great men. We remember an idiot who was a great curiosity many years ago. He knew the whole Bible by heart from beginning to end, and if any verse was read or repeated to him he could tell exactly in what book and chapter it was to be found, and its verse number in the chapter. He was considered a great marvel in this particular, but in every other he was a mental imbecile, and could not be trusted even to feed himself.

### WHICH DAY IS THE SABBATH.

One often hears the expression "a month of Sundays," and some curious person may have figured it out to consist of thirty weeks, or seven and a half calendar months. But it may be surprising for some people to learn that a month of Sundays is no longer than an ordinary month of weekdays, for there are seven Sundays in a week. Every day of the week is set apart for worship by one nation or another. Christians worship on Sunday, the Greeks on Monday, the Persians on Tuesday, the Assyrians on Wednesday, the Egyptians on Thursday, the Turks on Friday, and the Jews on Saturday. Thus there are seven Sundays in a week.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

ALFRED RICKATSON (*Market Weighton*).—You ask whether Sydney Smith, of phrenological renown was the Yorkshire parson, rector of Foston for 15 years. No. The author of "The Principles of Phrenology," was a resident in Scotland, and was often mistaken for his namesake. You have not asked for any opinion on the work, but I should like to say that it is a very unequal book. Some parts are very well written, others very defective. It shews much intellectual penetration, but should never be used as a first book, owing to its errors. Mr. Smith, phrenologist, is very proud of his great ability. It is from this exaggerated development that many of his faults arise. On page nine and on pages 13 to 14 are some excellent remarks. The best part of the work, perhaps, is the part devoted to the persecution of those who discover new principles, because their teachings are "premature." The following is a short extract from the dissertation I refer to. "Let the first discoverer of a new series of moral principles consider himself as the individual whose lot it is to become the victim of superstition; and, let him feel that after deducting all the obloquy, and scorn, and poverty, which will be the consequence of his sincere intrepidity, from the account current of his life, he has to strike a mighty balance in his favour, of truth discovered, good done, and mankind made better, and to hoard a treasure of satisfaction in his bosom more precious than the "lust of the flesh and the pride of life.

Mr. SMITH (*Ealing*), asks, "Do Wit and Humour both come from the same organ, viz., Mirthfulness,"? and "If Phrenology be a true science, what are the principal phrenological organs that create love between the sexes?" You say you and your phrenological friend differ in your views about Love. As you say you are "not" a phrenologist, I can't see what will be the value of my view to you, especially as you and your phrenological friend differ so widely, also about Wit and Humour. If you were to read all that has been written on these subjects you would die as old as Methusaleh. A person may appreciate Wit and not be witty. He may be witty and not be fond of humour. Large perceptive faculties, especially Individuality and Language are essentially necessary to make a man witty. They give him rapidity of thought and expression, and of course the more extensive his education the greater is the store from which he can draw his comparisons and contrasts. Then to make agreeable witticisms, he will require well-developed Love of Approbation and Benevolence. To be sarcastic, he will require large Combativeness and Destructiveness. To be fond of Wit and Humour, a person must possess large Mirthfulness. This is the organ that produces enjoyment when things ludicrous are observed. Comparison is an auxiliary of great importance, and so are the perpectives—Caution is somewhat antagonistic—at any rate it helps to prevent undue expression to the feelings. Other organs have their own peculiar influences also. Curran had much larger Individuality than Wit and was a paragon of Humour, Wit, and Sarcasm. Sterne had larger Wit than Individuality and enjoyed anything strange and grotesque immensely. Love between the sexes depends entirely on the cerebellum. Without it the human race would not

exist. There are subsidiary causes for peculiarities of affection, like Love of Approbation, Sympathy, Love of Home, Ideality, Acquisitiveness, etc., but sexual affection is produced by this organ alone.

"YOURS TRULY."—You ask whether you will be able to learn to draw as you have a desire to, and, though you are 24 years of age, you have not tried "your hand," though Professor C—says you would succeed in becoming a "painter of merit." Large Form, Individuality, Colour, and Imitation are necessary. Consult another phrenologist and see what he says of those organs. No less a scientist than T. H. Huxley says, "Artists are not made, they grow. You can improve the natural talent in that direction but you cannot make it." "I would add instruction in . . . painting," unless "the child should be so unhappy, as sometimes happens, as to have no faculty, and no possibility of doing anything in any artistic sense," etc. I give you that quotation to shew you that Huxley was phrenological in his ideas of human faculty, however, he may have imagined himself to be otherwise. The experienced phrenologist sees at sight the talents a person may be endowed with, or lacking in, and often is able to prevent many years of wasted labour and much disappointment.

THOMAS JOHNS.—The best answer in brief that I can give to your question is to repeat what has been well put by H. Watson and other phrenologists in their works on Insanity, to the effect that an insane person might believe that one side of his head talked to that of the other, without the fact being so; just as he might believe one leg to be made of glass or butter, without the fact being so. The co-existence of sanity and insanity in one person appears quite possible if the two hemispheres can act individually. This question of the action of each hemisphere on its own account has lately been illustrated to the writer of this paragraph in many ways. I will give one. A few days ago a certain gentleman was using his left hand in a work for which most people would have used the right hand. On looking up at him (he had no hair on the scalp covering the frontal bone), I observed that the right hemisphere was much larger than the left, especially at Imitation. A week ago a boy was writing with his left hand. On feeling the two hemispheres, about Imitation, the right side was found much larger than the left. Generally the left hemisphere is larger than the right, but in left-legged and left-handed persons the contrary is found to be the case. You will have no difficulty in proving this for yourself among your friends, or in paying a visit to a large school, or watching a gang of navvies using their spades and pickaxes, and then noting the crania of those observed to be left-handed. You will come across people who use their knives with the left hand, who throw a ball with it, who jump or kick a ball with the left leg, etc. All these things have their causes in brain-development.

S.R. (*Edinburgh*), asks if it be possible for a bullet to pass through the brain without injuring it. No. In doing so it would injure the skull as well as the brain. Many brave soldiers have lately been killed in South Africa by bullet shots through the head, and some have lived and are living that have been wounded in this way, and, in their cases, rest assured the results will be very serious although it has, in some cases, been said that no results are noticeable. Suppose a man be injured in the organ of Colour, Ideality, etc., who is going to observe the effect without something very special and unusual call their attention to it.

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[ONE PENNY.]

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### VENERATION.

#### THE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT OF DEVOTION.

If we enter an edifice consecrated to worship, in order to observe the attitude of the persons to be found there, we shall see in every country, whatever be the religion of the people and their mode of worship, a similarity in the methods they adopt to shew their reverence for the Divine Being. The natural movement that this sentiment determines is that of the inclination of the head downwards and forwards. Benevolence acts in the same manner to gently incline the head in a similar way, though Veneration, placed at the summit of the head, seems, when in full activity, to lower the head towards the earth. Complete prostration often exhibits the outward sign of devotion in all its force; and the fervour of adoration, as well as the humility which inspires it, tend



to weigh the forehead down to the dust. Sometimes persons animated by the religious sentiment of Veneration will raise the eyes towards heaven. Their heads are uplifted; their hands joined together and pressed against the body appear, by the earnestness with which they are clasped together, to answer to their outbursts of ardent prayer. In this case it is not simply the action of Veneration: Wonder, or Faith and Hope are combined with it. The emotion of prayer differs from that of adoration. All the sentiments and inclinations can invoke the favour of Divinity. Destruction has recourse to it, and the mimicry or actions of the man who asks that God would crush his enemies has little relationship with the expression of the feelings when the faculty of Veneration is simply expressive of that sentiment alone.

Our illustration represents two country folk at the entrance of a church. The female, more impassioned and earnest, falls on her knees and prays with fervour: the man, whose head is somewhat small and much less endowed with intelligence, instructively obeys the very apparent Veneration which he possesses. He was unable to pass the church without entering it. After satisfying his sentiment, if he encounters upon the road any gentleman—the mayor or tax collector, the professor or other person of position—he will salute either or all with Veneration and respect.

### INHERENT POWERS.

Adam Wehlenschlaeger, a Scandinavian poet, in his ninth year produced several comedies.

John Payne, an American, wrote for the Press and edited the "Thespian Mirror" when only thirteen.

Mendelssohn excited the wonder of all before his eighth year, and wrote his first cantata at eleven.

Mozart was a public performer at five. Beethoven was acknowledged a great artist at seven.

Schumann's talent was recognised at a very early age, though he had lost the use of his right hand.

Raphael was an artist at twelve.

Titian at twelve painted a Madonna.

Landseer exhibited pictures at thirteen.

Dickens was a story-teller at nine.

Scott composed tales at twelve.

Charlotte Brontë wrote poems and stories at fourteen.

Macauley wrote a universal history at eight.

## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

By G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

[COPYRIGHT.]  
TEMPERAMENT AND MARRIAGE.

O curse of marriage,

That we can call these delicate creatures ours,  
And not their appetites!—*Shakespeare.*

A man whose blood

Is very snow-broth.—*Sh. M. for M., 1-5.*

Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.—*Sh. Rom. v., 1.*

It is difficult to give an exact definition of the word Temperament as it may be viewed from various aspects. Briefly, it may be described as the "physical and mental constitution peculiar to an individual, the quality or combination of qualities which tend to give him his individuality."

The primary influence that determines what we call Temperament is Heredity. Children are frequently recognized by their resemblance to parents or ancestors, and, it is imperative, in these days, that every man and woman should know something of their physical constitution—not merely an elementary knowledge of physiology and chemistry, but "how they differ from other men and women in constitution of body and properties of mind."

The Ancients had four temperaments which depended upon what were then known as the four primary components of the human body—the blood, the phlegm, the yellow bile, and the black bile. Hippocrates classified them as follows: 1. The Sanguine. 2. The Phlegmatic. 3. The Choleric. 4. The Melancholic. [Dr. Spurzheim and many modern writers have adopted the following classification:

1. The Lymphatic Temperament.
2. The Sanguine Temperament.
3. The Bilious Temperament.
4. The Nervous Temperament.

Later phrenologists have adopted what they consider a more simple classification, on a strictly anatomical and physiological basis, viz.:

1. The Motive, or Mechanical System.
2. The Vital, or Nutritive System.
3. The Mental, or Nervous System.

THE MOTIVE TEMPERAMENT consists of three sets of organs, forming, when combined, a machine through which locomotion and the general movements of the body are effected. They are: The bones, the ligaments, and the muscles. The bones form the framework or skeleton, and are, primarily, organs of support, sustaining and giving solidity and strength to every part of the body. In these days we have many inventions, and the genius of Edison, Brunel, and others has given to us some wonderful machines, but the skill of man has not yet succeeded in discovering anything so admirably adapted to its purpose in every conceivable way as the human skeleton. As one writer beautifully puts it—

"See what noble twin columns, resting upon the firm, but flexible bases of the feet, support, in its proper position, the grand arch of the pelvis! And the pelvis itself, how admirably adapted to its various functions. While it has all the necessary strength to support the body which rests upon it, it is not less adapted to protect the vital organs situated within it, and to afford them

room for the proper performance of their functions." And, the same may be said of the spinal column, the arms, shoulder blades, collar-bones, and skull—every part adapted for its special work, and all combined, together with the ligaments and muscles, giving ability for action, physical power of endurance, and a love of action for its own sake.



FIG. 5.  
"GENERAL" BOOTH.

For the guidance of my readers not familiar with the scientific description of the Motive Temperament I append a brief description of its leading characteristics. Bones rather large and long, strong, hard muscles, and prominent joints, giving a tendency to angularity or sharpness. Figure, usually tall and imposing, if not elegant; chest, full or moderate; limbs, long and definite. The face is oblong, cheek bones rather high, front teeth large, and features generally prominent and striking. Mentally the individual will display great force of character. If a man he will not be a nonentity, but will be known for his strong, positive, traits of character. There will be nothing of "the all things to all men;" "go to London, do as London does" sort of thing about him. He will say what he means, and mean what he says. He will be a nonconformist in the true meaning of the term, and, will, if well developed mentally, be a born leader of men. A man of this temperament will prefer an active life to a sedentary occupation, and will be in his element when engaged in some sphere where energy, perseverance, courage, executive ability, and practical talent are specially needed.

General Booth, fig. 5, is a tolerably good representation of the Motive Temperament.

It will be readily seen from this brief outline of the "Motive Temperament" that no two persons, each having this type of constitution, should think of marrying. There would be a strong tendency to clash mentally as well as physically. Positiveness of mind, brusqueness of manner, and general harshness on both sides would render such an union altogether inharmonious. Then we must not overlook the probable effects of such a marriage on the offspring.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—V.

### Mechanical Pursuits.—Foundry-work.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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#### THE MOULDER.

Moulding, though considered a mechanical pursuit, is quite an art, and a good moulder must be as much an artist as a mechanic. Many ingenious contrivances are adopted as legitimate means to ends in making castings; he must thus be observant, alert, resourceful, and apt. Physical strength is required where large castings are made, and a moulder must be very skilful and have a steady eye and hand; as, besides making his mouldings to patterns, he often has to make good the deficiencies which occur through parts which, accidentally or otherwise, break away from the original design. A good moulder needs to have the organs of Form, Size, Weight, Order, Individuality, Comparison, and Imitation very large; Cautiousness, Firmness, and Ideality large, and a good degree of Constructiveness.

A foreman moulder occupies a very important and responsible position. In addition to being able to manage men, he should possess superior judgment and considerable experience. Besides having a practical knowledge of all the working departments connected with moulding, foundry work, pattern-making, and engineering generally, he must understand the composition of metals so as to know the proper proportions of materials to be prepared in the furnaces, necessary for castings of different sorts, in connection with which there may be great strain, or for turning and planing purposes, etc. He must have an accurate knowledge of the proportionate contractions of castings of different sizes and thicknesses, and understand reversing processes, the cambering of patterns, and the various means employed to produce lightness, to save material, and yet preserve proper strength in the necessary parts of castings. When the molten metal is being conveyed to the moulds, great caution is required, for not only is it dangerous, should the whole process not be well and properly organised, but unless great care is exercised, an expensive casting, upon which an immense amount of labour has been employed, may be entirely spoiled. The foreman should thus be an experienced, intelligent, practical man; self-reliant, cautious, alert, prompt, and self-possessed. Young aspirants to positions in this trade will see that there is plenty of opportunity for their abilities or ingenuity to be put to the test.

#### THE BLACKSMITH.

The blacksmith should have a strong, wiry, muscular and durable constitution, a Motive or Motive-vital temperament, and a fairly large and somewhat square head; wide in the regions of Destructiveness and Combative-ness to give him force, energy, and executive power; large Constructiveness, to give him mechanical taste and ability; and large perceptive organs, especially Form, Size, Weight, and Order, since much of his work while being made into the required shape is dependent on eye measurement. And he is all the better for possessing good reflective and reasoning powers, planning and inventive ability; and a fair amount of Acquisitiveness, to enable him to use materials economically.

#### THE PATTERN-MAKER.

The pattern-maker, moulder, and mechanical engineer being in close touch with each other, it will be well while dealing with mechanical engineering to give a brief description of the work and qualifications of the pattern-maker. Though similar to joinery, which will be dealt with as we proceed, pattern-making is a distinct trade. Generally speaking, a good joiner could become a good pattern-maker after receiving some little instruction and an insight into the technicalities of the trade; and a pattern-maker could almost as easily be transformed into a good joiner; yet there are differences in the classes and modes of work in the two trades which demand in each that an apprenticeship be served.

To say the least, a pattern-maker has to be an accurate workman; and accuracy, one of the main points in pattern-making, can only be attained by the best of workmanship; thus the youth who desires to excel in this trade must have in him the elements of a good mechanic. Calculative ability should be well-marked, so as to give him a ready knowledge of the recognised degrees of contraction in castings. All patterns have to be made proportionally larger than the actual castings, because of the shrinkage of the molten metal, which fills the mould when first poured into it, but contracts as it cools. The actual contractions, calculated according to the size of castings must be known, and due allowance made for them in the pattern. He must also know the exact amount of camber or bend which is required in some patterns to produce straight castings in which there are unequal thicknesses of metal. Care requires to be exercised in the selection of materials in making patterns, pine generally being used because it has less tendency than many other kinds of wood to shrink, split, or warp. When a pattern is finished and ready for the moulder or engineer, be it large or small, it must be a perfect piece of work. No rough places must be left to which the moulding substances could adhere. Again, the pattern-maker must thoroughly comprehend the manner in which the casting from his pattern will be made; that every detail of it may be constructed, so as one way and another it can be drawn clear of the mould; and all along he must have an eye to the appreciation of design. Before he can attain to the workmanship and precision necessary in good pattern-making, he must be very proficient in using tools and in working to rule.

A first-rate pattern-maker should have a predominance of the mental-vital or mental-motive temperament, which combine intellect with physically good staying powers. He should possess ingenuity superior to most classes of artisans, as in pursuing his craft, he may often have to adopt or suggest alteration or improvement which his experience teaches him is necessary. His Constructiveness, Ideality, Imitation, Causality, Comparison, Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Order, and Cautiousness should especially be large. Firmness, Conscientiousness, and the executive organs—Destructiveness and Combative-ness—should be well-marked, and likewise the aspiring, social, and domestic groups of organs.

Pattern-making affords favourable opportunities for bringing out mechanical talents. If a youth has inventive genius in him it may often be advantageously developed in this trade. Good pattern-makers often become successful inventors.

## Woman's Development and Character.

By RICHARDS GRAY, F.B.P.S.

We are told that an error of a thousandth part of a second in an astronomical calculation would cause an error of 200,000,000,000 miles in the distance of a star! Whether this statement be correct or faulty, it is true that a wrong estimate of individual talent or character would hinder thousands of noble acts, as well as kindly words. It is therefore imperative that hasty judgments or rash conclusions be avoided, in order that our words may be discriminative, and our influence inspiration, since each one of us is a living, throbbing embodiment of infinite possibilities; the expanding mind and its strengthening vision declare that the child-youth or maiden is growing. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that many instances occur where bright intellects tug at chains of necessity which refuse to yield to any influence all through life.

The women of the past generation, as well as those who had preceded them, save in some few noble instances, never sought to make their endowments—mental, moral and spiritual activities—known to the world at large, so as to benefit the multitude, nor did they allow them the opportunity of either enlarging their sisters' experiences, or of moulding the thoughts of which they were the subjects. The home was the centre of their influence and the theatre of operation. Do not imagine that we undervalue the influence of a good mother. May we gladly admit that to her discipline, tact, interest and affection, many of our greatest and noblest men attribute their success and progress; for at her knee they learnt the foundation of true principle, and were led to cultivate the highest aim. A "good mother" ever studies the shades of bestowments and character her children exhibit, that she may discover by what means and from what quarter they are interested, become intensified, or call for modification.

A white canvas cannot produce an effect of sunshine. The painter must darken it in some places before he can make it luminous in others. Light deprived of all shadow ceases to be enjoyed as light. And so we, in examining this subject, shall look at all sides of this question—the shadows, if such there be, only serving as a background to increase the beauty, variety, and attractiveness of endowments and character, as the darkened cloud reflects the rainbow in all its loveliness.

We have said that in the past Woman was content with a circumscribed sphere, that of the home. This, however, is not the whole truth. Prejudice, joined to wrong conclusions, as to mental capacity (evidenced by the *nom-de-plume* "weaker vessel") hindered the noble character of womanhood being felt in its widest range and deepest depth. All those years life was robbed of much interest, and society of tender associations and noble qualities.

The woman of to-day seizes every opportunity presenting for strengthening her intellectual life, looking upon her mentality as a Divine gift which Jehovah intended should be intensified, concentrated, and exercised for the benefit of her own sex as well as humanity. The assertions of phrenological science as to her capacity and endowment have been corroborated by the successes in the colleges and universities of the last few years by women; and we rejoice in the rivalry excited, believing it to be most healthy and welcome, provided discrimination

be exercised. It must however be remembered that Women, as well as men, differ in their ability to acquire different kinds of knowledge. A girl having a splendid endowment towards art may not have the slightest for music, and vice-versa. One may declare talent for mathematics, another for literature, others may excel in the study of languages, and others, again, in that of history.

Woman is possessed of more natural intuition than man, and has more curiosity. These gifts, hallowed and exercised for the noblest purposes, cannot fail to bring satisfaction, and enrich the world by their earnestness and effort. Every illuminated heart is a beacon light, conspicuous and clear shining. The sun cannot keep its own light, nor the flower its fragrance, so no woman can prevent the intensity of her endowment being realized, nor its life force permeating the circle in which she moves.

Call to mind Florence Nightingale, whose tenderness, compassion, and self-sacrifice gold could not have purchased; or Elizabeth Fry, whose devotion to prison work was born of her influential Benevolence and powerful Firmness, as well as a dominant Spirituality. To do little things from the greatest motives, and see in the smallest objects the greatest relations, is the truest means of development; for such method sanctifies the feelings, and at the same time magnetises the moral and intellectual manhood or womanhood.

True greatness of character combines the noblest traits in words or deeds, therefore our girls should be taught to be brave, and our boys to be gentle; for gentleness is never so attractive as when joined to strength, or beauty never so charming as when it reigns as the embellishment of reason and the companion of character. Approbation exercises great influence in fine organisations, showing itself by the intense sensitiveness apparent, Self-Esteem, properly guided, giving a stronger tone to the general character. In any individual the harmonious blending of the two is most welcome.

Mrs. Mary Somerville, in years gone by, was a standing exhibition of what woman could do, and the height of culture she could attain, whilst Elizabeth Blackwell, Garrett Anderson, and a host of others testify at the present of her endowment and capacity.

If woman, with her anxiety for the most influential platform, could once realize the truth that in proportion to the development of her own individuality each person becomes more valuable to herself, and also to the community, she would not for a moment hesitate to increase a vigorous mental activity, which would become at once both guidance and inspiration.

Phrenological science maps out the path, educational and spiritual agencies work together for the attainment of the goal; it also proceeds to harmonize and utilize, to the greatest and widest influence, by balancing opposing forces. To be of service education must be a growth, not a manufacture. The very build of our mind, like that of a ship, indicates that its architect designed it for progress, not stagnation.

If we call him great who planned the Cathedral of St. Peter's at Rome with all its massiveness and beauty, is not that mother great who is building up character for Jehovah's service? Both are educational and spiritual processes—a development of the intellectual, emotional, and moral nature, as well as a source of deep and lasting joy. All hail! to the Women of England and the World.



## Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

### The Rev. Dr. CLIFFORD, M.A., D.D.

Minister of Westbourne Park Baptist Chapel.

Dr. Clifford, the eminent Baptist Minister, whom I have had the pleasure of interviewing for the purpose of this sketch, possesses a large head, with a high moral brain and great intellectual endowments. The analysis of his mental organs and temperamental conditions affords a pleasing and interesting study. His head measures  $23\frac{1}{4}$  inches in circumference; it is long— $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches from front to back, and somewhat narrow, being  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches in its widest parts, at Cautiousness and Ideality.



His temperament is nervous-sanguine, giving him that constitutional life-force which is necessary to the performance of arduous duties. This combination has been aptly described as the temperament of genius. Many of the world's great leaders, or those of them who have helped to mould opinions and create philosophies, have had this form of temperament. Dr. Clifford possesses marked qualities of genius, and is indeed a philosopher. His brain is very active, he is fairly wiry; but although he has good powers of endurance and capacity for hard work, yet his mind is ahead of his physical constitution, which renders him liable to overdo. The fineness of texture and superior quality of his organisation is indicative of a thin skull and a deeply convoluted brain. Considering the height of his head and the massive development of the frontal lobes of the brain, he possesses power of mind and mental vigour superior to many whose circumferential measurement of head is much larger.

The great strength of his mind lies in his large reasoning powers and his marked creative ability, combined with an earnest, persistent, steadfast nature.

Devoid of selfishness, he is prompted by an overwhelming sense of duty and moral obligation, to pursue the course of a full and useful life; and he is a splendid example of what a man can achieve who, possessing a powerful intellect, feels the moral responsibility of his exceptional gifts.

Causality, Comparison, Human Nature, Ideality, Constructiveness, Individuality, and Benevolence are among his largest organs. He is a searcher after principle and truth; has great planning and reasoning powers; is exceedingly thoughtful, reflective, and studious; has marked originative and creative capacities, new thoughts and ideal conceptions constantly occupy his mind. Imbued with strong poetic feelings, the beauties of nature greatly inspire him. Yet he is practical and matter-of-fact, serious, sage, and philosophic; takes broad and comprehensive views; thinks deeply and logically; has keen discriminative judgment, and a mind which penetrates far beneath the surface of subjects which he is interested in investigating and expounding. He is farsighted, keenly intuitive, original in his modes of treatment, reasonable and considerate, yet fearless and bold in expressing his views and opinions.

His perceptive organs being large, especially Individuality, he is scientific as well as philosophic; a close and minute observer, and is thus able in his everyday practical life to verify the conclusions so aptly conceived as a consequence of his large reflective and creative powers.

He has a high moral and spiritual nature. As a preacher he will be zealous, sincere, convincing, impressive, as well as persuasive; his arguments will be based on logical conclusions and sound reasoning. He may find it expedient to be severe in his counsels, though he could never be unreasonable. His farsightedness and ready perceptions of truth and right enable him to vividly realise the many pitfalls into which unthinking individuals are liable to stumble. He makes no scruple to disclose disagreeable or painful facts, but his sympathies for his fellow-men are widespread and unbounded. In disposition he is kindly, consistent, generous-minded, and philanthropic.

His large Ideality and Sublimity inspire him with lofty ideas and an immense love for all that is beautiful and grand in nature. He is quite a naturalist. His predominating intellectuality influences his large Constructiveness in a mental direction. In addition to being an exceptional preacher, he possesses splendid literary abilities and talent for classical studies. His large Time and Tune give him much appreciation of music. Language is large, and in speaking or writing he is able to express himself with fluency and clearness, though his faculty to generate ideas is more pronounced than his Language, thus he never lacks a theme upon which to speak or write. Hope is moderately developed, though he is not at all carried away by this feeling, always subjecting the creations of this organ to the test of reason and experience. His large Concentrativeness conjoined to his powerful intellect makes him a thorough student; and having moderately large Firmness he is very persevering, and accomplishes much by steady, patient, concentrated effort.

He is extremely Cautious, but not at all Secretive. Inspired by lofty sentiments and strong feelings of conviction, he can be aroused to great eloquence and give free expression to his thoughts and feelings, but he does not commit or contradict himself; his large Cautiousness keeps him constantly on his guard. He is judicious and prudent in all he does and says.

His domestic organs, especially Inhabitiveness, Philoprogenitiveness, and Conjugality are strongly developed. He possesses great constancy of affection, love of home, children, and domestic life; and is friendly and social.

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### Editorial Effervescence.

Is Phrenology simply a branch of physiology, a question of brain functioning; or is its sphere a wider one, embracing not only the whole mentality, but its manifestations under every condition? Such is the question, in brief, which is continually being put to me, and to which I invariably reply—that its legitimate scope includes all that is, or can be, known of the Mind's powers, inherent or acquired. I say *all*, because I include all—appetites, propensities, sentiments, affections, emotions, intellectualities, longings, aspirations.

As its name implies, Phrenology is the science of Mind, and only of Matter in so far as matter represents Mind. To limit the phrenologist's study to head shapes and brain molecules is to blot out from his programme the chief items of knowledge which Phrenology should certainly include, and leave the Mind, as such, practically unexplored. What the subtle connection between brain function and mind manifestation may be, is not for me to discuss; for practical purposes they are one and the same thing; but no human mind is sufficiently keen, and no human hand so expert as to detect in brain development the finer shades of mental operation, or the existence of motives which prompt to lesser actions due to impulse or sentiment.

All natural phenomena are, or should be, objects of study; and psychological phenomena, not less than those associated with matter. The manifestations of the human mind are as much natural phenomena as the revolutions

of the planets or the flowing of tides, and as such, demand the careful attention of the student. It is more than probable that the mental manifestations will be found as obedient to fixed laws, as capable of classification and arrangement as are those of the merely physical. To observe, to codify, to reduce to a comprehensible system, the vast number of apparently isolated psychological facts, is the work of the phrenologist, whose labours will result in associating these with the form of brain development from which they rise, thus giving to the world the material key which will unlock the mystery of Mind.

The study of psychological phenomena, like that of every other subject, requires that we put ourselves *en rapport* with the object of our consideration. How can we otherwise recognise the full import of every presented fact? The botanist must live with his loved plants, their constant associate and friend; the chemist looks upon himself as a piece of his laboratory apparatus; and so the psychological student must for the time rise or sink to the level of the subject of his study. Does he desire to know the causes of manifestation of the baser passions? He must mingle with the men whose aim is their gratification; he must subject himself to similar conditions, place himself under the same influences, and he will then be in a position to appreciate (though not perhaps fully) the motives which prompt to, and the satisfaction which follows, the indulgence of the passions.

And so the study of the higher sentiments must be undertaken. Who can appreciate the rapture of the musical enthusiast as he listens to chords of sweetest harmony with dilated eyes and thrilled nerves, except the man who himself has, either inherent or acquired, the same ecstatic feeling? To fully comprehend this mental condition it is necessary to rise to the same level, which for many may seem an impossible task; yet without it the student must fail. As it is with music, so with eloquence, painting, poetry, ethics. Unless our own imaginations can run riot, and keep pace with the flights of those whose phantasmal creations at times delight the world, how can we hope to master the study of which these creations are some of the foundation facts? They are mental phenomena, and as such are some of the bricks with which is built the structure of the human mind.

The study of the developments of the brain and skull by the phrenological student is only a means to an end. Under no circumstances should it be neglected, however, as it is important that the bases of our doctrines be well established. But the aim and end of it all is, the perfect comprehension of that essential part of us which we call Mind, an object than which life presents none more sublime. It demands of us the whole force of our natures, the activity of every faculty, the intensest application of every power we possess. What attribute have we which this study does not call into action? What mental process which is not stimulated by its requirements?

Phrenology is the science of the Mind, and not altogether of the skull and brain, and as such it has a scope wider and grander than any material science can claim; and the knowledge it gives is consequently of vaster import, of infinitely greater value.



## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

*Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.*

### FUNCTIONS OF THE BRAIN.

The brain is the organ of the mind, or the seat of those psychical or mental processes which are called sensation, volition, and feeling.

If we take a look backwards and study what the ancients considered to be the use of the brain, their ideas will appear to us very curious in the light of modern research. For instance, Aristotle thought that the principal use of the brain was to cool the hot vapours rising from the heart. At this time the emotions were supposed to be seated in the heart—an idea now confined to poets—or in the bowels, evidence of which is found in such ancient writings as the Bible. As time advanced, truer notions were held regarding the brain: thus, Herophilus (300 B.C.) was aware of the danger attending injury to the medulla oblongata; and Galen, in the latter part of the second century, was acquainted with the main motor and sensory tracts in the brain and spinal cord. Between that time and the present most of the celebrated anatomists have enlightened us on the subject, and particular mention may be made of Sylvius, Rolando, Gall, and Willis; these names are familiar to students of the nervous system, because certain structures in the brain to which they called attention have been named after them. Until the days of Flourens and Majendie it was erroneously thought that the brain was not excitable to stimulation. In modern times marked results have been obtained by new methods of research in the microscopic and experimental direction.

#### *Effects of Removal of the Cerebrum.*

If the cerebral hemispheres are removed in an animal, it is deprived of all will power and of feeling; it manifests no intelligence, and there is complete lack of memory. There is entire want of initiatory power—the power to start any action of its own accord; but it can perform reflex actions if stimulated. Therefore the brain is the seat of intelligence, feeling, will-power, and memory.

#### *Localisation of the Functions of the Brain.*

It is now a settled point among physiologists that different parts of the brain have different functions, and that the brain does not, as was formerly supposed, act as a whole in all its varied manifestations; so, after many years of groping in the dark and theorising, the brain experts have come round to Gall's view of the brain, as consisting of a number of distinct parts or organs, each having its own special function. Thus the localisation of the functions of the brain is become an established fact. Two of the earliest to work in the sphere of cerebral localisation were Hitzig and Fritsch; and it was then taken up in this country by Ferrier and Yeo, and later by Schäfer, Horsley, and others. Most valuable work has also been done in this direction by pathologists, who in the post-mortem room have examined the brains of patients dying from cerebral disease, and carefully compared the position of the diseased part with the symptoms manifested by the patient during life. And the researches of the pathologists have led to the same results as those

who have laboured in the experimental field. These researches have brought out very conspicuously the overwhelming importance of the cortex of the brain, and have led to the demonstration of the fact that in it reside the highest centres of the nervous system, from which originate the impulses that lead to definite actions.

*The Basal Ganglia.*—The function of these bodies of grey matter is to carry out the mandates of the higher cortical centres, and to see that the impulses from them are continued along the proper nervous tracts—sets of fibres. They are therefore what may be termed subsidiary centres; the corpus striatum principally in connection with movement, and the optic thalamus principally in connection with sensation, and especially with the sense of vision, as its name indicates. The functions of these centres may be simplified by comparing the higher centres in the cortex to the commander-in-chief of an army, and the subsidiary centres at the base of the brain to his subordinate officers. The commander-in-chief gives a general order for the movement of a body of men in a certain direction; this may be compared to the highest motor centre of the cortex sending out an impulse for the movement of a limb. But the general does not give the order himself to each individual soldier, any more than the cortical centre does to each individual muscle. The order is first given to the subordinate officers, who arrange exactly how the movement is to be carried out, and their orders are ultimately conveyed to the individual men, who execute the movement in combination. In a similar manner the subsidiary nerve centres (basal ganglia) enable the impulse from the highest (cortical) centre to be widely distributed by collaterals to numerous muscles, which contract in a similar orderly and combined manner. The same comparison may be used in illustration of the conduction and appreciation of sensory impulses. Just as a private in the army when he wishes to communicate with the general, does so through one or several subordinate officers, so the sensory impulse passes through many subsidiary centres (the chief of which in the brain are the optic thalami) on its way to the highest centre in the cortex, where the mental process called sensation—that is, the appreciation of the impulse—takes place.

### DRUNKARDS' BRAINS WEIGH HEAVY.

Dr. Agostini has made a series of researches on the comparative specific weight of the grey and white substance of the brain in various parts, in the healthy and mentally diseased, and in certain mammals. The specific weight of the brain of the insane is on the average higher than that of the sane, and reaches its highest level in the alcoholic and epileptic types of insanity. In the healthy brain the specific gravity increases from before backwards. Comparing corresponding parts of the two hemispheres of brains, no great variations were noted, but on the whole the specific gravity of the right hemisphere was rather less than that of the left. In the brain of the newborn all these differences are much less marked, and this applies still more to the brains of mammals, so that Dr. Agostini thinks this can be used as a test of the degree of evolution of a brain. The greater the difference in specific gravity between the different parts of a brain and between the grey and white substance, the doctor remarks in the *British Medical Journal*, the more highly evolved the brain.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LIII.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### INDIVIDUALITY.—continued.

SIR RODERICK J. MURCHISON was endowed with this organ in a high degree; but he also had very large Destructiveness, Form and Veneration, with almost equally large Imitation, Colour, Benevolence, Eventuality, Secretiveness, Ideality, and Love of Approbation, with somewhat weak Calculation, Caution, and Self-Esteem. His life was quite a graphic illustration of the influence of these organs. At 15 years of age he received a commission in the army and served under Wellington and Sir John Moore in the Peninsula. Wellington spoke of him as the "chubby faced boy who held up the colours" when he halted the 36th after the battle of Vimero. He married in 1815, spent some time on the Continent visiting the picture galleries, and in the study of antiquities. He found in these things a new life. He had given up soldiering, and began to look out for a more congenial profession. He argued that as his wife desired to do good to the poor and was a good botanist, and as parsons enjoyed (at that time) a little hunting, shooting and fishing, he thought he "would slide into that comfortable sort of life."

But on their return from Italy he fell in with Sir Humphrey Davy and he got *blasé*, and tired of a fox hunting life to which he was settling down. He abandoned sport and cast in his lot with men of science at the Royal Institution and Geological Society. Thomas Greenwood says: "that such was the peculiar condition of geological science at that time that a great work could be done by a man with a quick eye, a good judgment, a keen notion of what already had been done, and a stout pair of legs."

And who that has seen a portrait of LINNÆUS has not observed the fulness in the lower part of the forehead between the eyebrows of that prince of naturalists? At school his time was too engrossed in making observations on plant life, and his literary studies were somewhat neglected. His father received a complaint from his tutors and the boy was severely reprimanded. He promised to pay greater attention to divinity and languages, but afterwards confessed that he had no inclination for the sacred pursuit his father had so earnestly desired him to follow. His father's hopes were destroyed, and Charles was, without delay, apprenticed to a shoemaker. But he was not to be a shoemaker. John Rothmann, a physician and professor of medicine in the college Charles attended, offered to take him into his house to allow him to pursue the study of Botany. Three years afterwards he went to the University of Lund, and Stobæus, the lecturer on botany and physics, took him into his house, as Rothmann had done before him. His progress in the study of Botany was phenomenal. Why? Because he had the ability and desire for a study that

very large Individuality, accompanied by such auxiliary talents as were necessary for the purpose, brought to his aid: of course, at the same time his animal propensities were not strong enough to oppose his mental bias to any injurious extent.

Honours began to fall thick upon him. He worked for the good of science and man. He did justice to his intellect. He could hardly do otherwise. Michele Merone in his valued *Frenologia Divulgata* defines Individuality as the organ that differentiates one thing from another; disposition to investigate and to make observations upon everything; and, curiosity and desire to know.\* Those definitions are very applicable to the function of this organ and when very large, as in the case of Linnæus they lead a man to search into nature with an assiduity that others with less observing powers are at a loss to understand.

Does not this apply with great force to the immense perceptive power of Charles Darwin, Isaac Newton, Brougham, Herschell, Curran, the late Lord Derby, Mr. Gladstone, Joseph Hume, the Duke of Argyll, Dr. Dallinger, Robt. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury?

The glance of the eye of persons with large Individuality is keen and wide-awake, always sharply directed to some object in order to observe its identity. On the contrary, the eyes of those with a weak development of the organ appear vacant and unobservant, and when they do appear to be set upon any object in particular, it will generally be found that they are engaged in meditating upon some circumstance that has engaged their reflective faculties rather than in observing anything in particular.

This is a common occurrence with those possessing larger reflective faculties than Individuality.

Mr. Donovan, in an able lecture delivered before the British Phrenological Society, pointed out that the Chinese have this organ well-developed, and that they shew it in their works of art. Their pictures are simply individual objects full of detail. For example, they will paint birds in the air at a distance with the same characteristic as if they were quite near—the detail in colour, etc., being quite life-like, just as they would appear without the intervention of the atmosphere. As their knowledge of painting increases, especially a knowledge of perspective and atmospheric effects, they will gradually subdue the tones and give greater attention to distance.

It was said in the last lesson that Individuality is the instrument by which we perceive the existence of exterior objects. The eyes may be weak, like Dr. Johnson's, but the organ when large insists on seeing and knowing as the doctor did. Nay, they may be blind, but given the organ large, the desire to know is not destroyed. A blind man named Bird is said to have learned the position of most of the things on the stalls, etc. at the Great Exhibition by means of his all-powerful desire to know where they were placed. When a little boy at school I was never tired of reading "Eyes, and no eyes." This interesting tale would have been quite as appropriately called, "Perception and the want of it," or "Large Individuality and Small Individuality."

\* Senso che conduce a personificare, a specificare un individuo da un altro, e a differenziare un oggetto da un altro. Disposizione ad investigare e a fare osservazione a tutto-Curiosità e vaghezza di sapere.

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\* Destructiveness. † Form and Colour.  
‡ Veneration. § Form and Individuality.  
|| Eventuality.

## British Phrenological Society (INCORPORATED).

The ordinary scientific meeting of the Society was held at 63, Chancery Lane, W.C., on Tuesday, April 3rd, the President in the chair. The minutes of the previous scientific meeting having been read, were adopted by the members present, after which four persons were admitted to membership.

Mr. ZYTO, at the request of the President, consented to read a head, and Dr. Withinshaw submitted himself as a subject. The examination proved to be most interesting.

The PRESIDENT then gave an address, in the course of which he said he proposed to contrast the Phrenology of to-day with that of a hundred years ago, and show the differences which existed between the teachings of Dr. Gall and that of the present, as represented by those who were recognised phrenologists. In doing this he would try to take an impartial view, and would leave to the meeting to decide whether Phrenology had made progress or not during the century just closing.

He thought Dr. Gall, if he could be permitted to visit England at the present time, would be amazed at having to take responsibility for much that passed as phrenological teaching. This was not surprising, as Dr. Gall's works were practically impossible to be obtained by the majority of phrenologists, and their knowledge of his discoveries had to be obtained from other writers, who, though basing their works on Gall's theories, yet one and all, even Spurzheim and Combe, differed from him as to their conclusions. A hundred years ago (1800) Gall was alone in his advocacy, as it was in that year that Spurzheim first attended his lectures as a student of the subject. Writing of Gall at that time Spurzheim said that "he spoke of the necessity of brain to the manifestation of Mind; of the plurality of organs, and of the possibility of discovering the development of the brain by the configuration of the heads. He pointed out several particular organs of different memories and sentiments." Up to this time, therefore, Gall's claims were, as given in his own words, as follows:

1. That it was possible to determine the instincts, propensities, talents, and the moral and intellectual dispositions of man and animals by the configuration of the brain and head.
2. That the faculties were innate in man and animals.
3. That these faculties and propensities had their seat in the brain.
4. That the faculties were distinct from the propensities, and were distinct from each other, hence the position of their organs in the brain should be separate and distinct.
5. That he had located by observation and experiment the seats or organs of many of these faculties and propensities of the human mind.

Dr. Gall appeared more concerned for the Brain than the Mind, more interested in the organs of the faculties than the faculties themselves. The present day phrenologist on the contrary was a student of the Mind rather than a brain anatomist; he accepted Gall's theories because they assisted him in his attempts to analyse human thoughts and motives.

Dr. Gall determined that the protuberance of an organ was a sign of its importance, and we were led to infer, that as a consequence, Size was a measure of capacity.

He judged of capacity and nothing more. The modern phrenologist went further and ventured into the realm of motive, interpreting the inner promptings of the mind. What was known of Phrenology at the beginning of the century was purely scientific. Gall was a scientist, his facts having been since largely confirmed by comparatively recent experiments; but among phrenologists the scientific had given place to the metaphysical, and Phrenology was spoken of now as "the true *philosophy* of the human mind," an important and far-reaching change.

Character reading, which we recognised to-day as the practical outcome of all phrenological teaching, was in this sense unknown to Dr. Gall; and by many early phrenologists it was condemned as inimical to the best interests of the science. It would be well to consider if the present development was the legitimate outcome, or the natural evolution of the primary truths enunciated by Gall.

Gall never made a statement which he was not prepared to support with a reference to facts of his own observation, but the average phrenologist of the present day dealt rather with reasons than with facts, with probabilities rather than with absolute proofs. The acquaintance with facts was a most valuable acquisition, and all phrenologists instead of relying on Gall's proven facts should investigate and observe for themselves. As disciples of Gall they should follow his methods, as he earnestly urges them to do. No student of chemistry was satisfied with the formulæ of the text book, he must go into the laboratory and test each for himself that the truth of them may be proven; so should it be with the phrenological student. The application of Phrenology to-day was in strong contrast with that favoured by Dr. Gall. He considered its chief utility lay in alleviating the troubles of the insane, and in the proper apportionment of punishment to offence in the cases of criminals in which Phrenology could recognise the amount of culpability. Modern phrenologists, however, allied it to such varying subjects as Athletics, Literature, Education, Choice of a Profession, True living, Religion, Self Control, Talent, Character development, etc., etc., as may be seen by referring to recently published articles. It may be that these and other subjects could be usefully studied in the light which Phrenology threw upon the human mind.

There was, too, a difference in the old and new methods of determining the sizes of organs, and the locating of groups from outside measurements. Dr. Gall adopted a method of dividing the groups, which gave two arbitrary lines, both drawn vertically; one through the centre of the mastoid process, the other through the middle of the zygomatic arch. There was no doubt that in a large number of cases these divisions would be misleading to the average practitioner. To-day—thanks to Mr. Nicholas Morgan—we had been able to take advantage of the discoveries of Professors Exner and Sir William Turner, which gave us rules for the almost certain delimitation of the lobes, from points on the exterior of the skull. With reference, too, to measurement of sizes of separate organs, other methods prevailed. Dr. Gall assumed that prominence was the only indication of size, whereas to-day it was recognised that surface measurements, or area, had to be considered, as for instance in the case of the organ of Destructiveness, the full size of which could not be told by prominence without reference to its depth from the Fissure of Sylvius as shown by the lowness of the ear.



Again, Dr. Gall localised the organs from observation. At the present time we had the added testimony of anatomical experts, whose experiments have been dealt with by Dr. Holländer in his "Old and New Phrenology," and by Mr. Webb in "The Phrenological Aspect of Modern Physiological Research." The following, among other organs, had been properly located: The Gustatory centre—Alimentiveness; Speech centre—Language; The Facial Muscle control centre—Imitation; Fright centre—Caution; Wonder centre—Marvellousness or Spirituality; Centre for Energy—Destructiveness; Centre for Submission—Veneration. The total of Dr. Gall's locations was 27. To-day many phrenologists recognised 42 organs, though some prominent practitioners did not consider them all as fully established.

Another great point of contrast was the influence which the modern phrenologist ascribed to the temperaments, as compared with Dr. Gall. He believed that the special functions of the brain were not influenced by the condition of the heart, liver, or any other apparatus of the body which gave rise to temperament. He said: "Whenever I read expositions of the temperaments, I imagine myself surrounded by fortune tellers, who if they know whether a person has black, fair, red, stiff, straight, or curly hair, hazel or blue eyes, straight or arched eyebrows, the base of the nose wide or narrow, nostrils small or open, lips thick or thin, chin round or pointed, can draw his horoscope and determine his qualities, his vices, and his talents." Here Dr. Gall ran full tilt against the temperaments, and their accompanying facial forms which many phrenologists, as well as physiognomists relied upon for their deductions. In addition to many other quotations and arguments was the following: "Innumerable observations induce me to hold that a man may, or may not possess genius with any temperament whatever. Genius and stupidity are found in the Sanguine, Bilious, Phlegmatic, in the fat and lean, in the weak as well as in the robust."

The American Schools of Phrenologists did not acquiesce in Gall's conclusions, and their literature having largely circulated in Britain, their teachings had been freely adopted by British phrenologists who, now, in many cases, relied largely upon temperamental conditions for their conclusions. It would be an interesting subject for discussion as to whether we should not revert to Gall's position, and rely on the organs alone for our estimates of capacity and character, and ignore temperament in our calculations.

The PRESIDENT further said he did not in his remarks desire to reflect on modern phrenologists, either as individuals or as a whole, they did but follow the tendency of the age in their studies and methods. Yet he thought they should pause occasionally and review their position. It was not given to all to be able to break through the bonds of custom. Yet it seemed to him desirable that they should "take their bearings," and be satisfied that their helm was rightly adjusted to take them to their port of destination. In conclusion, there was one other point of difference—the limit set by Gall to the possibilities of Phrenology and that recognised by many at the present time. Dr. Gall considered that at the most he had added something to the knowledge of medical science and mental philosophy by his discoveries. The modern phrenologist saw with a clearer vision the importance of the subject. Phrenology included all there was of conscious life, the prompting motive, as well as the resulting

action. It gave the key to the mystery of our emotional and intellectual natures, and aimed at attaining a high standard of excellence for the human race, by means of a right education of the mind's powers, and the development of man's nobler instincts.

Mr. WEBB said their President had undertaken a difficult task. Gall's work was of a high and scientific character. He did discuss character from skulls, visiting prisons and schools and examining heads, and he was the first great teacher of Phrenology. A man may be a genius whatever his temperament. Dr. Johnson, of dictionary fame, was lymphatic and lazy, yet a genius. Our great authority was George Combe, the more we read of him the more we appreciated him. Phrenology would be of great benefit to the world. If its teachings prevailed there would be no more wars, and no necessity for asylums and prisons. It was a subject to excite our enthusiasm.

Mr. MORRELL congratulated the President on the success of his services to the Society, not only on that evening but in the past. He had been interested in the quotations read from Dr. Gall's works, and would like to know more about his opinions of the temperaments. Dr. Gall could hardly have had in mind the temperaments as we knew them. If Gall meant by temperaments some of the vagaries given under that name he could well understand it. He could not go as far as Mr. Webb and declare Phrenology to be a cure-all for wars and other evils. We were blind to facts through the bias of our sympathies. We could see this in others though we failed to recognise our own blindness. We adopted the facts which suited ourselves and ignored others, thus giving a bias which may have results deplorable in the eyes of others.

Mr. WEDMORE, referring to Gall's opinion of the temperaments, said it was possible that Dr. Gall was combating old views which were antagonistic to the new views he was endeavouring to establish, hence the strength and pungency of his remarks. The great weakness of phrenologists to-day was their adoption of the deductive method, and in taking Gall's facts instead of searching for new ones for themselves. They were making too much use of an imperfect knowledge. They relied too much on their reading of character as proof of the value of Phrenology. Mistakes were frequently made which discredited Phrenology, and enough attention was not given to the criticisms of outsiders.

Mr. SHILLAN asked the President for his personal opinion as to judging the size of Destructiveness, whether he took the position of the ear into consideration.

The PRESIDENT assented.

Mr. ZYTO, comparing the methods of the old and the new phrenologists, said as far as he could see many of the new had no method at all. Gall paid attention to the objective method of investigation which his followers should imitate. A mental element could only be discovered by introspection. Gall was conscious of his own imperfection in the matter of Language before discovering the location of the organ in others. Gall associated actions with certain special developments. Spurzheim always taught that combinations of organs were involved in the performance of actions. Incorporating a system of introspection with Phrenology gave it its value as a system of Philosophy. Many students of the subject read a particular book and swallowed it without question. When asked the meaning of a mental element they were dumb. In arithmetic every figure had its recognised value, so should it be with the mental elements.

Dr. WITHINSHAW said the address of the President contained many points. Gall's method was very fine, and if modern phrenologists went on the same lines better results would follow than from the methods at present adopted. Dr. Gall went on both lines, objective and subjective, he saw and observed, and at the same time studied reasons; he obtained special crania and tried to find special developments by comparison. Every science had a beginning, no one man could perfect it. If a phrenologist could not read character he was wanting, though he should not overdo it in unjustifiable attempts to make hits. It seemed remarkable Dr. Gall repudiated the temperaments, especially as Dr. Spurzheim favoured them. Constitution was the basis of temperament, and diseased states undoubtedly influenced the manifestations of mind. There should be another classification of constitutional states or conditions of body.

A discussion followed on the question whether left-handed persons were more fully developed in the right hemisphere of the brain at the organ of Imitation than in the left hemisphere; in which Dr. Withinshaw and Messrs. Webb, Morrell, Sarna, and Whellock took part.

Mr. Cox delineated the character of Mr. Keith-Murray, who described the reading as accurate, as far as he was qualified to judge of his own character.

The meeting then terminated.

### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

The *Brighton Herald*, under the title of "Noted Murderers, Poets, and Philosophers," gives a splendid report of Mr. Severn's lecture to the members. The following is a brief extract from the report: "Flanked by a row of grim-looking casts of heads of notorious murderers and such-like disreputable folk, relieved here and there by those of a few men of talent or genius, that enthusiastic phrenologist, Professor J. Millott Severn, of West Street, Brighton, delivered a lecture on Phrenology, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, in Queen's Road, on Thursday night. Councillor Halliwell, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided.

Candidly characterising his collection as rather gruesome, the Professor picked out the cast of the infamous poisoner Palmer—who was credited with the deaths of, at any rate, 14 people, including his wife and six children, and other relatives. His head was well developed in the reasoning and intellectual portions, but where Conscientiousness should have been the head showed a tendency to slope away. Then the Professor showed his hearers how Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, plausibility and lack of Conscientiousness of the man led to his committing his awful crimes. Benevolence and a certain sort of good nature were, strangely enough, fairly well developed. The head, which was of a really powerful type, formed the basis upon which the lecturer chiefly relied, for comparative purposes, when he exhibited those of some of our great thinkers and writers, including Spurzheim, Lord Eldon, Sir Walter Scott, Dr. Chambers, and George Combe. But the casts of the heads of other notorious criminals, including Hare and Muller and three pirates, were exhibited, while their defects, and, in some cases, virtues, were skilfully analysed.

Different people, said the speaker towards the close of his interesting address, have different shapes of heads ac-

ording to their different kinds of ability, and Phrenology is able to point out those differences. When one is deficient in a certain quality, what an advantage it is for him to cultivate it, and when on the other hand he has some defect it is equally good for him to combat it. This was what Phrenology helped us to do, for it exposed to us our weaknesses and our strength. If the murderer Palmer could have been phrenologically understood he might have been trained, on the whole, to be a good man. It was, the Professor went on, quite possible for people to train themselves by restraining their bad and developing their good features, and this laid a great responsibility upon us as individuals.

Some suggestions were thrown out by the Chairman, when proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Severn. It would be an excellent thing, he thought, if our schoolmasters were phrenologists, so that they could know better how to develop the children under their care. It would be a good thing, he enthusiastically went on, if our Governors of prisons and Magistrates were also phrenologists throughout the length and breadth of the country.

The vote of thanks having been heartily accorded, an interesting discussion followed."

On Thursday, April 12th, the President (Mr. J. P. Blackford) gave an address on "Character Reading Explained," dealing with physiognomical and temperamental conditions. Much interest seemed to be manifested in the lecture by the audience, and a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded the lecturer, proposed by Mr. Turner and seconded by Mr. Turpitt. During the evening the lecturer publicly examined the head of the latter gentleman.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

The ordinary meeting of this society was held at the Congregational Lecture Hall, Grange Park Road. The first part of the evening was devoted to practical instruction in the subject by Mr. Jas. Webb, after which a brilliant paper on "The Utility of Phrenology," was read by Mr. Zyto. The president, E. H. Kerwin, Esq., J.P., was in the chair.

The lecturer took a very practical view of the subject, and pointed out the value of a knowledge of the science, particularly to the teacher, business man, overseer, parent, etc., and to those who had dealings with others, or who wished to know their weaknesses and improve themselves. For instance, in the managing of a business the phrenologist would be in a position to select the most suitable men for different departments and special work in such a manner that everything would work harmoniously, without the slightest difficulty. The parent and teacher, having the training of the children under their care and knowing the characteristics of each individual child, would impart instruction accordingly, saving both tutor and taught an enormous amount of anxiety and worry. In many other cases also the use of Phrenology was of inestimable service.

Several teachers present took a prominent part in the discussion which followed, and related some of their experiences with Phrenology in the schoolroom, which proved very interesting. At the close of the meeting Mr. Zyto delineated the character of a gentleman from the audience with surprising accuracy.

### Maldon.

Under the heading of "Kruger's Bumps" the following report appeared in *The Sun* of April 10th. "The Rev. George Freeman, a Fellow of the British Phrenological Society, in delivering a lecture at Maldon on the "Faculties of the Mind, phrenologically considered," said he had had an interview with President Kruger, and found him to possess one of the highest organs of Firmness he had ever seen on a man's head. He did not contend that it was the firmness of a bullock, or that that one faculty being so abnormal, absorbed the other faculties. 'Kruger would be firm until the breath left his body.'

If it should happen that Lord Roberts had as large a faculty for Firmness, then the war would not be over until they had had a slap at one another in the face. It would be for diplomacy to play the hand in the final show."

### Mount Tabor.

At the Primitive Methodist Church at Mount Tabor recently, Mr. R. W. Brown delivered one of his popular phrenological lectures to a large and deeply interested audience. The chair was occupied by Mr. E. Plummer, who spoke very favourably on behalf of the science. The lecturer intimated that it had afforded him profound pleasure to undergo a careful perusal of the Scriptures in order to ascertain information compatible with the teachings of the science of Phrenology, and his investigations had been rewarded with very encouraging and definite success. He discovered that Daniel was an interpreter of nature, especially under the psychological conditions. Solomon constantly gave delineations of character, under the physiognomical formula, and Paul also gave very descriptive sketches of character. There were religious mysteries which could not be disclosed by spiritual teachers, without a knowledge of Phrenology. They required the latter in order to interpret the former. Phrenology was the only true revealer of character; it could reveal to man his highest innate conditions. He would emphatically assert that no subject was more worthy of consideration than this science. During the evening two gentlemen were publicly examined. A vote of confidence in the science was given by the audience.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

SPINSTER.—You desire "a phrenological description of Cecil Rhodes." You will find one in the P.P. for February, 1896.

FLEET STREET COMP.—You ask (1) Was J. Stuart Mill a free-thinker? (2) What were his chief mental characteristics? My reply is (1) Yes. He could in no sense be called a "tied" thinker. His mind was as free as were the minds of Joseph Parker, Leo XIII, or Dr. Temple. (2) He had great intellectual discernment, a fine mental organization, and weak animal propensities. His Secretiveness and Love of Approbation were fairly well developed, and among his friends he would be most highly respected. I will add that his father, who was one of our great thinkers, brought him up so that he

should not imbibe what he considered the metaphysical vanities of orthodox religion. In this respect, then, he was no more a free thinker than the eminent divines named above. The early training of all four had the greatest influence on their adult beliefs.

W.C. (*Croydon*).—You ask "What has the shape of the head of a dog to do with Phrenology?" Just this: everything in animal life has much to do with Phrenology. Comparative anatomy is one of the most useful subjects one can study. The greatest physiologist in France was opposed to Phrenology till he studied it, and then he (Dr. Vimont) wrote his grand work *Traité de Phrénologie, humaine et comparée, accompagné d'un magnifique atlas in folio de 120 planches contenant plus de 600 sujets d'anatomie humaine et comparée d'une parfaite exécution*, to prove that the skull and brain developments of both animals and man are in agreement with their physical and mental peculiarities. The more you study the skull and brain developments of the dog, the different breeds and different individuals of each breed the better will be your capacity to study man. But above all things don't limit your thoughts to ordinary physiological studies outside Phrenology, or you will miss a richer mine of knowledge than any that you will ever otherwise discover.

C. A. Ingrave (*Keighley*).—You would like my views on the following statement: "A person, blind, deaf, devoid of taste, smell, hearing, could not really be considered as a person having a mind;" and you want to know whether I will write to the *Keighley Times* to expose the inaccuracies and materialism of Dr. Hill's lecture in the P. M. Chapel, Silsden—the Vicar, Rev. J. Berry in the chair. I am afraid I shall fail to do all you would wish. In the first place Dr. Hill's ridicule of Phrenology was quite valueless on his part, although his audience "laughed," as the paper says. He never spent five minutes' study on it or he wouldn't have told his audience "that the part which made a little knob at the back of the head had nothing to do with a desire for matrimony," for no phrenologist ever said it had. His remarks that "all the region about the middle of the head was occupied by sensations with particular series of movements, for the most part skilled movements," is as unscientific. What he means by "all the region about the middle of the head" is best known to himself, and so is faulty; but if he means that men have no organs of Veneration, Faith, Hope and Benevolence in those parts than every phrenologist is daily proving him to be wilfully ignorant. But this ignorance is not surprising when we read he said that the arguments of the philosophers, who stated that the body has no "manager" or "ego," but was simply "an exhibition of forces which impinged on the body, transmitted through the central nervous system through the muscles appropriate to the performance of the actions" were "irrefutable." One is surprised that the rev. chairman hadn't a word to say on this subject.

In reply to the first enquiry I have to say that what we "consider," or "really consider" is very different from really *knowing*. I judge for "hearing" you intended to say *feeling*, which is certainly the most important of the senses. Personally I should consider a person devoid of sensation as having "a mind of his own," though that mind would be at the lowest point of intelligence. Without the capacity to hear and see from his birth a person's ideas of the outer world would be limited to tasting, smelling and feeling. If deprived from birth of these also what knowledge of the exterior world could he possess? Not any.

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## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### ALIMENTIVENESS.—THE GOURMAND.

The instinct that propels a person to seek nourishment, not merely to appease hunger but rather to please the palate, and often conduces to intemperance, to gluttony, and to refinement in the choice of food surprising to those who are naturally abstemious, has not any very characteristic movement or attitude of the head.



Gastronomic sensuality gives, however, a peculiar expression to the countenance—a greedy look, half-opened mouth, coloured lips, humid tongue, the mouth "watering" for food, which displays a desire for activity that in some men seems irresistible—very different from a simple expression of the need of nourishment.

Persons learned in the culinary art, who count it among the erudite studies, are easily recognised when eating.

They appear jubilant with their delectable spread, their countenances exhibit a high degree of enjoyment, and their satisfaction contrasts strangely with the cold and preoccupied person who merely eats to live, who does not understand the pleasure of tasting one dish after another, and who instead of delivering himself up to the exquisite sensation of a palate appreciative of the savours and scents that the culinary art can produce, follows, while eating unconsciously on the one hand or, as some might think, like a brute on the other, some idea that the other faculties, much more active than Alimentiveness have suggested to his mind.

The organ of Alimentiveness enlarges the head towards the temples just in front of the ear, and a little above the cheek-bones. It is strongly developed upon the head of the gourmand sitting at his table, and if this organ, placed at the base of the brain, does not show any special movement of the head indicating its activity, nevertheless if we observe the expression of his face we shall see that neither his look nor the outward manifestations of his mental condition appertain to an elevated sentiment. His animation has its source in the faculty whose organ has its place in an inferior region of the brain.

The waiter has brought a tasty dish. Our gourmand, who has already lost the sting of hunger, because his appetite has already been partly satisfied, experiences a very noticeable excitement at the sight of this fresh course. He sniffs the appetising fumes, he fixes a greedy look upon this new prey, he leans forward, and the arm provided with a fork is ready to seize and cut it up. He is quite engrossed in the pleasure that he is about to enjoy.

He appears to be a man of some capacity. He has a large and wide head, with well-developed perceptive faculties. He has a powerful judgment, and large Benevolence, but a further examination shows that he has feeble Ideality, Firmness, Self-Esteem, and Love of Approbation. His entire organisation shows a lack of personal dignity and desire of approval, which therefore cannot check his seduction by the propensity for food.

The waiter has a different conformation of head. He is attentive and willing; he is glad to satisfy his customer, and anticipates the praises he will receive from him. He is as greedy of praise as the gourmand is greedy of his exquisite dishes.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—V.

### Mechanical Pursuits.—Building Trades.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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The Building trade extends over and embraces a wide range of useful industries. It is a healthy pursuit; and to those having practical intelligence and good mechanical abilities it affords favourable opportunities of rising to positions of success and respectability.

#### THE BUILDER.

Nearly all Builders, whether engaged in small or large businesses, trade as Builders and Contractors. Strictly, a Builder is one who builds up the skeleton brick, cement, stone or concrete work; he is generally an employer of labour and works at, or superintends this department from the foundations to completion. A Builder engaged in this class of work needs to have the Motive, or Motive-Vital temperament and large executive organs, including Firmness, to give him muscular strength and physically good staying powers to enable him to resist the bad effects of change of weather; also energy, tenacity, and perseverance. Large Constructiveness, Form, Size and Order, that he may have a natural bent for mechanical work, good judgment of outlines, system and plumb. Cautiousness and Weight that he may be careful and cautious, and be able also to balance himself when at work in high or dangerous positions; and an intellect somewhat superior to the ordinary workman, seeing that he is a business-man as well as a mechanic, and occupies a responsible position.

#### THE BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR.

The difference between a Builder in a small way and a Builder and Contractor is very great, and the differences between the kind and class of work executed by each are also great. The small builder usually takes an active part in the actual execution of the work he contracts to do; thus in his particular department he is likely to be the best mechanic. But the big contractor must have a very practical, resourceful, and superior mind, combined with constructive and mechanical tastes.

In the building trade we may observe individuals possessing nearly every phase of temperament, but the most favourable is the Motive or Motive-Vital. The Builder and Contractor should have the Motive-Vital temperament and a rather stronger development of the sanguine-nervous forces than he who is a builder only, so as to combine mental activity with strong physical qualities. He should have a fairly large head and a proportionately strong physique; large perceptive, planning, organising, and reasoning powers; an inventive turn of mind, mental resourcefulness, practical and calculative judgment; and talent enabling him to make quick and correct estimates of the value of properties as they are observed in bulk and by the details of figures. He should have large Form, Size, Weight, Calculation, Locality, Causality, Comparison, Constructiveness, and Acquisitiveness; large executive organs; also Firmness and Human Nature; and the social, domestic, and aspiring organs should be well represented. He must have a practical knowledge of the strength and qualities of all kinds of building materials, architecture, drawing and plans; and the more he knows of engineering and sanitation the better.

Men become Builders and Contractors by very different processes of training. An apprenticeship of from five to seven years has invariably to be served; sometimes it is served to bricklaying, occasionally to masonry, but more often than not to joinery and carpentry, though one or two of the greatest London Builders and Contractors of recent years started their business careers as navvies. It is only occasionally that a youth has opportunities of apprenticeship to building and contracting proper. He usually learns one or more of the trades mentioned, and works many years as a journeyman gathering all the experience he can, after which, if he has abilities adapting him for the position of master, and he has acquired the necessary practical experience in other departments, and opportunities and means allow, he may proceed to become a Builder and Contractor, commencing at once in a small way, and enlarging as his abilities, opportunities, and resources develop.

Occasionally a large firm will, in consideration of a heavy premium, engage an apprentice, undertaking to instruct him, more or less, in all branches of the trade. He thus may obtain a very practical insight into the different departments, including office work, quantity estimating, plan drawing, etc.

#### SUB-CONTRACTORS.

Builders in a small way may contract to do only some particular portion of a building—the brick or concrete work, excavations, foundations, and drainage; another contracts to do the joinery, carpentry, and woodwork fixings; another the slating or tiling; another the plastering; another the plumbing and sanitary arrangements, gas-fittings, etc.: thus a building may be divided among several contracting parties; but a Builder or Contractor in a large way frequently undertakes to execute the whole of these numerous branches of work. Again, an ordinary builder, joiner and carpenter, or mason may undertake the contract of a whole building and engage others in the departments for which he does not employ a regular staff of workmen; but he must be experienced in these other branches, or the transactions may not be successful or profitable.

#### THE BRICKLAYER.

A journeyman Bricklayer does the brick, cement, or concrete work of buildings, putting in the foundations; he also does brick, tile, and cement floorings, and the building or fixing of ordinary stonework, fire-grates, etc. Bricklayers and Builders require much the same mental and physical qualities; but the Builder must have business abilities somewhat superior to the ordinary Bricklayer. A Bricklayer should have a Motive or Motive-Vital temperament to give him physical strength, powers of endurance, and a constitution that is not too easily affected by climatic influences or changes of weather, having oftentimes in winter to work in extreme cold or damp, and in summer, great heat. He should have a roundish head, indicating large executive qualities, resistive powers, constructive ability, Cautiousness, and well-developed domestic organs; large Perceptives, especially Size, Form, Weight, Order and Locality; and fairly good planning capacities, so that he may have mechanical skill, cautiousness, prudence, ability to judge of equilibrium or balance, calculate resistive forces, and judge of size, bulk, proportions, plumb, forms, outlines, upright and square. He should have an eye to the execution of substantial work, and enough of Ideality that he may put on a good finish where it is required.



## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

BY G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

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### TEMPERAMENT AND MARRIAGE.

#### 2.—THE VITAL, OR NUTRITIVE SYSTEM.

In considering the effects of the Vital Temperament on Marriage, I propose to adopt—for this physical condition only—the old classification. This Temperament (the Vital) as now used, has its physical basis in the nutritive system, occupying the great cavities of the trunk and embracing the lymphatics, the blood-vessels, and the glands—in other words the organs of absorption, circulation, and secretion. It includes the elements of both the Sanguine and Lymphatic Temperaments of the old classification—a classification to which I am more partial, because of the distinctive qualities of those elements. There are men, like fig. 6, who may be considered to have the Vital Temperament proper, but most men have either the Sanguine or Lymphatic, severally represented, with occasionally a tinge of the Bilious Temperament.



(By permission of Bassano & Co.)

FIG. 6.

SIR W. V. HARCOURT.

In order that my readers may be able to judge the Lymphatic and Sanguine elements of the Vital Temperaments we will subdivide it in giving our description.

(a) *The Lymphatic Element.*—This is to all intents and purposes the Phlegmatic Temperament of the ancients. When the Lymphatic system is predominant, and the stomach and glands generally are excessively developed, it leads to an excessive secretion of the watery fluids of

the body, resulting in undue fulness, a sluggish circulation, and general clogging of the vitality. The muscles, burdened with a useless load, act with difficulty and lack promptness in their movements; the heart beats slowly; and the brain, receiving tardily an inadequate supply of vitalized blood, partakes of the sluggishness of the whole organism.

Persons who have a predominance of the Lymphatic element are usually about medium in height, and have fulness of body, at times amounting to excessive corpulence; softness and flabbiness of flesh, contours, full and without grace or beauty; extremities, large and ugly; features, full, heavy, without expression; cheeks hanging and the lips thick; skin, a dull deaden white, faded or yellowish, generally cold or moist; hair, fair but lustreless; expression, mild and timid; movements, sluggish; walk, slow, painful, and uncertain. The mental qualities are of a similar order, and the chief characteristics will be lethargy, inertness, and a love of ease. There may be practical judgment and fair reasoning talent, but there will be little or no love of either mental or physical exercise.

For two persons to marry with this type of constitution would be extreme folly, and, unless their pockets were pretty well lined, could only end in disaster. Lacking the spirit and enterprise which are the prime factors of success, they would grow dissatisfied with each other, and, affection, though perhaps strong at first, would soon wither and die, for the old adage is still true "that when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window."

*The Sanguine Element* of the Vital Temperament is much more to be desired and cultivated. When predominant there will be more of the positive than the negative constitutional condition, the arterial circulating system, the lungs and capillary vessels constituting its organic basis.

It is indicated physically by a stature usually above the medium, a well-proportioned body, the thorax or chest being exceptionally well-developed, the muscles possessing suppleness rather than solidity; the articulation thin, and the body as a whole indicating grace and elegance rather than strength. The head well formed, but not necessarily large, skin fine, fairly soft, pliable and transparent, the complexion fresh and ruddy. The hair is usually blonde, red, or chesnut, rarely dark, and the expression cheerful, open, and sincere. The face inclined to roundness, lips full and red, and the eyes blue or grey—usually the former. The organization as a whole will be noticeable for vigour, warmth, and functional activity.

The brain will be characterized by rapidity of thought and quickness, and the disposition will be Peter-like in its impulsiveness.

Readiness of resource, a lively wit with tendency to repartee, a vivid imagination, versatility and vivacity of expression, with lack of concentration are some of the mental characteristics. There may be brilliancy, but there will be an absence of popularity. Men of this temperament enjoy the good things of this life. They go in largely for social enjoyment and amusements. Are cheerful, lively, compassionate, good natured, and fond of company. They are affectionate but liable to be inconstant. Fond of ladies rather than a particular lady, and love excitement and change. Naturally impatient and fiery, they are violent when roused, but very forgiving, and seldom obdurate or stubborn.

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE. *Smith Elder & Co., London.* Price 6s. This work is devoted by its author, N. C. Macnamara, F.R.C.S., to an elucidation of the problem as to the pre-historic origin of the British race. His chief reasonings are based upon the skull formations of the various races of whom traces have been found in all parts of the world, and he illustrates his points by references to noted skulls (the majority of which (or casts of them) are to be found in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. The argument which is based upon these observations is, while not conclusive, certainly worthy of consideration. The data is far too fragmentary and the examples are too few to warrant any absolute hypothesis being formed, but the chain has been well forged link by link, and the author must be congratulated upon his achievement.

As phrenologists, we readily recognise the importance of head development as a guide to raciation, and are glad that others pursue their ethnological studies in the same direction. But we part company with the author when he attributes the whole of the virtue to the skull, the process of the growth of which, he tells us, "enables the brain to assume proportions and an organisation peculiar to the human race." The tenour of the book goes to show that the skull, and not the brain, is the controlling influence, though there are one or two bright passages which tend in the contrary direction. I will give one or two brief extracts:—"The shape of the human skull is the best and only reliable test of a race." This is purely phrenological; but "neither the environments by which man has been surrounded, nor artificial selection, has altered the shape of his skull," is going somewhat beyond the experiences of every phrenologist. In contradistinction to this, it is refreshing to read "from their skulls we believe their brains to have been simple in form and structure; they were at the same time capable of evolution. . . . Necessary brain-work meant increased growth of this organ, not only in size, but in the complexity of its convolutions and structure." This is sound enough; but it is followed by "Such development could only take place if a corresponding increase took place in the bony skull which enclosed the brain. That an actual alteration in the size and form of the skulls . . . did occur we shall find out when we come to compare," etc. To prevent misconception of the author's intentions, I will give one other quotation:—"In his youth Helmholtz was rather hydrocephalous—that is, had water on the brain, like Cuvier, and this is regarded by some as favouring intelligence by enlarging the skull and affording the brain room to grow." Thus it will be seen that the author fails to grasp the fundamental law that the skull receives its shape from the brain; that it is formed for, and adapted to, the whole of the brain's requirements as to size and form, and is in no sense, except in diseased conditions, restrictive of the brain's growth. I will refer readers to the opinion expressed by Professor Humphry, quoted by Dr. Withinshaw in his lecture in another part of this paper; and also the statements of the Lecturer and his Chairman, Dr. Holländer, on this subject. In any future edition of this work, we trust the author will give the mentality and its organ the credit for expansion and growth, and relegate the skull to its rightful place as simply an index to the development of its contents.

## THE TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The following paragraph is from *The Board Teacher*. It occurs among various items concerning the late Conference of Teachers at York, which Mr. Webb attended on behalf of the Leyton Teachers' Association:—

"The prince of phrenologists was there, beaming with pleasure as ever, ready to examine any head and make what we call astonishingly shrewd guesses at character and disposition, but what he calls scientific deduction on absolutely clear and rapidly defined lines. Surely if the renowned scientist Alfred Russel Wallace has such great faith in our Mr. Webb, teachers may well be proud of him."

We think justice is not done to Mr. Webb in this notice. He willingly submits to any test imposed on him, he tells his clients things about themselves of a most surprising character deduced from his knowledge of mind and brain, and then he is told he has made "shrewd guesses"!

## The Fowler Phrenological Institute.

The Tenth Annual Meeting was held at Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on May 16th, the rooms being well filled.

The President, William Brown, Esq., J.P., occupied the chair.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Thos. Crow), read the report of the year's work, which showed satisfactory progress and increase in every department.

The PRESIDENT gave a short address, admirably suited to the occasion, and five members of the Institute contributed short but interesting addresses on phrenological subjects.

The President handed to four successful students in the last examinations the certificates which had been awarded to them.

Mr. D.T. ELLIOTT delineated the character of one of the audience.

After a very hearty vote of thanks had been accorded to the president the proceedings closed.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

MARY LEATH.—You ask, "Would you recommend a member of a Christian Endeavour to believe in Phrenology?" Evidently you are too ignorant to deserve anything but the most ingenuous reply. I never yet recommended anyone to *believe* in Phrenology. I never shall. What I can recommend to all Christian Endeavourers is to *study* Phrenology. You must be a very recent reader of the P.P. or you would ere this have found much in it well worth *knowing* and "believing."

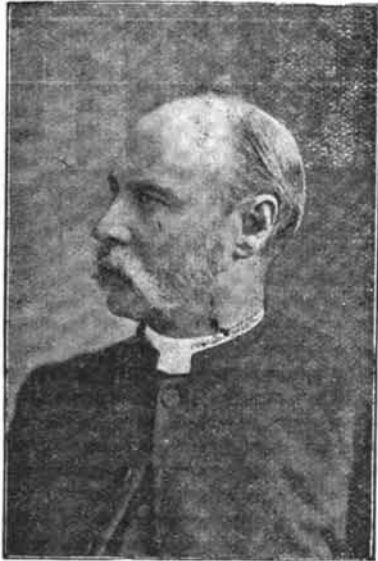
REASON asks "Why do you think that the brain has many organs when so many men of science say it is one organ, and every mental power uses it as such?" To reply to this question fully would require a whole P.P. I will give one simple fact that would lead me to think as I do did I know nothing of Phrenology. Each of the five senses are independent of each other, both in regard to their use and brain organs. Special function requires a special organ.

## Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

### REV. F. W. MACDONALD

(President of the Wesleyan Conference and Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society).



The Rev. F. W. Macdonald is a member of a clever and distinguished family. His father, the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, was a Wesleyan minister of note. His sister, the mother of that celebrated writer, Rudyard Kipling, is spoken of by her distinguished son as the wittiest woman in India. His two other sisters became Lady Poynter and Lady Burne-Jones.

The Rev. Macdonald possesses a large head, its circumference measurement being 23 inches; length from Individuality in front to Philoprogenitiveness at the back  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches; width in the regions of the executive organs and Cautiousness  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and nearly the same at Constructiveness. The Cephalic Index is consequently  $80\frac{3}{8}$ , the head therefore being brachycephalic. He has a well-balanced temperament, the Motive and Mental slightly predominating, is physically well built, and his mental organs are favourably developed, combining marked intellectual qualities and force of character with strong vitality.

Each group of organs is well represented. His large perceptive give him excellent powers of observation. He readily grasps the details of subjects, quickly perceives points of interest and subject matter which may be utilized effectively, and he generally displays himself to good advantage. Has an excellent memory for, and judgment of, forms and proportions, also of order, system and method. Has large Causality and Comparison, planning and reasoning powers, estimative talent, calculative ability, and a first-rate head for business organizing. He readily comprehends principles, possesses practical judgment and a good understanding; is rational and logical. Though highly practical he is well endowed with imagination, which, combined with Language, a strong social nature, and much self possession, gives him ease of manner, a good command of words, and freedom of expression. In using his natural abilities to the fullest

he is able to exert a commanding and vastly helpful influence over his fellows. He possesses great energy and force of character, is temperamentally magnetic; yet, in some degree, it requires stimulating and urgent measures to bring out these qualities in their best form. He is mostly equal to emergencies, and generally does best with apparently the least preparation; his whole organization, however, indicates that he is a capable student, and the years of apparent hard and thorough study in his early career, have developed in him a thoughtful, meditative turn of mind, which, notwithstanding his ready talent, he is often prone to indulge.

His aspiring group of organs being large, including also large Cautiousness and a fair development of Secretiveness, he is very sensitive as to personal character and reputation; ambitious, manly, confident, independent and self-possessed; cautious, prudent, and politic; is usually hopeful, enterprising and speculative, yet very guarded as to consequences, mindful of all that is going on around him: looks into matters with a reasoning, critical eye, and does not readily commit himself. He sees more clearly than many, the possible or ultimate development of matters in connection with which he has experience; and thus avails himself of the best opportunities, and cautiously provides against impediments to progress, and as far as possible inconvenience or disaster.

His moral organs—Benevolence, Conscientiousness, Spirituality and Veneration are large, yet in morals and religious, as in other matters, he will take practical views. He has well-marked sympathies, respect for whatever is spiritual, good and great, and a high sense of honour and personal integrity.

His large Ideality and Sublimity give him lofty ideas and breadth of understanding, and combined with Constructiveness and the reasoning powers, creative and inventive capacities. His large Acquisitiveness, combined with large perceptive and reasoning powers, give him good judgment of monetary and property values. Constructiveness is large, and should help him much in literary compositions, and give him also an interest in building constructions. He has well-developed social and domestic organs, love of children, of home and its associations.

Firmness is large, giving stability of character, fixedness of purpose, determination and decision; and he has a fair degree of Concentrativeness, yet is versatile, resourceful and adaptable. Has on the whole a good general memory, especially of facts and occurrences. His large Locality enables him to remember localities and places, and having a strong desire for knowledge would give him a liking for travel. He has large Comparison, readily perceives differences and incongruities, is well endowed also with the quality of Mirthfulness, and though generally serious, having a strong sense of personal dignity and propriety of conduct, yet he can thoroughly enjoy wit, fun, and humour in their place, and on proper occasions. Time and Tune are large, thus he appreciates music and has good musical ability had he leisure to cultivate it.

As a minister, public speaker, lecturer, and organizer of societies he possesses exceptional abilities. These are not the only pursuits, however, for which he has innate capacities. He could also have succeeded well in business organizing, scientific-constructive pursuits, the medical profession, &c. He possesses a commanding personality, powerful mental qualities, great force of character, and is well fitted for positions of control and management.

# The Popular Phrenologist.

JUNE, 1900.

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All Advertisements must reach the Hon. Manager as above, on or before the 15th of the month before it is required to appear; and if proofs are required, two days earlier.

All matter for the Literary Columns must be sent to the EDITOR, "POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST," c.o. British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

## Editorial Effervescence.

At the next meeting of the British Phrenological Society, Mr. Brian Hodgson, of the Midland Institute, will lecture on "The Growth of Intelligence in the Public Spirit," presumably in relation to Phrenology. Mr. Hodgson proposes to illustrate his lecture with skulls of the smaller animals, fish, birds, and mammals, some 300 of which will be provided for the inspection of the audience. Mr. Hodgson has already won his spurs as a lecturing knight, and needs no further commendation from me. I trust there will be a good meeting.

Mr. J. Rutherford writes to ask if we have all forgotten our old friend Nicholas Morgan. His case is at present one of direst necessity, and I would urge all who are willing to help, to at once forward such subscription as they can afford to Mr. Rutherford, who is acting as treasurer and dispenser of the "Morgan Fund." His address is, *The Leader Office*, Sunderland. A direct remittance will save delay, and every day is of value in this matter. The last penny has been spent, and for some months no subscriptions have been received through this paper. Do let me urge upon my readers who knew Mr. Morgan in the days of his usefulness, to at once respond to this appeal.

I am pleased to hear that Mr. Franjee Feroza has decided to enter the phrenological profession. As a lecturer and debater he is well known and highly appreciated. Since his membership with the British Phrenological Society, he has been one of the most devoted

students of the science and philosophy of Phrenology; and all those who have the privilege of his personal acquaintance will wish him the success he undoubtedly deserves. His professional location will be at 40, Old Town Street, Plymouth, where he will doubtless be pleased to receive a visit from any friends of Phrenology who may be in the great seaport of the south-west.

In connection with all reforms there are devotees who are willing and anxious to give gratuitous service to the causes they espouse. Phrenology has had its generous workers; yet many who would willingly assist, fail to do so because they have no opportunity, or see no opening in which their services could be successfully utilised. Such an opportunity now presents itself in connection with the work of the British Phrenological Society, and any lady or gentleman of leisure interested in the subject may be able to gratify personal tastes, and at the same time assist in spreading the influence of the B.P.S., and consequently a knowledge of Phrenology.

A helper is required in the Office of the Society, at 63, Chancery Lane. The duties are, to assist the Council and Executive Officers in carrying out the work of the Society; to receive visitors, and give them information as to the Society's aims and progress; and generally to act as the Society's representative during the hours of attendance, which could be arranged to suit a voluntary worker. There is nothing onerous or menial to do, and the opportunity is one which a student of the subject could profitably utilise.

There are privileges, too, in addition to the work. The constant use of the library, which to a student should be of inestimable value, and the equally constant and pleasurable privileges of conversation with all the more matured and advanced minds within the phrenological circle. I can conceive of no more valuable assistance to a student of the subject, especially one who proposes to ultimately enter the profession, than this opportunity offers.

I would suggest, therefore, if any one of my readers feel disposed to offer service to the Society for a period, say, of six or twelve months, freely, or for a small nominal acknowledgment, such should at once communicate the fact to the Hon. Secretary, B.P.S., 63, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. Of course, the *bona fides* of any candidate must be undoubted. I trust modesty will not prevent an otherwise suitable applicant from applying for the position.

Dr. Withinshaw, owing to press of business, is unable to contribute his usual article this month, but his readers will be able to glean much from the report of his lecture before the B.P.S., which appears in this number. The excellent series with which we are being favoured will be continued in our next issue.

The contents of the present issue of the P.P. are not so varied as usual, owing to the space occupied by the somewhat lengthy reports of meetings. Each of these, however, is of value, and readers should certainly go carefully through them. The Leyton report of the lecture of an opposing medical man, and Mr. Webb's reply, are of exceptional interest.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LIV.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### EVENTUALITY.

Dr. Gall did not live to discover that the lower part of the middle of the forehead that he felt disposed to call "Educability," or "Sense of Things," included two organs disposed to perform separate functions, the lower portion already discussed under Individuality, and an upper region, situated in the middle area of the forehead and called by Spurzheim Eventuality. Gall had observed that schoolboys with these parts large had generally a greater aptitude for learning than those had who were deficient in this area, though some could remember forms better than names, others places, colours, sizes, etc., better than weights, names, numbers, etc. One scholar was clever in arithmetic but weak in history, another had a good memory for geography but not for music—in fact, no one had a memory equally acute in everything. He discovered that there is no special organ for *memory*, but that each power of the mind has its own locality in the brain. It has been pointed out in previous lessons that Individuality prompts a person to observe the appearances of things, their parts and qualities; though what are the qualities and parts specially observed will depend on the activity of other parts of the brain. A person endowed with large Colour will observe the arrangement of colours and their suitability in an object, whereas a person with large Form and small Colour will devote his observation to its shape and lineal construction.

Eventuality is less devoted to the "memory of things" as such than Individuality is, but it is specially devoted to the observation of changes of circumstance, events, or occurrences. Persons with large Eventuality enjoy the sight of reviews, processions, waterfalls. They love to see the way things move or are moved; and when possessed with a large organ of Time, are excellent historians or story-tellers. Pitt had larger Eventuality than Tom Moore had, whereas Moore had larger Individuality than Pitt had.

It must not be supposed that Eventuality has any special regard for occurrences that have taken place in the remote past. Contemporary events are quite as interesting to those in whom it is large. It is a special combination of Veneration, Comparison, and Causality, that would lead one to prefer ancient to modern history. Neither must it be supposed that small Veneration would prevent a person from venerating the past. Large Benevolence would lead even moderate Veneration to delight in all that is good and noble in the past. But when Eventuality is weak, however delighted a person so constituted may be, his order and arrangement of the events of the past will be wanting in accuracy and method—in fact, his *knowledge* will be indistinct and meagre. Persons who study this organ carefully cannot but remark that a person of years in whom it appears small (and careful and intelligent students can assess its gradual decline under such circumstances), is becoming less able to remember details, exact words, poetry, chronology, etc., than he was formerly able to do.

Just as the organ of Veneration is situated centrally in regard to the moral and religious organs, receiving help from Faith, Hope, and Charity anteriorly and laterally, and Firmness and Conscientiousness posteriorly, the whole in their highest activity tending to Godliness; so Eventuality is situated in the centre of the intellectual group, gathering knowledge by means of the perceptive faculties on the one hand, and assimilating and adjusting such facts as are perceived by means of Causality and Comparison on the other. Hence the mutual help the faculties give to each other. Size or Number may be weak and fail to inform the intellect with right notions of magnitude, time, or space; but the reflectives call to mind the reason why, and help to protect a person from the results of that weakness. This organ is always large in "men of action." For example, William Carey, the Serampore missionary, owed his successful labours largely to this organ, supported by very large Language, Locality, Form, Veneration, Faith, and Destructiveness, to which his great energy was due.

Anyone comparing the head of Gall with his large Eventuality, and Kant with this organ less developed, will understand why the positive philosophy of Gall, based on *things*, their physical qualities and character, commends itself to the unprejudiced thinker, whereas the Kantian philosophy is purely speculative and undemonstrable.

William Cullen, the greatest medical authority of his day, after Boerhaave, had a very large organ of Eventuality, with somewhat less Causality. He had an active and retentive intellect. He had a great grasp of the value of Theory in medicine. But he also knew the bounds beyond which Theory is an unsafe guide. He saw the follies that one may fall into by reasoning without a basis of facts.

Daniel Maclise, R.A., had a very large organ of Eventuality, and still larger organs of Form, Size, Language, Weight, Colour, and Firmness. No wonder that when Dr. Spurzheim on his visit to Cork was asked to manipulate his head, in doing so cried out, "A painter indeed!" His Eventuality helped him to complete a drawing after taking a bare sketch—one of his most successful methods of work. His portraits prove the phrenological doctrine that change of circumstance as well as perseverance in one avocation affect the brain development. Maclise gradually developed the art faculties of Size, Weight, etc., to an amazing degree.

This part of the head is generally much larger relatively to the other organs in children than in adults, and young people are often less meditative and more observant of the occurrences passing around them than their more aged friends are. They are particularly observant of things in motion. They are fond of stories, just as older persons with the organ largely developed are fond of history. Even when supposed to be at play, children will often listen to older people recounting some event, much to the surprise of the latter when they hear of it afterwards.

If anyone will take the trouble to watch any two men, one of whom has all the talk to himself and the other is a listener, they will observe that he who is recounting some story to his friend is possessed of the larger organ of Eventuality. Other motives may enter into the reason for their conduct, as Self-Esteem and Language; but the primary incentive to their long conversation is the great organ of Eventuality in the one who is such a talker.



## British Phrenological Society (INCORPORATED).

The ordinary monthly meeting of this society was held at 63, Chancery Lane, on May 1, Dr. B. HOLLÄNDER presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. P. K. ZYTO (by request) gave a delineation of character in such a manner as to elicit much approbation and a vote of thanks from the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Lecturer to deliver his lecture as announced, on

### THE HUMAN SKULL PHRENOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED.

Dr. C. W. WITHINSHAW, in the course of a highly instructive lecture, said that by the human skull phrenologically considered, he meant the skull as seen by the eye of the phrenologist—that is, viewed in the light of Phrenology. That which made the skull pre-eminently interesting to the phrenologist was the fact that it formed a case for the brain, which phrenologists (and physiologists generally now) held to be not only the organ of the mind, but that its different parts had different and distinct functions, and (departing from the orthodox physiology) as these different parts or organs were developed, so were—*æteris paribus*—the capacities, sentiments, and propensities of the individual manifested. The skull in size and shape, within certain limits, corresponded with the brain, and by observing and manipulating the skull we could estimate the size and proportions of the different parts of the brain. This being one of the most fundamental and important principles of Phrenology, he would examine the matter more closely, and inquire (1) whether the skull really did correspond with the surface of the brain; (2) were there any parts where the correspondence did not hold good. In making the statement that the size and shape of the skull corresponded with the brain, they would notice he had said, "within certain limits," for it did not correspond precisely. If it did, the surface of the skull would be an exact representation of the convolutions and fissures of the brain, which we knew was not the case. There was no doubt, however, that it corresponded generally with sufficient accuracy to enable us to determine the dimensions and proportions of the phrenological regions. In confirmation of this statement, he would quote the opinion of one of the most eminent authorities of his day on the human skull, the late Professor Geo. Murray Humphry, F.R.C.S. England, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Cambridge University. In his splendid work on "The Human Skeleton" he wrote: "We have found that in its primitive membranous and in its subsequent ossifying state, the skull is moulded upon the brain, and grows in accordance with it. It is subservient to the brain, and there can be no question that the size and general shape of the brain may be estimated with tolerable accuracy by the size and general shape of the skull; and, further, that we may form a pretty correct notion of the relative proportions of the cerebral lobes, by observing the proportions and corresponding parts of the skull. The opponents to Phrenology by denying this do not in the least advantage their cause in the estimation of thinking persons, because the statement is of a kind at once commend itself to common sense as being highly probable. Neither do the objections to this mode of forming

an estimate of the brain, which are often adduced from the varying size of the frontal sinuses and the projecting ridges, from the occasional presence of irregularities upon the surface which have no correspondences in the interior, from the varying amount of fluid in the subarachnoid tissue and the ventricles, or from certain morbid conditions, amount to much. These show that allowances must be made, and that we must not expect in this way to form an accurate estimate; but they do not affect the principle that the skull is moulded upon and fitted to the brain, and that its exterior does, as a general rule, convey pretty accurate information respecting the size and shape of that organ. The arguments against Phrenology (if by Phrenology we understand the assigning of particular faculties of the mind to particular portions of the brain, and mapping out the skull accordingly), must be of a deeper kind than this to convince anyone who has completely considered the subject."

The Lecturer said it would be difficult to find more valuable testimony than that to the scientific soundness of Phrenology, from a man in the highest position of learning. It showed a splendid grasp of the fundamental principles of Phrenology, the phrase "By Phrenology we understand the assigning particular faculties of the mind to particular portions of the brain, and mapping out the skull accordingly," was almost enough for a definition of the first principles of Phrenology. How different was this masterly grasp from Dr. Andrew Wilson's feeble and superficial treatment of the subject in his recently published *Brain and Body*. In it he tried to make fun of the "old phrenologists," who he stated "mapped out the surface of the brain into so many organs, and labelled them according to the emotions or qualities of mind which they regarded as representative of man's mental nature." He stated they not only mapped out the brain but also the surface of the skull, and went on to say that these organs were indicated by prominences or fullnesses on the surface of the skull, and that in turn these developments could be studied through our scalps as well. He further said, "Apart from the plain fact that no such organs as are postulated by phrenologists can be selected or mapped out on the brain surface itself, we find that science has replaced this old system by a modern and up-to-date exposition of the functions of the different parts of the brain." Now, taking Dr. Wilson on his own lines, let them look into one of the most eminent works on the functions of the brain, by one of the first up-to-date authorities, and what did they find? Illustrations of the brain, in which its surface was mapped out in an extraordinary manner by means of such arbitrary outlines as circles, representing special centres; the brain being mapped out into small areas, each one of which had special functions, and each so small that in a part of the brain surface which would be occupied by about six phrenological organs, this up-to-date expert mapped out more than twice as many most beautifully precise circular "motor areas." Was not this equally ridiculous as the phrenological mapping out of the brain's surface with organs? Of course, if an up-to-date orthodox specialist did this, it is perfectly right in the estimation of so profound a thinker and man of research (?) as Dr. Andrew Wilson. How silly and feeble—he was almost tempted to say idiotic—was such an attempt to belittle Phrenology by the bare, dogmatic expression of opinion, without grounds or facts in support, by a person whose position in the scientific world was not equal to the holding a

candle (or even a taper) to such a man as Professor Humphry (previously quoted). As a scientist, Dr. Wilson was not worthy to be mentioned in the same breath, and it was audacity indeed upon his part to attempt to make fun of such "old phrenologists" as Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, who were masters indeed in scientific research. The position was too ridiculous to contemplate.

Having found that within certain limits the contour of the skull was a reliable index of the surface of the brain, he would only have time to refer in detail to one part—but an important one—where brain and skull failed to agree, the region of the frontal sinus.

The frontal sinuses, two in number, were air cavities of variable and late development, extending from above the root of the nose upwards and outwards over the orbits. They were lined with mucous membrane prolonged from the nose, and were larger in the male than in the female, and absent before the seventh year of life. They were so variable in extent in the adult, that they may extend upwards as far as the frontal eminence, or fully two inches above the root of the nose, and outwards right across the orbit; or they may exist only as slight recesses in the frontal bone. The sizes of the sinuses were not necessarily related to the degree of prominence of the glabella (site of the organ of Individuality) and superciliary ridges, which were sometimes strongly marked without being excavated by the air spaces; while on the other hand large sinuses frequently co-existed with a comparatively flat lower frontal region, having apparently been formed by a recession of the inner table of the skull bone. To make matters more awkward still for the phrenological examiner, they were often unequally developed. Each sinus communicated with the upper chamber of the nose, of its own side. The three chief uses of the frontal sinuses appeared to be (1) To serve to lighten the fore part of the skull; (2) To add to the resonance of the voice; (3) By throwing forward the superciliary ridges to protect the eyes.

Did the sinuses affect the practical application of the science of Phrenology? They must admit that in adults the sinuses were a hindrance to the ready and reliable estimation of the development of the organs in their vicinity. They did not, however, as those who opposed Phrenology had imagined, form an insurmountable barrier in our way. As a rule, each sinus extended over only three organs—Size, Individuality, and Locality; and supposing we admitted that it interfered to some extent with the determination of the size and development of these organs, in what possible manner did they affect the other thirty or more? If the same kind of argument were applied to the other physical sciences, would they stand the test any better than Phrenology? In the science of Medicine, were we to assume that because doctors did not understand the real nature of such a common disease as epilepsy, their more exact knowledge of other diseases was thereby impaired and of no value, and that the whole superstructure of their science fell to the ground? Certainly not; and neither were phrenologists in the least disposed to admit that Phrenology was unsound because the frontal sinus may form an obstacle to the ready appreciation of the relationship of skull and brain in a small part of their extent. Instead of shirking the difficulty of the frontal sinus, let phrenologists apply themselves the more rigorously in order that they may find some means of overcoming the difficulty, and so rendering the application of their science the more reliable.

The CHAIRMAN said he was pleased with the lecture to which they had listened. With reference to objectors to Phrenology, his practice was to ask such, had they read and studied the works of Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe? If not, then their objections were not worth consideration. Objectors were ignorant of Phrenology; many of them knew nothing of its publications, and very few knew that Gall had produced an atlas of the brain. The words "Phrenology" and "Gall" irritated scientific men much; but if these names were not introduced, they would follow phrenological reasoning. An eminent scientist of Leipsic refused to accept Gall's localisation of Tune because it was pointed out to him that Bach and Beethoven were large at the parietal eminence. He was satisfied that because each of these was large in that region, therefore that must be the organ for Music. Had a phrenologist said that, he would have been laughed at, yet a prominent scientist lecturing at the Royal Institution brought the Leipsic professor's conclusion before his audience, and said that the organ of Music was probably situated in the parietal eminence. It was painful to listen to so sad an instance of unfounded assertion. Bach and Beethoven were both cautious men, the latter morbidly so. In his will he gave reasons for not having committed suicide. The Lecturer referred to Dr. Andrew Wilson's book. His writings were unimportant. He knew little about the Phrenology he traduced; but the action of the man was to be deprecated, because having accepted the post of Combe lecturer, taking payment for the purpose of propagating phrenological principles, he deliberately lectured against it. Such action was at least mean. Objectors made much of want of correspondence between skull and brain, but the text-books of all really great anatomists stated that skull and brain grew together. The differences in the two tables of the skull may amount to one-eighth of an inch, but he had found differences of four inches in the heads of different persons. In measuring heads, therefore, what could one-eighth or one-tenth of an inch matter? The skull, as well as the brain, was living tissue, which could alter every moment. It must not be thought of as wood, or any inert matter; it would adopt any shape required by the brain. Scientists spoke of the sinuses as though they were teaching us something; but before the frontal sinus was known to have any significance, Gall had dealt with it. It was an impertinence to tell phrenologists to look at the sinuses. Let them study Gall's works. He had noticed phrenologists frequently drew attention to Individuality and Locality, but rarely Size. Would they say if they found it difficult to read Size?

Mr. Cox desired to know if the Lecturer's method of determining the fissure of Rolando by a vertical line through the zygoma, was as reliable as that of Sir William Turner, which gave two-fifths of the difference between the coronal suture and the parietal eminence. Dr. Withinshaw's method seemed to indicate a more forward position. He had been much interested in the matter of the frontal sinus, and would be glad to be able with certainty to determine its presence and extent. He was present some time ago when the reputed skull of Cromwell was being examined, and Mr. Webb said of it, from a casual glance at its exterior, "There is no sinus there," and on the upper half of the skull being lifted it was apparent that there was no sinus. He would be glad if the Lecturer could aid him to say, in such a case, "There is no sinus there."

Mr. A. HUBERT, replying to the Chairman's question, said he certainly differentiated between Form and Size. Size was easily recognised, especially where Form and Colour were small. As to Calculation, mistakes were made of looking at the organ only, instead of at the regional development. There was less change due to growth at this part of the head, and the organ may be more active than its size indicated.

Mr. ELAND would like to know why the frontal sinus did not affect Form. Was it because the organ was developed underneath, as also Language? Did the sinus ever affect these organs? He would also like to know the Lecturer's reasons for his vertical line from the zygoma being adopted as the posterior boundary of the frontal lobe.

Mr. ZYTO had enjoyed the lecture. It had the merit of not claiming too much for Phrenology. With reference to determining the organ of Size,—if the head was not very pronounced he did not attempt it.

Mr. WEBB could not express the pleasure the lecture had afforded him, and the appreciation of the lecture by the Chairman was doubly pleasing as showing that both these gentlemen who had for so many years been studying the subject independently had arrived at similar conclusions. On visiting Dr. Gall's collection of skulls at Paris, he had pointed out those which had frontal sinuses and those which had not. Very few people had large sinuses, and in the case of women it was almost always absent, and was still rarer in children. It was, however, possible for both women and children to have sinuses. In proportion to a man's education and power of concentration, the sinus became smaller: such was his experience. He desired to propose a vote of thanks to the Lecturer.

The vote of thanks having been seconded and spoken to, was carried with acclamation.

Dr. WITHINSHAW, in concluding the debate, said he must first thank them for their enthusiastic vote just passed. The Chairman in his remarks had agreed with him, as it was proverbial for doctors to do. With reference to the value of Dr. Andrew Wilson's statements, it must be noted that the book he published was a popular one, and may do a lot of harm in impressing those of its readers who had no knowledge of the subject. It was well, therefore, to show that the writer was superficial in his knowledge of their subject. And Mr. Cox had had a shot at him. He was always struck with Mr. Cox's sincerity, his openness to receive knowledge, and his eagerness to obtain it. With reference to the "Cromwell" skull, he would like to know how low down it was cut. Mr. Webb had rightly estimated the sinus, but that was only one case demonstrated and confirmed. He would be slow himself to attempt an estimation of the sinus. It was very difficult to determine whether a bony projection was simply an osseous development or due to a sinus; it affected Phrenology, however, the same in both cases. Though he hesitated to judge of the sinus, he did not of thickness of bone in that region, for where there were marked prominences there was thickness of bone underneath, for, as a rule, phrenological organs did not cause smart protuberances, but general moulding. Dr. Wilson had some ignorant notion that bumps were to be looked for. In estimating the extent of the frontal lobe the coronal suture was sometimes obliterated, hence his adoption of the zygomatic arch as his base of observation. In reply to Mr. Eland, he would say that as a rule the frontal sinuses did not affect the organs of Form and Language.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Holländer ended the meeting.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

On April 27 Dr. J. McClymont, a well-known local practitioner, expounded his views on Phrenology. E. H. Kerwin, Esq., occupied the chair.

Dr. McClymont said he came to the meeting as a rebel and a spy. With regard to the contention of phrenologists, that the various impulses had each its own separate division of the brain, there had been cases where portions of the brain had been removed, and yet the general behaviour of the person operated upon had been quite unaltered thereby. Phrenologists started their investigations knowing the conclusions they wanted to arrive at, and came to those conclusions accordingly. The faculties laid down by phrenologists were ridiculous, and not faculties at all. The organ of sight was placed at the back of the head, where phrenologists had placed many different faculties. A West Indian negro's head excelled in size the head of Mr. Gladstone, and, according to Phrenology, should be one containing a vast intellect. The skull would rather tend to form the shape of the brain than the converse. A tumour on the brain would thin the skull, but would never cause it to bulge. The thickness of the skull differed in places. On examining the brain of a man he had remarked from its shape that the man had been left-handed for some years. On inquiry it was found that the man's right arm had been amputated three years before his death. Now, although this left-handedness had impressed itself on the brain, it had made no impression on the contour of the skull. A well-developed biceps might lead to combativeness, and a lack of agility to caution, but these qualities were not brain faculties. Again, the cerebellum had nothing to do with Philoprogenitiveness, even though it were more prominent in woman than in man. Furthermore, the cerebellum could not be estimated at all by the examination of a person's skull. At the back of the head phrenologists placed faculties where no brain existed. He referred to the great discoveries of Dr. Ferrier, and pointed out that the place where phrenologists located "Veneration" had been shown by Dr. Ferrier to be the centre for the movements of the leg.

At the conclusion of the reading of his paper, the doctor produced two skulls, stating that he knew the history of the owners; and said he would like to test Phrenology by someone present examining them and giving the results. Mr. Webb volunteered, and it was arranged that he should leave the room while Dr. McClymont stated what he knew of the owners of the skulls when living. The lecturer said that the first, which was brought from the strongholds of King Prempeh of Ashanti, was that of a man who from various circumstances he deduced to be of a very savage nature. The second was the skull of a Bedouin woman. Disappointment was expressed that the doctor knew nothing of their personal history.

Mr. WEBB, on re-entering the room, described the first skull as that of a person of very little intellectual capacity, the owner being more energetic and destructive than cautious, was not kind, but cruel and overbearing. Without doubt it was a male skull. The second skull possessed some intellectual capacity, and had given some time to study. He expected it to be that of a woman, although it had a large frontal sinus, so unusual in women. The doctor congratulated Mr. Webb upon the reading of the skulls.

Mr. F. C. STACEY complained that the Lecturer had not given chapter and verse for his many statements. Had phrenologists borrowed their terms from physiologists? He could give many instances where physiologists had borrowed their discoveries from phrenological works. For instance, Dr. Ferrier claimed that Broca discovered the so-called Broca's convolution to be the organ of language; whereas Gall, before the time of either Ferrier or Broca, distinctly located that organ in the identical place assigned to it by Broca. He declared that Dr. Ferrier's experiments were not reliable because they were conducted on the lower animals under abnormal conditions, and could not therefore give any deduction as to the normal function of the brain. What experiments on animals could give any indication of the organ of Veneration?

Dr. McClymont maintained that Gall had not proved the correctness of his location, but it was merely a happy guess on his part. Dr. Ferrier's discoveries had saved thousands of lives. The fact that an injury to that part of the brain where phrenologists located Veneration would cause paralysis in the right leg, proved the correctness of Dr. Ferrier's dicta.

Mr. WEBB protested against calling Gall's discovery a mere guess, inasmuch as his location was now admittedly correct, and his method of investigation was more scientific than the investigations of Ferrier and other modern scientists. Had Dr. McClymont read Gall's great work, or even the works of Spurzheim, Vimont, or Combe, he would have known this. He could give another example, among many, of a modern discovery already printed in a phrenological work. When Dr. Ferrier published his "Functions of the Brain" he described the organ of Veneration as the "leg centre" because a monkey injured by the electric current at that part "exhibited flexion of the legs, rotation inward of the knees, and flexion of the toes." In his *Phrenological Aspect* he (Mr. Webb) had pointed out that a monkey could not, especially under such conditions, better exhibit the function of the organ of Veneration than by bending the knee. In Dr. Ferrier's next book, "flexion of the knee" was introduced into his description of these experiments. Phrenologists never said that the soft brain moved the hard bone outward. They grew together; they were adapted to each other; they were conrescent. He had given whole lectures to show this point, some of which were now in print. With regard to the frontal sinus, he would challenge Dr. McClymont to bring him a skull in which he would not estimate its exact size. He instanced the Cromwell skull, in which he had described its thickness and condition at that point solely by the external condition. This had been published long since. Again, the doctor said the cerebellum could not be estimated from the external shape of the skull. He had accurately described the action of this organ in the heads of many public men. He was prepared to put his hand on the cerebellum of the doctor's head or that of anyone else in the room, and not all the doctors could bring an instance in which he should fail.

Councillor DOLDEN expressed the opinion that if it were true that certain portions of the brain could be removed without any effect upon the faculties of the patient, it was a strong argument in favour of the doctor.

Time having expired, the Rev. H. MOULSON moved a vote of thanks to Dr. McClymont. Putting aside several technicalities, which could be only decided by experts, he

said that Dr. McClymont could not have a great knowledge of what had been taught by Phrenology. They all agreed with him that the temperaments played an important part in deciding a man's character, as had the doctor been to their meetings during the last five years, he would have known.

Mr. STANLEY seconded the vote, which was carried with acclamation: and Dr. McClymont briefly replied.

On Friday, May 11, Mr. J. Webb lectured on "Modern Physiologists." The President, E. H. Kerwin, Esq., took the chair.

Mr. WEBB, at the outset, discriminated between men who had passed certain examinations irrespective of a love of knowledge, and those who sought after knowledge for its own sake. The latter sought after truth; the former accepted the prejudices of others, as they had accepted those before them.

To perform experiments of a cruel character upon animals a person must possess a licence; and though too many had obtained the certificate, the number was very small compared with what one would suppose, to hear how they were written about.

Now, these experiments were performed under conditions that were absolutely unreliable for any scientific purpose. Dr. Ferrier himself admitted they were eminently untrustworthy, and "often led to opposite conclusions when performed by different men."

Considering the magnificence of the works Drs. Gall, Vimont, etc., had written on the subject—works exhibited to the meeting by Mr. Webb—it was wonderful that our modern physiologists knew so little of them. Respecting the Broca convolution, Dr. Gall discovered it to be the organ of Language long before Broca was born. Gall's, Spurzheim's Vimont's, and Combe's works all proved this by their plates, numbered and located. (Mr. Webb showed these works and diagrams in proof.) And yet at the last meeting Dr. McClymont, not knowing of these facts, characterised Gall's location as "a happy guess." It was said the other evening that "phrenologists had started out on their investigations knowing the points they wanted to arrive at," having "commenced with the intention of coming to those conclusions." Only those could make such a mistake who had never studied the matter. In addition to Gall's own very full record of his observations, the Lecturer read from Combe, etc., to prove that Gall, "in the beginning of his inquiries could not foresee the results to which they would lead, or the relation each successive fact, as it was discovered, would bear to the whole truths which time and experience might bring into view."

The greatest difficulty perhaps Gall experienced was that of doubting the teachings of anatomists, physiologists, and philosophers. Gall was a man, and had the prejudices of his genus. But he ultimately decided on two things: first, "To discover truth"; second, "Nothing could resist the power of truth." As the leading physician in Vienna, he was offered the position of Court Physician, which he declined, fearing that his researches would be prevented.

In regard to the organ of Veneration, called by Dr. Ferrier the "leg centre," Mr. Webb illustrated certain interesting points by diagrams and books, proving that certain conclusions arrived at by phrenologists had been appropriated in the works of their opponents. He also

produced works contradicting on one page the statements made on others by anti-phrenologists.

The Lecturer quoted largely from Drs. Mitchell, Laycock, and Solly, Professor Humphry, etc.—men in the front rank of their profession, comparing adversely the physiological experiments on living animals with the labours of the early phrenologists, who “consulted Nature.” He pointed out the mistakes opponents made owing to their not having studied the subject. For example, it was said by Dr. McClymont that phrenologists placed faculties where no brain existed. Phrenologists did nothing of the kind. The works placed before the audience were proofs of this. Some of the greatest anatomists of the century, including Dr. Ferrier himself, paid a tribute to Dr. Gall for his profound knowledge of the brain. No doubt if Dr. McClymont had to call on the Lecturer, these works could be produced to his benefit. For example, Dr. Solly, of St. Thomas’s Hospital, says in his able work on *The Human Brain*, “Every erudite and honest anatomist must acknowledge that we are indebted mainly to Gall and Spurzheim for the improvements which have been made in our mode of studying the brain.” Mr. Webb quoted from Dr. Nivelet’s work *Gall and his Doctrine* (1890), from Professor Humphry (the greatest modern authority), Dr. Mitchell’s *Mental Derangement*, and others to a like effect. And yet this Society had been amused to hear their doctrines described as “ridiculous.”

Mr. Webb next showed that the character of modern experiments on animals were performed in a manner quite useless for the purpose of discovering the mental qualities and their location in the brain of man. Dr. Carpenter wrote: “On the functions of the different parts of the encephalon, I do not believe that experiment can give established results, since violence to one part cannot be put in practice without functional disturbance of the rest.” As to the complaint that phrenologists had borrowed terms from physiologists, and had coined uncouth words, Mr. Webb produced high authorities on the English language to show that they had greatly enriched the language.

The Lecturer then dealt with the parallelism of the skull, the frontal sinus, and the mutual growth of skull and brain, showing that opponents of Phrenology were unaware of the facts they possessed on these points. Some banter on the part of Dr. McClymont that Combativeness depended more on a large biceps was unmerited, for many persons with small Combative energy and great physical strength had been put *hors de combat* by men with large Combativeness but less physical strength. He wished opponents would learn something of Phrenology before they exploded (?) its ridiculousness. For example, Dr. McClymont spoke of phrenologists placing Philoprogenitiveness in the cerebellum. Philoprogenitiveness is located by all phrenologists in the cerebrum. Edward Berdoe, M.R.C.S., said “There are many more things to be found in Spurzheim’s book which are claimed by the vivisectors of to-day as brilliant discoveries of their own made upon the brains of living animals.”

At the conclusion of the lecture a discussion took place, in which the Rev. H. Moulson, Mr. Stanley, the Chairman, and others took part.

The usual votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

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### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On April 26 the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, of Plumstead, late of Hove, and first President of this Society, gave an interesting an instructive lecture, entitled “How to Win; or, Self-knowledge and How to Use It.” The Secretary, Mr. Severn, occupied the chair. Mr. Wilkinson said it was well to take a wide outlook when we dealt with Phrenology. We spoke of “other things being equal, size was a measure of power”; but we needed to consider more than Craniology, or the form of the skull and the size and quality of the brain. These were essentials, but the more study we gave to the brain—its quality, geography, anatomy, physiology and hygiene, the better. The aim of the phrenologist was to obtain as complete a knowledge of man as possible; hence the necessity of studying all that pertained to him. The Lecturer gave some helpful hints how to read a head. He said it was desirable to observe its structure to ascertain its compactness, density, grit, power, etc. We should look for the dominating organs, observe the relative sizes of the coronal and side regions as well as the back head and cerebellum. Where there was no balance, intellect would probably break down. The crown of the head gave individualism, the side-head force of character, and the back, generating power. It was also necessary to know the laws of health and keep them; food and exercise must be looked on as matters for concern. The man who succeeded would win; and to ensure success it was necessary to know all our forces, and when and how to marshal them. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried by acclamation, and this being the last night of the session, Mr. Severn was cordially thanked for his energetic services during the winter. Mrs. Stenning and Messrs. Ford, Turner, and Branch spoke to these resolutions.

### Luton.

Mr. R. W. Brown delivered a phrenological lecture on “The Mind is the Standard of the Man.” He pointed out that mind, in its highest development, might almost be limited to mankind. He was endowed with special mental and moral faculties, which should enable him to soar above animal life, even though his physical being had a most intimate connection with that aspect of creation. It had often been asserted that “it is the mind which thinks, and the heart which decides.” Here we discerned an inseparable connection between the two forces. Some minds were exceedingly narrow, and it was extremely difficult to infuse a novel idea into them. The adage which said that “narrow minds think nothing true which is beyond their own comprehension,” had practically expressed an irrefutable axiom. Man, with his six or more senses, his many forms of mental action, and his numerous and complex tissues, occupied a superior position in the realm of mind. Phrenologists had sub-divided the brain, which was the organ of the mind, into regions of special characteristics (mentally), and their system had now become an established one. We observed that mental life ran parallel with material life; every thought was accompanied with waste of brain tissue. Behind all profound thoughts were moral and mental forces fully active.

Mr. J. Mitchell presided; and the meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer.



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[ONE PENNY.]

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### THE ORGAN OF ORDER.

#### THE ANTIQUARY AND THE VISITOR.

How to walk across this confused and disordered assemblage of heterogenous objects, heaped up against the walls and strewn the ground on all sides, and in the middle of which this lover of antiquities appears entrenched as in a fortress, is to his visitor somewhat of a difficulty. The particular mania or hobby that accumu-



lates indifferently, and without order these remains of former days, is the result of a combination of the faculties of Acquisitiveness, Veneration and Wonder (Marvelousness), and often aided by the faculties of Colour and Form. Order is not necessarily excluded, for it is

often of exceptional use in the arrangement of a numerous collection, but it is often wanting in the collector, who then has a faulty development of the forehead at the place where it is situated. If, in him, the faculty were more pronounced all the objects would be classified and arranged in an orderly manner, and the visitor would not be so embarrassed for fear of breaking something in getting near his friend.

On comparing the superciliary arches of the two persons it is seen that the forehead of the visitor is wider and squarer than that of the antiquary, and that he has a better artistic development, and can judge of the merits of the relics even better than the collector, though he will without doubt attach less value to the mutilated objects of ancient times that have no merit as works of art. He is shocked at the disorder that surrounds him, being possessed of a larger faculty of Order, and he testifies his astonishment at such obstruction. His friend, the antiquary, only laughs at him and says he prefers to have the things ready to hand, rather than arrange them in special places. The methodical visitor reasons that he would enjoy the things much better if they were arranged in an orderly manner, and would find them much more easily when he had need of them.

Thus it is that everyone justifies his own peculiar tastes and habits. It is Phrenology alone which can explain these differences of character, by demonstrating the source and diversity of the innate dispositions.

## CHILDREN'S INHERITANCES.

Tendencies to particular vices are often inherited, and are exhibited in cases where the early death of parents, or the removal of the children in infancy, prevents the idea of any imitation or effect of education being the cause. That the organisation of a thief is transmitted from father to son through generations seems tolerably certain. Gall has cited some striking examples. And murder, like talent, seems occasionally to run in families. Parents with an unconquerable aversion to animal food have transmitted that aversion; and parents with the horrible propensity for human flesh have transmitted the propensity to children brought up away from them even under all social restraints.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—VI.

### Mechanical Pursuits.—Building Trades.

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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“And with the sun  
Thy daily stage of duty run.”

### JOINERY AND CARPENTRY.

Where is the lad in the ordinary walks of life who has read “Adam Bede” and has not felt that he would like to be a Carpenter? Are there not many holding apparently far more important positions in the world who would like to change places with the unpretentious, homely mechanic, where diligence, ingeniousness and frugality win for him a position of respectability and usefulness, and though not perhaps admitting of luxuries, a fair competence? Carpentry has always struck me as a most homely, yet manly trade; and from the standpoint of general usefulness the most coveted of all mechanical pursuits. A serene dignity seems attached to the trade, too, when we recollect that the gentle Nazarene was a carpenter.

My purpose in writing these articles, however, is not so much to recommend any one particular pursuit as to give some idea of the various trades and professions and the qualifications necessary to attain success in the same.

With a few exceptions these trades are learned during a proper apprenticeship, in which six or seven years is expected to be served. With an apprentice a reputable firm may require a premium of from £5 to £25, but it is rarely that more or even so much is demanded. A strong, healthy, willing youth may generally be able to arrange good terms, starting as a rule, with a small wage of from four or five shillings per week, which is raised annually a shilling or two, until in the last year he has about fourteen shillings, occasionally augmented by a little overtime. As a rule the master supplies the apprentice's tools; but a young man, interested in his trade, will begin to buy his own tools after a year or two, and this is advisable, for by so doing he will be getting together his “kit,” ready for the time when he shall start as a journeyman; and having sufficient and good tools his chances of being put on better work are increased.

A small town or country place is almost, without exception, the best wherein to serve an apprenticeship to these trades. Carpentry in a country town embraces a greater variety of work than in large towns. A country joiner or carpenter is expected to do all sorts of jobs from solid oak church-work, staircase and hand-railing, to the making of a cart, wheelbarrow, or the repairing of a stool. In busy town life there is less interest taken in teaching youths a trade. Unless there is a good premium, or some other special advantage, it hardly pays a big builder and contractor to take an apprentice, and since the builder may do a big business only in some one branch, an apprentice has but a limited scope for learning. If a boy must of necessity be apprenticed in town it is

better generally to put him with a builder and decorator, rather than a builder and contractor; the greater variety of work which the former undertakes being an advantage to a learning youth.

That Joinery and Carpentry in town and country are very different may be seen by comparing the work in a large mansion with that of a country villa; or a city cathedral with a village church; and it is not in these structures alone that the great difference in execution and design is observable; but also in the immense business premises built to suit space, accommodation, the particular conveniences of individuals, or business necessities. Yet in the execution of these vast and complicated piles of architecture the man with a country training will often rise superior to his town-trained mate. As the study of mathematics in the educational curriculum of the student destined for the church is designed chiefly as a means to bring out or test his reasoning capacity, not because it is particularly needed in the practical following of his calling, so with the country apprentice, the ingenuity required in turning the hand to any and all sorts of work is helpful in devising methods for the execution of other new and complicated work when the time for doing it comes.

### THE JOINER.

It will be well to explain the difference between the joiner and the carpenter, for not only is there considerable difference in the classes of work which each does, but Joinery is considered superior to Carpentry. In London the two trades are invariably followed separately, though wages in each is the same, Joinery consists chiefly in doing the indoor shop or bench work,—in a word, the better class work,—the making of frames, doors, window sashes, shop-fronts, panelling, etc., principally in deal or pine, sometimes in hard woods, oak, mahogany, etc. Cathedral and church work are among the best done; and an expert hard-wood worker is esteemed as among the best of workmen. Stair-case and hand-railing is included in Joinery, though in large towns this is frequently followed as a trade by itself.

A Joiner, to be well adapted to his trade (and in this description we may also include the stair-case builder and shop-fitter), should have a head of good average size; circumference measurement not less than  $21\frac{3}{4}$  to  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches; a fair quality of brain, and head moderately wide in the regions of the executive organs. His temperament should be Motive, or Motive-Vital, with a fair development of the Mental. He should have rather large Perceptives, especially Size, Form and Order, to give him judgment of proportions, forms, outlines, system, etc. Weight to give him judgment of upright and plumb and dexterity in the use of tools. Large Constructiveness, fair Ideality, moderately developed reflective and planning capacities to give him general mechanical adaptation, skill in constructing, and a taste for drawing and design, though he must have even a stronger appreciation of the substantial; fairly large Imitation as he will often have to work to patterns and plans; and it is an advantage if he is himself able to draw a decent plan, sketch or design; fairly large Firmness, and at least a moderate degree of Concentrativeness, that he may have application, perseverance and steadiness of purpose, and large domestic organs and moderate Self-esteem to give staying power, love of home and an interest in things domestic.

*To be continued.*

## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

BY G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

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### TEMPERAMENT AND MARRIAGE.

#### 2.—THE VITAL, OR NUTRITIVE SYSTEM.

In marriage, a woman having a predominance of the Sanguine or Vital Temperament should get united to a man with the Motive, or Motive-Mental Temperament.

Where both have the Vital (Sanguine) Temperament the union is not favourable either to themselves or their children. There being no cooling, restraining influence, the parents are liable to give way too much to their impulses and passions, to live too fast, to fall into excesses, and to have the general weaknesses and tendencies just described. They will be liable to transmit to their offspring too much of the animal and too little of the mental and moral qualities; they will inherit a predisposition for pleasure and recreation, and their appetites and passions will be likely to prevail over the higher and nobler qualities.

Combined with the Motive temperament, together with a fair development of the Mental, the Sanguine wooer or wooed will get on much better. There will be a combination of strength and enterprise, solidity and suppleness, restraint and ardour, ruggedness and grace, power and persuasion, harshness and refinement, firmness and pliability, earnestness and enthusiasm, which will have a most beneficial effect both on themselves, their children, and society generally.

The Vital Temperament just described in sections, being the life-giving and life-sustaining element in the human constitution, should be invariably well developed in one of the parties—preferably the woman. She is the mother, and, her vitality and possession of life force are essential for the successful rearing of her progeny.

At any rate it is absolutely essential for the well being of society and the progress of the world that one of the parties should have plenty of vitality and physical energy. There is a danger in these days of cultivating the mental, and neglecting the physical. This is a pitfall that every wise parent will endeavour to avoid, and this can best be counteracted in marriage by a combination of the temperaments in husband and wife.

#### THE MENTAL OR NERVOUS TEMPERAMENT

Is the third in the order of description and classification, but, from the standpoint of marriage, is as important, if not of greater importance, than the other two.

It includes the brain, which may be regarded as the chief of the nervous system, and has on the whole far more influence on other temperamental conditions than they have upon it. As Prof. Huxley has told us "The brain is the seat of all sensation and thought, and the primary source of all voluntary muscular contraction."

Some writers confuse the issue. They say, mind is matter, and matter mind. Others maintain that mind is independent of matter. Phrenology says neither of these views are correct. "We know of no exhibition of mind except by means of nerve substance. All the affections and passions, all the moral and intellectual powers, the quality we call will, every mental faculty we possess, is

manifested through the nervous system—i.e., the brain is the organ of the mind."



FIG. 7.

#### SIR R. OWEN.

The muscles are firm and compact though small, and are adapted to rapid action. The whole structure is characterised by fineness and delicacy. The health may be good, and the vital stamina fair, but, in order to attain longevity there must be physical exercise and perambulations in the open air.

The Mental qualities associated with this physical condition may be summed up in the words, activity and intensity. The feelings are refined, the aspirations high, the taste excellent, the conceptions lofty, the imagination vivid, the moral powers influential, and the intellect far above the average. Persons of this temperament will be very fond of literature, poetry, art and science. They will be known as bookworms, literary cranks, bohemians, blue stockings.

They are not so prone to vice and degrading habits as those with a predominance of the other temperaments, but should only one of the animal propensities be large, it will have a terrible effect, for their mental and moral qualities being so excessive renders them very intense and sensitive.

It is well that persons who have the Mental Temperament should take some physical exercise or recreation. Sedentary habits, premature and excessive cultivation of the mentality, with the immoderate use of stimulants, tea and coffee, are very debilitating, and these can only be counteracted by a certain amount of manual labour or physical exercise.

From the description just given, it will be obvious that two persons, each having the Mental Temperament, should not think of marrying. For any person with delicate health to marry at all is unwise, but for a delicate individual to marry one who is equally delicate is not only unwise, it is wicked.

The scourge of hysteria, scrofula, insanity, &c., is largely caused by the intermarrying of physically weak and delicately constructed specimens of humanity. These, having the sanction of the law and the church, take one another for better or worse, for richer or poorer, and, little think, until too late, what an awful mistake they have made.

## Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

### REV. SILAS K. HOCKING

(Author of "Her Benny," "The Heart of Man," "God's Outcasts," etc., etc.)

The Rev. Silas Hocking possesses a remarkable head, indicative of some striking mental characteristics. Though versatile almost in the extreme and able to turn his attention with ease and rapidity to many subjects, he possesses great stability of character and is a staunch adherent of truth and principle. His is not an ordinary



type of mind. The ready ability he displays in dealing with subjects upon which his mind is bent, and the immense amount of work he is able to get through will surprise even those who best know him. His capacities are so diverse that he may at times appear to contradict himself, yet he is practical, his conclusions are generally sound, and few men could be more firm or substantial in their views or the positions they hold. He

is a delightful phrenological study, and one would like the space of several pages for the delineation of some of the more minute and intricate traits of his character.

The circumference measurement of his head is  $22\frac{1}{2}$  ins. Though above the average, this is not large; the whole of his organization, however, is indicative of a highly susceptible and intense nature. His temperaments range in the following order—Nervous, Fibrous, Sanguine and Lymphatic. His head is very long, narrow and high—dolichocephalic in shape. Its length from front to back is  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches: width in the regions of the executive organs—its widest part  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and there is considerable height especially at Conscientiousness and Firmness. The development forward of the *Medullary Centre* (the opening of the ears) is very pronounced, much more than the back-head. He is not wanting in social and domestic qualities, and is fond of home and its associations. The intellectual and moral organs, however, are the most powerfully developed, and hold sway in his character. The perceptive organs are very large, indicated by very prominent brows at considerable length from the ears forward. The middle line from Individuality upwards and over the top of the head continuing to the *occiput* is exceptionally well-defined and is indicative of a keen penetrative intellect, mental brilliancy, and in a measure, genius. His thoughts and ideas, are spontaneous and profuse.

Mr. Hocking is a keen and minute observer; very impressional and vividly alive to all that is going on around him. Persons more powerfully endowed may envy him his apt capacity to utilize so readily and profitably what he knows. Yet there are evidences of his being a self-made man, and his unique reputation as a preacher and story-writer have not come about without hard work.

His aspiring organs are large. He appreciates praise and public opinion, yet is not unduly influenced by them. In most matters he is disposed to take a firm and decided stand whether others agree with him or not. He possesses keen discriminative judgment, and a mind which forages out the truth of matters. Has strong convictions of right and wrong, and hesitates not to put forth telling home truths; he sends his arguments right home to the wrong-doer and never shirks a disagreeable duty. His moral brain is large, Benevolence being a well-marked quality; he is sympathetic and considerate. Though free and liberal in disposition, with no particular motive to accumulate wealth or riches, his sense of justice, combined with the quality of being able to make self-sacrifice when necessary, would prompt him to the exercise of a reasonable amount of carefulness.

His large Firmness, combined with a very active progressive nature, disposes him to be very firm, persevering and thorough; and though apt to have many subjects on the go, he possesses a good degree of mental application. Conscientiousness, too, is a governing quality. He has a strong sense of justice and right; liable to impose severe tasks upon himself, and though kindly he does not readily overlook faults of omission. As a teacher, preacher, or writer he aims at excellence, and to instil qualities of justice and right, the sense of moral obligation, personal integrity, duty and self-respect into others.

He has tact, the result of large Human Nature and practical experience, and is able to conceal plans and emotions, when necessary, with fair ability, but he is more cautious than secretive. Is very open-minded, frank, candid and sincere, says what he thinks and feels, does not mince matters, has the courage of his convictions, is earnest, fearless and direct; is a man of undaunted purpose, zealous and enthusiastic in the cause he advocates, very persistent and determined, and his active executive qualities enable him to effectually accomplish what he makes up his mind to do. He readily finds themes upon which to speak or write. His earnestness and zeal are powerfully apparent when he has a cause to plead. Hypocrisy, humbug, cant, or wrong-doing arouse his indignation at once, and he speaks out against such in no half tones.

The qualities by which he is most distinguished are inherent rather than acquired, yet there is great credit due to his perseverance; he could not be lazy, indifferent or unconcerned. Life to him is a great reality. Though practical he is well endowed with imagination and creative capacity, and his large Language enables him to give ready expression to his ideas in speaking or writing. His rather large Constructiveness helps him much in literary composition, planning, &c., and his well-developed Ideality gives him refined tastes, lofty aspirations and love of perfection. He possesses considerable originality, is quite unconventional. Has large Causality, Comparison, and Human Nature, is cause seeking, extremely critical and very intuitive. He has excellent ability to read character and motives; is strongly impressed with the true conditions of his surroundings; is logical in his conclusions; apt in making comparisons, and is seldom or never deceived when he follows his first impressions. He possesses an unique character, a striking personality, and the exercise of his exceptional gifts enables him to exert a widespread influence for good.



## Lessons in Phrenology.—LV.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### THE ORGAN OF ORDER.

There is no doubt about the existence of this mental faculty as a primitive element of the human mind.

Some persons, irrespective of their intellectual ability, in other directions, are known to be most orderly and methodical in their habits and mental operations, whilst others are exactly the reverse. There have been very weak minded people who have been patterns of neatness and method, and we have known some with great intellects to be wanting in this quality. Hence the sense of Order is not the result of intelligence merely.

In one of the idiot asylums, visited by the writer some time ago, there was a mentally weak person who possessed a large quantity of joiners' tools that he arranged according to their use, with the most scrupulous care; another built a very accurate model of a man-of-war with every rope and pin, every gun and mechanical contrivance, in its exact position.

Yet Dr. Gall himself was an example of a serious lack of this faculty, as proved by the disorderly condition of his museum and study. Yet to him his study and museum were far from being disorderly.

Persons with this organ very largely developed, arrange their goods, their furniture, all their belongings indeed, with the most painful care.\*

With large intellectual organs, and especially with a large organ of Time, they draw up for themselves a daily routine to be compelled to vary which is very painful to them.

Sometimes, persons with large Conscientiousness have drawn up such routine time-tables, which have been always very badly kept when Order and Time have been very poorly developed.

What would be the condition of man were Order not an innate primitive faculty? He would be unable to perform any duty where order and method were of importance. A person with the organ in a weak condition is unable to perform his daily duties with satisfaction, because he deals with them unsystematically and without due foresight.

What would be the value of the talents born of large artistic faculties to the painter unless this organ were well-developed in him? What would be value of the argumentative faculties, Causality, Comparison and Wit, to the debater, unless he had the faculty that would lead him to place his arguments in an orderly manner?

What would be the success of the merchant, the mechanic, the editor, the mathematician, without this faculty of Order?

The truth is this faculty plays a prominent part in every intellectual function, and therefore in every avocation and variety of conduct.

\* On reading this over I fear I was writing "according to myself" as poets write, and as artists paint. Their orderly and methodical conduct is pleasurable to them; though to the writer of this article (who possesses but a moderate development of Order) such a waste of time that could be spent on apparently more useful work, on first thought appeared "painful."

Thus the organs of Number, or Calculation, and Constructiveness are very powerfully aided by it in their functions, both in Geometry and Arithmetic; the reflective faculties find it a powerful auxiliary in the study of History, Sociology, Language, Physiology, etc.

In musical composition—in the methodical arrangement of the phrases, the various "parts," etc., the musician finds a large organ of Order a very useful auxiliary to his more specific musical organs. Hence calculator prodigies like Buxton, Colburn and Bidder, were amply endowed with this organ, as were the musicians Weber, Handel, Beethoven, Hayden and Mozart. In the portraits of these celebrated men the organ is very salient. The same may be said of Johnson, Pope, Byron, Southey, Burns, and all the poets whose works exhibit an orderly arrangement of ideas and perfection of metre.

It is large in men of action who have been distinguished by method and order in what they have accomplished. Wellington had the organ very well developed. The same can be said of Buonaparte, Washington, etc. Benjamin Franklin and Cuvier had exceptionally large Order, and their lives displayed its existence in as remarkable a degree.

The situation of this organ is very suggestive. At the exterior extremity of the eyebrow between Number and Colour, adjacent to Time and Language, it unites with those organs to produce a genius for figures, history, harmony of colour, etc., that the close relationship of such organs necessarily produces. The organ when large gives a great fulness and an appearance of squareness to the lower part of the forehead, the external angles of the eyebrows being especially prominent.

The organs behind the eyebrows are small and less easy to estimate than the larger organs of the parietal and occipital regions, though when one of them is specially large when compared with those adjacent to it, the development is much more noticeable. This area of the perceptive faculties, when well developed as a whole, and the separate organs being all similarly developed at the same time, the intellect is powerful and the organization excellent. But when this area is small, narrow, and contracted the perceptive faculties are very feeble in their manifestations.

Many persons are quite indifferent to the sense or instinct of order. In visiting their homes one is surprised at the disorder reigning there, their household utensils are scattered about pell mell in inextricable confusion. They often complain against themselves when they cannot find what they are looking for, and yet they are incapable of remedying it. Without order and method they are unable to perform their duties at the right time because they have no fixed place for what they are constantly using. On the other hand it would be painful to others to have to submit to such a disorderly condition of things. The organ of Order unites with the other faculties in varied and numerous combinations. For example, when they also possess large Acquisitiveness, Veneration, and large intellectual faculties, they are often observed to form well arranged collections of antique objects. In such cases the organ is large. If small, then the objects are found confusedly heaped together encumbering the apartments where they are placed, though the owner may feel quite satisfied to possess his treasures without troubling about their arrangement or appearance.



# The Popular Phrenologist.

JULY, 1900.

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All Advertisements must reach the Hon. Manager as above, on or before the 15th of the month before it is required to appear; and if proofs are required, two days earlier.

All matter for the Literary Columns must be sent to the EDITOR, "POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST," c.o. British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

## Editorial Effervescence.

Summer is now upon us, and the time for meetings is over; hence most of the phrenological societies have suspended this form of propaganda for a few months, and what public work is to be done will be left to the press and such personal influence as each individual cares to exert amongst his friends and acquaintances. There are, of course, the sea-side manifestations of greater or less (chiefly less) skill in phrenological character reading, but as a means of propagating a knowledge of the subject, these are, I fear, of a negative character. But I am in no mood to fling stones just now, so the "sandlings" are safe this time.

It is to be hoped that a large number will be present at the July meeting of the B.P.S., to do honour to Mr. Webb, whose lecture on Schoolboys' Heads will be an extremely important one. As is well known, Mr. Webb's life experience of this subject warrants his statements being accepted as of exceptional authority. No phrenologist has had the same opportunities as he, and none certainly have been so successful in presenting to the world facts of such a valuable character in this connection. No more decided proofs of Phrenology are possible or necessary than those afforded by the developments of children.

I am glad there was so generous a response to my appeal for "The Morgan Fund" last month. I trust, however, our readers will not consider that there is no further need for fresh efforts. The amount received,

though generous, will soon be exhausted, and it would save a lot of anxiety to those who have taken upon themselves the care of our aged friend, if subscribers would kindly send on their donations at once, and not allow the fund to be entirely exhausted first. Please send to the treasurer of the Fund, Mr. J. Rutherford, *The Leader* Office, Sunderland. All amounts will be thankfully acknowledged in these columns.

The Council of the B.P.S. have decided to issue a few varieties of phrenological leaflets, giving in a brief but attractive manner some of the main principles, evidences, uses, etc., of Phrenology. The object of this issue is to enable our friends to provide themselves with a cheap and handy means of propagating the subject by the insertion of such in letters or their circulation in some other convenient way. Notices of meetings may be printed on the backs of these for distribution, and thus an intelligent conception of our subject may be fostered.

A Prize of Five Shillings is hereby offered for the best specimen (original or otherwise) of such a phrenological leaflet. It may deal with any phase of Phrenology; and by way of suggestion, though no limit is placed on competitors, the following are some of the subjects which may be dealt with:—

What is Phrenology?

Testimonies of Noted Personages.

Principles of Phrenology.

Uses of Phrenology.

Phrenology and Social Conditions.

Phrenology and Education.

Phrenology and Crime.

How Phrenology affects the Choice of a Profession.

Proofs of localisation of function in the Brain.

Cuttings from Popular Authors bearing on Phrenology.

Answers to supposed Phrenological difficulties.

Phrenology in current Literature.

Phrenology and Modern Discovery.

Will some of our literary phrenologists bestir themselves, not necessarily to win the prize,—though that will be a desirable distinction,—but to help forward the cause. The arbiters will be the Standing Committee on Literature, B.P.S., who will have the right to use any of the competing articles as leaflets, whether the prize winner or not; but a sum of two shillings and sixpence will be paid to the author of any *original* contribution which shall be so used. From 250 to 450 words would be a convenient length for this purpose.

Messrs. Fowler & Co. have asked me to state that they hold a letter addressed to Mr. A. Gollidge. Will that gentleman kindly send them his present address that it may be forwarded to him?

I trust my readers are making an effort to push the sale of the P.P. The second half of the year has been entered upon, and the increase in their labours up to the present is not apparent. Surely some of you are interested enough to seek an advantage for Phrenology, and no cheaper or more permanent method can be adopted than in introducing the periodical literature of the subject. We are still waiting for that circulation of ten thousand for which we set out. Who will help us to attain our desires?

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

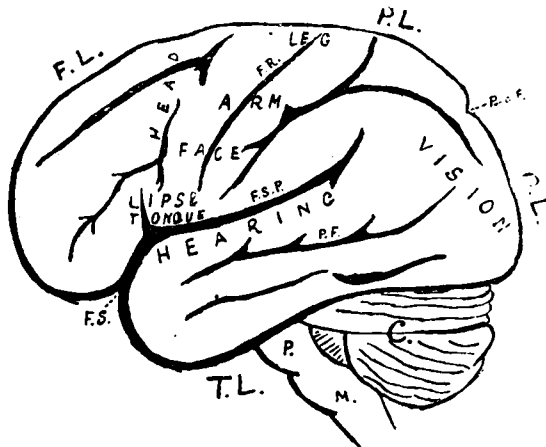


FIG. 10.

Lateral aspect of Left Hemisphere of Human Brain,  
illustrating Localisation of Function.

F.L., Frontal lobe.; P.L., Parietal lobe.; O.L., Occipital lobe; T.L., temporal lobe; C., Cerebellum; P., Pons Varolii; M., Medulla oblongata; F.S., Fissure of Sylvius; F.S.P., Fissure of Sylvius (posterior limb); F.R., Fissure of Rolando; P.-o.F., Parieto-occipital fissure; P.F., Parallel fissure.

### BRAIN AREAS.

By experimentally stimulating or removing different parts of the brains of animals, or observing the effects of disease on the same parts in man, the cortex has been mapped out into what are termed motor and sensory areas, each of which has a special function of its own.

*Motor Areas.*—The part occupied by this group of areas has also received the name *Rolandic Area*, from its anatomical position, being situated around the fissure of Rolando. If these areas be stimulated it produces movement of some part of the opposite side of the body; and stimulation of the same spot is always followed by the same movement in the same animal. In different animals stimulation of spots which correspond anatomically produces similar or corresponding results. It is owing to this that physiologists are enabled to apply the results of stimulating areas of the monkey's brain to ascertaining the functions of the brain of man. The removal of these areas is followed by paralysis of the same muscles which are excited to action by their stimulation.

*Sensory Areas.*—If these areas be stimulated no direct movements are produced, but there is set up what is called a subjective sensation: that is, one produced in the animal's own brain, and this is followed by movements which are of a reflex nature. For instance, if the area for hearing be stimulated it is followed by the animal pricking up its ears; or if the area for sight be stimulated there is a turning of the head and eyes in the direction from which the impulse is supposed to proceed.

if a sensory area be removed experimentally it is followed by a loss of the sense involved. The same thing happens when the part is destroyed by nature in the course of disease. Ferrier mapped out the surface of the monkey's brain into a number of circles, each of which, if stimulated, produced movements of various sets of muscles, and extirpation of these same areas was followed by paralysis of the corresponding part.

### MOTOR AREAS OF THE HUMAN BRAIN.

These motor areas occupy the convolutions around the fissure of Rolando, and also the marginal convolution of the mesial surface, which is continuous over the edge of the hemisphere. The areas are arranged in the following order from below upwards and backwards in the direction of the fissure, viz., head, arm and leg, the centres for the head being situated around the lowest portion of the fissure, those for the arm about the middle portion, and those for the leg surround the highest part of the fissure. Physiologists also map out into motor areas the posterior half of the marginal convolution on the inner surface of each hemisphere; these areas are arranged in the following order from before backwards, viz., head, arm, trunk and leg.

*The Speech Centre.* The area of the cerebral cortex constituting the speech centre surrounds the ascending limb of the fissure of Sylvius, and includes the posterior part of the inferior frontal convolution and the lower end of the ascending frontal convolution. There are other centres concerned in speech besides this; but this is the chief one, being the centre for the muscular actions concerned in speech. It was discovered by Broca, a French physician, who noticed that in patients who died after hæmorrhage of the brain, but who previous to death exhibited the disorders of speech called *aphasia*, the seat of the hæmorrhage was found at the post mortem to be situated in the hinder portion of the inferior frontal convolution. Hence this convolution is generally called *Broca's convolution*. Strange to say, this speech centre is unilateral, being situated only on the left side of the brain, except in left-handed people, when it is on the right.

### THE SENSORY AREAS OF THE HUMAN BRAIN.

These sensory areas are not so accurately mapped out as the motor areas.

The *Area for Vision* is situated in the occipital lobe and the angular gyrus of the frontal lobe. From clinical experience Sir W. Gowers considers the angular gyrus the higher psychological centre for vision corresponding to the opposite eye. But from experimental data much more is known about the relationship of the occipital lobes to vision. Removal of one occipital lobe in an animal, or disease of that lobe in man, produces blindness of the same side of each retina. If, for instance, the right occipital lobe is removed, the consequence is blindness of the outer half of the right retina, leading to the inability to see things in the left half of the field of vision. Stimulation of visual area is followed by a subjective visual sensation of the corresponding halves of the two retinae. This applies to both the occipital lobe and the angular gyrus.

NOTICE.—There are a large number of back numbers of this journal for sale in quantities, suitable for distribution at meetings or for purposes of advertisement by phrenologists. Prices will be sent on application to me at 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.

## British Phrenological Society

(INCORPORATED).

### SECRETARY'S NOTICES.

The next meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday, July 3rd, at 63, Chancery Lane, when Mr. James Webb will read a paper on "The Brains of Schoolboys" (Illustrated). This will be the last general meeting before the usual Summer Vacation, no meetings being held during August and September.

A syllabus of meetings has just been printed up to, and including April, 1901—a copy of which will be forwarded to any applicant, or it may be obtained at the office or at any meeting of the Society.

An examination for the Certificate of the Society has been arranged for Tuesday, July 24th. Candidates wishing to enter should make early application to the Secretary of the Examining Board at the Office of the Society.

Mr. Brian Hodgson's cabinet of heads of the smaller animals, chiefly of Amphibia and Mammals is on view at the office of the Society, and may be inspected by any member or friend of the Society on any day during the usual office hours.

The usual monthly meeting of the Society was held at 63, Chancery Lane, on Tuesday, June 5th, the President occupying the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the Secretary and adopted, after which

Mr. J. WEBB, by request, delineated the character of a gentleman with much success.

THE PRESIDENT said he had much pleasure in being at that meeting to listen to a discourse by Mr. Brian Hodgson, whose previous lectures before the Society led them to anticipate with pleasure the present occasion. He was sure they would all benefit by the lecturer's visit. Without further remark he would call on Mr. Hodgson to deliver his lecture on

### "THE GROWTH OF INTELLIGENCE IN THE PUBLIC SPIRIT."

Mr. BRIAN HODGSON, who was received with much applause, thanked the meeting for its kind reception, and proceeded with his lecture in which he defined the Intellect as "the power or powers by which we receive intelligence within ourselves from without ourselves." He claimed that what was known as the "Public Spirit" with its manifestation—"Public Opinion" could be regarded as a concrete being or force, upon the nature of which great light was thrown by the combined application of the evolutionary and phrenological theories; that since the Public Spirit was made up of human units, the human unit should be studied in order to gain an appreciation of its status and the value of its opinion.

He then analysed the mental manifestation of the human being upon strictly phrenological lines, which, as he claimed, showed an evolutionary progression. He called attention to the fact that in his first year of life Man was purely physical in his intellectual manifestation, that is to say, that the 12 months baby used little more than the five senses—sight, touch, hearing, taste, and smell. The child then quickened to a development of the Perceptives—Language, Observation, Form, Size, Weight, Colour,

Order, Number, Eventuality, Locality, Time and Tune, which predominated till about 10 years of age, when Reason, covered by the faculties of Comparison, Causality, Congruity or Wit, and Construction, dawned, and culminated at about 40 years. Finally, the Intuitions came into predominance, and these Mr. Hodgson defined as Benevolence, Human Nature, Sublimity, Imitation, Ideality, Spirituality and Veneration. He condensed his analysis into four terms (1) the Athletic; (2) the Scientific; (3) the Rationalistic or Philosophic; and (4) Intuitional Intellects; pointing out that these were types of men disclosed by history, showing attainments to the extent of masterly genius in each of these divisions. He cited for (1) Hercules and Sandow; (2) Aristotle, Bacon and Darwin; (3) Moses, Socrates and Herbert Spencer; (4) Buddha, Christ and Ruskin.

He claimed that the growth of the Public Spirit could be traced along these lines also, having already developed a full realisation of the first three; but he based the force and argument of the paper upon an assertion that the British Public Spirit had not attained to a state beyond the Rationalistic plane, while he emphasised the vast advantage it would have if it did. He analysed the Commercial Spirit with a view to show that it was devoid of the poetic character of the intelligence, of which he cited Buddha, Christ, and Ruskin as exemplars; and also the religious system, which he claimed to be a realisation of Mosaic rationalism, rather than that of Christ's teaching.

In conclusion, he emphasised the value and beauty of the Intuitional Intellect, and urged its development by each individual through a direct personal aspiration to the highest mental attainment, regardless of the constraint of convention and Public Opinion. By this means alone could Public Opinion be raised to a higher plane.

The following paragraphs indicate the Lecturer's meaning in a manner that we cannot convey in condensation.

"It would be incongruous were I to urge rationalistic arguments in favour of public action based upon intuitional intelligence. I have attempted to present to you a sequence of facts pointing to a condition that you well understand; and then I have taken you to a plane on which I can stand with you confessed in an utter incapacity to understand—where perception fails, and reason cannot penetrate, yet a plane wherein are found the divinest realities, the most soul-stirring truths, and the best beloved of the master minds of the human race. I hold that it is for all of us to contemplate this loftier state—these super-rational minds, by the standard of whose life and action the Public Spirit seems dull and degraded; and in the utmost freedom from the trammels of convention let the mind of each contribute to the other, where desired, its highest experiences, the conditions in which they were sought and obtained, and their bearing on the great principles of human progress. It will be for such to avoid descent to the level of the rationalistic state by forming a "Society" to inculcate the collected experience, much of which will be but partially realised if of progressive value. It will rather be the aim of such to put what they may deem their higher realisation quietly, gently, and firmly into personal practice, without advertisement, without regard to any witness, leaving that only to endure which the great spirit of progress shall select through its fitness. It is not from what men write of themselves, but rather from what is

written about them that we gain our highest and most enduring inspiration and guidance. To trust to this awful judgment requires of itself the development of the divinest humility and the most trustful veneration of the spirit of progressive Creation, that we can summon to our aid."

Mr. HODGSON'S paper was listened to with rapt attention, and at its conclusion evoked much applause and appreciation.

Mr. WEDMORE said he was not likely to fall foul of the lecturer, as he was in sympathy with much of his doctrine, especially that which preferred the intuitional to the rational method. There was a society now existing in which this prevailed, in which every member had a voice, yet no ballots were taken. Conviction and decision were apparently intuitional. He referred to the Society of Friends.

Dr. HOLLÄNDER was staggered by Mr. Hodgson's conception of the building of the intellect. It was cleverly conceived in its various stages. Others had tried, but failed to produce a satisfactory theory. The present one however was understandable because it was phrenological. No philosopher could succeed who ignored Phrenology, or who failed to recognise the development of the human mind. Comte tried beginning with the spiritual but was wrong, as was demonstrated in physical degeneration. In cases of degeneration the highest powers—that is the spiritual and moral—were the first to go, then the intellect, perception, and the physical last of all. Systems of degeneration had been often shown, but the building up of the man as dealt with by Mr. Hodgson had been but rarely attempted. Whilst enthusiastic on the paper as a whole, yet he could not agree with all the details; he thought better examples may have been found.

Mr. JEIDELL held strong religious views, but in deference to the President's wish he would not enter upon so contentious a subject. He should like however to correct the impression as to the "eye for an eye" doctrine of the Mosaic religion. That religion recognised three basal principles. 1.—Study; 2.—Service of Good; 3.—Benevolence. Whilst it was recognised that an equivalent equal to the wrong done must be enacted from the wrongdoer, yet Charity was exalted as one of the highest virtues.

Dr. WITHINSHAW thought it was difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of Public Opinion. The lecturer seemed to imply that it was measurable by intellect, but the present South African War appeared to be nothing but a matter of feeling, of pride, of ambition, as far as the public was concerned, and there was nothing of intellect in it at all. He thought that Self-Esteem and Friendship did much to mould public opinion. He noticed the lecturer included the Organ of Constructiveness in the reasoning group. Possibly it may help to build up a case, but a lot of building up could be done without Constructiveness. The lecturer seemed to place athletics on a low level. Athletics was not merely a matter of muscle. Fine perceptive faculties and good brains generally were possessed by the best athletes. One of the most successful teams he knew (The Corinthians) though only amateurs, were nearly always victorious, and were also among the most brainy. In cricket, too, the best players were not all the biggest or most muscular men, but often small or slight men as Abel, W. G. Quaife, and Ranjitsinhji. He considered, however, notwithstanding his criticism the lecture was a very able one, and the lecturer must be congratulated.

Mr. ZYTO was much interested in the subject of the lecture, but was not quite satisfied with the lecturer's division of intuition from rational. Intuition covered every mental element and was an attribute of every faculty rather than the special function of a single organ or of a few.

Mr. WARREN appreciated Mr. Hodgson's plan of mental structure, and felt in sympathy with it. He had one organ small—Veneration—and he was therefore incapable of appreciating its function by personal experience. He had tried to understand the feelings it induced by enquiry of others in whom the organ was large, but had utterly failed. It was not easy, therefore, to rise to a level beyond one's development.

Mr. WEBB said the matter of Mr. Hodgson's lecture was somewhat above his own line. When he considered the time it had taken to bring the world up to the present low standard, he was not hopeful, when he recognised how much greater the lapse of time must be before the lecturer's ideal could be realised. He disagreed with the lecturer as to the English nation being the one which would benefit the world in the direction of his ideals; and was not at all particular which religion helped in the realisation. If any one, or all of them would rise up to their own best we should be quite good enough.

Mr. BRIAN HODGSON, replying to the previous speakers, said every faculty got its maximum of pleasure from its enjoyment of that environment which was in accordance with its highest development. Dr. Holländer rationally stated that the building must be from the lowest to the highest. He, the lecturer, had tried to show the order rather than his own method of arriving at his conclusions. Intuitionally he first recognised his level and then built up to it, that is, he filled in the space below with suitable facts. This was opposed to the recognised method of first getting the facts. What of Newton's discovery? It was an invention. He formed his theory and then facts were made to fit. Darwin also held his theory first, then his hypothesis, then found the facts which made his theory incontestible. Comte may be thought unscientific because he had not brought his theories down to the perceptive plane. All truth came from the highest downward. Respecting the "eye for an eye" doctrine he still held that the Mosaic law exacted a punishment equal to the offence. This was opposed to the Christian doctrine of non-resistance. He did not diminish the position of the athlete. On the contrary, he had shown there were heroes of the best on each plane, including the athletic. The higher brain co-ordinated with the physical. It then became an auxiliary and helped the man to function upon the athletic plane. It was not inconsistent to find in an athlete a poet or a rationalist. With reference to Constructiveness being a reasoning faculty, he considered that in rationalism it was essentially so. Euclid was a perfect reasoner, and his plan a marvel of construction. In reply to Mr. Zyto, the lecturer said he had defined *Intuition* for his purpose as the function of certain faculties. He held the intellect to be unitary but divisible for certain purposes. The average man was purely rational. All had ideals, and that which satisfied our highest was the perfect to us. In concluding, Mr. Hodgson said he had brought with him a cabinet of specimens of some hundreds of skulls, principally of Amphibia and Mammals, to which he invited their inspection. He proposed, if the Council so wished it, to leave the cabinet at the office of the Society for six months, that all the members may have an opportunity of

looking over the specimens at their leisure. The specimens were then handed round the room.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. Webb and seconded by Dr. Withinshaw, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

Mr. HODGSON suitably replied.

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### Leyton Phrenological Society.

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The last meeting prior to the summer recess of the Leyton Phrenological Society was held in the Congregational Schoolroom, Grange Park Road, on Friday evening, when the President of the British Phrenological Society gave an instructive address on "Phrenology as an Art." Mr. E. H. Kerwin, president of the Leyton Society, was in the chair. The Lecturer, in the course of his remarks, said that Phrenology presented three separate phases to the student: it was at once a science, a philosophy, and an art. The science and philosophy might each be studied and accepted without any necessary dependence on the other two divisions: but the art, or practical application of Phrenology, could not be successfully attained to without a thorough knowledge of the science and philosophy. The science of Phrenology dealt with the purely physical phase of the subject, while the philosophy of Phrenology dealt with its purely mental side as distinct from, although based upon, the physical. The art of Phrenology, however, required something more than an acquaintance with the bare, dry facts of its science and the tenets conveyed by its philosophy. To the true phrenological artist Phrenology was not simply a branch of physiology, or a question of brain functioning. Its sphere was a wider one, embracing not only the whole mentality, but its manifestations under every condition. The art of Phrenology was the practical application to the individual of a knowledge of its science and philosophy, with that further knowledge of human nature to which he had referred, for the purpose of defining the character or condition of the mental powers of that individual. The lecturer went on to point out the necessity for special adaptation on the part of the artist who presumed to present a faithful representation of the inner life of his subject. It might be possible for any practised phrenologist to say that "such an one has the organ of Tune or Language large," but this was not true phrenological art; nor was such a practitioner an artist, though he might be both scientist and philosopher. It would, therefore, be seen that, like the painter, the phrenologist who would be a master of his art must have special adaptation and natural intuition; otherwise he was simply a mechanical tabulator, a describer of skulls—not of sensations, thoughts, emotions, and aspirations. It was necessary, therefore, that the phrenologist should not only study the brain and its development, as representing the mind, and by which alone its tendencies and capacities might be discovered; but should at the same time study the mind itself by noting its manifestations or methods of expression. There were depths to be fathomed in human nature of which they had never dreamed; there were heights to be reached to which their noblest conceptions had not yet approached the margin: there were probably limitless ranges beyond the horizon of their vision; yet

he believed that all-pervading law reigned, and that every passion, every hope, every longing, every thrill of emotion, every impulse, every imagining, was subject to that law. It was theirs to discover the law and its application; to recognise its influence on human actions, and note its coincidence with man's physical development. He was convinced that every conception of the mind, however ethereal and imaginative, synchronised, though unconsciously, with cellular activity in the brain. This brought the student back to the starting place of his studies—the organology of Dr. Gall. In Phrenology they had artisans and artists; there was room for each, but to the real student of human nature, the one who embodied in himself the whole of the finer feelings, as well as a knowledge of the merely physical passions and appetites, the higher position of artist would alone satisfy. He was not attempting that night to show any method of applying the art of Phrenology. Each must apply his knowledge for himself and in his own method, as each artist in colour, regardless of the operations of all other painters, applied his knowledge and inspiration to the glorification of his art. He went on to express the hope that the nation would be brought to recognise the almost incalculable value of Phrenology in solving many difficult problems, such as the right training of the young, the treatment of the criminal and insane, and its service in the thousand and one methods of amelioration which a true knowledge of human nature would suggest. Phrenology was the warp of life, the threads that nature had provided for the fabric of our existence, and across this warp were woven the wefts of training, of circumstances, of education, of politics, of religion—of all that entered into our being—and the fabric so woven became the individual existence of each. Phrenology included all there was of life; not alone the size and power of organs, but their manifestation and gratification. Phrenology was the only living interpreter of the sentient soul, and as such he could relegate it to no subordinate position. In conclusion, he said that phrenologists aimed to secure a mental revolution, which had for its object a natural education of the mind's powers, the right occupation of every individual according to capacity, the proper enjoyment of every good power possessed by the individual, and the development of all the higher faculties and control of the purely animal; and, as an ultimate result, a higher and nobler manhood, a purer and healthier community, and a wiser and happier state.—Abridged from *South Essex Mail*.

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### Harpenden.

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Prof. A. Hubert's energy resulted in the arrangement of a successful meeting in the Public Hall, on May 31st, when Dr. Withinshaw lectured to a good audience on "The Scientific Basis of Phrenology." The lecturer and the subject both made for success, and Phrenology received another impetus on this occasion. W. H. Blake, Esq., M.B., B.S. Lond. presided, and in the course of an excellent speech declared well for Phrenology. The audience was a highly intelligent one, including the Vicar and other prominent residents. Prof. Hubert added to the interest of the meeting by publicly delineating the characters of volunteers from those present.



### Birmingham.

Mr. Burton recently gave an interesting and instructive lecture on Phrenology to the members and friends of the "Hope of Bearwood" Lodge, I.O.G.T., at the Bearwood Road Board School. Much interest was elicited in the proceedings. The Mayor of Smethwick should have presided, but was prevented by illness, and regretfully sent an apology.

### Winchester.

Mr. R. W. Brown recently delivered a lecture in the Primitive Methodist Chapel in aid of the Bazaar Fund, the subject of which was "Heads and Faces and what they reveal." Mr. Taylor occupied the chair. The lecturer explained that character reading by Phrenology was not fortune-telling, nor was it associated with such a degraded aspect of mysticism. All who desired the moral, social or intellectual progress of the people should give this subject a careful and attentive study. The lecturer gave a number of character sketches, especially in relation to peculiar features. The fallacy of the argument that what is born in the nature must inevitably be exercised to the fullest extent, was clearly proved, many practical illustrations being given. It was shown that all forces in human nature were essential, but there were proper and improper uses of them, and much of our happiness or misery depended upon the usage of the general powers. The inferior passions must ever be under the dominance of the superior faculties, and they could only perform their functions legitimately when such government was displayed, therefore all humanity should strive to overcome the peculiar defects which manifested themselves, by severely disciplining the moral and intellectual powers; by this means self-mastery was obtained. It was said of Socrates that for many years he was addicted to libidinous indulgences, but by dint of hard, persevering discipline, under the direction of his own philosophical teachings, he ultimately gained the ascendancy over these tendencies. This was an example worthy of emulation, and was but another proof in favour of the possibility of self-mastery, and also demonstrated the fact that the physical, mental and moral natures were susceptible to the truest and most encouraging modifications, even after the prime of life had been passed. Surely this should prove an incentive to the most enslaved and pessimistic individuals, and urge them to aim at the definite moral and intellectual elevation which was the common privilege of all. Irregular and unsightly heads and faces may be favourably modified, if only those in possession of these characteristics would aim at cultivating the higher forces of their natures. During the evening a lady and gentleman were publicly examined. A unanimous vote of confidence in the subject was given.

### A HOUSE BUILT OF SKULLS.

A British expedition which visited the West Coast of Africa found many traces of the inhuman brutality of the natives. Probably nothing was so ghastly as the "Ju Ju" or fetish house at Okrika. The walls of this building were built of human skulls. The Consul at once gave the order for the destruction of the structure, and in a few minutes it was a mass of flames.

### Notices of Publications.

**MESMERISM AND HYPNOTISM.** The Ellis Family, Blackpool. Price 1/-. This is a work which claims to be "an epitome of all the best works on the Hypnotic Phases of Psychology." Epitomes are never very satisfactory, and when written in the form of Question and Answer, as is the case with this book, it is less satisfactory still. The chief points touched upon are: The History of Mesmerism, How to Mesmerize, Catalepsy, Telepathy, and the Fraudulent Aspects of the Subject. Other points are dealt with in the 188 "Replies" which form the material of the book.

*Received:*—Human Nature, Human Faculty, South Western Gazette, Cadets' Own, Science Siftings, etc.

### KEEP YOUR PROMISES.

Heredity may be made altogether too much of a scapegoat. A child develops, for instance, a most unaccountable habit of lying or deceit. The parents are distressed, and charge the blame to some remote ancestor. At the same time they are unconsciously teaching prevarication by breaking promises made to the child. "Be a good boy," says the mother, "and you shall go to drive with papa this afternoon." The child struggles bravely to fulfil the condition. To him the hours of waiting seem like days. At length the eagerly-anticipated time arrives, and the parents drive gaily off, comforting the sobbing boy with a promise to bring him some candy. Possibly this pledge also they fail to fulfil. President Lincoln was exceedingly strict in keeping faith with his children, and required the same fidelity in others. At one time a visitor at the White House persuaded little Tad to sit on his knee by promising as a reward the charm on his watch chain. Shortly after, as the man was about dismissing the child with no further thought of the lightly-spoken promise, the President said sternly, "Give him the charm, sir." In confusion the man obeyed the bidding. Lord Holland, the father of Charles James Fox, once told his boy that he should witness the pulling down of a stone wall on the estate. Forgetting the promise, he had the masonry restored after it was demolished, that he might not fail in keeping his word to his son. Such scrupulous regard for the truth on the part of parents will go far toward counteracting an inherited tendency to falsehood on the part of children.

### A CURE FOR MADNESS.

A wonderful discovery is reported to have been made by Dr. Warren Babcock, the head of the State Hospital at St. Lawrence. It is no less than the cure, under certain conditions, of acute delirious mania. The patient suffering from the most terrible and fatal form of insanity is submitted to an operation in the lumbar region, a puncture being made and a certain quantity of cerebrospinal fluid withdrawn. The puncture is made between the first and second lumbar vertebrae, and the fluid thus obtained is stained by aniline dyes to show the presence of bacteria, which are easily discovered. The pressure of this fluid on the brain causes insanity, and its character of acute mania being thus changed to apparent mental disorder depends on the action of the germs being simply a physical disease with mental complement.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

WESLEYAN (*Exeter*).—You ask "What is the chief mental difference between a beast and a man?" Would it not have been better to have sent your query to your minister? He would have been able to give you the orthodox reply. I can only tell you my own view—and that is perhaps hardly orthodox Phrenology. Beasts cannot form abstract ideas, and are therefore unconscious of a future existence, and more, they have no real consciousness of their present existence, and therefore have no idea of death. Man has a distinct appreciation of the certainty of death, and the changes that the body undergoes at that important crisis, but he also has an intellectual appreciation of his temporal existence and therefore can reason on the doctrines of a future state.

ARTIST.—My advice to you is, read Combe's *Painting and Sculpture*. You will agree with me then that phrenologists are not "generally devoid of artistic faculties," as your friend asserts. The exact opposite is the truth. The writer of this page has made art a study for many years. "Should painters study Phrenology?" you ask. It certainly should be a chief element in their education. If you will look up Allan Cunningham's *British Painters, etc.*, you will find the following expression on page 285, vol. vi: (he is recording the life of Jackson, the painter): "Jackson had no complimentary way of gaining favour; he never endowed ordinary heads with high faculties; the sordid he left sordid, and to the wise he gave their wisdom." I want you to ask yourself: "How a painter is best able to achieve such a result?" By the aid of Phrenology or without such aid?

Whilst writing this reply I may call your attention to the portraits of Jackson, all of which credit him with very large Form and Imitation, the two organs that were the cause of his bent towards portraiture, and which characterized all his works, notwithstanding the immense cultivation he gave to his lesser organs of Colour and Individuality—organs essential to painters.

BENJ. DUNCAN (*Melbourne*).—The work *Horæ Phrenologica* you enquire about may be out of print. Its articles on Morality, Happiness, and Veneration are well written. Dr. Epps, the author, wrote several other works; one a companion volume to the above, *The Evidences of Christianity deduced from Phrenology*, has had an immense circulation. It is probably out of print also.

RUPERT SWALES asks, "if there are any differences in the surfaces of the brains of men and animals?" etc. You should purchase a good work on Phrenology and read the anatomical part. To answer your first question would require several days work on my part, and greater space in the P.P. than the Editor can afford, unless there were much interest taken in such questions by the readers generally. There are many differences in the surfaces and apparent position of the parts. For example, the cerebellum in man is wholly underneath the cerebrum. In no other animal is this the case. You will now be able to distinguish between the brain of a monkey and the human brain. The hemispheres in man vary in regard to equality of volume. In monkeys this inequality is less observable, and yet still less in birds. In reptiles they are always equal. In fishes the convolutions are replaced by tubercles more or less united. Again, in

quadrupeds some are smooth, but most are convoluted—that of man the most convoluted; and in man the greater the cultivation of the mind the greater or "richer" the convoluted surface of the brain. The brains of birds, reptiles, and fishes are smooth, that is are not convoluted. So, in reptiles and fishes the cerebellum is always smooth; in quadrupeds and man it is laminated. To obtain a pass in the examination of the British Phrenological Society you must have clear conceptions on these points. They are absolutely essential to a phrenologist. Read Dr. Withinshaw's articles in the P.P. I think I have answered your three questions as briefly as possible.

REASONER (*Chelsea*).—You want me to give "some proof satisfactory" to yourself that the mind is not the brain. I fear I must apologise for deferring my answer for the present, unless I use your expression, "Activity of mind and brain is co-equal." Certainly you use "is" as though you thought both are *one* and the same thing; but you also use "and" to me suggesting that at times you think them *two*. Which do you mean? And if as you say the brain thinks, why do you use the expression brain *and* mind. Continue your studies, but don't be too dogmatic.

WILFRID GEORGE (*Hampstead*) asks, "Where and what use is the *ethmoid bone*?" You should study the human skeleton with care. Briefly, the Ethmoid is the bone immediately above and backward from the nose. It articulates with the vomer in front and the coronal or frontal bone above. It is composed of thin layers, and is said to be "cribriform" because it is like a sieve or riddle, the Gr. word "ethmos" meaning the same as the L. cribrum. The F. word *crible* means a sieve. As for its uses, one could detail many; the first being to shew the value of phrenological studies, the last, that its thin layers covered with the thin membrane containing the filaments of the olfactory nerves give great superficial area in order to allow of considerable power of taste and smell. The number of holes, their extent and size vary in men and animals according to the powers and acuteness of the organ. Some animals have a far keener scent than others, and the development of this bone largely accounts for such differences—or rather the larger and more numerous the filaments of the olfactory nerve and consequently the keener the appreciation of the olfactory and gustatory senses, the larger and more numerous the perforations of the ethmoid bone.

ALROY wants to know "which is the best caricature of Phrenology?" I think *Travels in Phrenologasto* by Don Jose Balscopo is very interesting. Its intention is to ridicule Phrenology. It is as full of error as one could wish, and those ignorant of physiology, anatomy and Phrenology, read it with avidity. Here is a specimen illustrative of this remark. "The skull after a certain age acquires an unchangeable form, in which the faculties of the mind are for ever fixed. All actions, therefore, perpetrated after that age are to be attributed not so much to ourselves, as to the preceptors of our youth, who having under their care the disposal of our heads, before ossification takes place, are justly answerable for the result." And the government of a country peopled by phrenologists, should never punish a burglar, etc., but "extending their views to the primary cause from which the evil has arisen," should punish "those who had the education of him when a boy." If you want to ridicule Phrenology and truth copy such arguments and foist them on the public, so ready to swallow them.

# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

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[ONE PENNY.]

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### THE ORGAN OF CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

#### (PROBITY.)

##### THE ANTIQUARY AND THE VISITOR.

When the organ of this sentiment is well developed it enlarges the head on each side of Firmness, and when it is active it contributes to give to the honest, just and conscientious man that dignity of deportment which, combined with modesty, we always remark in him.



The illustration shows the expression which results from the influence of large Conscientiousness on an excellent organization resulting in an act of probity.

A workman has found a valuable pocket book which he has faithfully brought back to him who has lost it. Here is the expression of a noble combination of Benevolence, Veneration, Conscientiousness, and the simplicity with which these excellent sentiments unite when they act in combination with each other. Such a person is honest

and truthful by nature—without effort and calculation. He does not think of appropriating to himself the goods of others that may perchance fall into his hands, and he will not accept any reward for doing his duty.

The banker, surprised and charmed, contemplates with admiration a face stamped with honesty, and he himself is organized in a way that shews he is just and good.

The workman's head especially indicates the predominance of the superior sentiments and their perfect harmony, as the contour of the head is regular. The part of the brain where the passions are located is very much reduced, and the intelligence is well developed.

### HE WORRIED ABOUT IT.

SMALL—*Hope, Conscientiousness, Self-Esteem, Spirituality*

LARGE—*Cautiousness, Acquisitiveness, Vitativeness.*

When the weather was murky he looked at the sky,

And he worried about it ;

He watched the grey cloudlets go scurrying by,

And he worried about it ;

"I'll bet it will rain," he would say to a friend,

All manner of dire disasters portend ;

His life was one fret from beginning to end,

For he worried about it.

He had a few troubles, as human kind will,

And he worried about it ;

The good he belittled and magnified ill,

And he worried about it ;]

His health was nigh perfect, but then, if you please,

He fancied he had mostly every disease,

And he marshalled his ailments in columns of three's,

And he worried about it.

No doubt when he entered the world long ago,

He worried about it ;

As a matter of fact, when he married, you know,

He worried about it ;

And when he departs from this scene of despair,

And mounts on light wings through etherial air,

When ushered right up to a heavenly chair,

He'll worry about it.

—*Human Faculty.*

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—VIII.

### Mechanical Pursuits.—Building Trades.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.  
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#### THE CARPENTER.

Carpentry and joinery, as will readily be observed by those who have read last month's of this series of articles, consist of different classes of work. Joinery, embracing the better class indoor, shop, or bench work, frame-making, paneling, etc. Carpentry has to do more with outdoor work, fixing and repairs. On large buildings especially there is a considerable amount of carpentry. It is carpenter's work to mortice, frame, and fix floor joists, lay down floors, fix door, window and other frames, matchboardings, etc. The carpenter frames and fixes all necessary partitions, fits and hangs doors, puts in window sashes, fixes casements, angle-staffs, etc., previous to the plasterer commencing his work; and is besides much employed doing repairs. A considerable amount of heavy framing is often required to be done, too, in new buildings; and not the least important of carpenter's work is the fixing of stair-casings, the making of principal beams for roofs, which, with their piers, angles, valleys, and gutters, designed to suit the building and to obtain proper fall as well as strength, may present complications requiring thoroughly experienced workmen to execute.

The carpenter should possess a fairly strong constitution, a motive or motive-vital temperament, a head of good average size, not less than 21½ inches in circumference; and fair quality of organization. He should have rather large perceptive organs—Form, Size, and Individuality—thus he may naturally be observant and able to judge of forms, outlines, and proportions; Weight, that he may be able to judge of plumb, upright and square, and be able likewise to balance himself and not feel nervous when working on roofs or other dangerous places; large Constructiveness, that he may have a natural aptitude for mechanical and constructive work; sufficient, yet not too much, Cautiousness; fairly large Firmness, and a fairly wide head indicative of good executive qualities, spirit, determination, steady energy and perseverance; and he is all the better to have well-marked domestic organs.

#### MECHANICAL TRADES.

Whilst dealing with carpentry, I would like to make a few comparisons with similar trades. The differences in temperament and in shape of head of the joiner, carpenter, wheelwright, pattern-maker, waggon and carriage builder, adapted respectively each to their particular craft, may not of course be great. If a youth has good ordinary mechanical abilities, he may as a rule successfully qualify for any of these constructive pursuits, the term of apprenticeship which he serves enabling him, if diligent, to become sufficiently proficient to start as a journeyman in the particular branch for which he has trained. Still there are differences in the work of these trades, so much so that a youth may have abilities adapt-

ing him to succeed in one and yet fail in the others. Waggon-building, wheelwrighting, and shipwrighting, though heavier work involving much physical strength, require similar mental capacities to carpentry. Carriage-building and pattern-making are rather joiner's work, and one fitted for a joiner should, if necessary, be able to qualify successfully for either of these other trades. The joiner, pattern-maker, and carriage-builder need to have a larger degree of Ideality combined with a slightly finer quality of organization than the carpenter, wheelwright, and waggon-builder, their work being generally more precise and requiring a finer finish. One of strong constitution with a mechanical bent of mind might do well as a carpenter, wheelwright, or waggon-builder, yet with a lack of Ideality fail in other mechanical pursuits where delicate and precise workmanship is needed.

#### THE PLASTERER.

Plastering is a trade in which considerable mechanical and manipulative skill is required. Though it does not offer so great a variety as some trades, yet the better class work entails much that is artistic and requires expertness to execute well. Though employment in this trade is somewhat irregular—in the winter months especially—the demand for skilled workmen enables qualified, steady men to obtain good wages and a comfortable regular employment. An apprenticeship may be served, but more generally the trade is learned under agreement and terms which vary much. Five years at least is expected to be served in this trade before anything like efficiency can be attained. In plastering, great skill is required in making ceilings, walls and angles quite level, square and straight. To do this, besides requiring much practice in the use of tools, there is great strain on the perceptive organs, which generally develop very rapidly in youths who diligently apply themselves to the trade. But the greatest test of the plasterer's skill is not confined to making smooth, level walls and ceilings; the running of cornice, circular, and other mouldings, and the continuing of same in difficult corners and angles, all of which have to be manipulated with small hand tools; and the setting out and execution of elaborately ornamental ceilings of various designs, and the making and fixing of art centres, brackets, etc., demand not only clever workmanship, but also artistic tastes. Centre-pieces, brackets, etc., are generally done by modellers, and the fixing of same only may be required of the plasterer, yet every young man interested in his trade will aspire at least to be able to do ordinary modelling, and one who is able to model designs improves his position and increases his chances of success. Though good class labourers are employed in mixing the materials, the plasterer must thoroughly understand the nature of and how to mix the various kinds of plaster, concrete, or cement suited to different kinds of work.

The plasterer requires to possess large perceptive organs, Form, Size, Weight, Individuality, Locality, and Constructiveness; well-developed Ideality, Order, Initiation, and Comparison; fairly large executive organs and Firmness. His head should be of good average size; if a little larger than average the better. Temperament should be Motive, or Motive-vital; quality of organization moderate. This combination will give him capacity to judge of and remember forms, sizes, outlines, proportions, etc.; aptness in comparing and imitating designs, artistic conceptions, and a sense of good finish, all of which are necessary.

## Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

### REV. C. M. SHELDON

Author of "In His Steps."

It was no idle curiosity which took me to the temporary abode of the Rev. C. M. Sheldon, in London. I know, from previous experience, that a man who could write a book of such merit as "In His Steps"; a book that has attracted the attention of the whole world must possess mental characteristics that were not just of the ordinary mould, and I am indeed grateful to the author of "In His Steps" for his extreme kindness in allowing me, in the interests of science to make a personal examination of his mental developments.



(Photo by Russell & Sons Baker Street, W.)

The Rev. C. M. Sheldon possesses a large head, the circumference being 23½ inches; length from Individuality to Philoprogenitiveness 8 inches; width at Cautiousness and towards Ideality and Constructiveness 6 inches. It is rather less at Destructiveness and Combativeness. He is not wanting in executive power, has considerable force of character and reserve energy; is humane and sensitive, however, in a high degree; he cannot bear to think of, or witness pain and suffering, physical opposition or contention. He must have a great abhorrence of war, and an earnest desire that peace, harmony, and concord should exist among men. Intellect, reason, sympathy, moral force and example are the weapons he employs in contending for the moral and spiritual good of his fellows. The whole of Mr. Sheldon's philosophy may be said to hinge on the one quality—example—he aims to be and to do

good, and there is no assumption in his nature. The motives of men of his particular organization are often misunderstood or doubted, but this would have no effect in altering his disposition. He goes steadily on, pursuing a well-thought out course, and others may emulate his example with advantage.

The frontal lobes of his brain are large, as are the moral and domestic groups of organs. He has a broad and well-developed forehead. Physically he is rather above the average height; well-proportioned, broad-shouldered and manly; has fair hair, thin and of fine texture; his complexion is rather pallid, which adds somewhat to the expressiveness of his countenance; and his beautifully blue eyes are full of kindly feeling, bespeaking a sincere and honest soul.

Cautiousness, Benevolence, Veneration, Conscientiousness, Ideality, Constructiveness, Causality, Comparison, Individuality and Inhabitiveness are among his largest organs. Self-Esteem is his weakest mental organ. He is exceedingly sensitive; has ambition such as will give him a desire to attain a position wherein he can exercise a moral and intellectual influence over his fellows; yet he is the most modest and unassuming of men. An earnest desire only for the good of his fellows would induce him to engage in public work. He abhors everything that savours of self-aggrandisement. Though he possesses a fair degree of Language, he will display himself to better advantage as a writer than as a speaker. Should he feel, however, that his duty lies in public work, he is not the man to hold back from engaging in it. His moral brain being large, he manifests a high regard for whatever is good and great; is reverential, spiritual-minded and highly sympathetic, tender-hearted, humane, thoughtful, kindly and considerate. His large Cautiousness makes him exceedingly guarded, apprehensive, anxious, deliberate and alert. His Hope is moderately developed. Though he experiences considerable inward emotion he is not easily carried away by impulse; is prudent and self-possessed.

His reasoning powers, Causality and Comparison, are prominently developed; and he has marked intuitive perceptions. Though liable oftentimes to allow himself to be led by his feelings and sympathies instead of his judgment, yet he is not easily deceived when following his intuitions. He reasons widely and to the point; is keen and critical in his judgment; is a searcher after principle and truth. Has keen discernment of character and motives; is very philosophic in his ideas, broad in his views and scientific in his modes of investigating subjects.

He is a great and practical observer of men and things, and having large Eventuality he is impressed with, and remembers what he sees. His large Ideality, combined with Constructiveness and Causality, give him marked creative ability, a refined nature, good planning and reasoning powers, and literary skill; and combined with his large perceptive, a practical turn of mind. He may care little for society generally, but he has large Friendship, and where he makes friends he forms strong and lasting attachments. Having large Locality and an observant, searching, penetrative intellect, he will appreciate the advantages which travelling affords of seeing fresh places, studying men and people, and acquiring new experiences, his love of home and domestic associations, however, is very great, as is likewise his love of children, he is warm-hearted, affectionate, and sincere. He is moderately firm, has a fair amount of mental application, and steadily pursues the course he plans.



## Lessons in Phrenology.—LVI.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### THE ORGAN OF NUMBER.

Before the era of Phrenology, the faculty of Calculation was looked upon by the world of metaphysicians as of the very highest importance in the estimate they formed of the intellectual capacity of a person. Phrenology has proved that the faculty of Number is but one among the intellectual faculties, each of which is of like value in its own sphere.

The primitive tendency of this faculty is the appreciation of the value of numbers as groups of units, and the numerous combinations they are capable of forming.

When the organ is very large, and in constant exercise, its powers are very surprising to those less amply furnished with it. When it is small in anyone, he is almost incapable of appreciating the simplest of numerical operations.

It is to Phrenology that we owe the explanation of the fact that an otherwise unlearned man with a large organ of Number can be a clever mental calculator, or mathematician; and similarly that persons who are very learned in other branches of knowledge may be but feebly endowed with mathematical ability.

This is simply re-iterating the doctrine that Phrenology has taught us the cause of, that every special attribute or instinct, of which Number is one, can exist in a more or less pronounced degree of development without any correspondence, so far as size and activity are concerned, with that of any other attribute or instinct.

The organ of Number is situated at the external side of the organ of Order, and widens the head in this part according to its development. The organ occupies the inferior and external convolution of the anterior lobe of each hemisphere, and always affects the distance from the eye outwards.

The organs of Order and Constructiveness are important auxiliaries of Number. Order helps it in its methodical arrangement of figures and quantities, and on that account of their readier application, and Constructiveness helps it in its more mechanical devices and operations. Hence it is no uncommon thing to find these three organs nearly similarly developed.

Hanging before me as I write, I have a proof engraving of George Bidder at the age of thirteen—he was born in the year A.D. 1800—"whose extraordinary power of Calculation developed itself without instruction and reached an unprecedented height before he reached his seventh year." In Sir George Mackenzie's *Illustrations of Phrenology*, published in 1820, are two diagrams contrasting the development of Bidder with that of a person very weak in Number. At that time Bidder would be about 19 years of age. Besides the three organs just mentioned Bidder had also large Weight, Size, Form, Eventuality, Time, Tune and Language. In 1878, the *Daily News*, recording his death, said: "By the death of Mr. Bidder, the engineer of our own day, and the calculating boy of days long past, there is lost one of those rare persons who make to themselves two entirely different reputations at different times of their lives. It is so long since Mr. Bidder achieved his calculating renown . . . that he had acquired something of a legendary character in his lifetime. There are probably not a few persons

who will hardly believe that Mr. George Bidder, who was held up to their childhood as an infant phenomenon, was, until yesterday, a living person, celebrated as an assistant to the two Stephensons, and as a consulting engineer, and the father of more than one distinguished or promising son." The editor tells us that Bidder exhibited his remarkable powers before George III and Queen Charlotte as "one of the wonders of the age." Had that editor have been a phrenologist he would not have written also: "He seems to have united with the peculiar faculties of memory and attention, to which his calculating successes are probably to be attributed, more versatile powers, and these powers found congenial work in the profession of civil engineer."

*Memory and attention* are not faculties. A person may be a clever arithmetician with a poor memory of colour or tune, of size, etc. And another person may have a splendid memory for colour or shape, of size, weight, etc., without even an average memory for Number, and many people are very attentive to one thing that another will pay but little attention to. In fact each organ (more or less allied with Time) has its own memory and begets its own attention. Comte, eminent mathematician that he was, was able to learn page after page of any book that he was interested in; and Scott recited Hogg's lengthy poem of *Gilman Cleutch* after hearing Hogg recite it but once. But neither of them could make any approach to Bidder, and still less to Jedediah Buxton in their memories for numbers. And yet Buxton had scarcely any learning whatever. Neither could Buxton or Bidder have learnt a tithe of the poetry or prose that either Scott or Comte could learn.

Neither was it remarkable that Bidder united more "versatile" powers to find congenial work in engineering. Those "versatile" powers, unknown to the Editor of the D.N., were the functions of the organs already mentioned above—powers that do not surprise the phrenologist, who alone accounts for the things that "versatile" editors speak of as *probable*.

Though *attention* is generally the active state of some faculty or faculties, it is very often excited to activity by external impressions, or by the affections. In such cases memory retains the impressions also in proportion to the development of the faculties most interested in them.

Buxton could resume any calculation though years had intervened since the time it had been interrupted—and could resume it at the point where the interruption took place. I have an excellent engraving of him. It shows an exceedingly large development of Number. He was known to have measured plots of land by haybands more accurately than local surveyors could do with their far more accurate instruments.

Let any reader look at the portrait of Cowper, of Combe, of the writer of this page, and compare it with the portrait of any one with a reputation for aptitude for figures and a marked difference will be seen corresponding with their arithmetical capacity. In the former the part of the brain behind the outer angle of the orbit appears to have been sliced away. In the latter there is a very noticeable fulness. In Buxton the external portion of the eyebrow was considerably raised, as it was also in Bidder, Lavoisier, Berzelius, Faraday, Ampère, and other celebrated computators. In judging of the organ the position of the eyebrow cannot determine the size; for position depends upon the character of the orbital bone. The extension of the forehead outwards from the eye must be taken into consideration also.

## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

BY G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

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### TEMPERAMENT AND MARRIAGE.

There are certain temperamental conditions that are advantageous and desirable. I have mentioned the Motive and the Vital, but a good combination is the Vital-Mental and the Motive-Mental. In the former you get vivacity and intellectual brilliancy, in the latter you get power and mental vigour. The offspring of a marriage of this kind would be almost mentally and physically perfect. There would be not only sparkle but concentration, brilliancy and power, mental activity and perseverance, showiness and depth. The boy or girl would have a predilection for out-door sports or gymnastic exercises, together with a thirst for knowledge and power to apply themselves to the pursuit of it.

Again, a gentleman with a predominance of the Mental Temperament might marry a lady with the Vital Temperament. The combination would not be quite so good as that just described, but there would be mental alertness and physical stamina.

Another useful combination would be the Mental and the Motive Temperaments. Here, there would be manifested in the offspring a combination of intelligence and power; not so much brilliance as mental power, slowness, but perseverance.

The study of Temperament and Marriage is an important one, and deserves a book to itself. Briefly, in summing up—when both have the *Vital*, there is too much animality, too little restraint; where both have the *Motive*, there is a tendency to harshness and ponderousness; where both have the *Mental*, there is liable to be physical weakness and mental prostration.

When to the combining of unsuitable Temperaments there is the added misfortune of disease in one or both of the contracting parties, not only will they bring further suffering upon themselves, but, what is far worse, they propagate their species, and transmit physical disease and mental suffering to their offspring; who, in their turn, have also a deteriorating tendency.

It cannot be too plainly pointed out, that such an union is criminal in the highest degree, and, the sooner our marriage customs contain stringent regulations as to physical adaptation or, at least, regulations prohibiting the marriage of physically weak persons, the better will it be for the community and the people amongst whom we reside.

The true physiological law of marriage should be a blending of temperamental conditions, and, just as surely as the wise physician will mix together nature's compounds so as to purify and strengthen the patient under his care, so surely will the evolution of scientific opinion ultimately insist on a proper combination of physical powers in order to elevate and purify the race.

#### MENTAL ADAPTATION.

Love various minds does variously inspire;  
He stirs in gentle natures gentle fire,  
Like that of incense on the altar laid;  
But raging flames tempestuous souls invade—

A fire, which every windy passion blows;  
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows.—  
*Dryden.*

Love never fails to master what he finds,  
But works a different way in different minds,  
The fool enlightens, and the wise he blinds.

*Ib. Cymon 464.*

To be well and truly married is the desire of every sensible man and woman, and anything that can be proved valuable in the way of advice should be heartily welcomed by every probationer.

One question that is sometimes put to the phrenologist is—what should be the determining factor? In marriage, should a man be influenced by his emotions or by his intellect? The answer is—both.

No marriage can be regarded as satisfactory that is devoid of love, but it is by no means desirable that a man should marry from this feeling alone. It frequently happens that human beings get carried away by their impulses and passions, but this is not the right order; the head should rule the heart not the heart the head. A mother loves her boy with all the fervour and affection of which only a mother is capable, but that very love may be the ruin of the lad unless wisely directed by reason and knowledge. There is nothing more potent to all thoughtful minds than this, viz.: that our emotions should invariably be subservient to the intellect.

"Within the brain's most secret cells  
A certain lord-chief-justice dwells,  
Of sov'reign power whom one and all,  
With common voice we reason call."

In considering 'mental adaptation' a knowledge of each and all the mental faculties is necessary. No man, in my judgment, is capable of giving advice and writing a book on marriage unless he is thoroughly conversant with the sciences of Phrenology and Physiology. He must not only believe in 'localization of brain function,' he must be prepared to maintain localization of a mental faculty. Most persons believe that the forehead is the seat of the intellect, but the phrenologist can prove by observation and experience the kind of intellect a person possesses. How valuable knowledge of this kind is, will perhaps be best understood by an illustration. Suppose a metaphysician with the old generalization of the mental powers were asked to give advice on marriage, how would he proceed? He would probably advise the intelligent to marry the intelligent, the sociable to marry the sociable, and the moral the moral. This advice would be sound as far as it went, but it would not go far enough. The phrenologist would require a much better analysis of the mental powers than that. Two persons—a man and a woman—each having a large development of Causality (36), and Comparison (37), (see front page cover of P.P.) would, if educated, possess good intelligence, but these would not be sufficient grounds for them to marry. If these faculties were predominant in both there would be too much thought and too little practicality, there would be reflection without perception, ideas without experience; and the phrenologist could not only point this out, but he could recommend a blending of the perceptive and reflective faculties as being more advantageous.

It is for the purpose of indicating, to some extent, the various combinations that are likely to blend or harmonize that these articles are written.

# The Popular Phrenologist.

AUGUST, 1900.

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All matter for the Literary Columns must be sent to the EDITOR, "POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST," c.o. British Phrenological Society, 68, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

## Editorial Effervescence.

An effort is to be put forth to make this year's Congress in November a really imposing gathering. A large number of prominent persons, M.P.'s. and others, who are known to be favourable to Phrenology are to be invited to the Great Public Meeting in the evening, and it is hoped that a notable personage will preside on that occasion. Phrenologists everywhere should at once book the date for London, Thursday, November 9th (Lord Mayor's Day), and by their presence and otherwise help the Council in the supreme effort they are making to compel a recognition of Phrenology by the highly-educated and influential classes.

\* \*

Though there is yet three months to the event, the time is not too long to make the necessary preparations, and it is to be hoped that all who receive communications from the Hon. Sec. B. P. S. will respond at once. Delays in getting replies to letters have caused much unnecessary work in the past, and entailed great anxiety as well. I trust, therefore, my request will be remembered when any of my readers receive any communication requiring a reply, to let that reply be prompt and to the point, so that the arrangements may proceed without friction, and thus help to secure the desired result.

\* \*

One of the possibilities which has not yet been realised is the procuration and endowment of a Phrenological Institute, in which the subject can be studied and taught; a central museum, library and college. Such institutions

are usually the generous gifts of wealthy patrons. Has Phrenology no such patron? Are there not many who could, "and they were willing" come to the rescue? Perchance this may fall into the hands of such an one; if so I trust it may lead to a thoughtful consideration of the claims of our science.

\* \*

There are Institutions built or purchased and endowed for all kinds of objects—for the study of history, geology, and a host of the sciences—for the treatment of every part of physical man; special hospitals for diseases of the breast, heart, lungs, eyes, ears, &c., &c., yet for the consideration of the higher man, his intellectual and emotional nature there are none. Lunatic asylums are simply homes for the mentally afflicted, not hospitals for their cure, or colleges for their study.

\* \*

Phrenology treats of the Mind and its organ the Brain. It studies the formation and peculiarities of the latter, and their effect upon the manifestations of the former. Without Phrenology scientists would be absolutely ignorant of the basis of mind, or of the nature of the mental faculties. It is the key which unlocks many things which without it appear mysterious and incomprehensible, yet by its aid are revealed, and the knowledge so gained is of incalculable value to every student of human nature, which should include every human being.

\* \*

Were a knowledge of Phrenology universal, children would be rightly taught, youths would not be destined for professions for which they are unsuited, and life would present fewer failures; and when accident or disease by injury to the brain caused the mind to manifest abnormally Phrenology would prescribe a right treatment, or rather indicate right conditions for influencing such in the direction of recovery, or at least amelioration.

\* \*

Who then will place at the disposal of the British Phrenological Society, under adequate securities for its right use, a sum of money to provide (or at least start) an Institute which shall have for its objects the benefits which Phrenology alone can bestow? There are hundreds of generous persons who would doubtless be willing to help, but who will not probably purchase this paper. Will some of my readers draw their special attention to this great need of the age, that we may enter the new century prepared to lift men to higher levels.

\* \*

All persons who desire to see Phrenology propagated should unite with those whose efforts are being employed in that direction, and thus use their influence in the most effective manner. To do this it is desirable that each of my readers should become a member of the Incorporated British Phrenological Society, whose objects commend themselves to all. An annual subscription of ten shillings by gentlemen, or five shillings by ladies, entitles to all the privileges of membership, and I urge everyone who reads this to write to the Secretary B. P. S., at 63, Chancery Lane, W.C., for a proposal form and other particulars.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

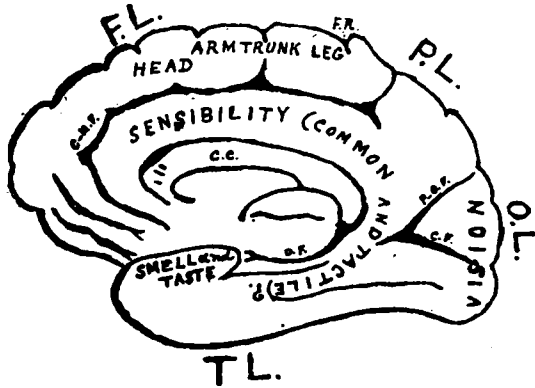


FIG. 11.

Mesial, or Inner aspect of Right Hemisphere of Human Brain, To illustrate Localisation of Function.

F.L., Frontal lobe.; P.L., Parietal lobe.; O.L., Occipital lobe.; T.L., temporal lobe.; F.R., Fissure of Rolando; C-M.F., Callosomarginal Fissure; C.C., Corpus callosum; D.F., Dentate Fissure; P-o.F., Parieto-occipital Fissure; C.F., Calcarine Fissure.

### BRAIN AREAS (continued).

**The Area for Hearing.**—Munk was of opinion that the temporal lobe of the brain is the organ of hearing, and that the auditory channels undergo a complete decussation, i.e. that the temporal cortical area on one side of the brain corresponds to the receptive organ of hearing on the opposite side of the head. The auditory area was localised by Ferrier in the superior temporal convolution. On the other hand, the statement that hearing is localised in the temporal region is flatly contradicted by Schäfer, who found no defect in the hearing of monkeys for weeks after complete destruction of that region on both sides, as verified post-mortem. There is considerable doubt, therefore, as is evident from the contradictory statements of these equally eminent authorities, as to the part of the brain which is the centre of the organ of hearing; it is so much more difficult to tell when an animal is deaf than when it is blind. We must, therefore, suspend our opinion with regard to the localisation of the centre of the brain for the sense of hearing.

**The Areas for Taste and Smell.**—The situation of these areas is involved in similar uncertainty to that of the auditory area. There is no doubt that they are closely connected, and they have been placed provisionally in the uncinat convolution and tip of the temporal lobe. This location is suggested by comparative anatomy: the olfactory lobe and the hippocampal gyrus (uncus) are in anatomical connection, and large size of these parts has been found to be characteristic of animals possessing a highly developed sense of smell.

### COMMON AND TACTILE SENSATION.

The location in the brain of Tactile Sensation is not entirely removed from doubt, for while Ferrier states that

destruction of the hippocampal region is followed by complete loss of feeling of the opposite side of the body. Schäfer and Horsley find that hardly any alteration of sensation is produced by destruction of this part, but that 'any extensive lesion of the gyrus fornicatus is followed by hemianesthesia (one-sided loss of sensibility) more or less marked and persistent.' But there are no sufficient grounds for the statement that centres of common sensation are distinct from centres of common motion, and the view which has been uniformly held by Hitzig and by Munk, supported in this country by Bastian, Mott, and numerous others, is that the sensory fibres from the skin and muscles terminate in the Rolandic area, and that this Rolandic or 'motor' area is also a sensory area, i.e. an arrival-platform of impulses from the surface of the body and extremities, and a departure-platform of impulses originating in the brain and expressed by muscular action. The latest histological (microscopic-anatomy) researches of Golgi and Ramon y Cajal also lend support to this conclusion. This seems only reasonable, for volition and feeling are, physiologically, so closely associated together, that we should expect to find, anatomically, grounds for the view that the commencement of the volitional fibres are in the closest approximation to the terminations of the sensory fibres. By a careful examination of the sensation in animals in which the Rolandic area has been removed, and in cases of hemiplegia (one-sided paralysis) in man, it has been found that this is really the case, and that the intensity of both the motor and sensory paralysis are directly proportional to each other. Therefore the term 'motor' area which we have been accustomed to employ as synonymous with Rolandic area is misleading, and not sufficiently comprehensive; it should be replaced by the more correct term *sensori-motor*, implying sensory as well as motor function. What really occurs in the Rolandic area is a sense of movement which, passing along the pyramidal tracts, acts as a stimulus to the true motor centres which are located in the opposite anterior horn of the spinal cord. Professor Schäfer is an eminent authority who has not accepted the view that the Rolandic area is both sensory and motor in function. He still maintains that the Rolandic area is essentially motor in function. This may be accounted for, perhaps, by the fact of Professor Schäfer almost entirely confining his work in this direction to experiments on animals; and how much easier, under these circumstances, is it to arrive at a conclusion with regard to a mechanical or motor function than to localise sensory functions! As would be expected (considering how intimately related are the different parts of the brain) he does not deny that the Rolandic area has connections with sensory fibres, but he does not consider it correct to speak of the area as a sensory one. He has produced injuries of the area without their following any loss of sensation, and the sensory disturbances observed by other investigators he regards as due to general disturbance of the whole brain consequent on the severity of the operation. With respect to the localisation of the tactile areas Professor Schäfer, in his most recent experiments, has failed to confirm his earlier ones on the gyrus fornicatus.

**GENERAL HUMAN POWERS.**—All general human powers are made up. Will, for instance, is not simply based on faculties, but is a composition of them. It is only a condition of faculties in action. It is not anything in and of itself. It is merely a transient condition of certain faculties.—*Human Faculty*, Chicago.

## British Phrenological Society

(INCORPORATED).

The usual quarterly meeting was held at Chancery Lane, on Tuesday, July 3rd, when there was a fairly good attendance. The President occupied the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted, and by request

Mr. Cox read the head of a gentleman, the examination being commended both by the examinee and his brother.

THE PRESIDENT said they had assembled that evening to hear a lecture by one of the truest friends of the Society, one who was ever ready from his stores of knowledge to give freely to all in need. Without however doing more than mention the Lecturer's manysidedness, he must draw attention to the fact that on the subject on which he was to speak that evening his dictum must be accepted as authoritative. His special knowledge and opportunities placed him above all others in this particular study. He called on Mr. Webb to deliver his lecture (of which the following is a verbatim report) on

### "THE CRANIA OF SCHOOLBOYS."

In his experiments on the brains of the lower animals Dr. Ferrier tells us that "it has been shewn that electrical irritation of the antero-frontal lobes causes no motor manifestations;" that "the frontal lobes which correspond to the non-excitable regions of the brain of a monkey are small and rudimentary in the lower animals, and their intelligence or reflective powers of thought correspond;" that "the development of the frontal lobe is greatest in man with the highest intellectual powers, and taking one man with another, the greatest intellectual power is characteristic of the one with the greatest frontal development." Now, these doctrines were promulgated by that wonderful anatomist, Dr. Gall, many years before Dr. Ferrier was born. Dr. Ferrier simply admits facts taught by phrenologists for a century or more. Yet he is often quoted as the great opponent of Phrenology. What does he say himself? "That the power of concentration of thought and intellectual capacity in special directions depends on the brain development in these regions." He said also: "The phrenologists have good grounds for localising the reflective faculties in the frontal regions of the brain, and there is nothing inherently improbable in the view that frontal development in special regions may be indicative of the power of concentration of thought and intellectual capacity in special directions." That is to say, special regions of the brain act in special directions, which is the same as saying special parts have special functions.

There was a time when Dr. Ferrier thought that the most destructive injuries to the frontal regions of the brain had little or no effect on mental capacity. For instance, in the first edition of the *Functions of the Brain* (1876), page 126, he describes 'the American crowbar-case' thus: "Through an accident in blasting a rock, a young man was hit by a bar of iron, which entering at the left angle of the jaw, passed clean through the top of his head in the left frontal region, having traversed the anterior part of the left hemisphere. This man speedily recovered, and lived for thirteen years afterwards, without manifesting any special symptoms which could be attributed to such a serious injury to the brain." Two years afterwards Dr. Ferrier published his *Cerebral Diseases*,

and without making the slightest comment on his change of opinion, says of the crow-bar case:—"This case is generally quoted as one in which the man suffered no damage bodily or mentally. But hear what Dr. Harlow says of his mental condition: His contractors, who regarded him as the most efficient and capable foreman in their employ previous to the injury, considered the change in his mind so marked that they could not give him his place again. The equilibrium or balance, so to speak, between his intellectual faculties and animal propensities, seems to have been destroyed. He is fitful, irreverent, indulging at times in the grossest profanity, which had not previously been his custom, manifesting but little deference for his fellows, impatient of restraint or advice when it conflicts with his desires, at times pertinaciously obstinate, yet capricious and vacillating, devising many plans of future operation, which are no sooner arranged than they are abandoned in turns for others appearing more feasible. A child in his intellectual capacity and manifestations, he has the animal passions of a strong man," etc. Then, Dr. Ferrier adds: "After these facts I do not think it can be said with justice that the man suffered no damage mentally, or that the American crowbar-case is in opposition to the experimental facts which I have adduced as to the effect of lesions of the frontal lobe."

I propose now to give you the results of some thousands of measurements, made by myself, on schoolboys, in various Schools under the London, West Ham, and Leyton School Boards. And first I will draw your attention to some diagrams recently drawn at Capworth Street School by Mr. Dommen, which cannot but excite great interest, because they exhibit most clearly what I have been teaching for many years, and in a manner that can be readily tested by anyone really wishful to understand the data phrenologists can offer to educationalists on this subject.

The first sheet gives three contours of the heads of two boys—P and R S.

The two figures at the top are different sections, the one, A, from the forehead through the median line to the occipital prominence (vertically): the other, B, appears as a section from ear to ear over the coronal or sincipital region. The lower diagram exhibits a horizontal section of the head from the root of the nose, or lower part of the forehead, at Individuality, to the occiput at Philoprogenitiveness.

In A it will be seen that the head of P, marked in black, is more elevated than that of R S, marked in red: much more is the intellectual region larger in the case of P ( $\frac{5}{8}$  of an inch in measurement) whilst P has also a larger animal or domestic region.

In the diagram B the difference in the height is still more apparent, being over  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.—a graphic representation of the difference in their moral, domestic, and defensive groups of organs.

In diagram C it will be observed that there is the same elongation of the frontal region, with a somewhat less domestic region. In the case of R S, with a length of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. less than P, the head is slightly wider. What would a phrenologist conclude from such heads? Exactly what I have to tell you from my personal knowledge of them.

P was a boy of the same age as R S, i.e., 11 years. P was in Standard VI. R S was in Standard I, P was self-reliant, industrious, truthful, intelligent, and particularly studious. R was sly, untruthful, and deceptive.



The Leyton School Board had sent him to a Truant School on two occasions. He lived for weeks on the proceeds of his thefts, staying out all night, as a special recreation. Those are the boys. Those are the heads.

Is it not time that educationists, instead of attempting to elaborate educational systems from their self-consciousness, began to study this subject of cranial development?

In the case of the diagrams on Sheet II, 4 represents the horizontal section of the heads of two other boys, A T, in black, and F, in red.

When the drawing was made A T was in Standard V. He is now in Standard VII. F at that time was in Standard IV, and 13 years of age.

The head of A T though wide is narrower than that of F, and still narrower than that of R S in Sheet I. It will be seen by looking at diagram 5 that the duller and more mischievous boy (to give him his true character) had a head far less elevated than his more intellectual schoolmate. This difference in intellect is seen in the much smaller intellectual development, and accounts for the fact that he was in a lower class though an older boy.

Sheet III is quite as interesting and instructive. It contains 4 diagrams; fig. 6 compares two boys, R N, an intelligent little boy in Standard I, seven years of age, and another boy in the same class 14 years of age. There is a striking difference in their frontal and occipital development.

A less striking case is that of No. 7, R N, the boy in No. 6, in Standard I and P, nearly twice his age in Standard II. P was a gentle and very respectful boy (note his head at Benevolence and Veneration) but with a very weak intellect. Though he remained in the school another year he made no advance in his position there, but R N passed up into Standard III during the 18 months since the diagram was drawn.

Again, in diagram 8, a comparison is made of two boys, A and L. L is the boy already referred to as 14 years of age in Standard I, and A was a boy 13½ years of age in Standard VI.

Though A has a larger posterior head, almost as large as that of L, he has far more frontal brain, with a large coronal development of the moral region. This diagram was made to shew the development of the moral region above the parietal and frontal eminences. Had it been made to shew the height of the head above the meatus it would have been half-an-inch higher in the case of A.

In the case of No. 9 we have two boys, P and A G, with exactly the same Veneration or Respect, but very different domestic and intellectual regions. The boy A G with large Individuality and Philoprogenitiveness was younger than P, and yet whereas the latter was in the Second Standard A G was in the Sixth. Were I to describe more fully the history of these boys for the small period of 18 months or so, the record would be found to tally with the expectations that the figures indicate.

After taking some thousands of measurements of school boys during the past 20 years I find that, given two boys in the same class, the younger of them has the frontal regions of the brain more amply developed, and that the younger boys of a higher class have larger frontal developments than all their older schoolmates who are in lower classes.

Taking an average of a large number of boys of different ages, without reference to capacity, I found that boys of seven years of age have a circumferential cranial measurement of 20.3 inches;

those 8 years of age	20.4 in.
" 9 "	20.5 "
" 10 "	20.7 "
" 11 & 12 "	20.8 "
" 13 "	20.9 "
" 14 & 15 "	21.4 "

Again, while the anterior portion of the brain increases from 10.06 in Standard I to 11.67 in Standard VII, the posterior portion increases from 10.9 in Standard I to 11.1 in Standard VII. The anterior portion of the brain increases about eight times as much as the posterior portion in ordinary school life. From this calculation I eliminated the result of the averages of those children whose early years of school-age had been neglected—the fault of their parents in not sending them to school.

The boys seven years of age have a better development than the older boys have who are in the same class.

At seven years of age, in the lowest class, the ratio between anterior and posterior development is as 10.6 is to 10.8; whereas the children of 10 years of age in that class have a development in the ratio of 10.3 to 10.9. The boys at 7 years and 8 years of age in Standard II have larger heads than those at 11 and 12. Similar comparisons apply to all Standards. When children of nearly the same age are compared, the same truth is illustrated. In Standard IV the average measurements of the children 9 years of age, for example, have anterior region 10.8, posterior ditto, 10.9; whilst in the case of those 11 years of age in that class the ratio is as 10.7 is to 11. These older boys have stronger animal and weaker intellectual faculties than those have at 9 years of age. They have been neglected, or have been longer in reaching the Standard. In those who have passed the highest standards a very great improvement in intellectual capacity is seen, the ratio being as 11.6 is to 11. The least intellectual boys average half an inch more posterior than frontal brain: the most highly developed heads, intellectually, possess half an inch more frontal than posterior brain. By the anterior or frontal portion of the brain is meant the part anterior, or, front of the ear, and by posterior portion is meant the part behind the ear. In the first case the measurement is made over Individuality; in the latter case it is from the same starting point—the external meatus or opening of the ear, or rather the tip of the tragus, which is exactly over that opening—round Philoprogenitiveness.

From ear to ear over Individuality school boys of

7 and 8 years of age measure	10¾ inches.
9 "	10½ "
10 "	10¾ "
11 "	10½ "
12 "	10¾ "
13 "	11 "
14 "	11¼ "
15 "	11½ "

Irregular boys of these ages measure less

I found that whilst children passed up from the lowest to the highest standard that the anterior brain increased 1½ inches, though during the same period the posterior brain increased scarcely half an inch. This is a conclusive proof that the animal propensities are not developed during school life to anything like the extent that the intellectual faculties are.

A very great number of instances could be given to prove that the intelligence varies directly with the increase of the anterior region of the brain. And, similarly, it can

be proved that the propensities vary directly with the relative increase of the posterior brain as compared with the anterior portion of the brain, and inversely as the anterior increases proportionately to the posterior brain.

The measurements already given are averages of a large number of children. It may be interesting to give a few examples of individual cases.

I took a number of measurements at the High Street School, Stratford. A boy named Murray, in Standard VII, 12 years of age, had the same circumference as the average of Standard IV. A boy called Burley, in the "non-standard" class (the lowest part of Standard I) had also the same circumference.

Here was a boy unable to pass up from the lowest class with a head as large as that of a boy in the highest class. The solution of this apparent difficulty lies in the contrast between them in respect of the relationship between the anterior and posterior portions of the brain. Murray's anterior brain was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. larger than the posterior part; whereas Burley's posterior measurement was  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. greater than his anterior measurement.

At the same school, a boy called Killey, in Standard III, with half an inch more posterior than anterior brain, had been two years in his class and had also been two years in his previous class. The smallest head in that school was  $19\frac{1}{4}$  inches in circumference. He was somewhat mentally feeble, though having  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch more anterior than posterior brain he was far removed from imbecility. Had his posterior brain been proportionately the larger of the two his imbecility would have been apparent. As it was he had passed no standard. A boy with 19 inches circumference (the smallest in Church Road School, Leyton) was happily endowed with a larger frontal than posterior measurement—he was seven years of age—and in six months he shewed mental improvement. In Standard II there was a boy seven years of age with a larger head than any other boy in the same class, 10, 11, or 12 years of age.

And in looking over the history of many of these boys I find that their present life agrees with their mental condition at school. The smaller brained boys have become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the others, not a few, especially those with the larger posterior brains have become "absent-minded," "full privates" at Ladysmith and elsewhere; whereas, those with large heads, and especially those with large intellectual developments, are "doing well" as managers of insurance companies, banks, stores, etc. One of these I took tea with last Christmas at Richmond. Though still comparatively young he occupies a very responsible position, and promises well for the future. His measurements are interesting. He remembers my taking them about 12 years ago. At 12 years of age he measured  $21\frac{1}{4}$  inches (circumference) with  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch larger anterior brain than posterior. The averages for the children in his class and of his age at the time were 10.97 anterior and 11.26 posterior—over  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. less anterior than posterior development—just the reverse of what they were in his case.

The developments are affected throughout the whole life by study, conduct, health, &c.

I will conclude with a quotation from page 45 of *Le Cerveau*, by Guyot-Daubès, shewing that Charles Darwin had not failed to discover this fact: "Darwin cites the example of a man who having applied himself so assiduously to reclaim the time he had lost in youth, that

after some years of severe intellectual labour his head was found to have grown several centimetres in circumference."

Dr. HOLLÄNDER said he had listened with great interest to Mr. Webb's lecture, which had thrown additional light on some phases of phrenological truth, the full significance of which the lecturer had not pointed out. If each head were shown separately to an opponent it would be declared to be normal, but comparisons show the differences in size and form, which even opponents must recognise. Another point was that opponents always sought for "bumps" when testing the phrenological theory. When they had a man who stole, they looked for a "bump" of theft, with of course very unsatisfactory results. The diagrams now presented by Mr. Webb were of great value as showing the varying conformations of heads illustrating the phrenological position without reference to the "bump" theory which our opponents sought to fasten upon us. Dr. Hammond, of New York, says that the human brain ceases growing at seven years of age, asserting that hats which fit a head at seven years will also fit the head at thirty. Another medico, a great authority on the education of imbeciles, said the brain ceased growing at twelve. These authorities are, however, being superseded. At the universities heads are being measured from time to time, and thus a valuable series of facts are being collected. In German universities these measurements are continued up to 28 or 30 years of age. Most observers only take the circumferential measurement. One authority states, however, that he has observed the growth of the anterior region up to 40. Other observers state that intelligence is indicated by anterior development. The destruction of the frontal lobe has proved to many that this lobe is the seat of the intellect, and the lobes at the back and base govern the passions. It has been shown that when the frontal lobes in dogs are destroyed, the passions prevail: this is also the case in the destruction of these lobes by accident in man, as also in the insane. It is likewise the fact that when other parts of the brain may be diseased the intellect may be unimpaired, as in cases of depression, melancholia, kleptomania, &c.

Mr. SARNA was pleased with the lecture. Regarding injuries to the brain he had noted many remarkable statements in various newspapers as to the effect of such injuries on the intellect. He presumed they were untrustworthy.

Mr. WEDMORE suggested that the phrase "median plane" should be used as indicating the plane taken vertically and longitudinally, and not the words "from Individuality to the Occiput." Diagrams were very valuable and could not be explained away without other diagrams equally correct having been prepared and dealing with at least an equal number of cases. The most effective diagrams were those which showed not only the maximum and minimum but also averages. If, as the result of similar causes, growth of brain was always found to be in the same direction less notice could be taken of temperamental and other conditions. He had tried to ascertain from what point in the brain growth takes place, from which measurements could be taken; he was convinced there was no such point. Statistics want to be carried much further than we have them with reference to single organs. Diagrams, of say 50 or 100, selected from known cases of persons of particular endowment, and a similar number of cases of recognised deficiency of

the same power would do much to establish the localisation of the organs relating to that power or faculty.

Mr. SAMUEL said that Mr. Webb in his lecture seemed to point to the contrast between the anterior and the posterior parts of the brain as indicating the intellectuality of the boys. He thought the frontal brain only should be considered, without reference to its relative size with other parts. Intellect was the outcome of the action of the intellectual organs, but intelligence was the combination of the intellectual with other organs. He noticed in Mr. Webb's diagrams of measurements the gradations varied considerably at certain ages. There was only an increase of two-tenths between the ages of 10 and 13. Could Mr. Webb give the number of cases he had examined to produce these figures, as greater accuracy necessarily accompanied the larger numbers. He had heard it said that intellect governed conduct. He was of opinion that Firmness and Conscientiousness controlled, and that intellect acted as a guide. Respecting measurement from the opening of the ear, this did not satisfy us at all times. He thought, however, that a line from that point to the frontal eminence was a better indication of the intellect than a line from the same point to the brows. Men were frequently interested in educational matters and yet were ignorant of the nature of the mind's faculties. Information on that matter could only be obtained from phrenological works. Phrenology had a great future, and papers such as Mr. Webb had prepared would help in securing it.

Dr. WIRSHAW recognised in Mr. Webb an authority on this particular branch of the subject. He had been surprised to find that in a recent work by a Professor of King's College Hospital, in dealing with the crowbar case, stated that it showed that the frontal brain was unnecessary for intellectual expression. He was at a hospital for nervous diseases last Tuesday, to listen to a lecture on "Tumours in the Brain." The cases cited were of great interest. A man had a tumour removed from his frontal brain which chiefly involved the grey matter. The lecturer said that after the operation the man somehow became quite dull, and did not seem to take the same interest in things as previously. The next case was that of a very highly educated young lady, who after the tumour became quite childish. He went to the lecturer at the close and asked if these cases did not point to the frontal brain being the seat of the intellect. The reply was, "Most certainly, Ferrier and Bastian both support that view." He knew Schäfer did not hold that opinion, but he was simply an experimentalist, not a physician. The physician studied from disease. In Mr. Webb's lecture he should like to have had some information about the action of other organs in school-boys' heads such as Combativeness, enabling its possessor to compete—Firmness, to stick to—and Conscientiousness, to give thoroughness to the work. Head measurements were practically brain measurements, and may be accepted as such.

Dr. HOLLÄNDER, in proposing a vote of thanks, said he should like to see the lecture published in some educational paper.

Mr. Cox, seconding the vote, said he should like to see the complete figures on which Mr. Webb's tables were based.

Mr. WEBB, in reply, said that it was difficult to erect standards of measurement of conduct, but had no doubt

it could be done with proofs equally effective. The figures produced were actual facts. He could not get the figures to suit his notions. He was not responsible for them. All observations must be accurate regardless of what theories they support or refute. His main point was to show the development of the anterior region. He was of opinion that the brain grew as long as it worked. He may have given a very much larger number of cases to prove the hypothesis that given the frontal brain of the boy the intellect may be gauged.

Mr. WEBB responded to the vote of thanks.

The PRESIDENT announced that this was the last meeting of the session. The next session would commence on the first Tuesday in October.

### Notices of Publications.

GUIDE TO CHARACTER, &c. The Ellis Family, Blackpool. Price 1 - per doz. This pamphlet or chart of 112 pages may be described as "plenty for the money," in fact, too much. If a great deal were eliminated, which is not phrenological, the matter would be improved. The arrangement of the book is commendable, though the classification of temperaments introduced is not true to nature. Temperaments are purely physical conditions. This book gives an "organic" temperament as though all temperaments were not organic. This also applies to the term "Vital," a generally accepted but erroneous term. All temperaments are vital. Another, the "Mental," is again a misnomer for a bodily condition, largely used but that use is not to be commended. The term mental cannot apply to anything purely physical. As to such temperaments as "Active" and "Excitable," they are indefensible, especially when used by students of human nature, and leads one to think that those who use them are really ignorant of what the temperaments are, or upon what they are based. The book is on the commonest paper and most wretchedly printed, much of the copy to hand is so badly produced that it is painful to have to read it.

DIRECTORY OF CHARACTER READERS. The Ellis Family, Blackpool. Price 6d. This pamphlet is a list of names of persons whom the compiler assumes are character readers. Many of the names are of persons unknown to the compiler, whose sources of information must be of a very unsatisfactory nature, as to my knowledge many of the names given are of persons who for years have left this sublunary sphere, others of persons who make no pretence to read character, and still others who, though pretending to be readers, are practically incapable of giving a correct delineation. A large number of the addresses of persons I know are wrong, some having left the addresses given for many years. The editress apparently relies on voluntary information, but people do not, as a rule, give their time and trouble for the pecuniary benefit of others. Whilst I commend the attempt to produce a "Directory," the results should be more reliable. The present attempt is a decided failure.

Received.—Human Faculty (Chicago), Human Nature (San Francisco), Cadets' Own, South Western Gazette, etc.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

G. W. TURPITT.—I ought to have answered you earlier, but mislaid your letter. You want me to tell you how to cultivate Destructiveness, with a "few short rules" that you "could apply whenever possible." You see I could readily tell you as Fowler's *Self-Instructor* does to "destroy anything and everything in your way," but I will not do that, because what might be in your way might be very good things. Mr. Fowler recommends us to cultivate Destructiveness by fighting against public evils, such as intemperance. But I fear even this plan would increase opposition and Destructiveness in others. I really fancy it would increase Benevolence in yourself rather than Destructiveness. I think something like the following might help you to increase your Destructiveness. (1) Never allow yourself any indulgence that you know to be wrong. For example, resist sloth, over-feeding, waste of time, irreverence, vanity, smoking. (2) Resist wrong-doing in others: e.g. dishonesty, martial "glory," laziness, profanity. (3) All you do, do with a will. Tread down all ambition that wrongs your neighbour. Expose social customs that benefit a few and injure many. Don't act the coward. When anyone has insulted you resist your anger. Plod and push and drive yourself in study and honest work.

VAN HELMONT (*Cambridge*).—John Brown, the pupil of Cullen, had very large Causality, Alimentiveness and Amativeness. His theory of Excitability was largely the result of large Causality, and his prescriptions were often the result of the very large development of the two latter organs. As a student of the history of medicine you will know that his system created a great furore 100 years ago, but at the present time he has not a solitary disciple. On the other hand, his contemporary Gall, was persecuted and disparaged, and now his disciples include large numbers of the keenest thinkers in all English speaking nations.

GLASGOW READER.—Dr. Macnish was a very hard working and intelligent writer in the *Phrenological Journal*. He attended lectures by Drs. Gall, Spurzheim and Broussais. His works on *Sleep* and *Drunkenness*, and his *Phrenology*, are still sought after. He had very large Comparison. He died in 1837.

CISSY MAGUIRE. asks me "which organs dominated Tom Moore, the poet?" Possibly they stand in the following order, Friendship, Amativeness, Comparison, Tune, and Love of Approbation. A critic wrote:

"When Limerick, in idle whim  
Moore, as her member, lately courted,  
The 'boys' for form's sake asked of him  
To state what party he supported.  
When thus the answer promptly ran,—  
Now give the wit his meed of glory,—  
'I'm of no party, as a man (1),  
But as (2) a poet am—a—tory! (3)'"

The critic had studied Moore thoroughly, to express his feelings so accurately.

(1) Friendship and Love of Approbation would allow him to disagree with friends if possible.

(2) Here "as" shews Comparison.

(3) This ending is clever. All his poems show his loving nature.

E. S. PUGH.—There is no charge for answering queries on this page. Please send your enquiry and it will receive attention.

DEBATER.—The ablest work against Phrenology in my opinion is *La Phrénologie*, by M Lélut (Delahays, Paris). He makes good use of slips by different phrenologists especially where they criticize each other. At public meetings, where advocates of Phrenology haven't time to arrange and adjust replies, Lélut can be used with great effect. There is a very clever plate at the end, though not quite accurate, that can be made great use of for your purpose.

DOUBTER (*Bermondsey*).—You want to know if the paragraph on page 40 of April P.P. on Memory of Somnambulists "can possibly be authentic." You have "doubts that the circumstances are not genuine." I have no doubts about it. It is a point undecided as yet, whether any notion, idea or thought—any mental impression, and therefore any word or series of words—can ever be completely forgotten. There are strong arguments for believing that thoughts that have once written themselves on the brain, and all thoughts do this, are absolutely indelible. If indelible they only require suitable excitement to reproduce them.

PHILOLOGIST.—You want to know why I use the word "concrecent" to signify that the skull and brain grow with each other and for each other. You ask "would not the word 'concrete' do quite as well without having to coin a word for the purpose?" Yes, concrete would do, but not so well. The meaning of the word *concrete* is gradually being confined to substances agglomerated together. The skull and brain do not become a new concrete substance, but remain distinct, yet suited in *fit* and *growth* for each other.

ENQUIRER (*Southsea*).—The first thing you should do is to join yourself with the British Phrenological Society, study Dr. Combe's *Elements of Phrenology* thoroughly and all other works on the subject you can come across. Study the English language thoroughly—I am afraid I am recommending too much—and read carefully the best works on the skull and brain.

J. L. LISTER (*York Street, Runcorn*).—Will write you by post. See answer to Enquirer.

BEGINNER.—If you have them, read carefully all the "lessons" in Phrenology in the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST from the beginning. If you do not possess them, get them. Discuss Phrenology with your friends and *re-discuss* it. Compare heads with heads and character with character: compare character with head and head with character, but don't be in a hurry to pose as a "professor," or phrenological expert. Keep clear of professing to be able to tell a person that his grandmother had gout or ought to have had it. Don't sell pills.

WM. PARKER (*Cape Town*).—The more you study skulls the greater will be your proficiency as an expert phrenologist. But be sure you know the main characteristics of the persons who owned them, and do not deduce general conclusions from single individuals. General conclusions concerning race characteristics can only be reliable when drawn from a large number of examples.

STUDENT.—Please forgive my saying that phrenologists think it necessary to be extremely careful about accepting "facts" related by opponents. They have had a great experience in that direction. Their experience has generally been very discreditable to their opponents.

# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

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SEPTEMBER, 1900.

[ONE PENNY.]

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### THE ORGAN OF TIME.

The faculty which gives a notion of Time, its measurement and divisions is especially combined with the faculty of Tune.



Everyone knows with what precision the musician who is endowed, with a large development of this faculty, is able to appreciate the slightest variation of Time.

One can see by the width of the forehead of the person whose portrait is here given, that towards the extremity of the superciliary arch, his organ of Time and Tune are very large. In fact, the pronounced development of the external angle of the forehead, and its seeming tendency to bulge out somewhat, is plainly noticeable in the portrait, and is as plainly indicative of the musical character of the conductor, whom it represents.

A person with a large organ of Time is often seen to balance his head with a slight inclination to the side,—the arms, the legs, the body even, take part in these movements when the faculty is actively excited. Thus the bandmaster, when his ear is offended by a false measure, perpetrated by his orchestra, feels that his reputation as a musician is injured, and he throws himself into a passion. He stretches out his arm to call the delinquents to order, and redoubles his energy, at the same time marking with foot and baton the true movement of the measure.

### BOIL IT DOWN.

Whatever you have to say, my friend,  
Whether witty, or grave, or gay,  
Condense as much as ever you can,  
And say it the readiest way ;  
And whether you write of rural affairs,  
Or of matters and things in town,  
Just take a word of friendly advice—  
Boil it down !

For if you go spluttering over a page  
When a couple of lines will do,  
Your butter is spread so much, you see,  
That the bread looks plainly through.  
So when you have a story to tell,  
And would like a little renown,  
To make quite sure of your wish, my friend,  
Boil it down !

When writing an article for the Press,  
Whether prose or verse, just try  
To settle your thoughts in the fewest words,  
And let them be crisp and dry ;  
And when it is finished, and you suppose  
It is done exactly brown,  
Just look it over again, and then  
Boil it down !

For editors do not like to print  
An article lazily long,  
And the general reader does not care  
For a couple of yards of song.  
So gather your wits in the smallest space,  
If you want a little renown,  
And every time you write, my friend,  
Boil it down !



## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—IX.

### Mechanical Pursuits.—Building Trades.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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#### THE STONE-MASON.

Stonemasonry is a heavy trade, yet there is much in it that is interesting and recommendable to a youth possessing a strong, healthy, robust constitution and mechanical ability. Taking the trade generally it is a fairly healthy occupation if reasonable care and discretion is exercised in pursuing it. Though machinery is usually employed in moving large blocks of stone into position, there is necessarily a good deal of heavy lifting, and consequently a liability to physical strain; thus stonemasonry is not a suitable trade for a slightly built, nervous, or excitable individual. Again, the small particles of stone dust, which constantly flit about during working operations, are liable to get on the lungs, thus a man having consumptive tendency, a contracted chest, or weak respiratory organs should not engage in this trade. Probably recognising the necessity of plenty of air space to counteract this difficulty masons usually build sheds, or when working on large jobs knock up a temporary shelter to work in, instead of closed in workshops. If, when commencing this trade the constitution of a lad is adapted to it, working more or less in the open air, assisting to move blocks of stone, and vigorously applying himself with mallet and chisel he soon develops a strong, healthy, muscular physique and an interest in the work. Though an almost purely mechanical trade stonemasonry differs much from other mechanical trades in this respect that whatever the design required it has to be chiselled into shape. In engineering, joinery, etc., a large amount of machinery, lathes, and tools of various sorts are employed in the shaping of things, but in stonemasonry, whether producing a flat surface, a circular moulding, or artistic design (though flat surfaces left from machine sawing may suffice for some purposes) mallet and chisel are the principal tools employed. Stone being hard, brittle, heavy and cumbersome in the handling, and of comparatively short lengths even when worked in large blocks, the employment of machinery, excepting steam saws which are used in the cutting of stone into required shapes and sizes, has not been found to supersede hand labour; thus stonemasonry, one of the most ancient of industries, is possibly carried on much the same as in remote ages. Machinery for moulding purposes has been invented, but away from the quarries its use is not very popular. Machinery for surface rubbing and polishing has met with more success.

Stone-masonry includes the building of ordinary stone walls, the bedding of stone pavements, staircases, etc.; fixing and building up the stone work when used in cottages, public buildings, mansions, churches, and the cutting and shaping of stone for these purposes. There is plenty of scope for skill and enterprise in this trade; and employment is more certain and regular than in many other mechanical trades. Some firms will occasionally

take apprentices; about four years is expected to be served, a small wage is allowed, and the term of apprenticeship is completed at about nineteen or twenty years of age. The trade is, however, more often than not picked up; youths and men are employed in masonry works, wages being given according to the value of the services rendered. A youth may thus start as a labourer or helper, and if he displays an aptness for the trade, and is persevering and diligent he may gradually work himself up, become a competent workman, and in time command full journeyman's wages. A skilled workman is almost sure of regular employment, and he may improve his position by making himself an expert in the better class work. A good stone-carver is not usually employed in fixing, or on the rough, heavier jobs. Master stonemasons often connect monumental work, lettering, and even sculpture with their trade. In these latter branches delicacy of touch and a taste for drawing and design is very necessary, and a more finely organized constitution—more of the motive-mental temperament, than in the rough and heavier branches.

A stone-mason to be well-adapted to his trade, one who aims to be an all-round expert workman, should possess a strong, healthy, robust constitution; he should be firm of muscle, broad-shouldered, thick-set; of the Vital, or Vital-Motive temperament, which gives strength, physical endurance and sustaining power; such an one will be slow and deliberate, and able to economize his strength. A lean, nervous, excitable man would soon overdo it, and strain or break down his constitution. He should have a broad head, large executive organs—Destructiveness, Combativeness, Cautiousness, and Constructiveness that he may be prudent, steady, energetic, forceful, and yet self-possessed. He should have fairly large Inhabitiveness and the domestic organs combined with Firmness, Continuity and Conscientiousness as these give honesty of purpose, perseverance, patience and staidness to the character and disposition. Large Constructiveness, that he may have mechanical skill; a broad forehead, fairly large Causality, Ideality, and Imitation which, combined with other organs, will give him planning ability and a taste for drawing and design. Large perceptive organs, Order and Calculation, but especially Weight, Form and Size, since he has to rely much on eye measurements in shaping blocks of stone, lettering, or carving designs. A large organ of Weight is very essential, that he may have a nice sense of touch, and employ proper force in regulating his chisel blows. A piece of work, or a design upon which much valuable labour has been spent, may be spoiled by a single blow to the chisel improperly directed.

A good knowledge of freehand and geometrical drawing is essential in the better classes of work; and a good workman, interested in his trade, will make himself thoroughly acquainted with the nature and special adaptation of the many different qualities of stone used for building and other purposes.

#### THE SLATER.

The slater and tiler needs to have a Motive temperament and an active disposition. Particular ability is not required in this trade, yet he should be observant, quick, sure-footed, and possess at least an ordinary amount of practical judgment, fairly large perceptive organs—Weight, Size, Locality, Individuality; also Firmness and a good degree of active energy and courage—he should not be a nervous man.

## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

By G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.F.S.

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MENTAL ADAPTATION.—Continued.

Life—especially married life—may be compared to a race. There is the starting-point, the course, the goal, and the prize.

The starting-point is good or bad, according as the "happy pair" are in harmony or at variance with each other and their environment. As in an ordinary race so in the game of life. Some men and women are handicapped. They do not all start from the same standpoint. Some have riches, others are poor; some are educated, others have to educate themselves; some have a sound constitution, others are deficient in physical and mental stamina.

To be well and truly mated is to start well in the race of life; but he who marries a wife or she who marries a husband who is physically and mentally unsuitable, is badly handicapped and ill prepared for the obstacles that are the common lot of all.

The course is the path over which each married couple will tread. It will be rough or smooth according as they are ill or well prepared. If they walk together and work in harmony, "the slippery places will soon be made plain," "the parched ground will become a pool"; but if they each insist on having their own way, then the course will be stony and the pathway tortuous.

The goal they aim at is human happiness; and the prize they secure will be proportionate to the effort they put forth.

Mental adaptation is therefore no trifling matter. It is pregnant with importance to all candidates for matrimony, and the wise man or woman will not hesitate to duly consider the information and facts brought to bear on the matter by the ablest physiologists and phrenologists.

Before dealing with special faculties or groups of organs, there are several general considerations which are essential to a happy marriage.

1. *The educated should marry the educated.* We sometimes read of a man of culture getting fascinated with an illiterate or uneducated girl, but such a marriage must inevitably be a failure. While it may not be absolutely essential that the wife of an educated man should be his equal in intelligence, there should, at least, be practical common sense and capacity for mental improvement and reflection. The man of real education will have a mind that is capable of progress and development. In his search for knowledge and desire to get at truth a wife of good intelligence and quick discernment will be of great assistance. If she possesses the critical faculty (which many wives do) she will point out his little idiosyncrasies—and the defects in his arguments, and, if done in true wifely fashion, this will cause him to be careful in coming to conclusions, and, thus, enable him to avoid that intellectual pride which is the chief weakness of many cultivated men.

On the other hand if a man of culture is united to a woman without a taste for literature he will have to go elsewhere for conversation and help, and this of itself is likely to lead to jealousy, antagonism, and isolation which qualities are the antipathy of a happy marriage.

In the introduction to his work on *Liberty*, John S. Mill made a short statement about his wife. In it he

attributes most of his success as a writer to her inspiration and genius, and concludes by speaking of her "all but unrivalled wisdom." It may be that the philosopher was for once carried away by his feelings and affection, and he may have formed and exalted opinion of her intelligence and virtues, but it is gratifying to find that intellectually they were well matched.

1. *The moral or religious should marry the moral or religious.* "Come out from among them, and be ye separate" may savour of Pharisaism and self-righteousness, but it is the only sound attitude for a religious man or woman contemplating marriage. Sometimes a woman will marry a profligate with the idea of reforming him, but the result is generally fatal to happiness. You might as well try to make chalk like cheese as to attempt to harmonize the spiritual and the sensual.

The moral or religious man is he that is controlled by his moral and religious emotions. In phrenological language he has a predominance of Conscientiousness, Hope, Veneration, Spirituality, Benevolence, and Firmness. I include the latter in this classification because it is in the crown of the head, and gives stability to the other faculties.

The sensual man is controlled by excessive Amativeness and Alimentiveness, which qualities, when perverted, are the chief sources of crime and the chief barrier to moral and intellectual progress.

To rescue the fallen and degraded is a noble work, but for any woman to make marriage 'the means to the end' would be perilous in the extreme.

I do not say that there should be absolute theological agreement, or that both should have any religious quality in the same degree of development, but there should certainly be approximate moral characteristics. No woman, for example, with a strong sense of right (Conscientiousness) could be happy with a man whose Acquisitiveness was large and Conscientiousness and Firmness small. The latter would go in for a "good" bargain. His aim would be to procure what he wanted irrespective of the means. If his Cautiousness were large he might avoid doing anything desperate through fear of punishment, but he would not be very scrupulous about his methods. On the contrary, the woman with large Conscientiousness would have a strong sense of justice. Right with her would be right, and wrong wrong. She would not be honest because it was the best policy, but she would regard it as the best policy to be honest.

Her watchword would be *duty* not diplomacy, and there could be no happiness for her with a partner whose ideas of right were perverted or subordinate to selfish aims and practices.

### A Seaside Warning.

A doctor says that a common result of paddling is a condition resembling heat-stroke, but peritonitis might be brought on by this dangerous practice. The symptoms, however, in many cases may not be so severe, and numbers of children are languid and poorly, suffering from headache from this cause, while the parents account for the disturbance by the theory that "the climate is too strong for them," that "sea air does not agree with their livers," or some such inscrutable explanation. If "paddling" must be allowed, a degree of safety is insured by making the child leave the water frequently and run about on the shore. The limbs thus become warm again.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

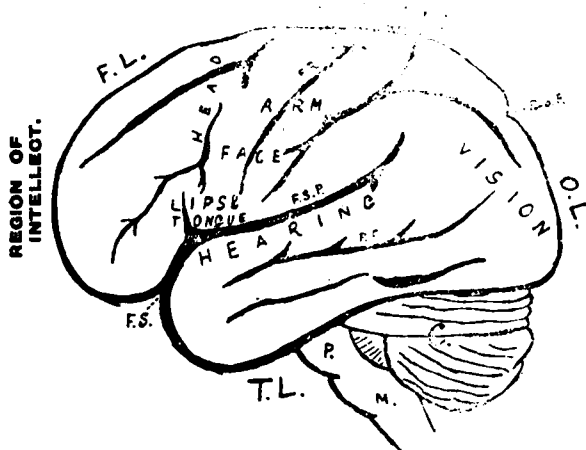


FIG. 10.

Lateral aspect of Left Hemisphere of Human Brain,  
illustrating Localisation of Function.

F.L., Frontal lobe; P.L., Parietal lobe; O.L., Occipital lobe; T.L., Temporal lobe; C., Cerebellum; P., Pons Varolii; M., Medulla oblongata; F.S., Fissure of Sylvius; F.S.P., Fissure of Sylvius (posterior limb); F.R., Fissure of Rolando; P.o.F., Parieto-occipital fissure; P.F., Parallel fissure. The fore part of the Frontal Lobe is the Region of Intellect.

### THE FUNCTION OF THE FRONTAL LOBE.

We have previously had under consideration that part of the frontal lobe which forms a portion of the "motor" area of the brain, viz., the ascending frontal convolution and the posterior thirds of the superior, middle, and inferior frontal convolutions. The part whose function we are now endeavouring to ascertain is the prefrontal region, which embraces the anterior two-thirds of the first, second, and third frontal convolutions, and which corresponds roughly with the forehead as commonly understood. Of course, phrenologists emphatically assert that this prefrontal region of the brain is the seat of the intellectual powers, and are proud—justly so—to maintain that they (in the persons of those pre-eminent workers and discoverers in Mental Science—Gall and Spurzheim) were the first to assign to this part of the brain its proper function. Now let us see what are the opinions of eminent authorities of the present day in physiological and mental science as to the function of this portion of the brain, and ascertain whether these opinions, as expressed in their works, tend to substantiate the phrenological doctrine.

#### PHYSIOLOGISTS ON THE FUNCTIONS OF THE FRONTAL LOBE.

Prof. M'Kendrick, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., of the University of Glasgow, in his "Text Book of Physiology," says—"The frontal lobes have to do with cognition and intellectual action."

Prof. Stewart, M.A., D.Sc., M.D., of Downing College, Cambridge, Examiner in Physiology in the University of

Aberdeen, in his "Manual of Physiology" gives expression to the following—"The greater part of the frontal lobe anterior to the ascending frontal convolution responds to stimulation by neither motor nor sensory sign; and by a process of exclusion it has been supposed that it is the seat of intellectual processes. Extensive destruction and loss of substance of this pre-frontal region may occur without any marked symptoms, except some restriction of mental power or loss of moral restraint. Thus in the famous 'American crowbar case,' an iron bar completely transixed the left frontal lobe of a man engaged in blasting. Although stunned for the moment, he was able in an hour to climb a long flight of stairs, and to answer the inquiries of the surgeon. Finally he recovered, and lived for nearly thirteen years without either sensory or motor deficiency, except that he suffered occasionally from epileptic convulsions. But his intellect was impaired; he became fitful and vacillating, profane in his language, and inefficient in his work, although previously decent in his conversation and a diligent and capable workman."

Let us now ascertain what some of the most eminent Nerve Specialists have to say with regard to the function of the frontal lobe:—

Professor Ferrier, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., in his "Functions of the Brain," 2nd Edition, in describing the effects of destruction of the frontal lobes in monkeys, writes as follows:—"There is the aspect of uninterest and stupidity, the absence of that active curiosity which is naturally manifested by monkeys, and the mental degradation which seems to depend on the loss of the faculty of attention and all it implies in the sphere of intellectual operations. The symptoms of lesions and disease of the frontal lobes in man, though not sufficient to establish any positive physiological functional relationships, are, however, in accordance with the negative character of experimental lesions, unilateral and bilateral, as far as relates to the sensory and motor faculties in general. But several cases have been recorded in which there have been marked intellectual deficiency and instability of character, not unlike those observed in monkeys and dogs. A comparative study of the relative development of the frontal lobes in different orders of animals renders it abundantly evident that they reach their highest development in man. And the investigations of Huschke, Rudolph Wagner, etc., show that in different races, and in different individuals of the same race, there are great differences in the development of the frontal lobes—greater development characterising those possessed of the highest mental powers. We have therefore many grounds for believing that the frontal lobes, the cortical centres for the head and ocular movements, with their associated sensory centres, form the substrata of those psychical processes which lie at the foundation of the higher intellectual operations."

Dr. Bevor, Physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, in his book on "Nervous Diseases," says:—"The part of the cortex in front of the excitable area ('motor' area) is considered to be the seat of the highest intellectual processes."

Truly such weighty testimony from so distinguished a list of authorities on the subject of the brain tends very strongly to support the doctrine of Phrenology, that the function of the pre-frontal region of the brain is the manifestation of intellectual power.

## Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

### REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D.

Founder, and World President of the Christian Endeavour Society.

The Alexandra Palace has lately been the scene of an immense gathering of Christian workers. For several days, from early morn till close of day, tents have been pitched, meetings have been held, and every facility has been afforded members and friends of the Christian Endeavour Society for the purposes of the World's Convention held there. Ministers, clergymen, members and friends representing nearly all denominations from near and far have been assembled in their thousands, and have demonstrated to the world the need of such a movement, and their willingness to help on so worthy a cause.



Less than 20 years ago—Feb. 2, 1881—the first Christian Endeavour Society was formed in America, by the subject of our sketch. It now extends to nearly every nation and land, and has about 60,000 local societies, with over three-and-a-half millions of members. It will, no doubt, interest

many to know the kind of man the founder of this movement is. Though necessarily a busy man, Dr. Clark, during his visit to London, kindly allowed me an interview that I might write a brief phrenological sketch of him. Considering the immensity of the movement, and the wide world interest it has secured, one would have expected its founder to be an aged, white-haired veteran; grey he certainly is, though youthful in appearance and but 48 years of age; tall, gentlemanly, of commanding presence, yet quite unpretentious.

Dr. Clark possesses a first-rate head, 23 inches circumference measurement; long, high, and splendidly proportioned; length from front to back 8 inches, full; width in the regions of the executive organs and Ideality and Cautiousness averaging about 5½ inches. His temperament is Motive-Mental or Fibrous-Nervous-Sanguine. Though somewhat liable to overdo, he has on the whole good powers of endurance; possesses great stability of character; has a high moral brain; is a capable reliable man; noble minded, resolute, progressive—a born pioneer of intellectual and moral progress, and a man exceptionally fitted, mentally and temperamentally, for the very responsible and creditable position he holds.

The whole of Dr. Clark's mental organs are favourably represented and above the average size. He has no weak points, Eventuality, however, is not so powerful as his other intellectual organs. Possibly there has been a good deal of strain upon his memory which may have been the

cause of this, though some of his powers of memory are good—especially memory of what he observes and sees, business details, causes, principles, etc. Order may be utilised, too, in assisting his memory, and the activity of his mind gives a conscious knowledge of mental acquisitions past and present; yet his general memory may not serve him well in future, unless he is especially careful to impress matters well upon his mind.

He possesses a very high moral brain; very large Conscientiousness, Veneration and Spirituality. His sense of justice, personal integrity, truth and duty is strongly marked. He has a profound regard for whatever is good and great. The moral, spiritual and intellectual elevation of man, and the uplifting of the higher qualities of his nature is his great aim. Quietly yet effectually he accomplishes his purposes, and his presence and example is inspiring. He is imbued with a truly philanthropic and missionary spirit.

His aspiring organs are large, though these play a small part in matters pertaining to self; they serve more to show others an example of propriety of conduct and self-restraint. He would scorn to do the least thing that is lowering to manhood. Though unobtrusive and modest in a marked degree, he naturally commands others' confidence, attention and respect. He is a capable man, and much will be expected of him; he feels, too, the moral responsibility of his own conduct and actions; is very cautious, prudent, alert; emotional, yet has thorough control over his feelings; is self-possessed; has large Firmness, marked stability of character, steadiness of purpose, decision, and great perseverance. The disposition he manifests is natural and not forced. Nothing daunted, he pursues his course, not for any personal aggrandisement, but to accomplish, in the interests of humanity, noble aims. Has marked affections and very strong sympathies; is a just counsellor, and a staunch and sincere friend. His sympathies and interest in humanity are widespread. He is a great lover of home, but would sacrifice a peaceful hearthstone and the quiet joys of home to travel the world over in furtherance of his noble mission. He is open-hearted, kindly, benevolent, considerate, honest and upright in his actions, and thoroughly sincere.

His perceptive organs are very large, giving practical judgment of what he observes. He has large Individuality, Form, Size, Locality and Order; good ability to understand and take into account details; is systematic, and has splendid capacity for organising; excellent practical judgment, estimative and calculative talent, and well marked courage, energy, endurance, and determination; is fairly hopeful, prompt, and decisive. His large Ideality gives refinement to his nature, and disposes him to much appreciate whatever is artistic or well done. Has good taste for architecture and design. His Language is sufficiently developed to enable him to express his ideas in a practical, straightforward and telling manner, but he would make no attempt at oratorical flourish. He possesses considerable literary and journalistic talent; is studious, very observant, penetrative, scientific in his manner of investigating subjects, and has a good amount of concentrative power without being in any way prolix; is a good disciplinarian, and altogether splendidly adapted to organise and maintain the onward progress of such a great intellectual and religious movement as the international, undenominational, world-wide Christian Endeavour Society.

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SEPTEMBER, 1900.

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Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

## Editorial Effervescence.

The motto of the British Phrenological Society seems to be "Progress." It has recently instituted a Provincial Council for the purpose of welding together the central with the affiliated Societies; one chief end being the propagation of Phrenology in the provinces. This Provincial Council will be composed of representatives from every affiliated Society, as well as from the B.P.S., and will meet annually at such times and places as it may determine. It is hoped that its meeting may be held in a different provincial town each year, so as to rouse local interest in our great subject.

Whilst it is hoped that the affiliated Society or local friends in any place where the Provincial Council may meet will do their best to make the gathering a success, the central Council have decided to help such gathering by a vote of money where needed. This, it is hoped, will result in some good work being done. An afternoon Council meeting may be held, followed by a rousing public meeting in the evening to be addressed by well known advocates of the subject. However, no programme will be forced on the P.C.; it will be entirely at liberty to inaugurate and carry out its own work on its own lines.

Our country friends now have the opportunity of cementing the bond of union between themselves and the Central Council, and also of planting the phrenological standard in places where up till now it has had no representative. Let all our enthusiastic friends enter heartily into this matter, and ere the new century is ten years old there will be such an organisation of phrenological propaganda as will astonish the scientific Rip van Winkles,

who are now sleeping their time away in happy ignorance of the dawn of a brighter day.

The preparations for the 9th of November Congress are proceeding apace. I trust that all readers of the P. P. are doing their best to enlist the sympathies of all persons interested in Phrenology towards helping to make the gathering a record success. I have had some excellent letters from ardent friends expressing delight at the energetic action of the Council in this matter.

Mr. C. Burton, writing from Birmingham, says, "I want to compliment you people at headquarters for the excellent spirit you are showing. I agree that the time is come for some 'great people' to be included in the B. P. S. There are a great many waiting to give their names, time and money, if properly asked. If you could move in the direction of getting the Henderson Bequest and the Phrenological Museum from Edinburgh, you would then show the world who you were." I cordially thank Mr. Burton for his encouraging epistle.

The question of the Henderson Bequest has not been lost sight of; but the trustees have absolute discretion as to its disposal. An application made to them a few years since for assistance to publish a phrenological work in London was met by a refusal, on the ground that the money could not be used for any purpose out of Scotland. Whether a legal decision on that ground could be sustained I do not know; and as far as the B. P. S. is concerned, the condition of its funds will not permit it to put the matter to a legal test.

I am obliged to those of my readers who kindly wrote me to correct an error as to the day on which November 9th will fall. It should have been Friday, and not Thursday, as stated last month. Whatever the day, I trust all have booked it for London and Phrenology.

Who has taken up the question of a British Phrenological Institute, as suggested in last month's P. P.? Will our friends ventilate their opinions on this most important topic? I will reserve a page in the next (October) issue of this paper for any communications I may receive on this subject. Letters should be brief, and contain some practical suggestions as to the most desirable form such an Institute should take, or how to secure the necessary funds for its establishment.

Nothing has reached me this month for the "Morgan Fund." I am hopeful, however, that our aged friend is not being forgotten by his friends, and that the memory of enjoyable holidays spent by them will open their hearts and their purses so that he too may have a few moments of extra pleasure in a life that will soon cease to be. Donations sent to the Treasurer of the Fund, Mr. J. Rutherford, *The Leader Office*, Sunderland, will be acknowledged in this paper.

I am anxious that the sale of the P. P. should show a continuous increase. "What am I doing towards this?" is the question my readers should ask themselves. No better medium for disseminating a knowledge of Phrenology exists than the P. P. See to it, then, that you do your share towards securing for it a sure place in the literature of the subject.



## Lessons in Phrenology.—LVII.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### THE ORGAN OF TIME.

Something like thirty-five years ago the writer of this Lesson was highly interested in a lecture by the late E. T. Craig, Esq., on the beauty of the localisation of the mental organs, each organ being located next those most intimately related to it. Examples of this were given in our last lesson. And the organ of Time has Tune and Order, Locality and Colour, Humour (Wit) and Causality surrounding it as auxiliaries of the highest importance—as they undoubtedly are in its very numerous combinations of function.

Time is situated at the lateral portion of the forehead outside of Locality, above Colour and Order and below Wit (or Humour) and Causality. Locality is situated between Time and Eventuality. Outside of Time is the organ of Tune.

The order of the development of the organs is as interesting as their location. The organ of Time (and the same thing may be said of Causality and other important organs) is not so necessary to a child as the organ of Imitation and Eventuality—the organs that give it the power to imitate and copy, to do as others do, and to observe the events passing around it. Now these organs are seen to develop earlier than Time and Causality which cannot be expected to be of service till facts are gathered for their mental manipulation and appreciation. Whoever heard of a child that was capable of appreciating an argument on behalf of delaying the acquisition of something in which he was interested? Children feel they must have all they desire at once, for the future can hardly be said to enter into their calculations.

Time appreciates the succession and duration of impressions made on the mental faculties by their observation of events, by the sounds of music, etc. Time is an essential element in musical expression, though the use of bar lines for the division of musical phrases into proper measures was not invented till the year 1599 or 1600. It is impossible to become a good musician without a good organ of Time, because the division of musical compositions into phrases, measures and beats, is an essential element in their construction.

The organ was particularly large in Lablache, who was born in Naples (1795), the son of a French gentleman who had married an English lady. As a vocalist his flexible style, was, perhaps, never equalled, and Poupin, on hearing him, exclaimed—"Mon Dieu; quel homme!"

The poet Browning had a very large organ of Time, and it is well known that his daily routine was ruled "with a precision and a regularity, such as one would more naturally attribute to a mathematician." Neither carriage at Asolo, nor gondola in Venice, was ever kept one moment waiting, "such was the poet's punctuality and such the punctuality of those who wished to please him."

All poets require a large organ of Time, especially those who write blank verse, the most difficult of poetical composition. Hence, it is not surprising that Milton had this organ in a high degree of development. In the case of Tom Moore his large organs of Time and Tune account for the highly musical character of his rhythms.

The chief auxiliaries of Time are Constructiveness, Order, Number and the intellectual faculties generally.

Still, every faculty has its own influence on it. For example, in keeping appointments Conscientiousness and Love of Approbation have much influence over it. The passions affect its force according to their development and activity, retarding or accelerating the performance of an act, in proportion to their excitement, that is, of the strength of the desire they have to retard or accelerate it. The passions therefore may be considered rather as antagonists of this organ, than as its auxiliaries.

Many school committees give medals, etc., to children for punctuality and regularity throughout the school year. The children who secure these rewards are not always those who have the largest organs of Time. Pride, Acquisitiveness, love of distinction, vanity, affection for parents, fear, etc., have each their influence. Let an unforeseen circumstance break the continuity of the attendances during any term, the same regularity is not revived in many cases till the commencement of a new year. Those boys in whom the organ of Time is large restore their excellent attendance record as soon as they are able to do so. They love punctuality for its own sake, and their good attendance is but little affected by the allurements of a prize that in others may induce an artificial regularity.

The unpunctual pupils are not directly influenced by a large development of the organ—the idea of time is not present to them. Like adults with a similar development they arrive at their duties some time after the proper time, having forgotten themselves somewhere. Some travellers arrive at the railway station after the departure of a train, and appear surprised and annoyed that it did not wait for them, not even appreciating the fact that other people cannot be robbed of their time just to indulge their want of punctuality.

It is well known that many animals have a sense of time—horses, dogs, etc., know the time when they are expected to do certain offices—partake of meals, etc. Some sixty-five years ago the *Lancet* reported a course of lectures on Phrenology that Dr. Broussais gave in Paris. That gentleman in speaking of this organ informed his audience, mostly medical and scientific gentlemen, that his horses knew the exact time to be harnessed to bring him to the lecture hall. On account of the overflowing audiences he had to secure a larger room than the one first engaged, and a lecture was postponed on that account. At the time they expected to be harnessed they became restive and very impatient, one of them especially shewing by the movements of the ears, etc., that it had a greater repugnance than the other on being driven, very shortly afterwards, in a direction contrary to that it was accustomed to follow at that particular time. This resulted no doubt from a combination of Locality and Time.

Dr. Vimont, in his famous work on Phrenology, proves the existence of the organ in animals, and gives diagrams of its location in the crow, a bird with a keen sense of time. And numerous authors unaware, of the teachings of Phrenology, give anecdotes similar to that recorded by Dr. Broussais. The Library of Entertaining Knowledge, Vol. I., page 55, relates the cases of two dogs "who had acquired such a knowledge of time as would enable them to count the days of the week."

One of them knew when it was Friday and would not eat on that day. It had formerly belonged to an Irishman. The other "trudged two miles every Saturday to cater for himself at the shambles."

## RINGOLD THE SOCIALIST.

From his youth Will Ringold had been imbued with Socialistic ideas. During his apprenticeship to the art of tailoring he had been well supplied with all kinds of information upon the subject, valuable and otherwise, by his shopmates, who were all "comrades" of the local branch of the Social Democratic Federation. His only newspapers were *Justice* and *The Clarion*; his only Sunday services were the Branch meetings held in Battersea Park. So well versed did he become in the principles of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," and so enthusiastic in their praise, that he was early called upon to take his place upon the platform as an exponent of their theories. Here he pleaded the claims of the workers. All wealth, he averred, was produced by labour, and he was proud of being a producer. No considerations of easily-gotten gold or position would ever tempt him from the workshop.

As he was but a very indifferent workman at his trade, and all his spare time was spent discussing political problems, it seemed more than likely that he would, as he declared, be ever "one of the workers."

Having a ready tongue, he was able to command considerable applause, which excited his large Approbative-ness, and this aided his resolution to continue in the course which was so gratifying to his personal vanity.

He had some good points, however; he was thoughtful, cause-seeking, persistent, sympathetic and unselfish. Had he applied his best powers to his own advantage instead of to the advocacy of Socialism, he might have considerably improved his financial and consequently his social position. As it was, his future seemed assured;—he would simply groan under the wrongs inflicted upon his class by the greed of a governing caste, until old age would render his muscles too feeble to toil and his senses too weak to rebel, and so he would probably follow the majority of those who had toiled before him, into a state of pauperism, or of dependence upon the private charity of those whose own poverty renders that charity a virtue more excellent and divine than that of the millionaire who gives to the needy that only for which he has no personal necessity.

He had arranged to address a meeting on Peckham Rye one Saturday afternoon, but arriving half-an-hour before his appointed time, he stopped casually by a little knot of persons who were listening to a speaker whose voice seemed particularly pleasing. The first words he heard struck him, and he too listened. Said the speaker:

"The most effective method of reforming the State is by reforming yourselves. The State is but a monster replica of the individuals composing it. The work, the aims, the government of the State is but a reproduction of that of the average man. The State has its moods, as you have. At times its Self-esteem sings 'Rule Britannia,' and its Approbative-ness talks of its prestige. Sometimes its Destructiveness gets the upper hand, and we hear of War, in which no quarter must be given and no prisoners must be taken; and then again its Benevolence holds sway, and millions are freely given to relieve the stricken and feed the famished. An act of the State in any particular matter is the resultant of forces for and against that matter, in the minds of the individuals forming the State.

"The State is not an ideal one to any of us. We each have our own opinion as to what an ideal State should

be, and that ideal is one in which our own opinions and decisions should rule. Thus the ideal State of John Brown would be but a monster reproduction of John Brown. To understand ourselves, therefore, is a necessary condition to comprehending the State we would call into being, and therefore to those who are political reformers I would urge as a condition precedent to any reform that you obey the injunction, "KNOW THYSELF." There is only one gateway to this knowledge, and that is provided by Phrenology, which unfolds the nature of man in the aggregate, and reveals the capacities and tendencies of the individual."

Ringold listened astonished to this new philosophy. He had casually heard of Phrenology, but had never given it a serious thought; but when it was mentioned in connection with his loved theme, it seemed to become of absorbing interest. As it was time to be at his own meeting, he reluctantly left, resolving to know more about this subject. So absorbed was he that this afternoon he spoke with less force than was his wont, and consequently with less success.

On arriving home, he thought of what he had heard about Phrenology, and the subject seemed to fascinate him.

"The State but a giant man with all his genius and powers, his weaknesses and passions but increased in proportion to his size. I am working for an ideal; and if the lecturer spoke truly, that ideal would be but a triumph of Self. Of course, I should not advocate anything with which I was not in sympathy, and there seems considerable reason for this view. I will look up the matter, and at once." After a meal and a rest, he went out to the newsagent's for his *Clarion*; and on inquiring if he sold anything relating to Phrenology, a specimen copy of a new journal, THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST, was put into his hands. He was delighted to make its acquaintance. Eager to know its contents, he returned to his lodgings, and was soon deep in its pages. He noticed in the report of a meeting of the British Phrenological Association that some persons had been invited to have their character publicly delineated. This was just the thing. He would write to the Secretary, and inquire if an opportunity could be afforded him of submitting himself for a similar privilege. The letter was written and posted, and he at once became anxious—feverishly so—for a reply.

The time seemed long to Tuesday morning, when he received a short but courteous note intimating that if he would introduce himself to the Secretary at the next meeting, to be held that evening, the opportunity he sought would be granted. Prompt to the time he presented himself at 63, Chancery Lane, and was not long in making himself known to the Secretary.

The preliminaries of the meeting having been gone through, the President announced that before the lecture, Mr. Webber had kindly consented to give a practical demonstration of Phrenology. Would anyone step forward for examination? The Secretary then invited Ringold to the platform, who readily responded. "Here," said the examiner, "we have a gentleman who is positive and determined; whose opinions once formed are doggedly held and ardently defended. He is fairly hopeful and ambitious, but having a large measure of Self-esteem as well as desire for praise, he is likely to be content with a position where he can receive present commendation rather than work for one of greater dignity in the remote

future. He is not selfish, and has but little desire to indulge in the gratification of his appetites. Intellectually he is quick to perceive, but acts with deliberation, as he likes to submit everything to his reason. With well-developed Language, he should be able to express himself fluently, though it would probably be dogmatically.

"One talent he should possess as a result of the combination of his large perceptiveness with large Causality, Comparison and Constructiveness—that of mechanical invention; but, judging from the want of sharpness in the latter organ, it is a talent which up to the present has been latent. I would, however, advise him to give attention to this matter."

The examiner further spoke of his moral tendencies, his innate love of the grand and beautiful, and many other points in his character, advising him to check his tendency to dogmatise, to be less influenced by the opinion of others, to repress the ambition which sought an unwon goal, and endeavour to merit approval before seeking it.

This, and much more, caused Ringold great surprise. He publicly admitted that the criticisms of the examiner were just; that, in fact, the whole statement was a perfect analysis of his inner self. Though intensely interested in the proceedings which followed, he longed to get home, so that he could be in the solitude of his own chamber; and when there he gave himself up to contemplation. Strange to say, his Socialism did not cross his mind; the one thing which had induced him to go to Chancery Lane was forgotten. His thoughts were of himself and his powers as revealed to him by the phrenologist. How true it all was, except perhaps about his inventive talent. But if the rest of the statement were true, why not this? He certainly had given no attention to mechanics, though he was always fond of machinery; his business was entirely of a non-mechanical nature. How well he remembered the Phrenologist's words: He should advise him to give attention to this matter. He *would* give it attention. He would study mechanics, and try to understand its principles and the methods of their application.

\* \* \* \* \*

Four years have passed since Will Ringold's introduction to Phrenology. He has been married three years, and is the happy father of two bonnie boys, of whom he is devotedly fond; but he is face to face with a difficult problem. He had been following the advice of the phrenologist, and had given much of his spare time to the consideration of mechanical subjects, with the result that he had succeeded in inventing and patenting several improvements in steam-engines, and an appliance for the equal distribution of coal in the furnace, so that its combustion should be economical and perfect. The latter invention he had just sold through the patent agent who prepared his specifications for him for his many patents, to a syndicate, for the sum of £20,000, and the problem which faced him was, what to do with the money? During these four years he had kept his inventions from the knowledge of his comrades. He had lived penuriously, so as to get money for his models, which were made for him by a skilful fellow in the Borough; and even after he had disposed of some of his inventions profitably, he put nearly all the proceeds away in the bank, and would not touch it, preferring to live, as he had always done, on the fruits of his personal labour.

He still attended the Socialist gatherings, and was

always sure of a warm welcome when he appeared on the platform. How could he dare tell his comrades that he was now one of the "bloated capitalists" whom he had so frequently denounced? Should he make a mighty sacrifice, and give his money to "the Cause"? What would result? He would be lauded—(He had been warned against that); and his money would probably be spent in a manner which he might not approve. Besides, there were his children. Must they be sacrificed to their father's political creed? No; he loved them too well. What were the political wrongs of the people compared to the necessities of his two tiny, helpless boys? Yet he had always condemned wealth. How could he reconcile the use of this money with the convictions he had conscientiously held for so many years? But he had honourably got it by the use of his brain. Why should he not use it? Was it honourably obtained, though? Had he not always taught that all wealth was produced by labour? Yet here was £20,000 for which he could not say he had laboured. On the other hand, he had not wrung it out of the labour of others; he had obtained this money by the simple exercise of a natural talent he possessed, as pointed out by the phrenologist. Ah! Yes. Lucky thought! The phrenologist! A phrenologist had placed him in the way of obtaining the wealth; perhaps one could advise him as to its disposal.

Taking from the table the last copy of THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST, to which he was a regular subscriber, he ran through the advertisement pages, and selected the name of a gentleman whose knowledge of character was shown in the articles which appeared monthly under his name, and which he much admired. As this gentleman lived by the sea many miles from London, Ringold resolved to take advantage of a half-day excursion on the following Wednesday from Clapham Junction, for the purpose of obtaining experience and impartial advice upon this important matter.

Within a quarter of an hour after arriving at the seaside railway station on the following Wednesday, Will Ringold was pouring the story of his wealth and its burden into the ear of the attentive phrenologist, who was not long in grasping the situation. After a brief examination of his client's head, he told him that, at best, money only represented wealth; it was valueless in itself. It was not wealth to the gambler, to whom it simply meant a few more opportunities of proving to the world how great a fool he was. The value of money lay in its right use. In his (Ringold's) case it represented brains, and if anything it was an extra talent he had secured, which he must use with the same care he exercised in the employment of his mental and physical powers, and also to secure the same ends. He must judge for himself as between his personal, domestic, social, and political claims; but he must guard against his weaknesses. For instance, he had large Approbativeness, Benevolence, and Ideality. Each of these might prove a source of weakness to him. His Benevolence, aided by Approbativeness, might induce him to bestow the money on some possibly worthy object, that public applause be secured, and vanity gratified. Ideality might tempt him to procure a smart home, with much useless adornment.

This advice, and much more of a sound and practical character was given, as well as many personal hints; but it is not my province to reveal the secrets of the consulting room. Suffice it to say that so satisfactory was the interview to the inventor, that he left the genial

phrenologist's presence a wiser and a happier man than when he entered it.

\* \* \* \* \*

Six months have now elapsed, and to-day if you desire to see Mr. William Ringold you will find him living in a little detached villa at Raynes Park, surrounded with all that can make life pleasant for him. At the bottom of his fine garden he has had erected a workshop fitted with all necessary appliances, and here he spends most of his time working out further ideas for improvements and inventions; more than one of which already give promise of being successful. He is still a Socialist in theory, and occasionally attends the meetings. Strange to say, his comrades do not condemn him for consenting to become a man of capital. On the contrary, they applaud him, especially when from time to time he liberally supplies them with "sinews of war."

Mr. Ringold has not forgotten the debt he owes to Phrenology, and is contemplating as to the best method of manifesting the gratitude he feels for the splendid services it has rendered him.

CRANION.

## "BRAIN AS AN ORGAN OF MIND."

By EVELYN A. BOOL.

Dr. Charlton Bastian says, in *Brain as an Organ of Mind*, that the "system of Phrenology of Gall and Spurzheim was fallacious in almost every respect. It was altogether defective in its psychological analysis, eminently unsatisfactory in its localisations, and was in short as unreliable in its methods as it was inconclusive in its results." He then goes on to say, "I fully believe that certain portions of the cerebral hemispheres—the anterior lobes, for instance—are always concerned in the carrying on of intellectual and volitional operations of practically the same nature, though of different degrees of complexity in different individuals." Further on,— "Whilst, therefore, it may truly be said that the anterior lobes are always concerned in the carrying on of intellectual and volitional operations of the same nature, they may be mainly instrumental in some functions, and they may take part to a minor degree in the execution of certain other operations depending more especially upon the functional activity of different parts—the parietal, the temporal, or the occipital lobes, singly or in combination."

Dr. Bastian, after pronouncing Phrenology as being "eminently unsatisfactory in its localisations," is so inconsistent as to allow that the anterior lobes are always concerned in intellectual operations. What does this statement mean but that the faculty of Reason or Causality has its organ situated in the frontal lobe? Causality is not the only faculty employed in intellectual operations: Comparison, Order, Sense of Time, Tune, etc., all play their part in intellectual conceptions; "and they (anterior lobes) may take part, to a minor degree, in the execution of certain other mental operations depending more especially upon the functional activity of different parts—the parietal, the temporal, or the occipital lobes, singly or in combination." This is admitting that each lobe has a group of faculties dependent for expression on its functional activity. What these various intellectual operations or faculties are Dr. Bastian does not say, but leaves it to Phrenology to decide.

As for Phrenology being "altogether defective in its psychological analysis," can Dr. Bastian bring forward a more perfect method of analysing the mind? Can he prove the non-existence of any faculty in the phrenological system, or can he name one hitherto overlooked? The psychological analysis of Phrenology is, to thought, what the alphabet is to language. There is no thought, however complex, that cannot be reduced to the primitive faculties which inspired it, either singly or in combination.

As to "defective localisation," there are many illustrations of the differences between European and African brains, as well as between those of men and animals, which prove the correctness of the phrenological localisations. Dr. Bastian states that the brain of an African (Hottentot) is strikingly constricted in the region where the Sylvian Fissure commences above the lower anterior tip of the temporal lobe, and that the superior frontal convolutions are remarkably simple and symmetrical in their foldings; also that the Sylvian fissure is much longer than in the European brain, extending more upwards and backwards than in the latter. This fact shows the low development of the parietal lobes, in which are situated the organs of the moral and religious faculties. "Viewed laterally, the parietal region is salient; the vertex is low and flattened, its highest point being placed far back; the frontal region is shallow. . . . The temporal lobe is narrow, the line from its point to the tip of the posterior lobe being very long; the curve formed by the under border of the cerebrum above the cerebellum is slighter and its direction more oblique upwards and backwards than in the European brain, owing apparently to a want of downward development of the occipital region, which is very shallow. . . . The orbital surfaces are especially contracted, but have a square or human, and not a pointed or ape-like, shape." The Bushmen are not remarkable for a high standard of piety and morality, consequently the vertex of the brain (region of the religious or moral organs) is low and flattened; they have very poor reasoning powers, which agrees with the shallow frontal region. The brain is widest in the region of the animal organs, yet even these are scarcely strong enough to enable them to hold their own against other tribes; the brain lacking depth in the cerebellar region, consequently they have but little staying power and are soon overcome.

"In the higher forms of the human brain, as in those of Gauss and De Morgan, the temporal or occipital lobes of each hemisphere, together bear a much smaller proportion to the mass of brain-substance comprised in the frontal and parietal lobes than is the case in brains of a lower type.

"In the lower quadrumana, also, the tempora-occipital segment of the hemispheres, instead of being much less, is about equal to or, it may be, of even slightly greater bulk than the conjoined fronto-parietal segment. . . . The above-mentioned shortness of the Sylvian Fissure in the more highly evolved brains tends to confer a corresponding shortness upon the temporal lobe. The proportional breadth of this segment of the brain is also decidedly diminished in the brain of Gauss."

I think I have quoted enough to prove the correctness of the phrenological localisation of the organs of various faculties; for the higher the type of brain the greater the development of the frontal and parietal lobes, both relatively and absolutely.

## The Late Duke of Coburg.

Like all the Queen's children, the late Duke of Coburg was trained on phrenological lines, as suggested by George Combe, whom Her Majesty and the Prince Consort consulted during the early years of the Duke's life. In recognition of this fact, and as faithful subjects of Her Majesty, the Council of the British Phrenological Society forwarded to the Queen on her recent bereavement the following resolution of confidence:—

"We, the Council of the British Phrenological Society (Incorporated), desire to express our unfeigned sympathy with Your Majesty in your present great bereavement, due to the loss of your royal son; and we trust that strength may be granted you to bear up under the sad calamity, that you may long be spared to reign over us."

This was signed by Mr. George Cox, as ex-President, and by Dr. Withinshaw, as Vice-President, of the Society.

The following reply has been received, and handed to us for publication:—

*Whitehall, 16th August, 1900.*

SIR,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the Address of the Council of the British Phrenological Society (Incorporated), conveying a message of sympathy in the bereavement sustained by Her Majesty by the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh; which Resolution Her Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M. W. RIDLEY.

*The Vice-President of the Council of the  
British Phrenological Society (Incorporated),  
63, Chancery Lane, W.C.*

## The Incorporation Fund.

Since the last list of subscriptions appeared, the following amounts have been received by the Treasurer:—

	£	s.	d.
April 3rd, H. A. Triggs, Esq. ... ..	1	1	0
May 1st, Miss Ewen ... ..	0	2	6
„ 2nd, A. Morley, Esq. ... ..	0	5	0
„ „ —. Rudd, Esq. ... ..	0	2	6
June 6th, Miss A. Ley ... ..	0	1	6

There is still a large amount to make up, and the Solicitors are waiting for a settlement of their account. It is certainly time that the matter was completed. Some of our generous members have subscribed more than once, others have given nothing. Does not the establishment of the Society on a legal basis, and the recognition of Phrenology as a science by the authorities appeal to you? Let us at once make another effort to clear off this debt and relieve the Treasurer from his unenviable responsibility. I fear I must again appeal to the generous ones as well as the tardy to make another sacrifice that we may march on to other conquests, freed from the incubus of this burden. Please send in your additional subscriptions at once, and oblige your worried Editor.

## Smethwick, Birmingham.

On Monday evening, July 30, a lecture was delivered in the Primitive Methodist Schoolroom by Mr. R. W. Brown. The chair was occupied by Mr. P. Bytheway, though it had been anticipated that the Mayor of Smethwick (who is an ardent supporter of Phrenology) would have occupied that position; but he was unavoidably prevented from attending. The Lecturer stated that Phrenology was worthy of the most devoted attention of all intelligent individuals. Without imposing a stigma upon Christianity, he would emphatically assert that the science of Phrenology was capable of unravelling many peculiar mysteries which Christianity failed to touch, and therefore it was incumbent upon us to give earnest heed to its teaching. It was hardly necessary to state that a careful, unbiassed study of this subject on the part of the religious ministers and teachers would make their labours to elevate and ennoble human life far more effective. It was not sufficient to simply make an appeal to the emotions of mankind; we required to understand their innate tendencies, mentally and morally, and having discovered these (and this was not an impossibility), they could then advocate their cause with far greater success. It was essential that we should attend to such matters as these, for they were an indispensable auxiliary to a truly spiritual curriculum. Many ministers and teachers failed in their work on account of their lack of knowledge of those to whom they ministered. "Ichabod" was written across many a religious life, owing to lack of understanding human nature. Many of the commands given to us by the great Teacher, Christ, could not be fulfilled apart from a knowledge of the science of Phrenology. Through such knowledge we ascertained our own weaknesses, and learned how to overcome them, with the assistance of supernatural power, and this would be an evidence of "God helping those who helped themselves"; and surely this was legal. The Lecturer then described several large photos, in the course of which he pointed out the religious and irreligious tendencies in each case; after which a lady and gentleman submitted to be publicly examined, and both bore testimony to the accuracy of the delineations. A vote of confidence in the science was given by the whole audience.

## Fingers and Toes of Criminals.

Dr. P. Penta has studied the fingers and toes of four thousand five hundred criminals, and finds a deficiency in the size or number of toes quite frequent among them, although very rare among ordinary men. He has also observed that prehensile toes, marked by a wide space between the great toe and the second toe, is a condition quite common among criminals, also a webbed condition of the toes, an approximation to the toeless feet of some savages. He found the little toe rudimentary in many cases, showing a tendency towards the four-toed animal foot. The most common of all the abnormalities was the webbed condition of the toes. These observations agree with those made by various investigators, who have found other deformities existing among the criminal classes, particularly misshapen heads, one-sided faces, mismatched ears and eyes, etc. The criminal is a degenerate type.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

A CORRECTION.—The word "not" was omitted from the footnote on page 96 of the August issue. The sentence should have read—Friendship and Love of Approbation would not allow him to disagree with friends, if possible to avoid so doing."

E. S. PUGH.—You want to know "the best way of developing Eventuality." My advice is, interest yourself in things in motion—as machinery, in history, and learn to recite. Begin with short pieces at first, and gradually enlarge the field. Very good pieces to start with are the 1st and 23rd Psalms, then the 5th of Matthew, then the Proverbs, chapter by chapter, adding the 1st chapter of John and the Epistles as you find you can afford the time. Possibly you will find the 5th of Matthew too hard at first. If so, begin by learning the first six verses: then add the next six; then the next twelve; then the next twenty-four. You will find that as you learn them the memory for words will increase. If you find this chapter unpalatable stick to the Psalms and Proverbs. If you can "stomach" the fifth of Matthew you may also be able to learn Habakkuk, chap. ii., verses 1-4, 5-8, 9-12. Don't neglect your organ of Form, although you say it is good.

H.S.M. (*Sandwich*) asks, "How is it that dark people as a rule are much stronger physically than fair people?" and "Would you consider a person of the Mental Temperament 6th degree, Motive 5½, and Vital 5½, a fairly strong constitution? The 7th degree is the largest attainable in chart." It is generally found that the olive-complexioned people with large bones and dark hair and eyes have considerable powers of endurance and longevity. Hence the term Vital used by you can hardly be the best word to denominate any temperament. I should myself be inclined to call a mixed temperament of Biliious and Sanguine as Vital or healthy. Hence the names of the temperaments and the arbitrary figuring you give can hardly enable me to answer your second question, unless it be to say that there is no reason to doubt that such a make up, allowing the terms to indicate what I *understand* by them, is indicative of a "fairly strong constitution." You see the word "fairly" is very elastic in its meaning. There is much to be learnt about temperaments and constitutions; the condition of the teeth; the movements of the body, whether of arms, eyes or mouth; postures; twitches; fidgets; paralysis; deformities; epilepsy, etc. You will see that the "chart" you speak of is not all that could be desired. And when such charts are paid for with a sixpence or a shilling ought the clients who pay these prices expect them to be a *Vade Mecum* of Phrenology and Health Knowledge?

S. HURST asks me "if there is any answer to a statement made by his medical man, a homœopath, that Ferrier's experiments disprove the localisations of Gall, and indeed that the uncouth nomenclature of Phrenology is sufficient to condemn it?" I must not take up too much space in this reply, and will confine myself to statements by two medical men on the subjects mentioned by S. Hurst—each, a reply, I think, good enough for a homœopath, as I judge S. Hurst to be. *The Homœopathic World* for November, 1890, page 510, contains a review

of my pamphlet, *Phrenological Aspect of Modern Physiological Research*, by J. H. Clarke, M.D. Dr. Clarke says: "In this interesting pamphlet Mr. Webb makes use of the researches of brain-experimenters to prove the truth of phrenological doctrines. We are bound to say he has made a very successful attempt. For our part we cannot conceive that the many parts of so complicated and intricate an organ as the brain should *not* have special functions. We do not think it needed Professor Ferrier's experiments to prove that, and we have the strongest objection to such experiments. At the same time Mr. Webb is perfectly justified in making use of Professor Ferrier's Diagrams and explanations to support his contentions. The remarkable case of the man Gage, who had a crowbar shot through his head and survived, is referred to. He lived 12½ years, dying of epilepsy. The portion of the brain which phrenologists regard as the organ of the moral and intellectual faculties was destroyed, and Mr. Webb adduces in support of this, the fact that the unfortunate man's character was completely changed after the accident. A sketch is given of the skull and bar in the track it traversed."

At page 499 of *Origin, Progress, and Destiny of the English Language*, by John A. Weiss, M.D., the author says: "Dr. Gall's new science, *Phrenology*, has been a rich linguistic fount; for Spurzheim and Dr. Geo. Combe taught it in England and America, where manuals have been written and successful periodicals established by O. S. Fowler. If even you go to Paris, visit the "Garden of Plants," and see Gall's Phrenologic Collection, donated to that Institution. Next ride to "Père Lachaise," where Gall and Hahnemann rest side by side. . . . After being coldly treated and persecuted in the Fatherland, the author of Phrenology and the founder of Homœopathy went to France's capital, where they lived, taught, were esteemed, wrote and quietly died." Surely your medical adviser will be less certain of the value of his own prejudices after those statements. I should give you quotations in favour of Phrenology from the writings of non-homœopaths but space forbids.

BELIEVER (*Diss*).—You want to know "whether Phrenology agrees with Proverbs xxii, v. 6, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it?" You have never read the first page of *Phrenology and Religion*, price 1½d., post free, from the Secretary of the British Phrenological Society, or you would not have asked the question. Get it. I may add, to what is there written, that some time ago, a clergyman wrote me to draw my attention to the Revised Version where, for "in the way" we read, in the margin, "according to the way." The Rev. E. Raynor very pertinently added: "If this interpretation be correct it would seem as if regard must be paid to the bent of the child's mind: i.e., while teaching him the sacred truths of religion we ought also to observe the tendency of the child towards this or that pursuit." Do I need to point out the very suggestive nature of that remark from the phrenological point of view?

WORRIED.—You have nothing to worry about, especially as the lady has large Firmness, Self-Esteem, and Conscientiousness—as you say she has. You will observe *she* won't worry, unless she worries for *you*. Such a development (especially if Caution be smaller than Secretiveness) never did, and never will, apologise to please anyone, not even her mother. Undoubtedly she is innocent of the charge of dishonesty.

# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

Vol. V.—No. 56.]

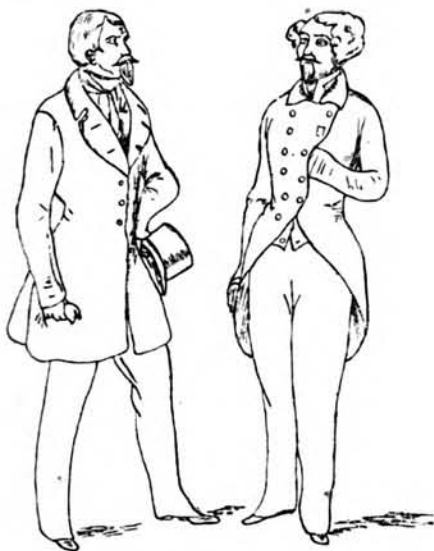
OCTOBER, 1900.

[ONE PENNY.]

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### COMBATIVENESS. PRIDE AND PROVOCATION.

In this picture, is it the autocratic pride or insolence of a rich upstart which draws up the head of this young man, whose haughty expression seems to excite the wrath of his interlocutor?



The narrow and receding forehead indicates a mediocre capacity: the posterior part of the crown of the head is particularly lengthened, giving to it an overhanging appearance behind. It owes its conformation to the predominance of Self-Esteem and Love of Approbation. These two sentiments, which are estimable and inoffensive only when they are combined with large Conscientiousness, in this case, owing to the lack of Benevolence and Veneration especially, have produced senseless vanity, pride and superciliousness.

This disdainful person is very provoking to the susceptible and independent person whom he is receiving with such haughtiness. Provocation is given: the difference of rank and fortune tends to overawe this man whom Firmness, Self-Esteem, and very pronounced Combativeness are animating with energetic resentment.

In vain the born aristocrat retires into a cold impassibility; the firm and courageous plebeian, endowed with a superior capacity, will know how to demand and obtain just reparation.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

The first meeting for the session was held on September 14th, the president, E. H. Kerwin, Esq., in the chair. Mr. D. T. Elliott, of the Fowler Institute, gave an excellent lecture on Large Heads *v.* Small Heads, in an able and pleasing manner. He discussed the principle that size of brain, other things being equal was a measure of power, in a very lucid and instructive manner. He showed that there might be two heads of equal size with exceedingly different characters and capacities, owing to differences in the developments of the various parts of the brain, to differences of temperament, education and environment, health, etc.; that a head might have considerable business capacity without literary ability—that, in fact, a comparatively small head of 21 inches, with large intellectual capacity and weak animal propensities, would exhibit much greater cleverness than one with a circumference of 22 or 23 inches, overweighted with large organs that serve the propensities, but with less intellectual worth. Heads of 20 inches in circumference are unable to succeed in business life, and are little removed from imbecility, though even in this case they are capable of good work in certain directions when the conditions of temperament, environment, quality, health, etc., are most favourable.

Questions were asked and answered, and two delineations given by Mr. Elliott of gentlemen from the audience totally unknown to him, yet well known to many of the members. These readings were remarkably truthful and strikingly depicted the characteristics of the two gentlemen examined.

Votes of thanks concluded the meeting.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—X.

### MECHANICAL PURSUITS.—SANITARY ENGINEERING.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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#### THE PLUMBER.

The importance of perfect sanitary conditions in houses and public buildings was never so seriously recognised as at the present time. Scientific knowledge is now being brought to bear on the simplest of household arrangements; as a result, the health of the whole community is facilitated and maintained. It has long been thought by some persons that smallpox and certain other contagious diseases have been minimised by the Jenner treatment—viz., vaccination. Whilst dealing with the subject of sanitary engineering, I may be forgiven for expressing my belief that the better health conditions of this country during the last quarter of a century or so have been brought about as the result of better sanitary conditions. To effect these, while recognising, of course, how very much depends on the scientific knowledge of medical officers of health and the vigilance of factory, workshop, and sanitary inspectors, etc., we are under greater obligations to the sanitary engineer than many may be aware; thus, if the latter be impressed with the responsibility of his calling, and is conscientious and expert, such calamitous epidemics as were experienced years ago may in great measure be averted. The part which the working man takes in maintaining the health conditions and the commercial success of a country or nation, is not sufficiently estimated. Hitherto the dreary metaphysician, the monger in dead languages, and the seemingly learned dabbler in impractical theories, have been held up as paragons of learning, and examples to be emulated; whilst the man who turns up his sleeves and works with a will, bringing his skill and practical experience to bear on laborious pursuits by which the health and stamina of the country is promoted and maintained, is in a way looked down upon, his occupation being thought degrading and unworthy of any particular notice. The honest labouring man is the backbone of the country. Would that working men could be made to feel this, and try by all that is in them to educate their minds so that their true place in the world's progress may be fully recognised.

During recent years sanitary engineering (which is a modern term applied to plumbing and its branches), has undergone many changes, both as regards class of work and methods of doing it, and in the near future still greater demands for intelligence and skill will be expected of workmen following this trade. The registration of plumbers is becoming a matter of great importance, and if strictly enforced plumbers of the future will be a very different class of artisans from what they have been in the past. If the health of the community is to be maintained it is highly necessary that some such measures should be enforced. Master plumbers, or those who have the superintendence of plumbers' work, at least, should have a thorough knowledge of the subjects, theoretical and practical, which are required to be known. Youths entering the trade, and those following it, should aim to attain the qualifications necessary for registration. Day and evening classes are held periodically in nearly

all large towns, where this necessary knowledge may be acquired. The theory subjects to be studied are not extraordinarily difficult, but, judging by the large number of competitors who fail in the theory exams. it is a tax on the mental capacities of many whose education when younger may have been neglected. To obtain the certificate, two examinations, one in the theory another in the practical work, must be passed.

In this trade as in many others machinery has greatly superseded hand labour, and new appliances are constantly replacing old ones. A considerable amount of apparatus, including traps, &c., used in the trade, which at one time were made by hand are now executed by machinery; thus skill in fixing, jointing, connecting, repairs, &c., and a good understanding of sanitary appliances relating to houses and public buildings is especially required.

Sanitary engineering embraces drainage, the laying of water for domestic and other purposes, fitting up baths and lavatories, and in sheet lead laying, the covering of domes, turrets, roof gutters, the making and fixing of finials, and plumbing generally. Window-glazing and gasfitting are frequently added to this business, and sometimes zinc-working, though the latter, which includes the making of chimney-cowls and all sorts of utensils in zinc, is more often than not carried on as a separate business.

Apprentices are occasionally taken; and if the whole business of sanitary engineering is to be learned, a premium of twenty pounds or more is expected by good firms; and a small weekly wage, increasing each year, is paid. Ordinary plumbing, however, is frequently learned without serving an apprenticeship. Youths when starting in the trade are put with practical workmen to help and assist in preparing and fixing work; they are given a small weekly wage, and if they show an aptitude for the work, they may in this way sufficiently learn the trade to be able by the time they are nineteen or twenty to command improver's or journeyman's wages.

Plumber's work is more or less mechanical, though differing from most other mechanical occupations. The plumber needs to have an ingenious mind rather than perceptive organs; Individuality, that his attention may be readily drawn to objects; Form, Size, and Constructiveness, that he may be able to shape things, judge of proportions and distance, and have a general aptitude for mechanics and the construction of things. He should have fairly large Causality, to give him planning ability and contrivance; a good degree of Destructiveness and Cautiousness, that he may be executive and yet prudent. Conscientiousness, so that he does not scamp his work. He is all the better if possessing a well-developed domestic brain, that he may not be too shifty; and if he has a reasonable amount of intelligence and is at all ambitious, he may qualify for, and raise himself up to, the higher departments of the trade as a workman, consultant or master. The temperament most suited to this trade is the motive-vital, so as to give a good degree of physical strength, energy and staying power. Zincworkers and gasfitters require to be similarly organised.

There is a considerable amount of responsibility attached to a master sanitary engineer; thus he needs to have a good head, a resourceful and practical intellect, and a somewhat scientific and inventive turn of mind, as new methods of doing things have constantly to be resorted to, and old ones discarded.

## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

By G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

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MENTAL ADAPTATION.—*Continued.*

### 3.—THE REFINED SHOULD MARRY THOSE OF A SIMILAR CALIBRE.

Refinement is largely a matter of breeding and education. When persons possess a superior quality of organism, and this is enhanced by culture, they are real aristocrats. "Blue" blood is only found in persons with large organic quality, high moral and religious aspirations, and a superior thinking apparatus.

In this materialistic age men do not always seek what is highest and best. Money, position, power are the chief aims of most, but these things are not to be compared to culture, refinement, and moral worth.

Hence, if a woman of refinement and education marries a man whose tastes and desires are vulgar and coarse she cannot possibly be happy whatever other advantages she might get. We hear a good deal of cant about all men being brothers, the solidarity of the human race, all men are equal, &c., &c., but is this practical and sensible? That all human beings should have the opportunity for self-development is admissible and desirable, but that all can mix together and trust each other like brethren is sheer nonsense.

Vulgarity may be regarded as the slum element of the human mind; it is in the basilar region of the cranium and finds its chief pleasure in ministering to carnal appetites and animal impulses. Refinement dwells in a purer air. It is braced up by beautiful pictures, lovely scenery, and an artistic environment. The faculties that are concerned in it lie near the crown of the head, and these can only be cultivated and stimulated by congenial companionship.

### 4.—THE SOCIABLE SHOULD MARRY THE SOCIABLE.

The phrenological sign of an affectionate and sociable disposition is a good back head. The *occipital spinallis* will generally be very prominent, and the organs or faculties of Philoprogenitiveness, Adhesiveness, and Inhabitiveness are well developed. If a woman has this type of head, she will be much attached to children, friends and home. Her greatest pleasure is found in providing for and looking after the children and her husband.

The presence of relations and friends will inspire her with zeal and yield her great delight. If married to a man with similar tastes and views, her home will be the perfection of domestic bliss, an earthly paradise. Should the husband have a narrow back head with the faculties just mentioned small or only moderately developed, there would be a great lack of congeniality. He would object to the society of friends (not the Quakers necessarily, gentle reader); if they called, he would, if he knew previously, endeavour to be absent from home, and the whole tendency of his mind socially or unsocially would be in the direction of seclusion, reserve, and keeping himself to himself. The husband and wife would be constantly upbraiding each other, misunderstandings would frequently arise, and there would be general incompatibility.

It should therefore be distinctly impressed upon the minds of all persons contemplating marriage, the absolute importance of at least approximate social characteristics.

One or more of the social faculties mentioned should be amply developed in both the man and the woman, and it cannot be too plainly emphasised that no person whose head is narrow measured round the back from ear to ear, should marry a person whose head in this region is directly opposite. It is not necessary that they should be equal in size, but they should not be large in one and small in the other.

### INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS.

There are certain faculties of the human mind that so dominate individuals, and have, when brought into contact with others, such a detrimental or healthy influence that it may be well to consider some of these in detail. Take, for instance, the organ we call *Conscientiousness*. Rightly directed by Reason and Education, it is one of the best powers we possess, but exercised irrespective of these conditions, it may prove a curse instead of a blessing. Suppose two persons, each having Conscientiousness large, agree to get married. The natural inference would be that morally or religiously they would get on well together; but is that always the case? By no means. The woman may have had a religious training in the Church of England. If so, the Catechism and Commandments will be carefully taught and impressed upon her mind. She will be told that she is "to keep holy the Sabbath day," that in it "she is to do no manner of work," that she is not to employ others on that day, and that Sunday riding should on no account be indulged in. This, and other commandments and ordinances, she will regard as sacred and their observance imperative. If she marries, say, a Wesleyan minister or local preacher, he will have had a somewhat different training. Far from regarding Sunday riding as an evil, he will regard it as inevitable and necessary. In order to reach his appointment twelve or fourteen miles away, he finds it advisable to engage a horse and trap—nay, his denomination and circuit provide what is called a "horse hire fund" for the purpose of enabling him to keep his appointment; hence his idea of duty will be different to that of his wife, and will be regulated by his training and experience. It may be thought by some that this is a trifling matter for dispute, and that the wife could easily yield; but experience has proved that where Conscientiousness is large, and especially when Conscientiousness and Firmness are large and Causality small, each person so constituted will have his or her ideas of right, and will stick to their opinions regardless of consequences.

CAUTIOUSNESS is another faculty that should not be unduly large in both sexes. When this is excessively developed in a man, it gives him the pessimistic tendency of mind. He looks at life and things in general in a morbid way, and sees difficulties where there are none. With large Conjugality it leads to jealousy, with Parental Love to excessive anxiety regarding offspring, with Approbativeness and Self-Esteem to a morbid sensitiveness regarding personal claims. United to a woman with a similar condition of mind, the result would be unfortunate and lead to genuine distrust and suspicion. The woman should have a fair development of Hope to modify the effect of Cautiousness in the man. She should also have plenty of Vitality, good breathing power, an ample supply of arterial blood, and a love of fun. The reasoning powers should also be rather large, together with sound practical judgment.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

*Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.*

### FUNCTIONS OF THE CEREBELLUM.

*Old Theories.*—One of the oldest views as to the functions of the cerebellum was the idea that it was associated with the function of generation. This view is now entirely discarded by all the most eminent physiologists of the present time, and is held only by phrenologists. Willis, one of the oldest anatomists, first promulgated the view that the cerebellum was the seat of the centres which regulate the functions of organic life. This arose from the circumstance that diseases of the cerebellum are often associated with nausea and vomiting, from which it appears that the cerebellum does send to the digestive organs certain impulses. The third and last of these older theories was, that the centre for sensation was located in the cerebellum. This conclusion was arrived at because some of the assumed channels of the spinal cord were traced into the cerebellum. But the impulses that travel along these channels, though coming up to the brain, are not truly sensory, and their reception in the cerebellum is not associated with consciousness.

Flourens, fifty years ago, was the first to point out what is now recognised by physiologists as the true function of the cerebellum, and our knowledge about it has made very little advance since his time. He showed that the cerebellum is the great centre for the co-ordination or harmonious adjustment of the working of the muscles which keep the body in a position of equal balance.

The part of the cerebellum principally concerned in the co-ordination of the movements of the body is the central lobe or vermis, which in some of the lower animals (birds for instance) forms the entire organ and is the only part of the cerebellum present in their brains.

*Connections of the Cerebellum with other parts of the Brain and Spinal Cord.*—The connection of the cerebellum with the cerebrum is a crossed one, i.e., it crosses from the cerebellum of one side to the cerebrum of the opposite side. The course of this connection is chiefly by the internal capsule and red nucleus of one side, and the superior cerebellar peduncle of the opposite side. The connection between the cerebellum and spinal cord is, in the main, uncrossed, via the restiform and cerebellar tracts. Thus we see that the cerebellum has wide-spreading anatomical connections, probably afferent as well as efferent, with the cortex of the cerebrum, with the basal ganglia, and with the medulla and spinal cord, and through this first line of connections with the whole receptive and motor periphery. When this connection is destroyed muscular action is disorderly. Therefore cerebellar action plays an essential part in the reflex-guidance of muscular action.

*The effect of removal of the cerebellum* in an animal or of its being the seat of disease in man is a condition of slight muscular weakness; but the principal symptom observed is *inco-ordination*, chiefly shown by a staggering gait, which closely resembles that seen in a drunken man. After destruction of the whole cerebellum there is no paralysis or loss of intelligence.

The cerebellum executes its function of equilibration by sending impulses to the opposite cerebral hemisphere and so influencing the impulses which are discharged from the cortex of the brain. In this way the cerebellum acts upon the muscles of the same side of the body in conjunction with the hemisphere of the brain of the opposite side. In order that the cerebellum may properly perform its function it requires to be kept informed of the position of the body in space. This is effected by means of impressions from various parts of the body. These impressions are of four kinds, viz.:—1. Tactile. 2. Muscular. 3. Visual. 4. Labyrinthine.

1. *Tactile impressions.*—The importance of impressions from the skin is shown by the fact that if the tactile sense of the soles of the feet is destroyed, as it is in certain diseases of the sensory tracts, as locomotor-ataxy, the patient is unable to maintain his balance with his eyes shut. This result is also produced artificially by freezing the soles of the feet.

2. *Muscular impressions.*—The muscular sense is that which enables us to know what we are doing with our muscles. These impressions travel along the sensory nerves from the muscles, and then ascend the sensory tracts up the cord and brain to reach the cerebellum and Rolandic area.

3. *Visual impressions.*—That visual impressions aid the nervous centres in maintaining the equilibrium of the body, is evidenced by the fact that destruction of the eyes of an animal causes it to spin round and lose its balance. The giddiness experienced by some persons on looking at moving water is due to the same cause.

4. *Labyrinthine impressions.*—These are the impressions that reach the central nervous system from that part of the internal ear called the labyrinth. If the semicircular canals, which belong to this part of the aural apparatus, be diseased, as in Meière's disease, it is attended by disturbances of equilibrium and giddiness. From this it will be seen how important these labyrinthine impressions are in maintaining the equilibrium of the body.

These four kinds of impressions (tactile, muscular, visual, and labyrinthine) reach the cerebellum by its peduncles; those from the eyes through the superior peduncles; those from the semicircular canals through the middle and inferior peduncles, and those from the body generally through the restiform or body inferior peduncle.

### The Morgan Fund.

Since our last acknowledgement, the following subscriptions have been received. They are all too little for the needs of our aged friend, and further generous help is solicited. Mr. Morgan's failing memory renders him entirely dependent upon his friends, and those who honour noble service faithfully performed will, I am sure, give of their means, to secure the veteran that sustenance which his self-sacrificing labours for Phrenology prevented his providing for himself.

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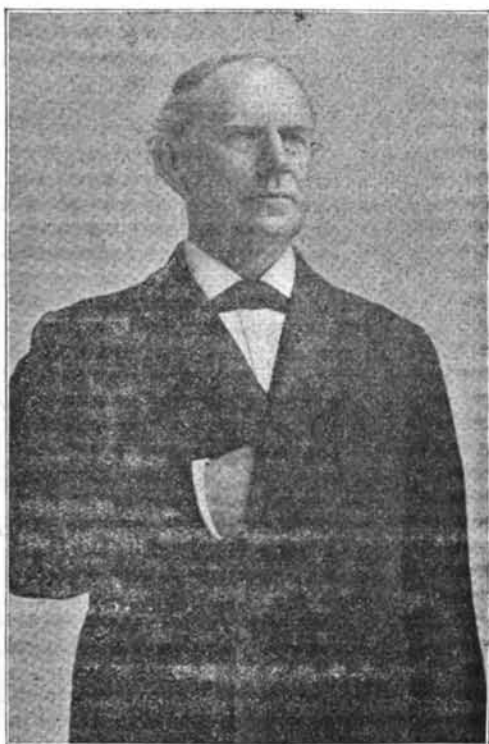


## Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

### REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D.D.

Although on a holiday tour to this country, accompanied by his wife and two daughters, Dr. Talmage, the eminent preacher, has occupied several pulpits, and has been preaching to immense audiences. At Ryde, the other day, I had the privilege of an interview with America's Grand Old Man of Gospel preaching renown. How it carries one away from the futility of human nature to come in contact with and hear such men as he! Perhaps I did not ought to call him old; for, though sixty-eight years of age, he is healthy and vigorous, as if only in his prime. The appellation, however, fits him:



[Block kindly lent by "The Christian Herald,"]

he is indeed a pulpit veteran, a prodigious worker, a great moral force, and the most large'y-read preacher in the world. What a responsibility! Dr. Talmage is a man of unique character and striking personality; tall, broad-shouldered, erect, healthy, vigorous, well-knit. His temperament is Motive-Mental or Sanguine-Nervous. His physical constitution shows unmistakable signs of having been well disciplined together with his mind. These decidedly robust physical qualities give vigour and reality to the mind's powers, and are clearly evident in his preaching and his writings. The physical signs of longevity, too, are strongly marked; he feels all out a man, and not a dying man either; life to him is truly sweet, real and earnest; hopeful and sanguine, he glories

in his existence, and would that all men could feel the same. This is how a real Christian should feel, if he is to be a power for good in the world.

Dr. Talmage knows the value of combining physical with intellectual and moral training. His head is large, 23½ inches in circumference; it is especially long from the opening of the ears forward to Individuality; the upper part at Cautiousness and along to Sublimity and Ideality is well-rounded, and averages about 6 inches wide; it is very high in the moral regions, and the middle line from the root of the nose upwards and along the top-head to Firmness is prominently marked.

Dr. Talmage possesses some striking mental characteristics and a very practical type of mind. He is a real healthy Christian, a genius and an orator. Untrammelled by fads or fancies, he sees life in a very real manner, and he impresses others with the responsibility of their own existence. His brain is very active; he is keenly alive to all that is going on around him, is alert, apt, prompt, decisive; quickly sums up situations, immediately resolves on the best course to take, and seldom errs when acting on the spur of the moment. Intuition or Human Nature is one of his strongest organs; he is far-sighted, an apt character-reader, and keenly discriminative. His very large Perceptive organs and Human Nature make him a great and minute observer of men and things, and he takes exceedingly practical views. He readily acquires knowledge from his surroundings; has a remarkable memory, great facility of expression, and the gift of being able advantageously to apply his knowledge.

The whole of his moral organs—Benevolence, Veneration, Spirituality and Conscientiousness are powerfully developed, and he is endowed with great sympathy, benevolence and fellow-feeling. He has a high sense of personal integrity, truth, justice, duty and moral obligation; great honesty of purpose and a profound regard for whatever is good and great. All that he comes in contact with deeply impresses him with the Divine wisdom and goodness of the Deity. His love of the sublime and beautiful in nature and art is immense. These qualities, combined with powerful Language, make him the great word-painter that he is. In the whole of his teachings he contends for the uplifting of man's nature into higher spheres of thought and activity. He is no pessimist, but is hopeful, sanguine, encouraging, persuasive, yet firm, persistent and fearless in the course he advocates. He is well endowed with the qualities of dignity, independence, self-reliance, force of character, courage and determination; so that once he is convinced of a truth he sends it right home to the people. He has marked creative capacity and powerful reasoning faculties; is broad in his views, logical in his conclusions, cause-seeking, critical, and penetrative. He is frank and outspoken, yet cautious and prudent; manifesting considerable tact, the outcome of a superior intellect. Acquisitiveness is not a strong organ, and monetary considerations influence his actions but little. His social organs give him an intensely warm-hearted social disposition, attachment to friends, and love of children and animals. He is generous-minded, genial, considerate, and adaptable, and makes others' interests his own. His large Locality, combined with an intense desire for knowledge will give him a real love for travelling, though he thoroughly appreciates home. He has a keen sense of humour; and his large Comparison, combined with his Language, enables him to aptly illustrate his arguments and discourses with appropriate metaphors.

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OCTOBER, 1900.

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All matter for the Literary Columns must be sent to the Editor, "POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST," c.o. British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

### Editorial Effervescence.

The holiday season is now over and the era of public meetings has again arrived. Phrenological societies in making up their programmes should secure the services of the most able lecturers and exponents, and make very special efforts to induce the public to join them. If Phrenology is rightly presented, intelligent people are attracted; and when once interest in its teaching is aroused there is almost a certainty of its continuance. If each member of a phrenological society resolved to procure only one or two more members during the coming season the membership would be easily doubled or trebled, and some societies which are now struggling to hold on, would be placed in a flourishing condition. I trust each reader will take the hint.

\* \*

A word to those who have no society in their locality. Why not start one? It need not be the result of great effort. Just invite a few friends to whom you have spoken on the subject, to meet you in your own house or some convenient place, and agree to so meet regularly, weekly or otherwise. Get a copy of *Combe's Phrenology*, or his *Elements of Phrenology*, and read a page or two at each meeting and discuss its teachings, or if it be possible invite some phrenologist to come and address you, or advise you on some special point. The P. P. will always advise, should any difficulty arise. One desirable preliminary is that all workers should become members of the British Phrenological Society; then they have the benefit of co-operation with, and advice from, all the best workers in the phrenological field.

I need not remind my readers that the chief phrenological event of the autumn is the Congress at Essex Hall, on Lord Mayor's Day (Friday, November 9th), to which all phrenologists everywhere are invited. Any friend of Phrenology who would like to attend and who does not receive an invitation, should write to the Hon. Sec., British Phrenological Society (Incorporated), 63, Chancery Lane, London, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, and an admission card and syllabus of proceedings will be sent. Book the engagement at once, and let no trifling matter stand in the way of your attending this important gathering.

\* \*

It is impossible just now to give a detailed statement of the arrangements, but they are being completed as rapidly as possible. Subjects of importance will be introduced and debated, and it is hoped practical good will result. Tea will be provided for visitors, as usual, the arrangements for which (being in the hands of Miss Birch) may be relied on as of a satisfactory character; hence this feature will certainly be a pleasing one. A Great Public Meeting will be held in the evening for which a special programme is being prepared. Other particulars will be given in our next issue.

\* \*

Phrenology has lost a staunch friend and an earnest supporter by the death of the late Mr. William Brown, of Wellingboro'. For some years in its early history Mr. Brown was a Council member and a Vice-President of the British Phrenological Association, and his work for Phrenology continued to the end, he being at the time of his decease the honoured President of the Fowler Institute. My personal knowledge of Mr. Brown was limited, but my appeals to him on behalf of our friend Morgan resulted in donations the most generous of all I have received, and was splendid evidence of his intense sympathy and unstinted benevolence.

\* \*

I am surprised that I have received so little response up to the time of going to press, to my request relative to the proposed Phrenological Institute. Suggestions as to methods and aims were asked for, but none have been forthcoming. Why is this? I presume as none of my readers are prepared to donate £20,000 or £25,000 to found such an Institute, they are too modest to make suggestions as to its conduct. This is a great pity, as it is just possible that should a useful and efficient scheme be prepared, some wise philanthropist may be found who would help us in our need, and give us the same facilities as other scientific societies have. Why should Phrenology wait?

\* \*

Mr. Webb, on his return from the Continent, brought with him some pieces of crumbling stone from the pedestal of Dr. Gall's monument in the Père Lachaise Cemetery. These dumb particles tell eloquently of the need which exists for reparation. I have before solicited subscriptions for this purpose, with but little result. Who will come to the rescue now? There is the nucleus of a Repair Fund in the hands of the Hon. Treasurer, British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane; and donations for this purpose sent to that gentleman will be gratefully received, and acknowledged in the P. P.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LVIII.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### THE ORGAN OF TUNE.

Sonorous bodies when vibrating, or oscillating, that is to say having a "to and fro" motion are said to *sound*. They must oscillate sufficiently rapidly to be heard. Irregular movements produce noise, and regular vibrations, that is movements that occur in equal periods of time are said to be musical. Vibrating bodies produce undulating movements of the surrounding air, and these undulations carried to the ear set up a molecular activity in the auditory nerves which carried to the brain is transformed into the sensation we call *hearing*.

The brain is an organic substance, and, like all organic substances, is made up of inorganic atoms specially combined to form such organic substance. From this it may reasonably be concluded that as inorganic molecules, however numerous they may be, cannot perceive a sound; that therefore the brain is incompetent to perceive sound, and that there must be something beyond a merely physical brain to perceive and judge of sounds and their characteristics.

That *something* is denominated intelligence, mind or spirit. From this it will be seen that neither the vibratory body, nor the conducting medium—the air, nor the auditory nerve is either sound or the perceiver of sound. They are the transmitters of the activities producing sound.

The mind perceives and judges the characteristics and appreciates the emotional effects of the resultant mental sensations produced by the physical activities just referred to.

Hence the mind cannot be considered as a part of the body, but rather as an entity that may be considered either as a material or immaterial substance; for our idea of what is substance, and in fact of what is material and what is immaterial, is very vague, being bounded by our experience—and therefore neither accurate nor complete. And to attribute to bodily organs what can only be performed by the mind, as reasoning, hoping, fearing, etc., is to attribute to them a rôle that they cannot perform. Still the brain organ is necessary for mental manifestation—at any rate for it to be appreciable to one's fellows.

I am afraid these reflections are somewhat beyond the scope of physiological Phrenology, still they may be of use in aiding the student to arrive at a truer idea of the function of the brain than many modern "scientific" productions would teach us.

It is not necessary that a musician have a keen sense of hearing. Musical talent does not depend on "the ear," as is most generally supposed. Beethoven composed his best pieces when entirely, or very nearly, deaf. The organ of Tune or Tone is a primary or innate faculty, and its power depends on its size, etc. The larger the natural capacity, the greater also the capacity for development.

That both man and animals have this faculty innate is well illustrated by the attempts at musical intonation that all of them make, though, in the case of many, the result is so small as to be scarcely noticeable.

They hear their parents (or they do not hear them) repeat their own cries or songs; they produce similar cries or songs. The cuckoo never heard the song of its

parent, but it produces the same note because it has the same innate disposition to do so. It does not imitate the songs of those around it; hence we say its faculty of Tune is innate, not acquired. The organ of Tune in the canary being more largely developed, it sings with greater ability. And just as two boys, brought up in the same home and under similar conditions, exhibit great differences of musical ability, on account of the difference in their natural capacity, so two canaries may have equal differences of capacity. Dr. Vimont said, if he had to cite all the facts that go to prove that the musical talent is a fundamental faculty, he would have to compose a volume to record them.

In man the organ is found in the third frontal convolution above the angle of the orbit, immediately exterior to the lower and anterior portion of the parietal ridge above the organs of Number and Order, and beneath the organ of Wit.

It is also closely related to Ideality, both in function and purpose. But Tune is only one element in musical talent. The vocalist also requires large Benevolence and Imitation, that he may be able to feel and copy the intention of the author. He also requires a well-trained voice. The pianist requires large Form, Locality, and Weight, as well as Time and Tune, in order to read his score with ease and strike his notes with the force and dexterity that an accurate appreciation of the expression of the piece demands.

Compare the development of Napoleon Buonaparte, Dr. Gall, Dr. Johnson, or Sir Walter Scott with that of Weber, Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, and other well-known musicians, and note the contrast in the organ of Tune, which corresponded to the contrast in their musical tastes. Compare, say Dr. Johnson's poetry with that of Moore, or Coleridge. Dr. Johnson's is quite insipid against that of Moore. The following quotation from Moore illustrates his very large organs of Tune, Friendship, Amativeness, Comparison, Language and Secretiveness. Large Love of Approbation and less Conscientiousness are apparent in the fifth and sixth lines:—

"Music, oh! how faint how weak  
Language fades before thy spell.  
Why should feeling ever speak,  
When thou canst tell its tale so well?  
Friendship's balmy words may feign,  
Love's are ev'n more false than they;  
Oh! 'tis only music's strain  
Can sweetly soothe and not betray."

Of course there is a vast difference in the quality and character of the work of musicians. Handel's large Alimentiveness and Lymphatic temperament are largely answerable, with his very large Tune and Constructiveness for the great amount of musical composition he was answerable for; just as very large Destructiveness was answerable for much that was energetic and aggressive. His Alimentiveness and Lymphatic temperament encouraged him to sit and compose.

Rossini had a large development of the Lymphatic temperament with very large Alimentiveness which led the clever Poupin in his *Caractères Phrénologiques* to wonder how it was that so many clever men like Brillat-Savarin and Rossini were such great eaters. Here are his words: "*Mon Dieu, quel physiologiste nous expliquera jamais les rapports secrets de l'abdomen avec le cerveau, chez l'homme de génie!*" In Bach a decidedly nervous temperament and large perceptives led to activity, abstemiousness and mentality.

### Milner's Ambition.

"Harry, I am in despair. I fear my life is doomed to failure."

"Why, Ted. Whatever is the matter? To hear you—the most hopefully sanguine fellow I know talk of despair is enough to cause the sun to set and leave us all in darkness. What on earth has upset you?"

"Well, Harry, I admit I am a bit optimistic, but I should be more than human if I continued to smile in spite of difficulties, and expect success where failure alone seems possible."

"But what's the trouble?"

"I'll tell you. I've never unburdened myself to any living soul before, so you see I appreciate your friendship and sympathy. I must go back a long way but I'll be very brief. When quite a lad my father gave me a copy of Smiles' *Self-Help* which I started reading, chiefly because I was expected to, and not that the book gave any promise of being interesting to me as a boy. I had not read many pages, however, before I became fascinated, and long ere I reached the end I was inspired by the life stories of such men as Flaxman, some of whose sculpture I had seen; of Jacquard, and his ultimate triumph, after the madness of the mob who dragged him along the quay to drown him, because of his marvellous invention; of Benjamin West and Pallissy; of Brindley and Stephenson; of Cobden and Franklin, and the many others who had, from the meanest conditions won for themselves recognition by their fellows as leaders in art, invention, and commerce. I resolved that I, too, would stand in the front rank as the result of my own efforts, and this desire grew stronger with increasing years. I thought that engineering offered the greatest opportunities for distinguishing oneself, so I determined on becoming an engineer, and a great engineer. I obtained an engagement as clerk in an engineering office, and studied, and worked, but after three years I was obliged to admit to myself that I was a failure both in the office and the workshop. I could neither draw a plan nor adjust a lathe, so I left with my enthusiasm cooled, but my resolution to be great still unaltered. After a brief period for consideration I engaged myself to a commercial house as correspondence clerk, and arranged with the proprietors to have the privilege of changing from one department to another as opportunity arose, my object being to obtain a grasp of the whole details of the business, that I may be able ultimately to conduct a similar concern, for I could already see myself numbered amongst the merchant princes of the empire. That was two years ago, and to-day, on asking to be transferred to a vacant post, I was refused, the manager stating that my experience and capacity were alike unequal to the requirements of the department. Do you wonder, then, that I am miserable, and disheartened at my failures?"

"Well, you certainly seem to be unfortunate, old fellow. I always thought you were a bit ambitious, but I never supposed you were aiming for a niche in the "Temple of the Immortals."

"Don't sneer at me; I only acted on the principle that what man has done man can do."

"Quite right, Ted; but every man can't do everything you know."

"I see that now, but until recently I have maintained that energy and perseverance were all that were necessary for the most pronounced success in any direction, and in

that belief I have acted; my own case is a proof of its unreliability. I have worked hard and long, and have concentrated all my efforts on whatever I took in hand, and with what result?—that I am further off than ever."

"Don't say that. You are still a young man and have plenty of 'go' in you; make another start and 'try, try, try again.'"

"That's all very nice, but you forget that I have my two failures staring me in the face and mocking my efforts all the time. No, Harry! I'm a failure; a wretched, miserable, dead failure, and it's of no use my trying any more."

"Nonsense! What are you talking of? Are you sure you have tried the right thing? Think of the men you took as your exemplary heroes. Each one was only great in one particular, and it is very doubtful if they had not taken advantage of opportunities for the exercise of their one talent, whether they would ever have attained even the most moderate measure of success. Find out your special talent and work it for all it is worth, then probably you will be successful."

"That is beyond my power, and if I cannot stumble on a suitable calling I must remain a failure. O that there were some good genii whose mission it were to whisper to each of us the route we should travel, through life to attain our wishes."

As Ted finished speaking the sitting room door was opened and there entered a young lady who had apparently returned from a round of shopping visits, if one may judge from the number of parcels she carried.

"My sister Ethel," said Harry Lorison, "Mr. Edward Milner."

Ted looked surprised, but without hesitation took the proffered hand of the young lady, and smilingly expressed his pleasure at the introduction. It was his first visit to Harry's home and he had not previously met Ethel Lorison. She was somewhat slim, of medium height, very fair, and decidedly pretty. There was something moreover in her full, blue eyes which Ted intuitively recognised as indicating frankness and intelligence. He was particularly struck with the absence of formality. Her cordiality was spontaneous, but not obtrusive; and notwithstanding her appearance upon the scene had interrupted his interview with Harry, he felt that her advent had brought with it a pleasure he had not anticipated.

Ted Milner was the son of a baker whose little business scarcely yielded profit enough to provide for the family's daily wants, and left nothing for extra educational facilities. As a boy he worked in his father's business, until his ambition being fired he sought and obtained employment in an engineer's office with the result already known. His evenings had been spent in self education and attendance at the science school, where he had made the acquaintance of Harry Lorison, between whom and himself there now existed a more than passing friendship.

Up to the present he had been so absorbed in the pursuit of his ambitious designs that the fair sex had received but the most casual consideration at his hands. He was naturally polite and courteous, but no feeling even of friendship for any of his lady acquaintances had ever been allowed a place in his thoughts. Now, as he tries to converse with Miss Lorison, for the first time in his experience he feels disconcerted, and so nervous does he become, that, though he would fain stay in her presence, he feels he must go, that he may find relief from his awkward sensations.

"I will wish you good evening Harry," he said. "I will see you again to-morrow on the subject of our conversation, as I really want your advice."

"But why run away, my dear fellow. I have only been waiting for Ethel to return to enable me to have a bit of supper. Do join me in that little exercise. We should be glad of your society, as our folks being away for a few days we are a bit lonely."

"Yes, Mr. Milner, do stay and keep Harry company or he will get the blues," said Miss Lorison. "He cannot endure my talk, because it is not of Chemistry and Photography, his pet subjects. He either reads or dreams his time away when we are alone together, and if I want to attract his attention I have to start by using such words as—negative, retort, test-tube, and he is all attention in a moment, isn't it selfish of him?"

"I should have thought one would have been interested in anything Miss Lorison cared to speak of," said Ted gallantly, trying to conquer his nervousness.

"Ha-ha, quite a charming sentiment Ted," laughed Harry whilst Miss Lorison blushed slightly, but smiled her appreciation of the compliment.

"And what may your special subjects be, miss, which your brother does not appreciate?"

"I am very unorthodox in my studies Mr. Milner. My chiefest delight is Phrenology."

"Yes, did you ever hear of such nonsense?" said Harry. "I can't make out what possesses her to waste her time over such silly stuff."

"Silly stuff indeed," retorted Ethel; "a science of infinitely greater worth and importance than any you study."

"More important—I like that," Harry replied.

"Pray, how do you make that out?"

"Easily. All the sciences you favour deal with matter only, but Phrenology deals with mind, and is therefore as far superior to the other sciences as mind is superior to matter. What is your opinion, Mr. Milner?"

"Well really, Miss, I have no opinion, for I must confess that of Phrenology I know nothing but the name. I should be delighted to have any explanation you could favour me with."

"It is a matter of reading bumps, a kind of fortune telling" interrupted Harry.

"Indeed it is not, Mr. Milner. By a practical application of its knowledge one can certainly tell something of a person's character, but what is of more importance it reveals the intellectual and moral capacities of individuals, and thus enables them to shape their careers, so that they can use their powers to the best advantage, and this has been proved in numbers of cases."

"If that is so," said Ted, "it must be of incalculable value. It is just such a guide as I have been wanting for many years. What amount of study would be necessary for me to ascertain my special capacities?"

"It is not necessary you should study the subject at all," replied Ethel. "You need only consult some one who is an expert in applying Phrenology, to discover what you desire to know."

At this juncture supper was announced and the conversation was temporarily suspended. Ted Milner seemed to have regained his self possession, and for the time to have forgotten his failures. To say that Ethel Lorison was the cause of this is to reveal but half the truth. As a matter of fact he was so charmed and delighted with her, and so full of an indefinable satisfaction due to being in her society, that there was no room for any other thought or feeling at the present.

During supper the conversation naturally reverted to Phrenology. Harry started it by saying,

"Now, Ethel, don't you want to exercise your skill on Milner's cranium?" and, turning to Ted, "You must know Ted that is one of the penalties my sister exacts from all visitors to this house, so you must perforce submit if necessary."

"I should be most delighted to do anything Miss Lorison may desire, if she will but express her wish."

"I fear Mr. Milner that my brother represents me and my Phrenology in rather an unfavourable light, but I do sometimes take advantage of friends by asking permission to place my hands upon their heads, that I may be able to form an opinion as to the correspondence of their brain developments with their characters and capacities, thus to prove to myself one of the main propositions of Phrenology."

"Please consider my head at your service, but I must ask one condition, and that is that you tell me the opinion you form as to my capacities."

"Most willingly, Mr. Milner, if you desire it."

The conversation continued during supper, interrupted occasionally by sarcastic remarks from Harry, Miss Lorison enthusiastically explaining the physiological reasons why of Phrenology, much to the edification and delight of Ted Milner.

After supper, amid jokes and laughter Ted was seated in a low chair, and Miss Lorison's dainty fingers were diving beneath the curls on his well shaped head.

"What do you find there, Ethel?" said Harry, smiling.

"Do you know you have an engineer there?"

"If Mr. Milner is an engineer," replied the lady, "then he is struggling against difficulties. His Constructive-ness and Form are too small for success in that profession."

"Well, would you make him a business man, then; say, a merchant?"

"No. He lacks the selfish element, and his grasp of detail is not by any means powerful. Acquisitiveness especially is much too weak to secure success in that direction."

"Well, Miss Lorison," said Ted, "Am I fit for nothing? Am I doomed to be a failure in everything I undertake? Surely there is some redeeming quality?"

"Yes, there are many. You, are positive, determined, and persistent, all of which are necessary elements of success. You are also scrupulously conscientious, have yourself well under control, and have the fullest confidence in your ability to carry out what you undertake. You have high ideals and an exceptional appreciation of the beautiful. Grandeur and immensity thrill you, and your Veneration and Spirituality aid to inspire you with awe for the infinite and unknowable. Your Language is one of your best developed organs, and you should succeed in any profession in which this organ can play a prominent part. You should be apt in the use of metaphor, your imagery being of a high order. The opinion I form from a consideration of these conditions is, that you would make an excellent public speaker, and if you had to select an occupation, I would seriously suggest that of teacher, lecturer, journalist, or preacher; but preferably that of preacher, as this would not only lead to the gratification of longings which you must possess in a religious sense, but also to a position of honor and esteem amongst your fellows."

"Why, really, Miss Lorison, either you are a witch or Phrenology must be a marvellous diviner of the inner life," said Milner. "You have sketched my longings



exactly, but I never thought myself good enough to enter the clerical profession, feeling that one should be especially holy for such a life."

"That feeling is due to your large Conscientiousness which sets up such a high standard of right that you of necessity fail to reach the state of perfection it would deem desirable. But few if any existing clerics could stand the test you apply to yourself. The influence of excessive Conscientiousness may be fatal to success in any profession, unless guided by your reason and experience, if I may presume to so advise you."

"Indeed, I am very grateful to you for your opinion and advice, both of which will, I trust, be of service to me. I am thinking of changing my occupation, and so satisfied am I that you have touched the key note of my nature that I will find a means of putting to the test the powers you say I have. My resolve is now made, and the future shall see the result."

"Why, Ted," said Harry, "you seem to accept my sister's dictum as though it were law. You must not place any reliance upon that Phrenology of hers, though I admit she was right over the engineering and commerce."

"But if right in that," rejoined Ted, "why not in other matters? I now feel and know she is right. I have always had an admiration for those whose lives were devoted to religion, but my own aspiration was to shine in the world. I never thought that success may be associated with this holy work, but I see it now, Harry, and my destiny is fixed from to-night."

"Really, do you mean it, Mr. Milner?" said Ethel, almost frightened by the vehemence which accompanied his last remarks to her brother.

"Yes, miss, I mean it; and if I ever attain any position of distinction, to you and Phrenology will I give the credit."

"Nay, rather, the credit will be due to the mental powers you possess, which will make success possible."

"But of the value of which I should have remained ignorant but for your kindness. I have been groping in darkness, like the pilgrim in the picture, which represents an angel suddenly appearing and pointing out the onward path which leads to the gate of the celestial city. You will always be to me as that beneficent angel."

As he earnestly said this, Ted cast such a look of unmistakable admiration at Ethel that she blushed deeply and hung down her head.

An awkward pause followed, which was broken by Harry asking particulars of the next evening's mathematical class. A short desultory conversation followed, and Ted rose to take his leave. Harry invited him to call again when convenient, an invitation smilingly endorsed by his sister.

"With pleasure will I again visit the birthplace of my latest hopes," he said, as he shook the hands held out to him, and went away musing.

To tell how Ted struggled to pursue his studies in the new direction; of his drawbacks, his difficulties, and his ultimate success, would be too long a story; but it would be a record of the victory of indomitable perseverance over almost insuperable obstacles. Suffice it to say he passed through his university course with honours, and after a brief engagement as curate, where his exceptional talent was speedily recognised, he was appointed to a living in a poor district of one of our large cities, where the strain was great and much self-sacrificing labour needed.

The living included a "Vicariate," and this led him to think seriously of increasing his responsibilities. During all the years since his introduction to Ethel Lorison, the acquaintance had not only been continued but had ripened into a feeling of very dear friendship between the two; and now thoughts which had occasionally floated through his mind, were crystallized into a resolution. He would ask Ethel to share the Vicariate with him, as his wife and co-worker. He knew she was well suited for the dual position, for had he not studied her in the light of the Phrenology he loved so well, and the result was most gratifying.

For twelve years the Rev. and Mrs. Milner attended faithfully and diligently to their parish duties, but Mr. Milner's fame as a preacher was soon noised abroad, and requests for his services to preach anniversary, mission, and special sermons of all kinds were so frequent, that at length he was persuaded by his Bishop to accept a prebendary's stall at the cathedral, and relinquish his parish, so that he might be available for special work. From Prebendary he was appointed Dean, and when, after a command from Her Majesty to preach at Windsor Castle, he was made a Queen's Chaplain, he seemed to have attained the goal of his ambition, and with his excellent wife resolved to work well in the sphere to which they had been called.

The end, however, was not yet. So charmed was the Premier with the marvellous funeral sermon delivered by the Dean over the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, that, after due consideration, he promoted the preacher to the vacant see.

The Phrenological Bishop as his intimates call him is still looked up to as one of the chief pulpit orators of the church. Certainly those who have not heard the eloquent Bishop Milner deliver one of his powerful and impassioned sermons, should take the first opportunity which offers of doing so, and they will readily admit that Ethel Lorison, now Lady Milner, was right in her phrenological diagnosis of the erstwhile engineer and clerk.

CRANION.

### Mental Medicine.

"Human nature," remarked Mme. Antoinette Sterling, "is very much the same all over the world, I think—at least, all those parts of the world I have visited. I love Americans, because they are really my own people, you know, and I think they like me too. I love the English, for the same reason (for England has been my adopted home for many years now), and I soon learned to be fond of Australian audiences, who are impulsive, and not afraid to show it when they are pleased. But best of all, when I was in Australia, was the welcome I found in the places of sadness—hospitals and prisons too, where I went and sang to all who cared to listen to me. The tears that fell from eyes of those who had sinned, and were suffering punishment; the look of pleasure on the faces of those who lay on beds of pain—Ah! they are the best payment a singer can possibly have.

### We Never Regret These.

There are some things for which no one has ever yet been sorry:—For speaking ill of none; For being kind to the distressed; For hearing before judging; For thinking before speaking; For holding an angry tongue.

## Tumours and Skull Growth.

To the Editor of THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST.

DEAR SIR,—On page 70 of the June issue of your paper for the present year, Dr. J. McClymont is reported to have said: "A tumour on the brain would thin the skull, but would never cause it to bulge."

Kindly grant me space in which to state a *cancer* case that came under my notice, in this Colony, a few years ago—a case that I had the privilege of watching throughout its course of nearly three years. By *post mortem* examination, at which I was present, it was discovered that the cancer germinated on the brain at a point near the centre of the right temporal bone, and that it punctured the brain coatings and thinned the skull. The cancer grew forward to the frontal bone, which it nearly penetrated. The skull was distinctly bulged from the germinal to the terminal points of the cancer, but more so at the frontal bone. Such was more or less noticeable for the last two years in the life of the patient.

Now, Sir, admitting that a tumour may be less solid than a cancer, and that its pressure power may be correspondingly less, is it not deducible from the above cancer case that a tumour would cause the skull "to bulge" in a corresponding degree? Dr. McClymont, in his reported statement, that "a tumour on the brain would thin the skull," suggests the soundness of such deduction.

The Doctor must be prepared to contend for the following, "a tumour" or a cancer will each "thin the skull," the latter will cause it "to bulge," but the former will not. It would be interesting to hear the Doctor explain how the pressure of each of the above foreign growths can thin the skull, and yet that a tumour will not, in any degree, like a cancer, bulge the skull. With such a note in his eye, the Doctor really appeals to our sympathy for him in his inability to rightly grasp and represent the principles of Phrenology in regard to brain and skull harmony of contour.

Yours faithfully,

SAMUEL GILBY, F.B.P.S.

Dulwich Hill, New South Wales.

## Smethwick.

Mr. R. W. Brown's second lecture in the Regent Street Chapel was attended by a large and appreciative audience, and was presided over by Mr. J. Stallard. In the course of his interesting address, the lecturer said that we were all more or less anxious to discover who were our friends and who were our foes, and the science of Phrenology definitely interpreted the peculiar traits exhibited by humanity. It was capable of unravelling the mysteries. Its importance could not be over-estimated, neither could its true status be understood by estimating it according to the unlawful practices associated with its propagation, such as fortune-telling, etc., which was strongly denounced by the lecturer. The genuine position of the science could be ascertained by a careful unbiased study of the subject, and the application of its principles to the delineation of human character. Its value was superlative, and all who earnestly desired to know themselves could fully ascertain their status by intimate acquaintance with the science. During the evening a number of lucid descriptions of persons were given by the aid of diagrams. At the conclusion of the

lecture, several written questions were submitted to Mr. Brown, and answered in a very satisfactory manner. A unanimous vote of confidence in the subject was expressed by the audience. There were six public delineations of ladies and gentlemen, and the lecturer's remarks upon them were loudly applauded.

## Comparison Small.

The following very much mixed speech, delivered at a religious meeting, should serve as a warning to speakers of all ages to talk only of things with which they are familiar. Said the speaker: "The muddy slough of politics is the rock upon which our party has split in twain and fallen to pieces from the pinnacle of imperishable fame. Let us, then, gird up our loins, so that we may go forth with a clear head."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

S. F. (*Cambridge Road, E.*).—To develop Concentrativeness, you must gradually develop your interest in those subjects you wish to concentrate your attention upon, and quite as gradually but surely remove from your affections the things that excite your feelings and so distract your attention. For example, to concentrate your thoughts on Grammar or Euclid, if you have large Locality and small Inhabitiveness, dwell less on travelling and more on the subjects you wish to study; which is the same as saying, Concentrate your thoughts more and more on what you *ought* to concentrate them on, and not on what you *would*. You will find in time—and perhaps with surprise—that you have obtained the power you required. With large Friendship, you will have to be free from distraction on their account, if you wish to study any subject thoroughly. You see you must deny yourself, and in time Self-denial will have developed into a pleasure. You judge rightly in thinking that want of Concentrativeness affects your memory. The more interested you are in a subject, the more will you think about it and live with it and so remember it.

ALFRED L. PRICE (*Whitchurch*).—The pictures under "The Faculties Illustrated," as you say, are illustrated with portraits very old-fashioned. This is so. They are reproductions of designs by Bruyères, stepson of Dr. Spurzheim. They are not inserted as fashion plates of "the forties" but as examples of how the faculties exhibit themselves under excitement, and answer their object very well indeed. The cut of the clothes, and style of hair are not important. The mimicry of very large or very small organs is valuable. Combe's *Elements of Phrenology* is the best work for a beginner. Many thanks for your kind remarks.

A MEMBER.—I am afraid that you may have some difficulty in procuring skulls. They vary greatly in price from 5/- upwards. Occasionally you may find a sexton who can supply them for a very small sum. Mr. Wilkinson would not sell his Oliver Cromwell skull for a thousand pounds. The Eugene Aram skull in the Museum of the R.C.S. would fetch a high price if put on the market. The more celebrated the original owner of the skull the greater its value. You might ask Mr. Setchfield, of Lincoln, for prices. You would do well to put an advertisement in the P. P., asking for prices from dealers.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due to Mr. G. Shepherd who sends us word that Dr. Elliotson was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery, and to Mr. A. G. Barker who informs us that Dr. Broussais was buried at St. Malo.

INIMAYA.—The "Aztecs of Ancient Mexico" that you say "were exhibited by Barnum and couldn't speak" were simply two idiots. The writer of these replies measured their heads on the platform at the show. The male, who was said to be 50 years of age, had a cranial circumference of 15½ inches. The female head measured 14½ in circumference. She was two years younger.

GENTILE asks, "What phrenological organs were responsible for Benjamin Disraeli (Lord Beaconsfield) becoming a churchman and by so doing robbing the Jewish race of a great genius?" Some of my friends would reply if asked such a question, "Ask me another." B. D. was neither an apostate nor a proselyte. If Gentile's parents had for some reason "got across" with the churchwardens, deacons, or other influential "fathers" of his church, and had neglected to instruct him in the doctrines of that church, and if some kindly Jew, being sorry to see his religious training neglected, had taken him to the synagogue and obtained his admission into the community of Israel, will he affirm he would not have grown up as faithful a Jew as if his parentage had been of the purest Sephardim race? Samuel Rogers, the poet, was the Christian or Gentile. B. D., often formed (with Rogers) a part of the congregation of Hackney Church. I don't say he was as conscientious in some matters as one could wish, but he was no apostate.

CEANNA MIOR (*Cuerphilly*).—Could you tell how much trouble you have given me to get your Gaelic translated? Here is the English of it:—

A big head on a wise man,  
A hen's head on a fool.

HARRIS, J.—Read Dr. Withinshaw's articles in the P.P.

THEOPHIL.—There are some splendid chapters on *Gall's Physiology and Medical Science* in Dr. Noble's "The Brain and its Physiology," published by Churchill.

JOSEPH MARSHALL.—Your question, "What is the conscience?" is fully answered in the small work recommended to Believer in last month's issue.

R. C. wants to know "whether it is right to call Phrenology a science seeing that popular estimation does not admit it to be such?" As popular estimation means the estimation of those persons who are opposed to Phrenology as a science, because they know nothing about it, I don't see that popular estimation in this matter is of any value.

N. L. C. S. sends a portrait of Mrs. Bryant, D. Sc., and wants to know "which are her largest mental organs?" This is difficult to tell from a front view, but undoubtedly the following organs are large. Wit or Humour, Ideality, Causality and Time. The first named organ often called Mirthfulness is extremely large, and Ideality is almost equal to it. It is difficult from this photo to specify the relative size of the perceptive faculties which must have been mostly concerned in her unique position in the educational world.

QUIZ (*Hackney*) asks (1) for the names of "one or two well-known persons with large Constructiveness." Dr. C. Hubert H. Parry, the Director of the Royal College of Music; Andrew Carnegie; Sydney Grundy, the playwright; Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward"; Mrs. Deland, author of "John Ward, preacher"; T. A. Edison, and Lord Rayleigh have the organ large.

Carnegie has also large Acquisitiveness and Benevolence, Form, Weight, and Number. Parry has large Time and Tune, and Mrs. Deland has very large perceptive and Time. (2) For the names of persons with "specially large Firmness." I should be right in naming—R. Waldo Emerson, Canon Cheyne, D.D., Emile Zola, Frederic Harrison, Thomas Brock, R.A. According to his portrait Brock's Firmness is larger than his Constructiveness.

STUDENT.—You can obtain the pamphlet, *The Old and the Modern Phrenology*, by Dr. Bernard Holländer, from the Secretary of the British Phrenological Society for Sixpence.

DAILY NEWS writes: "Can Mr. Webb give me an idea what were the leading organs of Andrew Lang who wrote the "Life of Lord Iddesleigh." His very large Mirthfulness, Ideality, Spirituality and Conscientiousness are all very salient in his portrait.

CANTON asks for the "salient cerebral features of the Empress of China" and "of Li Hung Chang." Well, I must confess I have not seen her Imperial Majesty, and am not sufficiently acquainted with either her life or portraits to judge of one from the other. Some four years ago I did see Li Hung Chang at Hawarden, and was greatly struck with his large round head and with its large intellectual development. I can therefore safely say he is able, wise and politic. He can keep his own counsel and act very discreetly.

LUX (*Catford Bridge*).—Your medical attendant has not studied the question of brain function or he would not be so belated as to say that "the mind acts as a whole and that therefore the brain acts as a whole" . . . "having no separate organs for the various intellectual powers." Here is another medical man to set against his opinion. Solly, in his *The Human Brain*, 2nd edition, page 338, says: "The first philosophers who attempted to prove that the brain does not minister to the intellect as a single organ, but as a combination of organs, was Gall, and I think he deserves the gratitude of man for his labours." Those words were probably written before your medical friend was born.

EX-STUDENT.—The books you have been studying, and the "Psychology" the principal of your college has reeled off into your note books from his own copy are worse than useless. They consist of a jumble of words that neither you nor the "psychologists" themselves understand. Were the authors to learn something of Phrenology, the only true and intelligible Psychology, they would know something about the mind and its faculties. I make this general statement as I hope to write an article for the P.P. shortly, with proofs that my statement is quite accurate.

PHRENOLOGIST (*Bristol*), wants some "proof that insanity would be better understood if Phrenology were studied by medical men generally." I should strongly urge "Phrenologist" to study Phrenology. This would soon enlighten him on the subject. I will quote him a passage from a non-phrenological work. Drs. Bucknill and Tuke in their *Psychological Medicine* state on page 406: "Well might Gall exclaim, 'It is a sad business that in writing for men who ought to have the clearest ideas upon mental disease, it should be necessary to commence by establishing the true seat of mania.'" The learned authors just quoted were complaining of the ignorance of medical men of the time of Gall in their knowledge of diseases of the brain. They did not know that the brain was the seat of mania as Gall tried to teach them, and which they were so unwilling to learn.

# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

Vol. V.—No. 59.]

NOVEMBER, 1900.

[ONE PENNY.]

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### CAUSALITY.

#### THE PROFOUND THINKER.

This portrait is drawn to illustrate the phrenological conformation of a person too constantly absorbed in his own reflections.

He dreams whilst taking his walks; he walks with his arms crossed behind him; his head is inclined forward, the more so as Firmness and Self-Esteem and the propensities are feeble. The great mass of the brain is in the frontal and coronal regions. Such a man is quite inoffensive, full of kindness and thoughtfulness; he is, however, too meditative, too distracted and inattentive, walking thus without caring where he goes, quite absorbed in his own thoughts, too careless of the time and people passed during his long pre-occupation.



But Causality is not always the sole cause of this profound concentration to which many persons are subject. Large Ideality often plunges a person into a train of thought and sensations quite strong enough to carry him away from every-day life. Religious ecstasy is sometimes strong enough to ravish the soul and render it insensible to every other emotion. Some learned men and artists have at will been able to shut out from their minds all thoughts that would endanger the full enjoyment of their intellectual pleasures.

### "Festus" and Phrenology.

It is interesting to know that P. J. Bailey, the author of that sublime poem "Festus," was an undergraduate at Edinburgh when G. Combe's *Constitution of Man* first appeared. That he was well acquainted with phrenological lore is evidenced in his poem—

"I would give up half the organs in my head  
Besides all undiscovered faculties

To list to such a lecture; and then

Have quite enough, perhaps to comprehend."

What better illustration could we have than this of  
HUMAN NATURE—

"Mind's command o'er mind,

Spirit o'er spirit, is the clear effect

And natural action of an inward gift."

"Life immortal do I seek, for aught,

It were most to learn mind's mystery."

"Sin is not of the spirit, but of that

Which blindeth spirit, heart and brain."

IDEALITY AND CONSTRUCTIVENESS—

"Oh, to create within the mind is bliss,

And, shaping forth the lofty thought or lovely,

We seek not, need not, heaven."

CAUSALITY—

"It is to think

While thought is standing thick upon the brain

As dew upon the brow (for thought is brain sweat),

And gathering quick and dark, like storms in summer,

Until convulsed, condensed, in lightning sport,

It plays upon the heavens of the mind;

*Opens the hemisphered abysses here,*

*And we become revealers to ourselves."*

BENEVOLENCE—

"And I, all natures I would know;

With all I feel compassionately;

In every generous aim join; prize

Each pure design art, science, owns as

Elevative of mind; all projects faith,

Though secularised, can prove of likely good

I love; would further, pray for."

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS—

"Fine thoughts are wealth, for the right use of which

Men are and ought to be accountable,

If not to thee, to those they influence." E. A. BOOR.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—XI.

### SCIENTIFIC-ARTISTIC PURSUITS.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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#### THE ARCHITECT.

"Before we recommend any youth to study Architecture as a profession we would endeavour to ascertain, upon phrenological principles or from general observation, whether his organisation is favourable to that pursuit. One of the grand causes of the slow advancement of all the arts of taste and of the great prevalence of mediocrity among artists is the utter neglect of this preliminary measure on the part of parents or advisers. Young men are articulated to architects, or sent to study painting or sculpture at the academies, on the same principle as they are brought up to the common trades of life, and the result is that, instead of men of native genius being, by cultivation, rendered skilful artists, the same degree of instruction bestowed on men not possessing any natural talent, only produces mechanical artisans or servile imitators of what has been done by their predecessors."

Considering the above is the last paragraph of that ably-written and instructive work of over 1,100 pages, *London's Encyclopædia of Architecture*, it should stir thinking minds to the value of Phrenology in the choice of pursuits. It shows, too, how desirable it is that aspirants to this profession should possess high aims as well as suitable gifts.

Architecture, though more generally recognised as an art employed in the contriving and constructing of buildings, may be better classed as a scientific-artistic profession. It requires of its professor that he should be both a man of science and an artist; he must comprehend it as a useful science and as a decorative art. As a science, it requires a more than ordinary knowledge of that which natural philosophy teaches, together with a technical knowledge and acquaintance with the mechanical arts employed in building. As an art, it needs fine perception of that which is competent to effect pleasing results in a manner so combined as to impart utility, interest, beauty, grandeur, and power.

Pythius, one of the ancients, architect of the noble temple of Minerva, says, in his Commentaries, that "An architect should have that perfect knowledge of each art and science which is not even acquired by the professors of any one in particular, who have had opportunity of improving themselves in it." Vitruvius, the earliest extant author on the subject of architecture, is credited with having made use of the same or similar expressions. While such acquisitions would have been almost an impossibility even at the time when these philosophers lived and wrote, and would certainly be quite impossible now, when nearly all the arts and sciences have made headlong strides, yet these expressions serve to show the importance of the subject and the immense amount of practical and theoretical knowledge which first-rate architects must necessarily possess. And should it not be the ambition of every young man entering upon this, or, in fact, any profession to attain to the topmost rung of it. There are already too many spoilers of materials in every business and profession, simply from a want of better advice in the selection of them. Better be a good shoemaker than a bad architect.

There is no absolute rule governing admission to this profession beyond the all-important pupilage in an architect's office. The theoretical knowledge may be acquired by private study or by attending the classes of such institutions as give instruction in the principles of architecture. These are established in several of the large towns, and some of them are allied to the Royal Institute of British Architects. This Society has instituted certain voluntary examinations, open to those studying in, or for, the profession, the passing of which is recognised as a standard of proficiency desirable to be attained before commencing practice. Young men engaged in this profession do well to become members of the above-named Society, and should endeavour to qualify for its honours. These, when attained, give them a very high standing.

A young man qualifying for this profession should be ingenious and apt in the acquisition of knowledge. There are comparatively few subjects the knowledge of which will not be helpful to him when in practice. Very many who call themselves architects are simply draughtsmen. The true architect needs, however, to be more; he must have a distinct taste for design, mechanical inventiveness, and good business abilities. An individual may have artistic tastes, enabling him to design a building; but the same, to be of practical utility, must be adapted to the purposes for which it was intended. The architect must first be a scientist; his artistic conceptions may then be embodied in his utilitarian plans. He must, besides, have an eye to the production of the most effective design for a given purpose with the least possible expenditure of means. This is important. It is rarely that an architect, when employed to produce a design, is given the opportunity of elaborating his architectural tastes *ad libitum*, irrespective of cost. Thus he may have to substitute the beauty of general outline for the luxury of ornament, and skilfully adopt a style that will satisfactorily fulfil all requirements. He must not be so enthusiastic as to adhere too technically to any particular style.

In selecting this profession it is not sufficient that the aspirant has a taste for drawing and design; he must be able to comprehend mechanics and the arrangement and economic adjustment of the construction of buildings. Entering the profession, the young man should be articulated to an architect in practice for four or five years. Premiums vary, according to the reputation and position of the master, from one hundred to three hundred guineas, though, certain conditions being taken into account, a smaller premium is occasionally taken. Careful study should be given to the theory of architecture. A knowledge of all the facts attending its development and history from the beginning should as far as possible be mastered. He should be a good arithmetician; this quality is especially needed in the preparation of specifications and estimates, in the measurement and cost of building work, and the conditions for building contracts. He should be skilled in geometrical, freehand, building construction, ornamental art and perspective drawing; and have some knowledge of foreign languages, many of the most instructive works on this subject being in Italian, French, and German.

Architecture is a profession in which ladies might profitably engage. As a recreative pursuit it should be studied more. As a fine art it stands second to literature and painting, and to cultivate a taste for it is equally useful, educational, elevating, and instructive.



## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

By G. H. J. DUTTON, F.R.P.S.

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### SOME INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS.

AMATIVENESS—PHILOPROGENITIVENESS—  
INHABITIVENESS.

#### AMATIVENESS.

"In her ear he whispered gaily,  
If my heart by signs can tell,  
Maiden, I have watched thee daily,  
And I think thou lov'st me well."—

*Tennyson.*

In this extract from the "Lord of Burleigh" Tennyson has given us the true function of Amativeness. The love of the heart or the affinity of the affections is the inward sign of the devotion of one lover to another; the daily watching is the outward manifestation that the feeling is reciprocal. All happy marriages must have as their basis the combination of affection and thought. The faculty of Amativeness should be amply developed in every person who contemplates marriage. Without it the human race would soon come to an end. It should always be subordinate to the moral and intellectual powers, but its absence or deficiency is a source of weakness. The man who has this faculty well developed will be bright and cheerful in his manner towards the opposite sex, and will be a thoroughly masculine man; the woman will be charming and agreeable, and will manifest those characteristics that are one of her chief attractions. But the love on both sides must be natural and unsullied. Perverted Amativeness, like perverted Alimentiveness, is the cause of more misery and degradation than any other power of the mind—

"Ah! gentle maiden, caution is the word,  
Haste not to clasp the ever-binding cord,  
Be sure that he who fair would win thy heart  
Can a responsive sympathy impart;  
Be sure that thou canst love him long and well,  
And in his presence aye delight to dwell;  
But be not lavish of the fond caress,  
Or he perchance will cherish thee the less;  
But search and try with every faithful lure  
If all his vows are genuine and pure;  
For man sometimes is fickle and unjust,  
And takes for love what is but craving lust."

In these days of intelligence we find some scientific, or so-called scientific, men advocating polygamy. This, if universally recommended, would be an indication, a strong indication, of moral deterioration. It may have been appropriate 2,000 years B.C., when men lived to such a great age, but it is quite out of harmony with the ethical standard of 1900 A.D. Some say that Phrenology teaches Fatalism—*i.e.*, that, given a certain type of head, a man is limited by this condition, and cannot progress. This is not true. We are limited to some extent by heredity; but the existence of phrenological charts with "How to cultivate" is evidence that phrenologists are in harmony with the scientific hypothesis of Evolution. In reference to this faculty of Amativeness, the teaching of the best phrenologists is very clear. They hold that it should never be exercised for sensual gratification only, but for the procreation of the species.

## PHILOPROGENITIVENESS, OR PARENTAL LOVE.

"With joy the parent loves to trace  
Resemblance in his children's face;  
And as he forms their docile youth  
To walk the steady paths of truth,  
Observes them shooting into men,  
And lives in them life o'er again."

One of the chief objects of marriage should be the begetting of healthy, intelligent children. In some countries this feature is quite overlooked, and the teaching of Malthus as to the limitation of families is perverted to "prevention of conception," so much so, that a distinguished novelist has thought it necessary to write a book the leading feature of which is the advocacy of "Fruitfulness" and the duty of multiplying. It is not my intention here to dwell upon either of these hypotheses, but to advise parents to agree as to their training.

There can be no happiness in married life when the love of children leads one or both parents to be blind to their faults. Phrenology is useful in this connection because it shows clearly their characteristics and tendencies. Are they reserved or sociable, sullen or hasty, open or secretive, dignified or humble, persevering or changeable, orderly or untidy, energetic or lazy, sympathetic or mean, conscientious or tricky, thoughtful or unreasonable? This can easily be ascertained, and a wise parent will not allow his affection for his child to obscure or pervert his judgment. One of the things that married folk frequently overlook is the fact that children often inherit the faults as well as the virtues of their ancestors. You sometimes hear a father say (when his boy has done something smart): "Ah! he takes after his dad;" but when the lad gets into a temper, or leaves his clothes about, the father is suddenly engrossed in the newspaper, or is interested in the results of the General Election. It is astonishing what a lot of "human nature" there is in parents, and how wise they often are in their own estimation. Some phrenologists attempt to lecture on "the training of children." This is quite a mistake. They should leave that topic to their maiden aunt. She knows much better "how to train up a child."

#### INHABITIVENESS.

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,  
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

The love of home is one of the grandest characteristics that human beings possess. To have a home of her own is the laudable ambition of every sensible woman, and in "choosing a husband" she should be very particular in selecting one who has a good degree of this faculty. It is located about the middle of the back head, and its relative dimension can be ascertained by studying Fowler's rules in his "Self-Instructor," and comparing it with folks you know. If a young lady has the faculty of Inhabitiveness large, and wishes to marry some man with it equally well developed, she must avoid carpet baggers, professional men, and travelling preachers. No woman with a strong love of home should marry a man whose chief delight is in roaming about. It leads to distrust and dissatisfaction. While it is not essential that both parties to a marriage should have every faculty equal in development, it is important that there should not be such a wide difference as large and small.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW,

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

### THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

#### SENSATION.

A *Sensation* is the simplest of mental operations, and consists of the conscious reception on the mind of an impression from the external world. In order that a sensation may be appreciated by the mind, the following things are necessary:—

1. A stimulus to act as an exciting agent.
2. A nerve-ending to receive the stimulus.
3. A path by which it may be conducted to the brain.
4. A part of the brain (centre) to receive the impression from the conducting path.

The conversion of the impression into a distinct sensation takes place in the brain, which refers the sensation to the nerve-ending that received the stimulus. Thus, pain in the finger, though really felt by the brain, is referred to the finger, which is the seat of the injury or disease causing it. If, for example, the ulnar nerve receives a blow at that part where it winds round the bone at the elbow ("funny bone"), the result is a tingling sensation, apparently (but not actually) felt in the fingers. This is because the ends of the nerve are in the fingers, and so it is in them to which the sensation is referred, although the part struck is some distance higher up the nerve.

*Nerve-endings.*—The nerve-endings that receive the impressions from the external world are of various kinds. One kind consists simply of ramifying and interlacing plexuses of nerve fibrils (the finest divisions of a nerve). They are present in parts of the skin and in the interior of the body, also in the transparent coat of the eyeball, called the cornea. This kind of nerve-ending is chiefly associated with *general sensibility*, that indefinite kind of sensation which cannot be classed with such special ones as sight, hearing, taste, and smell. The nerve-endings of the nerves of these special senses are usually end-organs of a particular kind. One of the commonest kinds is composed of what is called *nerve-epithelium*, certain cells of the surface of the body being changed and grouped together in special ways to receive the impressions from the outer world, which they transmit to the central terminations of the nerves. Examples of these various kinds of nerve-epithelium are found in the rods and cones of the nervous layer of the eye (the retina), also in the hair-cells of the semicircular canals of the internal ear.

*Pain.*—If any of the sensory nerves be stimulated to excess pain is felt; but there is some evidence in support of the view that pain is a distinct sensation. For instance, in some cases of disease affecting sensory nervous tracts the sensation of touch may be intact, but sensations to pain entirely absent, and *vice versa*.

*Subjective Sensations.*—These are the sensations which arise in the individual's inner consciousness, as distinguished from those which are produced by stimuli in the external world. As examples of subjective sensations may be mentioned dreams, which are sensations experienced during sleep, and the illusions to which mad and delirious people are subject.

*Homologous Stimuli.*—The meaning of this expression is that each kind of nerve end-organ is specially adapted to respond to a certain kind of stimulus. The homologous stimuli of the organs of special sense may be divided into:—

1. Vibrations set up at a distance from the special sense-organ, which has no actual contact with the object from which the stimuli spring. Light and radiant heat are examples of this kind of stimulus.

2. Changes produced by actual contact with the object from which the stimulus springs; for instance, in the production of the sensations of taste, touch, weight, and alteration of temperature by conduction. In the case of the end-organs of the nerves of smell, the sensation is also excited by material particles given off from the body emitting the odour, and these are conveyed by the air to the nostrils. Also in the case of sound, though there is no actual contact of the ear with the vibrating body which produces the sound, the organ of hearing is stimulated by means of material substance, first of air, then of bone (tympanic ossicles), then of endolymph, and these excite the nerve-endings of the internal ear, which transmit the impulses to the auditory nerve, along which they pass to the special centre for hearing (auditory centre) in the brain, where the stimuli are accurately interpreted as distinct sensations of sound.

When the eye, instead of being excited by its proper or homologous stimulus, light, receives such an unnatural excitant as a blow, one sees sparks, and so the sensation experienced is light all the same, notwithstanding the abnormal kind of stimulus that excited it. Singing in the ears, the result of an accumulation of wax against the drum of the ear (*membrana tympani*), is another similar example.

#### TOUCH.

We shall use this heading Touch in a general sense, and include under it the various kinds of sensory impressions that start from the skin and muscles. In order to duly receive these impressions, special end-organs are necessary, as we have seen is the case with the special senses of sight, hearing, &c. There are numerous kinds of end-organs, but it will be sufficient for our purpose to study the principal ones, which are the following:—

#### TACTILE END-ORGANS.

1. *Pacini Corpuscles.*—These were discovered by Pacini, an Italian anatomist, and are named after him. Each corpuscle is about  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch long, and is formed of several concentric layers of different kinds of membrane. A narrow pedicle attaches the corpuscle to the nerve on which it is situated, and through this pedicle a single nerve-fibre passes into the central core of the corpuscle, where it terminates by dividing up and spreading out into an interlacing expansion consisting of very fine nerve-fibrils. These Pacinian corpuscles are situated on some of the cerebro-spinal and sympathetic nerves, especially the cutaneous nerves of the hands and feet, where they lie deeply placed in the true skin.

The number of integrant parts or convolutions of the cerebrum varies in a similar manner in the different species of mammiferous animals. In some of them the anterior lobes are flattened or compressed, in others they are broader and higher; in others still, the inferior parts of these very lobes are almost entirely wanting. The middle lobes and other convolutions present similar variations.—*Dr. Gall.*

### Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

#### CLIFFORD HARRISON, ESQ.

Mr. Clifford Harrison's recitals at Steinway Hall, London, and the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, have the merit of being an unique entertainment, if entertainments they may be called; but to my mind, and judging by the intellectual status of his audiences, they count as something far more. There is embodied in them a rare manifestation of literary, musical, and artistic tastes which is at once elevating, highly refined, educational, pleasing, and effective. To speak of Mr. Harrison as an elocutionist is vague. His gifts extend far beyond the merit of standing alone as a master of the elocutionary art. He possesses besides the combined qualities of the poet, author, musician, artist; and these are remarkably indicated in his mental and temperamental developments.

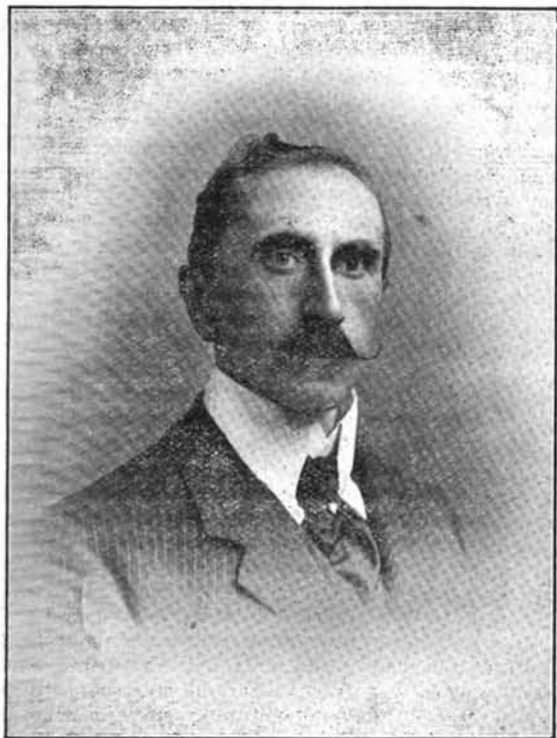


Photo by]

[A. H. Fry, Brighton.

We are indebted to Mr. A. H. Fry, of Brighton, for the right to reproduce the above photo, which is by far the best that we have seen of him, and it shows very markedly the developments of some of his especial mental organs. His head, though not large, is above the average size; the circumference measurement is  $22\frac{3}{4}$  inches, length  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches, width at Cautiousness 6 inches. The frontal and intellectual lobes of the brain are the most prominently developed, and the comparative fineness of texture of his organisation enhances the activity of his mental qualities, and gives superiority of brain function. His temperament is highly nervous or mental-motive.

His head is very long from the medullary centre, forward in the direction of the perceptives. high in front,

and especially wide in the regions of Ideality, Sublimity, Constructiveness, and Tune, also at Cautiousness and Executiveness; Language, too, is powerfully developed. Herein are revealed the poet, artist, writer, and executant.

His large perceptive faculties give him marked powers of observation in all that relates to form, proportion, colour, arrangement, accuracy of detail and artistic expression. These, combined with very large Constructiveness, Ideality, and Sublimity, give him exceptional artistic talent, which may be applied to the painting of pictures or in connection with his literary tastes. Though, perhaps, not so well known as a painter of pictures, he has acquired considerable success in this department of art, and his *Lines in Pleasant Places* contains his own illustrations.

Tune and Time being large, together with a high development of the refining faculties and a sensitive, susceptible organisation, give him exceptional musical talent; and with his superior manipulatory powers (weight, sense of touch, is large), enable him to produce with telling effect the musical accompaniments in his recitals. His very large Language and Eventuality account for his marvellous memory. Comparison, Ideality, Constructiveness, Order, Locality, and other organs combine in assisting his memory. Language, however, is the chief factor, and gives him a great verbal memory and excellent powers of expression. There is a slight depression at Eventuality, which in a measure accounts for his memory of matters outside his repertoire not being first-rate. His Ideality and Sublimity, too, bring to his recollection vivid likenesses and scenes, beautiful and romantic phrasings, &c. He has an accurate memory of nearly 500 pieces, consisting of selections, in prose and verse, on subjects philosophic, ideal, humorous, and dramatic from the best authors. Considering, too, that nearly half of these are accompanied with appropriate music, mostly played from memory, the whole is a marvellous achievement. His character and disposition are seldom understood even by those who think they know him best. His sense of propriety of conduct and his ideals of life are very high. He is sensitive in the extreme. His feelings are easily wounded, and his dignity does not admit of his entering into explanations. He is exceedingly cautious, highly nervous and apprehensive; not very hopeful, but soon depressed and liable to extremes of feeling.

His large Ideality and Sublimity give him lofty conceptions, poetic and ideal tastes, exquisite sense of the beautiful in nature and art, and a love of the romantic and sublime. The work in which he is engaged is a natural selection; his whole soul is absorbed in it. His large Locality and perceptive faculties give him a great desire to travel, to obtain knowledge, and to see new objects of interest; he revels in beautiful and sublime scenery. His Friendship is moderately developed. He is more sympathetic than social; is fairly self-possessed, though emotional; moderately confident; conscious of his own exceptional gifts, yet quite unassuming. Firmness is fairly large. He is consistent in character and conduct; but, having only moderate Continuity, finds it difficult to continue long in monotonous pursuits. He has well-developed reasoning faculties, combined with Human Nature, which give him a contemplative mind and philosophic conceptions; but his best ideas come to him spontaneously and intuitively without much philosophic reflection.

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Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

### Editorial Effervescence.

Our Congress month has at last arrived, and I presume every phrenologist—professional, amateur, and student, will put in an appearance at Essex Hall on the memorable ninth. Many, I know, look upon this day as the great pleasure day of the year; and certainly to breathe for a time the atmosphere of enthusiasm, charged with a full measure of mental ozone, is a delight the like of which does not often come in the way of the average phrenologist. I hope all who read these words will be there to refresh themselves, renewing their strength for the battle of the coming century.

The Council of the British Phrenological Society gives a cordial invitation to all interested persons to attend at the Congress in the afternoon at 3 p.m. Programmes may be obtained (on personal application or by post) from the Hon. Sec. B.P.S., 63, Chancery Lane. After the proceedings, any may partake of tea for the small charge of sixpence, in the Hall. At the great Public Meeting at 7 o'clock the general public will be welcomed, and it is hoped that each one will make strenuous efforts to secure the attendance of his friends, so that the proceedings will be well supported and calculated to favourably impress those who are at present strangers to Phrenology.

I am pleased to note that our esteemed contributor, Mr. J. M. Severn, whose articles and interviews appear regularly in our journal, has in turn been interviewed by a representative of the *Brighton Gazette*, who, in an article entitled "Phrenology Up to Date," has given to the readers of the *Gazette* a good account of Mr. Severn and his work, concluding his sketch with the following

words:—"It was a thoroughly interesting half-hour with Professor Severn, and, indeed, nobody can be long with the well-known phrenologist without being impressed with the depth and variety of his knowledge, his skill and ability in his profession."

I am sure all my readers will join me in congratulating our co-worker, the Rev. E. W. Jenkins, F.B.P.S., on his election to the Chairmanship of the Benfieldside School Board by an unanimous vote. Mr. Carso, in proposing Mr. Jenkins, described him as "a gentleman who had served the public long and well, and if there was an honorable position in which they could place him he was entitled to it. It was a duty and obligation they owed to him." Mr. Jenkins is an enthusiastic phrenologist, and I am sure no opportunity will be permitted to pass in which Phrenology can be of service but its use will be profitably employed. Again, Mr. Jenkins, I congratulate you.

It is with pleasure I note that Mr. Stackpool E. O'Dell has started his winter season of lectures at Gall-Spurz.-Combe, Cambrian Road, Richmond Hill, on Wednesdays and Sundays. Visitors to this beautiful suburb on these days should wind up their visit by attending at Mr. O'Dell's, where they will be charmed with the proceedings. I speak from personal experience, and therefore can well recommend to others that which I mean to enjoy myself.

London has just been favoured with a visit from Mr. Allan Haddock, of San Francisco, editor of *Human Nature*, who was *en route* for the gay capital of La Belle France. His greeting was a most hearty one, and his good wishes for Phrenology and phrenologists on this side of the Atlantic were only equalled by his desire for an increased enthusiasm on his own side in furtherance of our principles. I hope to be able shortly to give my readers some particulars of this gentleman and his work. During the past month he has been giving a series of lectures at Batley, in Yorkshire. By the time this is in the hands of my readers he will be steaming back to the Pacific coast.

The first meeting of the new Provincial Council of the B.P.S. will be held on the morning of November 9th. All members who are notified of their qualification to attend, should, if at all possible, put in an appearance at that meeting. The preliminaries will necessarily include the appointment of a chairman and secretary, and possibly of an executive. This is the first attempt to try and establish official operations in the provinces, and it is hoped that the enthusiastic opinions of the few who have written on the subject will be endorsed by all the provincial members. May the effort about to be made be the precursor of a powerful force for good in the direction of our aims. Such is my earnest desire.

The question of the establishment of a National Institute of Phrenology is to be considered at the Congress. Phrenology wants a home, a permanent location, where knowledge of the subject may be obtained, and where all the forces which can be usefully employed may obtain assistance and inspiration. A Freehold building, containing Lecture-halls, class-rooms, museum, library, secretarial and other offices is the least we must aim for, because nothing less will satisfy our requirements.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LIX.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### THE ORGAN OF LANGUAGE.

At a recent meeting of the Leyton Phrenological Society a well-known and highly-respected medical gentleman, who knows more about the current objections to Phrenology than he does either of its history or principles, told his audience that phrenologists had started out on their investigations well knowing what they wished to arrive at, and consequently came to the conclusions upon which they had previously determined.

Now let me say how Dr. Gall proceeded in his investigations, remarking, in the words of Combe, that, "in the beginning of his enquiries, Dr. Gall neither did nor could foresee the results to which they would lead, nor the relation each successive fact, as it was discovered, would bear to the whole truths which time and experience might bring into view."

Gall himself thus relates his earliest thoughts on his discoveries :—\*

"From my earliest youth I lived in the bosom of my family, comprised of several brothers and sisters, and in the midst of a great number of companions and schoolmasters. Each of these individuals had some peculiarity, talent, propensity, or faculty, which distinguished him from the others. Some were distinguished by the beauty of their writing, some by their facility in calculation, others by their aptitude to learn history, philosophy, or languages. One shone in composition by the excellence of his periods; the style of another was always dry and harsh. Another reasoned closely, and expressed himself with force. A large number manifested a talent or a taste for subjects not within our assigned course. Some carved and drew well, some devoted their leisure to painting or to the cultivation of a small garden, while their comrades were engaged in noisy sports; others enjoyed roaming the woods hunting, seeking birds' nests, collecting flowers, insects, or shells. Thus each of us distinguished himself by his proper characteristic, and I never knew an instance where one had been a deceitful and disloyal companion one year became a true and faithful friend the next. The schoolmates that I feared the most were those who learned by heart with such facility that, when our recitations came, took from me the honours which I had gained by my compositions.

"Some years afterwards I changed my abode, and I had the misfortune still to meet individuals endowed with a surprising facility of learning by heart. It was then that I remarked that they all resembled my former rivals in their prominent eyes.

"Two years afterwards I went to a university. My attention first fixed itself on those of my new fellow-students who had large prominent eyes level with the head. Such generally boasted of their excellent memories, and though, in many respects, by no means the first, all of them had the advantage of me when the object was to learn promptly by heart and to recite long passages with correctness.

This same observation having been confirmed to me by the students of other classes, I naturally expected to find a great facility of learning by heart, in all those in whom I should remark the promineny of the eyes. I could

not believe that the union of the two circumstances which had struck me on these different occasions, was solely the result of accident.

At this time Dr. Gall was not yet aware that this peculiar conformation of the eye was the result of the development of the brain convolution behind it. He arrived at this fact after very careful investigations and prolonged observations.

Combe says that "The external signs of the organ of Language are produced by convolutions of the brain situated in the posterior and transverse part of the upper orbital plate." These are well represented in Spurzheim's plates printed in 1814, etc. Their location is accurately made, and made before Broca had left the cradle, or Ferrier had entered it. Dr. Brown, in his work on Phrenology, page 509, refers to the false notions the medical profession had formed on the phrenological location because they were ignorant of it. He illustrates his remark by the relation of the following incident:—

"Many years ago there was brought into the infirmary at Edinburgh a man suffering from some febrile affection. He was under Dr. Wm. Pulteney Alison. The patient seemed to understand what was said to him, but his replies were quite unintelligible, because he made use of words which had a meaning quite different from what he was apparently anxious to convey. He died. After death his body was opened, and Dr. Alison, at the next clinical lecture, called our attention to the fact that there appeared not the slightest lesion or injury to the eye where Dr. Gall placed the organ of Language. And he therefore concluded that the case was unfavourable to Phrenology. Now here is a great physician and physiologist making an assertion which was certain to create in the minds of scientific and accomplished young men a prejudice which any careful student of Gall's doctrine could in a moment contravene. And when, he declared as a proof that there was purulent matter found at the side of the *sella turcica* which extended transversely at the posterior inferior part of the anterior lobe of the brain, he was unaware that he was giving an accurate description of the organ of Language in a state of incurable disorganization, while all the other convolutions of the anterior lobes of the brain are still in a healthy state. Dr. Brown justly adds, "But when we witness a failure of the faculty of Language occurring where the convolutions of the anterior lobes of the brain are still in a healthy condition, while that which runs transversely behind them, and moreover in contact with them all, is afforded as palpable a proof as pathology can yield of the truth of the phrenological doctrine of the organ of Language."

On page 44 of the *Functions of the Brain*, Dr. Ferrier ascribes the discovery of this organ to Broca, and at the same time, and afterwards (page 93) in his *Cerebral Diseases*, he describes its position in the exact area where Gall and Spurzheim had located it before either he or Broca had given a thought to the subject—in fact, before they were born.

It may not be out of place here to point out that, like all modern students of Phrenology, Dr. Gall found it exceedingly difficult to free himself from current opinions, or, as he put it, "to abandon himself to nature," because the more scientific he became, according to what the philosophers of his day believed to be scientific, the greater was his tendency to depart from simple truth. Hence he arrived at the conclusion that, come persecution, come calumny, he would prosecute his studies independently of all preconceived notions.

\* Vol. I. of *Sur les Fonctions du Cerveau*, page 1.



## British Phrenological Society

(INCORPORATED).

The usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Tuesday, October 2nd, at 63, Chancery Lane. Dr. C. W. WITHINSHAW was elected to preside. After the usual preliminaries—adoption of the minutes, &c.—the Chairman called upon Mr. Cox to deliver his lecture on “PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY, ITS SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS.”

Mr. Cox said it was a very wide subject, and one would need to know much which was unknown to-day to deal with it effectively. The great value of Phrenology would not be fully known until men should be brought into the world and trained and governed on phrenological lines, and the development and exercise of all their powers be under the guidance and control of the moral and intellectual faculties. It was probable that we were likely to under-estimate the true scope of Phrenology and to over-estimate its limitations.

When we spoke of applying Phrenology to the practical purposes of life it must be understood that by Phrenology we meant the science of the Mind, the science taught by Gall, Spurzheim, and Combe, which claims “that, with the assistance of certain known elements, such as physical temperament, education, and environment, it was possible to draw positive conclusions as to the psychical character of an individual from the external shape of the skull.” It must be shown that this science had a distinct mission in connection with the needs and progress of humanity. When we observed the present-day confusion, the waste of energy, the terrible failure of our reformatory and teaching institutions, the bitterness and strife among men, and the war and bloodshed between nations, resulting from misunderstandings by men of themselves and of each other, and of the appointment of men to positions of responsibility for which they were not fitted, we were led to desire the coming of the time when this chaotic blundering should give place to true scientific systems of remedial and educational work, and the appointment of men to the highest official positions, should be assigned to those only who were equipped by nature for the distinctions.

There was abundant opportunity in some of our public institutions for testing the value of Phrenology. Our industrial and truant schools, training ships, reformatories, asylums for the insane, and prisons all came within the scope of practical Phrenology. Opportunity should also be given to Phrenology to go in search of the vast amount of talent and capacity which at present lay hidden, buried, or lost.

Free scope should also be given for the practical application of Phrenology in dealing with the mentally deformed, to enable it to lend its aid to the diminution of pauperism and crime, and the setting at liberty, for purposes of industrial life, a large proportion of the magistrates, police and prison officials, and the medical and other attendants on the parasites and failures of society.

Spurzheim used to divide individuals into three classes—

1. Those possessing the higher moral qualities in the ascendant, and who should be punished by the law for doing wrong.

2. Those fairly well balanced, very liable to be influenced for good or for evil, who should be held accountable, but treated with due reference to their nature, and who should be corrected and improved, not merely tormented.

3. Those with the lower mental qualities in the ascendant, and incapable of resisting temptations to crime. These should not be punished but restrained, employed in useful labour, with as much liberty as possible.

But the criminal authorities were not yet working on the lines of Spurzheim's divisions. Little children were generally regarded by us as undeveloped, and we took care of them; kleptomaniacs were recognised as individuals slightly out of balance; dipsomaniacs also were being regarded as probably being more in need of assistance than of punishment; but criminals in the general way had no such recognition of mental one-sidedness extended to them. They were all dealt with on one dead level of accountability, and their unborn perversity was kept as active as possible. The prevailing systems—as solitary confinement to which the prisoner Bresci had been condemned—reflected little credit on the enlightenment of our times, to say nothing of their moral iniquity. He had dwelt on this, as he desired to emphasise the suggestion that the time was come for the British Phrenological Society to make it a foremost item in its programme to endeavour to get the attention of the Home Office officials to the teaching of Phrenology as to the primary disposing causes of crime, and the possibility of much better results by way of remedial treatment of criminals, especially in the case of youthful offenders in industrial schools and reformatories.

School Boards also should be approached on the same lines in regard to the work of their truant schools, and also as to the application of Phrenology in the adaptation of education to the special requirements of children generally. Children, even the members of one family, were not all alike. Differences of temperament and phrenological development called for different modes of treatment, different methods of education, different recreations and companionships; and in all cases the animal propensities were as much in need of government, as the moral and intellectual faculties were of right training. To educate all individuals alike, to expect all to be alike and do alike, was an absurdity, a gross injustice to the individual and a terrible loss to the community.

There were, without doubt, talented persons who, by reason of their surroundings and for lack of fair opportunities, were never known as such; men in the ranks, who were more competent than their leaders, and there were leaders whose right place would be in the ranks. We could not hope to put the world right on this matter; but some remarkable changes would take place if educational and other advantages followed on the lines of natural endowment. Magistrates, coroners, and juries had often very ugly knots to unravel; questions of insanity, immorality, perjury, and villainous hypocrisy. What a scope for practical Phrenology! The ordeal of the witness-box would be terribly intensified for frauds and hypocrites when Phrenology should have demonstrated its great practical value; for the witness who carried his head with him into the witness-box would give himself away to the magistrate or coroner, who was a phrenologist, to say nothing of the twelve good men and true of the jury.

Boards of Guardians, too, often needed the assistance Phrenology alone could give. The chairman of one of our suburban Boards of Guardians, whom the lecturer had met, stated recently that he made practical application of Phrenology in dealing with cases of desertion, claims for poor relief, &c., as they came before his Board, and he testified to the great value of Phrenology to him in his work.

Pathologically, there was a large field for practical Phrenology. There was a wonderfully close sympathy between our physical and our mental conditions. "The brain was the fountain of nervous energy," said Combe, "and many persons are habitual invalids without actually labouring under any well-defined disease, and solely from its defective or irregular exercise." Discord and want of harmony of mental action would often explain much that appeared to be wrong with the body. A ruling and over-active Cautiousness would restrain circulation and chill the blood, whilst large Hope and a cheerful disposition, a well-balanced mind and healthfulness, generally went together. Melancholia and Dyspepsia went hand in hand, and violent passion would sometimes cause death, and those were all brain conditions. When physicians looked at the head first they would be able to treat with more confidence and certainty.

We were told that in asylums (where the insane were herded to be treated in the mass) the percentage of recoveries was exceedingly small, and this, someone had said, was due to the insanity of the authorities. Many persons were doubtless driven into a condition of hopeless insanity by the treatment to which they were subject. Insanity was due to the deranged condition of the brain; for the Mind, being immaterial, could not be diseased. The location of the derangement could often be determined by Phrenology, a knowledge of which by medical men was a necessity for successful treatment of Insanity.

Those members of the London County Council who had control of the asylums should be approached on the question; for if opportunities could be obtained for testing the practical value of Phrenology in this connection, it would soon justify all its claims.

What should we do with our boys and girls were stock questions, but the majority of persons still went on the old lines guided by pride and ambition, by questions of respectability and £-s.-d. rather than by consideration of fitness. Phrenology would direct to pursuits in life where the mental and physical power would work with the least friction and to the best advantage.

If a man wished to judge of himself apart from the influences of his own natural bias, and to order his life consistently from a Christian or any other standpoint, there was no science which could render him so much assistance as Phrenology. If a man wished to properly discharge his duties as a parent, teacher, employer, citizen, elector, legislator, or in any capacity where an understanding of the make-up and motives of others was of value to him, there was no science that could render him so much assistance as Phrenology. If he would know the priceless value of being able to measure others from a standard other than his own, of being able to make proper allowances for the weaknesses, temptations, and failures of his fellow-men, so as to bear and forbear with a truly noble spirit, Phrenology would help him as no other science could do.

In dealing with the Limitations of Practical Phrenology, the lecturer said we were necessarily limited by the

amount of information obtainable from the external shape of the head, the temperamental conditions of the individual, and his environment. Phrenology would not tell us what a man had done or what he would do. It could not predicate actions, but it could give us very strong indications of a man's natural preferences, what the man was most likely to do under given conditions, and it would often give us a much better idea of what a man was capable of doing, than could be obtained from a man's own knowledge of himself. And this was proved by the fact that Phrenology had in thousands of instances given the first intimation to the individual of his ability in some special direction.

Phrenology was often more competent to tell the inner private thought and life of an individual than the life of an individual as seen by his friends would reveal. In such instances Phrenology was limited to a true statement of the inwardness of the man, his thought and life as known to himself. Phrenology could indicate capacity for duplicity and fraud, also for deferential, reverential respect; but the direction of expenditure of such qualities was dependent mainly upon the circumstances and training of the possessor. Phrenology had reached its limits when it had indicated the relative strengths of the mental faculties and their modifying influences on one another; but whether they were exercised in noble or ignoble service was outside the limits of Phrenology. Phrenology could only speak of the capacity for, and direction of, the manifestations of a man's mind. It was possible that there was a great difference between Mind *per se* and what we knew of the mind from its manifestations. It was true that for practical purposes we had all we needed in the manifestations, but it was just as well to be clear that the brain was not the Mind, but only its medium of manifestation. Practical Phrenology, therefore, had reached its utmost limit when it dealt with possibilities of manifestation.

The practice of Phrenology was limited, also, by the organisation and circumstances of the operator. His knowledge or want of knowledge of the science, and his natural fitness or unfitness for the work of applying that knowledge in the reading of character, were important factors.

Fowler said: "Most people can understand the principles of phrenological science, though it is given to few to discern the details of character from the form of the head. For the practice of Phrenology we want men phrenologically fitted for the work; and we want good men and true, capable men, who know their business, and who, like Ben Adhem, love their fellow-man." Then, again, with regard to the operator, we had the difficulty that no phrenologist could properly deal with organs which he did not himself possess in some good measure. He was liable to under-estimate such, and, on the other hand, liable to over-estimate the importance of certain organs on account of the special influence which the same organs had in his own mentality. This was so much a limitation that there was a distinct advantage in getting the estimate of more than one phrenologist in regard to the same subject. The phrenologist who has small Acquisitiveness could not understand the hungry energy and earnestness which came of mental activity through this faculty. And he who has small Benevolence was an entire stranger to the full-souled tenderness which sprang spontaneously, and suffused the whole being of the man who had it largely developed. There was such a lack of

sympathy between the two men, the two natures were so repellent the one to the other that for one to properly appreciate and unfold the character of the other was almost an impossibility. To the blind man how inconceivable was the faculty of vision, the perception of colour; and we were all of us more or less blind to the lives of our fellows. This was a genuine limitation, and one which could only be modified by the phrenologist's full knowledge of himself and great watchfulness and care in his work.

And then, with reference to a subject under examination, there were limitations. It was not easy to make the individual see himself otherwise than through himself. "All the ways of a man are right in his own eyes;" and this was strikingly true of the man who was one-sided. It was the most natural thing in the world for a man to justify himself to himself.

Phrenology was also altogether insufficient as an "eye opener" to individuals who were too far gone in their own conceit of themselves to recognise the possibility of improvement. The man who saw the world through such a brain saw only a race of pigmies. Such an organisation acted as a decided limitation to the usefulness of Phrenology to him.

There were also limitations in practical Phrenology due to the peculiar temperamental and pathological conditions of subjects, and limitations also which came of the persistence of popular prejudices, of ignorance in high places, and of the mischief which was still being done to Phrenology by its would-be friends, whose illiteracy, quackery, and ignorance on the platform and through the press would take years of superior effort to set right.

And yet, notwithstanding all this, our convictions as to the great value of Phrenology deepened as we studied it, so that the longer we lived, and the more we studied ourselves and our fellow-men phrenologically, just so much the more were we satisfied that Phrenology was the true science of the mind.

A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Eland, Webb, Wedmore, J. F. Hubert, Dommen, Morrell, and others took part. The lecturer replied to the criticisms offered and to a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Warren and seconded by Mr. Morrell.

The characters of two gentlemen were delineated by Mr. Webb and Mr. Cox, both subjects expressing themselves fully satisfied. Four new members were admitted to the Society.

### High Wycombe.

A two days' bazaar was opened on October 1st in aid of the Free Methodist School Building Fund. Amongst the many attractions was a phrenological *seance* given by Mr. T. Roe Orgill, the well-known phrenologist of Chesham. The worthy professor also gave public phrenological lectures and readings in the chapel, and these attracted good audiences. *The South Bucks Free Press* says:—"Professor Roe Orgill, of Chesham, gave phrenological readings in No. 3 classroom, and also delivered two interesting lectures in the chapel to very good audiences." "As everybody knows, Mr. T. Roe Orgill is a past master of the marvellous science of Phrenology, and his phrenological *seances* and able lectures, given here from time to time, have attracted large audiences."  
—*Chesham Advertiser*.

### The Fowler Institute.

The first meeting of the session was held in the Imperial Buildings, on September 19th, Mr. W. Becker in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. D. T. Elliott, on the character and work of the late president, Wm. Brown, Esq., J.P., of Wellingborough, who died suddenly on September 3rd, 1900. The Institute had sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Brown, who took a great interest in Phrenology and its advancement. His warm sympathies, genial disposition and affability had won him many friends. His whole life had been spent in philanthropic work. He was interested in the Temperance movement, and was closely connected with the Congregational Church. He was an enthusiastic worker, a diligent man of business, and much concerned with the social questions of the day. His interest in Phrenology was unique. As a teacher he was interesting and instructive; in delineating character he was concise and accurate, and his theoretical knowledge was equal to his practical. As a student he was very painstaking. Mr. Brown was not ashamed of Phrenology. He introduced it whenever he had the opportunity, and was very liberal in giving his advice to young men. He had been connected with the Institute from its commencement. Four years ago he became its president, and has been highly esteemed by the members.

Miss Dexter and Mr. Becker added their testimony to the value of Mr. Brown's services, after which the members passed the following resolution. "It is with feelings of deep sorrow that we hear of the death of our esteemed president, the late Wm. Brown, Esq., J.P., of Wellingborough. He had, by his geniality of manner and kindness of disposition, won the affection of all the members of the Fowler Phrenological Institute. The deep interest he displayed in the advancement of Phrenology generally was apparent to all who came in contact with him, and his decease means a great loss to the Institute, and to the cause as well. We place on record the high esteem in which we held him, and we desire to express our deep sympathy with his widow and family in their sudden and painful bereavement, and to assure them of our heartfelt sympathy." Signed on behalf of the Members of the Fowler Phrenological Institute, on the 19th September, 1900, D. T. Elliott, Secretary.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

This Society is to be congratulated on the success of its *conversazione*. The president, E. H. Kerwin, Esq., was supported during the evening by the following vice-presidents:—F. D. Blyth, Esq. (formerly chairman of the Leyton School Board), Rev. H. Moulson, Messrs. James Webb, and Sam Woods.

The programme included violin solos by the Misses Webb, songs by Miss Best (encored) and Mr. Chapman, a reading by the Rev. H. Moulson, and a recitation by Mr. Smith. There were a number of very interesting exhibits. Dr. McClymont lent the skulls of an Arab female and an Ashanti criminal executed by his countrymen. Dr. Aldridge lent a head, exceedingly small, of a South American female native. The head had been preserved with its beautiful long black hair, though greatly shrunk after the skull had been burnt out by a peculiar process with hot stones through the opening at

its base. Mr. Williams lent the skull of an Australian native who had been speared to death by the wild blacks because he had embraced Christianity. Though that of one of the aborigines, this skull was comparatively well developed, and Mr. Williams pointed out the large organs of Veneration and Order and the strength of the teeth. Mr. Webb lent skulls of Europeans and several rare and valuable books, including the magnificent works of Dr. Vimont and Dr. Gall. Mr. Crouch gave illustrations with his microscope. Mr. Childs was accompanist, and Mr. Stanley acted as steward.

The public delineations by Mr. James Webb of two ladies and three gentlemen were very successful. The president addressed the meeting on the object and work of the Society. Among the members and friends present were Mr. F. C. Stacey, the hon. sec., A. Finlay, Esq., LL.B., M. Gompertz, Esq., B.A., A. Cornish, Esq., and numerous friends of education. The refreshments provided added to the sociability of the evening.

We agree with the editor of one of the local papers before us that "these meetings ought to create a great interest in the subject of the human mind—a subject that no other system of mental science can treat so accurately and usefully as Phrenology can. Our readers should make themselves conversant with the doctrines of Phrenology, and should test its claims. The Leyton Society is doing something to spread a knowledge of it, and as none of its members have any pecuniary interest in it we must respect their earnestness."

### Birmingham.

The possibilities of a new departure were discussed by the West Bromwich Labour Church on Sunday afternoon, after a thought-provoking address by Mr. Brian Hodgson, of Smethwick, on the subject of "Education." Mr. Hodgson, who is the originator of the "Lyceum" School, regards the study of Phrenology as secondary only to that of psychology in evolving a theory of education, and he gave an interesting account of his views and of the results of experiments already made. Education, he said, was influenced by three conditions, which he classified as environment, knowledge, and heredity. Knowledge was of two kinds, vicarious and inherent. That for which we were dependent on the experience of others was now almost the only object of our schools, and his desire was to direct attention to the development of the inherent powers of the individual, to give the opportunity of self-expression to every one. It was in dealing with the difficult question of heredity and its influence that he had found the value of a scientific study of Phrenology, by the application of which he had evolved a progressive method of education. Education ought to aim at the progressive development of these four faculties: first the physical; then the powers of perception, of the discernment of the facts of life and of nature; after that the reasoning faculty, the knowledge of how and why; and, finally, the perfection of the intuitive powers.

A phrenological lecture on "Courtship" was delivered at Pope Street Mission Room, by Mr. R. W. Brown, before a large and deeply interested audience. The Rev. J. M. Brown (brother of the lecturer) presided. The lecturer stated that if some of the shady nooks, gateways, fields, and country lanes could only be endowed with verbal utterance what strange revelations would be unfolded

What tales of deep longings and earnest pleadings, of heart throbbings and nervous tremblings, of blank refusals and positive acceptances, of quarrels and peaceable settlements, and other experiences which are associated with the exercise of social affection. A great reformation in the system of courtship was required. They must necessarily have a purer and more refined mode of carrying on this practice. They might then hope for favourable changes in the homes of the future; and those essential modifications would beget their own purer atmosphere, and thus every phase of life would feel the effect of this benign transformation. The lecturer pointed out a number of peculiar traits of persons by means of diagrams, and also warned young people to avoid individuals who were morally corrupted, the indications being described on phrenological lines. A few helpful suggestions as to proper courtship were also given, and two public examinations successfully accomplished, thus terminating an enthusiastic meeting.

### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

The annual business meeting of the above Society was held on Thursday, October 11th, when the officers for the ensuing year were elected. Mr. J. Millott Severn was unanimously elected to the presidency, a selection which will doubtless tend to the advantage of the Society, though at present it is difficult to see how Mr. Severn can do more for the Society in the future than in the past, but that it will be so there is no question. Mr. Harris enters upon the duties of secretary for the first time, but is an enthusiastic man, who brings his enthusiasms to the level of reason, hence should be a successful worker. Mr. Barker, the well-known local advocate of Phrenology has been re-elected as treasurer. The Council are as follows:—Mrs. Severn, and Misses Reid, Garrett, and Lake, and Messrs. Ford, Hicks, and Mackay. Messrs. Harris and Mackay have been elected to the Provincial Council of the British Phrenological Society as representatives, and will doubtless make their influence felt in its deliberations. With the present staff of officers the Society should make progress. Three new members were elected at this meeting—a good augury for the future.

"An Up-to-date Explanation of Human Nature" was the title of a lecture delivered by Mr. C. Burton, F.B.P.S., of Birmingham. Mr. Millott Severn in the chair. The room was completely filled before the proceedings commenced. The progress which Phrenology was making as a science was insisted upon by the chairman. Mr. Burton's first theme was "Progress." He was quite aware that if some people who might call themselves phrenologists were told that the present state of Phrenology was not perfect, they would give their informant a rebuff. "I am not afraid of vested interests, however," he said, "and therefore I am on the look-out for progress." Progress, he added, consisted in doing things the wrong way and getting one's fingers burnt in consequence, and then avoiding that way in future. Mr. Burton laid it down that we should come to the time when we should know all, and when there would be no need to reason. He remarked that in each stage of growth we did not know what lay before us, but only that which we had left behind. Two gentlemen were publicly examined.

### Folkestone.

During the months of August and September Richards Gray, F.P.B.S., delivered lectures on "Phrenological Science" in the Congregational Hall, Tontine Street, Revs. A. J. Palmer, I. Williamson, and Charles Blake, Esq., presiding at the various meetings. The subjects were "Our Boys and Girls," "Possession, yet Inactivity," "Brain Power and Forest Trees," "The Influence of the Age on Woman's Development and Character," the three last being on "Phrenology Examined as to Its Correctness and Value." Great interest was evinced by those present in the subjects presented, and unanimous votes of thanks were accorded.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

**POOR STUDENT (Liverpool).**—When a library does not contain a work that an intelligent student asks for, such student should give the exact title and publishers of the book to the librarian, with a respectful request that it be added to the library, and in most cases his request will be granted. In this way books lately published like Matthieu William's *Vindication of Phrenology*, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace's *The Wonderful Century*, and *The Popular Phrenologist, The Phrenological Journal*,\* etc., would soon be obtained and catalogued. As far as possible all works by Gall, Spurzheim, Vimont, Combe, and Broussais should be recommended. The books by Dr. Brown on *Phrenology*, by Dr. Carson on the *Principles of Phrenology*, by Dr. Noble on *The Brain* could also be sought after and the whole of the *Edinburgh Phrenological Journal* from 1823 to 1847 in 20 vols: This Phrenological Journal is a mine of wealth—a library in itself—an educational agency that cannot be over valued. Griffin's *Life of Combe*, published by Macmillan, Jolly's *Education by George Combe*, and the works by L. N. Fowler should also find a place in every public library.

**ONE IN DOUBT (Handsworth).**—The argument founded on the circumstance that "there is no line of demarcation between the different portions of the hemispheres, marked as special organs by the phrenologists," and that therefore there can be no speciality of function, is quite blotted out by Dr. Laycock in his *Mind and Brain*, vol. II., page 567, where he asserts the conclusion stated above is false because "founded on a wrong method of research." I should think you could see this work in the Birmingham Free Library. If not respectfully request the Library Committee to add it to their catalogue.

LEONARD HEWITSON complains that Gall's works as well as those of Vimont are not obtainable in the English language, though he "would like to read them much." My reply is, then study the French language if only to read Gall and Vimont, and you will be amply repaid for the trouble, besides having opened your way to reading many other famous writers. Besides, the improvement of your mind and a better knowledge of your native tongue will be additional rewards for your trouble. It is not often understood that the study of a foreign language re-acts most advantageously on a knowledge of one's own.

\* This is published in America.

**F. COLEMAN (Oxford).**—The Congress is open to all; whether members of the Society or not. To prevent misunderstanding, you should obtain a programme, which will admit you to the Hall. This programme will be forwarded free on applying by post-card to the Hon. Sec., at the Society's office, for which see advertisement.

**EDUCATIONIST (Winchester).**—The work by Francis Warner, M.D., on *The Study of Children* deals with the question of educational methods in reference to the different classes of children, those with abnormal and those with healthy developments, but it falls far short in usefulness to individual children from what it must have done had the author been able to express himself phrenologically. Though true how vague his propositions are. This is one of the most intelligible: "Children with indications of brain-disorderliness, (i.e., abnormal nerve signs) are often dull pupils." If you have read what the writer of this page has written on the subject heretofore you will wonder on perusing the work (especially in following out, exactly, the head measurements) whether certain articles in the Phrenological Magazine before the book was written, had not been somewhat suggestive to the author. Geo. Combe was undoubtedly the foremost educationist, and the best writer on the subject in the nineteenth century.

**CHARLTON (Kent).**—All the questions you ask are answered very fully in the pamphlet: "Phrenology, an Interview," which you can obtain post free from the British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane, or of Professor Hubert, 23, Oxford Street, W.C., for 1½d.

**MAGDALEN COLL. (Oxford),** requests "some opinion on the phrenological development of Sir John Stainer." His more distinctive organs were Destructiveness, Acquisitiveness, Constructiveness, Time, Tune, Veneration, Benevolence, Colour and Form. I may add that his Destructiveness would produce great energy in overcoming difficulties. His Acquisitiveness would help in the same way for the purpose of *getting ability*, and his large Form would be exceedingly helpful to him in reading a "full score."

**L. WHITE (Belfast).**—When "Mr. E. W. Cox, president of the Psychological Society says that the Mind is composed of, or works by means of, various organs, each of which constitutes a distinct faculty or power," he makes a statement that is very loose in its composition. In the first place an organ cannot constitute a faculty or power. To make *faculty* and *organ* synonymous terms is very unscientific. Had he said that the brain is composed of various organs, each of which performs its own distinct function, no one could have denied the assertion, for we know nothing of the mind itself as composed of organs; but for all that we cannot see how Mr. Cox could have proved his statement for the same reason. On the other hand, if he means that the mind is an entity with many faculties, each of which is manifested by a separate organ of the brain, then his meaning, if not its verbal expression, is quite phrenological.

**F. C. W. (Leicester).**—If you want to study the skulls and brains of animals so as to compare them with those of man (as you say you do), then by all means try to get access to a copy of Dr. Vimont's *Traité de Phrénologie* which contains an atlas in folio of 132 plates "contenant plus de 700 sujets d'une parfaite execution." It is a masterpiece of labour devoted to the elucidation of the truths of Phrenology. The Paris edition was reproduced in smaller type and in a less bulky form by a firm in Brussels much to the annoyance of the author.



# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

VOL. V.—No. 60.]

DECEMBER, 1900.

[ONE PENNY.]

## Jottings from my Note Book.

BY OUR CANDID CRITIC.

The attendance at the B.P.S. was a bumper, and included representatives from Birmingham, Manchester, Leicester, Leyton, Brighton, Skegness, and other large towns.

### The B.P.S. Congress.

Was sorry the Provincials did not turn up in larger numbers at the morning meeting. Council did their best to encourage "young man from the country," but he seems content to follow plough and drive old team. This is somewhat discouraging, as the Council are anxious for him to sow fresh phrenological seed that will germinate and bring forth ripe and plentiful harvest.

Found, however, that County Councillors did not run Railway Company, hence delay in arriving. Ultimately, under chairmanship of able President, much progress made. Executive of seven formed and programme outlined.

I like friend Blackford, genial, high toned, unselfish, intelligent, and fair executive brain; he makes an ideal phrenologist. (He does not want this putting in, but I insist.) He is always anxious to do justice all round, and considers carefully the pros. and cons. before putting a resolution.

### Particularly Personal.

Afternoon Conference well attended, but not so lively as usual. Absence of men gifted with Self-esteem and large Language. No fault of ex-President Cox or Secretary Warren, but provincials probably affected by the Lord Mayor's Show, or indigestion after Cockney dinner.

### Caustic Comment.

Mr. Burton's resolution *re* Register of Phrenologists was well meant but fell rather flat. Intelligence, brains, to be chief "Phreno-status," but B.P.S. content to keep record of its own members, and leave others to have their own Register.

### Phrenological Registers.

Mr. Timson on Bill Posters was earnest, enthusiastic, and sincere, but it will not do. Artistic poster very effective no doubt, but might be spoiled by black and white strokes printed underneath.

### The Bill Thrown out.

Better let each "Fellow" bear his own responsibility. Council enough to bear without heavy Posters.

Sorry Dr. Withinshaw unable to turn up. Institute for teaching Phrenology under auspices of B.P.S. necessary and desirable. Only one thing requisite and that is cash. This reminds me of an old story. At a certain country village an old gentleman had several resolutions which he was anxious to bring before the meeting, but confined himself to one, viz.: "That the Society for stopping all the evils of civilization be discontinued." I need not point a moral. We must have an Institute, a phrenological, educational University, with its Professors and diplomas, but—ah! if only some modern Henderson would come along with that settlement or bequest.

PHRENOLOGISTS, like other folks, are full of human nature. They judge people, books, and things according to their mental build and experience.

### We are human.

A phrenologist with predominant perceptive powers and Comparison will look for, and expect, facts.

If, in your writing or talk, you venture to indulge in banter, or exercise your imagination too freely, you will be pulled up for your levity.

All talk and all experience confirms the truth of the science.

Your individuality, your force or lack of force of character, is shown in what you do or leave undone.

Some men like wit and humour, and, though, through excessive Caution or Approbativeness they may not always "perpetrate" jokes themselves, they are quick in perceiving it in others.

A Critic's Partiality. Phrenologists, of all men, should cultivate a little suashine.

Here is a picture of one friend at B.P.S. on Nov. 9th. White or light grey hair. High moral brain, fine broad forehead, indicating large Causality, Wit, and Comparison. Good perceptive power, Human Nature, and Benevolence. A well developed back and side head—in short—a well balanced head altogether.

He had a pleasant word for everybody. Was genial and unobtrusive, with a beaming countenance, and love of Phrenology stamped all over him.

He is one of our best and ablest amateur phrenologists, and his personality is such as to create a healthy interest in the science. May his shadow never grow less.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—XII.

### SCIENTIFIC-ARTISTIC PURSUITS.

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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#### THE ARCHITECT (*Continued*).

The artied pupil should endeavour to see as much as possible of the practical departments of the profession. The principal styles of architecture should be studied; the nature and properties of building materials, and their application in buildings; the arrangement and construction of buildings in relation to health, drainage, water supply, ventilation, lighting, heating; the construction of foundations; the shoring of dangerous structures, &c. If means permit, a year or two spent abroad is an advantage, and when travelling, detailed sketches of objects of interest should be made; thus ideas will be formulated which at a future time may be incorporated in new designs. Since it is almost impossible for an Architect in practice to have either the opportunity or leisure to inspect all the various improvements which have taken place throughout his own and other countries, if he would not repeat himself he must have recourse to, and study, books of design.

If a young man would succeed as an Architect he must have the right sort of head for it or he had better not attempt it. Just edging into the profession, or passing his days as a draughtsman, (though that is a pursuit requiring much manipulative skill and good taste, and may be dealt with in this article later on), or as a copier of plans, is not being an Architect. The practical Architect should have a well-shaped head, not less than 22 inches in circumference at the time of entering the profession; well-developed from the opening of the ears forward in the direction of the perceptive organs, moderately wide, fairly high, and the quality of brain should be superior. If diligent in his studies and persevering, his head would possibly develop, and if well-balanced would give him considerable power of mind. The perceptive organs—Individuality, Form, Size, Locality, Weight, Colour, Order, and Calculation should all be large that he may be quick of observation, methodical, and systematic; and have a good memory and judgment of forms, proportions, colours, localities, position, arrangement. He should have large Constructiveness, Comparison, Ideality, and Imitation, fairly large Sublimity, Hope, Eventuality, and Causality, giving him comprehensive ideas of mechanics and construction; a scientific bent; liberal conceptions of the ideal and beautiful; ability for drawing, and artistic tastes, combined with practical judgment. He should have well-developed executive powers; firmness, energy, persistence; should be ambitious, aspiring, and thoroughly conscientious; have fairly large social and domestic qualities, Inhabitiveness and Friendship; moderate Secretiveness and Concentrativeness; fairly large Cautiousness and a sanguine fibrous-nervous, mental-motive, or motive-mental temperament.

#### THE CLERK-OF-WORKS.

A Clerk-of-Works is usually employed by Architects or by one of the contracting parties on nearly all large jobs

to superintend the carrying out of the whole of building operations. He may previously have spent some years in an architect's or builder's office, or have risen from the position of a joiner or builder. He needs to have a practical all-round knowledge of building operations, plans, drawings, estimates, building constructions, contracts, the qualities of building materials and their application and uses in building. Inferior materials and indifferent workmanship might often be substituted where the best had been specified were it not for the expert knowledge and vigilance of the Clerk-of-Works. A man in this capacity needs to have a good head indicating practical judgment, large perceptive—Form, Size, Order, Individuality, Comparison, Imitation, Firmness, and Cautiousness, and a Motive-Mental Temperament. Active, that he may get about quickly from one department to another. Keen and expert in detecting faulty materials or bad workmanship. He should have dignity of character, confidence, self-restraint; large Conscientiousness, and not too much Approbativeness or Hope so that he may keep a check on such parties as are too enterprising for the purposes of gain, and hold his position unsubjected to the influences of favour or prejudice.

#### THE SCAFFOLD BUILDER.

Scaffold building is a somewhat out-of-the-way pursuit yet it is an important one and worthy of consideration. The lives of many thousands of men employed in building operations are dependent on the skill and watchfulness of the Scaffolder (as he is called). His work consists of erecting the temporary platforms from which bricklayers, masons, and other workmen proceed with their building operations, stage above stage, until the extreme height of the edifice is reached. Who has not looked with wonderment at the immense scaffolding structures surrounding large buildings. They have the appearance of being as complicated in their mechanism as are the buildings themselves. It requires somewhat of an athlete of physique, and skill, and care, to build up the immense network of heavy timbers employed in many of these structures. On small jobs the scaffolding is done by trustworthy labourers under the supervision of the master builder or a foreman; but on large buildings a thoroughly competent Scaffolder must be employed. Though he serves no apprenticeship, and requires but few tools, the Scaffolder ranks with the carpenter as regards wages. Commencing usually as a builder's labourer, but finding that he has more aptitude for this sort of work, he becomes expert in it and follows it naturally. Men who have been sailors or soldiers in their earlier career usually make good scaffolders. The Scaffolder needs to have a strong, active, wiry constitution, and a motive or muscular temperament. His head should not be large. His work is not a matter of philosophy, and persons having a great development of the encephalon are apt to be nervous, or experience giddiness when climbing or working in dangerous places. He must be active, alert, courageous. His perceptive organs, especially Weight, (giving ability to balance the body when climbing in dangerous places), should predominate over the reflectives; yet he should have these and Cautiousness sufficiently large so as not to be rash or foolishly venturesome. Combativeness, Destructiveness, and Firmness should be fairly large that he may be prompt, tenacious, energetic. He should also have a fair degree of Comparison, Constructiveness, and Imitation. STEEPLE JACKS should be similarly organized and possess besides, the qualities necessary in a brick-layer.

## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

BY G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

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### SOME INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS.

#### INHABITIVENESS (*continued*)—FRIENDSHIP.

While it is true that the mother has most to do with domestic duties and the bringing up of the family, it is too much to expect her to take the entire responsibility. Children never can forget the love, affection, and self-sacrifice of the mother, but they also need the loving counsel and stern authority of the father.

If the father is constantly absent from home and home associations, the children are apt to take advantage, but when both parents are together and both agree to do what is right and best for the youngsters' upbringing and welfare, then home is a centre of joy and happiness, and the dearest spot on earth. A man who is deficient in Inhabitiveness should either abstain from marrying altogether, or should seek a wife who has a small development of the faculty. They could then travel about together and participate in similar pleasures.

#### FRIENDSHIP.

Such is the use and noble end of friendship,  
To bear a part in every storm of fate,  
And, by dividing, make the lighter weight.

*Higgons.*

Most marriages and love affairs commence with friendship. The idea formerly presented in novels was that of a suitor falling down on his knees to his lady love and declaring his passion, but that is only a pretty fiction.

Ordinary folks in daily life act together different to that. Affection or love may still be a mysterious quality we call affinity, and it may spring up spontaneously or otherwise, but it must of necessity commence with observation and friendship.

It may be at a meeting, church, place of amusement, or home that the acquaintance is formed, but there must be some sort of friendship in the first instance.

It is therefore important that all young folks should exercise care in selecting friends. Fidelity and friendship are two grand characteristics, and you cannot very well have the latter apart from the former. But if your friend is to be faithful (I am now addressing some male readers), she must share your tastes and aspirations, there must be congeniality.

The first duty of any young man old enough to think of marrying should be to ask himself what he is, and what he wants?

(a) *What he is.*—Religious, affectionate, industrious, conscientious, ambitious, independent in spirit, persevering.

(b) *What he wants.*—Some girl with a religious tendency and training, with a head high in crown, and well developed at the back; she should have reflective intelligence (a broad high forehead), good practical common sense (a prominent brow), and not too much, but quite average Self-esteem. She should be industrious

\* Not in the crown at the back merely but all along the top.

(wide head over ears and muscular physique), economical (see Acquisitiveness, 9, front diagram), warm hearted (beg friend at B.P.S.'s pardon), and should have a desire for self-improvement (12, Approbativeness).

These are some of the qualities that would strengthen friendship and help to create true love.

Sentiment and emotion are good in their place, but to be permanent and lasting they must be used in harmony with intelligence.

If a young woman makes the acquaintance of a young man with the idea of getting married—irrespective of his personal characteristics (and, unfortunately, in these days that is often the case), then marriage is not only likely to prove a failure, but society is worse off.

Young folks have many excellent characteristics, and, as Emerson tells us, "are Nonconformists in the best sense," yet their weakness is in their impulsiveness and lack of restraint.

Phrenology, like religion, teaches that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." This is law and common sense. If you select bad food and take it into your system as diet, it will bring disease, and, perhaps, death. If you select a girl for your wife, or a young man for your husband, who is morally or mentally diseased, and you have good mental and moral health, you are bound to suffer.

Be careful then in making friends. Be pleasant and courteous with all, but avoid being intimate and closely attached until you find whether others are likely to be worthy of your friendship.

It has been said that "every man gets what he deserves."

There may be some truth in that, but let each man take care that he deserves the morally noble and the intellectually clever.

### The Lymphatic Temperament.

This temperament is frequently distinguished by corpulency, and is indicative of physical and mental languor. It is never found to exist in a pure state among geniuses, nor even to predominate unless accompanied by a large brain, as in the case of Dr. Johnson; and even he seems to have been slow in his labours, for by the time he had completed his Dictionary he had so exhausted the patience of Millar, the publisher, that the latter acknowledged the receipt of the last sheet in the following terms:—"Andrew Millar sends his compliments to Mr. Samuel Johnson with the money for the last sheet of the Dictionary, and thanks God he has done with him."

To this severe note Dr. Johnson replied:—

"Samuel Johnson returns his compliments to Mr. Andrew Millar, and is very glad to find (as he does by his note), that Andrew Millar has the grace to thank God for anything."

### The Vital (P) Temperament.

A brewer's drayman, who died at Smethwick, weighed 32 stone. He measured nine feet round the body and three feet round the calf of the leg. The surrounding wood-work had to be removed to enable the coffin to be taken from the house by a window, and no hearse being big enough, it was carried to the grave on a brewer's dray.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW, F.B.P.S.  
Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

### NERVOUS SYSTEM.—SENSATION.

#### TACTILE END-ORGANS.—continued.

2. *Corpuscles of Herbsch.*—These are very similar to Pacinian corpuscles, the chief difference being that the corpuscles of Herbsch are smaller and longer, and have a row of nuclei around the central termination of the nerve in the core. They are found chiefly in the tongues and bills of ducks.

3. *End-bulbs.*—These are present in the conjunctiva (the clear, glassy covering of the eyeball), in the skin, in the lips, in tendon, and in the sexual organs. They are oval or round in form, about  $\frac{1}{600}$  inch in diameter, and each is composed of a nerve-fibre which ends among cells of various shapes.

4. *Touch-corpuscles.*—These are present in the skin of the fingers and toes. They are small oblong bodies about  $\frac{1}{20}$  inch long, and  $\frac{1}{100}$  inch broad, composed of connective tissue, surrounded by elastic fibres and a capsule of cells.

5. *Sensory Nerve-endings in Muscle.*—Nerve-endings, sensory in function, are found in the firm, fibrous end of a muscle called its tendon.

Having dealt with the tactile organs necessary for the reception of tactile impressions, we may now proceed to the consideration of the sense of touch itself.

#### THE SENSE OF TOUCH.

If an object is allowed to rest on the skin, by the tactile sense we can ascertain its shape and localise the part of the skin which it touches; secondly, we can estimate its weight, even though it be not lifted—if it is lifted the muscular sense is brought into play; and, thirdly, we can determine the temperature of the object, *i.e.*, whether it is hot or cold. We may therefore consider the sense of Touch under three heads, *viz.* :—

- 1.—Localisation of sensations.
- 2.—The sense of pressure.
- 3.—The sense of temperature.

It is quite possible that these sensations are received by different kinds of end-organs, for the latter are sufficiently numerous to allow of this, but, as yet, it has not been determined which end-organs correspond to the different sensations.

#### 1. Localisation of Tactile Sensations—

The ability to localise Tactile Sensations on different parts of the surface is proportioned to the power which such parts possess of distinguishing the sensations produced by two points placed close together. This distinguishing power depends partly on the number of nerve filaments distributed to the part; for the fewer the number of fibres which any part receives the more likely is it that several impressions on different adjacent points will act on only one nerve-fibre, and so produce only one sensation. Experiments have been made to determine the tactile properties of different parts of the skin as measured by this power of distinguishing distances. These experiments consist in touching the skin, while the eyes are closed, with the points of a pair of compasses, and in ascertaining how close the points of the compasses may be brought to each other and still be felt as two distinct

points. The following table gives the result of such experiments.

#### Table of Variations in the Tactile Sensibility of Different Parts.

The measurement indicates the least distance at which the two points of a pair of compasses could be separately distinguished (Weber). The table is therefore arranged in the order of acuteness of sensibility to Touch.

	INCH.
Tip of the tongue ... ..	$\frac{1}{24}$
Tip of fore-finger ... ..	$\frac{1}{12}$
Red surface of lower lip ... ..	$\frac{1}{6}$
Tip of the nose ... ..	$\frac{1}{4}$
Palm of hand ... ..	$\frac{5}{12}$
Back of hand ... ..	$1\frac{1}{10}$
Dorsum of foot near toes ... ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Back of neck near occiput ... ..	2
Middle of thigh and middle of back ... ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

By practice the delicacy of a sense of Touch may be highly cultivated. The case of the blind offers a familiar illustration of this, for, by constant practice, they can acquire the power of reading raised letters, the forms of which are almost, if not quite, undistinguishable by the sense of Touch of an ordinary person. Thus the power of correctly localising sensations of Touch is gradually derived from practice and experience.

The great delicacy of the tongue as a Touch organ in judging of the form and size of objects can be explained by the fact that this organ has to rely upon the sense of Touch alone. Usually, in determining the shape of an object in contact with the part of the skin it touches, we use our eyes as well. In the case of the interior of the mouth, this, of course, is impossible.

#### THE SENSE OF PRESSURE.

We can estimate the sense of Pressure by testing the ability of the skin to distinguish different weights placed upon it. In carrying out this experiment we must make sure that there is no lifting of the weight, or the muscular sense will also be brought into play. The distribution of the acuteness of the sense of Pressure is different from that of the ability to locate sensations; for instance, the skin of the forearm is as sensitive in this direction as the skin of the palm. The tip of the tongue is the most discriminative part of the body for the localisation of the sense of Touch, but it is not so for the sense of Pressure, the tips of the finger being predominant in this respect.

#### SENSE OF TEMPERATURE.

Respecting the sense of Temperature also, the distribution of acuteness is different; for example, the tip of the finger is not nearly so sensitive as the skin of the forearm or cheek, to which the laundress generally holds her iron when estimating its Temperature. Moreover, it has been shown that there are two kinds of nerve-endings for Temperature in the skin, one kind being excited by heat and the other by cold.

“The frontal area is entirely occupied with the frontal lobe. . . . The regions included in the frontal area correspond pretty nearly to the non-excitabile regions, or those which give no external response to electric stimulation. They are the motor substrata of the higher intellectual functions”—*Dr. Ferrier.*

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LIX.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### THE ORGAN OF LOCALITY.

Just as a large organ of Form enables a person to carry in his memory the shapes of the various objects his attention is called to, and by the aid of large Colour, Size, Imitation, and Constructiveness to reproduce its appearance as a sketch or painting, or as a model, so, in order to recollect the relative situation of a number of objects, as in the remembrance of places, and to feel an interest in them, to love travelling, to take great interest in geography, and to readily find one's way about, it is necessary to possess some organ that shall concern itself with the relationship of position.

Man has such a brain organ.

Dr. Gall had an ardent love for the study of natural history. All who have read his remarkable life know that as a boy he was remarkably fond of observing the habits of birds, laying snares for them, and marking the trees where he found their nests. They also know that he always failed to remember where he had placed his snares or observed the nests.

But his young friend Schiedler or Schiller, though dull in nearly everything else, and nearly blind could always lead him to the right spot though ever so intricate its position after having made but one visit to it. Gall, with his vast intellect, was inferior to poor Schiller in regard to memory of places, and the way to them. No wonder Gall asked Schiller how it was that he could remember the places so well. Could any answer have revealed the possession of a large organ of Locality so well as the reply he obtained? Schiller asked "How is it you forget them?" It was just as difficult for him to understand how anyone could forget a place as it was for anyone with weak Locality to understand how anyone could remember it. Schiller died, and young Gall, believing that there was some cerebral reason for his special memory, took a cast of his head. He afterwards took the cast or model of the head of the landscape painter Shænberger, who was able to remember the exact position of any object in the landscape he was desirous of painting, and place them on his canvas whilst sitting in his studio, even though he had been able to take a single view of them. He also made a plaster cast of the head of M. Meyer, a well-known traveller, and placed the three side by side. Though all three heads differed very considerably in many respects they all exhibited a remarkable saliency in the forehead, where he afterwards located the organ of Locality. He knew that Meyer could not remain long in one place, though he could describe any place he had visited with remarkable exactitude. He knew that Schiller and Schænberger had similar gifts, he saw they had the same prominent foreheads on each side of his organ of Educability, now called Eventuality, and he concluded, after many more observations of a similar character, that he could regard the convolutions of the brain behind these parts as the organ of Locality. And he was right.

All celebrated travellers have this saliency in the forehead. Anyone looking at the portraits of Captain Cook or David Livingstone will observe how large it was in them. And the portraits of Columbus, Humbolt, Capt. Parry, Sir John Franklin, Ross, Mac Clintock, Scott,

Byron, Galileo, Tycho Brahe, Descartes, Newton, Herschel, all confirm the accuracy of Gall's discovery. Given the need of a knowledge of positions, whether it be in the astronomer, the landscape painter, or the traveller, no one can excel without a large development of this organ.

I have observed that the organ of Locality is found largely developed in the landscape painter. One has only to look at the portraits of Richard Wilson, Gainsborough, and Constable in regard to English artists, or at the portrait of Claude Lorraine or other continental landscape artist to satisfy himself of this fact.

And, similarly, all celebrated generals, the ablest men in the field, from Cæsar to Napoleon and Wellington, from Colin Campbell to Wolseley, have had a large organ of Locality.

Professor H. C. Bannister in his life of Sir Geo. Alex. Macfarren, says that the blind musician had a keen "sense of locality." "When at Swanage, walking with a pupil, he knew, notwithstanding his blindness, how they were proceeding, and pointed out Corfe Castle at one place, and at another said, 'Now look on your left and you will see the house occupied by John Wesley.'" No doubt the organ of Time had a share in the accuracy of these statements, and anyone examining the portraits of Sir George will be struck with the large development of these organs.

What enjoyment this organ brings! How happy the traveller who sees through this organ! And how curative it is to such a one after an attack of hypochondria and melancholy. Is a person dejected and despairing of health? Let him travel. Has he suffered a sad bereavement? Let him travel.

Even the exacting creditor at the door can be avoided by travelling. Be it a cross-country journey in Kent or Surrey, or a climb up Sca Fell; be it crossing the Alps or a visit to Norway, a trip to Bayeux, St. Michel, and Jersey, or a visit to Killarney and Glengarriff, whether mounting up to Darjeeling, or lagooning in the Adriatic, all give the highest gratification to those with large Locality.

It has been thought by some persons that the function of Locality is performed by the organs of Size and Form, and that, therefore, man does not need a separate organ for the memory of places. But this is inaccurate. What would be the result of a want of this organ in birds of passage, in many kinds of dogs, and in horses? Do they find their way about solely by those organs? No. The power of finding one's way depends on an organ that has the power of remembering the relative positions of objects beyond the observation of their shape and dimensions, of remembering what may be called the accidents or peculiarities accompanying their disposition about each other in space.

Without it how would the lower animals remember their lairs, the home of their young, after lengthy journeys in search of food? Certainly it exists in different degrees of development in different species. And one could cite many instances of wonderful sagacity in regard to dogs, &c., that are recorded in works devoted to their instinct and mental aptitudes. And how does the swallow after several months in a warmer climate return to its nest under the eaves where it was hatched; and how is it that the pigeon after a journey of a hundred miles returns to its own cote though mountains and rivers, towns and forests have intervened?



## The Popular Phrenologist.

DECEMBER, 1900.

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The scale of charges for advertisements may be obtained of the Honorary Manager of Advertisement Department, Mr. J. MILLOTT SEVERN, 68, West Street, Brighton, to whom all accounts for Advertisements must be paid.

All Advertisements must reach the Hon. Manager as above, on or before the 15th of the month before it is required to appear; and if proofs are required, two days earlier.

All matter for the Literary Columns must be sent to the Editor, "POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST," c/o. British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

### Editorial Effervescence.

I have to record a triumph for Phrenology. The series of meetings held on November 9th exceeded in spirit, numbers, and enthusiasm, anything of the kind which has been previously attempted within the memory of any living phrenologist. There was no gathering in of the public in the ordinary sense of the phrase. Everyone present at each meeting had a more or less direct interest in Phrenology and its progress. It was a gathering of the phrenological clans, and right well did each respond to the vigorous summons of the Council of the British Phrenological Society Incorporated.

It will have been the last great Meeting of the Century, and it fitly indicates the splendid progress Phrenology has made since its revival by the B.P.A. some 14 years ago. We who have done our share of the work, can well look back and rejoice that so signal a success has attended our efforts. From the present we draw inspiration for the future, and, if I read aright, the indications which manifest themselves in the intense interest, the longing desire, the stirring enthusiasm of the best phrenologists of to-day, I am certain that all we can wish for Phrenology will in the coming century be gained.

Our journal has now completed the fifth year of its existence, and whilst calling this fact to mind, I am forcibly reminded of the generous assistance I have received from many phrenological friends, for which I am duly grateful. There are some whose services are so exceptional that I should be neglecting a palpable duty if I failed to name them.

And foremost among these stands Mr. Severn, who has not only supplied us with his splendid series of articles on "Occupations and Professions," which when complete will rank as a classic on the subject; and his wonderful character sketches of celebrated men from personal examinations, obtained with great difficulty, and at considerable sacrifices; but he has carried out much of the detail work connected with the business side of the journal; acting as the advertisement agent, and as a collector of funds for the satisfaction of its needs. All who appreciate the P.P. must perforce feel grateful to Mr. Severn.

I am grateful, too, to our good friend Mr. Webb, who, also from the first number, has contributed his quota to our pages. His "Lessons in Phrenology" will be read when many more pretentious works will have been forgotten. Our readers, too, must be gratified with his "Answers to Correspondents" and "Faculties Illustrated," for which Mr. Webb holds himself responsible. My thanks are also due to Dr. Withinslaw for his excellent series for students, which are highly appreciated; to Mr. R. D. Stocker for the Sketches of Prominent People which he has continuously supplied; to Mr. Dutton for his attractive and delightful papers, and to all who have in any way helped to make the paper a welcome guest to so many homes.

Nor must I forget the generous friends who, in response to Mr. Severn's appeal, have helped financially during the past year. I would especially mention Messrs. D. E. Samuel, R. M. Whellock, Gervais Johnson, J. Blythe, and Miss Reid, all of whom have given cash donations towards the expenses of the paper.

I could say a lot of the future but will sum it up by parodying a well-known couplet—

Let those now help who never helped before,  
And those who've always helped, now help  
the more.

A lady writes to me criticising some of the proceedings at the Conference. She fails to see how the practice of Phrenology on the sands can injure the Science. Methinks she should have made known her ideas at the meeting where they would doubtless have received consideration. The generally accepted belief is, that the vast majority of those who so practise are not only illiterate, but incompetent, the natural result being that Phrenology suffers much at their hands.

The lady further "pitches into" the Editors of the P.P. and the 1893 *Annual* because they failed to recognise the degrees implied by certain letters with which many phrenologists like to adorn their names. As the majority of such "degrees" are self-assumed, others procurable for a small fee, and, again, a few obtainable by passing a very inadequate examination, usually set by the tutor of the candidate, and given on that tutor's personal responsibility, I feel myself justified in refusing to attach any value to them. Any competent phrenologist who desires, can enter for the B.P.S. examination, and put himself above suspicion; and any who are not competent can become so by taking the necessary instruction at the "Fowler" or some other phrenological Institute.

## British Phrenological Society

(INCORPORATED).

### GREAT ANNUAL GATHERING.

The series of meetings arranged for November 9th were of a most successful character, and though for various reasons many prominent provincial members were prevented from attending, yet both the numbers and enthusiasm of those present, were encouraging signs of the spirit which animates phrenologists through the length and breadth of the land.

#### THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

A Special Morning Meeting was held at the Society's office, 63, Chancery Lane, to inaugurate the Provincial Council called into existence by the Central Council, for the purpose of dealing with matters affecting the interests of Provincial Societies, and the propagation of Phrenology in places outside the direct influence of the Central Council. Representatives were present from Liverpool, Woolwich, Chingford, Brighton, Leicester, Skegness, Hastings, &c., &c., and were presided over by the President, who had been specially requested by the Council to undertake this duty. Owing to the unavoidable lateness of some of the representatives the opening was delayed until nearly 12 o'clock, at which time, after Mr. Warren had been elected to act as Secretary, *pro tem*, the Chairman gave an address explanatory of the formation of the Provincial Council, its objects and scope. He drew attention to the fact that the last time they had a morning meeting in that room it was to start the scheme of Incorporation which had been so successful in its result, and he trusted the present departure would be similarly successful. For a long time provincial members had been requesting that something should be done for the work outside London; the Provincial Council was the outcome of that request. Hitherto the Council of the B.P.S. had been engaged in carrying out other work. The Society was only 14 years old yet it had done much. It had held regular meetings public, and private, for lectures, classes, and practical instruction. It had held examinations and awarded certificates; published literature; gathered a library; given special anatomical lectures and human brain dissections; held practice meetings for dealing with difficult and abnormal cases; had assisted to found local Societies; provided lecturers for other institutions; kept Phrenology alive in the press; promoted conferences and social gatherings; and last, but not least, obtained Government recognition for Phrenology as a science, due to the Incorporation recently carried through. All this on an income from Subscriptions of less than that of a London road sweeper. This income had been augmented by the splendid generosity of certain members of the Society, without which they would not have the office in which they were then meeting. The Council had now supplemented their work by instituting the Provincial Council which would consist of representatives selected alike from the B.P.S. membership and that of all its affiliated Societies. The widest latitude would be allowed this new body, both as to methods and area of operations, though as the Central Council was the legal governing body of the Society according to the "Articles of Association," therefore all the decisions of the P.C. would have to be subject to its ratification or

veto. It must be understood, however, that the Central Council would not interfere with any action or decision which was not inimical to the interests of the Society or of Phrenology. The Provincial Council could arrange for its own government, meetings, income and expenditure, without interference, it being the desire of the Central Council that this new body should be self-sustaining and free in all its operations. He (the Chairman) would recommend they should have a small working executive from which they should elect their own Secretary and Chairman. Questions were then invited, but the matter seemed to meet with such approval that the meeting proceeded to act on the President's suggestion. An executive of seven was decided on, when there were elected:— Messrs. Proctor (Liverpool); Timson (Leicester); Severn (Brighton); Wilkinson (Woolwich); Dutton (Skegness); Parish (Birmingham); and Gillespie (Chingford), from which number Mr. Severn was elected as the first Secretary, and Rev. F. W. Wilkinson as Chairman of the new Council. The President then retired from the chair, which was taken by the elected Chairman. The place of next meeting had to be decided, and Mr. Timson generously offered to arrange for the first regular Meeting of the Provincial Council to be held in connection with the Leicester Phrenological Society, and further offered hospitality for two representatives of the number who should come.

The time having expired other matters were left to the Executive to decide. The President, in the name of the Central Council, urged them to earnest effort, and prophesied a successful career for them. The Rev. Chairman then declared the meeting closed. The Provincial Council of the British Phrenological Society, Incorporated, is now an accomplished fact, and if the enthusiasm and vigour of the membership of the executive may be taken as a criterion, its future success is assured.

#### THE AFTERNOON CONFERENCE.

The weather being fine the attendance at Essex Hall was exceptionally good, and it was evident that the ladies were in the majority.

Mr. Cox, who presided, having opened the Conference, said that in the regretted absence of the President they could not have a presidential address, so he would call at once upon the Secretary to address the meeting.

Mr. WARREN spoke of the impetus the British Phrenological Society had received since it had obtained its Charter. The science had been generally more recognized because of it, and he had received many letters from different parts of the country telling him of the great benefits many of the provincial members had derived through the Charter of Incorporation. As to the work of the past year the Society had been able to hold more meetings than ever before. One piece of good work they had taken up was the organisation of a Provincial Council, which had held its first meeting on the morning of that day. One of the great difficulties regarding the provincial members was, that they lived so far away from the centre. The new Council met this difficulty, as those who had sat at the meeting in the morning, would now go out to assist at the provincial meeting, and thus propagate the Science in a practical way.

The Society had been privileged during the past year in witnessing several Dissections of the Human Brain. Dr. Withinshaw had generously given these demonstrations, and two more were yet to be held before Xmas.

They all felt that those who professed to understand Phrenology should at the same time understand the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain. Dr. Withinshaw had shown a keen interest in giving the lessons, and was possessed of a most wonderful patience to teach and make clear all that he wished to convey. He (Mr. Warren) was pleased to see so many friends and members present, and stated that he had never before had such a number of applications for tickets of admission as this year.

Mr. BURTON, of Birmingham, testified to the personal efforts he had made to keep the Science "forward," and of his work as a lecturer at home and elsewhere. He generally succeeded in making people see (especially those who came to him for consultation) how deep an importance ought to be attached to Phrenology. He was continually surprised at the number of lecturers whom he heard of, but did not know. He hoped that the Provincial Council, of which the Secretary had spoken, would look them up.

Mr. PARISH said that he thought the reason why Phrenologists were shy of making themselves acquainted with Mr. Burton was because they did not know their subject well enough to make themselves known to a professional phrenologist.

Mr. SEVERN, who represented the Brighton Phrenological Society, said that the present year promised to be the best they had ever known, and so far their meetings had been a great success. Several new members had been recently proposed, and he had had the honour of being elected as their President. They could boast of a good council, and a splendid Vice-Presidents' list. Special lectures were forthcoming once a month, to be given by Messrs. Warren, Cox, Webb, Dr. Withinshaw, and others. Many lectures had been given during the year, one of which, by Mr. Blackford, had commanded a large audience. The local newspapers had evinced a good deal of sympathy with them, in fact everything attending the present session had been bright and successful.

Mr. TIMSON, of Leicester, asked the Secretary to read the report of the Leicester Phrenological Society. This report conveyed the cheerful news of growing progress, of successful autumn classes well attended, and made interesting by lectures illustrated by casts, busts, diagrams, models, and the personal examinations of heads. These lectures were given by Professor Timson under the titles of "The History of Phrenology" (brief review), "Skull and Brain," &c. A number of lectures illustrated by limelight had been given free in various Institutions in and around the Midlands.

Mr. WILSON, of Manchester, said that all who could attend this Conference should certainly make it their duty to do so. Manchester was chiefly concerned in matters of business. He was sorry to say that, while it could boast of Societies representing important subjects, it could not yet boast of a Phrenological Society. However, there were a number of good phrenologists in that city, and unfortunately a number of bad ones also, and he was able to see that the latter were doing a great deal of harm. He felt sure that the Science, as a useful one, was being recognized more and more. This was proved by the fact that in some of the large factories men were not employed unless they produced a certificate obtained from some leading phrenologist. There was one firm particularly in Manchester who boasted that they never turned out bad men. They were Electrical Engineers,

and made it a rule only to employ men who had previously been examined by a phrenologist.

Miss WARD, of Hastings, said that their Society was certainly doing fairly well, although the progress was somewhat slow. The people of seaside towns did not want to think, but rather to be interested and amused. They were obliged to make Phrenology as attractive as possible, otherwise the people would not come. They had a good proportion of school teachers among their members, a fact encouraging in itself. They hoped now to become affiliated with the British Phrenological Society.

Mr. F. R. OLIVER, of Manchester, said that to his mind Manchester offered greater facilities for the spread of Phrenology than any other city in England.

The SECRETARY announced that Mr. Allen, of St. Annes-on-Sea, could not be present to move his resolution, which was to the effect that some closer union should be established among phrenologists, a kind of Phrenological Brotherhood, and that the condition of membership should be of the simplest kind, but that they must be *definite* and *binding*. That such a Brotherhood should not interfere with any other legitimate organization, but should act as an inner circle whose object should be to help and strengthen the Incorporated Society, as well as promote the higher interests and welfare of humanity.

Mr. WARREN was of opinion that it was unnecessary to discuss the matter. He thought that the Provincial Council would meet Mr. Allen's wishes as it was intended to further a closer union amongst phrenologists.

Mr. BURTON, of Birmingham, moved the next Resolution: "That the Council arrange for the issue annually of a Directory of qualified professional phrenologists." Mr. Burton complained that the directories in the P.P. and *Annual* were hardly right in purpose, being merely a list of paid advertisements. Anyone by paying could get his name inserted, and another man, however qualified, had to be ignored.

Mr. WARREN said that he thought he could fully answer Mr. Burton. They already had the nucleus of a register of phrenologists, but that they meant to take their time over it. They wished every Fellow of the British Phrenological Society to be one of whom they were not ashamed. No one could be a certificate holder of their Society unless he were fully qualified.

Mr. SEVERN said it was impossible for the B.P.S. to deal with outsiders, it was not its province, but that a list of their own certificate holders might be published in the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST once a year if the Editor would allow it.

Mr. WARREN thought that Mr. Blackford would be very willing to do this.

The Resolution was put to the Meeting, subject to these considerations, and unanimously carried.

Mr. TIMSON moved the next Resolution: "That posters be issued by the B.P.S. for the exclusive use of those members who were qualified practitioners for the advertisement of lectures." This provoked considerable discussion. Difficulties were very likely to crop up with regard to such a scheme. The matter printed on these posters might not be desirable or in keeping with the wishes of the Council of the B.P.S.

An amendment was proposed that the matter be referred to the Council for consideration.

Mr. SEVERN thought that we might as well start a

publishing firm at once if we tried to take this matter in hand. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Cox said a few words in reference to the Incorporation Fund. He would be glad to receive any promises of money to clear the remaining debt. Eight pounds was all they needed to finish the matter.

Mr. FENTON, of Braintree, spoke very emphatically upon the misuse of such words as *heart* in relation to the word "head." The Rev. H. Moulson and Mr. Burton took part in the discussion.

Mr. J. M. SEVERN said that he hoped Dr. Withinshaw's absence would not prevent his Resolution being brought forward. At this, Mr. Severn was himself asked to move the resolution: "That the time had now arrived when it was desirable to establish a Phrenological Institute for the purpose of teaching and propagating Phrenology."

Mr. Severn expressed the opinion that a teaching Institute was a very great necessity. Both the press and the people were wanting more than was being given to them at present. The Fowler Institute was, perhaps, at the head of the teaching Institutions at the present time, but we wanted something more extensive than that. The great obstacle was the expenditure which such an Institution would involve. It might mean building a College and supplying the necessary staff of qualified teachers. The matter needed pressing forward year after year.

Mr. WARREN said we needed more of the practical element to carry forward plans; that we did not want *ideas* so much as *workers*. We needed to convince men of influence, who were willing and able to do good, of the importance and of the usefulness of such a Science as Phrenology.

The CHAIRMAN closed the discussion in a few words, and announced that the tea was ready.

Some 120 people gathered round the tea tables. This exceptionally large gathering gave a happy effect to all that Miss Birch and others had done so well, besides being a practical recognition of the very good things provided. The ladies had worked very hard to make the tea a real success.

Fruit and flowers gave happy colour and decorative beauty to the tables.

Certainly then, if not at every other time during the Congress, peace and contentment were uppermost.

#### GREAT EVENING MEETING.

Mr. J. I. MORRELL, ex-President of the B.P.S., presided over the Great Evening Meeting, which commenced a few minutes later than the time appointed.

In his explanation as to how he became to be in the position of chairman for the evening, Mr. Morrell said how sorry they all were to miss the President at *any* of their meetings, and more especially at the Annual Conference. Business and other reasons had prevented him from attending that day. Mr. Blackford had done a great deal in the past for the advancement of Phrenology, and a real amount of self-sacrifice had been displayed on his part during that time. He (the chairman) thought that the large gathering that evening was in itself a good sign of the progress which the cause of Phrenology was making; and although they had as a body suffered much ridicule, that kind of thing was surely passing away. It was in a meeting such as this that eyes might be opened, and many present who had not yet studied the question of Phrenology might be led to do so. To master the

science it required long and continual study. Every one could not put their thoughts together readily, especially in the face of an audience. However, he thought that to-night at least they should only listen to the very best readers of character, and he hoped that many would go away from the meeting filled with the determination to study Phrenology.

The SECRETARY then gave out several notices of forthcoming meetings, concluding with a short history of the Society since it was founded in 1886 up to the time of its legal Charter, which they had obtained in May 25th, 1899. He also made an appeal for the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST. He earnestly hoped that they would never lose that publication which did so much to make the Society known.

Letters of apology and regret were read from Dr. Withinshaw and P. K. Zyto, Esq., who were unable to attend the Congress.

The Rev. Geo. FREEMAN, of Westbourne Grove, in addressing the meeting, spoke very feelingly of the regret they were conscious of in the absence of the President. He spoke of "that bright genial spirit" the absence of which was such a sad miss to any who had once come under the touch of its personality.

He (the speaker) thought that the title given to this Annual Meeting was a very suggestive one. The word "Congress" meant the gathering together of friends rather than a meeting for the dissemination of truth. He spoke of the fascination of Phrenology at all times, and of the force of individual conviction that its truths must throw into the van. Anyone who knew something of the science must necessarily be a witness to it. The object of the present Society was to place before the public incontrovertible facts which were capable of investigation.

Men could not get away from their convictions, if they really were convinced, Phrenologists might well adopt the dogmatism of the Scotchman who declared that he knew for certain that he was converted, for he was there when it occurred. We knew in what we had believed, therefore we were here to rally round a testimony of no uncertain kind. He wanted to know why men as a great body were antagonistic to the science of Phrenology.

Mr. A. HUBERT gave the first character reading of the evening. He pointed out to his "subject" that the organ of Construction was not always manifested in the same way. That the "writer" and the "artiste" needed it as well as the "mechanic."

The gentleman, whose character had been read, expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with what Mr. Hubert had said, although he had at first doubted whether he was as constructive as the examiner made him out to be.

Mr. TIMSON, of Leicester, was next called upon to address the meeting. He pointed out the great necessity for considering Phrenology on a physiological basis. We understood that the brain was the organ of the mind, and that the brain was composed of a plurality of organs. Phrenology taught us to sympathise with the weaknesses and failings of our fellow creatures. He thought that we should do well to have more of the missionary spirit; that we should not think so much of mercantile interests as of the general interest of human salvation. Every phrenologist should be as nearly as possible a Doctor, a Counsellor, and a Minister to the mind of man.

Speaking of the commercial phase of the subject he said that many people were parading up and down their

"abominable twaddle" simply for the advantage they had in gaining a few shillings. £ s. d. was the limit of their interest. He did not believe *that* of anyone attending that meeting. They all came to receive encouragement, and went away with spirits quickened. The speaker dealt with the great moral and intellectual interests accruing to the Science of Phrenology, as against the mercantile interest, also of the great importance of such a science to mothers in the training up of their offspring.

Mr. J. M. SEVERN gave two very interesting delineations of character. The subjects were treated together, so that the delineator was able to draw comparisons between the two heads, and point out the distinctive developments, resulting in distinctive manifestation of character.

Dr. BERNARD HOLLÄNDER discoursed very tellingly upon the organ of Destructiveness; how under certain conditions that organ became unduly irritated. He quoted many cases in which disease, near, or upon, that part of the head where phrenologists placed Destructiveness, caused great violence of temper, irritation, and madness in the sufferer. It was one of the proofs of Phrenology that when physical injury affected the head, the patient manifested a disposition which was in accordance with the function of the part injured. That is, an aggravated organ of Destructiveness produced madness and an uncontrollable desire to take life. The Doctor cited many instances to prove the truth of what he had said, confining all his remarks to the discussion of the organ of Destructiveness.

Miss HIGGS, of the Fowler Institute, came upon the platform to give a delineation, stating that she did so on principle, in spite of her extreme nervousness. Phrenology was worth being represented by a woman. When first asked that evening to give a public examination of a head she had refused, yet the duty remained to overcome her trepidation, therefore she had taken the woman's prerogative and "changed her mind."

Miss Higgs's reading of the character was in every sense of the word a *correct* one.

The Rev. H. MOULSON gave a personal testimony as to the value of Phrenology to a minister of the Gospel, there were many ways of transmitting truth into the minds of others, but he had found that the best way was on the line of least resistance.

It was wise to get the truth into other minds in the least offensive way. It was impossible to approach *all* men in the same way. The person who received truth readily was the person who had been approached by the happiest method.

To a preacher the science of Phrenology was a very great help. He had found a very faithful teacher and friend in the person of Mr. Webb, to whom he had brought so many of his own difficulties. He believed that there were innumerable avenues into the human mind. It was thus in dealing with individuals that he had found his knowledge of Phrenology most helpful. If only the quackery which had become associated with it could be done away with, and if only men would grasp the main principles of the science and apply them, they might save much friction, and would draw out better qualities from their fellows, and give them a quicker interest in life.

Mr. Geo. Cox gave the last delineation of the evening in his usual clever style.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Geelossapuss E. O'Dell to deliver an address.

Mr. O'DELL spoke very ably, with great earnestness,

and with thorough command of his subject. He dealt with the moral significance of the Science of Phrenology, and compared it as it stood to-day with the Science of earlier times. There was little or no progress visible, due to the great unrest of the present age, and to the particular attitude of scientific men generally. But there was growing up a determination to get hold of new values in all directions, and to procure a firmer foothold in education, morals, manners, &c. One thing was necessary to do first, we needed to study Scientific Psychology. Phrenology rested on a psychological basis. Phrenologists must take up the humanitarian side of the question.

Mr. O'Dell spoke further upon the natural bias of mind and of the idea abroad that scientific research had done away with morals.

The CHAIRMAN, in his closing remarks, said that if the Society as a whole had not done all that it had desired to do, it was because of their limited means. They only hoped that the time was close at hand when they should progress with much greater rapidity. At ten o'clock was ended the most successful meeting on record of the British Phrenological Society.

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### The Fowler Institute.

James Brake, Esq., M.P., of Australia, gave on October 17th an excellent address upon "Practical Phrenology," in the course of which he severely criticised the current mode of conducting phrenological work, and strongly advocated the introduction of more business-like methods in the way of clearer advertisements, better reception rooms, and more especially greater union and co-operation amongst phrenologists. The chair was taken by Mr. W. J. Williamson, and an appreciative audience listened to Mr. Brake's very practical suggestions. There was a good discussion at the close.

On Nov. 7th the Institute was favoured with an address by James Webb, Esq., on "The Phrenology of the Poets." Mr. Webb, with his accustomed care gave a well-thought-out, interesting, and instructive lecture, which was listened to with much attention. Mr. Webb gave a delineation at the close, and received a hearty vote of thanks from his appreciative listeners.

These fortnightly lectures are looked forward to by students and others with great interest.

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### Leyton Phrenological Society.

At the Ordinary Meeting of this Society Mr. J. B. Eland lectured on "Religion and Phrenology." Mr. A. Comyn in the chair. The lecture was a very interesting presentation of the religious aspect of Phrenology, with particular references to the effect of individual characteristics on religious conduct. A person's religious life was as illustrative of the phrenological development of a Christian as it was of anyone else. A person's mental constitution was seen in his religion.

At the close of the lecture, at the request of the Chairman, a young lady's character and ability were delineated by Mr. Eland with great accuracy. Votes of thanks were accorded to the Lecturer and the Chairman.



At the following meeting Rev. H. Moulson (vice-president), presided. Mr. F. C. Stacey, the Secretary, lectured on "The Brains of the Vertebrate Animals." The lecturer exhibited original diagrams drawn by himself in order to illustrate his statements. He compared the orders of the vertebrates, the fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals. The frog and dogfish were taken as two groups, each having a forebrain (olfactory lobes and hemispheres), a mid-brain (optic lobes), and hind brain (medulla and cerebellum). The olfactory lobes and hemispheres, he remarked always arose in the fore brain, while the optic lobes always arose in the mid-brain, the latter giving rise to the optic nerves and being the central organ of sight. It was therefore absurd to speak of the surface of the hemispheres as the organ of sight. In the frog the olfactory lobes were in close contact with the hemispheres; and in the skate and cod they were further apart. In the dogfish the olfactory lobes were very much larger than the hemispheres, but less than in the frog. Phrenologists asserted that the cerebellum was the organ of the reproductive instinct, and the facts he had stated confirmed this assertion, for the life history of these animals was in agreement with structure. Anti-phrenologists described the cerebellum as the organ for the co-ordination of movement; but this was not borne out by facts, for the frog, with a small cerebellum, was an admirable jumper and swimmer. While the brain was composed of several parts or organs, each with its separate function as taught by Spurzheim, each of these parts was connected with every other part by cords called commissures. The conclusion of the lecture was characterised by commendations on the part of the audience. Questions were asked by Messrs. Gompertz, Stanley, Crouch, &c. An appreciative vote of thanks was accorded. Mr. Stacey, on the motion of Mr. E. R. Alexander, seconded by Mr. Gompertz, B.A.

### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On November 1st, the President, Mr. J. Millott Severn, gave a selection from Dr. Spurzheim's lectures dealing briefly with Friendship, Combativeness, Destructiveness, Secretiveness, Self Esteem, and Approbateness. The earlier definitions of some of these mental qualities, and the many phases of character manifested by them in combination, was listened to with interest. Mr. Severn gave some of his own experiences of exceptional developments of various mental organs and how remarkably the known characters and dispositions of their possessors corresponded with them. The operations of Secretiveness were not always easy to define. The action of other intellectual organs must be carefully observed when estimating this quality.

Intellect was superior to secretive power. An intelligent individual with small Secretiveness who knew his weakness, especially if he had a good degree of Human Nature, would frequently display more tact, diplomacy, and guardedness than an extremely secretive individual who was not well endowed intellectually. Secretiveness was a necessary quality in many animals. Questions were asked and a discussion followed. A vote of thanks was accorded the Lecturer for his interesting address and explanations.

On Thursday, 15th, Mr. GEORGE COX, F.B.P.S., gave a lecture entitled "Phrenology, its Mission and Practical Value." Mr. J. Millott Severn occupied the chair. In introducing Mr. Cox, he referred to the unprecedented success of the meeting of the British Phrenological Society recently held in London.

Mr. Cox delivered an exhaustive lecture. Having at some length traced the history of Phrenology, he remarked that its advocates occupied a stronger position today than ever. It now held its place as an accredited science, having the covert recognition even of its old opponents. Prof. Ferrier said there were no living scientists of any repute who would venture to call Phrenology nonsense. It was not a science of bumps, or allied to palmistry, astrology, or fortune-telling. It was not simply a science of character reading, but aimed much higher than that. It was the exposition of the functions of the brain, and claimed that the mental faculties had their seats in the cortical surface of the brain, that different parts of the brain had different functions, that the skull was moulded to the brain and grew with it, and that it was possible to draw psychological conclusions from the shape of the skull. He urged that the science should be a great assistance in the choice of pursuits in life. In their philanthropic and religious work it would help them to realise that man was a composite being, and not provided with a religious faculty only. Formerly Phrenology suffered from the neglect and attacks of eminent men whose opinions were considered to be a great weight, but had since probably suffered much more from the incompetent quackery of unscrupulous advocates. While it was rejected by scientists 50 years ago because it taught the plurality of the mental faculties, there was no mental scientist now living who maintained that the brain was one undivided organ. The one organ theory had been entirely abandoned. They lived in the direction in which the head leaned—a high head aspired, a low head grovelled. The lecturer gave a lucid explanation of the phrenological head.

Mr. SEVERN thanked Mr. Cox for his lecture, and in commenting upon the subject observed that the time had gone by for scientists to get up and say Phrenology wanted proving.—*Abridged from the Brighton Gazette.*

### Newquay.

On Tuesday, the 30th of October, Mr. Feroza Framjee delivered a lecture on "Phrenology and its Founder," at Mr. Hooper's Hall. There was a large attendance. Rev. Stevenson occupied the chair, and introduced the lecturer in very flattering terms. Mr. Framjee contended that Phrenology had its esoteric and exoteric side. There was a classical and scientific as well as a vulgar and beach Phrenology, which distinction is a matter of grave importance. He dealt as far as time permitted with the history of character reading from the Greek period downwards, and narrated amusing instances of crude speculative ideas relating to the various functions of the brain. The lecturer appropriately referred to the life and labours of Dr. Gall, and concluded by dealing with arguments from Comparative Anatomy, that other things being equal "Size is a measure of Power;" also from Cerebral Physiology, that mind is dependent upon plurality of faculties, etc. He gave instances of rest and activity of mental

pursuits, cases of genius and insanity as partial, sleep and dreams, injuries to the brain, somnambulism, influence of alcohol, narcotics, opium, etc., as inferences of division of work carried on by different parts of the brain under fitting conditions. Intelligent questions were asked by Messrs. Colliver, Walker, Rev. Stevenson, Miss Last, and Mrs. Stevenson, to which the lecturer ably replied, and a vote of thanks terminated the proceedings. Further lectures are anticipated on the same subject.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

X. (*Todwick*), wishes to know that as "Phrenology is supposed to account for the phenomena connected with religion, what are the evidences that prayer is answered?" and that as "many phrenologists require to know the previous education of a client before deciding upon their characteristics," asks "Why is this?" and, "Does the mental organs increase their size, and, consequently their power, or does Education increase their activity also?"

X. asks three questions—all intensely interesting. In regard to prayer I find very little in the writings of phrenologists. And I cannot agree with X. that Phrenology accounts for *everything* connected with religion. Man is finite, and *cannot* account for the mysterious ways of the Infinite. Cowper said this, and I agree with him.

Now in regard to prayer I may safely assert that one may pray for something undesirable in itself though not apparent to the person praying. But when that which is desirable and good in every way is prayed for, I as safely assert that such prayer, no other conditions interfering, will be answered. And we have full and reliable testimony that such has been the case. Still, in this case, I would suggest that instead of questioning me on the subject, for I fear I know too little of Phrenology to give a satisfactory answer, he should put the matter to *personal* experiment. Imitate the virtues and deep religious faith of Samuel who had ocular demonstrations that his prayer was answered.

In regard to the remaining question, or questions, I may say that there cannot be mental change without brain change, and, in the case of improvement, increase of size and quality. Increase shows itself though it may require a very experienced and clever phrenologist to observe it. In many cases the improvement and consequent increase in size is very apparent. But there may be great improvement in quality of cell structure and brain convolution that chiefly shows itself in the temperament and quality.

I ought, perhaps, to remind you that the circumference may remain the same although there be very considerable brain alteration. The "man of prayer" may increase his Veneration, Hope, Faith, Benevolence, &c., without altering the length or breadth of the head. Its weight in such a case will increase: or there may be an increase (in the case of a student for example) in the frontal region with a corresponding decrease in the posterior and lateral regions. When you have studied and practised the subject with a view to knowledge only, you will have plenty of confirmation of this statement.

When the phrenologist enquires into the education of a person he wishes to use all the facts he can gather to help him to give advice, and he is wise in doing this, but there is much that is quite apparent, without confirmation by question and answer, in the phrenological aspect of his client, and without any other help than the practised hand and eye of the examiner.

J. W. LISTER (*Camberwell*).—Your questions ought to have a fuller answer than I fear space will allow. The comedian above all things requires large Imitation, Benevolence, Secretiveness, Language, and Wit. Without very large Imitation an actor is prone to mannerism. In my opinion this accounts for a somewhat defective style in Henry Irving. Large Comparison, Individuality, and Eventuality are very important aids to a successful career as a comedian or actor, and Self-Esteem, Firmness are almost as important, but Caution should not be very large or it will lessen confidence. For the tragedian there should be large Destructiveness. Wells's *New Physiognomy* has some remarks on the subject, and there are two articles on the subject in the *Edin. Phren. Journal* for 1841, by Mr. Hudson Lowe. There is a book, *Choice of Pursuits*, by Nelson Sizer, that you could obtain from L. N. Fowler, Ludgate Circus, that may be what you require.

ORIEL.—You want to see a "good and authentic model of an acquisitive brain." Brains are not common, but if you will visit the rear of the Royal Exchange and examine the head of Peabody you will see very large Acquisitiveness, and Benevolence also. Busts of W. H. Smith and Lord Salisbury reveal equally large Acquisitiveness with less Benevolence. Lord Salisbury has very large Veneration.

A visit to the National Portrait Gallery at Charing Cross ought to interest you immensely.

HACKEL.—Will I give you "a definition of Life?" I cannot. Virchow says it is "only a special and the most complicated act of mechanics." I totally disagree with the fashion of the day in ascribing it either to "an act of mechanics" or "matter emerging from time to time out of the usual course of its movements." I am unable to accept any theory that involves the generation of life from purely inorganic substances.

SIGNOR LE HUNTO.—(1). In answer to this query, undoubtedly Self-Esteem, Firmness, Conscientiousness, and Love of Approval were four of the largest organs of Leigh Hunt. Acquisitiveness was a very weak organ. Read his life with this outline delineation and you will have no difficulty in being able to explain his conduct to your Y.M.C.A. "debating class."

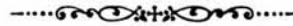
GREEK PILGRIM (*Amsterdam*).—When your pilgrimage has extended to London go to the British Museum and you will find what you want to know about Byron's head. On the 29th August, 1846, the *Athenaeum* gives an account of it when brought to London, and among other particulars, says: "The forehead was high and broad—indeed the whole head was extremely large—it must have been so, to have contained a brain of such capacity."

In a recent issue in this column Mr. Setchfield's address was wrongly given as Lincoln. He has left that town for many years, and is now at 3, Clarkson Street, Sheffield, where he will be glad to hear from any of his friends.

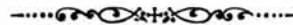
**KNOW THYSELF.**



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*Edited by* "CRANION."

VOLUME VI.

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# ILLUSTRATIONS.



<b>PORTRAITS.</b>		<b>DIAGRAMS.</b>	
GEORGE ALEXANDER, Esq. ... ..	25	A NURSE ... ..	56
J. F. BLACKER, Esq. ... ..	69	THE DRAWING FACULTIES ... ..	99
ROBT. BLATCHFORD, Esq. ... ..	119	THE ORGAN OF CAUTION ... ..	1
GENERAL WM. BOOTH ... ..	19	THE ORGAN OF WIT ... ..	67
REV. R. J. CAMPBELL, B.A. ... ..	41	THE TALKATIVE BRETON ... ..	36
MR. GEORGE CARTER ... ..	152		
MRS. GEORGE CARTER ... ..	152		
ALLEN HADDOCK, Esq. ... ..	9		
GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE, Esq., ... ..	182	<b>ANATOMICAL.</b>	
THE CHEVALIER GEORGE LEIBLING ... ..	71	DIAGRAM OF THE INTERNAL EAR ... ..	103
TOM MANN, Esq. ... ..	53	NERVES OF THE NASAL CHAMBER ... ..	85
PHIL MAY, Esq. ... ..	83	PARTS OF THE EAR ... ..	120
MARK MELFORD, Esq. ... ..	101	ROOTS OF THE NERVES ... ..	7, 23
THE LATE NICHOLAS MORGAN ... ..	21	SECTION OF THE EYE ... ..	136
DR. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL ... ..	8	SECTION OF THE SPINAL CORD ... ..	39
W. M. THOMPSON, Esq. ... ..	137	SURFACE OF THE TONGUE ... ..	70
T. A. WILLIAMS, Esq. ... ..	167	THE EYE—CILIARY PROCESSES ... ..	149
		THE EYE—ITS FOCUS ... ..	165
		THE EYE—SECTION OF THE RETINA ... ..	181

# INDEX.

## VOLUME VI.

**A**

Actor, The ... .. 82, 98  
 Aldershot ... .. 45  
 Alexander, Sketch of Mr. George ... 25  
 Anatomy of Man  
   The Nerves ... .. 7, 23  
   The Sense of Hearing 85, 108, 120  
   The Organ of Sight 149, 165, 181  
   The Sense of Sight 136, 149, 165  
   The Sense of Taste ... .. 70, 85  
   The Spinal-Cord ... .. 23, 89, 54  
 A New Sensation ... .. 1  
 Answers to Correspondents 30, 46, 62,  
   78, 94, 110, 126, 142, 156, 174, 190  
 Art and Artists ... .. 106  
 Auctioneer, The ... .. 162

**B**

Baby's Chance ... .. 94  
 Barrington, Sketch of Mr. Rutland 57  
 Beecher and Phrenology ... .. 115  
 Beecher, Rev. Henry Ward ... .. 115  
 Benevolence, The Organ of ... .. 62  
 Bennett, Sketch of Herbert J. ... 71  
 Blacker, Sketch of Mr. J. F. ... .. 69  
 Blatchford, Sketch of Mr. Robt. ... 119  
 Bookseller, The ... .. 146  
 Brain, Dual Functions of the ... .. 169  
 Brain, Mental Functions of the 108, 164  
 Brighton Phrenological Society 13, 28,  
   45, 62, 91, 171, 187  
 British Phrenological Society 11, 26, 48,  
   59, 78, 89, 106, 128, 170, 183  
 Business and Phrenology ... .. 84  
 Byron on a Skull ... .. 185  
 Byron on Phrenology ... .. 178

**C**

Campbell, Sketch of Rev. R. J. ... 41  
 Care of the Body ... .. 94  
 Carter, Sketches of Mr. & Mrs. George 152  
 Causality, The Organ of ... .. 58, 72, 88  
 Cephalic Index ... .. 99  
 Character ... .. 182  
 Cheap Jack, The ... .. 162  
 Chesham ... .. 75  
 Children and Drink ... .. 67  
 Children Mentally Deficient ... .. 171  
 Coit, Sketch of Dr. Stanton ... .. 121

Collingbourne, Sketch of Miss Florence 86  
 Combe, Dr. Andrew ... .. 44  
 Commercial Traveller, The ... .. 114  
 Common Sense ... .. 150  
 Comparative Anatomy of Nervous  
   System ... .. 11  
 Comparison, The Organ of ... .. 24, 42  
 Concentrativeness, The Organ of 91  
 Conditions of Mind ... .. 48  
 Conference of Phrenologists ... .. 188  
 Conjugality Large ... .. 184  
 Conjugality Small ... .. 141  
 Conscientiousness, The Organ of 62  
 Consciousness ... .. 54  
 Consulting Room Confessions ... .. 27  
 Cornell Brain Association ... .. 39  
 Cornwall ... .. 125, 157  
 Craniumville ... .. 134  
 Cultivation of the Faculties ... .. 89  
 Czolgosz, Sketch of Leon F. ... .. 158

**D**

Darling, John—Obituary Notice 158  
 Darwin on Localisation ... .. 121  
 Decorator, The ... .. 188  
 Difficulties Considered ... .. 186  
 Difficulties in accepting Phrenology 186  
 Dressmaker, The ... .. 2  
 Dual Brain Functions ... .. 169

**E**

Easy Test of Phrenology ... .. 40  
 Editorial Effervescence 8, 17, 33, 49, 65,  
   81, 97, 113, 129, 145, 161, 177  
 Education, Natural ... .. 105  
 Enfield ... .. 140  
 Exeter Hall ... .. 14  
 Eye, The ... .. 149, 165, 181

**F**

Faculties, Cultivation of ... .. 89  
 Faculties for Success ... .. 92  
 Faculties Illustrated ... .. 1, 36, 67, 99  
 Fellows B.P.S., List of ... .. 14, 59  
 Ferrier, Dr., and Speech Centre 180  
 Firmness, The Organ of ... .. 35  
 Form, The Organ of ... .. 99  
 Fowler Institute, The ... .. 29, 188  
 Friendship's Language ... .. 67  
 From Gall to Broca ... .. 188

**G**

German Experiences ... .. 50  
 Great though Humble ... .. 182

**H**

Haddock, Sketch of Prof. Allen ... 9  
 Hastings Phrenological Society ... 188  
 Hatters and Head Shapes ... .. 18  
 Health, Mental and Physical ... .. 10  
 Hearing, The Sense of ... .. 85, 108, 120  
 Hindrances to Phrenology ... .. 26  
 History of Phrenology ... .. 78  
 Histrionic Profession, The 82, 98, 122  
 Holyoake, Sketch of Mr. G. J. ... .. 182  
 House Painter, The ... .. 188  
 Housework ... .. 55  
 Human Nature, The Organ of ... .. 171

**I**

Ideality, The Organ of ... .. 29  
 If we knew ... .. 86  
 Imagination, Influence of ... .. 57  
 Individuality, The Organ of ... .. 92  
 Intellect, The ... .. 55

**J**

Jeweller, The ... .. 178  
 Jottings 4, 20, 88, 52, 87, 100, 116,  
   131, 147, 163, 179  
 Jowett, Rev. J. H., and Phrenology 156

**K**

Kipling, Rudyard ... .. 10  
 Know Thyself ... .. 1

**L**

Language, Organ of 104, 117, 188, 154  
 Left-Handedness ... .. 22  
 Leicester Phrenological Society 189, 158,  
   172, 187  
 Lessons in Phrenology 5, 24, 42, 58, 72,  
   88, 104, 117, 138, 154, 166, 180  
 Leyton Phrenological Society 12, 29, 44,  
   61, 76, 92, 108, 157, 171, 186  
 Leibling, Sketch of Herr George 71  
 Liskeard ... .. 109  
 List of Fellows B.P.S. ... .. 14, 59  
 Literary Phrenological Union ... .. 121  
 Lloyd, Sketch of Miss Florence ... 155  
 Lord Mayor, Sketch of ... .. 169



INDEX.

**M**

Mann, Sketch of Mr. Tom ... 3  
 Manufacturer, The ... 189  
 Marriage and Phrenology 6, 19, 85, 55, 60  
 Marriage, an Unhappy ... 186  
 Marvellousness, The Organ of ... 86  
 May, Sketch of Mr. Phil ... 88  
 McCarthy, Sketch of Miss Lillah ... 189  
 Melford, Sketch of Mr. Mark ... 101  
 Mental and Physical Health ... 10  
 Mental Brain Functions 108, 164, 188  
 Mental Divergence of Sexes ... 148  
 Mentally Deficient Children ... 171  
 Milliner, The ... 18  
 Mind's Dwelling, The ... 158  
 Mission of Phrenology ... 45  
 Moderate Drinking ... 67  
 Morgan, Nicholas—Obituary Notice 21

**N**

National Heads ... 13  
 Natural Education ... 105  
 Nerves, The ... 7, 28  
 Nervous System, Comparative Anatomy of ... 11  
 Nervous System, Role of ... 12  
 Nervous System, The ... 172  
 Newquay ... 62  
 New Southgate ... 188  
 Nicoll, Sketch of Dr. W. Robertson 8  
 Nurses—Hospital and Private ... 56, 66

**O**

Obituary Notices  
 Darling, John ... 158  
 Morgan, Nicholas ... 21

Occupations and Professions  
 Actor ... 82, 98  
 Auctioneer ... 162  
 Bookseller ... 146  
 Bootmaker ... 84  
 Cheap Jack ... 162  
 Commercial Traveller ... 114  
 Decorator ... 188  
 Draughts man ... 84  
 Dressmaker ... 2  
 House Painter ... 188  
 Jeweller ... 178  
 Manufacturer ... 188  
 Matron, Hospital ... 66  
 Milliner ... 18  
 Nurse, Hospital ... 56  
 Nurse, Private ... 66  
 Tailor ... 2  
 Valuer ... 162  
 Watchmaker ... 178

Organ of Benevolence ... 62  
 Causality ... 58, 72, 88  
 Comparison ... 24, 42  
 Concentrativeness ... 91  
 Conscientiousness ... 62  
 Firmness ... 85  
 Form ... 99  
 Human Nature ... 171  
 Ideality ... 29  
 Individuality ... 92  
 Language 104, 117, 188, 154  
 Marvellousness ... 86  
 Reflection ... 5  
 Wit ... 67

Our Cranial Covering ... 94

**P**

Phases of Phrenology 102, 118, 141, 151  
 Phrenological Character Sketches  
 George Alexander, Esq. ... 25  
 J. F. Blacker, Esq. ... 69  
 Robert Blatchford, Esq. ... 119  
 Rev. R. J. Campbell, B.A. ... 41  
 Mr. George Carter ... 152  
 Mrs. George Carter ... 153  
 Allen Haddock, Esq. ... 9  
 George J. Holyoake, Esq. ... 182  
 Mr. Tom Mann ... 58  
 Mr. Phil May ... 83  
 Mr. Mark Melford ... 101  
 Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll ... 3  
 W. M. Thompson, Esq. ... 137  
 Mr. T. A. Williams ... 167

Phrenological Conference ... 188  
 Phrenological Evidences ... 181  
 Phrenological Literary Union ... 121  
 Phrenological Principles 166, 180  
 Phrenologist's German Experiences 50  
 Phrenology a Key to Success ... 157  
 Phrenology and Business ... 84  
 Phrenology and Its Value ... 62  
 Phrenology and Lord Byron ... 173  
 Phrenology and Rev. H. W. Beecher 115  
 Phrenology and Rev. J. H. Jowett 156  
 Phrenology and the Servant Question 185  
 Phrenology, Difficulties in accepting 186  
 Phrenology, Difficulties Considered 186  
 Phrenology, Easy Test of ... 40  
 Phrenology, History of ... 78  
 Phrenology, Hindrances to ... 26  
 Phrenology Illustrated ... 45  
 Phrenology in Public Schools ... 155  
 Phrenology, Lessons in 5, 24, 42, 58, 72, 88, 104, 117, 188, 154, 166, 180  
 Phrenology, Mission of ... 45  
 Phrenology of the Poets ... 28  
 Phrenology, Study of ... 26

Physiognomical Sketches of  
 Rutland Barrington, Esq. ... 57  
 Dr. Stanton Coit ... 121  
 Miss Florence Collingbourne ... 86  
 Herr George Leibling ... 71  
 Miss Florence Lloyd ... 155  
 The Lord Mayor (Sir J. Dimsdale) 169  
 Miss Lillah McCarthy ... 189  
 Miss Phyllis Rankin ... 189  
 Mr. Huntley Wright ... 105

Plumstead ... 87  
 Poetry ... 1, 51, 55, 67, 86, 135  
 Popular Phrenology ... 86  
 Progress of Human Beings ... 48  
 Proofs of Phrenology ... 123  
 Provincial Council B.P.S. ... 140

**R**

Rankin, Sketch of Miss Phyllis ... 189  
 Reflective Faculties, The ... 5  
 Reviews of Books 87, 98, 140, 171, 189  
 Rosebery and Antommarchi ... 140  
 Rudyard Kipling... ... 10

**S**

Self Esteem ... 19  
 Servant Question and Phrenology 135  
 Seven Wonders of the World ... 22, 62  
 Sexes, Mental Divergence of ... 148  
 Sight, The Sense of 186, 149, 168, 181  
 Skegness ... 77  
 Spinal Cord, The ... 23  
 Stoke Newington ... 169  
 Stratford ... 18  
 Study of Phrenology ... 26  
 Success and Phrenology ... 157  
 Success, Faculties for ... 92  
 Swindon ... 173, 188  
 Sydney ... 173

**T**

Tailor, The ... 2  
 Taste, The Sense of ... 70  
 Test of Phrenology ... 40  
 Thompson, Sketch of Mr. W. M. ... 187

**U**

Unhappy Marriage, An ... 190

**V**

Valuer, The ... 162  
 Visions in the Moon ... 77

**W**

Watchmaker, The ... 178  
 West Ham ... 18  
 Williams, Sketch of Mr. T. A. ... 167  
 Will-Power ... 76  
 Wit, The Organ of ... 67  
 Wright, Sketch of Mr. Huntley ... 105

# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

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JANUARY, 1901.

[ONE PENNY.]

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### THE ORGAN OF CAUTION.

Timidity, as some might think, is not the result of inexperience or youth. Some young people are very timid, while others are bold and daring. This difference arises from the organisation. Where a person has a well-developed organ of Caution, with little Combative-ness, Self-esteem, and Firmness, timidity is a characteristic fault, and in youth this is often noticeable, because the innate tendency manifests itself most plainly.



Many men learn by experience to modify the ingenuousness of their actions, learning somewhat how to conquer their natural fearfulness on the one hand, or their audacity and exuberance on the other hand, according to their disposition. But if Caution dominated a youth, being timid to excess, he will never become bold and imprudent, nor, if this organ be deficient in a youth, will he ever become watchful and circumspect in manhood.

Here we see a youth in an embarrassing position, which, to him, if he be naturally timid, is really formidable; for he finds himself alone, and face to face with a young lady without being prepared for such an adventure.

The desire to please is manifestly considerable, but his unfortunately large Caution paralyses his speech and gesture. There he remains immovable, with downcast eyes, knowing not what to say, or what to do. He blushes, his heart beats quickly, and if the situation be prolonged, he will not be able to withdraw from it without committing some blunder. Not only is his confusion plainly visible, but the young lady appears to share it with him, but, as her rôle is less difficult than his, she feels for the unhappy position of the young man, and her love of approbation receives as an homage this proof of the impression that her charms have made upon his ingenuous and timid character.

### Know Thyself.

If you would in knowledge grow,  
Study first yourself to know :  
Thus the ancient sages taught  
In their sacred schools of thought.  
And to-day if you would rise,  
Then self-knowledge you must prize,  
And employ for righteousness  
All the talents you possess.

—Rev. E. W. Jenkins.

### A New Sensation.

Max Ostenberg, a fellow of Columbia College, New York, who has been assisting Professor Pupia in his Röntgen experiments, had an odd thing happen the other day. He desired to get the shadowgraph of a mouse, and, as he thought, killed it by drowning. It was kept under water 15 minutes and was taken out for dead. For over an hour it lay lifeless, but to Professor Ostenberg's surprise, when laid over a photographic plate and exposed to the "Röntgen rays," it came to life. It spoiled the shadowgraph, but gave the experimenter a new sensation.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—XIII. ARTISTIC-CONSTRUCTIVE PURSUITS.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

### THE DRESSMAKER.

Men are not generally supposed to know much about such pursuits as Dressmaking, Millinery, etc. It has already been asked me by a lady whose ability in these arts I fully recognize, what I know of such pursuits. I modestly admit that men usually know more about the cost than the construction of these things, or of the technicalities of a dressmaker's business. The practising phrenologist has, however, opportunities which few other business or professional people have, of acquiring knowledge pertaining to these and other businesses. Further, these articles would be incomplete were I not to deal with some of the principal businesses and professions in which women are largely engaged, hence my apology, if there be need of one, for presuming to include them in this series.

Dressmaking is not confined to the gentler sex. Worth, the celebrated Parisian costumier and man-milliner, led the profession, which, in its better class departments, has developed into a recognized and lucrative art. It is an immense industry, and varied in its range of workmanship, style and design, from the cottager's linsey-woolsey Sunday-going gown, to the costly presentation frock of a court beauty. Thus it is somewhat difficult to state the exact qualities requisite in a dressmaker, it depends on the class of work aimed at, or engaged in. A person with a fair amount of Constructiveness, Form, Size, Imitation, executive qualities, Acquisitiveness and confidence may be able to turn out dresses which would give thorough satisfaction to, and even delight working-class folk; yet such a person, not possessing a good development of the higher ideal qualities, combined with those already mentioned, would have little or no conception of the building up of a court gown. The variety of design put into ladies' garments was, perhaps, never so noticeable as at the present time, and perhaps never before was there so great a demand for artistic skill, ingeniousness and dexterity in the profession of dress-designing. The high-class costumier must be an artist of no mean order. The adorning of female beauty may be counted as one of the uses of art, and when reasonably indulged in, is well-paid for, and it does not involve imposition on over-tired workers, it may here subserve one of its many purposes.

### THE GENTLEMAN DRESSMAKER.

On more than one occasion have I examined gentlemen whose profession is dressmaking, or—to speak more correctly—dress-building. It is not long ago that a lady and gentleman visited my consulting rooms. The gentleman wished to have a delineation. He had, in some respects, an unique character—a combination of mental qualities somewhat unusual. In disposition he was very sensitive and retiring. His head was rather above the average size, and fairly evenly balanced, yet showing in particular large Constructiveness and Ideality. All the

perceptive organs—Form, Size, Colour, Order, Locality, Individuality, Weight and Calculation—were prominently developed. The reflective organs—Causality and Comparison, also Human Nature, Cautiousness and Acquisitiveness—were large; and Imitation, Sublimity, and Friendship were well-developed. He possessed a good degree of reserve or tact, a refined organisation, a well-balanced, rather sanguine-nervous temperament, and good business abilities. Summing up his character, I remarked that it was a little difficult to say what business he might engage in with the best success, stating that he had marked artistic talent, good constructive, planning, and inventive abilities, business organising capabilities, and a taste for scientific pursuits, as well as for artistic kinds of work. Though very practical, he had ideal conceptions, and could not only invent, but he would show originality in his style and methods of doing things, and had a keen eye for perceiving where improvements could be made. He would be well adapted for a superior artistic or inventive line of business in which he had scope for exercising his inventive and planning capabilities—his taste for art, for originating, designing, etc. He quietly muttered some words of approval and thanks, and was about to leave, when the lady, who had listened with eager attention and apparent surprise and appreciation, said, "Tell the phrenologist what you are, dear." The gentleman hesitated. "Well, then, I will tell him." said the lady, proudly, "My husband is a Bond-street dressmaker."

Following this delineation, I need hardly describe the qualities necessary in a first-rate dressmaker. Constructiveness, Form, Size, Comparison and Imitation are needed for shaping and cutting-out materials. Acquisitiveness, combined with Cautiousness, Constructiveness and Causality, give sense of economy and business instinct. Ideality, Constructiveness, Imitation, Form, Size, Order, Weight, Sublimity and Colour, combined with Causality and Comparison, give planning capacity, discriminative judgment, apt conceptions, ingeniousness, taste for art, design, etc.

### THE TAILOR.

Tailoring is an extensive business, but not nearly so varied in its fashions, style, design, etc., as dressmaking. Fashion regarding man's apparel changes, but not to anything like the same extent as that of ladies; and such changes do not affect the working Tailor so much as the Tailor's cutter, who may be dealt with on another occasion. The working Tailor should possess a well-marked Motive-Vital Temperament; large Constructiveness: fairly large perceptive organs—especially Form, Size, Colour and Order. Fairly large Causality, Comparison, Imitation, Ideality and Acquisitiveness to give planning capacity, contrivance, perceptive judgment, neat workmanship and an appreciation of style. These qualities will also enable him to understand the working of machines, as well as to put things together with dexterity and skill. He should have well-marked executive qualities, Firmness and Conscientiousness so that he may be a thorough and reliable workman; and he is all the better if possessing large domestic organs, Inhabitiveness, etc., also Cautiousness, and a fair development of Concentrativeness, which, combined with other qualities mentioned, will enable him to apply himself steadily to his business and will tend to give a settled disposition.

## Phrenologica: Character Sketch,

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

### Dr. W. ROBERTSON NICOLL,

(Editor of *The British Weekly*, *British Monthly*, *Bookman*, etc.)

"You would not think" said a gentleman to me, surmising the object of my visit to a charity bazaar, at which Dr. Nicoll was conducting the opening ceremony, "that he is the leading religious journalist of the day." I moved an assent, for the doctor had commenced to speak. Singularly enough, referring to a local minister of repute, just returned from a visit to South Africa, and who had barely recovered from a severe illness, he told us that a severe and prolonged illness in his own earlier career had prevented his continuing in the active capacity of preacher.



Photo by H. S. Mendelssohn,

[Pembroke Crescent, W.]

Dr. Nicoll is not a robust type of man. Of medium height and build, he cannot be said to possess a commanding physical constitution. Yet the student of human nature is not long in discovering wherein lies his great strength, and why he has attained to so high a position in journalism and literature. "The mind's the standard of the man." I first saw a photo of Dr. Nicoll in the January issue, 1894, of *The Sketch*. The formation of his head then struck me as being remarkable from the point of high moral and intellectual development. I preserved the photo hoping sometime to have the privilege of a personal interview, which was courteously allowed me at the conclusion of his speech on this particular occasion.

Temperamentally, Dr. Nicoll is a highly nervous man, and possesses superior quality of organisation, and a very

active brain and mind. He has a large head, exceptionally high, powerfully developed in the moral regions, and in the frontal or intellectual lobes of the brain. The circumference measurement is  $23\frac{1}{4}$  inches; length from front to back, 8 inches full; width at Cautiousness  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and nearly the same in the regions of the executive organs, and Constructiveness and Ideality. Each group of organs is well represented, and the whole brain development is indicative of exceptional and powerful mentality.

He possesses a typical Scotch head of a high intellectual order. Is exceedingly cautious, deliberate, alert, diplomatic, prudent, sagacious and penetrative. Is very sensitive as regards personal feelings and character. Has a keen sense of propriety of conduct, and a strong adherence to principle. Is not perhaps as self-confident as the majority of his country-men, Self-esteem being one of his weakest organs. Yet he is not wanting in the qualities of manliness and independence, and abilities to direct and organize. Order is not a predominating organ? he possesses a wealth of ideas, and may have difficulty sometimes in systematizing his thoughts, but Constructiveness is a marked quality enabling him to direct his mind into a continuous train of thought.

He has good calculative judgment, and an excellent memory. Language is fairly large. He is a deliberate speaker, matter-of-fact, correct and impressive. His capacity for literature, authorship and journalism, especially of a sound religious character, is his forte. His large reasoning powers—Causality and Comparison—make him a profound thinker. He takes broad and comprehensive views, is thoughtful, reflective, studious, meditative, and philosophic. Ideas rapidly form in his mind, but he is sober in his judgment, and never rash.

He is keenly observant, and has large Comparison and Human Nature. His sense of analogy is a strong quality, and he has marked intuitive perceptions of character and motives; is not generally deceived when following his first impressions. His exceedingly large Ideality and Constructiveness, combined with his large reasoning powers, give him exceptional creative and planning capacities, great originality of mind, lofty conceptions, poetic and refined tastes and constructive literary abilities. Tune is rather large, which will give him an appreciative ear for music.

The whole of his moral organs—Benevolence, Spirituality, Veneration and Conscientiousness are very pronounced. Whilst exercising his reasoning powers in studying the principles of cause and effect, he manifests a high degree of faith in all that pertains to the purely spiritual, is venerative, reverential, profound in his admiration of the marvellous design of all the works of the Divine Creator; and his large Benevolence gives him a kindly, sympathetic, considerate nature. Hope is but moderately developed—he hardly looks enough to the bright side.

His large domestic organs—Inhabitiveness, Conjugalitv, and Philoprogenitiveness, dispose him to be exceedingly fond of home and children, and family and domestic associations.

Altogether, Dr. Nicoll possesses a remarkable and powerful head, highly moral, intellectual, social, executive; is original in his ideas, and in many of his modes of operation; an indefatigable worker, cautious, reasonable, intuitive, discreet—and in the exercise of these qualities he makes his influence widely felt.

## Jottings from my Note Book.

BY OUR CANDID CRITIC.

A phrenologist should avoid being a **These NOT faddist.** Palmistry, graphology, psychophrenology, logy, theology, spiritualism, theosophy, mesmerism, etc., may be good in their way, but they are not Phrenology.

It may be an interesting hypothesis that jointed fingers indicate love of material order, and philosophy. It may be true, and, in a sense, closely related to brain culture and development, but it is outside the study of Phrenology, and should not be associated with it in the public mind.

Again, a man's handwriting may be an index of his character and talent, and his hieroglyphics may mean much to the careful student of graphology, but "handwriting and character" is a distinct branch of study, and the wise phrenologist will not mix the two so as to confuse the issue.

Psychology is an interesting branch of study to some phrenologists, and, "the **Mind, a Mystery.** problem of a wicked soul" is by no means confined to Miss Marie Corelli.

We know very little as to the nature of mind and spirit, and, there are many things that perplex and mystify the careful searcher after truth, but we are not dependent on psychology for a knowledge of "the brain and its functions." That is the province of the phrenologist and the physiologist, and to this he should concentrate his efforts.

At the same time, there can be no harm in remembering Professor Crooke's beautiful advice about having "a mind to let."

Theology, again, is a stumbling-block to not a few. Some, including the writer, **Should not be mixed.** have done their level best to harmonize Phrenology and Religion, or rather, Phrenology and Theology, but it will not do, and is immaterial to phrenological progress.

We welcome all in our ranks; ministers, clergymen, philosophers, sceptics, and all classes who are seeking for truth, but the business of the phrenologist is to propagate and stimulate interest in Phrenology.

These other things may interest him as indicating the various complexities of the **Keep other things apart.** human mind, but they are helpful only so far as they do this, and are not essential to a correct knowledge of Phrenology.

The *Agnostic Annual*, 1901, has an article by PROF. FURNEAUX JORDAN on "Moral **Moral Nerve is Brain Function.** Nerve," the following extract from which should interest the thoughtful phrenologist.

"It is contended here that there exists, somewhere and somehow, within the skull, a material moral nerve-

apparatus. I cannot but think, moreover, that there are grounds for believing that the nerve which exercises moral function is a more or less *separate* nerve. (The italics are mine).

It is *separate* in the sense in which speech-nerve and sight-nerve are separate; but, like them, it freely communicates with all other varieties of nerve. *Research is more and more bringing to light special localizations of nerve actions.*"

A great deal more might be given from the article, but the book and paper may be copyright, and each phrenologist should buy and read for himself or herself.

One of the charges frequently brought **Phrenologists** against phrenologists is, that they flatter as **Flatterers.** their clients. This is true when limited to some phrenologists. There are conscientious "head examiners" who give straightforward delineations, as there are upright men in other professions. There is a possibility of going to extremes both ways. Flattery and undue fault-finding are both detrimental; but, if anything, undue commendation is the least injurious. For instance, it would not be wise to point out the truth to some persons. Suppose you have a client who has a morbid tendency to exaggerate difficulties and meet trouble half way. If a phrenologist dwells on this aspect (as some have been known to do), he is likely to do more harm than good.

Some persons wonder if they have a tendency to insanity. No phrenologist with **Duty of Examiners.** any sense of responsibility would say "Yes." Insanity arises from a perverted faculty or faculties. If the moral and religious sentiments are excessively developed, there is a possibility of **RELIGIOUS MANIA**; if Cautiousness be the predominant faculty, you will get *pessimism*: if undue Self-esteem, a tendency to magnify the **EGO**; if Amativeness be perverted, a leaning towards *sexual mania*; but there is always a possibility of counteracting this by encouraging clients to stimulate other faculties; and this work is the duty, or part of the duty, of all who attempt to give phrenological advice.

Again, some persons who express themselves as desirous of knowing the whole truth, place themselves in positions which make a full delineation impossible. For example: I have known a young man enter a phrenologist's consulting room with his sweetheart, and seat himself in a chair for an examination. After deciding the kind of examination he would prefer to have, he has said, "Now tell me all my faults." This, of course, sounds well in the presence of the young lady, but few single young men would like *all* their faults exposing before their sweethearts. Phrenologists, like other human beings, have their weaknesses, but, looking at it from every conceivable point of view, they, in the main, strive to do their duty by their clients, and to charge them as a class with undue flattery, is to form a hasty conclusion from insufficient data.



## Lessons in Phrenology.—LXI.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### THE REFLECTIVE FACULTIES.

The lower animals possess much feebler perceptive faculties than it is the privilege of man to possess, and in the case of some of the organs, remarkably the organ of Colour, they are almost entirely deprived of them. Yet in the case of the reflective faculties the difference between man and animals is infinitely great.

To understand the accuracy of this remark let us suppose that man were entirely devoid of these faculties. What would be his new condition? He would not be able to *think*. He would have ideas. He would possess his instincts and passions. He could enjoy those passions. He could instinctively enjoy life; but he would not know he possessed it, much less understand it. Moreover he would not know he was born to die. He would not be able to think of the past as in any way connected with the present, nor of the present with the future. He would have no idea of death. He would therefore be man no longer. His moral organs would be inactive and atrophied, his religious sentiments would disappear, and he would be no better than a brute.

Nevertheless, if these faculties could be restored to him again he would again become an intellectual giant. With a large intellectual development he could become an astronomer, able to measure time and space; a chemist, able to discover new substances for his bodily comfort, or the cure of his diseases. Nay more he would become a creator of new resources—books, steamships, telegraphs, and microscopes. These faculties would lift him into a glory unknown to every other creature.

That he may often fall short of the glorious attributes bestowed upon him, or that some of his fellows possess them more richly than others do, may excite his wonder, or his sorrow, but they do not take away his unique position as the crowning glory of creation. He may, in accordance with his own special mental condition, devote his time to art, or science, philosophy or religion. A wise Providence has accorded him parts and powers in various directions, which he may encourage and develop. His gifts are glorious. It is his privilege to use them.

The organs of the Reflective Faculties are found located behind the frontal bone and above the perceptive, as though placed there to show some superiority of function of superlative importance.

These faculties judge of the importance and value of the mental perceptions, and determine the relationships between them. By their operations man is able to judge of the nature of the phenomena by which he is surrounded and in the midst of which he lives, as well as to appreciate the nature and relationships of his affections and instincts.

A person endowed with great powers of attention and observation, but possessing small reflective faculties, may be able to enrich his memory with a fabulous amount of knowledge; but when it is necessary to systematise it and to deduce philosophical principles from it, he will find himself incapable of the operation. He will not be able to apply his knowledge.

If such a person be possessed of large organs of Lan-

guage and Self-Esteem he may possess a great capacity for boring his neighbours with his large vocabulary, and with his personal importance, but unfortunately for him he will be found to lack common sense, wisdom and understanding. He will be unable to trace the relationships between cause and effect, or make comparisons, and will entirely fail to make use of the perceptions of his perceptive.

The faculties under discussion are served by the organs of Causality and Comparison—the former located behind the frontal eminences, the latter occupying the intermediary space.

The facts gained by the other faculties are digested, summarised, and utilised, by these faculties, and therefore, for them to perform their normal work, it is necessary that the perceptive should be well-developed also. In a normal condition they are able to appreciate both mental and physical phenomena—they are the source of our reason and the light of our understanding.

In fact Reason is the instrument by means of which we arrive at truth in everything, and is only thwarted in its operations when the other faculties are unable to perform their normal functions or are stifled by preconceived opinions.

The reflective faculties not only pronounce judgment upon the activities of the intellectual faculties, but they also pronounce judgment upon our affections and sentiments—though they themselves possess neither affection nor sentiment they feel neither pleasure nor pain, they cannot delight in virtue nor regret the results of vice. Affection, hatred; generosity, selfishness; hope, fears; all the propensities, as well as sentiments, when dominant, may retain the services of the reflectives to excuse or favour their activities.

But their highest use favours the cause of morality and religion. This they do when both groups—reflectives and moral sentiments—are well-developed.

They have also the unique function of forming the mental conception of self, of personal identity, of the notions of mind and spirit.

These faculties have a high office in proving the compatibility of the human with the divine mind,—with the established order of things. Man's mental outlook is very limited; divine intelligence is unlimited and absolute. Is not man's mind fashioned in the image of God?

Not so is the animal mind. This is specially characterised by the lack of reflection. Animals cannot appreciate; they cannot apprehend the existence of the Almighty; they know nothing of moral principles; they neither reason nor compare; they know nothing of their own constitution; they have no philosophy, no religion; they cannot anticipate the future—they cannot reason about it; their ideas are limited to sensation and emotion.

It must not be understood that the perceptive faculties are unable to compare and discriminate. They can *in their own sphere*. Colour can discriminate colour from colour. Form can compare shape with shape. But neither of these organs can compare colour with form, or weight with size. These things the reflectives do. The reflectives can answer questions beginning with Why and Wherefore—such questions as Why does the heart beat? or Why is a plant like an animal?

Finally, reflection consists of two distinct operations only. Only two distinct faculties are required. Their organs are Comparison and Causality. These organs will be treated in future lessons.

## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

By G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

[COPYRIGHT.]

### SOME INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS.

#### APPROBATIVENESS.

The love of praise, howe'er conceal'd by art,  
Reigns, more or less, and glows, in ev'ry heart:  
The proud, to gain it, toils on toils endure,  
The modest shun it but to make it sure.—*Young*.

#### Minds

By nature great, are conscious of their greatness,  
And hold it mean to borrow aught from flattery.

—*Ibsen*.

Approbativeness is one of the strongest qualities of the human mind, and affects, for good or evil, the character and destiny of every human being. Its natural function is the desire for approval. Persons in whom it is large, cannot (even if the social faculties are moderately developed) live a secluded life. If a man with the faculty large, has no wife to give him stimulation and encouragement, he will seek it elsewhere. A woman with this quality prominent—and where is the woman who does not possess a good share of it—should certainly be married if she can meet with a man who can make her happy. Said a lady in my hearing the other day, "There is nothing gives me greater pleasure than work; it affords me considerable satisfaction when it is completed—especially when my work is appreciated." That last clause conveyed much, for as Spenser puts it:

Who would ever care to do brave deed,  
Or strive in virtue others to excel,  
If none would yield him his deserved meed,  
Due praise, that is the spur of doing well?  
For if good were not praised more than ill,  
None would choose goodness of his own free will.

Approbativeness is a characteristic of nearly every married woman, and the husband who fails to recognise this, and neglects to give his wife her meed of praise when it is due, is unworthy the name of husband. "Praise the good there is in the dinner, and you will get a better one next day," was not only sound philosophy, but practical common sense. A little judicious encouragement is essential to the progress and happiness of every sane person, and this is specially true in relation to marriage. Where husband and wife are constantly finding fault with each other, there can be no true happiness. Home is, or should be, a place of mutual joy, where all members of the family recognise their obligation to each other. In order to understand this thoroughly, they must study each other's dispositions, and make allowances for each other's little weaknesses.

One man, whose chief delight is in insellectual pursuits, is disappointed because his wife does not, or cannot, take an interest in those studies that are his delight. Such an one should ask himself, "Have I done my best to encourage and develop the intellectual faculties in my wife?" A woman—especially a woman with a family—is actively engaged in household duties most of her time, and has little or no opportunity for self-culture. She

should not be blamed or neglected in consequence of this, but due consideration should be given to those exercises or occupations which are *her* chief delight, and the husband should not fail to stimulate her Approbativeness by awarding her praise and encouragement when it is due. At the same time the good wife will see the necessity of self-improvement, and, besides attending to those duties which are her special *forte*, she should try and find a little time for the cultivation of her intellect, so that if her husband is successful and clever, she can adequately share in his prosperity, and be capable of rising with him in that sphere for which his talents specially fit him.

A powerful moral lever in the process of self-culture and self-development is the love of approval. To do work that gratifies your own Approbativeness is good, but when that work gives satisfaction to your life partner and friends, the pleasure is considerably enhanced.

Most of us find life a battle. The struggle for existence is no easy matter, especially to a refined, cultivated, sensitive soul. The sordid, materialistic element so prevalent in commerce and manufactures, is apt to clog the spirit, and hinder it in its evolutionary tendency, and it is well that men, especially business men, should find in their wives, higher ideals, and loftier aspirations. It is here that a woman can be of great benefit to a man. She can, in her own tactful way, point out that he is not entirely composed of selfish and animal propensities, and that, while it is essential that they should have bread to eat, there are ideals and other interests that he is capable of indulging in and developing, that will lift him above the mere mechanical process of adding field to field and house to house.

But, it must be pointed out that Approbativeness may be a curse instead of a blessing. When it takes the form of excessive love of admiration and vanity, it is no help, but an hindrance. I have known quite a number of sensible girls in other respects, quite fascinated and "taken in" by the waxed moustache, the kid gloves, gold chain, gold rings, and general appearance of some young men of their acquaintance. When the love of approval or admiration causes a young man to buy clothes on credit, ride in cabs that he cannot afford to pay for, and generally do the large, and cut a dash, it is a curse and not a blessing. When for the sake of keeping up appearances a married couple will get furniture on credit, and live in a house the rent of which is higher in proportion than their income, they are entering on a course that must ultimately lead to material, to say nothing of moral, ruin. The love of approval must always be subordinate to the love of right. When Approbativeness is the predominant power, a man will have what is called reputation, but reputation is not character. When Approbativeness is governed by Conscientiousness and Causality, the conduct and character will be in harmony, and a man will be appreciated for his real worth.

### The Morgan Fund.

The only item to hand this month is kindly sent by—

Miss Atkins ... .. 2/6.

Last month I had nothing to acknowledge. Surely our readers are forgetting our veteran friend. This should not be so at this season of the year. Kindly ask yourselves how you would fare for two months on the amount received in that period. Let the answer be a prompt remittance on account of "The Morgan Fund," to its treasurer, Mr. J. Rutherford, "Leader" Office, Sunderland.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW, F.B.P.S.

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

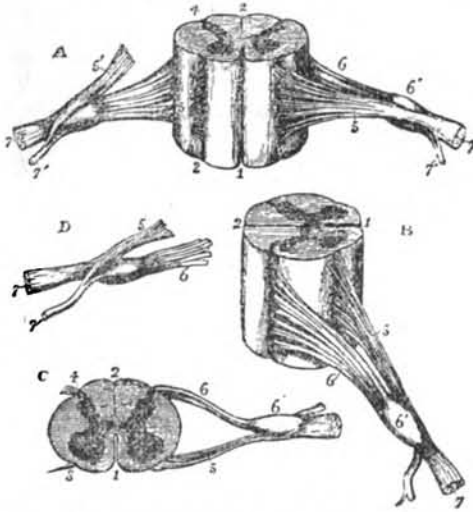
### THE NERVES.

There are two classes of nerves, which, according to their function, are called Afferent and Efferent.

*Afferent Nerves* carry impulses from the sense-organs to the central nervous system, *i.e.*, to the brain and spinal cord.

*Efferent Nerves* carry impulses from the central nervous system to the muscles and other organs of the body.

In the brain the impulses conveyed by the afferent nerves arouse sensations of sight, sound, smell, touch, etc., out of which, in man, a consciousness arises of the conditions in the world around him. The efferent nerves conduct messages from the brain and spinal cord by which the muscles, the glands, the vascular system, etc., are controlled, so that the work of each may result in the welfare of the whole.



*The Spinal Nerves.*—Nerves are given off in pairs from either side of the spinal cord, at regular intervals, along its whole length. There are thirty-one pairs of these spinal nerves. They arise one from each side of the cord, and pass out between two adjacent segments (vertebræ) of the backbone. Thus between every two vertebræ the whole way down the spinal column, a nerve makes its exit on either side, to supply the skin and muscles on the right and left side of the body respectively. In the regions of the neck and loins several of the spinal nerves are much thicker than those arising from the other parts of the spinal cord, for they not only supply the body wall, but give off large branches which join together to form the nerves which run down the limbs. Where these two groups of nerves arise the spinal cord is thickened, and these thickenings are called *the cervical and lumbar enlargements*.

*Roots of the Nerves.*—Each nerve arises by two roots from the spinal cord. One of these issues from the back and the other from the front of the cord. They are called the anterior and the posterior roots. The roots very soon

join together to form the nerve, and at the place where the junction is effected there lies a small swelling on the posterior root, called a *ganglion*. Now it has been proved that if the posterior roots are cut, for instance, of all those which supply the right leg, the animal will not be able to feel any prick or touch in that leg. Sensation is paralysed, and therefore the posterior roots are *afferent*, carrying *sensory* impulses from the leg to the spinal cord. In other words, the sensory nerves enter the cord by the posterior roots. If, on the other hand, the corresponding anterior roots be cut, the leg will hang limp, and the animal will be unable to move it. But it will be able to feel a prick or pinch. The anterior roots, therefore, carry *motor* impulses to the muscles from the spinal cord, and so are called *efferent*.

From these important experiments the following conclusions may be drawn:—

- (1) That the nerves convey sensations to the spinal cord.
- (2) That the muscles are controlled by impulses which pass down the nerves from the spinal cord.
- (3) That the sensory impulses enter by the posterior roots.
- (4) That the motor impulses leave by the anterior roots.

*The Sympathetic System of Ganglia and Nerves.*—Each spinal nerve, with the exception of those in the neck, gives off a small branch to the viscera (organs of the body). These branches pass to join a chain of small ganglia situated at the back of the thorax and abdomen, lying at the front and on either side of the vertebral column. This double chain of ganglia and the nerves which join them form the *Sympathetic System*. Nerves pass from the sympathetic ganglia to supply the viscera. Some of these sympathetic fibres go to the heart, and may quicken its action; others maintain the tone of the arteries all over the body; while others pass to the intestines and spleen, and regulate the contraction of these organs. In addition to these efferent visceral nerves there are afferent ones, which bring impulses from the viscera to the spinal cord.

We may now tabulate our knowledge of the nerves, so far, as follows:—

- (1) There are thirty-one pairs of spinal nerves.
- (2) Each nerve arises from the spinal cord by two roots, an anterior and a posterior one.
- (3) The posterior root in each case has a ganglion upon it.
- (4) The nerves, on emerging from the vertebral canal, divide into branches which supply both the muscles and the skin of the body wall.
- (5) Many of them also give off a small branch, which joins the sympathetic chain of ganglia, and in this way supply the viscera.
- (6) Each nerve contains both afferent (sensory) and efferent (motor) fibres.
- (7) The afferent fibres are connected with sensory nerve-endings, and enter the spinal cord by the posterior root.
- (8) The efferent fibres are connected with motor nerve-endings in the muscles, and issue from the spinal cord in the anterior root.
- (9) An animal with all the posterior roots cut cannot feel, while one with all the anterior roots cut cannot move its body or limbs.

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JANUARY, 1901.

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### Editorial Effervescence.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL MY READERS.

To be happy we must each and all engage in those pursuits and recreations which afford our highest powers the supremest gratification. The satisfaction of the longing manifested by our intellectual and moral natures will secure for us such a sense of purest pleasure that no mere enjoyment of the lower appetites can by any possible means convey. To be happy is to be good, diligent, hopeful, and charitable in word and deed. To reap the most fruitful harvest of delight we must let every act be eloquent of earnestness of purpose, of firmness of resolution, and of one-ness of aim.

To the majority of my readers I presume these principles may be applied to their study and propagation of Phrenology, and where this is so I trust to share their happiness and partake of their delight. There is a special reason for a fresh application of our efforts at this season, it being the end of one of Time's cycles. The old century, with its history of discovery and record of achievement excelling that of any of its predecessors, has passed; and the new, pregnant with newer revelations and nobler deeds, has dawned upon us. At such a period it is well to take a retrospect, and from the lessons taught us by experience make such provision for the future as will secure the reward which well-directed and conscientious effort may legitimately claim.

The history of Phrenology during the past hundred years has been varied and interesting. Though born in the preceding century it was quite young when the nineteenth opened, and though its good health was

interfered with owing to professional prejudice and priestly intolerance, yet it became a strong and lusty youth, travelling over Europe and the United States. When its parent, Dr. Gall, and sponsor, Dr. Spurzheim died, its care passed to the keeping of other and less able friends, and though it struggled to keep itself recognised, yet owing to its injudicious treatment by professed friends, it became looked upon with suspicion, and lost caste; and for many a year practically hid itself in obscurity, though there were always a more or less devoted few who sought it for counsel and advice.

Towards the end of the century, however, in 1886, the then devotees brought it from the darkness, and once again gave it its due place in the ranks of the sciences; and with such success were its claims advocated, that even the rulers of the country were pleased to acknowledge their right and value, and granted the privilege of Legal Incorporation. To-day we commence the new century as students of a recognised science, respectable and respected.

What does the coming century hold for us? What developments of anatomical or psychological discovery? The knowledge of the structure and functions of the human brain cannot remain in its present imperfect, almost crude state, but whatever form the new developments take Phrenology stands to gain. The whole trend of modern discovery in relation to the human brain has been in our direction. One after another of the obstructions to its progress have been removed, until its chief claims have been recognised, including that all important and fundamental doctrine, "Localisation of Function." Two other doctrines have still to be urged—(1) Size a measure of power, and (2) Growth a necessity of exercise. Many readily acknowledge these truths, others are inclined to doubt.

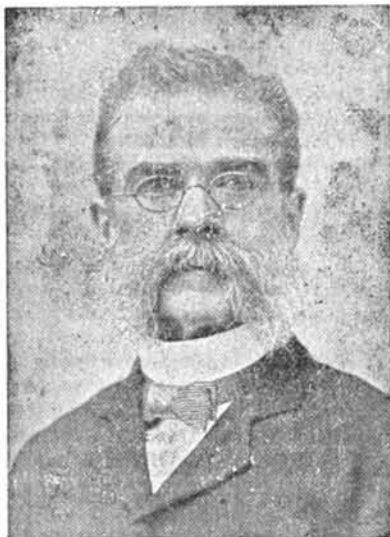
We have made very distinct progress since 1800, and intend going on to further advances. Let our friends take heart, and resolve that their efforts shall be renewed and their enthusiasm re-kindled for the science of the human mind, the interpreter of all philosophies, the basis of all psychology. Let us meet our opponents on their own ground, and for this purpose fully acquaint ourselves with their whole armoury, that with like weapons we may vanquish them. Let us rouse the lethargic public from their indifference, and win them as adherents to our principles, satisfying them as to the value of the application of Phrenology to all men, and under all circumstances, then the new century shall see the triumph of our truth.

Among the signs of the progress we are making, one notable indication is the attitude of the press towards our subject. Constantly, favourable comments are inserted in the local papers all over England, and at times the great London papers admit proofs of their sympathy with our teachings. Within a fortnight of the time I am writing this, *The Daily Express* (Dec. 4th), gave a good half-page to an illustrated phrenological opinion of the members of the present Cabinet, which their representative obtained from Mr. Stackpool E. O'Dell; and *The Daily News* (Dec. 15th), under the title of "Interesting Heads," gave an article, nearly a column and a-half in length, dealing with the phrenological characteristics of Lords Rosebery and Salisbury. These are but straws, but they serve to show the direction of the wind.

## Character Sketch of ALLEN HADDOCK, Esq.

Editor "Human Nature," (San Francisco.)"

Upon the fingers of one hand may be counted the World's journals devoted solely to the spread of phrenological truth, and not the least important of this little batch is the bright and instructive paper bearing the suggestive title *Human Nature*, of which Mr. Allen Haddock is the founder, proprietor, and editor.



This gentleman's head is not large, but its structure indicates a controlling intellectuality, though with well-represented domestic organs, and a good measure of the conserving and consolidating quality. Behind and beneath a seeming passivity of character, there is a strong emotional nature, which sways and thrills him, conquering at times even his saner and wiser intellectual judgment. So effectually can he control his expression, however, that he gives no sign of the workings of this inner force, and oftentimes he is misunderstood even by those who know him intimately, because he "keeps to himself" the deeper longings and finer sensations which thrill him with their intensity. Ideality—that measureless realm in which the poet delights to wander free and unfettered—has for him a magic and a charm, which the sordid demands of the lower faculties cannot stifle. He lives at times amid the stars listening to their music, entranced by their beauty. O! it is no imagination to him, but real palpitating life, this soaring to the heights, above and away from the gross materialism of this lesser and lower world. I do not desire to imply that he is visionary and unpractical. Nothing of the kind; but the delights of which I speak are his recreations—the satisfying of his spiritual as distinct from his intellectual nature. The influence of these mental excursions, however, is always with him, and gives him lofty aims and noble ideals, which he seeks to embody in the ordinary affairs of his mundane existence. Here we have the key to his nature and character. Such a man cannot be orthodox; and when he is endowed, as is this gentleman, with large reflective organs, he endeavours to create new dispensations,

new forms, new philosophies. A cause-seeking mind, yet given to credulity. Is this anomalous? No. The incredulous man who has large reflexives, is ever in doubt, never satisfied, sees a reason for disbelieving even his own existence. Mr. Haddock is saved from that unfortunate condition. He needs to reflect, for his observing powers are by comparison somewhat weak, though cultivation has doubtless improved their capacity.

He has a quiet dignity of character, largely due to his British origin. His Firmness is well marked, as also his Self-esteem, giving him confidence in his own powers, and a measure of self-possession, which it is expedient every man who desires independence should have.

As I have already indicated, his domestic organs are well developed, and his love for home and its associations is a leading trait in his character. Especially is Friendship large—that organ which is the foe to loneliness, which grips your hand with a tighter grasp, as though it feared you were going away; which inspires you with faith in your fellows who happen to be within the circle of your acquaintance; which loves you, and anxiously cares for your welfare. Yes, Mr. Haddock is blessed with that feeling of friendship. But perhaps it is not all blessing, for he has also Benevolence large, and this oftentimes leads one astray, and it is more than probable that this gentleman's Friendship and Benevolence have been made the means of his discomfiture, by helping the unworthy, becoming a surety for the undeserving, or in some similar manner. Is that so, Mr. Haddock? If so, never mind; the motive was beyond all praise, the act will redound to your credit, and will bring you satisfaction in the "by-and-bye."

I regret space is limited, or I may have told of my subject's kindness and sympathy; of his dry humour; of his delight in his children and their pursuits; of his fondness for the theme which he has made the study of his life; or of his knowledge of the principles which actuate human nature. But I must desist, and in a few brief words tell something of his history.

Though an American by adoption, Mr. Haddock is an Englishman by birth, having first seen the light at Holmfirth, in Yorkshire, as long ago as January 11th, 1845, being therefore in his fifty-sixth year. At the age of thirteen he was left an orphan, the youngest child of four, and the only boy. Life's road was hard to travel at that time. At twenty-one he married one whom he describes as "the sweetest girl on earth," which union has resulted in the existence of eleven sons and daughters, of whom nine are still living. In 1863 he went to reside at Batley where he had the privilege of listening to Mr. L. N. Fowler's lectures and examinations. These fascinated him, and he at once became an ardent student of Phrenology, took lessons, read every available book, visited Dr. Bridges, of Liverpool, to get acquainted with his system, and like most enthusiastic young people in the same circumstances, started lecturing and examining for the benefit of all and sundry—except himself. During this period he was in business as a shipping and furniture merchant. In 1884 he sailed for San Francisco, where he started, and was soon established, as a professional phrenologist. In 1889 was founded *Human Nature*, which has a large and growing circulation, the conduct of which adds renown to a reputation already established. May *Human Nature* still progress, and its editor live to a hale and hearty old age is the sincere wish of his "brother in arms" of the P.P.



### Rudyard Kipling.

By J. J. WHEALE.

Among the multitude of fiction readers there is a large number who claim Mr. Kipling as their favourite. And for forcible statement it would be difficult to find his equal. But force alone is not sufficient to charm the reader as Mr. Kipling charms. If we consider for a moment with an analytical mind we shall see that his sentences are harmonious, if rugged. They bite and hang to the reader. We may not agree with the rough-and-ready way of expression, but we can scarcely resist it.

In giving an analysis of his mental make-up, we may say that his constitution is such that it is as much at home at active exercise, such as cricket and football, as at poetry or prose writing. He is not a book-worm, as he is too observant of the actual things going on around him to spend his life in sentiment. In fact we may say that he has few ideals, as he deals with the practical in a practical manner. It is to his orderly, timely, and harmonious style, that we owe the fascination of his books.

As regards his characters, they are not given to us from a picture gallery of his imagination, such as those of Shakespeare, but are selected from the realities of life. Nor are they elevated in tone as a Portia, or a King Lear, and the many other characters of our incomparable bard. Nor are they pictured to us in the sublime strains of a Milton. We could scarcely obtain greater opposites in character than Milton and Kipling. Whilst the one lacked the practical to such an extent that nobody thinks of putting his teaching into ordinary life, Mr. Kipling is so lacking in this refinement that his characters for the most part are shunned by refined society. His mind is broad rather than deep. That is, he has a good grasp of many things, rather than depth of perception in the subjects he handles. His precaution acts as a safeguard against extremes verging on rashness, although he is full of energy, and ready to run away with himself. Mr. Kipling is not over-cautious, nor yet rash, but is a blend, and this gives the opportunity for him to appear at his best on nearly every occasion.

Some writers have been so rash as to state that in Mr. Kipling we have a possible Shakespeare. Now the true born poet gives to airy nothings life and form. Shakespeare is as much more agile than Mr. Kipling intellectually as a greyhound is to a bulldog in speed. But the force of the bulldog belongs to Mr. Kipling. Shakespeare soars, whilst Mr. Kipling, by force, clears all before him. Shakespeare was of the pure mental temperament, whilst Mr. Kipling is of the mental-motive. Shakespeare thought without effort, whilst Mr. Kipling has to arouse himself by will-power to set his brain in proper motion. Shakespeare's characters are genial, full of logic and reasoning, whilst those of Mr. Kipling are composed from the coarse actualities of life. Byron was the nearest approach to Shakespeare, and we know that the sublimity of Byron's poetry is a thing which Kiplingites never for a moment expect to find. Shakespeare reads the human heart, and pictures it forth. Byron gives us new visions in sublime strains, whilst Mr. Kipling remains in a lower sphere, and rounds off the whirl of active life. It is thus seen that the wish of a second Shakespeare in the shape of Mr. Kipling is not likely to become a fact.

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### The Secret of Mental and Physical Health.

By A. HUBERT, F.B.P.S.

The whole secret of mental and physical health consists in what may be called "Balance of Constitution," that is, harmonious action of all the physical and mental organs. Whilst such is maintained, it is practically impossible to become unwell, or to exhibit those excesses or deficiencies of character and mental manifestations which are the precursors of disease and failure. So that a man's first duty should consist in seeking to maintain this balance; and a true moral principle is seen in the well-known maxim, "Self-preservation is the first law of nature" (life?), and also, in the words of Polonius to his son, "This, above all, to thine own self be true, and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man." The teaching of Christ also, is to this same effect, "Love thy neighbour as thyself."

The necessity for self-love is recognised in these sayings, and the more we understand ourselves, that is, of our physical and mental constitutions, the more shall we be convinced that personal wholeness—holiness, is the first and most desirable condition toward which we should aspire.

From this position we may, by virtue of our inherent constitution, develop in such a way so as not only to ensure a continuity of progress, happiness, joy, peace, strength, knowledge, but without any perceptible effort, will inevitably comfort, help, bless, benefit all persons, whatsoever may be their different and peculiar natures, with whom we come in contact. We may bless them even as the glorious sun blesses all who receive of his beneficent rays.

Phrenologically considered then, a constitution to be whole, honest, strong, true, good, should embrace a well-balanced temperament and evenly-developed brain. A well-balanced temperament would show by the fulness and harmony of parts in size, form, and color, something of all of the temperaments, whilst none of them would be in excess, excepting that slightly predominating temperaments would indicate more especial aptitudes for particular employments and positions and responsibilities.

In all cases there would be a corresponding development of the mental organs, the extra strength of particular faculties would indicate the employment and position for which different persons would be most adapted.

### You Should Witness These.

One of the most valuable efforts in connection with the operations of the British Phrenological Society is the series of Anatomical Demonstrations by Dr. Withinshaw, late Demonstrator of Anatomy in Edinburgh University. Under no other circumstances can the dissection of the brain be witnessed, except in the medical schools, which are closed to all but medical students. The close attention manifested by Dr. Withinshaw's auditors is ample proof of the value of his instruction, and the cleverness of his manipulation.

A fresh course has been arranged for Thursdays, the 10th, 17th and 24th of January, and all who desire the information should apply at once to the Hon. Secretary, British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

## British Phrenological Society (INCORPORATED).

The usual Monthly Lecture Meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, December 4th, at 63, Chancery Lane. The attendance was not large, but the audience was an appreciative one. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, after which one new member was admitted.

Dr. WITHINSHAW, at the request of the Council, delineated the character of a lady, who testified to the accuracy of the statements made.

The CHAIRMAN, in calling on Mr. Stacey to deliver his lecture, stated that the Lecturer was the Secretary of the Leyton Phrenological Society. He had been a student of biology for many years, and was an independent investigator, hence he would be able to impart some facts which were unobtainable elsewhere. The drawings which were to be shown to the meeting were Mr. Stacey's own productions and therefore, could be relied on as accurate. After a few further remarks, the Chairman called on the Lecturer to address the meeting on the "Comparative Anatomy of the Nervous System."

Mr. F. C. STACEY said the subject under consideration that evening was altogether too large to deal with in one evening. The most he could do would be to briefly give an outline of the constructions of various types, showing their similarities and their differences. To do this the more readily, he had prepared a number of diagrams to illustrate his subject, to which he would direct their attention. The first illustration was that of the Amœba, a creature of one single cell, representing the simplest form of life. Though having no mouth or lungs, yet it takes in food and oxygen, and performs all the functions of life, which may be summed up as breathing, feeding, re-producing and dying.

It has the function of irritability, or what may be more readily recognised as sensibility, that is, it responds to external irritation. The next creature noted was more complex in structure, having a large number of cells. These were arranged in the form of a tube, and formed a double row. The inner row were for the purposes of digestion and absorption, the outer row were devoted to contraction and expansion; one object of the latter being to enable it to stretch out for its food. All animals and plants are made up of cells, but nerve-cells are special "irritable" cells, one principal function of which is to receive impressions from the outside world.

Still higher in the scale of life he would mention the fresh water mussel, the nervous system of which consisted of three pairs of ganglia, or bundles of nerves and cells. These were (1) the muscular, (2) the digestive, (3) those controlling the organs for the distribution of the blood. On the mussel being touched it immediately closes its shell. Was this a conscious act? For a long time this matter was in doubt. It has now, however, been decided that this is a purely mechanical act due to its special structure. The earth worm had a more highly developed nervous system consisting of a double chain of ganglia. The nerves of the segments at the extremities of the worm differ in form from those in the rest of the length, nearly every other segment being like each other, having a similar nervous development each being to some extent independent of the other. Darwin was of opinion that the worm possessed some measure of intelligence but

though his arguments were clever he (the Lecturer) doubted the accuracy of his conclusions as the nervous system was so low in development.

Insects are still higher in the scale, and their respiratory systems are wonderfully elaborate. So pronounced is their superiority that according to Sir J. Lubbock's investigations they—especially ants and bees—are able to communicate with each other. The caterpillar can only crawl and eat; the nerves of the embryo wings being small while those of the legs are larger. In the adult stage of winged flight the nerves of the wings increased in size, while those of the legs decreased. It is also to be noted that in this state the nerves of respiration are larger than those of digestion.

The frog, like all other animals, begins its life from one cell, and from this develops into many cells. It is one of the Vertebrates and the distribution of its nerves illustrates that of all the vertebrates. The nervous system is represented by a tube with thick walls, showing at the superior or brain portion—optic lobes, hemispheres, olfactory lobes, cerebellum, ventricles, and medulla. Phrenologists say that the cerebellum is the organ of reproductive instinct, but this is controverted by anti-phrenologists, who aver that its function is to co-ordinate movement. Here, however, in the frog we have an animal which is an expert jumper and swimmer the cerebellum of which is especially small, thus contradicting the theory of the modern physiologists who oppose Phrenology. The Dogfish as a reproductive creature is much more active than the frog, and has a much larger cerebellum, though it is not a better swimmer necessarily, nor of course is it a jumper. In the embryos of all vertebrates, the brain is divided into three readily distinguishable parts—the fore-brain, middle-brain, and hind-brain., representing (1) the olfactory lobes and hemispheres, (2) the optic lobes, and (3) the cerebellum and medulla. Physiologists teach that the sight centre is at the back of the head, even Huxley said this, but the disposition of the brains of all animals prove to the contrary, the optic lobes being in the mid brain. The position of this in the frog is easily proved as the thinnest part of the skull is directly over these lobes.

The nerve chain of the frog and all vertebrates, including man, arise as a hollow tube, though in man, the walls of the tube are so thick that they meet internally.

The salmon has not much mental power—its olfactory brain is small, its cerebral hemispheres are very thin and it was said to be non nervous. The cerebellum of the skate shows signs of convolutions. In the cod the olfactory lobes are connected directly with the medulla, and each part with every other. The pigeon was higher in the scale of life, showing the cerebellum convoluted, and this is almost invariable in birds. The hemispheres, too, are larger than in anything previously introduced that evening.

In the rabbit the upper surface of the hemispheres of the brain show no division though this is shown on the under surface. Its cerebellum was convoluted and increased in surface. The hemispheres showed a rudimentary Sylvian fissure.

In the dog the fissure of Rolando was shown, the olfactory lobes are important and specialised organs. The frontal lobes of the hemispheres are small as compared with man, but definite enough to manifest some measure of intelligence. The temporal lobes of the dog are, as we should expect, large, containing as they do the organs of Destructiveness, Combativeness, &c.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Lecturer if the optic lobes of the cat were relatively larger than those of the dog, and the olfactory lobes of the dog larger than those of the cat, as the latter animal seemed to depend upon its sight rather than its smell, while in the case of the dog the reverse seemed to be the case. He further asked if the advanced state of the respiratory organs of insects had anything to do with their ability to walk on walls, or on the ceiling.

The LECTURER replied that the olfactory lobes of the dog were larger than those of the cat ordinarily, but there was a great variety of dogs. As to the walking of insects on ceilings this was independent of their respiratory organs. The latter organs in insects were open to all parts of the system, and through their means oxygen was supplied to the various internal organs. In man this function of supplying oxygen was performed by the blood, the oxygen being supplied from the lungs.

Mr. WEDMORE being interested in mechanics had dissected the bodies of many animals to see how they worked, and was therefore very pleased to listen to Mr. Stacey's descriptions. He desired to know the use of the optic lobe in the skate, in which it appeared to be much larger than other fish shown? He would also ask the importance of the convolutions, as he noticed that the larger brains were convoluted while the smaller brains were not? Also, why was the cerebellum the first part to become convoluted? Had the Lecturer noticed the variations in the amount of convolutions in different parts of the brain?

The LECTURER said that the optic lobes of the dogfish exceeded those of the skate in size, but he did not know there was anything in the lives of these to account for the difference concerning the convolutions, the greatest evidence we had was that the higher the form of life, the greater the convolutions and the greater the intelligence. The human brain was said to consist of at least four layers of cells, all following the folds of the convolutions.

Mr. WHELLOCK said the ant was known for its intelligence. He would like to know if its brain was convoluted.

The LECTURER replied that to say it was not convoluted would be wrong, but it was right to say no convolutions had yet been discovered, though divisions had been recognised. There were four divisions in the brains of such a typical insect as the cockroach.

Dr. WITHINSHAW desired that in these descriptions we should be absolutely accurate, and therefore suggested that the olfactory lobe which had been referred to as a commissure should be corrected to "olfactory tract". The location of Alimentiveness as given by Dr. Spurzheim did not correspond to the modern location, physiologists now placing it in the uncinata gyrus. Referring to the chairman's question as to the relative values of the olfactory organs in cat and dog the latter, if its prey had been permitted to escape, would put its nose to the ground and track it by its scent, whereas the cat would wait with its head erect, ears strained, and eyes directed to the place of disappearance, jumping instantly the prey was seen, or it made a sound. He wished the lecturer had devoted some portion of his time to the development of the human brain and showed how it differed from the lower types, and what gave it its great pre-eminence. Was it a matter of size or weight? These were fair criteria, but there were notable exceptions of less intelligent creatures having heavier brains than

man. The whale had a brain which weighed 5 lbs.; the elephant 8 or 10 lbs. Was it the relative size of brain to body? The brain of the pike was  $\frac{1}{100}$  of its body; of the rabbit  $\frac{1}{10}$ . In man it was about  $\frac{1}{4}$ . But here man would suffer by comparison with the sparrow in which the brain was  $\frac{1}{27}$ , and still more with the titmouse whose brain was as much as  $\frac{1}{12}$  of its body. What was it then which gave man his great superiority? It was the matter of convolution. Another point was that of the commissural fibres. Man's chief superiority was in power and subtlety of thought, and the more subtle the more factors. These fibres though microscopically small were insulated each from the other. They were found as between the various convolutions and lobes. He was very grateful to the Lecturer for the lecture that evening.

The LECTURER said that to start from the lower forms of life was comparatively easy, but to deal with the higher was much more difficult, he had only dealt with things he knew. As to the association fibres he would say that where the brains did not indicate division these fibres were unnecessary. As to the location of Alimentiveness, Mr. Webb, dealing with modern physiologists in his "Aspect of Physiological Research," says: "Respecting the irritation of the middle temporo-sphenoidal convolution, Dr. Ferrier found it generally to be without reaction, 'except towards the lower extremity, where, in several instances, movements of the tongue, cheek pouches, and jaws were induced like those which are characteristic of tasting.'" It will be seen, therefore, that Dr. Ferrier's conclusions were not the same as those which give this function to the uncinata gyrus.

Mr. WEBB complained of books on Modern Physiology which prefaced many of their conclusions with the words "possibly" and "probably." Others of lesser knowledge and smaller Conscientiousness, used the statements, but left out these words, thus giving as absolute facts that which the authors considered as not fully proven. With reference to the various values of brains as judged by size or weight it should be remembered that many animals had but little or no moral and intellectual organs. It was therefore illogical to compare such brains with human. It should rather be a comparison of part with part, or lobes with similar lobes in the various brains under consideration.

Dr. WITHINSHAW had dealt with absolute weights of brains, and had not dealt with parts. Of course the whole matter was capable of a satisfactory solution. One great advantage was possessed by the human brain and that was its greater vascularity.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Lecturer, who suitably replied, after which

Mr. WEBB delineated the character of a lady, who acknowledged the accuracy of the statements.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

On Friday, November 23rd, the President occupying the chair, Dr. Butler-Hogan lectured on the "Role of the Nervous System." He first pointed out the main divisions of the nervous system, the cranial, spinal and sympathetic. The sympathetic consisted of a double-chained ganglia in front of the spinal column, with commissures and nerves, and controlled the muscles of the vessels and viscera. The spinal cord was the seat of reflex action.

and the Lecturer showed this by diagrams of the cord in section. It had four rows of nerve roots arising from it, two of them posterior and sensory, and the other two anterior and motor. This was fully explained by an account of the various experiments performed upon the frog, and of cases that had come under his own care. A man with the spinal cord broken could feel an irritation applied to the upper limbs, which, applied to the legs would cause no sensation of pain, but give rise to violent convulsions of the limbs. The cranial portion of the nervous system consisted of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla, and their nerves. The Lecturer quoted from Huxley, who stated in early editions of his *Physiology* that there was no evidence of a location of separate faculties in particular portions of the cerebrum. The doctor disagreed with the statement. He considered the phrenological location of the intellect to be an established fact. The doctor then described the minute structure of the nervous system, which was composed of cells and fibres. He used diagrams of various nerves, cells and ganglia, to illustrate his remarks on this point. At the conclusion of the lecture, a discussion arose on lesions to the anterior lobes of the brain, etc., in which Messrs. Webb, Stanley, Gompertz, Crouch and others took part, Dr. Butler-Hogan emphasising the fact that no lesion to the frontal area of the brain was on record where no injury to the intellect had occurred, though it was not uncommonly stated that accidents could occur to the brain without injury to the intellect. The usual votes of thanks were unanimously accorded.

On Friday, December 14th, the meeting was presided over by the Rev. H. Moulson and Mr. J. Millott Severn, of Brighton, lectured on "Hatters' Experiences of the Shapes of Heads." A fairly good audience was present, and the lecture was highly appreciated. Mr. Severn said that the head shapes he should introduce were to illustrate the principles of character reading by Phrenology. Character reading was an important branch of study. Every person in some degree was, even if unconsciously, a reader of character. It was this for which we apprenticed our sons, rather than learning the values of the articles in their businesses. It was necessary they should know how to deal with, and understand people. The majority judged the character of others intuitively or by instinct, and there were many who were guided by some physiognomical signs. Form and shape were indicative of character, and the general form of the body revealed character, as well as the shape of the head, and the indications were not to be ignored; though the expert phrenologist would not need to adopt any sign other than that of brain development, which was of necessity the most reliable. The Lecturer then exhibited some shapes of heads representing the section of the head where the hat is usually worn. These were produced by the *Conformateur*, or head-measuring machine, used by hatters. In the process of production a small shape, exaggerated as to form, was produced; and samples of these had been illustrated in a popular magazine as though they represented actual head shapes. The absurdity of this production had incited him to discover for himself, and his visits to hatters had resulted in his obtaining some valuable information. The shapes he exhibited were very remarkable, the contrasts between lengths and breadths of the various heads being almost inconceivable. Variations in the curves of various parts were also of a striking character. The proofs of variety were undeni-

able, and the facts of the histories of some persons whose head shapes were shown were corroborative of the indications which the shapes gave of phrenological development. In conclusion, the Lecturer exhibited several casts of noted persons, including that of a lifeboat inventor, Sir Walter Scott, and of Palmer the poisoner, and the murderer Hare; showing that the differences in heights of brains were as marked as in the circumferences shown in the hat shapes. The Lecturer successfully examined two persons from the audience, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks.

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### West Ham.

On Wednesday, December 12th, at the Park Congregational Church, Mr. Jas. Webb lectured to a highly appreciative audience on his favourite theme—Phrenology. Though admission was by payment, a goodly number presented themselves, and a pleasant evening was spent. During the evening several persons paid a fee to be permitted to sit on the platform and be publicly examined. The chair was ably filled by Councillor H. W. Littler.

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### Stratford.

At a Bazaar held by the Good Templars in St. Alethia School, Park Avenue, on December 13th, Mr. J. Webb rendered voluntary service as a character delineator, and was kept busily employed until the close at eleven o'clock. Though some of his visitors came with the idea of extracting some fun from the operation, they left the consulting room wiser, if not sadder, than on entry. The financial result was satisfactory to the promoters of the Bazaar.

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### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On December 13th, Mr. Severn took for his subject "National Heads," laying under contribution Mr. O'Dell's articles on the subject in his *Truthfulness and Usefulness of Phrenology*. Heads varied considerably no two being alike in all particulars, and character was equally varied. It was interesting to note that nationalities possessed a general configuration of head each peculiar to its own race, bearing out with marked distinction the peculiarities of the national character. The English were known for solidity, business judgment, organising power, stability, love of wealth and possession, and fondness for good living. They possessed dignity of character, and though independent had marked social and domestic qualities. The Scotch were cautious, shrewd, reserved, dignified, good discerners of character and motives; somewhat suspicious, clannish, firm, careful, frugal, religious, persevering and non-committal. They dignified the humblest employment by their sense of self-respect; and were persistent, aggressive and able to assume command. The Irish were hopeful, sensitive,

enthusiastic, impulsive, apt in observation, witty, and free of expression; credulous, imaginative, generous, warm-hearted, spirited and combative when aroused. They were praiseworthy in their loyalty, and when under superior command. They lacked system. The French were restless, changeable, sensitive, touchy, confident, polite and suave in their manners, hopeful, sanguine, impulsive; had marked artistic tastes, were quick of observation, enquiring and talkative. They undertook and assumed great things, but lacked concentrative power and patience, and frequently manifested a want of stability. The Germans were known for strong domestic qualities, frugality, and great reasoning powers. They were philosophic, metaphysical, musical, mechanical, ingenious, and inventive. The Welshman's chief characteristics were a highly sensitive mentality, an unobtrusive nature, and marked poetic and musical tastes. One seldom mistook the head of a Welshman, these characteristics were so very marked alike among the labourers and the educated classes. Their lack of Self-esteem rather than want of intellect, prevented their achieving great things. Other items were dealt with during the evening, the Lecturer dealing with questions and comments submitted by Messrs. Harris, Turpitt, Hicks, Ford, Snow, &c. A vote of thanks to Mr. Severn concluded the proceedings.

#### Exeter Hall.

The Rev. F. Wilkinson gave a very interesting lecture on Phrenology, at the Exeter Hall, Strand, in connection with the Social Evenings of the Y.M.C.A. The Lecturer dealt with the fundamental principles of Phrenology, and showed how the phrenologist came to definite and scientific conclusions in delineating character. He illustrated in a very practical form, how the brain developed and changed the contour of the skull, and gave very pertinent rules for the expression and development of brain power. The audience was deeply interested, and manifested their appreciation of the Lecturer's remarks, especially when he referred to the way in which the investigations of scientists substantiated the positions of the phrenologist.

#### Membership of the B.P.S.

Now is the most opportune time to become members of the British Phrenological Society Incorporated. Subscriptions are due and payable from January 1st; thus, those who join now will have the privilege of a full year's membership for their fee. The minimum subscriptions are—for Gentlemen, 10/; for Ladies, 5/- annum; though no rule will prevent the payment of any greater sum which members may elect to pay. Union is strength; and all who are interested in Phrenology should add the weight of their influence and support to the work which the Society is doing, and doing well. "What return shall I get for my subscriptions?" should not weigh with you. Those who are doing the Society's work do it freely, sacrificing time and money, and bring to bear their best powers in its interests without a possible thought of return. There are, however, certain privileges of membership, for which see the Society's advertisement. With the opening of the New Year, new resolutions and new departures are general. I trust a large number of the readers of this paragraph will decide on becoming members of the B.P.S. The Hon. Sec. will be happy to supply all information to enquirers. Write to him now.

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The above list is published in accordance with a resolution of the Council of the Society, and comprises the whole of the Fellows elected since its incorporation in May, 1899, and in the order of their election.

#### Close of the Incorporation Fund.

Since the last amounts acknowledged in the P.P. the following sums have been received by the Treasurer of the Society towards this fund, and completes the total required to defray the expenses incurred by the Incorporation Committee and sanctioned by the Council. The most pleasing feature in connection with the present list is that Mr. H. Proctor, the well-known phrenologist, of Liverpool, on ascertaining the balance still necessary after the Congress Meeting of November 9th last, immediately tendered a cheque for the amount. This generous act relieves the Council of the burden too long borne, but now happily lifted.

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**NOTICE.**—At the time of going to press with this issue, the negotiations respecting an American Edition of Prof. Taylor's forthcoming new book, were not completed. Hence, we could not fix the date for publication (in both countries) as previously announced. We hope, however, to be able to make a final announcement in the next issue. The English Edition is ready, and will be published as soon as the American Edition is ready.

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# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

Vol. VI.—No. 62.]

FEBRUARY, 1901.

[ONE PENNY.]

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All matter for the Literary Columns must be sent to the Editor, "POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST," c.o. British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

### Editorial Effervescence.

The first meeting of the B.P.S. for the New Year was of a somewhat novel description; and although in point of attendance and interest on the part of the audience it was a success, yet the mixture of science and music, of Phrenology and comedy, struck me as incongruous. As an attraction for the stranger, it possibly served a useful purpose, but not as a standard by which to arrange other meetings. It was but a novelty—its various features were all pleasant in themselves, but the combination was not (to me) a harmonious one.

Of course the great attraction was the noteworthy fact that the lady members of the Society were responsible for the proceedings, and right well they came up to, and even exceeded expectation. The papers read showed a clear grasp of the subjects treated, and proved that, as has often been stated, Phrenology is a study eminently fitted for ladies. I trust that many of the fair sex may

be induced to take up the study as the result of that meeting, and show the "mere male thing" that he has not only a formidable but a successful rival.

I must not divulge secrets, but I may say that Phrenology will be much to the fore within the next few months. A pleasure I have been anticipating for years is about to be realised, and my pleasure will be shared by all genuine followers of Gall and Spurzheim. The most important work written on the scientific aspect of our subject since the days of these savants, containing evidence of an incontrovertible character, based largely on the very latest physiological knowledge, will be placed before the scientific world, and I earnestly trust will create a revolution in our favour.

Many correspondents have sent me contributions for our pages during the past month, but I cannot find space for them just yet. I am glad when friends send me unsolicited MSS., as it shows the increasing personal interest taken in our science. Though I may have to delay the appearance of many of these for a time, every suitable article will ultimately find a place in our columns. I trust all my readers will do their best to introduce our journal to the notice of their friends, and thus secure an increased circulation. There are thousands of persons interested in Phrenology who do not even know of our existence. Try to feel it is your duty to remove this wholesale ignorance, by mentioning the P.P. to your friends, and, when you can, passing your copy on to another.

On another page I have dealt with the passing of our old friend Nicholas Morgan; yet I may just refer to him here. During the period of his presidency of the B.P.A. he resided chiefly in London, and became known to many of the London phrenologists; he was always dignified and somewhat reserved, and this militated against the formation of loving friendships. There were a few, however, who penetrated this very thin reserve, and towards these our veteran president warmed with a strong affection. I am happy to think I was one of that favoured few. Our mutual regard was sincere. I loved him for himself, as much as for his work—which was of the most original character, and the value of which will be better known as the years roll on.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—XIV.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

### THE MILLINER.

Millinery is an extensive industry, affording employment for an immense number of people. It is not entirely confined to women. Now and then we hear of a man-milliner—an artist in his profession, who builds for himself a great reputation; yet millinery is essentially a woman's concern. It is a decidedly artistic business, and is admirably adapted to her deft fingers and delicate tastes. Though millinery and dressmaking are often carried on by the same individuals, yet the two businesses are very distinct. A lady milliner and dressmaker said to me recently, "There are about ten persons who could turn out a decently-made gown, for one who could create a presentable bonnet."

Millinery in its best departments is reckoned a fine art, and the "dainty creation" which adorns my lady's head, as described in society journals, is frequently a work of art, and commands a big price; but Mary-Jane's 'at may be made by a neighbouring dressmaker for a few pence. Perhaps the worst fault of the average milliner is the putting of bonnets together too flimsily; on the other hand, the dressmaker-milliner is often too heavy-handed.

The dressmaker needs to have large Constructiveness and Acquisitiveness, and more of the lymphatic or vital temperament and Concentrativeness than the milliner. It is singular, but there is usually far more uniformity in dressmakers' than in milliners' prices. The large Acquisitiveness (natural or acquired) which is necessary in dressmakers to enable them to economise materials, gives them a better sense of money value than milliners usually have. Persons with small Acquisitiveness cannot comprehend exact monetary values, and, as a consequence, are just as likely to charge too high as too low.

The qualities necessary in a first-rate milliner appear to be somewhat incongruous. It would seem that patience is a very essential quality, but the best milliners are not always endowed with the greatest amount of patience. An adept in the profession needs to have an active, motive-mental, or sanguine-nervous temperament; a somewhat narrow head, long, and fairly high. The perceptive organs—Form, Size, Colour, Weight, Order and Locality, should be prominent; likewise the middle line from Individuality upwards and over the top-head. Ideality, Comparison, and Imitation, should be large, which, combined with the above qualities, give apt conceptions, artistic tastes, manipulative skill, dexterity, and good judgment in matters of suitability, style, fitness, design, etc. A fair degree of Sublimity and Human Nature are helpful qualities, in fact, the latter is essential, so as to give a natural interest in the study of character and with the perceptive organs, ability to understand intuitively combinations of materials and colours suited to persons of different temperaments, complexions, eyes, etc. Firmness and Conscientiousness should be large, to give stability of conduct and perseverance; and there should be a fair degree of Constructiveness, Hope, Approbativeness and Self-esteem—the latter to give dignity and confidence. Concentrativeness, Cautiousness and Secre-

tiveness need not be large. Millinery admits of more movement than dressmaking. Thus milliners could create change in their occupation by occasionally standing to their work; and as we rarely have the purely manipulative artist except in persons of very active temperament, this occasional change of position should be a decided advantage to working milliners.

### THE INVENTOR.

Certain qualities are necessarily involved in inventing, and there is a general uniformity in the shape of the heads of inventors. They differ only according to their bent for inventing this or the other thing. It is next to impossible for an experienced phrenologist to mistake an inventor, judging from the shape of the head. Space permitting I had intended giving some interesting experiences of distinguishing inventors, who, previous to their phrenological examinations, had been perfect strangers to me; but a single instance must suffice. Some ten ago a gentleman came to me to have his character delineated. He was a very observant, apt, practical business man. "That is a capital delineation," said he. "You have told me everything exactly as I am; but you didn't tell me if I could be an inventor." I examined his head again very carefully, and told him he might readily see where improvements could be made in appliances, but he had practically no inventive ability. "That's where you make a mistake" said he. "I am an inventor; but it's impossible, I suppose, to be correct in everything; and, on the whole, it was very true." Though the gentleman made very light of the matter, it troubled me considerably to be unable to account for his supposed genius. Being interested in Phrenology he looked in again after a few days, and talked very glowingly of what a grand science Phrenology was; but remembering my recent experience I felt little inclined to go into ecstasies about it. "I wish I could get my brother to come and see you," he said. "He is a queer sort of chap; has a 'thundering' great head; but you can never get him away from his work; he is always poring over things. We're in partnership, you know." "Pardon me," said I, a new light dawning on the situation, "It is that brother of yours with the great head who is the inventor." The gentleman looked surprised. "Well, he is clever," said he, "but a poor hand at business." Gradually the facts came out, my client admitting that he managed the commercial department, putting the inventions on the market, whilst the brother stayed at home contriving and making them. The gentleman verily believed that because he was able now and then to suggest some improvement, that he was absolutely an inventor.

Great inventions generally originate in large heads; but whether large or small, the frontal brain must be well-developed. Large Constructiveness and the perceptive organs; large Ideality and the reflective powers—Causality, Comparison, Intuition,—capacity to originate; also Imitation and Individuality are very necessary in the inventor. The inventor requires and, in fact, generally has, a superior brain capacity. In addition to Causality, Comparison Human Nature, and Ideality,—Constructiveness, Imitation, and the perceptives are especially required in mechanical inventions and similar articles of manufacture. Ideality in connection with the more purely mental and literary creations, and Comparison, Human Nature, Causality, and the perceptives in connection with chemistry and analytical or medical science.

## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

By G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

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### SOME INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS.

#### SELF-ESTEEM.

Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul;  
Reason's comparing balance rules the whole.  
Man, but for that, no action could attend,  
And, but for this, were active to no end;  
Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,  
To draw nutrition, propagate and rot;  
Or, meteor-like, flame lawless through the void,  
Destroying others, by himself destroy'd.—*Pope.*

"Self-Esteem," like most of the mental faculties, may prove a curse, and not a blessing. It is a powerful and useful faculty when allied with the Moral qualities and Reason; it is a curse when associated with ignorance and predominant animal propensities.

(Fig. 5).



In regard to Marriage, it is essential that one of the parties should have a good degree of Self-Esteem. If both under-rate their abilities there will not be much enterprise or progress, and the tendency to stand still or keep in the background is a drawback to any Marriage.

The conditions of life in these days make it essential that some should have considerable self-reliance, and Self-Esteem is one of the qualities important to self-help.

One of the greatest mistakes parents can make is that of doing too much for their sons and daughters. Some parents take a pride in giving their children what they call "a good start in life." In the case of a son, one father will present him with sufficient money to start in business for himself. This is all right if the son has been trained to business habits and economy, but if he has been brought up in the lap of luxury, the endowment may prove a serious error. Another father will give an excellent "Marriage portion" to his daughter. This is all right if she marries a man with self-reliance and

self-control; but the best thing parents can give to their children, in addition to good health, a sound constitution, and a well-developed brain, is a good education, *i.e.*, an education that includes careful, industrious, and methodical habits, as well as book learning.

Self-Esteem, when rightly developed and properly trained, will give pride of moral and intellectual worth, confidence in ability to improve and develop one's surroundings, an independence that scorns to be beholden to others for what you can do for yourself. (*See Fig. 5.*)

In looking out for a wife, a young man should seek a girl in a similar sphere of life to his own. Other conditions being favourable (such as mental and physical adaptation), she should have similar means to his own. If he starts with no capital, and she finds the cash, it is possible that, however they might harmonize at first, this would lead to "differences." It is best, as a rule, for each to start from the same level. They are then more likely to pull together and overcome the difficulties incidental to most marriages. They will also be more likely to develop the self-reliant qualities.

But the important thing after all is mental and physical adaptation. It is more easy to reconcile monetary than constitutional differences.

When both have a similar organisation, and large Self-Esteem, the chances of a happy marriage are very remote. An illustration from life may be helpful. A few years ago I was asked by a gentleman who had been tolerably successful in business, to visit his residence for the purpose of examining his wife's head. He said "they had been married 18 years and yet could not agree." I complied with his request, and found that the main cause of difference was a similarity of temperament and a large and active development of Self-Esteem in both. The lady was energetic, ambitious, with an independent spirit, and a strong love of authority. Her Self-Esteem and Cautiousness were both large, and her hair was very dark. She was inclined to be jealous, and as I learned afterwards, in addition to wanting to take part in her husband's business, quite objected to his employing lady book-keepers. He, on the other hand, had found by experience that the latter were more useful; and was also afraid, if his wife took an active part in the business, that they would clash and disagree before his employés. With this opinion, I was bound to agree, and as the lady was undoubtedly most to blame in this case, all I could do was to point out the mental cause of their unhappiness, and advise the husband to allow his wife supreme authority in the home, and the lady to allow her husband to manage his business affairs as his reason and experience led him to believe was the best.

As a rule, it is best for the husband to have Self-Esteem larger than the wife, and, when this is the case, other faculties being relatively proportionate, and the temperaments harmonious, you may expect happiness. If the husband has Self-Esteem, Firmness, Firmness, and Combativeness small, the former is likely to be hen-pecked, and thus chaffed by his friends and neighbours; but when a man really lacks the self-reliant qualities he cannot do other than get someone to help him who has them prominent.

One thing that must be apparent to all students of Human Nature in these days, is the evolution of the fair sex. Men, by their indolence and love of pleasure, are becoming less masculine and more effeminate; and women, by their industry and right use of opportunities, are developing the self-reliant qualities.



## Jottings from my Note Book.

BY OUR CANDID CRITIC.

**Some People's Queer Notions.** Some persons have very peculiar ideas about Phrenology and the phrenologist's calling. They form pre-conceived opinions which are quite at variance with the facts.

One man imagines that we form our ideas as to the degree in which order is developed by the careless or tidy appearance of the person at the time he is consulting us. Another thinks that in giving written examinations, we write to someone living in the same locality for useful information.

\* \*

**A Sceptic's Tactics.** One very amusing experience happened to your "Candid Critic" some four or five years ago. About five o'clock on a certain afternoon, a gentleman entered my consulting room, and after placing upon the chimney-piece a coin equivalent to the charge for a verbal examination, he kept pointing to his cranium. After showing him my price list, and asking him what kind of an examination he would like, he made no verbal reply, but persisted in pointing to his head. The natural inference I drew at first was that he was dumb, but on looking at him more closely I had doubts. My reasoning faculties got into play, and I remembered that persons who were dumb were usually deaf. But, five o'clock being usually a quiet time, I decided to proceed with the examination.

\* \*

**The Mystery Explained.** Nothing was said by my client until the conclusion of the consultation, when he opened his mouth and, amazing to state, THE DUMB SPAKE! He confessed that he had formed what the scientists would call *a priori* conclusions relative to phrenologists and their work. He had assumed that phrenologists, before giving an examination, asked their clients a number of leading questions, and then proceeded to give a delineation of character in accordance with the replies given. It is, however, gratifying to state that in the present instance he had irrefragable proof that I had made no such deductions, and was convinced that there must be a great deal more in Phrenology than he supposed at first. Two years later, when I visited the same city again, he called in and said that the examination previously given had proved invaluable, and he hoped I was getting on all right.

\* \*

**Phrenology NOT Fatalism.** Does Phrenology lead to Fatalism? No. Fatalism, as I understand the term, is a pre-disposition to act *always* in a given direction. You are born to be hung, therefore you will be hung; you are fated to become insane, therefore insanity will inevitably ensue. This is not the teaching of Phrenology, as every chart or register used by a phrenologist amply proves. If a man is fated to do certain things, what would be the use of giving him advice: How to cultivate, and how to restrain? No. Phrenologists teach that "the brain is the organ of the mind," but that is a very different thing to saying that the brain is the mind itself, and that, given a certain type of brain, you get a corresponding tendency to act always

in accordance with the hereditary and birth conditions. Heredity is undoubtedly very important, but so is education and all that is included in the word environment. Men are influenced by external as well as internal powers, and although natural, innate tendencies are always difficult to overcome, there is a possibility of making circumstances subordinate to the moral will.

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**Gone Before.** So dear old Nicholas Morgan has gone! "Passed on to the higher life," as the Spiritualists would say. It was my privilege to have an interview with our old friend in Birmingham several years ago, when I was much impressed by his benevolent-looking countenance, his cheery words, and his kindly advice to a younger lover of Phrenology than our esteemed friend, and his work on "The Skull and Brain" alone should ever be regarded as an important milestone in the evolution of phrenological literature.

\* \*

**Good Work.** As a phrenologist, his *forte* was writing on the subject—not simply to prop up opinions already formed and taught, but, his critical faculty, ever on the alert, was constantly trying to find out any weak points in our armour, so that the science he loved might be as exact as any other science. He was always a good delineator of character, and always endeavoured to give faithful descriptions that would be of real service to his clients.

\* \*

**A Man's Measure.** It is doubtful if he ever made much money by his lectures or writings, but that was by no means his chief aim. His head was high and somewhat narrow, indicating a lack of commercial shrewdness, tact, and a desire for gain. But a man ought not to be judged by the standard of wealth and worldly position. That which raises a man in the scale of being is his moral and intellectual status.

It is not what a man has, but what he is, that is the final certificate, and of our dear departed friend we may say—

"His life was gentle; and the elements  
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up,  
And say to all the world: 'This was a Man.'"

**Notice.**—Owing to the pressure on our space, we have been obliged to omit several features this month, including "Faculties Illustrated," "Reviews of Books," many "Answers to Correspondents," etc.

## DEATH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

At the moment of going to press, news has reached me of the death of our beloved QUEEN. I am sure I am voicing the opinions of all phrenologists in expressing the deepest sorrow at the loss of so noble a woman, and so great a monarch. Our sympathy goes out to the bereaved family, whose loss is irreparable.

**OBITUARY: NICHOLAS MORGAN.**

On the morning of Wednesday, January 16th, at four o'clock, there passed away, peacefully, and without a struggle, our old friend and fellow-worker, Nicholas Morgan. On Sunday, at three o'clock, he was laid in his grave at Gateshead Cemetery in the presence of a large gathering, the majority of whom had followed the body to its last resting-place. The chief mourners were Mr. Thomas Morgan (son) and Miss Morgan (grand-daughter). There were also present: Messrs. Thomas Burt, M.P., J. Rutherford, W. Key, A. Munday, and others from Sunderland; also contingents from Blackpool, Newburn, Newcastle and other places, including representatives of the miners, and many spiritualists—Mr. Morgan having at one time been a keen investigator of spiritualism. There were a number of beautiful wreaths, including one from the Council of the British Phrenological Society.



Yes, Nicholas Morgan is dead. The life which was wholly devoted to the service of his fellows is ended; and for him there is no trophy but the cypress garland, no requiem but the songs of birds, which will pour out their music of hope from the branches which over-hang his resting-place.

Mr. Morgan was born in 1821, at Shiney Row. He was taken at the even then unusually early age of 6½ years into the coal pit, to commence earning a livelihood as a trapper boy, and continued work in the mine until the great strike of 1844, going through the various stages of underground labour from trap-door minding to the position of deputy.

When, in 1842-3, the miners began to agitate for an amelioration of their lot, young Morgan was sent as delegate from Wearmouth Colliery, Sunderland, to general meetings of miners at Manchester and Glasgow. He was one of the twelve representatives sent from Northumberland and Durham to London to bring the case for the

miners before the people of the Metropolis, and to raise funds. This was the little band that earned for themselves the title of the "Twelve Apostles," which made London ring with their grievances. Later, ten of the twelve were transferred to other centres, and Mr. Morgan and the other were left to transact the London agency.

When the strike was over, the leaders were refused work, and the miners were forbidden to even give them lodgings; so that, with others, Nicholas Morgan had to seek a living elsewhere. In a very humble way he started business at Monkwearmouth, and soon became a fairly well-known tradesman. His ambition was, however, to become a member of the medical profession, and every spare hour and much midnight oil was spent in study. Overtaxed nature, however, at last rebelled, and he was stricken down with a serious and long-continued illness, from which he never really fully recovered, and for two years he was forbidden medically even to open a book.

Before this period—in 1841—Mr. Morgan's attention was first drawn to Phrenology, through a lecture delivered in Sunderland, by Mr. George Gawsley, on "Phrenology—Mesmerism." The experiments of the lecturer had a remarkable fascination for him, and he resolved to master them, and to know theoretically and practically all that was to be known of them. His first use of the knowledge he gained was to give a public demonstration of his power in the old Dock Street Chapel Schoolroom, at Monkwearmouth, for the benefit of a soup-kitchen; and from that time dated his after-career as a mesmerist and phrenologist.

His success was phenomenal, all classes flocking to his meetings, and submitting themselves to his manipulations.

His chief charm lay in his originality. He did not rely on the rules of the text book, but studied earnestly every phase of human nature. In 1871, he produced his first work, *Phrenology, and how to use it in Analysing Character*, published at 6s. In 1874 he published his *Skull and Brain: Their Anatomical Relations*. These works proved Mr. Morgan to be a true scientist and a writer of no ordinary merit.

He was a successful teacher of his favourite subject, following no beaten track, and adopting no person's style.

He was unique, not alone in the manner of his teaching, but also the subject matter. He emphasised the necessity of not only knowing the location of each organ in the brain, but also its corresponding position on the skull, as defined by absolute measurement. He considered that as little as possible should be left to the individual judgment of the delineator.

In 1892 the British Phrenological Association elected Mr. Morgan to the highest post in their ranks, as a recognition of his services to the science, and the following year repeated their expression of confidence and appreciation. He was also elected an Hon. Life Member of the Incorporated Society.

To those of us who knew and loved him, his loss will be keenly felt, but to the younger generation of phrenologists the mention of his name will excite no sympathy, and cause no emotion. When, however, the history of the first century of Phrenology comes to be written, side by side with the foremost of those who espoused and advocated its claims in our loved England, will be placed him whom we now mourn; his name shall be found high up the list on the scroll of fame and written in letters of gold.

### Left-Handedness.

By P. K. ZYTO.

One of our most respected members recently propounded the theory that left-handedness was due to the phrenological organ of Imitation being more developed on the right half of the brain than on the left. No one doubted that the left-handed individual referred to had Imitation more largely developed on the right half of the brain, but the inference based on the observations referred to created doubt.

If left-handedness is due to pronounced development of right-sided Imitation then, there is one fundamental principle of Phrenology that must be abandoned, namely, that which teaches that the psychological functions of the various phrenological centres are *simple*; if that be so, then the theory regarding left-handedness is not tenable.

All phrenological deductions based on subjective and objective observation should be in harmony with the fundamental principles of Phrenology. If such deductions are antagonistic to these principles then, we are forced to conclude that either the deductions referred to, or the principles of our science, are wrong.

Now the statement that left-handedness is due to the phrenological centre of Imitation being more largely developed on the right than on the left side of the brain presupposes *all* movements of the hand to be dominated by the centre of Imitation. But the analyzing of hand movements shows that this is not so, Imitation has nothing to do with those primary hand movements intimately bound up with fear, rage, craft, affection, greed, &c. Imitation comes in at a later stage. The bias to use the left hand is therefore manifested before Imitation has any modifying influence over the other phrenological centres.

If those interested in this question will analyze the hand movements of left-handed individuals they will find that a large percentage of such movements are not traceable to Imitation, but to other centres of the brain.

Since the enunciation of this theory of left-handedness I have examined the phrenological developments of a considerable number of left-handed people, some of which I shall now refer to.

The first three cases I examined consisted of father, son, and daughter.

a. The father has the organ of Imitation much larger developed on the right than on the left side, and is left-handed.

b. The son's organ of Imitation is larger on the right side than the left, and he is left-handed.

c. The daughter has the organ of Imitation rather larger on the right than on the left side, but she is *right-handed*.

The motor centres governing the arm and hand are more developed on the right side of the brain than on the left. In fact, the right hemisphere of the brain of father, son, and daughter is more developed than the left.

In the two first cases the heads of father and son are built on similar lines; both have the organs of Firmness, Self-Esteem, and Hope larger developed than Imitation—the organs of Approbativeness and Veneration being moderate. Now all experienced phrenologists will readily admit that individuals with the above psychical factors similarly marked, manifest the minimum of imitative actions. Nevertheless, father and son are left-handed. On referring to my notes I find the mother of the lad says "she tried her utmost to induce her son to use his

right hand but could not get him to do so." The mother was really too sympathetic and lacking in force of character.

On further referring to my notes, I find that C, the daughter, has Approbativeness large, Self-Esteem moderate, Firmness and Hope rather more developed, and Imitation larger developed on the right than on the left half of the brain. It will be noticed that the manner in which the phrenological centres referred to are developed permit greater freedom of action to the daughter's organ of Imitation, but instead of being left handed she is right handed.

Case *d*, A young girl, about eight years of age, has the right half of the brain more developed than the left, the organ of Imitation is also much larger on the right side than on the left. She has been taught to use the right hand in forming her letters and in doing little household duties, but when free from parental restraint in her outside games she uses the left hand, such, for example, as in throwing a ball; but the mere act of throwing a ball does not necessarily involve the organ of Imitation. Imitation may sometimes help to modify this child's manner of throwing the ball, but that is something distinctly different from the primary impulse that prompts the child to throw. Seeing, then, that the bias to use the left hand manifests itself prior to Imitation's modifying influence becoming an actuality, we must therefore conclude that left-handedness is *not* due to right-sided Imitation. In all experiments I have carried out with very young children, with the right half of the brain pronounced, I have invariably observed them to make greater and freer use of the left hand than the right. To ascertain whether children similar to the above are right or left handed is not by any means a difficult task, providing we bear in mind that the thorough stimulating of a child's joyousness invariably produces vigorous movements in its arms and hands—the surplus nervous energy finding an outlet by means of the motor nerves. As a rule both of the upper extremities are set in motion at one and the same time, but the careful observer will have no difficulty in noting a difference in the movements of both hands. Very young children with the right half of the brain larger than the left, make greater use of the left hand than the right, but with constant training such children can be taught to use the right instead of the left hand, and if not trained they remain left handed. It would not be safe to state positively that all *adults* with the right half of the brain larger than the left are left-handed; the reason being that increase in the use of the right hand is not invariably accompanied with a corresponding increase of the left side of the brain. Nevertheless, left-handed children invariably have the right half of the brain most developed, and this, I think, so far as our present method of investigating the problem of left-handedness is concerned, is the only explanation capable of demonstration.

### The Seven Wonders of the World.

The seven wonders of the Middle Ages were:

- (1) The Coliseum of Rome.
- (2) The Catacombs of Alexandria.
- (3) The Great Wall of China.
- (4) Stonehenge—the monuments of the Druids, England.
- (5) The Leaning Tower of Pisa.
- (6) The Porcelain Tower of Nankin.
- (7) The Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople.

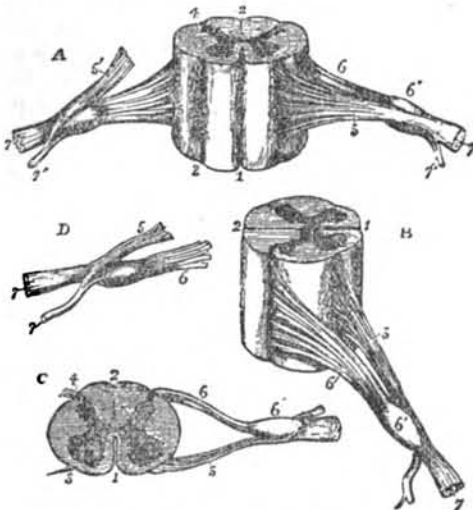
## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW, F.B.P.S.

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

### THE NERVES.

*Structure of the Nerves.*—Examined under the high power of the microscope a nerve is seen to consist of nerve-fibres, which are bound up in bundles, and the bundles are wrapped together to form the nerve. The nerve-fibres appear as exceedingly slender white threads with a well-marked wavy outline. They are so slender that it would take about 4000 nerve-fibres to cover an inch when placed side by side. Each fibre consists of a soft, central strand of protoplasmic substance called the *axon* or *axis cylindrica*. Outside the axon is the *medullary sheath*, composed of white fatty material; and the medullary sheath, in its turn, is enclosed by a thin membrane, called the *neurilemma*. The *Axon* is the process of a nerve-cell, and extends as an unbroken strand from the nerve-cell to its termination either in an end-plate in muscle or in a sense-organ. The axon is the essential part of a nerve-fibre.



Different views of a portion of the spinal cord from the cervical region, with the roots of the nerves, slightly enlarged. In A, the anterior surface of the specimen is shown: the anterior nerve-root of this right side being divided; in B, a view of the right side is given; in C, the upper surface is shown; in D, the nerve-roots and ganglion are shown from below. 1, the anterior median fissure; 2, posterior median fissure; 3, anterior lateral depression, over which the anterior nerve-roots are seen to spread; 4, posterior lateral groove, into which the posterior roots are seen to sink; 5, anterior roots passing the ganglion; 5<sup>1</sup> in A, the anterior root divided; 6, the posterior roots, the fibres of which pass into the ganglion 6<sup>1</sup>; 7, the united or compound nerve; 7<sup>1</sup> the posterior primary branch, seen in A and D, to be derived in part from the anterior and in part from the posterior root.—Allen Thomson.

The *Medullary Sheath* is a fatty substance which not only protects and nourishes the axon, but separates it from other axons in adjacent nerve-fibres. This sheath probably acts as an insulating material, and corresponds to the wax-thread or indiarubber covering of an electric

wire used to prevent escape of the current. The *Neurilemma* ensheathes the fatty material and holds it together. *Nodes (Nodes of Rawvier).*—Little breaks in the medullary sheath occur along the course of a nerve-fibre which are called nodes. Through these nodes the lymph soaks to nourish the axons. Situated midway between every two nodes and lying underneath the neurilemma is a *nucleus*.

*Blood-supply.*—The nerves are supplied with arteries, which form a network of capillaries round the nerve-fibres.

*Excitability of Nerve.*—When a nerve (for example the sciatic nerve at the back of the thigh) is excited by a pinch or an electric shock, the muscles of the leg will contract and bend the knee. The rate at which an impulse travels down a nerve can be determined by noting the time at which contraction of a muscle follows after stimulating its nerve, first near the muscle and then far off (near the spinal cord). From such an experiment it is found that an impulse travels down a nerve at the rate of about a hundred feet a second. We know of no change taking place in a nerve during the passing of an impulse except in its electrical condition.

*Ganglia.*—When examined under the microscope, a ganglion from the posterior root of a spinal nerve or from the sympathetic chain, is found to be composed of nerve-cells and of nerve-fibres.

### THE SPINAL CORD.

The spinal cord is a column of soft substance, which extends from the brain downwards along the spinal canal to about the level of the second lumbar vertebra, where it passes off into a fine thread or filament. Its *length* is about 18 inches in a man of average height, and its *breadth* about half an inch.

*The Fissures.*—There are two fissures in the spinal cord, one of which, the *anterior fissure*, runs along the front of the cord as a deep groove. The other, the *posterior fissure*, is narrower than the anterior one, and runs along the back of the cord as a deep cleft. The anterior fissure is a distinct gap, lined with pia mater, which conveys blood-vessels to the central parts of the cord; the posterior fissure is really but a connective tissue partition.

The cord is clothed with a vascular membrane, the *pia mater*, and is composed of a white substance, which lies on the outside, and of a pinkish grey material lying within.

The *Grey Matter* has, roughly, the form of an **H**, there being two crescent-like masses lying one in each half of the cord, which are joined by a narrow bridge of the same material crossing the middle of the cord. The white material surrounds the grey crescents.

The cord is almost divided into halves by the fissures, which run from the outside inwards towards the bridge of grey matter. The two halves of the cord are exactly similar to each other.

The *Central Canal* of the spinal cord is a minute passage, situated in the bridge of the grey matter. It runs the whole way up the spinal cord, but is too small to be seen with the naked eye.

The part of the crescent of grey matter lying in front of the grey bridge, that is on either side of the anterior fissure, is called the *anterior horn*; the part behind the grey bridge, the *posterior horn*. The grey matter, therefore, consists of two anterior and two posterior horns and a bridge uniting them together.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LXII.

By JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### THE ORGAN OF COMPARISON.

The study of the history and function of this organ is highly interesting. It is to Dr. Gall that we owe the discovery of its location and the appearance of the skull according to the degree of its development.

Others like Dr. Spurzheim, Dr. Vimont and Mr. Hewett Watson have written upon the organ with much ability.

Dr. Gall observed that some of his acquaintances were much given to the use of similes and analogies when anxious to convince others of the reasonableness of their own opinions, should those opinions at any time be under discussion: he concluded that there must be a separate mental faculty that concerned itself with this mode of argument; and demonstrated his view by the same methods that he had used in the discovery of other organs. Ample confirmation of his conclusions were not wanting. He found that all those who reasoned by analogy had a salient development of the forehead at its upper and middle part above the organ of Eventuality, and before and below Benevolence, somewhat wider at the upper part than at the lower extremity, being in form something like a triangle with its apex towards Eventuality in the middle of the forehead, and its base somewhat below and parallel to the line where the hair meets the forehead.

Dr. Vimont did not think that "esprit de comparaison," perspicacity, or sagacity that Dr. Gall was led to call the organ was an altogether suitable name, and himself felt inclined to call it "Comparison, or appreciation of the state of things." Dr. Spurzheim observed that it was the organ of the faculty of generalization, the faculty that establishes harmony among the other faculties. He argued that "Colouring compares colours, but Comparison adapts the colours to the object which is represented; it will reject lively colours to present a gloomy scene."

On the other hand, Dr. Vimont thought that real comparisons can only exist in respect of things of the same nature—forms with forms, tones with tones, colours with colours. So that, when persons compared a lily to innocence, life to a river, lips to rubies or coral, the forehead to ivory, etc., he considered they did not make true comparisons, but used metaphors, merely to increase the life and brilliance to their language and style.

Still, whatever view we take on this point, the function of the organ cannot be mistaken. It is the organ that analyses, compares, reasons by induction, and classifies. It is found in everyone fond of Natural History, Botany, Geology, Chemistry, etc. Dr. Ward Richardson spoke of heads more fully developed in this region than in the perceptive region as *analytical*. In the same way heads more largely developed in the perceptive than in this region he described as *synthetical*; and so far, his view was correct.

Persons with weak synthetic organs, however large their organ of Comparison may be, will never be thinkers of repute. They will never be known as eminent philosophers, though they may be greatly interested in philosophy. They will have but little knowledge, and so, they may be always thinking, but their thinking is valueless, because it lacks the necessary elements to right thinking,—facts.

The popular belief that Newton was a great thinker may be said to be true so long as it is understood that all his reflections were based on mathematical facts, that his discoveries were not based on any meditation in his consciousness to the exclusion of observation and experimental research. Kant, one of the greatest and best of our thinkers, rightly says, "No one, by means of logic alone, can venture to predicate anything of, or decide concerning objects, unless he has obtained independently of logic, well-grounded information about them;" and he adds that any attempt to use logic "as an instrument in order to extend and enlarge the range of our knowledge, must end in prating".

On the other hand, no student of nature has become a successful discoverer of new principles who has lacked a well-developed organ of Comparison, because facts have to be arranged and compared; they have to be found consistent among themselves before they can be accepted as consistent with truth. The want of this consistency, this unanimity of truth is the bane of "modern physiological research," which appears to accept as facts the effects of experiments performed under conditions the least likely to agree with each other, and acknowledged as producing unstable results.

These experimentalists on living animals with a view of deducing "facts" in regard to man will generally be found to have much larger perceptive than reflective faculties,—especially that of Comparison. The influence of the perceptive faculties upon the functional activity of Comparison is very manifest. Thus a person possessing a large organ of Form draws his resemblances from the shapes of things; if he have large Colour his comparisons will be Colour; if his ideals are lofty and moral, nothing coarse will be used as a comparison.

Tom Moore's Comparison was in this way affected by his large organs of Friendship, Love of Home and Amative-ness. They are found scattered most profusely in every-thing he wrote.

Here is an example:—

"Her eyelid's black and silken fringe  
Lay on her cheek of vermil tinge  
Like the first ebon cloud, that closes  
Dark on evening's heaven of roses!  
Her glances, though in slumber hid,  
Seemed glowing through their ivory lid,  
And o'er her life's reflecting dew  
A soft and limpid lustre threw,  
Such as, declining dim and faint,  
The lamp of some beloved saint  
Doth shed upon a flowery wreath,  
Which pious hands have hung beneath."

The *Song of Solomon*, like all Oriental productions, glows with the richest comparisons. Undoubtedly the writer of that poetic composition had large Comparison and Ideality.

The student of Phrenology will find himself very interested in the development of this organ in men of the highest repute in literature and learning. In Richard Owen, Linnæus, Bichat, Lubbock, Murchison, Lyon Playfair, Dalton, Lyell, Cuvier, Galileo, Humbolt, and Kant, it may be said to have been immense.

In Professor Brande, of H.M. Mint, it would have appeared like a deformity, had the other organs surrounding it not been almost equally large. The organ is also large in Sir J. Hutton, Dr. Parker, John Morley, and A. R. Wallace.



## Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

### GEORGE ALEXANDER, Esq.

Mr. George Alexander has a remarkably typical head of an actor possessing mental capacities considerably above the average. With one exception he has all the qualities necessary to success in the historic art developed to a large degree. His choice of this profession must have been a natural selection. His talent for it is very pronounced. Next to Mr. Wilson Barrett, he has the largest head I have examined among actors. The circumference, measuring round the perceptive, is 24 inches. Length from front to back,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Width at the parietal eminences, 6 inches full. There is particular height to the crown of the head, indicating very large Firmness, Conscientiousness, Approbativeness, Friendship, and fairly large Self-esteem. The length from the opening of the ears forward to Individuality is particularly marked, and shows enormously developed perceptive organs. The motive or fibrous-sanguine temperament predominates.



[Photo by Alfred Ellis & Wallery, 51, Baker Street, W.]

Mr. Alexander's head presents a very interesting study to the phrenologist, as his character must also be to every one who knows him. His large brain capacity gives him an easy mastery of the details of his profession. Others with whom he is associated will perceive his superiority of mental power, and his judgment and good taste, especially in matters of art and acting, and will, in fact, expect much from him. He is more observant than philosophic, and though well adapted generally to act largely on his own initiative, he may occasionally have need of others' counsel. Active, observantly alert, apt, and eminently

resourceful, he learns much from practical experience and from the conditions of his surroundings. He is capable of great achievements, and may even surprise himself with what he can do. Though versatile and adaptable in a marked degree, he can be firm, persevering, and persistent, in any course of action determined on.

His aspiring organs are very strongly developed. He is exceedingly ambitious; sensitive to praise and public opinion; has a strong sense of propriety of conduct, and of personal dignity and honour. Is fairly self-reliant, a born leader, and will aim to raise himself to a position of distinction, of which he is thoroughly capable. Is endowed with a good degree of imagination, refined tastes, lofty aspirations. Is ever on the alert for new and novel features; one idea readily suggests to him others; thus he is constantly adding to and improving his *repertoire* or plan of campaign. He is the type of a progressive man, though perhaps more cognizant of public opinion than he need allow himself to be. He is very hopeful, entertaining, speculative, has a fine eye for observing details, and harmony of colours, design, etc. Is a true artist in his profession, sparing neither pains nor expense to produce what he conceives to be an ideal representation.

His perceptive organs are enormously large. His perception and judgment of forms, outlines, symmetry, proportions, colours, order, system and arrangement, is remarkable. He observes the smallest details, and sees at once where improvements may with advantage be made. There is little escapes his remarkable powers of observation. He has a fact-gathering, cause-seeking mind; is apt, ready, and mostly equal to emergencies; and physically he has good powers of endurance.

Adaptability is one of his chief characteristics. His large Firmness will give him will-power and perseverance, yet, having only moderate Concentrativeness, he readily adapts himself to change and variety on the exigencies of the moment. Imitation is very large, giving excellent talent to imitate, copy, or personate character. His large Sublimity and Ideality give him refined tastes, lofty ideas, and lend scope to his imagination. He is an enthusiast, his aims are high, and he is endowed with the capacities which should enable him to accomplish great things.

Having large Language, he has much facility of verbal expression, and should be a good conversationalist.

The affectionate side of his nature is strongly manifest. His very large Locality and perceptive organs will give him an intense desire to travel, and in disposition he is somewhat restless, yet fond of home and of children or animals; is warm-hearted, affectionate, and very friendly and social. Though much too sensitive, he is seldom reserved.

Conscientiousness is his strongest moral organ; he has a marked sense of personal responsibility and of justice and right. His Acquisitiveness is not large, hence, considering that he has a good degree of Benevolence, he is disposed to manifest a liberal, generous disposition. He is interested in acquiring, and especially values such things as appeal to his intellectual and artistic tastes. Success is very stimulating to him, but he is more capable of acquiring than saving.

Memory—a very essential quality in the actor—is not one of Mr. Alexander's strong points. This is shown in the slight depression in the centre of the forehead at Eventuality. He needs to take especial care to impress matters desirable to be remembered well upon his mind, and thus the memory may be strengthened.

## British Phrenological Society

(INCORPORATED).

The meeting of the above Society on January 1st differed somewhat in character from those ordinarily held; the arrangements having been made by the lady members, who provided not only a "feast of reason," but the charm of music to gratify the artistic sense of the very full audience which had gathered to do them honour.

Miss HIGGS occupied the chair, and proved herself a very capable president.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed, after which some new members were elected.

Miss EWEN was then called upon to read a paper on

### SOME FACTS RELATING TO THE STUDY OF PHRENOLOGY.

She said that this was the first occasion on which she had ever attempted to stand before an audience, but having a real desire to help forward the subject of Phrenology, she had willingly complied with the request of the Secretary to take a share in the proceedings that evening, trusting to make the subject interesting to those, who like herself, were students. The study of Phrenology presented a very wide scope, as among all the millions of people existing, no two were alike either in form or character, so that we could be always learning something fresh. Over eight years ago she had been examined by a phrenologist who drew her attention to the fact that her organ of Form was small, probably resulting in a poor memory for faces. She had to acknowledge this, having often to be introduced more than once to the same person. The phrenologist's advice to study Phrenology and Physiognomy she had followed from that time. She would not occupy time in recounting all her methods of study, but her interest in Phrenology grew every year, and she had made more practical advance during the past year, since joining the British Phrenological Society than in all the previous time. She felt she could not say enough to express her pleasure at having become a member of the Society. Among other things, she had been making some drawings of phrenological subjects, finding it improved her memory of them, and caused her to think more. It had helped her organs of Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Constructiveness, and she might add Firmness and Continuity—all of which were needed in a phrenologist. Many of her friends and acquaintances had acknowledged that the drawings were interesting, and had now a greater respect for Phrenology, seeing it embraced so much more than they had supposed. She thought that some among the new members and strangers present would probably like to see these sketches, so she had brought them with her. She made no pretension to art, and was fully conscious they were imperfect from an artistic point of view, but she had done her best.

Miss EWEN then exhibited her drawings, which evidenced great care and no little skill. They included views of the front, side, and back of head, with groups of phrenological organs coloured; a skull, showing the different bones and sutures marked; sections of the brain, copied from the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST; further sections of the hemispheres, cerebellum, etc.; copies of nine skulls from Sir G. S. Mackenzie's work; a hydrocephalic head; the brain, with the nerves coloured; and the positions of the phrenological organs numbered upon it.

These and many others were shown much to the interest of the audience.

Miss EWEN concluded by hoping her efforts as shown, would be an incentive to many to commit their knowledge to paper in the form of writing and drawing, an exercise they would all find both agreeable and a splendid aid to study.

Miss HIGGS congratulated Miss Ewen on her brilliant first effort, and hoped she would go on to further and still more successful efforts.

Miss WOOD gave a pianoforte solo, which was much appreciated, and was succeeded by

Miss A. HIGGS, who sang "Ever so far away," which elicited great applause.

Miss POULTON was then called on to read her paper on

### SOME HINDRANCES TO THE PROGRESS OF PHRENOLOGY.

She wished particularly to speak of two hindrances: "Narrow-mindedness" and "Cautiousness." It was strange that in these enlightened days, there were still people who asserted, "I do not believe in Phrenology;" and when they were asked, "Have you studied it?" immediately answered, "No." Such persons were most narrow-minded, or they would have studied and tested it for themselves before expressing an opinion about its truthfulness. There were doubtless some open minded persons who were unbelievers because they pinned their faith to the dicta of certain scientists and leaders, who taught that Phrenology had been "exploded."

The narrow minded person was prejudiced against Phrenology, whilst ignorant of its claims or its teachings, but it was to his own detriment that he took no interest in it, for it was always uplifting, ennobling and broadening to the mind. By its aid the mind was able to take broader views of life and to be more charitable to the failings of others, through a knowledge of the cause of those failings; and further, it enabled us to restrain organs which were too large or active, and cultivate others which were too small or inactive, thus securing greater mental harmony.

Persons with large Benevolence, giving kindness and sympathy, and having the selfish organs small, were easily incited to acts of generosity by any sight of suffering or tale of woe, without staying to enquire if the need was genuine, with the result that, instead of lessening pain, as they supposed, they frequently encouraged imposture. Such people would be recognised by their high front heads, and narrowness at the sides over the ears. If the narrow-minded objector would but observe these things, and study what Phrenology had to say about them, he would soon become a believer.

The other obstacle to which she wished to refer was "Cautiousness." There were people who did not like to go to a phrenologist, fearing he would tell them of too many faults. What, according to Phrenology, could be considered a fault? The reply would be: Inharmonious or uneven development of the brain—one organ being much larger or smaller, or more or less active than others, thus causing inconsistencies, or faults of character and conduct. Phrenology did not cause the faults; they were there before they were pointed out, and a person with large Cautiousness and small Self-Esteem, may find that his faults were not so many as he feared, and even if they were, Phrenology would teach him how to overcome them, and help him to do so. Very frequently people

had different opinions concerning themselves after they had consulted Phrenology to what they previously possessed. Phrenology should not be feared or regarded with suspicion, but revered and loved, as being the highest scientific truth relating to the mental nature of man. She had never known an instance in which Phrenology had not proved a blessing to the individual or the community which had sought its aid. It was of incalculable value to parents and teachers to secure the right training of children, and by its means even adults could discipline themselves so as to become more perfect in character. There was no knowledge equal to it in teaching man his proper relation to his fellow man. The criminal, the insane, the idiot, or any who suffered from brain disorder, could only be thoroughly and successfully treated by the aid of Phrenology. It was a science which was, in fact, beneficial to "all sorts and conditions of men."

Miss ELTON sweetly sang, "Life's Lullaby," and was much applauded by her charmed listeners.

Miss HIGGS, from the chair, then read a clever and entertaining paper on

#### CONSULTING ROOM CONFESSIONS.

She said that the practice and study of Phrenology gave an almost unrivalled series of opportunities for the observation of that complex thing we call Human Nature. Human Nature in its endless varieties of expression, manifesting its strength and its weakness; its good and its evil; its originality and its mediocrity; its high aspiration, and its low, mean and petty grovelling.

To the phrenological practitioner in his or her quiet office came all sorts and conditions of people for consultation and advice upon many and various subjects of interest, such as health, occupation, talent, character, marriage, and so forth; so that to him or her came glimpses of the mind and revelations of character unsurpassed by many. And as these things were unfolded by the aid of Phrenology, and the hidden traits of character made known, sympathy was established, and oft-times the life's history of character formed the starting point of confidences which took on the aspect of those of a confessional box,—but here the phrenologist was priest, who gave not absolution, but words of encouragement and cheer, and practical advice for future guidance.

So wonderful was it deemed that we were able to read our clients "like the pages of an open book," that they were wont to confide in those who understood them better than their closest friends; and if walls could speak, what revelations could come from those which marked the boundaries of that private little sanctum—the consulting room of the phrenologist.

She had often felt a yearning sense of deep pity as she listened to the story of some unhappy marriage, when occasionally the husband—but more usually the wife—unlocked the hidden secret and poured out her grievances of misunderstanding and mistrust, shewing again the awful tragedy of a union for life with an uncongenial partner; the hollow mockery of an attempted union, for there could be no true union between discordant elements, and no true marriage between those of inharmonious temperaments. Happily, there were times when helpful hints could be given, and when misunderstandings could be cleared away.

She had had both ladies and gentlemen send her portraits of those in whom they were particularly interested seeking the faithful verdict of Phrenology as to the

wisdom or otherwise of an engagement. In many cases she had been able to congratulate them upon their choice. Some she had had to warn and others to enlighten upon unsuspected traits in the character of those who had won their confidence. One case was that of a young lady with strong reflectives, very intuitive, refined, dainty, with large Conscientiousness, Ideality and Sublimity, and with but little knowledge of the world. She brought the photograph of a man having large Amativeness and a strong basilar brain, large Language and Agreeableness, but weak Conscientiousness and a deficient moral brain. She (Miss Higgs) warned her gently and faithfully that she had made a mistake, and tried to put her on her guard. The remarks somewhat troubled her client, who told her lover that she had sent his portrait to a phrenologist. At this he was very angry, and made such condemnatory remarks, that the young lady's suspicions were aroused, and she felt instinctively that he was false. It was not long before her fears were confirmed, making the unpleasant discovery that he was paying his attentions to another girl, thus bearing out the silent though eloquent testimony of his phrenological developments. Of course the lady indignantly ended her engagement. Some two years later she brought another photograph—that time of a gentleman far superior to the first,—upon which Phrenology was able to deliver a favourable verdict. They were now happily married, and would ever feel grateful for the timely warning which saved the wife from a life which, to one of her temperament, would have been a veritable hell upon earth. Would the time ever come when a certificate of adaptability from a competent phrenologist would be esteemed as indispensable a part of a marriage ceremony as the attendance of a registrar was now regarded? We moved slowly in these matters as a nation, but there was no reason why some such safeguard should not by-and-bye be adopted. In the meantime, wisdom was moving in this direction, and many were taking advantage of the benefit of a scientific opinion.

There was comedy as well as tragedy brought by clients into the consulting room. Many had but the crudest idea as to what Phrenology really was, and credit it with all kinds of magic powers. She had been asked over and over again, "Can you tell me anything of the future?" "Yes," she would reply, "I can predict a great deal about your future character and abilities if you continue to follow out your natural bent in certain points; but whether you will have money left you, marry at twenty-five, and be a widow at forty, is certainly outside the province of Phrenology."

Amongst the many strange questions she had been asked by clients, the following was the queerest: "Can you tell me by my son's head (not her own, mark you), whether my lodgers will be good and pay up all right?" This touched her sense of humour, and she had great difficulty in restraining a broad smile at the ludicrous query, but, being of an obliging disposition, she stated her inability to accede to the request.

Time failed to tell of troublesome children brought for advice on the best methods of training. Of these, phrenologists got a large variety. Many restless little mortals with large Destructiveness and small Continuity, who wouldn't sit still; and those still more objectionable types with excessive Firmness and small Veneration, who were wilful, disobedient, unruly, and disrespectful. The understanding of such natures by the light of Phrenology was an invaluable aid to their proper treatment. She

had always found mothers and teachers extremely grateful for a little help in that direction, some having told her, with tears in their eyes, that they had never understood their child before, but now believed the training would be easier.

Truly the phrenologist had a wide field of usefulness, and when his work was recognised and understood it would certainly be more highly esteemed. She would commend to all the study of Phrenology; for personal acquaintance with this great and wonderful science was of the greatest use, and was in fact the only way in which to arrive at a true estimate of its value. She had only indicated a very few of the varied aspects of its utility—there were many others. The phrenologist should advise concerning the moral and religious nature; he should be a humble, yet very real, minister to spiritual needs. He should advise about intellectual, as well as business capacity; about loves and hates, sentiments, feelings, thoughts and actions. These and many other things were discussed in their consulting rooms, so that the life of a phrenologist in active work was one full of interest and usefulness, for he became a sharer in the joys and sorrows, the perplexities and disappointments, the hopes and fears, the tragedies and comedies of that little section of the big world which seeks the benefit of his sympathetic counsel.

Miss Higgs resumed her seat amidst great applause.

The Misses WEBB gave a violin duett, the execution of which was of a high order, and elicited warm approval.

Miss EWEN then examined the head of a gentleman, but, being a novice and somewhat nervous, she hesitated to give a lengthy delineation, and at the request of the President,

Miss HENDIN dealt with other points in the subject's character. The gentleman admitted the truth of the remarks of both the ladies.

Miss E. E. BIRCH sang a solo in a clever and appreciative manner.

Mr. COOPER-MITCHELL, who has considerable ability as an entertainer, gave a humorous sketch, entitled "Literature," which evoked hearty laughter. The same gentleman subsequently gave a recitation, which was also well received.

Miss WEBB gave an excellent and artistic rendering as a violin solo of "Home, sweet Home," with variations, which was loudly applauded.

Mr. WRIGHT, L.G.S.M., concluded the entertainment with a capital pianoforte solo.

Mr. WEBB and the President delineated the characters of a lady and gentleman respectively, the statements being admittedly correct in each case.

Dr. HOLLANDER proposed, and

Dr. WITHINSHAW seconded, a cordial vote of thanks to the ladies who had organised and entertained the meeting. The vote was carried with acclamation.

### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On Thursday, December 28th, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Mr. J. Webb, F.B.P.S. (of Leyton), lectured on "The Phrenology of the Poets." F. J. Blacker, Esq. (Vice-President of the National Union of Teachers), presided.

The Chairman spoke of Mr. Webb as an old friend of teachers, and of Phrenology; and in an excellent speech he showed his appreciation of the practical application of the science and of the advanced strides which it appeared to be making.

#### THE PHRENOLOGY OF THE POETS.

Mr. James Webb, in the course of his valuable lecture, pointed out the chief characteristics of the "poetic temperament," as those not versed in Phrenology would term it. He dealt with the location and use of the organ of Ideality in Tasso, Byron, Wordsworth, Chaucer, Burns, Southey and Moore. This was the organ of the "Beauty Sense," to which Dr. Andrew Wilson referred when he spoke of the "nervous mechanism" possessed by man for the purpose of manifesting the "Beauty Spirit,"—"Poetry Sense,"—the "Faculty of Poetry,—or "Poetic Sentiment." Some poets, as Dr. Johnson and George Crabbe, possessed but a moderate degree of this organ, and their merit depended upon the possession of good organs of Language, Constructiveness, Hope, Tune, Friendship, Imitation, Comparison, etc. Byron and Southey had Destructiveness large, and their poetry was known to be characteristic of this. Cowper had large Wit, and his *Task* and *John Gilpin* illustrate its activity. Moore had very large Comparison, Friendship, Amative-ness and Tune, and the whole of his poetry was permeated with Comparison, and expressions of love and friendship. His Eventuality was weak, and contrasted greatly with the large observing powers of Southey, who wrote the *Cataract of Lodore*, full of movement and expression of quality and mechanical action. A large bust of Sir Walter Scott, in addition to portraits, was used to illustrate his characteristics. *The Fair Maid of Arden* shewed his large Spirituality, and the *Song of the Cavalier* his Veneration. Scott's *Breathes there a man with soul so dead?* was compared with Moore's *Wert thou all that I could wish thee*, as illustrating large Inhabitiveness in both, but differences in other organs. In fact every writer illustrated his own special mental characteristics.

The Lecturer read many poems during the evening, which were admired for their confirmation of the phrenological doctrines enunciated by him. He was much applauded on resuming his seat.

A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. J. M. Severn, and seconded by Mr. F. D. Blythe, was unanimously passed.

Mr. Webb delineated two persons from the audience, whilst the Chairman submitted his head to the manipulations of Mr. Severn. These examinations were keenly appreciated.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded a very successful meeting.

On the following evening a Special Lecture was delivered by Mr. Webb, presided over by Mr. G. Le M. Spurgeon, of New College, Worthing.

The Chairman congratulated the Brighton Phrenological Society upon its prosperous condition, and wished it continued success. As a proof of the truth of Phrenology, he mentioned that Professor Severn, the President of the local Society, and another eminent phrenologist in London, had both studied his head, and that the conclusions at which they arrived absolutely agreed. He also spoke of the great value of Phrenology to parents in mapping out the future careers of their children, and stated that Professor Severn's delineations of some of his pupils'

heads had enabled them to pursue studies for which their minds were chiefly adapted, and with very gratifying results.

Mr. Webb gave an exhaustive lecture on this subject. He explained the nature of the experiments performed on the lower animals by the perforation and removal of parts of the skull; the electrical irritation of the exposed brain in various parts; the results being different in the hands of various experimenters, owing to the amount of insulation of the current, etc. Mr. Webb read extracts from the works of Dr. Ferrier, and from his own writings on the subject, and compared the diagrams of Dr. Spurzheim with those in modern works. All who examined these works were struck with the accuracy of the works of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, and the contradictory results obtained from the Vivisectors, although the experiments of the latter really confirmed the phrenological doctrines.

Proposing a vote of thanks to the Lecturer, Mr. Severn referred to the long-continued and earnest devotion which Mr. Webb had given to the subject of Phrenology and cerebral physiology. He had always impressed on the members of the phrenological fraternity the importance of knowing as much, and if possible more, than medical practitioners on this subject; so that in knowledge, argument, and practical demonstrations, they might on all occasions creditably stand their ground, and do justice to a great and noble science. Mr. H. J. Barker said he had great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks.

Mr. Webb gave three excellent readings of character. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Chairman.

On January the 10th, the President (Mr. Severn) gave a lecture, entitled: "Phrenology: its progress and present position." Mr. Severn dealt briefly with the discovery and history of Phrenology; the characters and achievements of the earlier phrenologists, and the difficulties and prejudices they had to encounter and overcome. He gave a brief account of the progress of Phrenology; of its introduction to this and other countries; of its societies and its literature, past and present. Mr. Severn said that Phrenology was certainly advancing in public esteem. The incorporation of the British Phrenological Society had given it an impetus in the right direction. Its practical value was more and more apparent, and the public and press were becoming more and more appreciative of its real worth. The lecture was illustrated with large portrait drawings of Drs. Gall, Spurzheim, Combe, Fowler, Webb, and other phrenological propagandists and workers. A vote of thanks was accorded the Lecturer for his very instructive discourse.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

On January 11th, a Lecture on "Ideality" was delivered by Mr. F. R. Warren, Secretary of the British Phrenological Society, in the Congregational Lecture Hall, Grange Park Road. Mr. J. Webb (vice-president) occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings by examining a head. The Lecturer described the position of the organ of "Ideality"—called "poetry" by Gall, the founder of Phrenology,—and described its characteristics by quotations from Gall, Spurzheim and Combe. He gave several quotations in verse and prose to illustrate "Ideality." In musical compositions, where as an art, Ideality was equally essential, he named several examples and played

two on the harmonium. He afterwards read articles which illustrated the absence of Ideality, and much amused the audience. When the Chairman declared the meeting open to questions and remarks upon the lecture, a gentleman in the audience rose and announced his intention of raising his objections to Phrenology at the next meeting. The Chairman pointed out that Miss Dexter would address the next meeting, but as the Society is always pleased to answer any objections to Phrenology, the Speaker should give his remarks during the first twenty minutes of the next meeting. Mr. Webb gave another delineation of character and a hearty vote of thanks was given to the Lecturer.

### The Fowler Institute.

A large attendance of members and friends assembled at the above Institute, on Wednesday evening, January 17th, to hear a lecture on "The Brain and Nervous System," by Dr. C. W. Withinshaw, F.B.P.S. In the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. D. T. Elliott occupied the chair. The Lecturer, who received a hearty welcome, discoursed for an hour and a-half on the complex nature of the Brain and Nervous System of man, commencing with the construction of the nerve cells to the various functions of the Brain centres; each point in the lecture was illustrated by one of Professor Turner's diagrams. The lecture was delivered in a popular style; its terseness and concise form being highly appreciated by the audience. At the close of the lecture, Dr. Withinshaw delineated the character of a gentleman with remarkable accuracy and precision, fully demonstrating the principles of Phrenology. On the motion of Mr. G. Wilkins, seconded by Mr. W. J. Williamson, the Lecturer was heartily thanked for his instructive and interesting discourse. An unanimous wish was expressed that Dr. Withinshaw would deliver another lecture next session, when a special evening will be arranged for.

### Personal.

Mr. J. B. KESWICK has, during the present lecturing season, succeeded in establishing some good phrenological societies in the provinces, of the work of which we shall hear more anon. Mr. Keswick finds there is a tendency in the minds of the people to associate every phrenologist with palmistry, and he writes, "I certainly do think that the fact of so many phrenologists coupling palmistry with Phrenology has, in the estimation of the people, lowered the tone of our science. . . . It is time that all earnest phrenologists were making a faithful stand for Phrenology pure and simple."—With all of which I cordially agree.

Mr. A. HUBERT still interviews his friends at Oxford Street, and from this centre conducts his various operations on behalf of Phrenology. The Bloomsbury Mutual Improvement Society was favoured, on January 14th, with a lecture, illustrated with lantern views and public delineations, and great satisfaction was expressed. At the Lecture Hall, Dear's Hotel, St. Albans, Mr. Hubert has also been repeating his previous successes. In referring to the decease of our friend Morgan, Mr. Hubert says, "It will be well when we can forget to use the words 'died' and 'dead.' I seldom grieve when I hear



that one has passed from this earth life because I believe in life beyond the grave. Whilst Morgan lived I pitied him. Now I hope he is reaping some reward for his good deeds. During his earth life he had done some good work—the world is better for his having lived."

Rev. E. W. JENKINS is doing good work in his locality—and beyond. But recently he was at South Shields, acting as phrenologist at a sale of work for a philanthropic object, a labour which Mr. Jenkins specially favours, as he advances not only the immediate object but also his loved Phrenology. In conveying their hearty thanks for the valuable service he rendered, the promoters of the above sale of work say, "Your phrenological readings were enjoyed by the people, and provided both entertainment and instruction, which they are not likely to forget in a hurry; as well as a substantial addition to the funds." May Mr. Jenkins still go on with his good work.

Mr. T. TIMSON is still energetically pushing Phrenology in Leicester. In view of the forthcoming meetings of the Provincial Council in Leicester during May, special efforts are being put forth by our enthusiastic co-worker. At Loughboro' Odd Fellows' Hall, he has recently delivered three lime-light lectures on "Phrenology and Education," "Brains *versus* Bumps," and "Brains of Children." Each lecture was followed by delineations which surprised the audience. A number of P.P.'s were distributed gratuitously. On Jan. 2nd, at Dr. Mary Royce's Institute, Mr. Timson lectured, by invitation, before the members and friends who made a large gathering, on "The Science of Phrenology." He contrasted Dr. Gall's theories with the bumpology of the charlatan. He merited and received cordial thanks. Shepshed British School was the scene of later efforts from the 12th to 16th. Large audiences under the presidency of Councillor Lakin and the Vicar, gave appreciative attention. Both the above-mentioned chairmen were examined, and expressed warm eulogy of the science. The Vicar had been previously examined 40 years ago. Yet more work, for on Jan. 21st Mr. Timson lectured at Whitwick National School, on "Phrenology up to date," and on the 22nd, in the same place, on "The British Phrenological Society, its Objects and Teaching." These lectures were given by the kind permission of the Vicar, who had submitted himself, wife and family to Mr. Timson's clever manipulations, and expressed high appreciation. Though Mr. Timson does not often contribute to our columns, he is no laggard as far as the press is concerned, being a vigorous and trenchant writer on the subject, as the papers in his immediate district testify.

### Still Another Opportunity.

The valuable demonstrations by Dr. Withinshaw are among the most successful of the Society's operations. The number who desire to attend exceeds the capacity of the space at disposal; and Dr. Withinshaw has, therefore, generously consented to give another series of these demonstrations (which constitutes a course) on Thursdays, February 7th, 14th, and 21st. All who desire to avail themselves of the opportunity should make early application to the Hon. Sec., B.P.S., 63, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

### AN OMISSION—LIST OF FELLOWS.

We regret that from the List of Fellows last month the name of Mr. Gervais Johnson, of Dublin, was omitted.

### THE MORGAN FUND.

Since the last acknowledgment in our columns, as will be observed by our obituary notice, Mr. Nicholas Morgan has passed beyond the needs of earthly charity. It is our wish, however, that some memorial should be provided by our readers, to perpetuate the memory of our departed friend and leader, and to this end the "Morgan Fund" will be kept open. There are, of course, additional expenses attending the funeral, and I ask for a generous response to the appeal I now make, to cover all costs. I would like to hear from donors the kind of memorial they deem to be the most suitable. Of necessity it should be inexpensive.

The treasurer of the fund begs to acknowledge the following amounts received by him during the past two months:

G. D. Stewart, Esq. (Edinburgh)	... £1	0	0
W. Glass, Esq. (Wingate)	... ..	0	10
J. G. Addison, Esq. (Sunderland)	... ..	1	0
J. Blacklock Esq.	..	0	4
T. Stockdale, Esq.	..	0	5
W. Whittett, Esq. (Dundee)	... ..	0	5
— Walton, Esq. (Hexham)	... ..	1	0

All donations should be sent direct to Mr. J. Rutherford, *The Leader* Office, Sunderland.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

ALPHA ETA.—(1) If you study Phrenology seriously you will undoubtedly "make a phrenologist." It is a reflection on your good sense to say that "so far" you have "only played with it." (2) Fowler's set at £1 12s. will make a start towards a Phrenological Library. Read Combe's "Elements" and "System" of Phrenology also. These two books are classics in Phrenology. I look upon Combe's "System of Phrenology" as the best English book on the subject. Dr. Brown's "Phrenology," and Dr. Noble on the "Human Brain" are excellent. (3) For a first cheap list, try Combe's "Elements of Phrenology," Fowler's "Self-Instructor;" Dr. Donovan's "Handbook of Phrenology"

FRED ATKINSON (*Darlington*).—A. I know of no "Royal Phrenological Society," not even at Padiham, the town you ask about. The only legalised Phrenological Society in the British Isles has its offices at 63, Chancery Lane, London—though other societies are affiliated to it. Padiham, so far as I know, has no such society. B. The average age of people at death in Great Britain is 38. I believe Whittaker's Almanac will give it.

**KINDLY NOTICE.**

To be Published on 21st of March, 1901.

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# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

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[ONE PENNY.]

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Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

## Editorial Effervescence.

All members of the B.P.S. who have not yet sent in their voting forms should do so at once or it may be too late for their votes to be recorded in favour of the candidates of their choice. It is, of course, impossible for all members to be personally acquainted with all the candidates, and the Council cannot publish a biography of each for the members' guidance. It will be wise for all to vote for such candidates as they know will be suitable for the position, if only two or three, as it is not imperative that all the five votes should be cast. The contest for the presidency is most interesting and the result is anticipated with more than ordinary curiosity.

I have here mentioned the matter of candidates for the Council, because it has been hinted that in some unexplained way the present Council are responsible for the fact, that members are not acquainted with the

ability of the candidates. The Council have no desire, as they have no means, of influencing either the nominations or the voting in these elections. If any member has a practical suggestion for simplifying the present arrangement in the interests of the members, let him send his suggestion for discussion at the Annual Members' Business Meeting on Tuesday, March 5th, when, doubtless, the members will give it every consideration.

The executive of the Provincial Council has been engaged doing the preliminary work of organising and consolidating their own body; and some results of their existence will soon be manifest. Mr. Severn, their indefatigable secretary, will not permit them to let the grass grow under their feet. This new branch of the B.P. Society's operations will be of incalculable benefit to Phrenology in the not very remote future.

Mr. J. Rutherford writes that he cannot undertake to act as treasurer for the "Morgan Memorial Fund." He has acted in that capacity for the Maintenance Fund from its opening to its close, and deserves the generous thanks of all who have taken an interest in the late Mr. Morgan. Mr. Cox, Treasurer B.P.S., will receive subscriptions for the Memorial Fund, to which attention is drawn elsewhere in this issue.

I am glad to acknowledge the apparently increased interest which is being manifested in the spread of Phrenology, and consequently in the pages of the P.P. Literary contributions are being sent in freely, and more rapidly than they can be produced. Of course preference will always be given to strictly phrenological articles if otherwise suitable, but I hope to be able to use all matter received. In some cases there must necessarily be a little delay, which my contributors must pardon.

I have just received a letter from a gentleman who has discovered that the P.P. still survives, having been under the impression that it ceased to exist in 1899. There may be many such still ignorant of our vitality. Will my readers everywhere make known the fact that the P.P. is very much alive, and is in every sense a better and more valuable paper than ever? When you have read this copy pass it on, or buy another for the purpose, and thus help our great subject forward.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—XV.

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

### SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE AND WANTED TO KNOW WHAT HE WAS SUITED FOR.

It was a wintery Saturday night in one of the large midland towns. Our temporary business premises were near the big market place. The snow was steadily falling, and the occupiers of the market stalls and shops were endeavouring to make the best of the unpropitious weather. My wife was attending the waiting-room when in tottered an old man. His Saturday night purchases tied up in a red cotton handkerchief, and placed on the end of his walking stick, was slung over his shoulder. The snow had collected in a heap on his bent shoulders. There was something pathetic in his manner, and he had evidently resolved on ascertaining a satisfactory solution of what for many years had been to him a perplexing problem. My wife assisted him to shake off the snow from his garments. "May be you will think it queer," said he, "for an old man like me, seventy years of age, coming to you; but I've had some queer experiences in my trade, and I really want to know what I'm suited for." Taking off his hat he presented a singular appearance; there was not a hair on his head. He had in many respects a superior shaped head; fairly large perceptive and reasoning power, especially Individuality, Causality, Human Nature and Comparison, Large Constructiveness, Ideality, Conscientiousness and Benevolence; and only moderate Acquisitiveness and Secretiveness. He possessed an ingenious mind, great honesty of purpose, and a disposition to be very painstaking, careful and thorough. I told him he had abilities adapting him for superior mechanical work, and that had he trained for a mechanical pursuit as engineering, cabinet-work, or a manufacturing trade, he should have displayed some inventive ability. "I always thought that I was adapted for something of that sort," he said; "but never have had the opportunities of going in for these trades. I am a bootmaker and when a young man I took great interest in my work. I have designed and invented boots of various sorts, and it seemed to me when I could make a boot complete, and an improvement on most other boots I had seen, that there was nothing more to learn in the trade. Some of my inventions have met with success, but it is others who have benefitted from them, not me.

#### BOOTMAKING, LACE AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The large and constantly increasing boot and shoe manufactories all over the world have considerably reduced the making by hand of these necessary commodities. There still is, however, and probably always will be a demand for the best hand-made goods. A first-rate boot-maker can command good wages and constant employment in many of the better class firms, or if working on his own account. In boot factories many women are employed doing the lighter kinds of work, stitching the uppers, fitting the linings, making buttonholes, machining, finishing, etc. Men and women, too, are employed in the cutting out, pattern, and designing departments, and men and youths in the heavy machine works, soleing, heeling, etc. The ordinary factory work

calls for no very special ability. Though fair perceptive organs, Constructiveness, Imitation, and Ideality are very useful qualities in this line of manufacture. An acute observer who understands Phrenology will have observed the differences in the shape of the heads of women of the midland countries employed in the different lines of manufacture. Women engaged in the lace warehouses of Nottingham and elsewhere have very little Constructive ability. In their work, which is chiefly clipping, scalloping, thread-drawing, joining, dressing, carding, packing, and attending machines it is not needed; thus it is not developed. While those employed in the boot manufactories of Northampton, Leicester, and Derby; also the straw bonnet-makers of Luton, Dunstable, etc., whose work is more or less mechanical, Constructiveness is being regularly exercised while plying their trades, and is easily discernable in the width of their heads.

#### THE BOOTMAKER.

A first-rate bootmaker (hand work) needs to have well-marked perceptive organs, large Constructiveness, and the executive organs; fairly large Causality, Imitation and Ideality, so that he may be able to construct, work to pattern, execute new designs, and finish his work neatly and well, and he is all the better for having a good amount of Firmness, Cautiousness, the domestic organs and Concentrativeness, that he may have settledness of purpose and perseverance.

#### THE DRAUGHTSMAN AND DRAUGHTSWOMAN.

Drawing is one of the most useful branches of a boy's or a girl's education. Very many things which develop into important concerns must in the first place be outlined in the shape of a drawing for the guidance of workmen and others, in the executing of them. It affords employment for many men and women, though chiefly men. Architects, engineers, builders, and designers of lace, calico printing, linoleum and wall-paper patterns, carvings, dress and stuff materials, etc., employ large numbers of draughtsmen; and the latter are so intimately associated with designers, inventors, manufacturers, architects, etc., and with the technicalities of their work, that if expert and businesslike they may frequently rise to important positions. The draughtsman should have a fairly active susceptible brain. Large perceptive organs: Form, Size, Weight, Order and Locality, that he may have aptness in judging of, and remembering forms, outlines, proportions, the location of objects, and be neat and particular as a workman. Fairly large Colour, as he may sometimes have to colour his drawings. Large Constructiveness, Imitation, and Comparison, that he may be interested in machinery and mechanical contrivances; and Ideality, that he may have a fair play of imagination, and desire to do his work as perfectly as possible. Fairly large Firmness, Executive-ness, Hope, and a moderate degree of Continuity are necessary.

Many ladies are employed as draughtswomen in the drawing offices of some of the large engineering works on the Clyde. They are chiefly occupied in tracing plans of steam winches, boilers, etc., and in finishing-off drawings of machinery prepared by draughtsmen. Architects, engineers, builders, and inventors sometimes employ women to do drawing and plan-tracing. After giving some three or six months to learn the work their pay rises to sixpence an hour or twenty-one shillings per week, working seven hours per day.



## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

By G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

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### SOME INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS.

#### FIRMNESS.

"How happy is he, born and taught,  
That serveth not another's will,  
Whose armour is his honest thought,  
And simple truth his only skill;  
Whose passions not his masters are,  
Whose soul is still prepared for death,  
Untied to this vain world by care  
Of public fame, or private breath.  
That man is freed from servile bands,  
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall;  
Lord of himself, though not of lands,  
And having nothing, yet have all."—*Wotton.*

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly  
From its firm base as soon I."—*Scott.*

The power of self-control is one of the most essential to a happy Marriage. The advice that elderly persons frequently give to the happy couple on their wedding day is invariably, "If you want to be happy in your married life, you must bear and forbear." In other words, they are advised to keep their respective tempers in subjection.

In dealing with the faculty of Firmness in relation to Marriage, we must endeavour to understand something of its nature and function. I have no desire to wander into metaphysics, but most of the earlier phrenologists regard this quality as distinct from the self-determining power which is designed "the Will." One writer especially argues that Firmness is not a leading power at all, but is only a sort of Mental Steward that is obliged to carry out his Master's orders. It is possible that view is the correct one, but I am not prepared to dogmatize about the matter, and leave the decision to abler heads.

The direction in which Firmness is exercised would certainly seem to depend to a great extent on the size of leading individual or combined mental qualities. For example, when combined with Secretiveness it gives diplomatic power; when associated with Acquisitiveness and the intellect, it gives the disposition and power to accumulate; with Conscientiousness a determination to do justice; with Causality and Conscientiousness a tendency and determination to take a broad and comprehensive view of things, and if you add the faculty of Caution, carefulness in coming to conclusions, and after investigation, a resolve to hold what the person so constituted believes to be the truth at all costs. A large development of Firmness is most desirable when the moral sentiments and intellectual powers are predominant, or at any rate when they are rather larger than the animal and selfish propensities.

Where two persons are thinking of getting married, it is essential that one of the parties should have this organ large, but it would not altogether conduce to harmony in the matrimonial sphere, if one had it large and the other had it small. It is not because two persons are exactly opposite in their tendencies that they are mutually attracted, it is partly due to similar tastes, and partly due to conscious defects in one, which he or she thinks the other could supply.

In considering the question of mental adaptation, Firmness plays a very important part. Obstinacy is a quality commonly found in the married life of most persons. We are, all of us, more or less inclined to consider our views of the question the best, and when those we love most take a different view, we are apt to get a little "riled." But we must never allow such selfish feelings to prevail. A gentleman of my acquaintance the other day made the remark, "that he did not think much of those persons who said they had never had a row." He maintained that when two persons lived together for a number of years without a quarrel, one of them at least was a fool. I give that for what it is worth; but there are, doubtless, many persons with large Firmness and Combaticiveness, who can, when occasion requires, keep their temper, and such persons are by no means to be regarded as fools. The henpecked husband is, undoubtedly, foolish and weak, but there are plenty of men who exercise this quality of Self-Control that have good intelligence, and plenty of moral force.

The chief thing a person has to consider in selecting a partner for life, is to avoid those individuals who are likely to clash with his own mental organisation. Perhaps one or two practical illustrations may be helpful.

A. B. is a man with a practical type of mind, small reasoning powers, a considerable amount of independent feeling, is inclined to be very obstinate, has a strong tendency to resist opposition, has little or no restraining power, is critical, fault finding, and deficient in sympathy and moral force. The forehead is a receding one, prominent across the brow and narrow in the upper part; there is considerable depression in the front part of the coronal region, and the faculties in the neighbourhood of the parietal bone and side head are rather deficient. A man of this type should avoid a lady with an absolutely similar type of mind. He will require one with a lot of patience. He should select one with a broader forehead in the upper part, and there must be a good development of Cautiousness and Secretiveness. If this is accompanied by a contrast in Temperament, there will be harmony.

C. D. is a man with quite a different type of mind. His chief characteristics are a tendency to think and investigate, a love of the artistic and beautiful, a strong inclination for religion and religious subjects, with a love of truth for its own sake; he is a lover of home and home associations, but also likes time for study and reflection; he takes a much broader view of things, and is known for his great sympathy—both as regards opinions and for human beings also. He has a forehead wide throughout; his head is broad and high above the ears, and the coronal region throughout is evenly developed, and the back head including the occipital spinalis is prominent. Such a man needs a woman with considerable sympathy and tact. She should have good practical intelligence, and strong moral qualities; the faculty of Firmness might be developed, but it should be guided by reason and tact. Such a woman would be a help to such a man, and would have the good sense to grow with his growth.

I have given these plain, homely illustrations with a view to giving a little insight into qualities that are likely to harmonize, even if Firmness were well developed in both. There are, of course, numerous diversities and combinations and qualities that it would be impossible to give in one article or one volume, but it is best for those interested and thinking of getting married, either to study the subject for themselves, or to consult some phrenologist with a wide experience.

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### THE ORGAN OF MARVELLOUSNESS.

#### THE TALKATIVE BRETON.

The love of the marvellous and the credulity which this sentiment encourages are very common and very pronounced in the brain development of the people of Brittany.

A number of strange legends, in which the fantastic, the terrible, and the mysterious are the chief characteristics, have been transmitted from antiquity to the present race of interesting people who inhabit the Amorice peninsula. The Breton head has a particular conformation, especially in the districts where the pure Breton race has dwelt most apart from the influence of modern civilization, which retards the growth of this organ, rectifies false ideas, and modifies the practice of superstitious customs.



Signs of this cerebral organization are observable in the lateral breadth and fullness of the anterior part of the head outward from Benevolence and Imitation.

The man sitting down, whose look seems to fascinate the young couple listening to him, possesses a large and vigorous brain, in which the organ of Marvellousness, Spirituality, or Wonder, as it is variously called, is really much less than Secretiveness, Self-Esteem, and Firmness. He represents a class of cunning fortune-tellers who delight to exercise an influence over the ignorant and credulous. This man is fully aware of his power over them, and successfully recounts his strange tales to those who are consulting him about some difficulty they think he can advise them upon.

The sign of Marvellousness is seen especially in the fixed and strained look of the listener: the mouth is alternately half-open and firmly closed, according as the story he listens to excites his astonishment or terror.

In this picture the young Breton is endowed with a very large organ of Marvellousness; his demeanour is serious, attentive, and penetrating. He does not, for a moment, doubt the veracity of the fortune-teller, and, in

his blind confidence, the more extraordinary things he hears the more he believes in them. He has Caution and Secretiveness well-developed; he is nearly motionless, and the hand which presses his hat against his body indicates a timid and apprehensive disposition, whilst the other hand, by the movement of the fingers, a little raised and extended expresses a sensation of constrained surprise. The young woman is greatly excited. Her credulity, from her large organ of Wonder is particularly noticeable, though not unmixed with fear. She clings to the arm of her husband, and yet she seems at the same time to approach the old story-teller with a keen curiosity, the gesture of her left arm appears to accompany an exclamation forcibly drawn from her feelings.

### What is Popular Phrenology?

By JOHN JEFREY.

To those who have given many pleasurable and profitable years of study to Phrenology the above question is of importance. Phrenology is the key to the exposition of all other Sciences. By it questions can be solved which cannot by any other method be explained. It should be noted that to popularise it, it must be applied in popular language. As an illustration of what is meant the following is cited: A capable phrenologist was examining some heads in public, amongst them was one whose Continuity was not large. The comment was, "Your Continuity is broken," to me the meaning was clear, but in a kindly critical spirit I mentally enlarged upon such comment. In addition to not being sufficiently explicit for the benefit of the public in general, and the examined in particular, Phrenology had not received bare justice. Some may ask how such a case should be dealt with, I reply, by using such terms that those seeking information shall be helped thereby. By such a method, on Phrenology, there is conferred a double advantage. It satisfies the truth-seeker and wins favour for itself.

Take the following case as bearing on the point:— Being asked by a gentlemen if he would make a General the opportunity presented itself not only to answer the question, but to extend the idea by which the Science should reap some credit. His constitution was: Small Firmness, average Self-esteem, Force, Courage, Approbativeness, Time, Order, Causality, large Imagination, with Nervous-Motive Temperament. The reply was that his vivid Imagination, urged by Approbativeness, may enable him to play the General on paper or in the home; but, regarding the active warfare he would lack orderliness, when once in confusion he would shrink from solving problems, and would lack perseverance to carry matters through. He would be unable to strike out new methods, and would lack force to carry out even the plans of others.

Thinking it as much as he could carry away with good effect that point was not pursued further. But if the matter had been left there he would simply have been a believer, as he had no quarrel with the interpretation; but it was desirable that he should become an admirer of the Science, so the nearest way to that issue was sought by describing, without his solicitation, his natural moods. He was told that his large Imagination led him to enjoy the sight of actors imitating others, and even to copying the actor himself. His temperament gave him the taste for light fiction, in which there was quick action and graceful manners.

But supposing the case had been left at this point, would Phrenology have displayed its power? No, the pith of Phrenology is that it teaches what to avoid as well as what to cultivate. He was, therefore, urged to check his taste for that kind of reading and sight-seeing, and to cultivate more self-reliance, to let his opinions be based on facts, and then have a determination to stand by them to make his arrangements in an orderly fashion, so that he may know where to place things as well as where to find them, and never give up the necessary task for the sake of escaping the labour involved in its execution.

Now, that is what is meant by popularising Phrenology. People cannot resist it when applied in such manner, because it explains their own nature and shows the solidity of Phrenology. We are told to be instant in and out of season, although that was not uttered specially to phrenologists, it is wise to apply it, for the occasions are many on which we can drop a few words to strengthen our position.

These experiences are cited to illustrate an extremely important principle which we all wish to see extensively practised. George Combe valued Phrenology as being equal to the wealth of the world, and there are thousands of us who can enter into the spirit of truth contained in that statement. To put this appreciation into practical form it is necessary for us to think that these seasons are pressing upon us, and if we do not make use of them we should be conscious of a lack of duty to the public, to Phrenology, and to ourselves.

### THE MORGAN FUND.

I have pleasure in acknowledging the first donation toward the above, and trust that a goodly sum may be raised. The Council of the B.P.S. have kindly undertaken to administer the fund, and all subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. Geo. Cox, British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

It has not yet been decided what form the memorial should take, and donors are requested to intimate what they consider would be a suitable method of remembering the work of our lost friend. All amounts received will be acknowledged in our pages:—

Mrs. S. Philp ... .. 5s. 0d.

### Notices of Publication.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL ANNUAL.—*Fowler & Co., London.* Price 6d. The present issue of this publication is an exceedingly interesting one, containing articles on many phases of Phrenology besides a variety of other matter. Every phrenologist should possess this work; and I can recommend it to all enquirers as indicating in a large measure the scope and value of Phrenology. Its price warrants a large and rapid sale.

20TH CENTURY PHYSIOGNOMY.—*The Ellis Family, Blackpool.* Price 1s., is a pamphlet of 64 pages, dealing with the author's views as to the facial features, and what they indicate. Personally I cannot accept much of what is stated, but to the searcher after the curious, and to those who are looking for amusement only the pamphlet may have an interest. The author adopts the catechism method of question and answer—to me a most objectionable one—in conveying his ideas.

GRAPHOLOGY MADE EASY.—*H. J. Glaisher, London.* Price 1s. net. Mr. R. D. Stocker has united with Miss Ina Oxenford in producing for the students of Graphology a useful little handbook. To the early readers of this journal Mr. Stocker requires no recommendation as a graphologist, his character studies having been a recognised feature. In this work he enlarges on the subject, illustrating his statements with a large number of autographs of eminent persons; and any person of average intelligence can, by a careful perusal of its pages, become practically acquainted with this interesting study.

CONCENTRATION.—*Nichols & Co., Oxford Street, W.* Price 2s. net. This is the fourth volume of the "Ars Vivendi" Series produced by the author for the purpose of advancing his theories of mental development. He contends that the three greatest factors of life are: Will, Imagination, and Concentration, the proper use of these three constituting "the art of living." The present volume deals with the third essential; the questions of Will and Imagination having been treated in previous volumes. Whilst following Mr. Lovell's argument, I must confess to inability in arriving at his main conclusions. I certainly recognise that the faculties he deals with are important; yet, to me they are not more important than many others of our mental powers as Perception, Memory, Causality, Caution, &c., in their various phases. In the pages of this book are given many letters from correspondents who profess to have received much benefit from a study of the system here advocated. Possibly others may also be the better for its study. I hesitate to recommend the book to that end. To the student of mental science the book will probably be a source of interest; to the general reader of no value whatever.

Received: "Human Nature," "Human Faculty," "South Western Gazette," "Psyche," "Cadets Own," "Protestant Standard," etc., etc.

### Plumstead.

On Friday, February 22nd, the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson gave a lecture on "The Trend of Modern Science," at the Wesleyan Church, to the members of the Literary and Debating Society. In the course of his remarks he showed how the past century had been one of progress and power; and how, through scientific investigations, we had a more complete knowledge of the material resources of the world, but that with the closing years of the century these had been a turn in the tide, and the trend was from the material to the immaterial, and in this direction, man had become the subject of increasing study and investigation. Phrenology and psychology were the two sides of our study, or two aspects of our subject; and man was being studied from the points of these two aspects with increased vigour and enthusiasm.

The lecturer referred to the work being done in psychology at Havard, Yale, Leipsic, and London Universities, also at the Smithsonian Institute, and showed how Professors James, Elmer Gates, Dr. Scripture, and E. D. Starbuck were contributing to the advance of knowledge in this direction. He showed that Phrenology was practical psychology, and how it had assisted in the march of progress. The principles of Phrenology, in the education of development of the brain, were illustrated in practical form.

## Jottings from my Note Book.

BY OUR CANDID CRITIC.

It appears to me that our Provincial **A Neglected Members** do not utilise to the extent they **Opportunity** ought, the privileges that the executive of the B. P. S. have so kindly provided for them. I refer to the office at 63, Chancery Lane. This is not the fault of the Editor of the P. P. who has repeatedly called attention to the matter. Here, in the centre of that large village, the metropolis, is a sanctum which the student and professional phrenologist alike may use to advantage. If his speciality is Anatomy in relation to mentality, there are numerous skulls for him to compare and draw deductions from. If his mind leans more in the direction of theoretical knowledge, there is a first-class Library, with old, up-to-date works of a phrenological and anti-phrenological character, to say nothing of Mesmerism, Electro-Biology, Physiology, Physiognomy, and Health. Most of these he can borrow gratuitously and read at home, on two very simple conditions:—

1.—He must have paid his subscriptions for the current year.

2.—He must, on returning the Book, pay the postage.

Then there <sup>\*\*\*</sup> are writing tables, writing **Other** materials, and other requisites, and an **Privileges.** interesting and intelligent young lady who is anxious and willing to give any information that is likely to be use. I confess to a little weakness for the fair sex, and was glad to find that the society had appointed someone interested in the subject to look after the office and visitors. In the course of conversation about the Library and its circulation, Miss D—— picked up a book that was lying near and observed, "There is a great demand for this little book." I was naturally curious to see what the work was, and was interested to find that it was Nicholas Morgan's, "The Skull and Brain." It is to be regretted that the late lamented Author had not the means to enable him to continue publishing works of this class which are somewhat scarce.

The anatomical and physiological aspect <sup>\*\*\*</sup> of Phrenology has not, perhaps, received **Excusable** quite the attention it should have done, **Envy.** although our friends, Drs. Holländer and Withinshaw, and Mr. James Webb, have rendered good service in this direction. I quite envy our Cockney Members who have the opportunity of attending the meetings at which the brain is dissected by Dr. Withinshaw. It is a great privilege, and all intellectual phrenologists who have the opportunity, should not fail to take advantage of it. At the same time, we must not overlook the fact that neither anatomy nor physiology can fully reveal to us "the functions of the mind." Such knowledge is scientific and useful, but we must not forget that the old method of observation and deduction, though simple, and perhaps elementary, is valuable because practical and demonstrable.

Some years ago, the Nottingham Phrenological Society had an interesting letter **Fowler's** from the then President of the B. P. A., **Advice.** the late L. N. Fowler. The chief feature of the epistle was his advice to our students to limit their

efforts to a large extent to the practical examination of heads. I suppose the Professor thought that our members, who were mostly young men in their teens, could not take in everything relating to mind and brain, so that it was better for them to leave the more abstruse part of the subject—such, for instance, as the anatomical structure and physiology of the cerebrum—to scientists and medical men, and concentrate their efforts on the simpler and more popular form of mind manifestations. In this the Professor acted, perhaps wisely, although the readiness with which ignorant men and quacks have given an exposition or imposition of Phrenology on the Beach at our various seaside resorts, is a sorry feature, and brings Phrenology into disrepute amongst educated persons.

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One thing cannot be too greatly emphasized, and, that is the fact that Phrenology **Phrenology** deserves, and should have, the assistance **Deserves.** of the best minds, i.e., the best human characters that are to be found in this or any country.

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In some seaside resorts, we find men **Forewarned** and women posing as learned phreno- **Forearmed.** logists, who are unable to express themselves in the "King's English," and are victims of intemperance. Some of them, after picking up a "living" by giving sixpenny exams., have departed without paying for their lodgings. This is intolerable, and I mention it, in order that lodging-house keepers, and others may not be imposed upon by itinerant purveyors of phrenological humbug.

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The average beach "professor" no more **Phrenology** represents Phrenology than the average **Defamed.** purveyor of quack medicines represents the medical profession. I do not say that every man who lectures and examines on the beach is a man of this class, but the worthy representatives who give "a show" of this kind are the exception.

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In order that the hands of our friends **Make** the executive of the B.P.S. may be **Members.** strengthened, let every member resolve to do his level best this year to induce his friends to join it. This is the first year of the new century (I suppose this will not be disputed now). It is, therefore, a good opportunity for members to exercise their faculty of Language. We require, and ought to have, at least 500 members of the Society, at the end of the year. We have some intelligent and highly moral or religious men already associated with us, but our ranks in this direction, might be considerably enlarged, and I trust that members will take the hint.

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There are always plenty of individuals **Decide** ready to join an institution when it has **To-Day.** become popular, and some of these will frequently pose as founders or original investigators, but I hope the readers of this paper will not be ashamed to be connected with a Society, that may at present be in a minority, for let us not forget that we have truth on our side, and that all the inventors and original investigators have at first invariably been in a minority.



## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW, F.B.P.S.

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

### THE SPINAL CORD—continued.

*Microscopic Anatomy.*—When examined under the microscope, the white matter of the spinal cord is found to be composed of nerve-fibres. If some of the grey matter of the spinal cord be examined under a high power of the microscope, it is seen to be characterised by the presence of nerve-cells. Some of these cells are comparatively large, *i.e.*, ten or fifteen times the diameter of a red blood-corpusele; but it would take probably 250 of them, laid side by side, to cover an inch. They have large nuclei and are remarkable for having many branching processes.

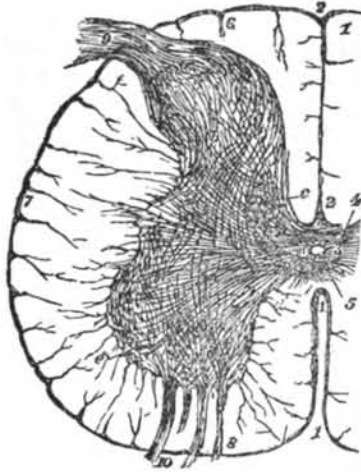


Fig.—Transverse section of half the spinal cord in the lumbar enlargement (semi-diagrammatic). 1. Anterior median fissure. 2. Posterior median fissure. 3. Central canal. 4. Anterior commissure. 5. Posterior commissure. 6. Posterior column. 7. Lateral column. 8. Anterior column. The white subject is traversed by radiating trabeculae of pia mater. 9. Posterior nerve-root entering in one bundle. 10. Anterior roots entering in four spreading bundles of fibres. *c.* Nerve-cells in base of posterior horn of grey matter. *e.* Nerve-cells in anterior horn of grey matter.

*Structure of Nerve-cells, Axons, and Dendrons.*—It has been proved that each nerve-cell has one long process, which becomes the axon (axis-cylinder) of a nerve-fibre, and a number of short processes which are called dendrons. The large nerve-cells are found to lie in the anterior horns of the grey matter of the spinal cord; their long processes pass off as the axons of the anterior roots of the spinal nerves and end in muscles, while other short processes interlace in the grey matter to form a felt-work. In the posterior horns the nerve-cells are fewer and smaller than in the Anterior horns, and their axons do not pass out of the cord, but end somewhere in the grey matter. The axons composing the posterior roots spring from nerve-cells situated in the ganglia of these roots. Two processes arise from each cell in these

ganglia, one of which passes down to a sense-cell and ends in branches round it, while the other process passes up the posterior root and enters the spinal cord. Having reached the spinal cord the posterior root-fibres run up towards the brain, but during their upward course they send off twigs, both upwards and downwards, to join the felt-work of the grey matter of the spinal cord. Finally, the posterior root-fibres end by joining the felt-work of dendrons round certain nerve-cells situated in the grey matter of the medulla oblongata. From the cells in the medulla oblongata there arise other axons which pass to the grey matter of either the cerebrum or cerebellum, and end in the felt-work of dendrons around the cells situated there. From this account of the course taken by the sensory axons it is evident that impulses starting in the sense-cells of the skin or elsewhere can, on entering the spinal cord, not only pass into the felt-work of the grey matter of the spinal cord and influence the anterior horn cells, but also pass up to the brain and influence the cells in the medulla oblongata, the cerebellum and the cerebrum.

*The Columns or Tracts of Fibres of the Spinal Cord.*—The column of white matter in the posterior part of the cord is composed of the posterior root-fibres of the spinal nerves, on their way up to the medulla, cerebellum, and cerebrum. The columns of white matter in the front and sides of the cord contain three important tracts of fibres, *viz.*—

1. A tract which descends from the cerebrum. These fibres are the axons of cells situated in the cortex of the cerebrum, and they end in joining the felt-work round the anterior horn-cells. By means of these fibres the brain can influence the anterior horn cells and put the muscles in action.

2. A tract of fibres which ascend from the spinal cord to the cerebellum. These fibres are the axons of cells situated in the posterior horn and near the bridge of grey matter.

3. A tract of fibres which proceed from cells in the grey matter of the spinal cord and end in the felt-work of the grey matter at some other level of the cord. These fibres connect together the different parts of the spinal cord. The course of the fibres in the spinal cord have been traced out by observing and following the process of degeneration which takes place in the axons when divided from their nerve-cells. When degenerated, these axons stain differently with certain dyes, and thus can be traced. Suppose some of the posterior roots be divided just where they enter the spinal cord; the nerve-fibres cut off from their ganglion cells will die and degenerate in the spinal cord, and, on cutting sections of the cord at different levels, the degenerated fibres can be seen as a distinct patch, and so traced upwards to the brain. In the same manner, after injury to any part of the brain the degenerated fibres, which on the axons of the damaged cells, can be traced downwards in their course to other parts of the brain, or to the spinal cord.

### The Cornell Brain Association.

The president of this newly-formed association is seeking to secure, by bequest, the brains of highly-cultured Americans. Professor Wilder, of Cornell University, is the president, and he declares that he is on the eve of solving the secrets of the brain. Many promises are being received. Mr. Chauncey Depew writes, "You are welcome to my brain when I am through with it."



## An Easy Test of Phrenology.

By S. SARNA.

The majority of those who take upon themselves to prove to others the truth of Phrenology overlook the fact that the very mention of the name of the science is likely to provoke the listener's prejudice. The question of properly presenting a scientific subject to a mixed audience, is, especially regarding Phrenology, a matter of vital importance. Unlike other sciences it has not the suffrage of those to whom one is accustomed to refer for authority.

The literary man and scholar, whose works are continually before us, have particularly imbibed prejudice from authority. The literary man knows more about such things, for instance, as Coleridge's opinion of Spurzheim—whose works Coleridge never read—than Spurzheim's real worth as a thinker and anatomist. He recollects say Hazlitt's examination and sweeping condemnation, and rests assured there is nothing substantial in the "pretended" science. Besides is it not enough that psychologists and physiologists, both past and present, have declared against it? indeed, he even interprets the indifference of eminent thinkers as tacit acknowledgement of its shortcomings.

The generality of the people observing the part Phrenology plays in public life, relegate it to an order of things fit for sporting with in an idle moment, rather than for taking into serious consideration.

These grounds of bias, unreasoning and mischievous though they be, unquestionably preclude an impartial reception of the science's claims. Is it unnatural then, if in order to ascertain the truth of a system under such a ban, laborious investigation is demanded, few caring to undertake the work of sifting the problem for themselves? A weighty tome that thoroughly deals with the science, as a curio, will find a resting place on a shelf; it is no hazardous conjecture to predict, that in a far greater number of instances will it claim more than passing attention. This may also be observed of a pamphlet or lecture wherein some attempt is made to explain the principles or utility of the science. Time is fleeting, life is short, conventionality proclaims that the man of science, or in truth most other persons, who decided to go round testing all the studies to which the name of science is applied, would be considered about as irrational a creature as the one who searched all the religious systems of the world in order to adopt his religious ideas. Thus truth has been, and may still be, obscured for centuries because its claims are difficult to establish, on account either of the prevalence of antagonistic theories or the intricacy of proof. In the past the acceptance of Phrenology suffered mainly because contrary principles were in vogue. That morbid but sometimes wonderfully acute philosopher, Schopenhauer, has something so strikingly true to the point, of Gall and his works, that I cannot forbear quoting it here, although beside the immediate purpose of this article. He wrote: "The more a man belongs to posterity, in other words, to humanity in general, the more of an alien is he to his contemporaries; since his work is not meant for them as such, but only for them in so far as they form part of mankind at large; there is none of that familiar local color about his productions which would appeal to them; and so what he does, fails of recognition because it is strange. People are more likely to appreciate the man

who serves the circumstances of his own brief hour, or the temper of the moment, belonging to it, and living and dying with it."

A change in the tide of scientific fashion has thus removed the most important obstacle in the way of establishing Phrenology.

Is this science then so involved, so wrapped up in complication as to make proof difficult of attainment?

Phrenology is open to simple tests, requiring no unusual circumstances, no capacity above average, or instruction hard to master. The tests are able to be put into practice without being attended either by expense or much trouble. On this fact stress cannot be laid too greatly, it certainly has not been emphasised enough. The measure of application necessary for obtaining satisfactory results, has much to do with the number likely to interest themselves, so far as to investigate the pretensions of what might be put forward as unrecognised truth. An easy test, that is the thing plainly desired. Not a course of the science, but a simple test. The frequent mistake is, to direct the enquirer's attention over too great a field, leaving too many points for attention and study, instead of specially confining him to the close investigation of one or two faculties. Those acquainted with the history of Gall's discoveries, the manner in which step by step the mental faculties were located, will better perceive the legality and correctness of this method. The lines on which these tests should be instituted would be none other than the very means Gall himself employed in accumulating the most satisfactory evidence.

To those who wish to put Phrenology to the test, who want to be perfectly assured there is truth in the science before taking a more lengthy course of study, the best advice is—strictly stick to the observations of one organ, and one organ only. Take Destructiveness for example, or any other of the best founded organs, whose manifestation is easily understood, and whose development there is little difficulty in making out. Be careful to learn well what there is to be known about the nature of the faculty, as well as the region where it has been localised.

Proceed—choosing adults of course—by taking into account only those cases remarkable either by excess or deficiency of the organ you have fixed upon to investigate.

When a case occurs where there is an apparent disagreement between strength of manifestation and development of organ, make a special point of knowing the truth. Pursue investigation with still more diligence, try and get to know more about the subject of your case, study the person under conditions favourable to the excitement of the faculty. By this means you will quickly get to know and correctly distinguish the various modes of the faculty's activity.

It should be borne in mind that there exist influences modifying a faculty's activity, such as temperament and environment, and the fact that other mental powers exercise auxiliary or controlling influences. But the student dealing with the extreme developments need not at first attach very much importance to a knowledge of these. A faculty whose organ is highly developed cannot be subjugated or neutralised in any considerable measure, it must have its weight in the character in one way or another within its sphere, and similarly, nothing can to any extent compensate for marked deficiency of faculty.

## Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

### Rev. R. J. CAMPBELL, B.A.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, the highly popular minister of Queen's Square Congregational Church, Brighton, is a man of extraordinary gifts. His head and temperament present a valuable study to students of human nature. The many characteristics of his mind which combine to make him the genius he is, are subtle and complex and may be explained only by the aid of Phrenology. Since leaving Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated some six years ago, but few men at the age of thirty-four have by sheer ability raised themselves to so high a position of esteem and celebrity as he has already attained. As a preacher and writer his name is widely known, and from far and near people constantly flock to hear his gifted discourses.



[Photo by E. Wheeler, Western Road, Brighton.]

In point of size Mr. Campbell's head is above the average, being  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference\* measurement; length from front to back  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches; width slightly under 6 inches. His temperament is highly nervous; the texture of his organization fine; and his mental organs though very compact are diverse, and acting subtly together are productive of that rare quality of mind termed genius. Though he possesses a well-marked domestic brain—love of home, children, and strong friendly and domestic attachments, yet the frontal or intellectual lobes of his brain largely predominate and give him an intense interest in the acquisition of knowledge.

Ideality, Constructiveness, Causality, Spirituality, Human Nature and Language are powerful factors in his

mental make up. He is essentially a student; scholarly, poetic, philosophic; his mind admirably adapts him for academical learning, classical studies and literary and philosophic work. The width of his head immediately above the ears gives great executive powers, and the width of the forehead expansiveness of thought and breadth of understanding.

His constitution though fairly wiry is not strong, and he has not entirely recovered from a severe illness contracted during his recent visit to South Africa. His mind is exceedingly active, and is, in fact, greatly ahead of his physical powers; as a consequence he is liable to overdo, and needs to take every possible care of his health. His voice not being strong, consequent on his illness or possibly over-strain, is to be regretted. As a preacher he manifests unique-powers.

His aspiring organs are large and the moral organs powerfully represented. He is very conscientious; has a marked sense of justice, of personal honour and integrity; has lofty ideas, refined sentiments, a desire to achieve what is worthy of achievement; will manifest a fair degree of confidence—a quality cultivated rather than naturally strong. He is extremely sensitive, cognisant of the least change of feeling manifested towards him and his sensitive nature is easily touched and wounded. Modest of his own inherent gifts he would, no doubt, have preferred that the honours and good-will so liberally bestowed upon him had come to him later. The public, however, though more capable than he of judging his merits, is a hard task-master; it exacts too much from men of ability, and willing workers.

His large executive organs and active brain; large Firmness and fairly large Concentrativeness give him great mental vigour, energy, executiveness of purpose, perseverance, will power and mental application.

His large reflective and reasoning powers—Causality, Comparison, and Human Nature, combined with very large Ideality, Constructiveness, Spirituality, Language, and fairly large Sublimity and Veneration dispose him to take broad and comprehensive views; he reasons widely and critically; is cause-seeking, fact-gathering, penetrative, philosophic. Has marked creative capacity; is original in his ideas, refined in his tastes, unconventional in his methods. Has profound regard for all that is spiritual and religiously good and great. Grandeur and the beauties of nature strongly appeal to his intense sense of the poetic. There is poetry in his nature in no mean degree. His large Language will give him eloquence and freedom of expression. His Constructiveness will help him much in literary compositions and planning. He has marked literary also musical abilities, and capacity for the study of History, Mathematics, etc.

He is very apprehensive, cautious and intuitive, apt frequently to experience strong presentiments of future happenings; sees beneath the surface, and is not easily deceived by outward appearances. Though emotional he has good control over his feelings. He is moderately hopeful, buoyant, and enthusiastic, but depressing conditions soon affect his feelings of hope. Combativeness being fairly large, combined with Firmness, Conscientiousness and Benevolence, he is, while reasonable, persuasive and impassionate—courageous, fearless, and undaunted in the advocacy of right principles. His manner of preaching is human, it appeals to reason; is consistent and generous, yet emphatic, and is withal adorned with eloquence, beauty, and truth.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LXIII.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

COMPARISON—*continued.*

In the last lesson I gave the names of several writers with large Comparison. Tom Moore was one of these. A specimen of his poetry was given. In Donovan's *Hand-book of Phrenology*, page 68, I find an extract from a speech he gave in reply to a toast of "The Poets." The extract is too lengthy to quote fully, but a few lines from it will show that he could not get away either in speech or writing from his dominant organ. He said Byron was "like the chestnut tree, that grows best on volcanic soils;" that the vegetation of the mind of Scott was "as rapid as the northern summer, and as rich as the most golden harvest of the South, whose beautiful creations succeed each other like the fruits of Armida's enchanted garden;" that the mind of Wordsworth was "like the great whirlpool of Norway, which draws into its vortex, not only the mighty things of the deep, but its minute weeds and refuse," etc.

Linnæus was mentioned, and what do we owe to his large Comparison? He was the first to simplify the nomenclature of Botany. Before his time botanical terms sounded like so many hobgoblins. A frequent remark of his, was that the botanical glossary "resembled a chaos, the mother of which was ignorance, the father custom, and the godfather prejudice."

His large organ of Comparison got him into a great difficulty as a young man. At a museum in Hamburg he came across a serpent with seven heads. It was the wonder of the city. It was valued at over £500. Linnæus examined it and said that one of the heads, assuredly, was that of a serpent, but that the other six had been added by a clever taxidermist who had inserted the jaw bones of weasels into the mouths, and had cleverly formed their heads from the skin of other serpents. He had to leave that city to avoid the troubles that would have followed had he not done so.

Murchison was mentioned. What was his life work? The classification of the fauna and flora of past ages; to compare the fossils of Lyme Regis with those of Western Cornwall, etc. He early arrived at the opinion "that strata must alone be identified by their fossils," an opinion that resulted from his large Comparison. He and Professor Sedgwick visited the twisted and broken strata that compose the Alps. Their four Memoirs were "Models of Generalizations." He went with Lyell through France and Germany, and returned after much valuable work, and after those visits, occupying some years of valuable research, he paid a third visit to the continent. What for? "To compare the fossils he had obtained in Germany with those of the French collections." His great work, *The Silurian System*, revealed to his readers a series of changes in the fossil groups of life, "analogous to those which William Smith had proved to exist in the secondary rocks." Murchison's Comparison obtained for him the Copley Medal, his baronetcy and post of Director-General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and of the School of Mines.

Michael Faraday had a large organ of Comparison, with very large Individuality, Language, and in fact, a large intellectual development generally. He was a

great discoverer: his discourses largely depended on his Comparison. Those who know his work are acquainted with his researches in magneto-electric induction. He suspended a copper wire over a needle in the magnetic meridian and passing a current through the wire deflected the needle. He compared the action of a current on a magneto with the effects of a magnet on a current. He came to the conclusion that currents traverse non-magnetic bodies in all directions, and that magnetisation induces a similar and fixed direction to them—in parallel planes. He compared this with the earth's magnetism and ultimately inferred that electric and magnetic action are reciprocal and complimentary. To this discovery we owe our present day system of electric lighting, whether it be of lighthouses, ships, or cities. By his Comparison combined with large Causality he concluded that the intensity of a current is proportional to its chemical action, and the theory of chemical "equivalents" was a valuable result of this discovery. This discovery will by the aid of Comparison still further extend its usefulness. Does it not suggest that the idea that the amount of force in nature is uniform and constant, that chemical affinity depends on the relationship of these forces?

To deal with even the small numbers of intellectual men noted in the last lesson would take up far more space than is at our disposal. I will refer to the last writer only.

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, F.R.S. is a friend of all that's true and just and good. His *Travels on the Amazon* was written from memory, as all his notes made during two years in South America, were lost by the burning of his ship on his homeward voyage. He wrote this work in 1853, and since then has written some of the most interesting works in our language. On page 120 of this edition, Dr. Wallace compares slaves to children. They are adult-infants. Here is a sentence from this excellent chapter: "Childhood is the animal part of man's existence, manhood the intellectual; and when the weakness and imbecility of childhood remains, without its simplicity and pureness, its grace and beauty, how degrading is the spectacle! And this is the state of the slave when slavery is the best that it can be." "He has no rights—what can he, therefore, know of duties?"

When at Javita, Dr. Wallace wrote some reflections in, as he says, "dreary blank verse":—

"How I delight to see those naked boys!  
Their well-formed limbs, their bright, smooth,  
red-brown skin,  
And every motion full of grace and health;  
And as they run, and race, and shout and leap,  
Or swim and dive beneath the rapid stream—  
I pity English boys."

Writing of the men of Javita, he said:—

"For are there not, confined in our dense towns,  
Millions of men who live a lower life—  
Lower in physical and moral health,  
Then the Red Indian of these trackless wilds?  
They say,  
'For what is life without one's hard-earned gold?'  
Rather than live a man like one of these,  
I'd be an Indian here, and live content  
To fish and hunt, and paddle my canoe,  
And see my children grow like young wild fawns,  
In health of body and in peace of mind,  
Rich without health, and happy without gold."

## British Phrenological Society (INCORPORATED).

### SECRETARY'S NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Society will be held as above, on Tuesday evening, 5th March, at 7.45 p.m.

Only members have the privilege of voting, and it is requisite that all should have signed the legal form of membership. Though the meeting is for business purposes, and, necessarily, not so attractive as ordinary meetings, it is hoped that members will endeavour to attend.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, February 5th, at 63, Chancery Lane. The President occupied the chair. The attendance was much below the average. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, after which two persons were elected to membership. To commence proceedings—

Dr. WITHINSHAW, at the request of the President, delineated the character of Mr. Hitchcock in an exhaustive manner, and elicited the approval of subject as well as audience.

The PRESIDENT in introducing the lecturer expressed the pleasure all felt in welcoming among them one of their most energetic and provincial gifted members. It was always a pleasure to be visited by their country friends. He would not attempt to forecast the lines on which the lecturer would deal with his subject, but at once call on him to deliver his address on—

### SOME CONDITIONS OF MIND ESSENTIAL TO THE PROGRESS OF HUMAN BEINGS.

Mr. G. H. J. DUTTON, in the course of a carefully prepared and thoughtful address said, "That the Human Mind had ever been a profound study to scientists and metaphysicians. It may be defined, but not explained; we knew something of its operations, but nothing of its nature and substance. The spiritualist would probably regard it as an entity distinct from matter; the materialist as a function of matter. The lecturer quoted the opinion of Mr. George Combe, and of Drs. Bastian and Maudsley, as to the nature of Mind, the latter gentlemen supporting the materialistic view and Mr. Combe asserting that the substance of Mind was unknown.

Phrenologists taught that though we may be ignorant of the nature of Mind, yet we could know something of its manifestations by a study of the brain, the material instrument through which the mind worked, and that its condition was ascertainable by means of the activity, size, and combinations of some forty-two organs in the brain. Many of our actions were mechanical and automatic; we often kept on doing things quite unconscious of the actions. We did this because we had been trained or accustomed to do them, as we had accepted or believed certain doctrines, because they had come down from past generations. Heredity and training were potent factors in the lives of all, but we only progressed as we grew in knowledge. Human beings could be divided into two classes, Conservative and Progressive. The Conservative man was averse to change, and was disposed to preserve existing institutions in Government, religion, politics, or business, accepting them as satis-

factory and all-sufficient. The Progressive was not blinded by tradition. He sought to adapt his principles and practice so as to be in harmony with an enlightened age. He would analyse these two classes of Minds, and see what mental faculties retarded or helped in their mental evolution. When abnormally developed the following faculties were barriers to Progress: Cautiousness, Approbativeness, Veneration, Spirituality, Conscientiousness, Acquisitiveness, Alimentiveness, and Amativeness.

CAUTIOUSNESS, or the sense of fear, when predominant and active, paralysed effort, and blunted the intelligence. Its possessor was naturally a pessimist, and saw everything through the glasses of morbid introspection. If engaged in trade he would fear to speculate, and would take a distorted view of any calamity—real or imaginary. A mother possessed of such an organ would fear to let her children out alone, and be extremely solicitous as to their future welfare. The preacher who possessed excessive Cautiousness would dwell on the terrors of the lost, and his discourses would enjoin watchfulness in order that his hearers may escape hell, and obtain a crown of life.

APPROBATIVENESS or the love of approval was bad in its effect when predominant in the character. Persons with this in excess would often wear clothes which were not paid for, would live in houses the rents of which were beyond their means, and assume airs which were out of keeping with their actual status. A man with it in excess would invariably vote with the majority, and would defer to the opinions of others for fear of giving offence. Approbativeness was helpful only when combined with Conscientiousness and intellect.

SELF-ESTEEM was an excellent quality when associated with reason and a love of right; but it was often a barrier to progress because those in whom it was predominant thought more of their own advancement and authority than the causes they advocated. The operations of this faculty could be seen in any institution, political, religious, literary, or even scientific, in members who liked to have matters pretty much their own way, and who if their views were not accepted probably threatened to resign. The excess of this faculty in a business man was a great drawback to him. When his customers resented his patronising airs and independence by going to a rival tradesman, he would fail to recognise that the fault was in himself.

VENERATION was a grand faculty when guided by the intellect, but acting alone it led to idolatry and servility.

SPIRITUALITY or WONDER gave a love for the occult and mysterious. One of the unfortunate effects of this faculty was, that men frequently accepted too much. The love of the occult should not lead persons who possessed it, to claim as facts, what was, to say the least, doubtful and uncertain.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS was only a barrier to progress when the person who had it predominant considered his ideas of right and wrong were infallible. The faculty only gave "the sense or feeling of right," and did not of itself determine what was wrong or what was right. Some persons said this faculty should take the lead of all others, that it was "God's vice-regent in the soul," &c. Alas! men had often committed grave errors in the name of conscience. Martyrs had been burned by conscientious men. A strong sense of right was valuable to a man if he allowed perfect liberty to others whose ideas of right differed from his own.

**ACQUISITIVENESS** was in some respects the greatest barrier to the progress of human beings. The pursuit of wealth for the sake of position, irrespective of moral considerations, was one of the evils of the present day. Even religion was not free from its blighting influences, and much of our so-called Christianity had an economic basis.

**AMATIVENESS** and **ALIMENTIVENESS** were also, when perverted, hindrances to true culture and ethical advancement.

The mind conditions essential to progress were—

1. Man must know himself.—He must recognise his limitations, and must realise his possibilities.
2. He must have a real love of truth for its own sake.
3. He must follow truth at all costs.

(1.) Some asked "How can man know himself?—By the aid of Phrenology, Physiology, and kindred subjects. Character was man's mental house. The foundation was the hereditary or birth condition. The bricks were the mental faculties used in the process of character building. The mortar, trowel, &c., were some of the outside influences brought to bear on the bricks, and the atmospheric conditions were the spiritual and occult forces which played upon the mental powers, and influenced them for good or evil. Man's limitations could be ascertained by his hereditary tendencies, and his mental and physical constitution. Some men were born under favourable conditions. Their ancestry had been noted for high moral principle and superior intelligence. Others found it easy to do wrong and difficult to do right. The very tone of the voice was a drawback to one man, and the tendency to be reserved—the characteristic of another. The very presence of some was an inspiration, while others had no magnetism and repelled one. Phrenology was a true science of mind because it revealed men as they were. It shewed men where their weaknesses lay, but did not, like "the Priest and the Levite," leave them and pass by on the other side, but instructed them how they may recover lost ground. It taught that there was a mental as well as a physical appetite, and that the mind, not the body, was the standard of a man. By means of this subject man could learn what he was, and what he could—if he would—become; what it was that retarded, and what was helpful to progress. Self-knowledge was, perhaps, the most important of all knowledge, and if it was true that to know a defect was half the difficulty in overcoming it, then Phrenology should be welcomed if it only shewed us our defects.

(2.) Man must have a real love of truth for its own sake. One of the barriers to self-culture and true ethical development was the fact that many men were so blinded by prejudice that they only saw one form of truth. The man with an episcopal training could only accept worship in which the Liturgy was a conspicuous feature. The Non-conformist considered the Liturgy a hindrance, and thought the exposition far more important. The scientist with his matter-of-fact mind looked askance at the Psychological Research Society, and sometimes dogmatised as much as the theologian. Our true attitude should be a love of truth for its own sake. Most of those present accepted the teachings of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, but all must remember our chief business was not to prop up a system, but to find out the truth. If experiment and investigation shewed defects in our system, we must bring our conclusions into harmony with the facts.

(3.) Man must follow truth at all costs. In his (the lecturer's) album a friend had written: "The unsolved mysteries of life, death, and the beyond; weary, pain and affright us, as we grope in the dread darkness trying to lighten it with the dim lamp of human reason." So it seemed to the writer, but if reason was a dim lamp, it was the best light we had, and the only one on which we could fully rely in the search for truth. He was not one of those who thought that in studying Phrenology they were building up an empirical science. He believed and his belief was sustained by conviction, and his convictions were strengthened by experience and observation that Phrenology was the true science of the mind. He trusted the members of that Society would do all in their power to strengthen the hands of the true scientists in their search for truth.

A discussion followed the lecture, in which Messrs. Wedmore, Cox, Dommén, Overall, and Dr. Withinshaw took part. The last-named gentleman proposed a vote of thanks to the Lecturer, which, after being seconded by Mr. Cox and supported by Mr. Webb, was put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

Mr. DUTTON suitably replied, after which, at the President's request, he agreed to read a head. Mr. Overall volunteered for examination, and a splendid delineation of character resulted, Mr. Dutton being congratulated on his success.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

At the last regular meeting of the above Society in January, Miss Dexter read an exceedingly interesting paper on "The Life and Work of Dr. Andrew Combe." Mr. James Webb occupied the chair. Miss Dexter said that Andrew Combe was well-known for such works as "Principles of Physiology applied to Health and Education," "Physiology and Digestion," and "The Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy; but it is not so well known that he devoted his whole life to Phrenology, and attributed most of his success to it. His career was a successful one for his first 'practice' was among the poorer classes in Edinburgh, and was eventually physician to the King of the Belgians. With regard to the value he put upon his practical phrenological knowledge let them hear his own testimony from a letter to a friend.

"I do not mean that Phrenology prevents one from making mistakes, but it greatly diminishes their number and adds to practical happiness. I would not, had I the last twenty years to live over again take £1,000 a year and be without my phrenological knowledge."

His strong conviction was that nature should be studied and followed far more thoroughly than ever before, in the treatment of human life, and he advocated most strongly that the medical profession should not only cure, but also instruct patients in the prevention of disease, and should explain the causes of their unfavourable conditions. The extracts from his letters chosen by the essayist were very instructive and will, doubtless, induce many of the audience to study the life and letters of this great man for themselves. These are to be found in a work by his brother. The two brothers first studied the anatomy of the brain under Dr. Spurzheim.

This instructive paper was read with splendid effect and in a most pleasant voice, and the vote of thanks accorded on the motion of Mr. Smith and Mr. Beadle was a very hearty one.



On February 8th, a large audience gathered to hear Mr. C. P. Stanley, deliver a lecture on Phrenology "with living illustrations." Mr. J. Webb took the chair, and opened the proceedings by examining the heads of two young men from the audience.

Mr. Stanley said he had brought with him such examples as to enable even a beginner to recognise extreme cases with certainty.

The first experiment was with three intelligent boys having varying developments of the organ of "Wit." The lecturer asked the first one with small Wit to repeat some ridiculous lines after him. This the lad did with a smile. The next lad with large Wit, who had been enjoying the fun all the while, and had created much laughter among the audience, tried to repeat the lines several times, but was too tickled with amusement to succeed.

Now the organ of Wit is situated at the outer and upper part of the forehead and increases its breadth when large. In these two examples the difference in development of this organ must have been clear to all present. The third example displayed clearly a development of this organ between the other two. It was not so large as in the second, but larger than in the first. He repeated the lines with a grave countenance, which marked, however, a strong disposition to laugh overcome by determination. This lad had a strong organ of Firmness. The lecturer's explanations were highly applauded. The organ of Form was dealt with by illustrative drawings, the boys responsible for them having various degrees of that organ.

Among other experiments was one to illustrate the organs of Self-Esteem and Firmness. Placing these lads with their backs to the lecturer, it was easy to select the largest and smallest in this respect. He then pushed each head violently downward. The former resisted with much success, while the latter scarcely seemed conscious of what was going on. We agree with the lecturer that this knowledge must be of immense power to a teacher. He knows the merit of boys and require them to make progress according to their own capacity.

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer concluded the meeting.

At the last meeting of the Association in January, the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson lectured on "Phrenology and its Mission." The President (Mr. J. Millott Severn), in introducing the lecturer to a numerous audience, appropriately referred to the loss sustained by the death of the Queen. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, he said, had manifested great interest in Phrenology, and in 1850 Mr. George Combe, the first British phrenologist, was commanded by Prince Consort to visit Buckingham Palace, on which occasion he had an opportunity of explaining to Her Majesty his theories on education based on the phrenological development of the Royal children, including our present King Edward VII.

The Rev. Wilkinson, lucidly explained the position and principles of the science, showing that whilst it deals more particularly with the skull as representing cranial formation, yet it considers the whole man as being the outward expression of mental force and character. The

destructive criticisms often levelled at the science were the outcome of lack of knowledge, and the limitation of the scope, arising from a want of understanding, of the qualifying phrase oft on the lips of the phrenologist, "Other things being equal." Its mission to the individual was the acquisition of self-knowledge, teaching persons how to make the best of themselves and how to avoid those things inimical to progress. Its mission to parents in the training of themselves as well as of the young, its mission to the nation in the educating of the race on the lines of individuality and capacity of each child, were also explained by the lecturer. He spoke of its mission in reference to the ~~treatment~~ of offenders of the law, namely, to ascertain whether they were confirmed criminals or occasional offenders, to ascertain the grade of the person in the scale of humanity, instead of examination merely for the purpose of identification. Crime was a form of "moral insanity," and all punishment should aim at moral training and development. He viewed its mission to the nation with regard to the treatment of the insane, making a distinction between those who were simply unhinged or lacking mental balance, and those who had brain lesion, and showing that the treatment needed keen powers of perception and discrimination. He objected to the present system of making asylums simply colonies for the insane, and showed how, in cases where the brain lesion existed, association with the insane, the activity of suggestion, and the organ of Imitation made these phases become chronic. He spoke of the responsibility of the phrenologist and the practical advantages of having a phrenological examination by a reliable exponent of the same. The eloquent address was highly appreciated, and the rev. gentleman was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

On February 7th, the President, Mr. J. Millott-Severn delivered a lecture with practical illustrations and demonstrations. After speaking of some of the anatomical and physiological conditions affecting Phrenology and how they may be observed in heads and skulls, the lecturer gave brief definitions of the phrenological organs. For this purpose he had a new symbolical head, an oil painting by a clever artist, the illustrations were in every instance original, and displayed the artist's ability and originality, and the interest he took in the subject of Phrenology. The lecturer interspersed his demonstrations with accounts of persons who had at one time or another gone under his notice. The lecture was a very practical demonstration of some points and conditions absolutely necessary to be known by one and all who would wish to apply the subject to the practical affairs of life. There was a large and attentive audience. The lecture which was illustrated with casts, skulls, and life-sized portraits, was evidently greatly appreciated, some questions were replied to at the close, and a hearty vote of thanks accorded the lecturer.

MSB — 2777 Aldershot.

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At the Aldershot Debating Society, Mr. Hutt recently delivered a capital address on the subject, "That the study of Phrenology is profitable to the individual and beneficial to the nation." This form of title was adopted as the matter was brought as a motion for discussion.

Right well did the lecturer sustain the principles of Phrenology. He dealt with its history and its mission. He carefully dissociated Phrenology from palmistry and other fortune-telling systems, giving the law on which Phrenology was based, and the benefits to be derived from its application to the practical affairs of life. A lively discussion followed, none of the opposing speakers, dealing with the main principles of Phrenology; but confining themselves to generalities and a little banter. So convincing, however, were the statements and arguments of Mr. Hutt, that on a vote being taken his motion was carried by 21 votes to 8. Mr. Councillor A. H. Smith, a large employer of labour occupied the chair.

#### MR. FEROZA FRAMJEE.

Mr. FRAMJEE, since his removal to Newquay, in Cornwall, has taken many opportunities of introducing Phrenology into the locality. Recently, at the Newquay Institute, he lectured on the subject, and the local press give him good reports. In the course of his lecture he dealt with the present position of Phrenology, and exhaustively referred to its history from remote ages, and contended that a pressing need was felt at every period for some science of character, until Dr. Gall solved the problem with indefatigable energy and patient research. He called attention to the widespread utility of Phrenology in domestic life, management of children, matrimonial alliances, business pursuits, education, morals, legislation, criminality, heredity, and various special aptitudes, now misconceived and misunderstood by writers ignorant of true causes, so inseparably correlated as structure and function. Mr. Framjee announced another lecture for next month on the "Intellectual Group Phrenologically considered."—Mr. Walker read his delineation written by the lecturer, and expressed his delight at being the happy inheritor of the sanguine temperament which made him appear cheerful under all circumstances and hopefully look forward towards a bright future.—Mr. Framjee replied that as excess of light dazzles the eyes so excess of buoyancy makes wrong calculations when reflective powers fail to use their influence; be cheerful by all means, but a little biliousness would spontaneously teach that darkness follow light.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

NOTICE.—Several answers are unavoidably held over until next month.

NEW READER asks two questions. (1) "Does Phrenology as a science make any headway in England?" (2) "Is a man responsible for his belief?" To No. 1 I reply Yes. Did New Reader know the history of the British Phrenological Society he would be acquainted with the reasons for my reply.—To No. 2 I reply, belief or disbelief can hardly be considered virtuous or criminal; for we accept as truth what is evident, and reject what is doubtful. To believe a thing without evidence is to work a miracle, not to believe what is evidently true is to prove one's self an imbecile. So that belief is hardly a voluntary operation of the mind. The refusal to search out what is true and therefore worthy of belief is criminal. Phrenologists never expect persons to believe

in their science without testing its evidences, and yet all who oppose it, do so from pure ignorance of its teachings and scientific foundations. Hence it is criminal not to study Phrenology. It is relying on the honesty and wisdom of those who may be, and often are, neither honest nor wise, instead of forming one's own opinion from the evidence it so abundantly offers.

AMBITIOUS YOUTH. Let me speak plainly to you. Till you fully understand that it is absurd for you to think of becoming a "Professor" of Phrenology, while in a short letter you make such errors of spelling as "*British phrenological*," etc., to say nothing of the less faulty etymology in "*development of the judgement*. The judgment cannot be developed. The organs that serve the faculties that are employed in judging may be developed. Try to develop your organs of Form, Size and Language by the use of the dictionary. If you take my advice you may become a useful student of Phrenology, if you don't, then you will not deserve to be ranked as a student, much less as a professor.

DAILY NEWS asks "whether the phrenological descriptions of Lords Salisbury and Rosebery in the *Daily News* of Dec. 15th, could be considered as accurate?" They could not; but they are very good. The character given to Lord Rosebery is somewhat too gushing, and there is an omission of primary importance in regard to Lord Salisbury. Nothing is said of his immense acquisitiveness. It is to be hoped that other delineations will be published from the same pen, and if so, that the writer will improve his phrenological knowledge and so prevent the introduction of slang phrases—"three-decker," etc.

D. G. (*Durham*), wants to know the meaning of "organ," and "motor centres." Dr. Gall's definition of an organ, in his large work, is: "The material condition which renders possible the manifestation of a faculty." Thos. S. Dawse, M.D., F.R.C.P., explains the term motor centres, thus: "We know full well that the brain substance can be divided not only into white and grey matter, but into centres where motor force is generated, and sensory impressions are received, and into areas where are located foci for the special senses and intellectual faculties."

WILLIAM G.—There is a pamphlet called "An Interview" that gives many interesting incidents, such as you refer to illustrative of the value of Phrenology that I can guarantee as correct. The work could be obtained at the office of the British Phrenological Society for 1½d., post free, or from Professor Hubert, of 23, Oxford Street, W.C.

GEORGE (*Wakefield*), wants to know "if Gall was the first to discover that there is a correspondence between the size and the shape of the brain and the mental condition of an individual, and whether this discovery has been confirmed by later physiologists?" To give a reply to this question fully would require several pages of the P.P. But if "George" will read the physiological works, now so numerous, he will find that they all agree that I ought to answer "yes" to both questions. I will quote from a recent issue by Grant Richards of "The Human Machine," J. F. Nisbet (1899). The author says: "To Gall . . . is due the credit of discovering or suspecting the existence of some relationship between the mental or moral faculties, and the size and shape of the brain." . . . "To the fact that each of the manifold functions of the bodily and mental life has its appropriate seat in the brain and nervous system, and that the various areas are unequally developed in the individuals is due the diversity of faculty which we see."

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March 5th.—“Man generally considered,” by Mr. J. DAVIES.

„ 12th.—Practice Night.

„ 19th.—“Ideality,” Mr. HAWKES.

„ 26th.—“Combinations,” Mr. HADLEY.

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March 7th.—Members' Meeting, Lecture and Discussion.

March 21st.—“Concentrativeness or Inhabitativeness,” by H. C. DONOVAN, Esq.

**LEICESTER.—Leicester Phrenological Society**, Phrenological Institute, Museum Square, New Walk, Leicester, Public Classes Free, alternate Fridays 8 p.m.

**LEYTON.—LEYTON PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, Congregational Lecture Hall, Grange Park Road, Fridays, at 8 p.m. Admission FREE.

March 8th.—**CONVERSAZIONE.**

„ 22nd.—“Is Human Nature Based on Fact or Fancy,” by Mr. P. K. ZYTO.

**BIRMINGHAM PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**

All persons who are interested in the science of Phrenology are invited to attend the **Meetings** of the **Birmingham Phrenological Society**, which are held at 8 o'clock EVERY TUESDAY EVENING, in **Room 9, Temperance Institute, Corporation St.**

All Communications to be addressed to the Hon. Sec.,

**MR. A. ABBOTT,**

**25, Cavendish Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.**

# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

Vol. VI.—No. 64.]

APRIL, 1901.

[ONE PENNY.]

## The Popular Phrenologist.

APRIL, 1901.

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Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

## Editorial Effervescence.

As I have already intimated in this column, one of the chief phrenological events of the year will be the publication of a work dealing with localisation of function, and will be entitled "The Mental Functions of the Brain." The price will be one guinea, and the author (whose name I am now permitted to disclose) is Dr. B. Holländer, the President of the British Phrenological Society.

\* \* \*

I trust my readers will do their best to secure a wide circulation for this book. One of the best methods of doing this, and at the same time putting the book at the disposal of a large number of readers, is for our friends everywhere to write a request for it in the "Suggestion Book of the Public and Free Libraries" of their various towns or districts. This will in many cases ensure its

being provided, and thus enable many who could not otherwise afford it, to have the pleasure and privilege of reading it.

\* \* \*

It was somewhat disappointing to find that for the election of the officers for the B.P.S. only 47 members were sufficiently interested in the result as to send in the ballot papers. This is not as it should be. Every member should strive to make the governing body a thoroughly strong and representative one. It is very discouraging to candidates, even successful ones, to find their merits have been ignored by the vast majority of the membership. I hope future elections will see an improvement in the matter.

\* \* \*

I trust the appeal in this issue for subscriptions to the fund for a memorial to our late friend, Nicholas Morgan, will have a large and ready response. Few men deserved better than he such a recognition of their labours.\* There are some friends who, now he has passed away, regret they did not subscribe to the original fund. An attempt, though tardy, may yet be made to balance their previous procrastination.

\* \* \*

The Rev. George Freeman, F.B.P.S., was at the last Council meeting elected to the dignity of Vice-President of the Society. Mr. Freeman had been re-elected to the Council at the top of the poll at the Annual Meeting, and in consideration of the services he has rendered to Phrenology, this further mark of appreciation has been bestowed upon him. Miss Ewen was elected to fill the vacancy on the Council caused by Mr. Freeman's election.

\* \* \*

There is also another fund which should not be neglected, that for the repair of Dr. Gall's tomb in the Pere Lachaise, Paris. At the Annual Meeting of the B.P.S. Mr. Webb spoke of the bad condition of the pedestal supporting the Master's bust, and the state of dilapidation of the memorial generally. Ten pounds would probably cover all necessary cost of repair; surely there are some who will see to it that this matter be not long delayed. The Hon. Treasurer, B.P.S., will also gladly receive subscriptions on this account. All amounts to both funds will be acknowledged in the pages of the P.P.



## A Phrenologist's Experience in Germany.

BY BERNARD HOLLÄNDER, M.D.

The following professional experience of one of the best-known phrenologists of Germany, Dr. Gustav Scheve, is exceedingly interesting, and should be a warning to all engaged in the application of Phrenology.

Dr. Scheve was practising Phrenology in Dresden, when he received a letter from the editor of the *Gartenlaube* (one of the best-known periodicals of Germany), together with a drawing of the contours of 20 heads, such as the so-called "conformateur," a machine used by hatters, would make, requesting him to describe the dispositions of the 20 men from whom these outlines were taken, and to state his fee for permitting the publication of his delineations. The receipt of this letter surprised Dr. Scheve very much, as he knew that one of the men who controlled the *Gartenlaube* was Professor Bock, a violent antagonist of Phrenology, and he suspected, therefore, that this invitation was intended to put the science to a practical test. He made, however, no mention of his suspicion in his reply, but stated the difficulties of reading character from only one contour, difficulties which the editor in another letter acknowledged to exist, but still requested him to do his best, as he had the affair very much at heart, and wished to have the document as soon as possible. He again asked him to state what remuneration he expected; but Dr. Scheve, glad to see an article on Phrenology in such an influential journal, decided to do the work for nothing. How difficult his task was he only came to see when he commenced the work. When the essay was ready, it was sent to the *Gartenlaube* with a statement that, as every word had been carefully weighed, no alteration must take place. The paper was returned as being too long, and if the author could not reduce it, he might leave it altogether. Dr. Scheve was indignant at this reply, for no length was stated in the editor's communications, and he imagined that perhaps Professor Bock had found the article too thorough, and, therefore, not suitable for his purpose to ridicule Phrenology. Yet in the cause of the science, which he had made his profession, he felt that he must not miss this opportunity. He therefore reduced the article. On returning the same to the editor, he wished to repeat his demands that no alterations or eliminations were to take place without his permission, and he therefore thought it best to travel to Leipsic and see the editor, M. Keil, himself. On arriving at the office, M. Keil declared that he only wrote the invitation in the name of another person, and that his secretary, whom he could see in an adjoining room, had the affair in hand. Dr. Scheve saw that gentleman, explained the purpose of his visit, and requested to see the proof before the article was published. After some delay the proof arrived, but the most important passages were altered, and others left out. To prevent its publication in this form Dr. Scheve went again to Leipsic, but on his arrival, was told that he came too late, for the editor, having accidentally had space in a previous number had inserted the article, and when he returned to Dresden he would find a parcel containing several copies of that number there. The reader can imagine with what anxiety he opened the parcel. Indeed, his worst

fears were realised, the article had been still further mutilated, and sarcastic editorial remarks were added in parentheses. The article commenced with an editorial notice entitled; "The Mysteries of the Human Head," in which it was stated that when visiting one of the largest factories of hats they noticed a collection of paper-cuts representing the heads of men, many of whom were celebrities. They were struck by the great varieties of these lines, and asked for copies of 20 of them, representing the best-known men. These, without mentioning the names, they sent to a well-known phrenologist, whose opinion they subjoined. Dr. Scheve, in his article, stated his belief that the lines represented sections of excavated skulls. Such sections, were, however, imperfect for purposes of delineation, as it was impossible to estimate at what height from the opening of the ear they had been made, and that it was necessary to see the whole head to draw accurate conclusions. In addition to Dr. Scheve's article, the editors published the drawings and the names of the men from whom they were taken. A number of the delineations appear to have been accurate, yet the inaccurate ones were also numerous, and the editorial remarks rather sarcastic. The result of this publication was not only ridicule on the part of antagonists, but severe criticisms from friends and supporters of Phrenology. The disgrace was too much for Dr. Scheve, and he sought redress. But what was he to do? He arranged his affairs in Dresden, and took the train to—what he calls—the battlefield of Leipsic, where he saw both the editor and his secretary, and as the result of the interview, it was arranged that he might write a few lines as a postscript, which would be published in the next number.

A few hours later Dr. Scheve called on Professor Bock, the well-known antagonist of Phrenology, whom he suspected to have caused the mutilations of his article. However, he could not be certain of that fact, for there were other antagonists in Leipsic. As he had hitherto only delineated Professor Bock's photograph's, he was hoping to get permission to examine his head. Coming face to face with this eminent opponent of Phrenology he was first of all struck by his massive appearance, a large head and a big body. Professor Bock received him kindly, and to his great astonishment at once informed him that he had heard of his visit to the editor of the *Gartenlaube*, and assured him that he (Professor Bock) had nothing whatever to do with this affair, but that the editor and his secretary were alone responsible. For further proof he asked him to look at the manuscript and see in whose handwriting the corrections were made. These continued efforts on the part of Professor Bock to dissociate himself from the affair only increased Dr. Scheve's suspicions.

He now asked the Professor whether he might examine his head, but before he had finished his request he was interrupted by a categorical "No." This led to a discussion of Phrenology itself. Professor Bock thought it strange that Dr. Scheve should speak of differences of heads amounting to one inch, and the phrenologist assured him that he could point out differences of two inches. He then told him that he was generably able to convert an antagonist on theoretical grounds by putting a few questions to him, and Professor Bock consented to answer any questions which Dr. Scheve might ask.

Dr. Scheve: Is the brain the organ of the mind?

Prof. Bock: Yes.

Dr. Scheve: Are not the minds of individual men very different, some exceeding in moral sentiment, some in intellect, and some in animal passion?

Prof. Bock: Yes.

Dr. Scheve: Are not the brains of animals very different in shape, in the size of the different parts, so that one brain is high, another low, one broad, another narrow?

Prof. Bock: Yes.

Dr. Scheve: Is it likely that there is between these two varieties—of the mind as regards the power of the different faculties, and of the brain as regards the development of the different regions—no connection whatever?

Professor Bock hesitated, then he replied abruptly: "With that you prove nothing. Do you really think that you can whitewash a blackamoor like myself?"

This reply sounded to Dr. Scheve as if he meant to say, "Even if all arguments prove Phrenology I will not believe in it," or, "I am convinced of Phrenology, but I am not going to confess it." I must here observe that among the drawings of head contours delineated by Dr. Scheve was that of Professor Bock, which he described as showing rather large "Secretiveness." In this he was now confirmed; but as regards the frontal development he noticed that the drawing was decidedly defective.

Mr. Keil's promise to insert a postscript led to further quarrels. Dr. Scheve wrote that the eliminations were made without his knowledge, that such outlines were insufficient, and could not be depended upon for accuracy; but that nevertheless most of his delineations were accurate.

The editor altered his communication to the effect that owing to want of space it was deemed expedient to shorten the article, and that though there were many difficulties, some of the delineations seemed to be correct. Dr. Scheve was exasperated at his behaviour, and as Mr. Keil and Professor Bock refused to see him he published the whole affair in a small pamphlet, entitled "Phrenology and the *Gartenlaube*. A Literary Fraud Practised Upon and Related by Gustav Scheve." This pamphlet contained the original manuscript and the mutilated article. Three lawyers to whom he submitted the proofs, assured him that he need not fear the results of the publication, and one of them gave him his opinion in writing, that "although some of the expressions were strong, there was nothing in the pamphlet which he need fear would bring him into the courts of law." Before publication, he thought he would make one more attempt to settle the matter peacefully. So he sent a copy of the paper to Mr. Keil, and wrote to him that if he would compensate him for the money losses which he had suffered in consequence of this affair he would abstain from publishing the pamphlet, and that he would be satisfied to be allowed to write a few articles for the *Gartenlaube* at the usual terms. The editor consulted his lawyers, who advised him to prosecute Dr. Scheve for libel and extortion. The first Court dismissed the application, but another Court heard it, and sentenced Dr. Scheve to about three pounds fine for the libel, and ten days' imprisonment for trying to extort money. The pamphlet was ordered to be destroyed. A petition to the King caused the sentence to be modified. In it Dr. Scheve prayed that he should not be deprived of his liberty. He pointed out that the behaviour of Mr. Keil, the editor,

damaged his position as a phrenologist considerably, that furthermore, if the pamphlet was libellous, it was not yet published, and that the whole affair was one of scientific controversy, and as such, a matter of opinion. The King altered the sentence of imprisonment to a fine of about fifteen shillings, which Dr. Scheve paid.

I feel a strong inclination to draw a moral from this story, yet perhaps it is better each reader draws his own. There can be no doubt that both sides were in fault. Without wishing to criticise one who has devoted his life and fortune to Phrenology, who has had such splendid opportunities of propagating the science as a lecturer on philosophy at the University at Heidelberg, who has come in contact with the greatest German anatomists and naturalists, such as Virchow and Hyrtl, and has written books on the subject which have gone through three to seven editions—I should like to make a few remarks on the experience which he had with the *Gartenlaube*. Having once decided to write an article, he should have been short and precise, yet the original manuscript, even after being condensed to a third of its size, contained matter which was irrelevant. The delineations, as far as I can judge from the drawings, were very well done, but many entered into too much detail, which, considering the smallness of evidence, laid the author open to attack. The inaccuracies must be due to the fact that the machine was applied at different heights from the ear in different persons, and not always horizontally. His intellectual vision must have been somewhat obstructed by the occurrences, for after attacking Professor Bock in his books and delineating his head as that of a very secretive man, he paid him a visit to find out whether he was the originator of this affair. Why, if he found it necessary to write a pamphlet at all, should he have made use of strong expressions? Surely the facts, plainly and dispassionately told, would have spoken for themselves. For the rest, I think, this experience of a German phrenologist is well worth recording, and Englishmen who follow the same profession, will do well to guard against similar occurrences.

Mingled mirth and sorrow stand  
 Presaged forth on every hand,  
 Mingled hopes and mingled fears  
 To make or mar the coming years;  
 Yet would I clearly indicate  
 I do not hold that life is Fate;  
 But rather, Fitness in design  
 Is shewn in face, in form, in line,  
 To which the thoughtful may give heed,  
 That each one as he runs may read.

\* \* \* \* \*

How sweet it is to ponder o'er  
 The mystic myths of ancient lore;  
 And then, as varying form we note  
 To test the views which others wrote;  
 Then, if a weakness we should scan,  
 To bear in mind, No perfect man  
 As yet exists—and so confess  
 Faults grow from virtues in excess.  
 Restrain; increase the talents given  
 To make our virtues balance even.

Brighton.

CHAS. MITCHELL.

## Jottings from my Note Book.

BY OUR CANDID CRITIC.

### Phrenologists' Opportunities.

The phrenologist and character reader generally can usually find food for reflection in travelling about the country. In the railway train, on station platforms, in the refreshment or waiting rooms, in the quiet village or busy town there are always human beings of various types and special characteristics to interest and entertain him. These, perhaps quite unconsciously by their voice, mannerisms, or actions, betray their idiosyncracies of character. The porter by his banging of the carriage door, the ticket collector by his "Have your tickets ready, please!" the inspector by his "I'm the most important here" kind of attitude, are real objects of interest. Then, the occupants of a railway carriage have usually some specially-marked characteristics that give food for thought. There is the "Do you object to smoking?" kind of individual with more cigars than brains, the pompous, self-important person who is always asking porters about the various changes, and is too lazy to study the time-table for himself; the young man who knows everything in general and nothing in particular, and the old gentleman who believes in the adage that "still waters run deep:" the old lady who is nervous lest she should go past the station, and the young lady who thinks that the seat she occupies is only intended for her and her luggage. These all present varieties of character study, and should help to give him scientific data from which he can draw sound conclusions.

\* \*

What an opportunity for studying character, Major Pond, the famous American must have had. His book on "Eccentricities of Men of Genius" should prove interesting reading. The gallant Major has been agent for Hy. Ward Beecher, J. B. Gough, Dr. Talmage, Mark Twain, R. W. Emerson, Matthew Arnold, and a host of others. I understand the work is illustrated by upwards of 90 portraits, and these should enable the physiognomist and phrenologist to study how far the Major's deductions are in harmony with their physiological estimate.

\* \*

Where Sermons Come From. Writing of preachers, it is interesting to trace the connection between the style of preaching and the preacher himself. When in Birmingham, it was frequently my privilege to hear the late Dr. Dale, the eminent theologian and divine. His head was of the narrow order, high in the crown, with a well-developed though slightly receding forehead. His chief characteristics were Firmness, Conscientiousness, Self-esteem, Continuity, Comparison, and Human Nature, together with large perceptive powers and the literary faculties. His sermons, though not always quite orthodox, were doctrinal and experimental. He preached through his Conscientiousness and Firmness, and dwelt upon the importance of law and man's duty in connection therewith. His successor, the Rev. J. H. Jowett, M.A., though equally, if not more popular, is quite a different type of man. His head is more evenly developed, and his social, moral, and intellectual faculties are better balanced.

### Pulpit Orators.

Among present day preachers, some of the most prominent are the Revs. Dr. Parker, H. P. Hughes, M.A., Dr. Guinness Rogers, Archdeacon Farrar, and Gipsy Smith. Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, is one of the best known of those mentioned, and has an extraordinary and remarkable type of head. His brain is 24 inches in circumference, and most of the faculties are well-developed. He is one of the best examples of "size as a measure of power." Force and originality are striking characteristics of his style and appearance, and his methods and sermons are distinctively his own. There is cultivated gesture and dramatic expression without artificiality, earnestness without morbid zeal, emotion combined with reflection, imagination without undue extravagance, and strength of will with a fair amount of restraint. It would be difficult to find a more original preacher and a more unique personality. His contemporary and fellow congregationalist, Dr. Guinness Rogers, is quite a different type. In looking at Mr. Rogers, the first thing that strikes you is his Puritan descent. The length of the head from the chin to the back of the crown is prodigious. Firmness, Conscientiousness, Benevolence, Human Nature, Comparison, Eventuality, and the Perceptive powers generally are very prominent, and the width between the ears, and the massive jaw, indicate strength of purpose, and a love of fighting. Dean Farrar has some of the qualities peculiar to Dr. Rogers, but his forehead is broader and his intellect is not so contracted. Dr. Rogers is a Liberal in politics, but a Conservative in character. The Dean, on the contrary is, I suppose, a Conservative in politics and a Liberal in his opinions. The Rev. H. P. Hughes, M.A., is one of the most prominent Non-conformist Ministers of the present day. He has been president of the Free Church Federation, and, what to Wesleyans, is more important, he has been president of the Wesleyan Conference. What are the chief characteristics of this distinguished preacher? What are the qualities that have made him so prominent? Positiveness of mind, out-spokenness, zeal, faith, love of power, and great perseverance in anything that he takes in hand. His sermons are of the democratic order, and, though an able and high-toned man, his zeal occasionally outruns his discretion. Gipsy Smith is a born orator. He possesses two of the most important qualifications for oratory—viz., pathos and passion, but his imagination is also tolerably active. His temperament and mentality come out to the best advantage amid favourable surroundings. His voice might give his hearers the impression that he had unlimited self-confidence, but, though the faculty of Self-esteem has developed of late years, the natural sensitiveness of his nature still renders him very susceptible to his environment. He has the power to magnetise an audience, and the larger the audience, the greater the magnetism, but a small and unsympathetic audience would have a depressing effect. Such an audience would have little or no effect on Mr. Hughes.

\* \*

The Source of Power. Preachers like public speakers of any school, have their little peculiarities. One man relies on gesticulations, another on his emotions, some rely on a powerful voice, others on brains. The configuration of the cranium, indicates the condition of mind and character, and the phrenologist must classify preachers, as among the best of the human species.

## Labour Leaders.—No. 1.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

### Mr. TOM MANN,

Organising Secretary of the National Democratic League.

When a man has the courage to strike out in some particular direction, differing from the ordinary smooth-running of things, it is often thought of him that he is a "crank" or that, perhaps he has "a tile loose in his upper story;" though I mostly find it otherwise. For an individual to permanently achieve anything of importance he needs in that direction to have a special bent, combined with which there must be no very weak mental organs; or he must possess an all-round well-balanced mind. Had the individual, who sets up as a leader, a single weak point, it would soon be detected, and would possibly prejudice the whole of his chances of success.



Mr. Tom Mann's head is not large, though it is rather above the average size, being  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches circumferential measurement; length,  $7\frac{7}{8}$  inches; width,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and it is well-proportioned, denoting a decidedly progressive nature. Whilst he has many qualities above the average combining favourably to make him a somewhat remarkable man, he has no exceptionally powerful organs, but Destructiveness, or Executiveness. There are no marked lines of demarcation, or distinctly uneven developments. The whole of his mental organs are very compact, and there is evidence of their working favourably together; and being focussed into a given direction they make him a man of single aim, and an enthusiast in his sphere of action.

The width of his head in the regions of Executiveness and Combativeness (though the latter is not nearly so large as the former), gives him immense energy, force of character, and executiveness of purpose; and having large Firmness, will-power, promptness, and decision, he is a man of undaunted persistence; and is courageous, firm, physically vigorous, and persevering. The more he is opposed the more determined he is to continue in the

course begun, and to overcome and conquer whatever obstacles have been placed in the way of his progress. Cautiousness is moderately developed, not large, though combined with a good degree of Secretiveness, and very large Human Nature, or Intuition, it gives him a considerable amount of tact. Though he possesses great self-possession in times of danger or emergency, ordinarily he may need to be careful that his enthusiasm does not carry him too far. Though he has considerable control over his feelings there is much impulse in his nature.

He is wide-awake and intuitively alert to all that pertains to the great movement of which he is the organiser. Jealous of every interest connected with it, he guards and nurtures it as a mother would her cherished offspring. He is a born democrat. The work of Social Democratic propaganda will be all and everything to him, and he is likely to have few interests outside it. In a way a man has to be brigand-like in disposition to successfully champion the cause of the workers. Mr. Tom Mann has qualities of this sort clearly indicated in his phrenological make-up. He possesses a singular and powerful mixture of force and sympathy; friendship and independence; enthusiasm and stolid indifference.

His perceptive organs are large, he is very observant; takes very practical views; has a good memory; judges well of proportions; is systematic in his work, and in the arrangement of his ideas. Has well-marked reasoning powers; is cause-seeking, extremely critical; not easily led by impracticable ideas, and never relinquishes well-tried methods until he has discovered (and proved them so to be to his own satisfaction), something better to take their place. Though a Radical in principle he is slow to adopt new themes, a quality indicative of the true reformer. Steady in his purpose, he will wish to effectually accomplish one thing at a time, and whilst aiming at great reforms he is not over-reaching. His Firmness and Executiveness dispose him to be very thorough, and leech-like, in his manner of sticking to his tenets. Had he achieved nothing more than he has already accomplished he will at least have set his fellow-workers an example of steady perseverance, and persistence in the cause of truth and progress as he himself perceives it.

The aspiring and self-regarding qualities are well-marked. He is ambitious, dignified, sensitive to praise, but works with a single eye to the advancement of the cause he espouses. He speaks fearlessly, courageously, eloquently, and to the point, as a man having conviction and experience. Though fairly hopeful he views life seriously, and is not unduly speculative.

His moral organs are well-represented; he is endowed with a considerable amount of sympathy and sense of right; has strong fellow-feeling; is friendly and well-wishing, and singularly enough he has large Veneration which gives him deference and regard for whatever truly commands respect.

His large Constructiveness, combined with the perceptive and reasoning organs, give him much natural mechanical ability, and good organising powers, and added to these, a fair amount of Acquisitiveness, much business judgment. He has the qualities of a self-made man very apparent, and there is immense credit due to his perseverance. As a labour leader, championing the cause of the workers, he has done yeoman's service, and is the right man in the right place.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW, F.B.P.S.

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

### FUNCTIONS OF THE SPINAL CORD.

Suppose a man, by falling downstairs, has fractured his spine and severed his spinal cord, say in the upper region of the back. What are the effects of such an injury? Such a man will be conscious, his speech and memory will be unaffected, and his respiration will continue; but he will have completely lost sensibility of, and power over his legs and the part of the body below the seat of injury. If the sensibility of such a man be more completely examined, it will be found that a girdle-line can be drawn round his body, dividing the sensitive part above, from the insensitive part below the seat of injury. Moreover, if the breathing movements be observed, it will be found that the muscles between the ribs (intercostal) supplied by the spinal nerves below the seat of injury, were not working, while the diaphragm remained in full action. This is explained by the fact that the diaphragm receives its nervous supply from the phrenic nerves which come off from the spinal cord in the neck, that is to say, above the seat of injury. The man feels neither body nor legs. Why? Because the sensory impulses which enter the spinal cord below the injury can no longer reach the brain. Likewise the man cannot dispatch commands to the muscles of these parts. Why? Because the tracts of fibres are not intact which connect the brain with the motor nerve-cells in the anterior horns of the spinal cord. If the feet of the man be tickled while lying paralysed in bed, his legs may be suddenly jerked up; but of both the tickling and the movement he will remain entirely unconscious so long as he does not see his legs move. This leads us to consider reflex-action.

*Reflex-action.*—In the above case the movement of the legs is brought about by what is termed *reflex-action*. The course of events is the following:—

- (1) The sensory nerve-endings in the feet are excited.
- (2) These send a message up the different nerve-fibres.
- (3) The fibres entering by the posterior roots pass upwards in the posterior columns and send twigs to join the grey matter in the spinal cord.
- (4) The fibres are interrupted in their upward course by the severance of the spinal cord, so the brain is not excited by the tickling and consciousness remains in abeyance.
- (5) The twigs of the fibres entering the grey matter of the spinal cord can act on the motor cells in the anterior horns and excite them to discharge motor impulses.
- (6) The muscles contract and the legs are drawn up.

The stimulus starting in the sense-cells in the skin, travels along the sensory nerves, through the grey matter of the cord, whence it is reflected and passes down the motor nerves to the muscles. The sensory impulses excite the spinal cord to produce, not a wild, convulsive movement, but one carried out by a particular group of muscles, and balanced so as to produce a definite and useful result. Reflex-actions are always the same in form from whatever the kind of stimulus used. If the sole of the foot be tickled in a man whose spinal cord is not intact, the leg will be drawn up. If the sole be pricked,

scratched or burnt, the movement may be more or less violent, but it will always be of the same kind. The pathways of conduction on which such reflex-actions depend were laid down in the nervous system during the process of infantile growth.

### CONSCIOUSNESS.

Consciousness is seated in the brain, and depends on the activity of the grey matter of the cerebral hemispheres. If the cerebral hemispheres be deprived of blood either by pressure or through weakness of the intracranial circulation, these regions cease to work and consciousness vanishes. If a person faint, either from sudden failure of the heart or want of vascular tone, the blood gravitates to the dependent parts of the body, and the circulation through the brain ceases, and so consciousness is lost. Or a violent blow on the head will so disorganise the delicate structure of the brain as to instantly rob a man of consciousness. It is, therefore, evidently clear that consciousness depends on the condition of the brain.

We may tabulate the conditions necessary for the maintenance of consciousness thus:—

1. The structure of the brain must not be unduly shaken.
2. The substance of the brain must be supplied with pure oxygenated blood.
3. The brain must be continually excited by the instreaming of sensory impulses, for out of these there arises consciousness of our life and its surroundings.

When, after the day's work, we wish to induce sleep, we try to shut off the instreaming sensory impulses of light, sound, pressure, etc., by retiring to a quiet and dark room, lying on a comfortable bed which gives equable pressure to our bodies, covering ourselves with blankets, to promote a uniform warmth; and then, owing to the removal of all exciting sensations, consciousness slumbers and we fall asleep.

### REGULATION OF THE THORACIC AND ABDOMINAL ORGANS (VISCERA).

The circulation of the blood, respiration, secretion of the glands and movements of the intestines are all reflexly regulated by the central nervous system; and, in the normal state of health we are entirely unconscious of the working of these functions. The flow of saliva is regulated by the grey matter in the medulla oblongata. It takes place in the following way:—The presence of food in the mouth excites the afferent nerves, along which impulses are conducted to the medulla, from which they are reflected or switched on to the afferent fibres which pass to the salivary glands. Thus the secretion of saliva is a reflex act, and does not enter into consciousness; so also is the secretion of the stomach, the liver, and the pancreas.

### THE MORGAN MEMORIAL FUND.

This fund has been opened for the purpose of providing some tangible memorial of the life and labours of the late Nicholas Morgan, whose many services in the cause of humanity, it is desirable should be fittingly remembered. The form of the memorial has not been decided upon, and the Council of the B.P.S. would be glad to have the opinions of donors upon the matter. It is hoped that phrenologists especially will do their utmost to make this effort a success.

Amount already acknowledged ... .. 5s.



## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

By G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

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### SOME INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS.

#### THE INTELLECT.

"The mind within me panted after mind,  
The spirit sigh'd to meet a kindred spirit,  
And in my human heart there was a void,  
Which nothing but humanity could fill."—

*James Montgomery.*

"Kindred objects kindred thoughts inspire,  
As summer clouds flash forth electric fire."—*Rogers.*

While it is undoubtedly important that the emotions should not clash, it is also essential that there should be intelligent approximation. "Be not unequally yoked with unbelievers," said St. Paul, and no lady who has strong religious scruples should marry an infidel or atheist with a view of converting him, neither should a man with advanced thoughts and ideas marry a lady of strong bias in theological matters. Experience and observation will lead all phrenologists to conclude that a broad forehead gives a broader mind than a narrow forehead. It is possible that a person with a broad forehead, who has little or no interest in science and education, and whose selfish propensities are large, may be somewhat narrow in his views on some subjects, but such cases are exceptional, and do not disprove the rule.

When Causality, Comparison, the moral faculties, and Combativeness are large, the individual will be fond of debate. If, well educated, he will probably take a great interest in philosophy and religion, and will not be content to believe or accept what others teach, without investigation. He will be inclined to be sceptical on most subjects, and will only accept alleged facts on the clearest evidence. Such an individual will, whatever his early training, follow truth at all costs.

In matters of religion, he will probably find it necessary to reject much of what he has been taught in his childhood. Suppose he were married to a lady who had not the courage or wisdom to appreciate him for his real worth, it might lead to unhappiness or misunderstanding.

While it is outside the province of Phrenology or phrenologists to foretell events, there is a sense in which we can judge the drift of a person's mind. As the gardener, by judicious care in planting, watering, and training the trees or plants under his charge, can judge to some extent the probable fruit of his labours, so the phrenologist, by duly considering heredity, the natural constitution, education, and other environment of the person he examines, can judge of his or her capacity for mental and moral progress.

In marriage, when the man has the capacity for intellectual advancement, he should not be hampered by a wife whose tastes and inclinations are totally opposite. Some persons think that a man of intelligence does not care for his wife to be similarly endowed, but this is only where such a man is overburdened with Self-esteem. J. S. Mill, W. E. Gladstone, and others attribute much of their intellectual progress to the cultivation of their respective wives.

Equality or approximation of intellectual endowment is, of course, not the only essential to happy marriage. In a world where creature comforts are part of the curriculum of daily existence, other qualities and characteristics play an important part, but an ignorant and uncouth woman, even though she possess an income of say £20,000 per annum, is not the right kind of partner for a man of good intelligence; neither is a masculine ignoramus fit to be the life-partner of a woman of culture.

As the forehead is the seat of the intellect, and the kind of intelligence will depend upon the type of forehead an individual possesses, it may not be out of place to point out one or two elementary facts in connection with this.

Let us take three types of forehead:—

- 1.—The Reflective or theoretical type.
- 2.—The Perceptive or practical type.
- 3.—The Ideal or best type.

Note first: The Reflective type is that which is broad, square, and high, and most prominent in the upper part.

The Second, or Perceptive type, is that which is most prominent across the Brow.

The latter is best adapted to acquire knowledge that comes through observation and experience. The former is best adapted to consider abstract principles and laws.

When you have a combination of the theoretical and practical, you have the third class or best type of forehead, because ideas are little or no use unless they are supported by scientific facts.

Now, let us apply this to marriage, and we shall at once see that it should be the aim of every intelligent man seeking a wife, to get, if possible, a counterpart, or type, that, though different, is yet in harmony with his own.

If both have the upper part of the forehead most prominent, then they will live too much in the clouds, and they will be constantly enveloped in fog, and their ideas hazy and impracticable.

If both have the lower part of the forehead most prominent, they will be chiefly interested in things presented to the senses, and their knowledge will be limited accordingly.

### Housework.

My house is furnished with the thoughts I think,  
Each chamber bears its own appointed name.  
Soul, that is prisoned here, make pure your fame,  
And day by day some newer wisdom drink!  
Enrich these storied treasures: seek the sun!  
And better end the life-task well begun.

But up and down throughout my house I move,  
To turn some hidden wonder to the light;  
That no low chamber shuns the morning bright  
Sweet-scented lilies of the field will prove;  
For in my poorest corner do they breathe,  
And on my humblest table garlands wreath.

To bring from outer gladness every flower  
That mimics all the beauties of the sky,  
Is simple labour God shall try us by,  
Lest coming darkness should the soul o'erpower.  
Thus in our own warm sun shall we delight  
When earth's last twilight fades upon the sight!

LILLIAN DAY.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—XVI.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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### THE PROFESSIONAL AND PRIVATE NURSE.

#### HOSPITAL TRAINING, DUTIES AND QUALIFICATIONS.



The word "nurse" is a derivation from an old French root, signifying that which nourishes. Every woman entering upon the profession of nursing ought to know and feel the force of this explanation of the term. She is to nurse—to soothe and nourish the sick or tend the afflicted. It is a laudable mission, and a work especially adapted to the inherent qualities of her sex. Interesting and important as the subject is, it would occupy too much space in these columns to deal otherwise than very briefly with its several departments. Many useful treatises have been written on professional nursing, one of the best and most complete, perhaps, of recent publications being, "How to become a Nurse," by Honnor Morten; though we must not omit "Notes on Nursing," by Miss Florence Nightingale.

The opportunities for hospital training and for engaging in the work professionally are of course limited. Yet every woman, no matter her rank, should make it her business to know how to properly attend the sick. She can never tell how soon those near and dear to her may, in this capacity, need her services.

Since Florence Nightingale so heroically, nobly, and successfully organised her campaign of nursing and hospital work in the Crimea, many ladies of birth, education, and means have devoted themselves to this truly womanly and humane calling. In Miss Nightingale we have had an example of a lady bred in the lap of luxury, and educated in the school of wealth and exclusiveness, breaking down the barriers of custom and proving to the world that true usefulness belongs to no particular rank, age or station, but is the attribute of all women; and that any employment sanctified by devotion and an earnest desire to do good is essentially womanly, and fitting alike to rich or poor.

The woman who chooses to make nursing her profession should be actuated by the highest motives. There

is, perhaps, no calling which demands a more constant exercise of all the christian virtues. She should possess an intelligent mind, a calm, cheerful, sympathetic, persuasive disposition; strength of purpose; absolute unselfishness; be modest in manner, yet confident, firm, and self-possessed. A patient's comfort and recovery depends so very much upon the care and watchfulness of the nurse. In cases of severe illness even the most effectual remedies may not avail if she neglects her duty. It is important that she should closely observe the changes in the different stages of disease; the observations of a sensible person may prove invaluable to the doctor, whose time with the patient may be limited. The doctor's instructions she should implicitly obey; working effectually with him for the patient's welfare. Unless the little essentials of treatment are faithfully carried out, convalescence may be greatly retarded, or the results end disastrously for the patient. Persons suffering acute disease are apt to be peevish and irritable; those accustomed to attending the sick will soothe and console; they will avoid anxious looks, dismal forebodings, always keeping in view whatever tends towards recovery. A cheerful gentle manner, with an encouraging tone of voice, is at all times most consolatory to sick persons who stand in need of the tenderest sympathy. The nurse must be prepared to endure whatever she may be called on to perform, think nothing too menial that is necessary to be done, and show unremitting attention to her patient's wants, which should be anticipated with affectionate kindness.

Of late years especially, the hospitals and nursing institutions established in every town and city, practically in all parts of the world, afford invaluable opportunities of training. The work is fairly remunerative, good positions may be obtained by thoroughly competent persons, and it is recognised as a highly honourable and womanly calling. To be eminently successful in the work certain qualifications are required, and in addition a thorough preparation, whereby skill, and a mastery of its principles, which can only come from familiarity with its details, may be acquired.

The age at which women are admitted to the hospitals for training is from twenty-two to twenty-five, and not later than thirty-five to forty years. Though in one or two children's hospitals, and county infirmaries and training institutions they are admitted as early as eighteen to twenty-one. Commencing as a probationer, after one month's trial, they must agree to several years service, generally three. In addition to their training and free admission to lectures given at the hospital, the whole or part of their uniform, also board and lodgings are, in most instances, provided, and a fair remuneration is given, which is increased at the end of each year's service.

The probationer has to attend classes and lectures by the hospital physicians, surgeons, and matron, on the general details of nursing; on anatomy and surgical nursing, on physiology and medical nursing; theoretical and practical hygiene; invalid cookery, bandaging, etc., and have an acquaintance with the microscope. She has papers to write, and towards the end of her term of service an examination to pass. If successful she receives a certificate, and is entitled to call herself a trained nurse, supposed to be competent to take charge of a ward; work for a district nursing association, or take up with the more lucrative work of private nursing.

*To be continued.*

**PHRENO-PHYSIOGNOMIC PORTRAIT.****MR. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.**

By RICHARD DIMSDALE STOCKER.

*Author of "The Human Face as Expressive of Character and Disposition," "Physiognomy, Ancient and Modern," "The Language of Handwriting," etc., etc.*

"Mr. Stocker," said a familiar voice, as I mounted to the top of the last of a succession of lengthy flights of stairs, "Come in," and in I accordingly went.

Mr. Rutland Barrington lives—well, I won't let out exactly *where*,—but certainly within a hundred miles of Charing Cross.

The room into which we entered gave one the impression of being a veritable studio; for pictures (frameless and placed one on top of another) were in this corner, and in that corner, and one was resting, in a half-finished state, upon an easel in the middle of the room. I did not stop, however, to examine them, as I had come on another matter; and, requesting Mr. Barrington to seat himself before me in a good light, I proceeded to take my notes, in a most business-like fashion (as is my custom), from which I then gave the following analysis:—

"Yours is a temperament calculated to combine most of the conditions favourable to the manifestation of artistic talent; for, in conjunction with a strong vital constitution, you possess such intensity and delicacy of organization, as qualifies you to manifest, along with abundant animal life, which enables you to generate sufficient physical force, not a little susceptibility of mind.

"As a whole, your brain appears to be well developed; and this is especially true of your perceptives, and the refining, aspiring, and social groups of organs.

"You are very well able to note the configuration, shapes, dimensions, colours, and so forth, of whatever you see; can carry about in your mind's eye these particular points; and are well adapted to judge of Weight and Locality, which organs are strongly marked; the former giving you excellent capability in the direction of controlling muscular motion, and the latter enabling you to be good at understanding the relative situations of objects and desirous of travelling and visiting fresh places.

"Calculation is rather small; accounts and sums are not a *strong* point with you."

"True," acknowledged Mr. Barrington. "I can make nothing of figures, and get frightfully bewildered whenever I try to go into my accounts."

"Time and Tune are well indicated. The way in which the latter crowds down over the eyes tells me that you have a perfect passion for melody; tunes *will* run in your head at all sorts of odd moments!

"Your sense of Order is pretty well represented; but I find your Ideality larger. You like symmetry and neatness better than rectangular tidiness.

"Yes," he said, "people who come into my room at Daly's Theatre, often say to me, 'what a tidy man'—and then added characteristically, "but of course *they mean tidy as compared with themselves!*"

"You have large Comparison, Imitation," I ventured, and Human Nature also is exceedingly prominent; Language is full. Hence you see the strong and the weak

points of things readily; are critical, not easily satisfied, and have high ideals. You are able to assimilate the best in what you see and hear, and therefore strive after perfection in all you do. 'Improvement,' that is what you aim after. You are interested in many matters, out and indoors. Human nature is attractive to you, though (for reasons which I shall presently mention) you do not care to be on familiar terms with *everybody*. Your power of language is good, and you can entertain people by relating anecdotes and reminiscences. At the same time, though your verbal memory is good, things that have occurred sometimes slip you: you forget circumstances that have happened now and again.

"I would call you hopeful and enterprising; you can look forward into the future with considerable assurance, at the same time you are liable to procrastinate. Your nose is pretty well straight on the 'bridge'; you are apt to take things too easily, and let matters 'slide.' When you miss opportunities you are sorry afterwards; but if you work under a high state of pressure you can often put in double as much as a more half-hearted man.

"The prominence of your chin shows decision of purpose; when you make up your mind you can keep resolutely on, until what you have undertaken is accomplished. You have a good deal of personal dignity, no pretension or 'side,' but a strong sense of independence, and liberty, and some ambition.

"You would resent interference, dislike to be interrupted in what you were about, and are desirous of ruling your own affairs in your own way.

"You are fond of your friends, very hospitable, genial and open; like children—especially when they are either very young, or of a companionable age—and animals, as well as your home. You would enjoy revisiting familiar spots."

This concluded my summary of Mr. Barrington's character, and he and I fell to chatting about painting. From his development of the fore part of "Alimentiveness" ("Bibativness"), I told him he should be very fond of water subjects; in reply to which, showing me some pictures which attested the fact, he answered that most of his paintings introduced a pond or some such aquatic item.

After some further conversation, and on taking leave, Mr. Barrington expressed his satisfaction at my suggestion that I should publish my delineation of him.

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### **Influence of the Imagination.**

The following is a striking instance of the power of imagination over the human organism. A poor old watchmaker of Paris, Frederick Stiebman, who lived in the Rue des Halles, was the prey of a singular delusion. He imagined that his soul had passed from his body into a peculiar watch which he had invented, and upon which he had worked for twenty years. "On the day my watch stops," Stiebman was wont to say, "I shall die." My life has become subordinate to that of the watch." The watch began to run irregularly, at first, too fast and then too slow. "I am very ill," said the old man, and he took to his bed. Two days later the watch stopped: Stiebman noticed the unmoving hand, rose to a sitting position, uttered a cry, and fell back dead.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LXIV.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### CAUSALITY.

Charles Darwin endeavoured to show that there is "no fundamental difference" between man and animals in regard to their mental powers. It was unnecessary to tell us that both feel pain and pleasure, that both have sensations of fear, or "suspicion the offspring of fear" (though had he studied Phrenology he would have known that suspicion is no more the offspring of fear, than fear is the offspring of suspicion), it was unnecessary to inform us that both man and the lower animals have courage and affection, or that they are ill-tempered or gentle according to circumstances. No one disputes such statements. But when he speaks of animals, like man, as possessing Imagination, Reason, and Language one is less prepared to follow him.

Let us see how the animal reasons. Is that animal an ape, a beaver, a bird or a bee? Does the ape reason? About the year 1873 I paid my first visit to Dublin, and amongst other places of interest passed through the Zoological gardens in Phoenix Park. One of the wardens was pasting numbers on the cages of the monkeys. As soon as the numbers were up, one or two monkeys reached through the bars of the cage and wiped them off into their mouths. What intelligent monkeys! How they could reason! They weren't going to be ticketed like the prisoners in Mountjoy or Kilmainham. No. No. They were freeborn monkeys. So off came the labels. And did they reason thus? Alas, for the reasoning capacity of these "ancestors" of ours I observed that they clutched at the brush, and squeezing into their "hands" as much paste as they could get, carried it to their mouths. So they were not reasoning about the dreadful numbering of their cages, but scraping up all the dainty paste they so hungered after. Look at the skull and brain of a monkey—observe its large Alimenteriness and its absence of the reasoning brain, the upper part of the forehead, and wonder no more at the want of reason that monkeys display.

Does a beaver reason about the construction of its island home or the shape of its dam? Does it argue about the warmth of the water or the quality of the fish? All its skill in the selection of its habitat and the building of its lair is due to an unreasoning instinct confined within unvarying limits. There may be, and are, varying degrees of instinctive capacity, apparent to the judgment of man, but the instinctive limit itself cannot vary. The cuckoo never reasons itself into providing a nest for its offspring: the hedge sparrow never reasons itself into destroying the cuckoo's egg that if left in its nest will become the bane of its offspring.

The architect uses his reason to imagine or design something new: so does the painter: so does the musician. They design something as yet unattempted. They may even design what they are unable to carry out: or their imagination may result in the creation or invention of something that others may still further improve upon. But the animal be it bird or bee, builds its nest or honey-cell without any attempt to reason. Any bird or bee of the same species can build as well as

any other individual of that species. No so man. He brings a new faculty into play—one of the crowning glories of his nature. He can reason.

But this faculty varies in individuals. Some are largely endowed with it. Some much less so. And even when similarly developed it may act very differently in individuals: for one person may have large organs of perception and observation, providing facts for the reasoning faculty to make use of, whilst another person may be much less observant, and consequently at a great disadvantage—having so little knowledge to reason upon—his premises being faulty, his reasoning upon them will be faulty.

When both groups of the intellectual organs are large—the power to observe and the power to reason, and consequently in harmonious activity, Causality is persistent in its enquiries into the nature and origin of things, into the causes of both physical and mental phenomena, and ultimately, therefore, into the existence of the First Great Cause. It concludes that this Great Cause—this Creator—must exist as the *I am*, the God, in whom we live, and move and have our being.

In all lovers of knowledge and in all philosophers of repute this organ is well-developed. It is large in all who have the part of the forehead where the frontal centres of ossification of the frontal bones are found—for man has two frontal bones and therefore two centres of ossification. These areas are remarkably large in the portraits of Kant, Bacon, Buffon, Richard Owen, Galileo. It was also very large in Gall, Spurzheim, Broussais, Lyell, Cuvier, Tyndall.

The position and function of this organ are not difficult to estimate. If anyone will look at a portrait of Kant he will locate it easily, and he will never fail to find this region very well-developed in all persons noted for their depth of thought. It is, therefore, found in everyone distinguished in science and philosophy: and no man of eminence lacks a good development of it. In addition to those named I may add Plato, Socrates, Newton, Voltaire, O'Connell Burke, Fichte, Hegel, Schelling, Humboldt, Wordsworth, Arthur Balfour, John Morley.

The faculty of Causality is the chief source whence man obtains his systems of logic and metaphysics: and as his other faculties vary greatly in different individuals it is found that no two philosophers pursue similar methods in the elaboration of their systems. In some writers the intellectual faculties predominate as they did in Jeremy Bentham. In others, as in Fenelon, for example, the religious sentiments were predominant: whilst in others all the faculties, including the propensities, were very active. That was the case with Dr. Gall. In him all the human elements were fitly blended.

It is observable that children with much larger Causality than perception appear dull and much less receptive than those with these organs more evenly balanced. If such children possess only moderate Self-esteem they appear stupid and inattentive, but if Self-esteem be well-developed they venture to ask questions with much freedom—Why? How? etc., and then their teachers form a much better opinion of them. And, as their Individuality and Eventuality become larger, by means of instruction, they appear far more intelligent and clever: then, they enquire into the cause of everything that environs them—their antecedents, and the ultimate cause of their existence.

## British Phrenological Society

INCORPORATED.

The Annual Business Meeting of the Society took place on Tuesday, March 5th, at 63, Chancery Lane, London, the President in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read by the Secretary, who also read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were adopted as read.

The selection of scrutineers was next proceeded with, and resulted in the appointment of Messrs. Gilhespie and Padfield.

The SECRETARY was next called upon to read the ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1900, from which the following is extracted:—

“Your Council in presenting the report of the year’s work are glad to be able to express their satisfaction at the retrospect. During the year 70 meetings have been held at the office of the Society in connection with the work which has been accomplished.

GENERAL MEETINGS.—In March the Annual General Meeting was held at which the officers for the current year were elected. President, Mr. J. P. Blackford; Treasurer, Mr. G. Cox; Librarian, Mr. C. Morgan; Secretary, Mr. F. R. Warren. The five members to serve on the Council were Miss Webb, and Messrs. O’Dell, C. Morgan, Dillon, and Sarna

In April the President gave his address contrasting the positions of Phrenology in 1800 and 1900.

In May Dr. Withinshaw lectured on “The Human Skull Phrenologically considered.”

In June Mr. Brian Hodgson read a paper on “The Growth of Intelligence in the Public Spirit.”

In July Mr. J. Webb lectured on “The Brains of Schoolboys.”

In August and September the usual vacation.

In October Mr. G. Cox was the lecturer, his subject being “Practical Phrenology, Its Scope and Limitations.”

In December Mr. F. C. Stacey lectured on “The Comparative Anatomy of the Nervous System.”

In January the lady members, under the presidency of Miss Higgs, read papers and gave delineations, the chief items being interspersed with songs, recitations and instrumental music, and in February Mr. G. H. J. Dutton lectured on “Some Mind Conditions Essential to Progress.”

Public delineations of character were a feature at each of these meetings.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.—Twelve have been held during the year, including two called to deal with special matters. All these have been well attended.

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS for the Council and Fellows have been held monthly, at which cases of interest and of abnormal developments have been examined and discussed.

MEMBERS’ SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS have been held during the year, on nine occasions being presided over by Messrs. Whellock, Gilhespie, Wedmore, Dillon, Webb, Morrell, and Dr. Withinshaw, and have not only stimulated considerable interest, but have proved to be of value, especially to members with only a limited knowledge of Phrenology, who have found them instructive.

The standing COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE has met six times during the year, and has completed the by-laws, which have been printed and furnished to members.

The AFFILIATION COMMITTEE has drawn up laws relating to societies affiliated with the British Phrenological Society.

A CONGRESS COMMITTEE arranged and carried out the details of the Annual November Congress. Other Committees and sub-Committees have been appointed and met as occasion required.

The EXAMINING BOARD for the year consisted of Drs. Withinshaw (chairman) and Holländer, and Messrs. Morrell, Webb, A. Hubert, Blackford, and Cox (secretary). Several meetings of the Board have been held, and one examination for the certificate of the Society.

A PROVINCIAL COUNCIL has been instituted by the Council of the Society to deal with matters affecting affiliated societies, and to promote Phrenology in the provinces. It held its first business meeting on November 9th, when the following were elected as an executive Rev. F. W. Wilkinson (Plumstead, chairman), Messrs. Timson (Leicester), E. Parish (Birmingham), Gilhespie (London), Proctor (Liverpool), Dutton (Skegness), and J. Millott Severn (Brighton, secretary).

FELLOWS: Messrs. D. E. Samuel, J. F. Hubert, and Rev. F. W. Wilkinson were elected as Fellows of the Society at a Council Meeting held on January 15th. The full list of Fellows is as follows:—

### LIST OF FELLOWS

OF THE BRITISH PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED.

NAME OF FELLOW.	RESIDENCE.	DATE OF ELECTION.
Coates, James ...	...Ardbeg ...	...Oct. 17, 1899
Hubert, Alfred...	...Harpندن ...	... " "
Webb, James ...	...Leyton ...	... " "
Cox, George ...	...London ...	... " "
Smith, Alfred J.	...London ...	... " "
Holländer, B. (Dr.)	...London ...	... " "
Allen, John ...	...St. Anne’s-on-Sea ...	... " "
Morrell, James I.	...West Ham ...	... " "
Proctor, Henry	...Liverpool ...	... " "
Dutton, G. H. J.	...Skegness ...	... " "
Westmoreland, Edwd.	...Carlisle ...	... " "
Hall, Richard ...	...London ...	... " "
Durham, Edmund	...London ...	... " "
Fletcher, R. (Rev.)	... " ...	... " "
Severn, J. Millott	...Brighton ...	... " "
Timson, Thomas	...Leicester ...	... " "
O’Dell, Stackpool, E.	...Richmond ...	... " "
Blackford, James P.	...Kingston ...	... " "
Burton, Charles	...Birmingham ...	... " "
Carr, Evelyn V. (Miss)	Putney ...	...Oct. 17, 1899
Jenkins, Ed. W. (Rev.)	Blackhill ...	... " "
Johnson, Gervais	...Dublin ...	... " "
Freeman, George (Rev.)	London ...	... " "
Angold, T. B. (Rev.)	...Knighton ...	...Nov. 21, 1899
Withinshaw, C. W.	London ...	...Dec. 19, 1892
(L.M. Edin.)	... " ...	... " "
Warren, Fredc. R.	...London ...	...Jan. 16, 1900
Samuel, Dennis, E.	...London ...	...Jan. 15, 1901
Hubert, J. Frank	...London ...	... " "
Wilkinson, F. W. (Rev.)	London ...	... " "

The ANNUAL CONGRESS took place at Essex Hall, London, on November 9th, and was well attended by provincial as well as London members. The whole meeting was enthusiastic, and a great success.



**BRAIN DISSECTIONS.**—One of the most notable features of the year's work has been a series of practical demonstrations of the anatomy of the brain, gratuitously given by Dr. Withinshaw. The work fully occupied thirteen evenings at the Society's office, and were attended by 28 members and six non-members, several members repeating the course, thus showing their appreciation of the services rendered by the demonstrator. The Society's funds have considerably benefitted by the self-sacrificing devotion of Dr. Withinshaw to the good of the Society.

The **POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST** has been sent regularly to the members. It has contained full reports of the Society's meetings as well as articles by Dr. Withinshaw, Messrs. Webb, Severn, Dutton, and other members of the Society.

**OFFICE FUND.**—As in previous years, the accounts of the Office have been kept distinct from that of the General Fund. Towards this most necessary branch of the Society's operations, the Council have to gratefully record the renewed generosity of Mr. Samuel, whose cheque for £55 contributed mainly to the support of the Office, without which much of the effective work of the Society would have been impossible.

**INCORPORATION FUND.**—An appeal to the Congress for subscriptions to cover the incorporation account, resulted in the receipt of sufficient money (including a donation of £7 6s. 3d. from Mr. Proctor) to enable the Treasurer to close the account.

The late **MR. NICHOLAS MORGAN**—The Council have to regret the loss of a valued member in the death of their late Past President, who passed away on Wednesday, January 16th, 1901, full of years, leaving behind him a record of energetic work. His book, "Skull and Brain," has been a valuable contribution to phrenological literature. Mr. Morgan will be remembered as one of the enthusiastic few who kept Phrenology alive through the dark days of the latter part of the last century.

**MR. SAMUEL'S WEDDING.**—We have to record the marriage of Mr. D. E. Samuel, which took place on November 22nd, 1900, and the best wishes of the Council are tendered to the happy couple.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS.**—At the annual revision of the list of Vice-Presidents which took place at the Council meeting held in March, Messrs. Stackpool E. O'Dell, J. Millott Severn, and Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, were elected.

**EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.**—The Council has decided that in the interests of the Society delineations of the characters of the Treasurer, Librarian, and Attendant of the Society be prepared and entered in the minute-book of the Society, and all future appointments to these positions be subject to the same rule.

**LECTURES BY MEMBERS.**—Lectures to Phrenological and other societies have been delivered by members of this Society, and considerable interest has been aroused in the subject, the lecturer in many instances receiving renewed invitations.

**THE LIBRARY.**—During the past year the Society's Library books have been thoroughly examined, and in consequence a revised catalogue containing many extra works will shortly be issued.

The Hon. Librarian is grateful to the following members who have contributed books to the Library:—Messrs. Webb, Severn, Whellock, Sarna, Rham and Blackford.

About 100 volumes have been lent, country members having had books posted to them at the Society's expense.

Members can exchange their books at any time during the office hours of the Society.

**MR. WEBB** moved the adoption of the Report by the meeting. Mr. Roe-Orgill seconded the motion, which, on being put to the meeting, was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks to the Secretary for his untiring services was spoken to by Drs. Withinshaw and Holländer, and Mr. C. Morgan. The President also bore testimony to the arduous and unselfish labour of Mr. Warren, and on putting the resolution, it was carried by the meeting with much applause.

**MR. F. R. WARREN** said that though he had no thought of reward, yet he would be less than human if he did not appreciate their kindness as expressed. His one desire was to work for the progress of Phrenology.

A vote of thanks was moved and seconded by Messrs. Cox and Woodcock, to the Librarian, which was carried and suitably replied to by Mr. C. Morgan.

**MR. C. MORGAN** proposed, and Messrs. Withinshaw and Cox supported a motion for thanking Miss Day for her invaluable courtesy and zeal in the discharge of her duties. This was unanimously adopted.

**MR. C. MORGAN** further moved the thanks of the Society to Dr. Withinshaw for the services he had rendered in giving anatomical demonstrations, by dissecting the human brain, at great sacrifice of valuable time, for the sole benefit of the Society, his own services having been generously placed at the service of the Council for the purpose.

**MR. COX** spoke not only of the very splendid educational service rendered, but also as to the financial results of Dr. Withinshaw's labours, which had brought a considerable amount to the exchequer (over £11 gross).

**MR. WEBB** and **MR. WEDMORE** both bore testimony to the value of Dr. Withinshaw's demonstrations, after which the motion was put and carried amid much applause.

**DR. WITHINSHAW** did not know how to adequately respond to them for their expression of thanks. He would say that if his labours had been appreciated, and they had helped to make the study of Phrenology more scientific, he was amply repaid.

**MR. COX** presented his report as Treasurer, showing the income of the Society for the year 1900 to be: General Fund, £69 0s. 4d.; Office Fund, £5 5s.; and Incorporation Fund, £13 12s. 9d. These amounts had met the current expenses of the Society, and had cleared off the Incorporation account, leaving the Treasurer with a net balance at December 31st, 1900, of £2 12s. 2d. There was also an item of £1 8s. 6d. subscribed toward the repair of Dr. Gall's tomb. He hoped that amount would soon be augmented, so that the work could be proceeded with.

**DR. HOLLANDER** moved the adoption of the Report, and included with it a vote of thanks to the Treasurer, who had taken such care of the funds of the Society. The work of the Treasurer, though a most valuable one, was not historical, and would not be handed down to posterity, therefore they should thank him the more at the present time.

**DR. WITHINSHAW** said he could hardly comprehend the motives of their Treasurer any more than he could of their Secretary, for the earnestness and continuity of their labour. They seemed to enter into the work with the zest and zeal which are usually associated with their own business. He could only say that Mr. Cox deserved their warmest thanks.

Mr. WEBB, in supporting the motion, drew attention to the item for repair of Gall's tomb. When he recently saw the tomb, the pedestal which supported the marble bust of Gall was crumbling into decay and needed renovation. He should like to see this receive attention. The motion having been put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Cox responded, expressing his thanks for the resolution, saying that the fact that he had again consented to act as Treasurer for another year was sufficient proof of his appreciation.

Mr. Cox said he knew the meeting would gladly embrace that opportunity of recognising Mr. Samuel's continued generosity in having made it possible for them to continue in possession of their office, without the use of which a very large proportion of the work they had been enabled to accomplish, would have been impossible. The executive officers and Council knew so well the value of this privilege that they were very grateful to Mr. Samuel for his donation of £55 last year, and felt that the members would also like an opportunity of expressing their gratitude. He moved the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Samuel.

Dr. WITHINSHAW had the greatest pleasure in seconding the resolution. He knew the value of the office to the Society for its many meetings.

The resolution was carried with applause, and a copy ordered to be sent to Mr. Samuel.

The SCRUTINEERS having completed the task of checking the ballot papers

The PRESIDENT announced the result of the voting for the officers of the Society for the coming year as follows:—

PRESIDENT: Dr. Holländer elected with 22 votes, Mr. Severn having received 15 votes.

LIBRARIAN: Mr. C. Morgan elected, 19 votes; Mr. Wedmore, 14 votes.

The TREASURER and SECRETARY were elected unopposed.

For the five Council places there were elected Rev. George Freeman, 31 votes; Mr. J. B. King, 21; Mr. Woodcock, 17; Mrs. Hollinrake, 16; and Mr. Proctor, 14.

The unsuccessful candidates, with the number of votes received by each, are as follows: Miss Ewen, 12; Mr. Overall, 12; Miss Oppenheim, 12; Mrs. Severn, 12; Mr. Timson, 11; Miss Poulton, 8; Miss Wood, 6; Mr. J. Morgan, 5; Mr. J. W. Taylor, 5; Mr. Roe-Orgill, 4; Mr. J. Allen, 1; and Mr. Cheetham, 1.

Only 47 ballot papers were returned.

The PRESIDENT, after completing the announcement, at once invited Dr. Holländer to take his position, and vacated the chair for that purpose.

Dr. HOLLÄNDER thanked them for placing him in that position. He did not propose to address them that evening, but at the time appointed for the presidential address at their next meeting. He thought he might say, however, that localisation of function in the brain would be the question of the coming century, and he proposed to take his share in the discussion on that question. His first duty was to move a vote of thanks to the retiring President for his services during his term of office.

Dr. Withinshaw seconded the motion, which was put to the meeting and carried. Mr. Blackford briefly replied.

Votes of thanks were also passed to the retiring Council members, the Auditors, and the Scrutineers for their services.

Mr. ROE-ORGILL wished to suggest that in future voting papers issued by the Society the number of years of membership of the candidates should be appended to each name. The matter was referred to the Council for consideration.

On the suggestion of Mr. BLACKFORD, it was resolved to reorganise the "Phrenological Literary Union" for the purpose of dealing with Press articles relating to Phrenology. Mr. J. F. Hubert consented to act as Secretary of the Union.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

At the annual meeting of this Society E. H. Kerwin, Esq., took the chair at 8 p.m.

The report was adopted on the motion of Messrs. Camp and Beadle. It showed an increase of six members, and improved attendance at the meetings.

The lectures delivered during the year had been exceedingly good, the list of lecturers including Dr. McClymont and Dr. Butler-Hogan.

The financial statement was presented by Councillor Dolden, and showed a balance in hand of £3 10s. 4d., and an increase in income of over £5.

The election of officers.—President, Mr. E. H. Kerwin; Vice-Presidents, Mr. E. R. Alexander, Mr. F. D. Blyth, Rev. J. Lindley, Rev. H. Moulson, Mr. R. Vincent, Mr. W. R. Waller, Mr. James Webb, Mr. Sam Woods; Hon. Treasurer, Councillor A. E. Dolden; Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. C. Stacey, 134, Manor Road, Leyton; Committee, Mrs. Davenport, Mrs. Lewis, Mr. A. Beadle, Mr. A. Crouch, Mr. Thornton, Mr. C. W. Camp.

On Friday, March 8th, a successful conversazione was held. The President occupied the chair, and the audience included Dr. Butler-Hogan and Mr. J. Beard (members of the School Board), Mr. J. Webb, the Rev. H. Moulson, Mr. E. C. Pittam, Mr. C. A. Comyn, Mr. Gompertz, and Mr. F. C. Stacey (hon. sec.). During the evening Mr. G. Cox and Mr. Elliott gave public delineations of character. Two gentlemen from the audience, unknown to the delineators, went on to the platform, and in each case the revelations were declared by intimate friends to be strikingly accurate. In a short speech the Chairman declared that Phrenology was greatly misunderstood. It was a science which could be of the greatest use to parents and teachers, but it was only by studying it carefully and coming to the lectures that they could hope to apprehend its full significance.

Violin solos were charmingly played by the Misses Lizzie and Ethel Webb; Miss Ethel Best gave two pretty songs, and was encored for each. Her encore songs were "The Sweetest Flower that Blows," and "Violets." The programme of music was as follows:—violin solo, "Alice, Where Art Thou?" Miss Lizzie Webb; song, "The Star of Normandy," Mr. Hughes; song, "The Scent of the Lilies," Miss Ethel Best (encored); song, "Thy Sentinel am I," Mr. S. Eastman; violin solo, "Beceuse," and "Tyrolenne," Miss Ethel Webb; song, "Love the Pedlar," Miss Ethel Best; song, "The Storm Fiend," Mr. S. Eastman. Refreshments were dispensed during an interval in the proceedings.

### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

On February 25th Mr. D. T. Elliott, of the Fowler Institute, London, gave a lecture entitled "Phrenology and its Value." The lecturer commenced by impressing on his hearers that Phrenology should not be mixed up with palmistry, fortune telling, and other questionable practices. Phrenology, he said, was a science having a far sounder basis than any of these, and in the hands of qualified practitioners, might be fully relied upon. To all it was useful as a means of self-discipline. It was also an advantage to know what qualities of mind should be cultivated or restrained so as to bring about a more favourable balance of the mental powers; and its value to parents regarding the education and training of children was invaluable. The lecturer dwelt on the advantages Phrenology afforded in the choice of occupations and professions, and gave illustrations from his own experience of young people who had failed, who, had their parents consulted Phrenology, might have been put on the road to success. He gave many useful hints to his audience, showing how they could tell the characters and dispositions of their friends by the shapes of their heads. Following the lecture, Mr. Elliott very successfully delineated the character of a young man out of the audience. In this his professional experience and skill as a delineator was plainly manifest. A friend testified to the accuracy of the delineation. The lecture, which was very instructive, was much appreciated. Questions were satisfactorily replied to, and an unanimous vote of thanks accorded the lecturer. The President occupied the chair.

On March 7th the President (Mr. J. Millott Severn) lectured on "The Moral Organs," dealing especially with Conscientiousness and Benevolence. The lecture was illustrated by diagrams, skulls, and the casts of well-known personages. The very low, shallow moral organs of some notorious criminals were contrasted with the high moral developments of philosophers and writers, such as Mr. George Combe and Sir Walter Scott. These comparisons were remarkably discernable. The high moral qualities of the last two named gentlemen were well known, and afforded a marked contrast with those of the purely criminal type, such as Palmer and Burke. The lecturer gave rules and demonstrated the methods of ascertaining the extent of the developments of the moral organs. The good and bad effects of extreme or deficient Conscientiousness or Benevolence were pointed out, illustrated by numerous cases which had come under his notice. Extreme Conscientiousness made persons too exacting, fault-finding, remorseful, and self-condemning; whilst a deficiency caused indifference as to matters of justice and right, and combined with large Acquisitiveness and the grosser qualities, was likely to lead to criminal conduct.

Speaking of Benevolence, the lecturer said there was need of more sympathy in the world, of more liberal views being taken, and of more humane feeling being manifested one to another. An earnest study of Phrenology made persons more humane. Instances of the manifestation of kind actions and their good effects were related. One especially impressed the lecturer. In the life of Dr. Andrew Combe, which he had fond recollections of reading years ago, it was recorded, that being a sensitive, susceptible youth, he had many a time

as a boy gone to bed at night and cried for want of moral sympathy, and he made up his mind that in future he would never lose an opportunity of saying a kind word or doing a kind action, which resolution he kept. We have in Dr. Combe an example of one of the kindest and most considerate of men. Questions being replied to, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer.

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### Newquay.

Mr. Feroza Framjee's most recent lecture was at Mr. Hooper's Hall on "Perception in Relation to Phrenology." Rev. Stevenson presided. The lecturer dealt with the theory of the perception of objects as commonly understood, and maintained that the phrenological theory went a little farther in analysing the various subjective states connected with perception, which according to degrees of differences in developments, created like differences in ideas. He instanced the general perception of objects as mere existences, minutely or cursorily, in lights and shades, created vast differences through peculiar excellencies or defects in the perceiver's organization, for which Phrenology had a tangible explanation to offer. Colour-blindness formed a strong case in point, as well as mathematical and artistic faculties; the lecture was replete with facts sufficient to convince the most sceptical. The lecturer was strongly of opinion that a bias against the system prevailed in the minds of many literary and scientific men who find the test of direct observation somewhat troublesome, and referred to Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace's attempt to convince the late Prof. Huxley on the merits of Phrenology as a practical and a reliable science. After a brief discussion the usual vote of thanks terminated the meeting.

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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

W. PARKER (37, *Streathfield Street, E.*)—Your best plan to find out the particulars of the Seven Wonders of the World (page 22 of February P.P.), is to go to a public library and ask for the encyclopædias in the reference department, and you will find accounts of each under its alphabetical title. You should take the same course in reference to the history of Nero, and in this case consult histories of Rome also. Here is another list of Seven Wonders of the World:—

- (1) The Pyramids of Egypt.
- (2) The wells and hanging gardens of Babylon.
- (3) The temple of Diana at Ephesus.
- (4) The statue of the Olympian Jupiter.
- (5) The Mausoleum raised by Artemisia to the memory of her husband, the king of Caria.
- (6) The Colossus at Rhodes.
- (7) The Pharos at Alexandria.

And I could name seven greater wonders than any of those in either list.

MANY answers unavoidably held over this month.

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MAY, 1901.

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Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

### Editorial Effervescence.

The prospectus of Dr. Holländer's new work, "The Mental Functions of the Brain," has reached me, and I am delighted with the promise of good things. After fifteen years of investigation, the author has collected some 800 cases, which he details here, proving special cerebral localisations from cases of brain injury and disease. These cases, selected from a wide range, are all recognised by the medical profession, being clinical records, and are therefore acceptable as evidence. Over a hundred authors are laid under contribution, and Dr. Holländer has succeeded in securing some marvellous testimony in favour of his position as a defender of Gall's discoveries and doctrine. Every phrenologist should possess this splendid work.

I am constrained to express the sympathy of the whole of the phrenological world with Mr. Warren (Hon. Sec.

B.P.S.) in the loss he has recently sustained by the death of his wife. But a little while ago apparently in the most robust health, Mrs. Warren attended meetings of the B.P.S., and the blow coming thus suddenly is a sad one. The personal strain on Mr. Warren for the past few weeks has been very severe; but I trust the knowledge that he has the expressed condolences of his fellow-workers will do something to soften the poignance of his grief, and mitigate his sorrow. I am glad to be able to announce that Mr. Warren has decided to still continue his invaluable work for the Society.

The *Chiswick Gazette* recently gave a long and attractive article relating to an interview with "Cara," whom the interviewer rightly described as "a talented lady." When I saw the article I was astonished to find that there was a phrenologist existing of whose existence I was apparently ignorant, and one too who had made her mark in her own locality, and was able to impress her interviewer (sceptic as he called himself) with the importance of phrenological teaching. My surprise was changed to pleasure when I found that "Cara" proved to be a fellow-worker of the B.P.S.; Miss Ewen, of whose professional cognomen I had till then been ignorant.

Mr. Severn, the hero of numerous interviews, and the victim of several interviewers, has again been subjected to the torture he imposes upon others. The representative of *The Brighton Guardian* records the result in a lengthy article in that paper. I need not say that our Special Contributor shows to advantage in this matter, and gives Phrenology a push forward by impressing his interviewer with its value. Mr. Severn comes out of the ordeal splendidly.

A gentleman who is apparently a member of the staff of the Journal, but signing himself "Thorough," has borne splendid testimony for Phrenology in *Bon Accord*, a very smart Aberdeen publication. He says: "I believe in Phrenology because I have tested it—not once, but ten thousand times." If men would but test it instead of arguing round it; be practical instead of theorising about it, Phrenology would long ago have occupied its rightful position among the sciences.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—XVII.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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### THE PROFESSIONAL AND PRIVATE NURSE.

HOSPITAL TRAINING, DUTIES AND QUALIFICATIONS.

(Continued.)

A nurse with a good certificate (which vary in value according to the hospital at which the training is received) has many opportunities of going abroad, of accepting private engagements, of becoming resident district nurse, or of lecturing for the National Health Society, County Councils, &c. Private nursing may offer better pay, but it is not recognised as having the brighter future which succeeds hospital work; and it is better and more loyal to remain for a time as head of a ward at the hospital where trained, should the matron desire it. Should she, when qualified, continue at hospital work, she may pass on to be charge nurse, then rise to the post of sister, and the sister often becomes superintendent, and finally matron.

Another means of training, when the person is unable or does not wish to bind herself to the ordinary terms of service, is by engaging for a year only, and paying fifty-two guineas. This may suit ladies having means and wishing to qualify, but it is not so popular as the ordinary mode of training.

The nurse pupil must be trained to habits of punctuality, promptness, reliability and personal neatness. She must have a fair education, good health and hearing, a retentive memory, quick powers of observation, much tact, patience, and a real love for her calling. She must learn how to use the clinical thermometer, chart a temperature, give enemata; how to manage a patient or ward, dress wounds or other injuries, apply bandages, note pulse and respiration; cleanse, air and warm patient's room; give baths (partial or general); prepare invalid foods; observe occurring conditions relative to patient's appetite, skin, secretions, appearance, effects of medicine; prepare and use disinfectants; keep accurate records of attending physicians; learn how to act in emergencies and accidents, &c.: duties all of which, and many more, belong to the qualified nurse's curriculum.

Phrenologically, the nurse should possess a well-proportioned head, high, well developed in front and proportionately narrow rather than wide, unless her duties are more especially surgical, when the qualities accompanying a moderately wide head are an advantage. The organs of Human Nature, Benevolence, Conscientiousness, Individuality, Causality, Comparison and Hope should predominate. The perceptive—Individuality, Weight and Order, should be large to give interest in details, neatness, system, &c. The reflectives—Causality and Comparison, including also Eventuality, should likewise be large, that she may be thoughtful, studious, apt, resourceful; have ready modes of contrivance and a good memory; Benevolence, to give kindness, sympathy and consideration; Conscientiousness—sense of duty and right;—in fact, all the moral organs should be well developed. She should have enough of Cautiousness and Secretiveness to give alertness, prudence, self-possession and tact; but not so much as to give undue anxiety, hesitancy or lack of

promptness; a fair amount of Self-esteem, that she may be fairly confident, yet not too much; fairly large Firmness, to give stability of character and perseverance; fairly large social and domestic organs, and Hope, that she may be domesticated, friendly, warm-hearted, social, hopeful, companionable. The executive organs should be moderately developed. She should not possess too much Acquisitiveness, Combativeness or Destructiveness. Human Nature or Intuition, combined with Individuality, should be large, so as to give aptness in judging and studying character, perception of the least change of symptom in patients, and capacity to diagnose symptoms and disease. The temperament most favourable is the Mental-motive, with a good proportion of the Vital, or the Fibrous-nervous-sanguine.

### THE HOSPITAL MATRON.

The hospital matron needs to have not only all the qualities necessary to nursing developed to a first-rate degree, but more. Many a woman may have superior capacities for nursing who could not possibly succeed in the higher post of matron. In addition to first-rate nursing abilities, the successful matron must possess marked domestic and business qualities, an exceedingly practical and resourceful mind, and be equal to almost any emergency. Physically she should possess good sustaining powers; a well-balanced temperament, the Vital preferably predominating. The head should be large and fairly wide; the perceptive, executive and domestic organs especially large, with well-developed, reflective, reasoning, planning and moral organs. Having such developments, combined with mature experience relative to hospital work, she may consider herself well equipped for the duties and responsibilities of matron, in which capacity much practical experience, courage, self-possession, cautiousness, prudence, confidence, firmness, promptness, steady perseverance, executive power, sense of economy, management, tact and good planning. Organising powers and practical judgment are required.

### THE DOMESTIC OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.

The position of children's nurse is a responsible situation, and one in which great care should be exercised by the mistress when filling; and the nurse herself should be quite sure that she is adapted for such a calling before entering upon it. It is needless to say that a person must really love babies, who is willing to give her time and make the tending of them her profession. The domestic nurse's duties do not end when babies are a year or two old. In many families they extend to the time when they are taken in hand by the governess. Having the care and management during these years when children's minds may be said to be most susceptible to all sorts of impressions and influences, the domestic nurse should possess intelligence almost equal to that of the governess, and should be paid wages that would make it worth her while to acquire such an education. The domestic nurse should possess fairly evenly balanced mental organs. The head should be high and long rather than wide; if too wide there is tendency to manifesting too much force and passion. The perceptive organs and the forehead should be well defined, and the back-head should be well developed. She should be patient, kind, sympathetic, hopeful, intelligent, cautious, and not very secretive; sensitive, aspiring, moderately firm yet persuasive and tactful; highly conscientious, generous-minded, observant, attentive and fairly communicative.

## THE FACULTIES ILLUSTRATED.

### THE ORGAN OF WIT.

By C. P. STANLEY.

Several articles have appeared in the Press lately on the subject of the practical application of Phrenology in education, and mention has been made of the extent to which it has been applied in Leyton Capworth Street Boys' School.



A gentleman who was on a visit to the school a short time since, and who seemed to be somewhat sceptical, asked if it were not possible to produce striking examples such as could be appreciated by a novice, so that he might see for himself. This gentleman is now a sincere student of Phrenology, and has a very high opinion of its practical value in education. As he possesses a well developed organ of Wit, the three little chaps in the picture were first called forward. I will call them, for the sake of convenient reference, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

It was not the first time they had been asked to say silly things without laughing, and the recollection of sundry pennies brought a look of pleasant anticipation to their faces. Yet, how different their expressions! No. 1 looked gratified, but he thought the admonition not to laugh a bit ridiculous—as if Teacher ever said anything laughable! No. 2 was in a transport of merriment; he told a playmate he could not bear Teacher to tell him not to laugh—"Because," said he, "he looks such a fool, I feel I shall crack." No. 3 simply said unto himself: "Visitor—Penny—Sweets. What ho!"

The organ of Wit is situated in that part of the brain which occupies the outer corners of the upper part of the forehead. A glance at the picture will show that it is abnormally developed in No. 2. No. 1 appears to have his forehead cut away at these points; whilst No. 3 has a fairly developed organ, but his large Self-Esteem and very large Firmness enable him to suspend his mirth.

Whilst the photo was being taken of which the above picture is a reproduction, a friend was making horrible grimaces behind a screen, but in full view of the boys. On being promised a penny not to laugh, No. 3, who was very merry, shut his jaw like a steel trap.

The photo is by Mr. Hales, of Leyton, who very cleverly caught the boys in their most characteristic mood.

We were, of course, able to produce other striking examples illustrating other mental powers; but I must leave them for a future article.

### Moderate Drinking.

At a congress recently held in Vienna, Dr. Hilénis read a paper on the influence of alcohol on the duration of life. The practical experience of life insurance societies, he said, proved that abstinence from alcohol prolonged life, contrary to the contention that moderate drinking was harmless and even beneficial to the health. The insurance companies found that total abstainers had considerably better chances of long life than moderate drinkers, and statistics proved that the mortality among moderate drinkers was 24 per cent. higher than the mortality among total abstainers. He believed, as a rule, that abstinence from alcoholic drinks meant six years longer of life.

Judge Loeffler, of Vienna, who read a paper on "Alcohol and Crime," said that the majority of violent crimes were committed while the culprits were under the influence of drink.

### Children and Drink.

At the recent Vienna Congress, Professor Kassowitz lectured on the influence of alcohol upon children. He said that the consumption of alcoholic drinks by children, even in minimum quantities, produced alcoholic mania, epilepsy, swelling liver, and other terrible results. The consumption of alcohol hindered the physical growth, and retarded mental development of young people. Alcohol was not only useless in cases of indigestion, lack of appetite, and fever, but it increased the evils it was supposed to prevent. The internal application of alcohol as an antiseptic was a scientific absurdity. It was a crime to give children alcohol in any quantity, under any pretext.

### Friendship's Language.

When you grieve, and let it show,  
And may tell me nothing more,  
You have told me, o'er and o'er,  
All a woman needs to know.

When I show you that I care  
(Meet your eyes and touch your hand),  
I have made you understand  
All a woman may, or dare.

So, the ears of Friendship heard!  
So, 'twas seen of Friendship's eyes!  
You are sad, I sympathise,  
All without a single word.

—M. N. in the Westminster Gazette.

## PHRENOLOGY AND MARRIAGE.

By G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

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SOME FINAL OBSERVATIONS.

It is good to begin well, it is better to continue well, but the best of all is to end well.—ANON.

In bringing this subject to a close, the writer is anxious to impress upon his readers that he believes that the Natural Laws in Relation to Marriage is one of the most important subjects that human beings can be called upon to consider. Parliament may pass laws for the protection of the community, scientists may meet together and propound their theories of evolution in regard to the human race, theologians may dilate on the fall of man and the best and only method of restoring him to the state of grace from which he has fallen, but all this availeth him comparatively little, unless due consideration is given to the fundamental conditions which have made him a human being.

The two prime factors that have most to do with a man's destiny are: (1) His parentage; (2) His training. While considerable attention has been given of late years to the training of the young, little attention has been given to the consideration of their pre-natal development. And yet, as already pointed out in the chapter on Heredity, if a child has one right more than another, it is the right to be born well.

The right relation of the sexes so as to ensure a scientific propagation of the species is, in my judgment, one of the most important problems of the day, and the men most competent to deal with this matter are the scientists who have given considerable time and study to such subjects as Heredity, Biology, Physiology, Phrenology, the Temperaments, the Physiological and Anatomical Structure of the Cerebellum and Cerebrum, &c.

Anyone who has calmly considered the matter, must be dissatisfied with the present mode of marrying and giving in marriage. It has many defects, but the chief drawback is the utter disregard of mental and physical adaptability of the parties concerned. The marriage is the result of sexual magnetism, or impulse, or the desire to have a home of one's own, or the dislike to be called an old maid, or, in some cases no doubt it is the outcome of real affection between the parties. The latter is no doubt the most commendable, but a life partnership cannot always stand the test of a preliminary attachment.

I suppose if I were to suggest the desirability of forming a Marriage Board in each town to deal with the subject of marriage, and cause inquiry to be made into the physical and mental qualifications of the applicants for a marriage licence, some of your readers would regard me as a dangerous person fit only for a lunatic asylum; but something of the kind is needed.

I do not say that there should be an arbitrary interference with a man's right to select his wife, or a woman's right to select a husband; but I certainly think the time will ultimately arrive when, before such persons are permitted to marry, they will be at least obliged to be free from all serious diseases such as consumption, cancer, &c. Many women, before marriage, have no idea

of the physical suffering they will have to pass through during the term of their married life, or no doubt quite a number of them would remain single.

Perhaps, before the nation is ripe for any serious alteration in the marriage laws, it would be well for our educational authorities to arrange for select classes for each sex of suitable age, where they could be severally taught the importance of understanding something of their physical and mental constitution, and their ultimate fitness, not only for some suitable occupation, but also for the important duties associated with married life. Young women should be taught by a duly qualified lady M.D., and young men by a duly qualified man who thoroughly understands the physical and mental constitution. This is no doubt rather a large order at present, but it will come. The mistakes in the past have been very largely the result of ignorance; but in these days of Board Schools, Universities, &c., where children are being taught such subjects as Physiology and Hygiene, we are on the high road to a better state of things, and long before the end of another century, we shall have marriages arranged on scientific lines, with due regard to the physical, mental, and moral adaptability of the parties concerned.

And now, just a few words in parting, to my young unmarried readers who have carefully followed these articles from the commencement. There is no need for you to wait until the legislature sees the importance of dealing with this question. By getting one or two standard works on the question, you may read up and learn much that would be useful to you. Among those I would specially advise may be mentioned Dr. Cowan's "Science of a New Life," Henry Wright's "Marriage and Parentage," Fowler's "Love and Parentage," Nicholls' "Human Physiology and Esoteric Anthropology," Jacques' "The Temperaments," Fowler's "Self-Instructor," and last, but not least, Dr. Holländer's "The Mental Functions of the Brain." The latter is published at 21s. net, and may be beyond your means. If so, the next best thing to do is to fill up a proposal form at your library, and get all your friends to do the same. When the library committee see that there is a continual demand for the book, they will soon decide to buy the same, and the most valuable scientific work of modern times will be within your reach. Above all, make up your minds that you will not rush into marriage thoughtlessly and foolishly, as many of your forefathers have done. A right marriage is the foundation of a happy and prosperous home, and a community of such marriages would mean improvement in our national life, the ultimate issue of which it is impossible to foresee. The chief stone in the path of true progress is the indifference of the public to its real welfare. That this indifference may to some extent be overcome by my readers is the earnest wish of your sincere friend, THE AUTHOR.

### THE MORGAN MEMORIAL FUND.

The following sum has been received during the past month:—

Stackpool E. O'Dell, Esq. ... 11s. 0d.  
Total amount to date—16s. 0d. We trust our friends who appreciated Mr. Morgan's life and work will send their subscriptions to G. Cox, Esq., Hon. Treasurer British Phrenological Society, 63, Chancery Lane, London, S.W.



## Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

**J. F. BLACKER, Esq.,**

PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS;  
HEAD MASTER OF CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOLS, BRIGHTON.

We have in the newly-elected President of the National Union of Teachers a splendid example of the right man in the right place. Rarely indeed is it possible to meet with an individual better adapted for the profession he has chosen to follow. To select him as a model of what the progressive up-to-date teacher should be, would be paying him no great compliment; and his especial fitness for the work is recognised in the fact of his having been elected by an immense majority to the post of President



[Photo by W. Avenell & Co., West Street, Brighton.]

of the N.U.T. From obscure village life in Cornwall, with anything but a sympathetic school training in his early school-days, by persistent effort and the right use of his inherent powers, he has attained to the most responsible and coveted position in his profession.

On first seeing Mr. Blacker, I was struck with the formation of his head as indicating exceptional abilities as a schoolmaster and teacher, connoisseur and scientist; and later on discovered that, enthusiastic and engrossed as he is in all that pertains to his profession, he is besides a bronze medallist in science, and has perhaps one of the rarest and finest collections in this country of old Oriental figures and groups illustrative of legendary lore, an art research subject in which he is recognised as an authority. Much as I would like, it is impossible in this brief sketch to touch on all the points of interest in Mr. Blacker's character, and compare them with his achievements. Students may elaborate on them at their leisure.

Mr. Blacker's head is about one inch above the average size, being in circumferential measurement  $22\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The length from front to back is  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and the width at Cautiousness and Executiveness  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. A man

having a head of these dimensions, the quality of organization being good, and the mental organs favourable to the pursuit he follows, may by perseverance and the full and proper use of his natural gifts, make his way in the world and achieve something of more than ordinary import. There are thousands of men, however, who have first-rate heads—thousands who are splendidly endowed mentally, but who are too indifferent to their responsibility or who ignore their wealth of mental endowment, and as a consequence pass their lives in mediocre fashion. Thus there is credit due to the individual who recognises his responsibilities and bestirs himself to the fullest use of his inherent powers, be they small or great; and such an example as this in a teacher must have an influence on young and aspiring minds which it is impossible to gauge.

Among Mr. Blacker's special mental developments are very large perceptive organs and well marked reflective and reasoning powers—very large Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Colour, Order, Calculation, combined with Language, Eventuality, Causality, Comparison, Human Nature, Mirthfulness, Time, Tune, Constructiveness, Acquisitiveness, Executiveness; well-developed social and domestic organs; Inhabitiveness, Friendship, and especially Philoprogenitiveness—love of children, young folk and animals; rather large aspiring organs, and a well-marked moral brain.

He is a natural teacher, scientist, art connoisseur, analyst, critic, mechanic, scholar, and man of good business judgment. His large Language gives him first-rate ability to express his ideas, either as a public speaker, teacher or writer. His large Eventuality, combined with Causality, Comparison, the Perceptives, Individuality, Calculation, and other organs give him an excellent memory, calculative ability, a natural taste for history, mathematics, art and science research subjects. Ideality and Sublimity, which ordinarily enhance the imagination, combined with his Acquisitiveness, is manifested in his museum-like collections of rare prints, old Oriental art lore figures, and other specimens, which occupy every available space and corner in his home. His Ideality also gives him a marked appreciation of poetry and the beauties of nature. Though particularly fond of home, he has large Locality, and loves travelling. He loves music, too, and has ability in this direction. His large Constructiveness makes him a natural mechanic. At his school he has organised classes in carpentry and other mechanical work, and these he delights to personally superintend. He possesses first-rate organising powers and planning capacity, and is immensely practical, observant, intuitive, critical, executive, forceful; possesses dogged determination, courage, firmness and persistency in the pursuit of all that interests him. There is plenty of emotion and enthusiasm in his nature, yet he is able generally to control his feelings; is very cautious, alert, prudent and self-possessed; sensitive to others' opinions, ambitious and aspiring, yet has a marked sense of duty, and is strongly sympathetic. He has an available intellect, a resourceful mind, and forms apt, ready and practical conclusions; is a good reader of character and motives, very intuitive, and has a keen sense of humour—sees the ludicrous side of things immediately. As a schoolmaster, educationalist, and in carrying out his official duties he will manifest good organising powers and superior judgment. As a teacher he will be firm, strict, yet kind and impartial; apt in the acquisition of knowledge, ready and tactful in imparting instruction; matter-of-fact and immensely practical in all that he does.

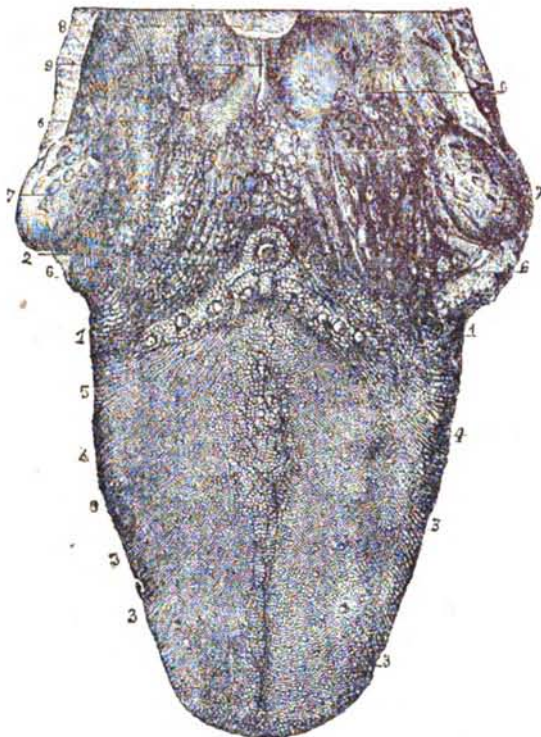


## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW, F.B.P.S.

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

### THE SPECIAL SENSES.



Papillar surface of the tongue, with the fauces and tonsils (from Sappey).—1, 1, circumvallate papillæ, in front of 2, the foramen cæcum; 3, fungiform papillæ; 4, filiform papillæ; 5, transverse and oblique rugæ; 6, mucous glands at the base of the tongue and in the fauces; 7, tonsils; 8, part of the epiglottis; 9, median glosso-epiglottidean fold (frænum epiglottidis):

There are five special sensations: Sight, Hearing, Smell, Taste and Touch. They arise in special parts of the body. Sight and Hearing are confined to the eye and ear; and Smell and Taste to certain parts of the mucous membrane lining of the nose and mouth. Touch, though not so restricted as the other senses, arises only in the skin and certain parts of the mucous membrane lining the alimentary and other passages.

*The Special Sense Organs.*—The particular parts of the body where these sensations arise are called the special sense organs. The skin is the special sense organ for Touch, just as the ear is the sense organ for Hearing. The sensory nerves of each sense organ end in a special part of the organ, which is therefore the essential part; and from this the impulses pass along the nerve, while the other parts of the organ protect the essential part, or collect or transmit to it the external agencies which cause the sensation.

### THE SENSE OF TASTE.

The organ of the sense of Taste is the mucous membrane of the mouth, especially that of the tongue and palate.

The *tongue* consists of a mass of striated muscular fibres, running in various directions, and covered by mucous membrane. This mucous membrane is composed of an outer epithelium of several layers of cells, and beneath this of a connective tissue layer, highly vascular. The mucous membrane is raised up into projections, which are called the papillæ of the tongue.

The *papillæ* of the tongue are of three kinds, namely:—

1. Filiform papillæ.
2. Fungiform papillæ.
3. Circumvallate papillæ.

The *filiform papillæ* are so called because they are long and slender. They are closely packed together over the front and at the sides of the tongue. The roughness of the tongue in such animals as the cat and dog is caused by the marked development of these papillæ. It assists such animals in taking up their food.

The *fungiform papillæ*, as the name indicates, are somewhat mushroom-shaped, being broad at their summit but narrow at their base. They are scattered among the filiform papillæ, and are not nearly so numerous as these.

The *circumvallate papillæ* are shaped like a mound with a ditch round it, and are much larger papillæ than either of the other kinds. These are formed only at the back of the tongue, arranged in two rows in the form of a **V**, pointing backwards. The epithelial cells at the sides of the circumvallate, and in many of the fungiform papillæ, are arranged into special groups called *taste buds*. They are so named on account of their cells lying together like the leaves in a bud. To these taste buds nerve filaments can be traced from the glosso-pharyngeal or ninth cranial nerve. A branch of the fifth cranial nerve is also concerned with taste. If a solution of quinine is held in the mouth, it acts on the taste buds, which send impulses along the nerve fibres to the brain, by which we have a conscious appreciation of the bitter taste of the drug. Taste buds also occur in the mucous membrane of the palate.

*Different Kinds of Taste.*—Correctly speaking, there are only four kinds of taste—namely, the sweet, the bitter, the sour and the salt. The taste buds, just referred to, can only appreciate these tastes. But besides tastes proper, we have sensations which are commonly called tastes or better “flavours,” such as the flavours of meats and drinks, but which are really appreciated by the sense of smell. For instance, the flavour of an onion is really the sense of smell excited by odorous particles acting on the nose, after passing through the anterior or posterior openings of the nose (nares). This is proved by the fact that if we hold the nose, or if we are suffering from a severe cold in the head which deprives us, for the time, of the sense of smell, we “lose our taste,” as we say; then we cannot properly distinguish the flavour of an onion from that of an orange. But holding the nose will not do away with a taste proper, like that of sugar or of salt. True tastes may be mixed with other sensations, in addition to those of smell, such as pungent, smarting, tingling, or similar sensations. Our judgment of the flavour of what we eat is formed after taking into account all the sensations which it gives rise to.



**PHRENO-PHYSIOGNOMIC SKETCH.****HERR GEORGE LIEBLING.**

By RICHARD DIMSDALE STOCKER.

Author of "The Human Face as Expressive of Character and Disposition," "Physiognomy, Ancient and Modern," "The Language of Handwriting," etc., etc.

Endowed with a large, creative brain, and a physical constitution qualified to manifest the faculties of its several organs, Herr Liebling has attained a prominent place as a musician, both as executant, composer and professor.



His special combination of mental faculties enables him to display a high degree of imagination, constructive skill and original talent. He is exceedingly open to the influence of all that appeals to the idealistic powers; is a lover of taste, perfection and "finish"; also of all that is grand and magnificent. Of orchestral music he should be particularly fond.

His sense of rhythm and of harmony is keen. His capacity for criticism acute. He can detect a wrong note almost before he hears it.

Possessed of a somewhat philosophic turn of mind, he is able to trace cause and effect, and likes to have a reason for everything. He can do his own thinking, and will not be satisfied with the superficial explanations of those who are content to take everything "for granted," without understanding the "why" and the "wherefore"; is fond of discovery, and adapted to grasp the fundamental principles which enter into the nature of things.

His Language renders him well able to give vent to his ideas in speech. As a teacher he would be well able to select the appropriate words in order to convey his meaning. This organ, too, aids him in the acquirement

of foreign tongues; his sense of accent is good, and he is able to speak with considerable fluency and ease.

His perception of motives is such as to render him alive to the dispositions of those whom he may meet; his Wit constituting him mirthful, and inclined to indulge in "banter" and "chaff," and to make fun of whatever strikes him as out of keeping with its environment.

He has large Veneration; is therefore respectful and deferential; polite (with his Approbativeness), and appreciative of devotional or sacred things. He will not treat with levity that which is deserving of adoration and reverence.

He likes to "make sure" in whatever line of action he proposes to embark, and will show both tenacity and concentration in the pursuit of his aims.

His executive qualifications, as well as his acquisitive capacity, will enable him to further his projects, and he will always have plans "on hand."

In short, Herr Liebling's power lies in his comprehensive mind; his ability to master theory and excel in practice; his sense of perfection, openness to elevated states of consciousness; his retentive memory, and his foresight.

**HERBERT JOHN BENNETT**

(The Yarmouth Murderer).

A Phrenological Sketch taken in Court by  
H. A. WOODCOCK.

The head of Bennett, generally considered, is of a type different from, and in many respects superior to, the majority of heads belonging to those who have been charged with criminal offences of an extreme character. The organ of Destructiveness, the criminal propensity which a phrenologist would naturally look for, is not *abnormally* large, so that there has been no strong and persistent destructive desire operating on its own account. The chief fault of the brain is its want of proper balance. We find that the mental and selfish regions of the head are fully developed and are quite out of proportion to the moral and domestic centres. The intellect is decidedly good, and had he been stimulated by a stronger sense of Veneration and Conscientiousness he would undoubtedly have had a very successful career. These two organs are particularly weak. With Veneration so small it would be impossible for him to have a proper and pure regard for the opposite sex, and hardly any respect for authority—Divine or human. The organs chiefly predominant are: Locality, Constructiveness, Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, Firmness, and Self-esteem. He is not inclined towards the ordinary pleasures of domestic and social life. He prefers travelling about from place to place, relying on his brains to get him into good positions and out of awkward ones. He has good organising capacity and certain valuable commercial qualities. He can be very agreeable, and is fairly good-natured. He thinks well of himself, wants too much for himself, and is indifferent to the opinions of others. To conclude briefly, there are indications that he might be dangerously guided by the combined operations of his large organs of Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, and Firmness, aided by an ingenious intellect, with practically *no* restraining influence in the shape of Veneration or Conscientiousness.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LXV.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### CAUSALITY.

It will appear very strange to those of our readers who possess large observing powers that an experienced teacher can recommend that any children should be taught anything of the principles underlying the phenomena of facts before, or at the same time as, those facts are placed before them. But this is essentially necessary in the case of children with weak perceptive faculties and large reflectives. Such children want to know, though they are disinclined to observe. Their brains are analytical, and the synthetical method, that of "look-and-say," is not adapted to them. They cannot *look*, and therefore they cannot "say"; but they can think, and ask, and know, and say; and therefore advantage must be taken of their mental nature in order to instruct them in accordance with it.

But, whilst giving the necessary explanations, care must be taken to take advantage of every help that can encourage them to observe for themselves. The activity of Causality must be modified. Form, Size, Colour, Weight, Locality, Number, &c., must be stimulated into activity, developed and strengthened. That is, observation and memory of events must be cultivated. The discussion of principles, the reason of phenomena and the tendency to conceive a thing rather than perceive it, must be gradually changed into a desire to see and handle. In time, if this method be pursued, thinking will give place, more or less (according to the carefulness of the training) to observing and doing.

But if this course be not pursued, then the thinkers will grow up to manhood as dreamy, unpractical, absent-minded members of society, disappointing their parents and failing to be as useful as they themselves so earnestly have desired.

In order to enforce this very important fact, I will here append an order to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men under the command of Sir Frederick Maurice, the General Officer commanding the Woolwich District, recently issued. Here is this important manifesto:—

"The attention of the General Officer commanding is almost daily directed to cases in which men of all branches of the service have failed to use their eyes. Buckets are hanging up all round a room, and the non-commissioned officer in charge, at the moment when they are required, has never observed that they were there. A policeman is asked why he is allowing some irregularity, and replies, with evident candour, 'I beg your pardon, Sir; I did not see.' The variety of similar incidents that occur constantly is so great, and represents a blindness so universal and alarming, that the G.O.C. feels it necessary to impress upon every officer in the garrison the fact that, by the wording of his commission and by the custom of the service, it is his duty to train men under him in whatsoever it is necessary to their efficiency in war. Under the present conditions of warfare there is scarcely anything which renders a soldier so dangerous to his comrades and himself, not merely so useless but so mischievous, as an incapacity for using his eyes. He cannot

do so in war if he is not habitually trained to do so in peace. Scarcely any incident of daily life may not be made to contribute either to blindness or to seeing. If a man were physically blind he would be discharged the service as useless to it. A man who has two good eyes but does not see with them, is a much more dangerous soldier than a blind man. The G.O.C. therefore requires that all commanding officers shall direct the attention of all the officers under them to this most important point. Subaltern officers in their lectures to the men will select illustrations from war showing its importance. They will find plenty in the last war, even if they are not as familiar as they ought to make themselves with the past history of war, which is full of them. 'I did not see it' is habitually to be regarded as a confession of incapacity for soldiering, no matter how commonplace and trivial the incident to which it applies. Officers in daily routine, and when nominally off duty, will take every opportunity of insisting upon men using their eyes."

But men are only developed children, and developed generally according to their bias, rather than according to their needs.

Those who are unable to use their eyes as boys, are equally unable to use them as men; while those who do use them continue to do so to the end of their days.

A very good instance of the way that Causality, when larger than the perceptive organs, affects the observation was seen the other day in a school playground under the supervision of the writer. The order to assemble having been given, one of the boys ran against one of the posts of the horizontal bar with such force that he had to be taken to the hospital. How did this come about? The boy heard the order, and obeyed; but he ran to his position *thinking*, instead of *looking*. His organ of Causality is very large, whilst his perceptive are but moderately developed. Of course, he will learn something by experience, by surgical operations; but when there is a better method—better in every way—it should be attempted. The tens of thousands of umbrellas left at the railway stations every year; and the millions of other articles mislaid or forgotten in 'buses, cabs, at friends' houses, &c., would be gradually reduced in number by observing more and thinking less.

One can hardly discuss this mental faculty without adding here that when this organ is predominant (as it was in Kant, for example), its aptitude for drawing conclusions will lead one into vague speculations unless it be well supported by facts.

Such a man is George Harris, LL.D., &c., &c., who in the preface to his "Philosophical Treatise on the Nature and Constitution of Man"—a very voluminous work as full of errors as a phrenologist would expect when he reads on what premises he bases his conclusions, says:—

"In the accomplishment of the present undertaking, from the study of books the author has gathered much. From the study of the world he has learnt still more. To the aid of the learned . . . he is yet further indebted. From the study of mankind he has obtained a great deal. But most of all has been gained from the study of himself—from looking inwardly. It is in his own soul that the choicest treasures of the student of man are to be found. In the recesses of his own mind lie his richest materials for mental labour. This is the mine, after all, which is at once the most profound and the most precious, as it is also the one which is the most difficult to explore."

## British Phrenological Society

INCORPORATED.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, April 3rd, the President occupying the chair.

It was announced that the minutes of the last meeting could not be read, the Secretary being absent owing to a heavy bereavement.

Mr. WEBB said that before proceeding with the business of the meeting, he desired to move that the sincere sympathy of the Society be conveyed to Mr. Warren in his very sad bereavement—the loss of his wife.

Mr. A. HUBERT seconded this in appropriate terms; and on its being put to the meeting, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cox, at the request of the President, delineated the character of Mr. Lindsay, who expressed great satisfaction with the reading.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. HOLLÄNDER) then delivered his Presidential Address, selecting as his subject—

### A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF PHRENOLOGY.

The address was practically divided into five sections, from which the following is extracted:—

(1) **THE BIOGRAPHY OF GALL.**—Franz Joseph Gall was born at Tiefenbrum on March 9th, 1758. He studied medicine at Strassburg and Vienna, and obtained his Doctor's degree in 1785. He resided in Vienna upwards of 30 years, and was recognised as an able physician. He declined the honour of an appointment as physician to the Emperor, which Francis I. would have conferred upon him, and recommended Dr. Stiff for the post, who was accepted. A year or two after this, Dr. Gall announced his discoveries to the public. Dr. Stiff, who had then become President of the Faculty of Medicine, probably fearing Gall—his benefactor—advised the Emperor to prohibit his lectures, as being dangerous in their tendency. The Government were also influenced by the Roman Catholic priesthood, and interdicted Gall's lectures. In consequence of this, he left Austria, and went on a lecture tour through Germany, Holland, Switzerland, &c., where his "Craniology" became the favourite topic, especially in the universities and capitals of the northern provinces of Germany. During his stay in Berlin he was invited to deliver a course of lectures in the presence of the Royal Family, during which the Queen inspected the dissection of a human brain, whilst he demonstrated his astonishing discoveries. Dr. Gall visited the houses of correction and prisons, pointing out at first sight such malefactors as were thieves or men of particular talent. After long and successful travel, he settled in Paris in 1807, and lived there the rest of his life, some twenty years. In 1814 the Emperor Francis I. requested Dr. Gall to return to Vienna, which he declined to do, as he was then established in Paris. On March 14th, 1808, he presented his researches to the Institute of France, and in the same year commenced his great work: *Anatomie et Physiologie du Système Nerveux en général et du cerveau en particulier*, consisting of four folio volumes and an atlas of a hundred copper-plate engravings. This work cost a fortune, and its publication took from 1808 to 1820. In this latter year a gold

medal was presented to him, executed by M. Barre. According to Dr. Elliotson, Dr. Gall ranked high in Paris, having a large practice, was physician to ten ambassadors, and considered a *savant*. On August 22nd, 1828, Dr. Gall died of a paralytic stroke at Montrouge, near Paris, being seventy-one years of age. He was buried in the Cemetery Père-Lachaise, and a monument was erected over his grave in 1836. His cranium is in his own collection in the Paris Natural History Museum.

(2) **GALL'S DISCOVERIES.**—Anterior to Gall's teaching, the brain was regarded merely as the source of nervous influence, and if Gall had done no more than establish the fact that the brain was the organ of the mind, he would have merited a place of honour in history. Even eminent men then thought, as Lord Jeffrey wrote, "That there is not the smallest reason for supposing that the mind ever operates through the agency of any material organ." Gall examined the nature of man through his material organization; he studied the brain, drew his inferences from observed facts, and concluded that the organic state was the correlate of the mental. He looked at moral philosophy as a part of cerebral science. He compared man with animals, tracing the development of the brain and nervous system from the lowest type to the human. He showed that the human mind passed through stages representing lower organisms, and that we could fix no point at which distinctive human faculties awoke. He thus taught a century ago what the most eminent writers on mental science have recognised only during the last few years. He wrote that the highest development of brain matter was in the convolutions of the hemispheres, and that its cortex was the material base of all mental and moral activity. He viewed this cortex as consisting of a number of differentiated centres, each possessing particular functions. He attempted to define a number of these centres, to determine their structure and individual energy, to trace their alterations during development up to maturity and to decay; and the diseases to which they were subject. He collected a mass of exact observations upon which solid conclusions could be based. The discoveries which had since been made by other methods of research had confirmed a great many of Gall's localisations.

Dr. Gall's publications were monuments of prolonged and arduous scientific labour, of which even the greater part of his followers remained ignorant. They relied chiefly on the expositions of Spurzheim and Combe. Gall's doctrines were unfortunately judged through the teachings of his disciples, who had not his genius nor even a clear conception of his method, hence to a large extent the delay in the recognition of Gall. Another reason for his want of success lay in the nature of his teaching, for as he had written "To oppose received habits, to brave the decisions of learned societies, to expose conceit, to overturn the pretended knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, to destroy the philosophy of 3,000 years—how can it be expected that one should succeed with such elements?"

The manner in which Gall proceeded in his observations led him, at first, to note such persons as presented some mental power in great action, generally in its abuse, and it was natural for him to designate it accordingly. He observed certain forms of head in connection with certain talents or dispositions, and he simply stated the fact; thus he named the different parts of the brain according to the abuses of the faculties with which he found them

connected. In his day there was no topographical anatomy of the surface of the brain, and for this reason the localisations were indicated sometimes vaguely, and were inadequately defined.

(3) PHRENOLOGY FIFTY YEARS AGO.—Despite the opposition Phrenology had received up to this time, it had acted as a stimulus to the advance of cerebral anatomy and physiology, to some social reforms, and gave rise to a reform in the treatment of the insane. Among Gall's followers in Paris were Andral, Broussais, Bouillaud, Blondeau, Claude Bernard, Cloquet, Falret, Fossati, Foville, Jolly, Le Gallois, Regnard, Royer, Voisin, &c., all physicians of renown. Vimout was so hostile to Phrenology, that to disprove it he spent 75,000 francs (£3,000) in making a collection of skulls, brains, casts and drawings. When, however, he set about an examination of his collection with due attention, he was, through its instrumentality, converted to a belief in the doctrines of Gall. He later gave instruction in Phrenology to the late Duke of Orleans. Dr. Broussais, who confirmed Gall's observations, said: "I assure you it has not been from rashness, nor without reflection and numerous observations, that I have ventured to take up the defence of Phrenology. I have multiplied observations so far as it has been possible for me to do ere entering the lists of its defenders." Fifty years ago the collections of crania, &c., were very large. Gall's collection contained 354 skulls, casts and brains, besides 258 other anatomical specimens. The Edinburgh Museum had 463 skulls, 280 busts, and 100 masks of eminent or notorious individuals. Mr. Deville, at his death in 1846, left 5,450 objects, including 2,450 crania. Dr. Vimout had 2,500 crania of animals illustrating Gall's doctrine. Dr. S. C. Morton's collection contained over 1,000 crania, of which more than 500 were human skulls. The London Phrenological Society possessed over 300 specimens; Dr. Spurzheim over 800; and Mr. Holm nearly 400.

The Edinburgh Phrenological Society numbered 630 members, of whom 105 were doctors. In Glasgow all the College professors belonged to the Phrenological Society, and there was a "Chair of Phrenology" at the Andersonian University of that town.

The London Phrenological Society (destroyed by the introduction of Mesmerism and Materialism) consisted of 300 members, of whom 100 were medical men. Lectures on Phrenology were given at the London and St. Thomas's Hospitals, and at the London Institution.

As members of phrenological societies or defenders of Phrenology were Sir Henry Holland, M.D.; Sir G. Mackenzie, Sir J. Mackenzie, Sir John Forbes, M.D.; Sir James Clark, Physician to the Queen; Dr. Elliotson, F.R.S.; Mr. H. Atkinson, Sir W. C. Ellis, Dr. Wm. Gregory, Archbishop Whately, Dr. Engledue and Dr. Conolly—all men of great repute.

(4) OPPOSITION TO PHRENOLOGY.—Most opponents resorted to assertions, which misrepresented the character and tendency of Phrenology, mis-stated the views of its advocates, or dealt in worn-out sarcasm when they should examine or discuss in serious argument. The allegations of modern writers were but the mouldering remains of the sophistry of their predecessors. He (the lecturer) had read all the arguments which had been advanced against Phrenology in the literature of the past century. It was misrepresentation, libel and malice from the

outset, and the self same attacks had been re-echoed in every generation and in every European country. Not one of the critics of Phrenology seemed to have read Gall's great work; even his followers, some being medical men of high repute, had contented themselves with reading his lesser work, *Les Fonctions du Cerveau*. Justice would not be done either to Gall or Phrenology until his master work was studied from cover to cover. Gall only recorded what he saw existing in nature, his teaching being simple statements of the results of observation; and could only be refuted by showing that the observations had been incorrectly made or the results inaccurately stated. The mind of the opponents of Phrenology was made up at the time of Gall, even before he published his evidence, and had remained unaltered for an entire century, notwithstanding the removal of the barrier which separated Gall's doctrine from the rest of science; for we must remember the chief obstacle to its acknowledgment was the denial of the plurality of the functions of the brain which was now admitted. It was Flourens who was supposed to have given the death-blow to Gall's doctrines by asserting, after experiments on pigeons, that the brain was homogenous and that it would not be contrary to anything we knew if, after the entire destruction of the hemispheres, the intellectual faculties should still remain. Flourens' report was accepted by the Academy, and was regarded as a death-blow to Phrenology; but sixty years later his experiments were proved to have been wrongly conducted; and there was not a man to-day who accepted his deductions. Hitzig had by his experiments fully vindicated Gall's doctrine of localisation of function in the brain. Orthodox science would not tolerate scientific heresies. In every age prejudice, ignorance and interest had formed a barrier to the reception of truth. The question regarding Phrenology was not "Is it true?" but, "How will it square with our favourite theories?" As other pioneers of truth were persecuted, so were phrenologists. Professor Ferrarese, of Naples, was called before the Holy Tribunal for having written in favour of Phrenology, and was actually imprisoned for twenty-eight days in the year 1840. In Great Britain, in the nineteenth century, phrenologists could not be criminally punished, but they were subjected to abuse and ridicule. *Blackwood's Magazine*, No. 72, gives "These infernal idiots the phrenologists." The *Quarterly Review* also joins, with "Such interested and ignorant quacks as the craniologist Dr Gall." And the *London Medical Times* of December 15th, 1860, adds its quota of abuse as follows: "This bubble! What outrage on common sense, on natural laws, on scientific facts, will men not teach and men not believe!"

Sir Joseph Banks declared Phrenology to be "damned nonsense."

Dr. Abernethy, however, though at first an opponent, wrote later favourably on Phrenology, and invited Dr. Spurzheim to give a series of demonstrations on the brain to the pupils of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and resigned his chair to Dr. Spurzheim on these occasions. Sir Astley Cooper pronounced Phrenology to be calculated to bring immortality to its discoverer.

(5) TESTIMONY TO THE TRUTH AND USEFULNESS OF PHRENOLOGY.—The quotations given were from authors, some of whom had attained the highest fame in their department of medicine, but who were so misguided as to adopt "this trash," this "thorough quackery," this



"collection of mere absurdities," this "despicable trumpery," as Phrenology was described by the *Edinburgh Review*.

"I am convinced that attention to the form of the head, conjoined with that cautious consideration of all other physical circumstances, which no prudent phrenologist disregards, will often enable the practitioner to form an accurate prognosis in cases of mental disorder, and to foretell the chances of recovery or amelioration, or hopeless and gradual deterioration."—*Dr. Conolly*.

"These observations, which are founded on enquiries into the anatomy and physiology of the brain, strengthened by recent discoveries in pathology, all point in one direction and tend to suggest the opinion of the phrenologists that the brain is an aggregate of many different parts, each appropriate to the manifestation of a particular mental faculty.—*Sir James Clark*.

"Insanity can neither be understood, nor described, nor treated by the aid of any other philosophy. I have long entertained this opinion. I have for many years put it to the test of experiment, and I now wish to record it as my deliberate conviction."—*W. A. F. Browne, Commissioner in Lunacy*.

"Whatever success may have attended my practice in the Lunatic Asylum of this great national establishment, over which I have presided as chief medical officer for many years, I owe it, almost exclusively, to my knowledge of Phrenology.—*Dr. Scott, Royal Hospital, Haslar*.

"Phrenology will, I doubt not, generally be regarded as the only system before the public that makes any tolerable approach to what the enlightened common sense of mankind can recognise as well in science, or useful for practical purposes. It was the study of insanity very much that gave Gall the clue."—*Dr. Glendinning, in Clinical Lectures, 1842*.

"To Dr. Gall let us pay the tribute that in his analysis he followed strictly inductive methods and made many observations of enduring value.—*Dr. David Ferrier, F.R.S.*

"The precise morphological investigations of the last few years into the cerebral convolutions have led to the revival in Paris of discussions in which the doctrine of Gall and his disciples—that the brain is not one, but consists of many organs—has been supported by new arguments, and the opinion has been expressed that the primary convolutions, at least, are both morphologically and physiologically distinct organs."—*Sir William Turner, in "The Convolution Topographically Considered."*

"In spite of all that has been said against Gall, and all that has been written in depreciation of his labours, beyond all doubt his researches gave an impulse to the cerebral localisation of our faculties, the effect of which is especially visible in our own days, and I look upon his work as a vast storehouse of knowledge, and as an imperishable monument to the genius and industry of one of the greatest philosophers of the present age."—*Sir Frederick Bateman in "Aphasia," 1890*.

"Gall thrust aside for ever the credulous fancies of the physiognomists; and he has been described, not altogether without reason, as the founder of the modern science of criminal anthropology. He was certainly its most brilliant pioneer. . . . Gall studied the brain, sought to differentiate the functions of its various parts, and the effects of its varying development on the skull."—*Havelock Ellis, in "The Criminal," 1890*.

"Before I knew Phrenology I was groping my way in

the dark, as blind as my pupils; I derived very little satisfaction from my labours, and fear that I gave but little to others."—*Dr. Howe, Founder of the Perkins Institution for the Blind*.

The LECTURER also gave quotations from Professor Bain, of Aberdeen University; Archbishop Whately, Mr. John Morley, and others; some of the quotations being of considerable length, and all approving and confirmatory of Phrenology.

Mr. WEBB congratulated the Society on having elected Dr. Holländer to the Presidency—one who had spent so many years in the scientific study of Phrenology, and who had been active abroad and at home in collecting the most valuable information, which he was now producing in book form. He hoped they would treasure the President's book as they did their *Pilgrim's Progress* and other works.

Mr. OVERALL asked the President's position with regard to Physiognomy, quoting some passages from Darwin (which we give elsewhere).

The PRESIDENT wished all phrenologists would confine themselves to the head, as they were dealing with brain function, which the head indicated. If they desired to study facial characteristics, they should do so as a separate study.

Mr. WEDMORE thanked the President for his admirable illustrations in proof of phrenological truth.

Dr. WITHINSHAW was struck with the comprehensiveness of the address. Many phrenologists shirked work in their hurry to arrive at results. Dr. Holländer was following the example of Gall in that he was taking infinite pains. Dr. Gall was thorough and single-minded as well as comprehensive.

Mr. COX proposed, and Dr. WITHINSHAW seconded, a vote of thanks to the President. This was supported by Mr. SARNA, and carried with applause.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, thanked the meeting for their warm appreciation of his services. He spoke of the three stages the phrenologist must pass to acquire his title to the name: (1) The learning stage, which makes him acquainted with the principles and practice of Phrenology; (2) The investigating stage, when he becomes acquainted with the opposition to Phrenology, perhaps himself gets doubtful, and has to weigh carefully all the arguments for and against; and (3) The stage of decision in which he faced the difficulties undauntedly and determined to go on.

The meeting then terminated.

### Chesham.

At the Friends' Meeting House, Mr. Thomas Roe Orgill, Member of the British Phrenological Association (Incorporated), London, delivered a lecture on "The Memory: How to Secure and Retain It." Mr. J. T. Brown occupied the chair, and presided over a large and appreciative audience. The walls were covered with diagrams of statesmen, clergymen, doctors, murderers, &c., and the lecturer had a number of human skulls, monkeys, and other animals, with which he illustrated his remarks, showing that it was the brain that shaped the skull, and not the skull that shaped the brain. He dwelt upon the necessity of parents educating their children phrenologically; and advised parents to be particular about their own character if they wished to have perfect progeny.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

At the ordinary meeting of this Society, held in the Lecture Hall at Grange Park, Mr. J. Webb delivered an interesting lecture on Dr. Carey, the Baptist Missionary. E. H. Kerwin, Esq., presided.

Mr. Webb gave a somewhat general view of the life of Carey, his humble birth, his early studies (whilst an apprentice to the shoemaking business) in Latin, Greek and Hebrew; his preaching at Baiton, Moulton and Leicester; and his great concern for the heathen. His life in the swampy delta of the Ganges, his study of the native languages, are very interesting. His earnest and wonderful laborious life here—learning the native languages, preaching to the Hindus, Mahometans, etc., as well as his large establishment for printing the translations of the Bible that he had been the means of preparing. His appointment as “teacher” and “professor” of Bengali, Sanskrit, &c., at the Government College at Fort William provided him with ample means, and he devoted it all to his life work of providing for the increasing number of missionaries and the publication of the Scriptures in many languages. The lecturer pointed out, on a beautiful portrait of Dr. Carey, his various phrenological characteristics, and compared them with his life and letters. His largest organs were Secretiveness, Destructiveness, Order, Number, Veneration, Benevolence; his Perceptive faculties, his Language, Locality, &c.

At the close of the lecture, at the request of the Chairman, Mr. Webb read the character of a young man from the audience. The reading was spoken of by those who knew him best as remarkably correct. The usual vote of thanks concluded the meeting.

On Friday, April 12th, a lecture on “Character Studies from Life” was delivered by Miss Higgs. Mr. C. A. Comyn occupied the chair, and was supported by the Rev. H. Moulson, Messrs. Webb, Stacey, &c. Miss Higgs gave her lecture pleasantly, and with effect. She showed that in all conditions of life and in the most difficult circumstances Phrenology, rightly understood, could be of the highest value to the individual requiring its help. She related many occurrences that had passed under her own observation, and some where she had been of lasting benefit to those seeking her advice.

At the close of the meeting two persons submitted themselves for examination, one to Miss Dexter and one to Mr. Stacey. In both instances the readings were admitted to be very correct.

### WILL POWER.

Some time ago I received a long letter from a reader, who, writing above the term “No WILL,” deals with a most important phase of character, and one the discussion of which cannot fail to be of interest. I therefore devote some space to the subject in this issue, and trust it may be of benefit to many of our readers. The following passages are quoted from “No WILL’s” letter:—

“Having read Mr. Dutton’s article on Firmness, I think the author should have given some advice as to how this faculty could be developed. It appears to be an easy matter with some people to say a thing, and do it;

but with me it is quite different. I say, I will do something, with what appears at the time to be unconquerable firmness; and the merest trifle will suffice to alter my mind. I find this very annoying, but say what anyone will, I cannot help it. I have a friend, who is possessed of great firmness, who some time ago decided upon partaking of a particular diet, and I, noticing the improvement in him, *firmly* made up my mind to do the same. I see him at a table spread with luxuries, holding to his plain diet, water, &c.; but upon returning home, and finding the slightest dainty upon the table, all my good resolutions, all the firmness, and all the advantages of a plain diet are gone to the wind—until after the meal, when I again see them with double effect. Nor is this the only way in which I am at fault. I sometimes spend hours thinking a subject out, solving every problem, and satisfying myself that I have arrived at the right way of procedure, when someone will come, who has never thought for two minutes upon the subject, and will suggest something, and all my plans are gone before I know where I am. I adopt this plan, thinking it is the best: someone else comes—makes a suggestion, as usual plan altered, &c., until in the end the subject is dropped altogether. In a few weeks I find my own way was the best; that the opinions of the other people were hollow; that, in fact, they knew little or nothing about the matter. Still, proofs like this seem to have no effect in inducing me to hold to my own course. I could mention instances by the dozen in which I am defective. In fact, I seem to be the slave rather than the master of circumstances, and how to improve I do not know.”

“No WILL” continues, that he attributes the cause of his weakness to the fact that his father failed to allow him to exercise self-reliance in his youth; and concludes by saying that now he is out in the world he is looked upon as cute and skilful, and believes he may be successful if he can only “obtain that blessing of blessings, Will-power.”

As Mr. Dutton’s article had inspired my correspondent, I forwarded his letter to that gentleman, the bulk of whose kind reply I have pleasure in producing.

“To deal adequately with the case of our friend “No WILL,” it would be necessary for me to make a personal examination of his head, and if he should ever visit Skegness, and will give me a call, I will gladly render him what assistance I can. In the meantime, I will endeavour to explain, for the benefit of all who may be interested, what I conceive to be the nature and constitution of the “human will,” and how it may best be developed or strengthened.

“In dealing with a man’s character, the first thing the phrenologist has to find out is the leading qualities of the person’s mind. He must first ascertain what quality or combination of qualities govern or have possession of him. Many so-called weak-willed men possess strongly-developed animal propensities, and these, when predominant, dominate the rest. To say that a drunkard is weak-willed is, no doubt, to a large extent true; but I have known several men who, apart from the drink mania, have shown an uncommon amount of will-power, and even so far as intoxicants are concerned, have been able to abstain from alcohol for years. The faculty which we denominate Firmness is not, in my judgment, a leading quality of the mind. Allied to Self-esteem and Approbativeness it gives egotism or will-power directed to personal ends; allied with Acquisitiveness, it gives

tenacity in money matters; allied with Causality and Combativeness, it gives tenacity in matters of opinion; allied with Benevolence, Conscientiousness, &c., it gives moral will. It will thus be seen that it is the leading qualities of a man's mind that determine his will, and that the persons possessing the best human will are those in whom the moral and intellectual organs are predominant and allied with Firmness.

"Let us take an illustration from life as to how the Will works. Here is a lad who works for his father. He has a brain that is large and well-proportioned, but, being young, he prefers pleasure to business, and will, when he thinks his father is engaged in other directions, neglect his work in order to see a football match. Occasionally he gets caned, and the next time he wants to go in business hours, he remembers the cane, and the fear of punishment restrains him, and he sticks at his work. Here the Will-power, or power of decision, is arrived at by the memory, reasoning powers, and the fear of punishment (Cautiousness). He decides to stick at his work, because he knows by past experience that if he neglects it, punishment will ensue. Occasionally he lapses into the old way, and the love of pleasure again gets the control, but it is not due to want of will, but to want of discipline. Children invariably need training in the way they should go, and it is only in the school of experience and suffering that the majority of us learn application and concentration of purpose.

Our friend, who very humbly and candidly calls himself "No WILL," says his appetite is a source of weakness. His friend "A" tried a new diet and stuck to it, while he went home and yielded to luxuries. But is it not possible that even "No WILL" may be doing himself an injustice by instituting such a comparison? Alimntiveness in his friend "A" may not be a leading organ, or excessively developed, hence the power of restraint required for "A" might not be so great as that required by "No WILL." The first thing essential for the development of moral will is the right attitude of mind. Our friend confesses his weakness. That is good; but he must not stop there. 'There is no royal road to learning,' and there is no royal road by which you can gain strength of will. Plodding, persistent trying, despite drawbacks and failures is the only way. A man must never lose faith in his ultimate power to overcome his evil inclinations. Despair or hopelessness are the antitheses of moral or any other progress, and I do not believe that any sane man is so weak as to be absolutely devoid of will power.

A great philosopher once said that the best thing that could happen to the sinner was that he should suffer the consequences of his own wrongdoing, as if that would not lead him to do better, it was doubtful if anything else would. We might paraphrase this and say, The best thing that can happen to the man of weak will is that he should suffer the consequences of yielding to his inferior impulses.

No doubt this, the school of suffering, is very helpful morally, but an important factor in strengthening the will is to ascertain what part of the mind is weak, and then an effort should be made to bring all the powers of concentration possible to the strengthening of the defect.

"The weak willed man is often the man of impulse. He acts without thought or reflection. Such minds should have a plan to work by. They should in their spare time, get attached to some organisation where order and regularity are essential conditions of membership.

"The subject is an exhaustive one, and I do not feel that I have done it full justice; but the following summary may be helpful in strengthening the will:—(1) The will is not a single power or faculty of the mind having a distinct cerebral centre for its organ, but is a mode of operation of the mind the result of the combined action of the faculties which we call motives. (2) The will is not self-determining and absolutely free, but it becomes more free in proportion as the moral motives gain the ascendancy. (3) We have some power to alter our motives, and in order to do this knowledge is necessary. (4) In order to use this knowledge to the best advantage, the man of weak will must discipline himself by planning out his work and keeping a written record of his progress or failure."

### Visions in the Moon.

Most people can see faces in the fire, and some strange form in the moon, that has given rise to the saying about a man in the moon. Not two people, however, in all probability, see alike, and this suggested to M. Camille Flammarion, the distinguished French astronomer, a rather curious experiment. He asked a number of more or less well known men to tell him what they can fancy they see in the outlines on the moon's surface, and he has received some odd replies. M. Saint-Saëns can see the outline of a kangaroo; M. Aquilino Barba, a suppliant Madonna; M. Zamboni, a man's head kissing a woman's head; M. Dragon, anything he pleases; M. Deseilligny, only shapeless spots; M. A. Pierot, a man with outstretched arm; M. de Balassny, Cain bearing aloft on a pitchfork the bleeding body of Abel; and M. Quémisset, the trunk and legs of a man. Each person addressed was asked to furnish a little sketch of his fancy picture, and the drawings thus obtained have been formed into an album and presented to the Astronomical Society of France. In the reign of Charles II. our own savants, according to Butler, all saw the same thing in the moon—namely, an elephant—and even then it was only because there was a mouse in their telescope. French scientific men of the present day have more imagination.

### Congratulations—to Skegness.

We are pleased to record the fact that our esteemed contributor Mr. G. H. J. Dutton has been elected as a member of the Skegness Urban District Council. Whilst congratulating Mr. Dutton on his success, we opine that Skegness will have the best of the bargain, and has done itself good service in securing the co-operation of our energetic and clever contributor in the government of the town.

### Leyton's Tribute to Phrenology.

Newspapers and press-cuttings reach us from various districts, and it is gratifying to note the general good opinion in which Phrenology is held. The Press in the neighbourhood of Leyton is especially favourable, and the association of Phrenology with Education in that locality, due almost entirely to the initiative of Mr. Webb, is a marked feature in the articles I have received from that quarter. Doubtless the constant teaching of the Leyton Society fosters this good work.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

PHILO (*Stafford*).—The book you name "Physiognomy," by Dr. Jepson, was written by a man who knew nothing of Phrenology, and therefore his opinion on that Science is valueless. When he says that Gall and Spurzheim were practically quacks, as he does on page 8, he displays an absence of all desire to know the truth on the subject: for all who have studied Drs. Gall and Spurzheim know them to have been men of superior talent and of the highest purpose. You ask, Why is this book sold at the Phrenological offices? This book is not sold at the Office of the Incorporated Phrenological Society in Chancery Lane. You must have obtained it elsewhere, as I did. If you have *Great Thoughts* for April 13th, you will find in the "Editor's Enquiry Column" the following notice of a book that will be a treasure to you if you purchase it:—"Dr. Holländer's *The Mental Functions of the Brain: The Revival of Phrenology* (Richards. 21s. net) is the most recent and the fullest book on the subject in question." Don't trouble about what opponents say about Phrenology at present. By and by, when you have studied it more, you will readily answer them. No opponent of Phrenology ever gave it a day's honest and intelligent study. Self-esteem: To cultivate you should watch every attempt on your part to consider the thoughts of others. Speak your opinion frankly about everyone, always trying to feel yourself better than they. When walking, despise others as you pass them; and take your scissors and clip out of your Bible all such passages as the following:—Prov. xvi. 18; Dan. iv. 17; Habakkuk ii. 4, 5; Matt. v., 3, 5.

MOTOR CENTRE.—To my mind your notion that "by experiments on the lower animals physiologists can discover the organs of the mind" is absolutely fallacious. You should read the *Physiological Aspect of Modern Physiological Research*, and Dr. Noble on the *Human Brain*, then you will know more about the subject than you now appear to do. You remind me of Sir Joshua Reynolds who spoiled two valuable Titians through scraping hour by hour, layer after layer of the colours from those beautiful works, hoping to find out the mystery of the great master's golden colours—"the golden glow and depth of light that, flowing up through all the surface colour, makes one imagine that the great Venetian painted on a canvas shot with threads of shimmering fire." He destroyed the pictures without adding to his knowledge, and unhappily he spent much of life in making experiments in the wrong way upon vehicles for colour. And just as Titian's method could have been discovered by Reynolds had he sought it by a perseverance equal to that which Titian exhibited, so the mental organs could be learnt by our savants were they to employ the phrenological method of Dr. Gall. But no. Some want to invent "new" phrenologies of their own, others accept the unconfirmed statements of would-be scientists and publish them as though proved facts—all the time being fictions.

WARDER (*Bethlem*) wants a good definition of *Insanity*. I could give many very poor definitions from the works of those who have written much and understood little on the subject. I will venture to offer a definition that is less open to criticism than any other that I have seen,

because it is quite phrenological:—*Insanity is the excitement of any of the mental faculties, beyond the control of the remainder.*

J. D. DUTTON (*Worthing*).—The "stammering or impediment" in your speech can be prevented at any time you please, for the time being, if you will attend to my advice; and if you will persevere with it, I have no doubt you will be cured. But it is a chronic business, and will require care on your part and much patience to result in a cure. All the organs you name are concerned in the trouble. Get a large cork, champagne size, stick through it a number of pins, half, one way and half the other. When you have to speak in public, hold the cork with pin points emerging on each side, and as you feel the stammering coming on, grip it tightly, and, your attention being diverted from your misfortune to the pins, your speech will be free from the former difficulties. At first two corks, one in each hand, would be better. Your friends need not know of your plan.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER (*Manchester*).—You want to know whether Phrenology is "fatalistic or not fatalistic." Well, first—Are you sure that you know what fatalism means? If not, I cannot satisfy you. If your idea of fatalism is the same as mine, then Phrenology is not fatalistic. No phrenologist would state that the murderer Bennett was necessarily impelled to commit murder. But many who oppose Phrenology would assert he could not help himself. I have before me a copy of "Brighton and Hove Society." I find the following editorial in it. No greater argument could have been written in favour of Phrenology. It, to my mind, teaches us that we ought to be able to tell character at sight, and that we are bound to do our utmost to improve it in those who are constitutionally little better than "beasts of the field," but who act necessarily "according to their lights."

"The dispensations of Providence with regard to Mrs. Bennett were indeed 'inscrutable.' It is hard to see what she had done to deserve such a fate. But then, life is full of mysteries of that sort—happily not often so acute. Turning from her to her husband, now awaiting his end in a small cell, ever under the watchful eye of a prison warder, one feels bound to say that he has got his deserts. And yet—poor wretch!—what else could he do, with a mind like his, a temperament like his, so callous a bestiality of body and soul? Ignorant, dull, and brutish—a rogue and a liar in the common things of life—he could see no way of ridding himself of one woman and establishing himself with another save by a murder. He acted as a savage, or as one of the fiercer beasts of the field would have acted; but he acted 'according to his lights.' Now he has to hang for it. Probably to such a man, death, even in so awful a form, will have less terror than it would have for others less coarsely constituted. Let us hope it may be so. And let us also hope that as the world grows older it will grow better, until this Bennett type becomes impossible. Let us hope that, in the poet's words, we are moving upwards, working out the beast, and letting the ape and tiger die. The horror of this Yarmouth story lies in the fact that, when all is said and done, the murderer really could not help himself. Education, temperament, environment, and the 'troll' within him, all combined to make a beast of what should have been a man. And, after all, a beast must act like a beast."

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Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

### Editorial Effervescence.

There is still much to do ere the truths of Phrenology permeate the cultured world. The subject has been so often ridiculed by pseudo-scientists and magazine writers who have been ignorant of its evidences or its claims, that it is refreshing to know that the President of the B.P.S. is once again giving to the world some fundamental facts proving the position of Gall to be really unassailable and impregnable. Dr. Holländer's previous work inspires us with confidence as to the value of his coming book, which I had hoped to have handled ere this. Expectancy is high; I trust the realisation will sustain our hopes.

\* \*

I noticed a new departure in phrenological advocacy recently. At a concert in St. George's Hall, Langham

Place, W., a portion of the time in the middle of the programme was devoted to an exposition of Phrenology, with practical illustrations. The exponent was our indefatigable reviewer, Mr. Severn, who takes advantage of every opportunity to enlarge his experiences and thus enrich his stores of knowledge for the benefit of his fellows. When his biography comes to be written, it will be vastly more entertaining than those of many more notable men.

\* \*

I am constantly receiving notices of the P. P. which appear from time to time in the various newspapers of the kingdom. These are invariably of a flattering nature; but it has never been a part of my policy to be constantly reproducing the said approbative paragraphs in these columns, I am of course grateful to know that this journal is appreciated, and thank my contemporaries for their good opinion. I will try to merit a still greater share of their appreciation in the future.

\* \*

In the current number of *Talent*, an enterprising magazine devoted to a recognition of talent on the concert stage and lecture platform, an excellent sketch, by the Editor, is given of Mr. J. Millott Severn. The sketch is cleverly written, and is a splendid testimony to the worth of our contributor. Those desirous of securing a copy, should refer to our advertisement pages.

\* \*

I hope my readers are ever anxious to increase the sale of P. P. Some of you really value the journal. Do try and show its value to others. Make use of the generous offer Mr. Severn makes on the last page of the cover of this issue, and see that your friends are encouraged to subscribe for it. I cannot get a big circulation without your help; and it is your privilege to help. Try and exercise the privilege.

\* \*

I am always glad to receive items of phrenological news from any source, and trust phrenologists everywhere will send me reports of meetings, cuttings from newspapers, &c., that I may be able to let my readers know what of interest to them is transpiring all over the country.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—XVIII.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.  
(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

### THE HISTRIONIC PROFESSION.

"Does Acting Require Brains?" This is the title of an article in *The Playgoers' Review* of January, 1891, in which the question is briefly discussed, and from which I take the liberty of making the following quotations:—"M. Got," says the writer of the article, "the *doyen* of the Comédie Française—himself surely of the highest intellect—has given utterance to the following startling opinions on his own calling: 'First of all,' he says, 'is it necessary for an actor to be intelligent in order to succeed? By no means. I will even go further, and say that perhaps the less intelligence he possesses, the greater will be his success. You smile incredulously at the idea of unintelligent actors? Well, goodness only can say how many there are. I need not mention them, for they are known to everybody. An unintelligent actor goes ahead without any fear, whereas the intelligent actor is afraid of interpreting such and such a character, lest he should make a mistake. In any case, it is better that the actor should not be endowed with too much intelligence.'

"Diderot held the actor's art in high esteem, and ranked the great actor with the great poet. Talma maintained the necessity of the actor being endowed with 'a profound intelligence.' M. Coquelin, in his *L'Art et le Comédien*, makes out a strong case for the intellectual dignity of the profession, pointing out that the great actor is a creator, and much more than a mere translator of the author's work. He quotes in support of this similar opinions of Voltaire, Victor Hugo, and a score of others. Were these all wrong, and is the histrionic talent a mere capacity for mimicry, such as is possessed in a high degree by parrots and apes?

"The stage is a conservative institution, and hampered by innumerable absurd, antediluvian conventions. There is the pernicious system of long runs, which tend to turn the finest actors into mere machines; and we have few dramas which serve to develop an actor's best skill."

Deprecating the melodramas of the most vulgar, clap-net kind running their hundreds and hundreds of nights, "the question," says the writer, "that forces itself upon us is not, Have actors got any brains? but, Have playgoers? There is brain enough in the theatrical profession ready to show itself when it has the chance, and when actors have parts worth their best study. As education spreads, the drama, becoming more intellectual, will develop the best intellectual powers of its exponents."

We could scarcely have a more comprehensive idea of the true position of the actor of ten years ago than is summed up in the foregoing: but we must allow that the histrionic art in its higher intellectual representation has made considerable advances of late years. Shakesperian and other high-class plays command intelligent audiences. Looking at it broadly, perhaps never before in its whole history has the actor's art been more elevated, refined and glorified than during the last quarter of a century.

Æschylus, the first great dramatist of Greece, by his spirited compositions roused the fiery valour of his

countrymen to heroically resist the invasion of the Persians, who had designed to annihilate the very existence of the Greeks.

The dramatic art in England began soon after the Norman Conquest, with the "Miracle Plays," or "Mysteries," represented by Scriptural characters, and acted in churches, either by the clergy themselves or under their immediate supervision.

In its spheres of utility and influence, the drama of to-day occupies a much higher position than it formerly did. Its value as a teaching institution is fully recognised in our Universities, where, amateurly as well as professionally, it is much in evidence. If its legitimate purposes are exaggerated or abused, it is as much the fault of the public as the actor.

"The function of the drama," says William Bellas, in his *The Fine Arts and Their Uses*, is to display the social and moral ideas of the poet and historian in their actual working. It aims as far as possible at substituting realities for descriptions; gives us real men and women, real conversations, gestures, facial expressions and the like in place of merely talking about them; and so brings the subject of which it treats—the events of history or of fiction—more clearly home to our minds than would be possible by any other means. Accordingly the novelist, the dramatist and the author come forward to help our dull perceptions."

"There are two schools of actors," to quote from the same writer, "which may be distinguished as the Spontaneous and the Studied. The Spontaneous school is founded upon the principle that the actor ought to *feel* his part as much as possible, and let his acting develop itself naturally from his own emotions. The opposite school teaches that every gesture, and tone, and glance should be carefully studied and its effects calculated beforehand, so that nothing is left to chance or the impulse of the moment, but all is deliberately planned and is carried out as the fulfilment of a definite intention. The one regards acting as a subjective, the other as an objective art. The Spontaneous school of acting aims at introducing—not art at all, but nature. This system involves a strain upon the actor's personal feelings which must be extremely injurious. . . . He can hardly be expected to repeat the self-transformation to an unlimited extent . . . his humour cannot be under his control at any and every moment."

"The opposite school looks at the matter from an entirely different point of view. It recognises the fact that the drama exists, not for the sake of the actor, but for the audience. Accordingly, the former must not seek to develop his subject from within, but from without. Having decided what varied shades and emotions the circumstances of the fiction would naturally arouse in the person he is to represent, he is not concerned to feel them himself, but to depict them to others. Accordingly, he sets himself to elucidate the character and passions of his assumed personality with a view to stage effect."

"It is not meant that the actor should be a cold, calculating, unemotional man. On the contrary, if the subject of the drama does not move him at all, he is not likely to affect others with it. Before he studies *how* to express, he must first study *what* to express. Hence it follows that, *cæteris partibus*, a part will always be best played by the man who has the greatest natural sympathy with the character."

(To be continued.)

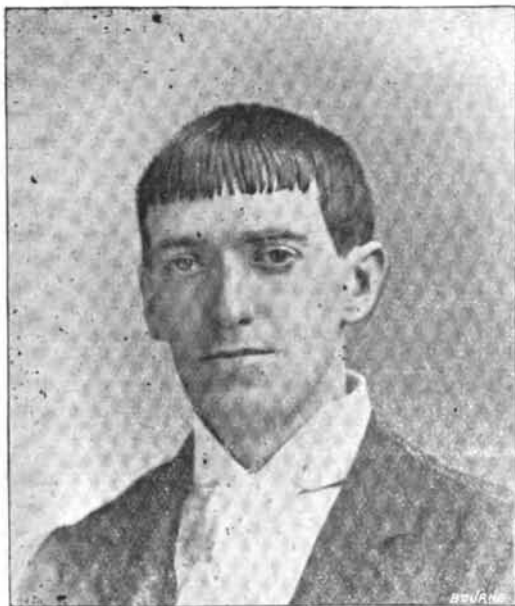
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By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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[Photo by Messrs. Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, W.]

away at the original mould and gives to it a perfect likeness of what it really is; thus no one should be deceived, and the student of human nature may hereby know the proclivities and read the characters of their fellow-men, and may choose to emulate some as models worthy of imitation, or learn invaluable lessons of what should be avoided in others.

Mr. Phil May, the far-famed *Punch* caricaturist and producer of the quaintly clever and highly humorous artist-character sketches in the *Phil May Annuals* and numerous other journals, is an extraordinary character. A mere glance at his physiognomy confirms this, but it is especially indicated in the shape of his head, which presents peculiarities found only in persons of exceptional genius. It is long, somewhat narrow, and high. The points of height at human nature, located in the upper part of the forehead, and Firmness at the crown, and the distance between these organs, is remarkable. The phrase, "He is a long-headed fellow," has more in it than some folk think. Though, unfortunately for himself, the "long-headed individual" frequently possesses more mental ingeniousness than business acumen to

enable him to turn the same to the best monetary account.

As regards size, Mr. May's head is a little above the average, the circumferential measurement being  $22\frac{3}{4}$  inches, length  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches, width  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The largest and most striking of his mental organs are—an immense development of Human Nature, very large Firmness, Comparison, Individuality, Colour; also Benevolence, and Philoprogenitiveness, large Mirthfulness, Causality, Constructiveness, Imitation, Form, Size, Weight, Locality; also Cautiousness, Conscientiousness, Friendship, and the domestic organs. The executive and aspiring groups of organs are well developed; also Ideality and Sublimity; while Secretiveness, Acquisitiveness, Language, Calculation, and Concentrativeness are only moderately developed.

His very large Human Nature gives him keen perception of character and motives. It makes him a natural and great student of human nature, penetrative and intuitive. Being generous-minded, frank and sincere, he may sometimes allow himself to be deceived, but when following his intuition he seldom errs in his judgment of character. This degree of Human Nature, combined with Mirthfulness, Comparison, and Individuality, makes him quick to perceive incongruities, peculiarities, absurdities, and the humorous and quaint side of people's characters, dispositions, &c., and his large perceptive organs, and Constructiveness and Imitation, give him the artistic-manipulative talent which enables him to display his sense of humour so cleverly depicted in his sketches. Though his large Imitation gives him ready ability to imitate or copy (a necessary quality in the artist), yet he is endowed with considerable originality, hence his production may be true to nature, or caricatures, or humorous representations, enhanced by his imagination, though built upon practical observations. His large Weight gives him exceptional manipulative ability. He should be an expert judge of colours and the harmonising touches in shading and tints. Ideality and Sublimity give play to his imagination, and a considerable amount of creative capacity.

Though very cautious and deliberate, he lacks Secretiveness, hence while he is cautious—even procrastinating—yet he is very open-minded, "carries his heart on his sleeve," as the saying is. He has enough Hope to inspire enthusiasm, yet is not carried away by it. His spirits and feelings may be easily elated, or the reverse. He is generous-minded to a fault, and when his assistance or opinion is asked, he will help and encourage, not dishearten. His sense of humour alone excels his generosity, sympathy and good nature. Acquisitiveness is one of the smallest organs he possesses; thus he attaches comparatively little interest to monetary values.

He is very friendly, social, warm-hearted, fond of children or of pets or animals; is exceedingly sensitive to praise or blame, yet is high-minded, fairly self-possessed, and decidedly unassuming. He possesses excellent powers of observation, and on the whole a good general memory; is apt in making comparisons; in judging of and remembering forms, peculiarities of feature, faces, and proportions. Has a high appreciation of music, and good planning and reasoning powers. Language is not large; he has far better mental conceptions than ability to verbally express himself. Altogether, Mr. Phil May is an exceptional man, an artist, and a genius of no mean calibre.

## PHRENOLOGY AND BUSINESS.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

The man of business should have peculiarities of development corresponding to what is required of him. Has he to spend his life in denying himself for the good of others; or has he not, rather, to do "business" to get business? For this purpose he requires the body to work (the bilious temperament) and the brain organ (Acquisitiveness) that delights to acquire. This is the chief organ certainly, but not the only one. According to the nature of the business, will be required perceptive qualities (Form, Size, Weight, Colour, Number, Order, &c.), and selfish propensities, or what I will venture to call the Industrial organs (Constructiveness, Destructiveness, Caution, Secretiveness, Combativeness, and Alimentiveness). Such men are found in Brasse, the engineer; Peabody, the financier; W. H. Smith (the late), the successful bookseller; Lord Salisbury, the politician; Cecil Rhodes, the most successful of land-grabbers; William Carey, the most industrious of modern missionaries; Dr. Parker, &c.

Compare these heads with those of such men as Cunningham Grahame, Keir Hardie, John Morley, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Gosse (who gave away three fortunes), and the contrast will be surprising. The organ of Acquisitiveness gives a fulness to the head, just behind and upwards from the temples, and is remarkably supported by the organs around it—Constructiveness in front, Secretiveness behind and below, with Destructiveness and Alimentiveness as a basis.

These organs were all located in the brain before Dr. Gall discovered them there; and how wonderfully arranged were their situations! This organ of Acquisitiveness is the apex of a group of organs all of which in many conditions of human life are indispensable to its successful activity. Its auxiliaries are around and below it to serve its function—ready to do its bidding. There immediately in front is the chief of the group—the foreman Constructiveness, ready to initiate, to arrange, to plan, to devise, to invent, to build, to complete. Secretiveness lends policy—the power to counsel, to scheme, to advise, to advance, to retreat, to be all things to all men. Alimentiveness below urges it to provide for the sustenance of the body, and Destructiveness lends its aid to advance and execute the decisions and plans these organs have initiated and built up.

Of course, the business man must have good perceptive and reflective faculties, must have some pride and ambition in his work. He must have Form, to appreciate the shape of an article; Size, to judge of its capacity and dimensions; Weight, of its bulk and quality; Colour, of its hue; Order, to be methodical; and Number, to estimate at sight the quantity of any "lot" of objects, and to calculate with precision and accuracy the value of the goods bought and sold. These organs must be large in the successful business man.

And in the management of subordinates and servants, how valuable are large developments of Firmness, Love of Approbation and Caution? And Benevolence has its uses. Unsympathetic, arrogant and disagreeable masters suffer in their business, even when they do not know of it. Those who would support them are repelled.

The organ of Conscientiousness is an element in

character; and to gain the confidence of one's fellows, a good measure of this organ is also required; but, as the person with large Secretiveness can often appear to be what he is not, this organ of Justice is often supplanted or its force lessened by it. Justice gives place to Policy. Let us see how this may come about.

A commercial traveller is often paid by salary and commission. He must get sufficient business to guarantee his salary, and he must add to his salary, if inadequate, as it generally is, by obtaining more commission—that is to say, he must increase his business.

Therefore, above all things he must get "lines," that is, he must get orders—or, in other words, he must *sell*. His prices must be elastic, to suit his customers, some of whom are kind, others selfish; some are keen in purchasing, others are less careful. Hence, here he must allow 2½ per cent. more than he allows there. At another place, or in another street, he must favour a person with a discount of 5 per cent.; in this town he must allow something more for carriage, in that town something to keep out a neighbouring competitor.

When a "commercial" has a small organ of Acquisitiveness and large organs of Hope, Self-esteem, and Love of Approbation, he will be more concerned in gaining the good opinion of his customers than in obtaining orders. His own importance will be of more value to him than his salary. He may "cut a dash," but he will do little else, and if possessed of small Caution he will not retain his position for any great length of time. If he possess large Secretiveness and small Conscientiousness, he will try to swindle, notwithstanding his small Acquisitiveness, and no doubt will ultimately find himself a convicted criminal, or one of the unemployed; or rather will occupy both positions alternately.

On the other hand, had he possessed large Acquisitiveness and Secretiveness, with good Caution and perceptive, he would appear to be giving his customers every advantage. He would affect to take back any goods considered defective, and yet would be able to replace them with inferior goods. This use of Secretiveness the English call Cunning—the French, Ruse. The old word Cunning meant "knowing"—to use the modern synonym. Cunning men know what to do to succeed in deception. They are "jolly good fellows" when they have large Love of Approbation and Agreeableness also. The public never know them.

But the experienced phrenologist has no difficulty in estimating them. And herein we find a great value in Phrenology: it also helps a man of business to know the character of his customers as well as his employees. How far it is right to take advantage of this knowledge depends on the motive and the kind of advantage. To take advantage of a man in straitened circumstances and buy his goods at a great sacrifice to him, because he is in desperate want of cash, may be "business," but it is not exactly honesty, much less Benevolence. In this way, we often find the man of business thriving on the misfortunes of his fellows, and too often on their ignorance also. The conscientious and sympathetic business man will not let others sink that he may swim. The great moral doctrine, that men should do to others as they would have others do to them, is as binding on business men as it is on the clergy.

READERS should turn to our advertisement pages, and having noted Mr. Severn's grand offer, act accordingly.



## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

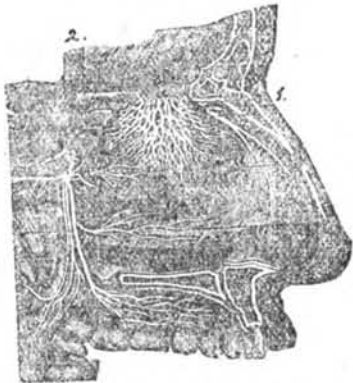
By DR. WITHINSHAW, F.B.P.S.

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

TASTE.—(Continued).

**THE NERVES OF TASTE.**—The principal nerve of taste is the ninth cranial nerve, or glosso-pharyngeal, which supplies the posterior part of the tongue, *i.e.*, that portion of the lining of the mouth which most contributes to taste. Two other cranial nerves take part in taste: the fifth, by means of its gustatory branch; and the seventh, by means of a branch called the chorda tympani. Sweets and bitters are best tasted when applied to the back of the tongue; salts and acids can be equally well tasted by the front or lateral portions.

### SMELL.



Nerves of the outer wall of the left nasal chamber.—

1. Network of the branches of the olfactory nerve, descending upon the region of the superior and middle turbinated bones.
2. Branches from the fifth cranial nerve.

**THE NOSE.**—The organ of smell is the nose, and it is double, being divided by a vertical partition (*septum*) into two chambers. Behind, these chambers communicate with the throat (*pharynx*). The floor of the nose is formed by the hard palate, the roof by the ethmoid bone. The latter is pierced by a number of small holes, through which the olfactory nerves pass from the olfactory lobes of the brain. From the side walls of the nose there project three scroll-like (*turbinated*) bones—upper, middle and lower.

**THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE.**—The whole of the internal surface of the nose is covered with a soft, vascular mucous membrane, in which there lie many small mucous glands that secrete the fluid by means of which the surface is kept moist and smooth. We breathe through the lower part of the nose, and the mucous membrane here is covered with a ciliated epithelium similar to that found in the respiratory passages. In the upper part of the nose the mucous membrane consists of cells which are several layers thick, and have no cilia attached to them. Some of the cells are long and columnar in shape, while others have slender hair-like processes.

**NERVE-SUPPLY.**—The mucous membrane of the lower portion of the nose is supplied by branches of the fifth cranial nerve, and the nerve-endings are excited by any pungent or irritating vapour. The upper portion of the nose is supplied by the olfactory nerves, and, therefore, this is the part which is sensitive to smell. The branches

of the olfactory nerve-fibres are continuous with the hair-like processes of the cells found lining this region. By the movement of sniffing, air is drawn into the upper portion of the nose, and thus the olfactory sense-cells of this part are excited. For the olfactory sense-cells to be excited, matter must be in a state of vapour and so produce molecular vibration. A grain of musk retains its scent for years, and so slight is the loss of matter given off in producing the smell, that it does not appreciably alter in weight. So delicate is the sense of smell, that if 1,000th part of a gramme of a bad-smelling substance called mercaptan be divided into four hundred million parts, we can smell one of these parts, though so infinitesimally small. The scent of flowers and the stench of putrefaction are due to vapours of chemical-substances. Many substances have no smell, because it is only by certain molecules of matter that the olfactory sense-cells are excited. Our like or dislike of a smell depends very much on its intensity. Many vapours, which produce a pleasant perfume when freely diluted with air, become a perfect stench when too highly concentrated. Smells vary very much in the rapidity with which they diffuse through the air. Smells are absorbed by certain substances, such as wool, lard, blotting-paper. The smell of tobacco clings to woollen curtains, while hay soaked in water absorbs the smell of paint.

Man's sense of smell is very poorly developed in comparison with that of many animals. For example, dog-fish find their prey by the sense of smell rather than by sight. Similarly, hounds track the scent of the fox or stag. On the other hand, Australian natives track the spoor of an animal by the sense of sight. In man, the sense of sight has been the most perfected, while the sense of smell has fallen into corresponding neglect. In woman, as a rule, the sense of smell is far more acute than it is in man. Smoking is, perhaps, partly the cause of this defect in man.

### THE SENSE OF HEARING.

#### SOUND.

The *pitch* of a sound depends upon the number of vibrations that take place in a given period of time—*e.g.*, a second. The *loudness* of a sound depends on the amplitude of the vibrations. The vibrating body which produces the sound sets the air in motion, each disturbance of the air travelling outwards from the moving object in the form of a wave, just as ripples run along on the surface of a pond when a stone has been thrown into it. The ripples, when they reach the reeds in the pond, set these in motion. In a similar way, the sound-waves travelling through the air set in motion certain structures contained within the ear; by this means the nerve of hearing is excited, and the brain becomes conscious of the sound.

**CONDUCTION OF SOUND.**—Wood, metals, and water can transmit sound as well as air. If a bell be made to ring in a glass bottle which is exhausted of air by an air-pump, in proportion as it is emptied of air, the sound dies away, and returns again as the air is re-admitted. This proves that the air is necessary for the conduction of the sound from the bell to the ear. Sound travels through the air at the rate of 1100 feet per second. Light travels with a much greater velocity than sound; and so we can see the flash of lightning before we hear the thunder. By counting the number of seconds between seeing the flash and hearing the thunder, we are able roughly to ascertain the distance of a storm.

## PHRENO-METOPISCOPICAL SKETCH.

### MISS FLORENCE COLLINGBOURNE.

BY RICHARD DIMSDALE STOCKER.

Author of "The Human Face as Expressive of Character and Disposition," "Physiognomy, Ancient and Modern," "The Language of Handwriting," etc., etc.

No more successful play has been produced in London for many a day than *San Toy*, which is now running, and seems likely to continue to run, for many a month (or year!—Who knows?) at Daly's Theatre.

Not a little of the popularity which this piece has been accorded, has been achieved through the exertion of Miss Florence Collingbourne, a young vocalist and actress of such undoubted ability, that she was selected by Mr. George Edwardes to undertake the title-rôle when Miss Marie Tempest retired from the cast.

Facially, Miss Collingbourne possesses a set of features entirely in keeping with the talent of which she has given such unmistakable tokens.

The "nervo-muscular" system (or mental-vital temperament) is dominant. Her brain is well developed forward of the ears (which are delicately convoluted, and expressive of high quality of organisation); her eyes are large, bright and prominent; whilst the skin-covering is thin and the hair fine in texture.

Altogether her constitution is such as to render her exceedingly sensitive, distinctly emotional; quickly affected by surrounding influences; liable both to suffer and enjoy in a high degree; capable of entering with a keen zest into whatever she does; and inclined to "make things hum" wherever she may be.

Phrenologically and physiognomically, Form, Size, Weight and Colour are prominently marked between and along the line of the brows. Memory of events, Comparison, Human Nature, Ideality, Wit, and Imitation are also well developed; but Order and Calculation (as the falling off of the eyebrows at their outer termini show), as well as Locality and Individuality (as the comparative flatness at the top of the nose indicates), are somewhat less large. Time and Tune, located just inwards of the temples, and shown by the width of the brow, are well marked; and her ear is constructed on the circular plan indispensable to all who excel in music.

The developments constitute her a capital judge of configuration, outlines, faces; proportion; symmetry or otherwise; colours, shades, hues, &c.; capable of directing muscular motion, and of excelling both in acting, music and dancing. Her memory is good; her mind alert. She can take a hint quickly, and see into a thing readily enough.

Though figures are not her strongest point, and she may be apt to lose her way in exploring unfamiliar districts, she is remarkably clear and vivid in forming her impressions in regard to what is taking place; is well informed and remarkably intuitive, even if less gifted than some in regard to perceiving individual details. She gets hold of the drift of matters quickly, and seizes their importance there and then.

Language, as the prominence of the eyes shows, tells us that she will be able to express herself well; puts

much action in all she says and does, and would be well adapted for communicating her ideas in words. She can associate the words of a song with the tune to which they are set, very easily; and puts plenty of expression into her rendering of a composition.

The nose is straight—distinctly "self-willed," incapable of being driven—but well raised above the level of the cheeks, showing vivacity, quick-wittedness and acuteness.

The depressions at the angles of the mouth bespeak humour. She thoroughly enjoys fun;—as she says: "I often laugh outright when I am on the stage."

Not that she is excessively hopeful, though the nasal system projects somewhat below the wings. However, the uplifting of the upper lip (which is very apparent in laughter) and the lines in the cheeks prove that appreciation on the part of others acts in such a way as to cause her to put forth her best efforts in all she may attempt.

She is, at the same time, fairly executive (nose high at root and bridge), capable of displaying self-assurance and confidence in herself. She will much prefer peace to having anything like "words" or rows; and the chin displays, by its prominence, about average firmness.

The lips show an intense love of animals—the upper especially, by its scallop-like droop on either side of the red part; friendly feeling and love of home comforts (by the "swell" below the red portion of the lower).

### The Morgan Memorial Fund.

By the failure of our readers to respond to our earnest solicitations, it is practically decreed that they have no desire that the work of the late Nicholas Morgan should be perpetuated. We cannot, however, believe that such is the wish of lovers of Phrenology; and we therefore urge upon our reader to kindly take the matter into consideration, and forward contributions to the treasurer of the Memorial Fund, as early as possible. Let Benevolence conquer the combination of acquisitiveness and apathy.

### If We Knew.

If we knew, when walking faultless  
Through the crowded, dusty way,  
That some pearl of wondrous whiteness  
Close beside our pathway lay,  
We would pause where now we hasten—  
We would oftener look around—  
Lest our careless feet would trample  
Some fair jewel in the ground.

If we knew when friends around us  
Closely pressed to say "Good-bye,"  
Which among the lips that kiss us,  
First among the flowers should lie,  
While like rain upon their faces  
Fell our bitter blinding tears,  
Tender words of love eternal  
We would whisper in their ears.

## Jottings from my Note Book.

BY OUR CANDID CRITIC.

### Two Good Officers.

The British Phrenological Society, in a quiet and unostentatious fashion, has during the past fourteen years done excellent work, and without disparaging the other members who have been assiduous in their devotion to the Society, special mention should be made of two of its members, Messrs. Holländer and Warren. Both, I believe, were among its founders, and one has been, and the other is to-day, Hon. Organising Secretary.

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### Sympathy and Appreciation.

Several months ago it was my privilege to stay with Mr. Warren as his guest, and our genial Secretary and his wife and family treated me with the greatest kindness and consideration. When I heard that, owing to the illness of Mrs. Warren, he contemplated resigning his post, I felt sure the members of the Council would accept the same with very great regret; for Mr. Warren has been an excellent Secretary, ever prompt and attentive to his duties, even to minute details. I am glad to hear that he is retaining the office he has so long and honourably fulfilled, and the Society as a whole will doubtless sympathise with him in his loss; for just as I write, the May P.P. is to hand, and states that Mrs. Warren has passed away. The Society has already sent a suitable message of sympathy to Mr. Warren in his bereavement; and we provincial members, who have met Mr. Warren regularly on the 9th of November the last few years wish to express our sincere condolence with him in this hour of trial.

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### A Worthy President.

Dr. Holländer, formerly for four years Hon. Organizing Secretary of the Society, has this year been elected President, and in accepting this position, the worthy Doctor has not only honoured the Society, but the Society itself is proud to have for its President one who has proved himself so thoroughly interested in the scientific aspect of Phrenology, and has done so much to present the subject in such a form as to ensure the interest and attention of men of intelligence and scientific attainments.

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If the portrait of our President, which **The Doctor Dissected.** appeared in the Year Book some years ago, is an accurate one, it shows a well-developed brain with considerable force of character. The brain as a whole appears to be large, the forehead being of an ideal type, the perceptive and reflective faculties both being well represented. From such a type you would expect power of thought, breadth of view, originality, and sound practical knowledge. A forehead so broad is never found in a man with a contracted mind, unless he be insane. Such a man will think for himself, and carefully weigh the pros and cons of any subject before arriving at a conclusion. It shows talent for investigation, originality, inductive and deductive reasoning powers, and the ability to analyse, dissect, classify and systematise, not only ideas, but facts and objects submitted to his cognizance. The mind is active,

wide awake, and quick to grasp ideas as they are presented to it, but slow at coming to conclusions prior to investigation. Such a man will be interested in facts, and facts mainly, and will require practical demonstration or proof of any theory that is brought before him. There is a love of mental and material order, and with his large Constructiveness and Causality the Doctor will excel in planning, organising, and making his head save his hands. In mentioning Constructiveness, I do not say the Doctor is necessarily mechanical. With such a forehead, it is probably associated with his literary talent and tastes, in which he should display considerable ingenuity; but if the portrait is a true reflection of the man, then his dexterity, ingenuity, executive power and determination are strongly marked. The head is high in the crown, giving dignity, independence, and love of approval; but these qualities will always be subordinate to the intelligence, which is the leading feature of his cranium.

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### The New Book.

I have received a prospectus of Dr. Holländer's new work on *The Mental Functions of the Brain*, and hope soon to get the work itself, which looks like being the most scientific on the subject published since the days of Gall, Spurzheim and Combe.

\* \*

### A Good Prophecy.

The other gentleman who was nominated for the Presidency this year was Mr. J. Millott Severn, of Brighton. Although not elected this time, Mr. Severn polled well, and is sure to occupy the chair at no distant date. I have known Mr. Severn for some years, and can testify to his real interest in the subject to which he has devoted his time and talents, and there is no professional phrenologist in the country who takes a greater interest in Phrenology and the spread of phrenological literature.

\* \*

### Sound Advice.

One thing that should be avoided by all wise phrenologists is the use, or misuse, of American diplomas. I read in a pamphlet received the other day, that a certain well-known phrenologist was a Doctor of Laws and Letters, U.S.A. The value of such a diploma is doubtful, and the use of such, unless worked for by the holder, or granted *honoris causa* by some College, tend to bring discredit on the profession. Some years ago, a man went about the country offering to sell diplomas at £2 10s., £3, or £5 each, according to the standing of the College, he said. As to how far these were correct, or what authority he had for offering them for sale, I cannot tell, but they were strongly boycotted by the phrenologists in this district. Diplomas are valuable if legitimately earned or conferred, but the taking of such for a monetary consideration is reprehensible in the extreme. Some may argue that there are quite a number of ministers of religion in this country whose D.D. is an American one. Quite true; but these have probably been conferred when such ministers were in the States, which, though not entirely satisfactory, is a different thing. It is the practice of buying and selling degrees and the accepting of diplomas issued by unauthorised persons, that is to be condemned; and it is hoped that phrenologists will, in the interests of science, avoid all such.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LXVI.

By JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### CAUSALITY.

In my last lessons I pointed out that the organ of Causality had been used to discover the mental faculties of man by means of *introspection*.

To illustrate this method of introspection, Dr. Harris was quoted. To find out what are the several mental faculties and their activities, he looked "inwardly." In his own words, he looked into the "recesses of his own mind" for the "richest material for mental labour."

Bacon long ago discredited this method of philosophical research. In writing of "modern metaphysicians," he stated that "the foundations upon which they have raised their temples of philosophy being unsound, each one was forced to leave his own superstructure in its own incompleteness to be demolished by some subsequent projector who in his own turn had the mortification to find his own works thrown into the shade by the more lofty productions of another whose reputation for a season soared alone in the ascendant." In the *Novum Organum*, Aph. 41, he says that the most common illusions of the human race are those "consequent on the mind of man being like a mirror of an uneven surface, which combines its own figure with the figures of the objects which it represents." That remark is quite phrenological, as is also his remark that "traditions have so bewitched men that they have not dared to hold direct intercourse with things."

Dr. Gall changed the method, or rather he fell back on the Baconian method of Induction. He ventured to do what others had not dared to do—"to hold direct intercourse with things." He found by consulting Nature without regard to tradition, that the differences in men in regard to mental capacity, result from differences of brain development; and that cranial configuration, the result of brain development, is a safer index of mental power than the most painstaking and extended efforts of looking into the "recesses" of one's own mind,—however "rich" the materials are that he may find there.

The most eminent metaphysicians had proposed their theories of the mind, they had looked into their own souls to find the "choicest treasures"; but no two had discovered similar treasures; in fact, Dr. Gall had found that each and all had contradicted each other. Dr. Gall had very large Firmness and Conscientiousness, and no little Self-esteem. He cared nothing for the opinions of others, unless they were founded on observation of Nature. He felt he must interrogate Nature for himself. And he did. He found that all men were not born equal, as it was generally taught in his time. He found that their differences were not due to differences in their education and other external circumstances. He found that what philosophers spoke of as fundamental powers—conception, perception, memory, imagination, judgment, etc., were not fundamental, and that the faculties that were really fundamental were never spoken of as such. But he also observed that in their practice both teachers and parents treated their children as though some could do work that others could not do, and indeed, admitted various degrees of responsibility among them. Dr. Gall had very large Causality, and both his observations, and

reasoning upon those observations, led him to use his reason independently of what was at the time considered as orthodox philosophy. He judged that men had very great differences in their perceptions of shapes, colours, etc., and that their memories depended on the size of the organs devoted to such perceptions. That is, men can have bad memories for some things, whilst they have good memories for others. And further, that men may have a most excellent character in one direction, but a bad character in another direction.

Using their Causality without troubling to interrogate Nature, these introspectionists can "reason" themselves into believing almost anything. I will give an example of the argument used by Dr. Harris to discover a person's character; and really it represents the methods generally used by persons unacquainted with Phrenology. It is a method that lends itself to every possibility of error. On page 301 of the second volume of the work already referred to, Dr. Harris says: "Almost every man has in reality two characters: one being deduced from a consideration of his abilities and virtues, and the other from a consideration of his deficiencies and vices. His friends estimate him according to the first; his foes according to the other. The true and only just way to decide the matter is to weigh the two characters together, and to adopt as the real measure of merit the differences between the two so obtained."

Here is a F.R.S., a Vice-President of the Anthropological Society, a Barrister-at-Law, &c., &c., who confounds character with reputation, and has to find out what all the friends and all the enemies say, the number of each, and *their* character and prejudices; he must know what they think are deficiencies and vices, and whether they are so, and then he must judge. Friends and enemies may be at times equally astray in their judgments: they may be equally correct. Every phrenologist knows of such cases.

Dr. Harris thinks that "Of all things in the world, the most difficult to counterfeit is truth." What a blessing this would be if it were true! What a poor sale his "Treatise on Man" would have had! What a drain on his pocket it would have been! No: his two large volumes give a distinct negative to that statement.

Aristotle was right when he said that truth is the exact conformity of human conception with the real nature of things. The point that this lesson is written to illustrate is the unreliability of reason without accurate premises—without facts. Prejudice and self-interest are forces that make themselves felt in the process of an ordinary argument. Disputations generally do but little to prove the truth of a principle. All the arguments of a Demosthenes can hardly affect a division in Parliament to the extent of a single vote. What is wanted, then, is a supply of facts for a basis of argument, and these facts being provided, and Conscientiousness (rarely sufficiently developed to cope with the many incentives to wrongdoing—as selfishness and ambition, for example) being powerfully excited, reason, through the organs of Causality and Comparison, will be a prime element in arriving at truth.

Most people say that they act in accord with reason—that is, with what appears reasonable to them. No doubt all act reasonably at times—that is, when reason is on their side; but where reason is against them, they dislike to follow its conclusions, and in such cases they often reason far better on behalf of what is unreasonable than they do at any other time.

## British Phrenological Society INCORPORATED.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Society was held on Tuesday, May 7th, at 63, Chancery Lane, the President occupying the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and adopted, after which three new members were elected into the Society.

Mr. A. HUBERT, by request, delineated the character of Mrs. Hughes, who expressed her satisfaction with the reading.

The PRESIDENT was certain that many had come to the meeting that evening expressly to hear Mr. O'Dell; and he had much pleasure in calling upon that gentleman to deliver his lecture, entitled,

### THE SCIENTIFIC CULTIVATION OF THE PHRENOLOGICAL FACULTIES.

Mr. G. E. O'DELL, in the course of his lecture, pointed out that the literature of Phrenology contained very few contributions towards elaborating any scientific method of mind culture. But it was not because its importance had been overlooked. Nothing was clearer to the early phrenologists than that if the phrenological discoveries shook seriously the notion of the permanent possibility of individual mental and moral growth, they were doomed to the irreconcilable enmity of religion and philanthropy; and, further, that the greatest value of these discoveries lay in their providing a scientific basis for constructing methods of personal development. But while there were a hundred directions in which Phrenology must obviously lighten dark places and provide more just views than those current on education, religious dogma, literary and artistic problems, social and economic conditions, and all the multiplied questions of life, the exponents of Phrenology had had little or no energy to spare for more than the beating down of prejudice, and prosecuting the collection of evidence that, as they knew, had never received from those most concerned in the moulding of public opinion any sort of serious, detailed consideration.

The struggle for existence had kept Phrenology continually on the defensive; but he thought that a time had come when attention might reasonably and profitably be devoted to the elaborating of the phrenological idea in various directions, especially in the matter of mental cultivation. No doubt there were objections that might be urged. For instance, it might be suggested that the nomenclature and definition of the mental faculties was as yet by no means complete and convincing. But that there were certain of the phrenological centres the functions of which could not yet be defined with the exactitude of an ultimate Spencerian formula, simply showed that their system of faculties was on all fours with, say, the gamut of chemical elements. The actual primitivity and relationship of these was very uncertain; but this did not prevent the manufacturer, the agriculturist, the metallurgist, and the physician from looking to the chemist for invaluable guidance in the developing of the resources of nature. If phrenological science had not the amplitude and richness of chemical science, it was only because the practical side of it was as yet but slightly developed.

Then there was another matter that in this connection must be dealt with. They could imagine someone hinting

at the physician who did not heal himself. There had been in recent times plenty of practising phrenologists: why had not they worked out a scientific system of methods in mind culture, seeing that it would be so highly valuable to them in their work? This was a challenge that demanded careful answering, and he must deal with it somewhat at length. He knew of no subject that seemed at once on the surface to be so easy to treat of, and was in reality so difficult, as this matter of the most suitable means of developing any given faculty. There could hardly be any subject more open to purely empirical treatment—any subject that more easily lent itself to the facile pen of the armchair philosopher. Nothing could be more easy than for a shrewd, inventive man to sit down in his study and concoct a series of methods. But if a dozen men were, separately, to attempt the same work, they would provide a multitude of methods; and there would be no means of judging, except speculatively, their respective values. This would not be science: it would be makeshift. It was idle to suggest that all the methods might be more or less advantageous. The method of makeshift had been tried in physical culture. One man put a rubber exerciser on the market. By the time it had a considerable vogue, another man pointed out that it provided no proper relaxation of muscle, and interfered with the proper course of the muscular circulation; he modified the apparatus accordingly. But it happened in many cases that any such form of exercise caused undue fatigue to the muscular nerves and the brain. A third man drew up a system of exercises, in which the muscles met with no resistance but what could be found in the body itself or in the ground under the feet. His system, however, though valuable and innocuous, was little more than a dead letter, because its author had failed to recognise the need, on the part of average, weak-willed humanity, of the hypnotising effect of some sort of appliance. And so it went on: it was all purely empirical.

Without experimental research—not mere inventive ingenuity,—the problem of the scientific cultivation of weak faculties could not be satisfactorily solved. But it must be clear that such experimental research was very slightly within the range of the professional phrenologist. He had none of the advantages enjoyed by the physician, whose methods in the treatment of disease were based on a wide foundation of trial, test, and the comparison of results. The phrenologist occupied an altogether artificial position. The logic of circumstances had pushed him into an attitude that he must often feel to be very unsatisfactory. He must ask nothing, he must discover everything; his energy was occupied in trying continually to convince individuals that the form of the head was really an indication of character.

And yet he (the lecturer) believed he was giving expression to what must have increasingly pressed itself upon every phrenologist of any ambition, having any ideals, and imbued with the modern scientific spirit, when he said that the future of the phrenological profession, its dignity, its usefulness, its title to any sort of consideration, and any of the respect which fell to the professions generally, was bound up inevitably and inextricably with this question of method in the development of mental faculties. All methods of investigation into brain function had been tending for some time towards the reopening of the case for Phrenology. In science they had much the same thing as in French jurisprudence: Phrenology had



long been the *chose jugée*. But the scientific world had discovered more than one "new fact," and the whole question must, sooner or later, be examined. Phrenology, of course, must triumph. But what about the phrenologist? If he thought that palmy days were in store for him, surely he never made a greater mistake. It was not in human nature that those to whom the public looked as authorities in such things would make a right-about-turn without trying to save their own skins. If they credited the localisations of the dead Gall, they would most likely try to discredit the living followers of his doctrines, entirely forgetful that they had stuck to these through constant ridicule and disfavour, and that any practical uses, however crude, to which Phrenology had been put were due wholly to their efforts. And, further, with Phrenology taken into the company of the anthropological sciences, and a matter of common, indisputable knowledge, the profession of a phrenologist as practised—with a reasonable purpose to-day—would have no further reason for itself. The delineation of character would become no longer an end in itself; persons would almost as seldom visit a phrenologist to be told about their characters as they would visit a physician to be told the condition of their heart or lungs. Only one sort of professional phrenologist could hope in the long run to survive: he would be the man who made the culture of the mental faculties his peculiar study, giving to diagnosis its proper position as a means to an end. He would no longer be hampered and hindered in diagnosis; there would be no object in not answering every question and giving him every help that might make his diagnosis more accurate, and his advice more applicable.

Such a class of phrenologists would have to be men of considerable general as well as scientific knowledge, having wide experience of the world, and an uncommon fund of sympathy, insight into the problems of life, and disinterestedness. Further, they would have to make for themselves, in collaboration with one another, and with alienists, educationalists and other persons better placed than themselves for experimental research, what at present applied physiology and medical science had and Phrenology had not—a body of general laws and tested practice in the exercise and restraint, direction and control of the various faculties of the mind. And their title to any professional position and any social standing would depend in the main on the value of this body of practice, and would increase with it.

Let them turn, however, for a while, to some of the problems that confronted them in dealing with the actual matter of faculty development. At the very outset they were face to face with the difficulty of deciding between the claims of nature and art. It was not by any means an easy thing to take a middle course. Were they, on the one hand, to adopt what might be called the method of "immersion," the steeping of the culture of, say, a perceptive power in some form of general intellectual exercise, a method that would appeal to the advocate of nature, with his horror of self-consciousness and constant introspection to see "how one was getting on"? Or, were they to take each faculty in as isolated a way as possible, and apply to it some conscious, willed, artificial exercise—a sort of dumb-bell drill to be gone through daily? It was easy to take a side in such a matter, but in doing so one would have no backing of experiment. This was greatly a problem for the educationalist; at any rate, child-nature was most easily got at. Experiments

on adults, as to their response to various kinds of stimuli, could not be numerically wide enough to be of value, until they had a large body of persons interested in lending themselves, as they well might, to trying various forms of faculty culture.

But while such important problems were awaiting solution, he saw no reason why phrenologists should not do much—as many already did—in the way of giving advice having some practical basis, and not merely of a perfunctory sort. They had the general law that in all vital processes, exercise of any function tended to increase its permanent activity. Then he thought they could safely say that the first principle of the law of exercise was that it should proceed from the simple to the complex.

The lecturer then proceeded at some length to criticise methods in common use for the strengthening of Concentrativeness, Firmness and Self-esteem, endeavouring to show that they constantly failed because the principle of proceeding from the comparatively easy to the comparatively difficult was violated, as was also the further principle that to be effective exercise should be made as pleasurable as possible. He offered various suggestions as to methods of exercise that seemed likely better to meet the test of experiment. He dealt with the need of seeking for any weak faculty an environment that would stimulate it into action, and pointed out that the possibility of spontaneous or willed activity of a weak sentiment was highly debateable. This, however, brought up what he thought might be, in the study of mental culture generally, a valuable idea. Most of the mental faculties possessed what Gall had called a "natural language." Self-esteem, for instance, acted on quite a number of muscles in various parts of the body, some of which at any rate had been found to have motor centres agreeing with the mental centre located by the phrenologists. He was inclined to think that the exercise of these muscles with the express purpose of imitating the natural language of the quality, while exercising the related nerve centres, might stimulate sympathetically, however feebly, the correlated mental centre. That was to say, though one might sit down all day and try very hard to feel a higher degree of self-estimation, and fail utterly, it might happen that if one were habitually for a while to assume in one's intercourse with the world a bearing and tone of voice of greater dignity, assurance and self-reliance, though at first purely imitative and muscular, it would before long induce a higher degree of the actual characteristics themselves. At any rate, he had known cases where this method had met with some measure of success.

The PRESIDENT said he had spent a delightful hour in listening to Mr. O'Dell's lecture, which had been so absorbing and so full of instruction. He would like the members to speak exhaustively upon it, as far as time would permit, and he hoped they would have a lively discussion.

Mr. DONOVAN said he found it impossible to separate consciousness from the brain. He could not separate himself from himself, or like a jockey take the reins and whip up his weaker faculties to livelier action. His advice would be, not to give a person such exercise, but rather to make that person aware of his weaknesses. A man might avoid his deficiencies rather than cultivate them. Change would be the best thing for one who lacked Concentrativeness, for if that organ was very small

it would be better not to go in for anything which might produce brain exhaustion.

Mr. WEBB did not think that he could find much to disagree with in the paper he had listened to with so much pleasure. He should never recommend the reading of novels and newspapers for any intellectual cultivation; it would be better to read the advertisements. He felt sure that the reading of novels was prejudicial to concentration of mind. The history of education in this country had been very strange. Religious pressure had been put upon teachers, who had therefore not had the opportunity to be honest. He would not speak at any length, for he felt that the younger men should be given place to, for they would be taking up the work which many of the older members of the Society must soon perforce lay down. It was only his great respect for the lecturer which induced him to stand up at all.

A LADY in the audience was very distressed by the remarks which had been made by Mr. Donovan. Surely our faculties could be improved? She had always been under the impression that we could do so much to enlarge and strengthen the different organs.

Mr. DONOVAN answered her by repeating what he had said before, to the effect that our organs were innate, and Phrenology was to tell us the weakness or strength of them.

Mr. WEDMORE, for the sake of those who were strangers both to the Society and to Mr. Donovan, expressed his firm belief that the organs *could be cultivated*. In his own case, he had very much strengthened the "Perceptives," and also the organ of Combativeness. Phrenology did not point to the materialists' view. He did not, personally, believe that his body was himself in the slightest degree; in fact, he hoped to exist long after he was rid of his body. But the necessity to make ourselves aware of our deficiencies was a very important point which Mr. Donovan had brought out. He was glad that the lecturer had alluded to many things of which we heard very little in our Society.

Dr. WITHINSHAW appreciated the paper very much. He liked it for its concentrative work; but he should have liked *more facts*. It had been the mistake of phrenologists in the past that they had given too many opinions. At most of the phrenological meetings they got opinions, and they had discussions, but they did not have facts; consequently, their progress was very slow. He would have liked it better if cases had been shown to prove that upon which the lecturer based his remarks. It was very important for a doctor to diagnose; if he did not do this he went astray. It would be a service to humanity if Dr. Holländer's book put this scientific matter before the public. One point the lecturer had not referred to—that of health. It was of no use whatever to think of cultivating the phrenological faculties unless the body was in good health.

Mr. A. HUBERT expressed very great admiration for Mr. O'Dell's paper, containing as it did such admirable suggestions for the cultivation of the phrenological faculties. It gave him much pleasure to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Dell.

Mr. DONOVAN seconded the vote, which was put to the meeting and carried very heartily.

Mr. G. E. O'DELL thanked his audience for their very kind appreciation. He said, in reference to Mr. Donovan's statement, that it was true the brain organs were capable of very moderate development, and generally in

very small organs, to be aware of their weakness was enough. But in the case of such faculties as Self-esteem and Concentrativeness, it was worth while setting about to cultivate them. Concentrativeness was essential, therefore some sort of effort should be made to strengthen it. Breathing power and other physical powers could be strengthened by exercise; why not brain power, subject to the same conditions? In answer to Dr. Withinsbaw, he felt obliged to say that the chief thing he had tried to bring forward was that he *had no facts; but neither had anyone else*. He had based his remarks upon analogy: the law of exercise for the mental functions as well as the physical functions. He agreed with Mr. Donovan regarding the necessity to demonstrate to the individual what were his deficiencies.

The meeting, which had already extended 30 minutes beyond the usual time, was then brought to a close.

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### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

At the ordinary meeting of the above Association, Mr. H. C. Donovan delivered an instructive lecture on "Concentrativeness or Inhabitiveness." Mr. J. Millott Severn, President, occupied the chair.

Mr. Donovan, in the course of his interesting lecture, said he should confine his remarks to the faculty under consideration. If parents would only find out for what trade or profession their children were adapted, and put them to it, instead of asking their children what they would like to be, there would be fewer unsatisfactory results. Take, for instance, a boy with small Concentrativeness: put him to some mechanical trade; and, if allowed to do it, he would be constantly changing his pursuits. Or try to make a girl with small Concentrativeness an accomplished pianist: she would never succeed. She might be able to play, but with her the piano would never be an accomplishment. In order to convey clear notions concerning the Inhabitive faculty, it was necessary to explain a doubt which had for some time existed among well-informed phrenologists. They doubted whether or not there was a faculty of Inhabitiveness distinct from the faculty which was named Concentrativeness by George Combe. In the consideration of the question at issue, the following fact demanded attention: The organ of Inhabitiveness was established, and its seat was supposed to be low down in the posterior lobe of the brain, which had, like the anterior or intellectual lobe, an under part or surface composed of convoluted brain matter identical with all parts of the brain in structure and appearance. In this respect the posterior and the anterior lobes were alike. Each had an upper and an under surface of convoluted brain matter. The organs in the upper surface of the anterior lobe were known with accuracy sufficient to establish their function in at least a general correctness. Not so the organs of the under surface of the posterior lobe. These remained unknown, and from their position defied observation. It was probable that they would remain for the present as subjects of speculation and conjecture.

At the following meeting, the President being unavoidably absent, Mr. G. W. Turpitt dealt with the subject of

"Philoprogenitiveness," reading from *Combe's System of Phrenology* and the works of other authors. Reference was made to Dr. Andrew Combe's great love of children. Though he held the dignified position of Physician-in-Ordinary in Scotland to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and Consulting Physician to the King and Queen of the Belgians, he felt it no condescension to occasionally give himself entirely to children's play, joining heartily in their household games and frolics and romping with them like one of themselves. The subject afforded some amusement as well as instruction. A short discussion followed, at the close of which Mr. Turpitt was thanked for his opportune and ready services.

At the last meeting of the Session, the lecturer was the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, who delivered a valuable lecture on "Faculties Necessary for Success." Mr. Severn occupied the chair. The Lecturer showed that the scope of Phrenology was wide, embracing humanity and extending to every phase of human life. He said it was easy to succeed, and yet as easy to fail. The difference between success and failure was very small—a trifle; and yet perfection consisted of trifles. Why were some persons successful and others failures? Was it from lack of brain, or organisation, or what? It was necessary to view the whole situation. Different professions needed different organisations, and different departments of the same profession needed a different organisation—for example: the doctor and the surgeon, or the family lawyer and the pleader.

A necessary factor for success was Hope. Too little was just as detrimental as too much; in many cases both degrees led to failure. Small Hope made a person despondent, and very large Hope made a person visionary and lackadaisical. Hope in proper degree and wisely adjusted stimulated to success. Fear was bondage, and paralysed effort.

Another necessary requisite was Self-esteem. It gave a person dignity, self-confidence and self-reliance. The reason why we had so few leaders was because Self-esteem was not cultivated and educated as it should be. Persons should appreciate themselves at their true value if they were to be honest. Self-depreciation was sapping the true manliness of the nation and taking away the backbone of principle. A very important ingredient was Concentrativeness, a faculty oftentimes misunderstood. For lack of it a great amount of thought was scattered and wasted. It gave the power to control or direct the thoughts. Through its lack the mental energies were depleted. It was a necessary factor in considering details. General views were not sufficient; one needed to enter into particulars. It was necessary to direct the whole of the mental force to the consideration of one thing at a time, and then have the mind clear and ready for the next. It meant focussing all the mental power and energy on one point or centre. He next dealt with the methods of cultivating and educating these powers so as to ensure success. He defined success as the ability or power to take pains in the accomplishment of any work, and to consider all its details, and know how to do the work efficiently.

The illustrations were graphic, amusing and yet pertinent, and the lecture was of an exceedingly practical and educational character.

This being the last lecture of the Session, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer, and also to the

President, Mr. J. Millott Severn. The series of lectures this Session has been the most successful since the commencement of the Association.

### Leyton Phrenological Society.

At the meeting on April 26th, Mr. H. C. Donovan delivered a lecture on "Individuality in its Totality."

The lecturer pointed out that when a person looked at a thing, he saw it as an object without reference to its special qualities. Then he saw its distinctive features—its size, shape, colour, &c., and that these features were distinguished separately by the parts of the brain especially devoted to that purpose. It depended on the development of these parts of the brain whether we saw the various characteristics and with what interest we observed and remembered them; for each organ observed and remembered only the qualities to which its function was adapted. He illustrated his remarks by reference to some Japanese paintings he had brought from that country. The Japanese, with large Individuality, saw the individual parts of an object and treated them with equal minuteness whatever their distance from the supposed observer. The lecturer also explained how our officers failed to observe because their education made them into scholars rather than into observers. They were not taught to use their eyes: a very necessary thing to be done at the present day.

Mr. Webb proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Donovan for his able and interesting lecture, which Mr. Crouch seconded; and Mr. Donovan briefly replied.

The usual meeting of this Society took place on May 10th, when Mr. J. Webb lectured on "Art and Artists." Mr. E. H. Kerwin, President, took the chair.

The features of the lecture were the large number of portraits of painters and other artists, duplicate copies of their works; photographs, &c., of pictures in the National Gallery, the Louvre, Brera Gallery (Milan), the Accademia (Venice), the Vatican, &c.; and the diagrams illustrative of the various appearances of the frontal area of the human head according to the style of art of which they were characteristic.

Mr. Webb explained the portions of the brain that were chiefly occupied with art—Form, Size, Locality, Individuality, Imitation, Colour, and showed the appearance these organs had when large. All artists required large Individuality to see objects as a whole, Form to see their shapes, Weight (if sculptors), Colour (if painters), &c.

A short history of Cimabue and his finding of Giotto, of Bellini, Titian, Tintoret, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Rubens, &c., was given, with a description of their special qualities and with illustrations that the lecturer had brought from Rome, Venice, &c.

At the close of the lecture a discussion took place, in which Mr. Larkin, Mr. Camp and others took part. The usual vote of thanks concluded a very interesting and instructive meeting.

For the sum of One Shilling and Sixpence, this journal will be sent, post free, for twelve months to any address. Any reader who will obtain six new annual subscribers, and will send their names and addresses, together with 9s., the amount of their six subscriptions, to J. Millott Severn, 68, West Street, Brighton, will have the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST posted to them for twelve months, free of charge.

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

THE REVISED TWENTIETH CENTURY PHRENOLOGY.  
(*J. W. & G. Taylor, Morecambe.*) Price 3s. 6d.

In this volume the ambitious author has set himself the herculean task of taking up Phrenology "just where the great founders of the science have left it, with the determination to complete and perfect, as far as possible, their labours." One hardly knows, after a careful perusal of the work, whether the result is the more pitiable or amusing. I am rather inclined to the latter opinion, as I cannot conceive that the author expects the reader, who understands anything of the subject, to preserve his gravity whilst contemplating his conclusions. He raises a hearty laugh when he predicts that his "re-division of the centres will constitute a revolution in the study and practice of Phrenology." His reason for his choice of title for the book is charmingly naïve. A gentleman in New York wrote him in reference to his new theories that they were "perhaps a little in advance of the time, and may take effect in the twentieth century," with other thinly-veiled sarcasms, which our confiding author innocently prints in his preface, and readily accepts as a testimonial of merit. He adopts the twentieth century suggestion, and hence the up-to-date title. After reading this, I was certain that I should not be troubled in the rest of the work by any excessive display of the author's "Discriminativeness," or, as we lesser persons term it, "Wit." The book contains plenty of humour, and it is of the best quality: that which we recognise as the unconscious variety. When I took the book in hand to review it, I promised myself to write of it according to its merits, as an honest reviewer should; and the impression left upon my mind after completing its pages is, that its merits are so few, and its objectionable features so many, that I confess myself disappointed. I expected something better—much better. From title-page to final advt. the glorification of self, and the consequent abasement of others, is a striking feature. This form of writing does not conduce to a spread of knowledge: it rather retards than advances truth. The author has succeeded in weaving around many accepted truisms much that is questionable and more that is refutable, and seeks to maintain his position rather by veiled threats of pouring his wrath on those who oppose him, than by the citation of facts; for, strange as it may appear, he has not advanced one fresh fact in support of his "new nomenclature." This was certainly absolutely necessary if he desired to win acceptance for his changes; because in altering the names of many of the organs, he ascribes to them entirely different functions to those originally propounded, hence he should have marshalled the facts upon which his conclusions are based. He gives us what he is pleased to term "reasons." In laying the foundations of a science, these are altogether inadequate, unless supported by hard, solid, incontrovertible facts; and in this book they are withheld from us. Until they are produced (and in sufficient number to show they are not exceptional) in support of each change, I, at least, shall continue in the good old way.

The author in this great work has been pleased to give "bold advertisement" to Messrs. Webb, Severn and others whose published statements fail to commend themselves to his pro-scientific mind. One of these specialised ones is severely castigated because he refuses to accept the author's dictum as to a correct name for "Destruc-

tiveness." The author's latest choice is "Activeness." Here we have a distinct case of alteration of function. Dr. Gall proved by the cases he cited that there was a faculty whose primitive function it was to destroy, and he located the organ which was the instrument of this faculty, calling it "Murder," or "the Carnivorous Instinct," a name afterwards altered by Dr. Spurzheim to "Destructiveness," a word which, though an unpleasant one, rightly designated the propensity which Dr. Gall located. Our author, in "perfecting" the work of Dr. Gall, changes this name to "Activeness." Now, activeness, as understood by the ordinary English scholar, is briskness, agility, nimbleness, quickness. Where are the author's facts in support of this new discovery of function? He gives none. He says, "I cannot accept the theory of a centre of destructiveness," and states that the name has been founded on conjecture. To apply "theory" and "conjecture" to the work of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim is to lay an axe at the root of the phrenological tree. Largely upon the existence of this faculty and the correct location of its organ, Dr. Gall, in the prisons and asylums of Austria and Germany, proved the truth of Phrenology; and if these be false, I have but little faith in others not so overwhelmingly proven, and Phrenology must suffer a blow from which the recovery will be difficult. But the author's arm is impotent to strike the blow which is to fell our giant oak. Of course, if the author's experience is different to the experiences of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, and of many well-known and highly reputable phrenologists of to-day, whose practices are at least as extensive and varied as his, then he must use his discretion as to whether he accepts his unique experiences for the purposes of his further practice or not.

Observativeness and Analogicalness are two names selected by the author to indicate the organs of Individuality and Comparison. I once described these words as abortions in Language, and so I still consider them. The inventor of these terms is indignant with me for this expression of opinion, and looks upon it rather as an accusation against him. He has now succeeded in clearing himself of the charge of being the original inventor of "Analogicalness," and he is to be congratulated on his success; for whoever invented such a word is no friend to his fellows. The author, however, did not look into his dictionary for the word until after adopting it as the name of a mental faculty. That is rather lax in a scientist to whom accuracy means life. What is the accepted meaning of this word? My dictionary (*The Imperial*, 4 vols., by John Ogilvie, 1886) gives it as "The quality of being analogical or fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy"; so that, according to our mentor, we have a primitive faculty whose function is, that it is fit to be used as an analogy. How puerile and feeble it all is! To show the ridiculous assumptions of the author in all their glaring absurdity would require a volume as large as the one in which they are stated; and I fear I have already trespassed too long upon the patience of my readers.

There will probably be new developments of Phrenology during the twentieth century, but this presumptuous effort of one who is apparently incapable of appreciating scientific necessities, instead of aiding such developments, will only tend to check them, by bringing ridicule upon our loved subject from the scientific world—ridicule, the brunt of which will have to be borne by the loyal followers of Gall and Spurzheim.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

W. GASCOYNE MOSS (*Stoke-on-Trent*).—Your letter is interesting. From the report of Mr. Donovan's lecture (page 91 of P. P. for June), I gather that he holds with those who look upon Concentrativeness and Inhabitiveness as distinct organs agreeable with your own views. Your experience seems very interesting, and I should recommend you to offer a paper on the subject to the Editor of P. P. This column is not intended to contain such matter as you have favoured me with. Your reference to Mr. Donovan's remark on page 90 I agree with, and quite believe that the person you refer to became very different in character after availing himself of the help that Phrenology could give him.

Continue your observations in the way you have evidently conducted them, and you ought then to become a useful disciple of the immortal Gall.

E. H. EVANS (*Rhos, Ruabon*).—The Frontal Sinus is not easy to "detect." It may require a long period of practical study on your part. My method for the past forty years (or nearly) has been to pass the open palm of the hand horizontally over the lower part of the forehead, and in proportion to the sudden upward trend of the hand as it passes over the glabella, is the size of the sinus. Most women have a small sinus, and a few men have no sinus. But generally boys and females have very little or no sinus, and in men it varies greatly. Hence the importance of knowing something of it. But the eye is also useful in this calculation. Practice, the examination of skulls, and much study are necessary to become expert in this matter; but generally speaking, the greater the experience the greater the accuracy.

Your third question: "How to find the activity of a faculty; or, in other words, Is a prominent faculty bound to be active?" is hardly as clear as one could wish. The words, "in other words" are surely not required. Then by *prominent faculty* you must mean *prominent organ*. All the faculties have organs developed in proportion to their activity. Activity depends on size and stimulus. An organ may be large and inactive at any particular time, because the necessary stimulus is absent. Other organs are requiring attention. Their stimuli may be present. You give a case in your letter. You say the person you refer to has "small Acquisitiveness" but "is of a miserly disposition." Hence you conclude an organ may be small and very active. Are you sure you have judged Acquisitiveness correctly? And has he large Secretiveness and small Benevolence? Has he large Self-esteem and small Love of Approbation and Friendship? Can he have a motive for thrift that you know nothing of?

A miser may have small Acquisitiveness. He never throws out a sprat to catch a mackerel. Misers keep what they get—little or much. Getting is not synonymous with keeping. The enormous organs of Acquisitiveness of Peabody and Carnegie did not make them equally miserly.

You see it is easy to come to false conclusions by the uninformed phrenologist.

PHILO (*London*).—You ask, "Is Phrenology acknowledged a 'science'?" Your friend, you say, believes it is not a science, or it would be taught in schools. May I say, as kindly as possible, your friend has not yet learned what a science is, or is not.

The word Science means knowledge. All knowledge is not taught in schools. I have given thousands of lessons on Science in schools—on Light, Heat, Electricity, Chemistry, Physiology, and Phrenology. But there are few persons who know anything of Phrenology, and fewer still who know it well enough to teach it. All knowledge is Science. If I saw your friend, I might find his organ of Veneration to be well developed, because he seems willing to accept the authority of others as to what is knowledge. A man with a strong deference to authority with small Self-esteem and reflectives, is very unwilling to decide against public opinion. I have been influencing this public opinion for many years, with some slight success. The more people know of Phrenology, the more scientific they are, whether they know it or no.

In reply to your second question, I have to say that it is seldom found that all brothers and sisters of a family are similarly developed. Your younger sisters will retain their large Eventuality so long as they continue to study and observe. Study, and especially the cultivation of the memory for literature, is always a prime agent in the growth of Eventuality. And in your case I also recommend a greater knowledge of the English language. You spell two words incorrectly: "physiognomist" and "perceptive"; otherwise your letter is very intelligently written. As you live in London, get your friend to attend a few meetings of the British Phrenological Society. His knowledge will then increase.

CRITIC (*Hornsey*).—You wish me to say which is right, your clergyman or your doctor, for both of whom you have so much respect. The former says Phrenology is "based upon observation of facts, and so must be true;" the latter says his tutor told him that Phrenology is "humbug," and he "sees no reason" for disagreeing with him. Well, the clergyman is certainly right, and the medical gentleman is wrong. His argument, or rather his reason for disbelieving in Phrenology, is so childish that you must forgive me for saying I have a difficulty in believing you have not made a mistake. And forgive me also for saying that you remind me of the student who soon after the death of Galileo was asked the question at his examination, "Does the earth move round the sun, or the sun round the earth?" Looking steadily at the two examiners, one of whom was a follower of Galileo and the other an opponent of that great man's doctrine, he replied, "Sometimes the sun moves round the earth; at other times the earth moves round the sun." My advice is, Look into the *pros* and *cons* respecting Phrenology for yourself.

INQUIRER.—You asked in your previous letter if I have read any works in favour of "Conditional Immortality." I haven't (if I except the Bible); and I fear that I am not sufficiently erudite to advise on this great subject.

B. M. (*Bury*).—It is very common for phrenologists to use "faculty" as a synonym for "organ." It is not a serious mistake, for the meaning is obvious. Still, it is far better to limit the word "faculty" to the power of the mind that performs its function by means of the part of the brain that is rightly denominated its "organ."



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# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

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[ONE PENNY.]

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Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

## Editorial Effervescence.

The next Meeting of the British Phrenological Society will be the last for the session, no public meetings being held by the Council in August and September. As the lecture is an important one, on "The Proofs of Phrenology," by the President, there should be a good attendance. Students particularly should make an effort to attend, that they may be well informed as to the bases of the science whose claims we advocate. No man is better able to inform them than Dr. Holländer.

\*\*\*

Although the lectures of the Society are suspended until October, the other operations of the Society go on as usual. The office will be open and business attended to, including the issue of library books. The present is a

favourable time for members to join the Society, as only a half-year's subscription is required, which covers the period to December 31st. There must be many readers of this journal who are able, and should be willing, to become members. Write to the Hon. Secretary at once for a proposal form.

\*\*

It will be a matter for sincere regret to our readers who frequent the Office to hear that Miss Day, its presiding genius, is leaving the service of the Council. During her period of office Miss Day has won the esteem of all who have been brought into contact with her, and the good wishes of all will accompany her into her new sphere of usefulness. I trust she will maintain her interest in Phrenology and the Society, though severing her official connection with it.

\*\*\*

There will be a vacancy at the Office for an Assistant. An opportunity offers for some enthusiastic student of the subject to officially connect himself or herself with the work of the Society. The funds of the Society are very limited, therefore the remuneration is necessarily small; but the privileges are great to an ardent student. Any friends who desire to be among the applicants for the post, which will be vacant in the middle of August, should apply to the Hon. Sec. of the Society.

\*\*\*

Our valued contributor Mr. Dutton has been commissioned by a well-known firm of publishers to write a Guide to Skegness, a work which has been successfully accomplished. Mr. Dutton's handling of the attractive features of Skegness and neighbourhood will doubtless attract many visitors to the little seaside town. Readers of this Journal seeking a place to spend their summer holidays, should spend a penny on this useful guide.

\*\*\*

Some humorous paragraphs, giving distorted views of Phrenology, appeared in our contemporary *Answers* on June 22nd. A false version of the turnip incident is given by a correspondent, who does not appear to be acquainted with the true story, in which George Combe turned the tables so deftly and wittily upon the would-be joker. As we have already given the story in an early number of the P. P., we will not repeat it. But the fun was all on our side.

\*\*\*

## AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE. A TRUE INCIDENT.

By MATHETES.

The story that I'm going to tell,  
My mind has daily carried,  
Of two young lovers I knew well,  
Who never should have married.

This marriage was celebrated in a pretty old town, such a one as those who love the beautiful in Nature and Art like so much to visit. In its vicinity one of the greatest artists of the age was born, and here he began to develop his masterly genius. Here one of the greatest pulpit orators of the last century worked with toil-worn hands. Here one of England's sweetest poets sang his songs in peace and plenty. Kings and queens have lived and reigned here; and highway robbers and outlaws have found here a paradise. Yet the town boasts less than a thousand inhabitants. One of the outlaws referred to used to wait in a solitary place beside a great oak, to watch for farmers coming from the town fair. This spot is now his grave, for when he died his remains were interred beside the old oak he loved so well, and where he spent so much time musket in hand.

It was in this town the young lady of whom I propose writing was born and educated. She was well connected, her family being of a superior class; but independently of this, her charms were such as to win much admiration; her beauty and personal character, her acts of kindness and deeds of love made her a very "lily of the valley."

Several young men desired her company, and hungered to gaze upon her sweet face. She was kind and courteous to all, but seemed to have no desire to be wooed from the home of her childhood.

When she was about eighteen years of age, a young gentleman of wealth and position, on a visit to the town, saw this young lady, and was struck with admiration. She was, from the first moment he gazed upon her, his "pearl of greatest price." The attraction was not mutual. She had an instinctive distrust of him, and gave his advances no encouragement; but her friends, impressed by his wealth and pretensions, persuaded her to accept his attentions; and the modest girl, having large Veneration and small Self-esteem, deferred to their wishes. Despite her own inclinations and against her own convictions, she became engaged to the young man. Finding that his adored one was an earnest member of a Church, he, to further ingratiate himself into her favour, went also and joined the Church.

In a very pretty cottage beside the River Clear,  
Not very far from Myrtle Bush, and yet not very near,  
There lived a charming maiden, whose grace and  
beauty drew

An army of admirers, and of lovers not a few.

Among the latter number was a man of wealth and  
pride,

Who came across the mountains to win her for his  
bride.

His tears he supplemented and pledged his very life,  
Until the girl consented to become his wedded wife.

Soon after the engagement, a distinguished phrenologist visited the town, to give lectures and mesmeric enter-

tainments. These lectures were the first thing of the kind ever given in the town. During the lecturer's visit, he was one afternoon invited to take tea with an illustrious company at one of the best houses. After tea it was suggested that the phrenologist should examine the heads of the newly-engaged couple, who sat by his side. He at once complied, and placing his hand on the young lady's head, said: "This lady has an excellent organization; she is clever, social, kind-hearted, too ready to defer to the opinions of her seniors, industrious, sensitive, refined, and moral in the highest degree. Anything coarse or low will disgust her at once."

The phrenologist then turning to the gentleman, said: "This gentleman is strong, ingenious, has a fine intellect, is a good reader of character, is very social, and very determined. His moral nature, however, is very low; Conscientiousness, Veneration, Hope, and Spirituality being poorly developed, while Secretiveness and Destructiveness appear to be abnormal. In my judgment, the parties are entirely unsuited to each other."

The lady arose to leave the room, being surprised at the harmony of the phrenologist's views with her own; but her lover stayed her, saying: "My dear, stop; what the phrenologist has said of me is quite correct; but it is not what we are by nature, but what we are by grace. God's grace revolutionises our natural faculties, and changes the greatest sinners into the greatest saints. Manasseh was a wicked king, but God changed his nature, and he became one of the best that ever reigned. Saul of Tarsus was the greatest persecutor of his day, but he became the greatest apostle. John Bunyan was a great blasphemer, but by Divine grace he became a greater gospel preacher and writer. What God did for them, He will do for me."

All present applauded his remarks.

The marriage was duly celebrated, but in a brief period the bride returned to her parents' home. A reconciliation took place, but this was followed by another and a final separation. It was impossible for two such natures to live together in harmony, and I have often heard her exclaim: "O, that I had heeded the warning of the phrenologist, who alone told me the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth!"

### Dr. Ferrier and the Speech Centre.

Dr. Ferrier, on page 90 of his interesting *Cerebral Diseases*, assures his readers that aphasia is the result of the causal relationship between lesions of the third frontal convolution and the power to think in words; and not of the want of comprehension of the meaning of spoken or written symbols.

Moreover, he does not contend that there is an absolute restriction of the speech-centre to the left hemisphere. Indeed, he says: "It is not enough to bring forward a case of lesion of the left speech centre without aphasia . . . to overturn the localisation of a speech centre"; and points out—what the phrenologist would expect—that he found cases of aphasia with disease of the right speech centre in which the patients were left-handed.

On page 445 of *Functions of the Brain*, Dr. Ferrier complains that those medical men who have failed to find affections of speech accompanying lesions of the left third frontal convolution, have mistaken some other convolution for it.—James Webb.

## Jottings from my Note Book.

BY OUR CANDID CRITIC.

### Controlling the Will.

A correspondent wonders how I arrive at the conclusion that "the will becomes more free in proportion as the moral motives gain the ascendancy"; and propounds the following riddle for me to solve in connection therewith:—"Is not the will bound by moral motives, and proportionately incapable of contrary actions?" In answer thereto, I hold that the action of the will is determined by the present condition of the mind. If the moral powers predominate, then men act accordingly. If the selfish or animal powers prevail, then the moral motives do not bind the man. If a man has a more harmonious type of mind, his character will be more influenced by the environment. As moral teaching is brought to bear on such, so in proportion will he be likely to strengthen his moral nature, and it will be more free from selfish desires. My friend will therefore see that it is by the law of evolution that I arrive at the conclusion referred to. As to the second part of his question, you cannot draw a hard-and-fast line and say that a man's character is entirely bad or absolutely good, bound by moral motives, or incapable of such. All mental powers are relative, not absolute, and are conditioned by heredity and environment.

### A Sturdy Champion Retires.

From a letter received the other day, I find that an experienced and well-known phrenologist, who has been before the public for many years, has now retired from the profession. I refer to Mr. Mark Moores. This gentleman used to visit our large towns and cities, and was generally able to secure good audiences, and interest the same. His lectures were invariably high-toned and interesting, and his retirement will call forth expressions of regret from many of his admirers. He was one of the first phrenologists whom I had the pleasure of consulting, and though twenty-one years ago, the advice he then gave has not been forgotten. That the best wishes of his late fellow-workers will go with him in his change of sphere, he may rest assured; and though not so well known to members of the B.P.S. in London, they will doubtless join in wishing him a happy ending to a useful, if somewhat chequered, career.

### An Unholy Alliance.

In passing through a large town the other day, I noticed a placard announcing that a certain lady, who described herself as a scientific palmist and phrenologist, could be consulted at so-and-so. Now, this mixing of the two subjects is very objectionable. Without entering into the bona-fides of Palmistry, it is an undoubted fact that certain palmists, in order to elude the vigilance of the police, are tacking Phrenology on to their announcements; and when these are prosecuted by the police, the uninitiated are apt to regard the two subjects as identical.

### A Great Difference.

If both dealt with character-reading, and character-reading only, the mixture would not so much matter; but when a person consults a phrenologist, he usually does so in order to ascertain his natural disposition and talents;

when he visits a palmist, it is in order that he may know the past and future—especially the latter.

### Beware of Law-breakers.

Palmistry has therefore got associated in the public mind with fortune-telling, and fortune-telling (not Palmistry) is regarded by those qualified to judge as illegal. It is true that the Act against fortune-tellers is an old one, but the law says persons have no right to tell fortunes, with the intention to deceive, and unfortunately this is often done. The most successful palmists in the districts where the writer lives, have been those who have told the biggest lies; and though these palmists are not the only persons who make money by deception, we think the public should understand that Palmistry and Phrenology are distinct subjects, and that if a so-called phrenologist tells your fortune, he has no data, phrenologically, to go upon.

### A Useful Society.

It was with the object of placing Phrenology in its right position that the B.P.S. was instituted. Scientifically-inclined and thoughtful students of Phrenology observed that the wheat and tares were so mixed as to require a scientific threshing-machine. They met together and founded the institution originally known as "The British Phrenological Association." This has recently been re-modelled and re-designated, and is now Incorporated by the Board of Trade.

## Phrenological Evidences.

Dr. Hunter, Professor of Anatomy in the Andersonian University, Glasgow, who was a careful investigator into the discoveries of Dr. Gall, said:—

"The brain is the most complicated structure found in man; and the most cursory glance at the arrangement of its parts leads at once to a conclusion at variance with *singleness* of structure. Without referring to the immense size of the organ in man, compared with that of other animals, we have only to observe the first grand division of the mass into cerebrum and cerebellum, or great and little brain; the division of each of these into two nearly equal and symmetrical portions; the division again of each half of the cerebrum into three lobes—the anterior, middle and posterior; and the still more minute division of each of these lobes into numerous convolutions. All these parts thus separated to a greater or less extent are observed on the most cursory examination; and when we enter upon a minute investigation of its internal structure, we find everything harmonising most beautifully with the principles of Phrenology—the brain is formed essentially of soft plastic fibres, which diverge from the medulla oblongata, or top of the spinal marrow, to the convolutions. Here, then, we have undoubtedly a plurality of parts, and what reason have we to suppose that these parts are incapable of separate and, to a certain extent, independent functions. The fibrous structure of the brain is directly and beautifully in harmony with Phrenology, for we have in such a structure all the necessary elements of a plurality of organs."



## CHARACTER.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

The word "character" means "mark"—a natural mark cut or engraved by Nature. The marks that distinguish one person from another are his character.

In ordinary life, the reputation of a person is called his character, and therefore children and persons unknown are said to have no character.

But a child or stranger has a character as distinct and peculiar to himself as the best known of our friends; and moreover, a phrenologist assesses his character at sight—"first sight." And again, however long one may have known a person (except they are phrenologists), one is liable to estimate his character most inaccurately.

I could give numerous cases. Dr. Wm. Palmer is one. For years, and during his poisonings, Dr. Palmer was held to be highly moral and religious by his neighbours. Such was his reputation, but not his character. He was addicted to the grossest vices, and eventually was hung for his crimes. Many similar instances could be given, but they are sufficiently well known. Unfortunately they are not so rare as one could wish.

Again, a person's character changes daily. As an organ is used, so is its power increased and size augmented, and these principles explain insanity, culture, change of disposition.

You will already have discovered the fallacy of the advice to children to *get into good habits*. If you train the child rightly, the good habits will more readily look after themselves. Habits are the result of natural inclination as affected by outward circumstances and education. The bias will form the habit, and therefore you must get at the bias, and daily and hourly give attention to the result you wish to obtain, in this way losing the undesirable bias *by its neglect*. All training will depend on the time and ability the trainer can bestow upon the person being trained. To those whose Sympathy is not very large, it will require much self-denial, much pain and grief. But what real good has been attained without pain, and sacrifice, and grief?

The faculties are powerful according to their size; they are active according to their relative size, and both power and influence depend materially on the disturbing influence of the other organs.

Character, therefore, depends on the result of the aggregate action of all the organs, and not on the single action of any one organ. Hence, in judging character, a phrenologist has no easy task. Considerable experience and mental capacity are required to make the appraisal, and therefore there is a great diversity of power in different phrenologists.

Again: People who are called crotchety and disagreeable are often the most trustworthy and honest. The sly, smooth, time-serving person is he who should be distrusted. But how are you to know him? You never get such persons into gaol if they have also good intellectual capacity, for they always protect themselves. I say, Beware of "nice" people. You don't require to be told to beware of frank and disagreeable people.

All agreeable people are not dishonest, or we should call suavity, dishonesty; and deceit, agreeableness; and so there would be no need for discrimination. What I urge you to study Phrenology for, is to be able to tell the genuine from the counterfeit, and to detect the counterfeit when it is passing for truth and reality.

## GREAT, THOUGH HUMBLE.

BY S. SARNA.

"Come along," said my friend; "we will interview a character." Directing our steps, we drew up outside a small newsagent's, with the name of Mackintosh on a sign below the window.

The window was lined with the usual wares, sparsely spread, as if to make the most of a small stock. A number of halfpenny humorous papers hung over a piece of twine stretched across the window. Between the spaces of these sheets one might from outside observe the proprietor within, peering through from time to time on the watch for customers.

We entered the dingy place, and exchanged preliminaries with the doctor-newsagent, who was seated behind a low counter. The best off-hand description I can give of the doctor's facial appearance is that it bears a striking resemblance to the portraits abroad of Charles Darwin.

The staid expression, the remarkably prominent lower forehead, deeply sunken eyes, and grizzly beard.

"Doctor of what?" I ejaculated, aside.

"An honorary degree, Doctor of Laws, conferred by the Aberdeen University in recognition of his services to Scotch literature."

Dr. Mackintosh, seated all the while, in the meantime supplied some very small change to a five-year-old.

"My principal work," modestly interjected the doctor, "is up there," indicating two or three rows of shelves begrimed with dust. There were numerous copies of one work, bearing the title, *History of Civilization in Scotland*, by Mackintosh, LL.D., contained in several volumes of rather bulky proportions.

"The writing of this work," explained my friend, "was attended by peculiar circumstances. Many years were spent in collecting original material for the work, which entailed a tremendous amount of mental labour, and demanded in its author the possession of high capacities. It was written chiefly behind the counter, subject to frequent interruption by the news-bent public. I have seen the Doctor engrossed in his subject, pen in one hand preparing the manuscript copy, and attending to the duties of his calling with the other."

*Scotland*, in Methuen's "History of the Nations" series, is from the pen of the same Mackintosh. I was informed our friend had risen in life; he was formerly a policeman.

In conversing with the Doctor, I noted his utter want of fluency in speech and sequence in conception. His halting manner became at times most distressing to observe.

Immersing the Doctor in an abstract question—an easy thing to do with an Aberdonian—I took a thorough survey of his cranial contour. The whole perceptive area of the brain was immensely developed, projecting outwardly so as to appear a deformity, which had the effect of making the deeply-set eyes seem even farther back in the head than they were. Right away backwards from about the middle of the incipital region there arose a remarkable and unmistakeable prominence which fell at a short curve behind. A tyro at Phrenology would be strongly impressed by the three marked cranial appearances. They explained the man.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—XX.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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### MANUFACTURE ; AND THE DECORATIVE TRADES.

#### THE MANUFACTURER.

The business of the manufacturer is one of the most useful and necessary of businesses. Besides which, it covers an immense field of employment, and is as varied in its nature as it is extensive. Manufacturing occupies a most important position among the world's industries. Next to—in fact, almost equally with—the food producer, the manufacturer's productions must be recognised as most important and necessary.

In this country, as in most others, clothes and other preservative and protective articles which come under the heading of manufactured goods are absolutely needed to preserve and maintain life, to say nothing of those which contribute to our comfort or provide us with luxuries. At the present time we are too apt to laud and magnify what we are pleased to term literary genius, but which is oftentimes nothing more than abnormal mental creations calculated to interfere with, rather than advance, human interests; while the useful, ingenious, unpretentious, plodding manufacturer of simple habits and incessant industry may be ignored. We owe much to the honest manufacturer, who is worthy of our highest esteem and praise.

Though the manufacture of clothing, eatables, or chemicals is of course very different to the manufacture of machinery, engineering implements, &c., yet similar mental qualities are required in the production of all classes of manufactured goods. Slight variations in the mental or temperamental conditions of individuals will sometimes give a peculiar interest in turning the attention to some particular kind of manufacture, though more often than not mere incident or chance rather than selection is the reason of their choice.

The manufacturer is something more than an ordinary business man, mechanic or experimenter. To be highly successful, he must have qualities more or less combining the whole of these, and be also an inventor and have creative capacity. The temperament most favourable to this line of business is the vital-mental, indicative of a superior, practical intelligence combined with physically good staying powers. Phrenologically, the manufacturer should have a fairly large head, all the better if the circumferential measurement is 23 to 24½ inches, with a broad base to the brain, that he may have steady energy, reserve force, and power of endurance. If the domestic qualities are large, with a good degree of Firmness and Concentrativeness (the latter is very necessary), he will be all the more disposed to locate himself and settle down to his business.

The perceptive organs, especially Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Order and Calculation, should be large, that he may have practical judgment as regards forms, proportions, details, system, arrangement. These quali-

ties, combined with large Constructiveness and a fair amount of Imitation, will give him mechanical skill, an interest in machinery, and if necessary the capacity to use tools with dexterity. Constructiveness, Causality, Comparison, and Acquisitiveness should especially be large, which, combined with large Perceptives and a good degree of Ideality, will give him originality, planning capacity, contrivance, ability to adapt means to ends, sense of economy and management, creative and inventive ability, a practical understanding of the construction, manufacture or make-up of things, and, combined with large Cautiousness and a fair amount of Secretiveness, Human Nature and Combativeness, an insight, as it were, into Nature's secrets; an intuitive discernment of the utility of, and necessity for, the production to which he gives his attention, together with patient application, perseverance and courage. He should have enough of Hope, that he may be enterprising and enabled to patiently await results. Individuals engaged in the manufacture of delicate, complicated instruments, chemical or medicinal substances, art fabrics, etc., need to have a finer quality of organization than those engaged in heavy kinds of manufacture.

#### THE HOUSE PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

House painters and decorators, as workmen, are somewhat on a level with mechanics, such as carpenters and cabinet-makers. Oftentimes a youth having fair artistic tastes, who would fail as a mechanic through not having large mechanical and constructive abilities, may succeed as a house painter, decorator or sign writer. It is not always required that a long apprenticeship should be served to these trades. An apt, intelligent youth may acquire tolerable proficiency in these trades, which include paper-hanging as well as inside and outside work, in the course of three or four years, when he may engage as an improver, and in due course command journeyman's wages. A small wage is generally given from the commencement of learning the trade. House painting of itself does not need so much artistic taste as does decorative work. Every youth who intends to make this his trade should aim also to be a decorator; and if he has an idea of commencing business on his own account in a small town, he would do well also to learn sign-writing. To be especially suited for these combined trades, certain mental qualities are needed. The house-painter and decorator should possess a good average amount of brain capacity, a fairly active physical constitution; well-marked perceptives—Colour, Form, Size, Locality, and Order—combined with fair Constructiveness and a good degree of Ideality, Imitation and Comparison, that he may manifest quickness of perception, aptness in judging of and combining colours, tints and shades; and have a decided taste for ornament, arrangement, good finish and design; fair Self-esteem and large Weight, to give dignity of character and self-reliance, and enable him to balance himself and feel safe when working in dangerous places. A fair degree of Approbativeness and Cautiousness, that he may be ambitious, aspiring, cautious and prudent.

The various oils, turpentine and lead used in mixing paints have a detrimental effect on the health of some men engaged in this business, though it does not so affect everyone.

## CRANIUMVILLE. The Human Faculty Society.

The following articles of agreement have been adopted by the members of the above Society:—

Be it known that we, the undersigned individuals, have associated ourselves together for the purpose of being mutually helpful to each other in the work that shall be agreed upon as most profitable and agreeable to the society, and each member shall give of his labour as the society shall require through its regularly elected officers, and shall receive his share of the profits or benefits from the business which the society shall engage in, and no member shall engage in any labour or business for pleasure or profit which shall be harmful or injurious to the society.

And be it further agreed that the division of labour for the present shall be as follows:

Self-esteem shall act as chairman in all business and deliberative meetings of the members, and shall also make it his especial duty to see that no member engages in any occupation that shall injure or dishonour the society.

Eventuality shall act as secretary, and keep correct record of all events of interest to the society.

Causality shall act as business manager, and with his assistants formulate plans and arrange the work for the guidance and best interests of the society.

Comparison shall act as first assistant to Causality, and shall arrange and classify all business coming before the business manager's department.

Acquisitiveness shall be the treasurer and assist the business manager in all matters involving the question of profit and loss.

Number shall act as numerical calculator, and assist the treasurer and business manager with their accounts.

Tact shall have charge of the detective department, assisted when necessary by Messrs. Form, Size, Weight, Colour and Combativeness.

This department shall also assist in the division of labour amongst the various members.

Energy shall have charge of the labour department, and in conjunction with Constructiveness shall direct the steam and machinery work for the company.

Alimentiveness shall have charge of the provision and food department, and see that suitable food is prepared for all.

Amativeness, Conjuality, Philoprogenitiveness, Friendship, Inhabitiveness and Vitativeness shall constitute the committee on social affairs, and use their best influence and endeavour for the encouragement of affection between the different members; see that marriage is honoured, homes made comfortable and pleasant, children cared for and educated, and life in general protected and cared for.

Ambition will assist in keeping the reputation of this society on a par with that of any society of its kind and see that the good qualities of this society are duly advertised in a way to be appreciated by others.

Conscience will act as umpire or judge in settling matters of dispute between the different members, also between the society and outsiders.

Veneration shall have charge of the worship of the society, assisted by Language and Spirituality. The latter shall also have charge of the psychic and prophetic department, and keep the society posted on the latest information in its line.

Kindness shall have charge of the benevolent work, look after the sick and needy, and comfort the afflicted in body and mind.

Suavity, having kissed the Blarney Stone, shall assist in entertaining both the society and such visitors as may chance to be present, and assisted by Mirthfulness, Hope and Language shall act as entertainment committee.

Language shall also, with the aid of Eventuality, Ideality and Sublimity, prepare and deliver talks and speeches for the benefit and entertainment of the society as he shall be directed, and shall also assist in teaching the children.

Locality shall act as guide and assist in the geographical department of the school.

Time shall assist the secretary in keeping dates, assist in the singing, and see that regular hours are kept by the members.

Tune shall lead the singing, and assist in making the worship and social gatherings interesting.

Cautiousness and Secretiveness shall see that the best interests of the Society are looked after, and all property securely protected.

Firmness and Continuity shall see that all members finish the tasks assigned them without fail, and that no shirking be allowed.

These regulations to be modified or amended as circumstances shall require.

(Signed)

SELF-ESTEEM, *President.*

EVENTUALITY, *Secretary.*

CAUSALITY, *Business Manager.*

—*John Crane, in "Human Faculty."*

### She Had Conjuality Large—

He had been courting her for five or six years, but had never proposed. One evening they were at a West-end theatre together, when he remarked: "These modern playwrights put such silly declarations of love in the mouth of the hero." "Yes; but they do pop the question at last. That's one point in their favour, anyhow," she replied, with a reproachful look.

### —So Had Miss Hurryup.

Miss Hurryup: "Ah, Mr. Holdoff, you cannot tell what troubles a girl has who is receiving the attentions of a gentleman."

Mr. Holdoff: "Troubles, Miss Hurryup! Of what nature, pray?"

Miss H.: "Well, one's little brothers are always making fun of one, and one's relatives are always saying, 'When is it to come off?' as if a marriage was a prize-fight. There's the inquisitiveness of one's parents. They want to know everything. There's pa, now; he's constantly asking such questions as, 'Carrie, what are Mr. Holdoff's intentions? Why does he call on you so regularly, and stay so late when he does call?' and he sometimes looks so angry when he asks these questions, that I actually tremble."

Mr. H.: "And what answers do you make to his questions, Miss Hurryup?"

Miss H.: "I can't make any answer at all, for, you see, you haven't said anything to me, and—and—of course I—I—"

Then Mr. Holdoff whispered something in Carrie's ear, and the next time her father questions her she will be ready with a satisfactory reply.

## Phrenology and the Servant Question.

BY G. H. J. DUTTON, F.B.P.S.

One of the chief problems of the present day is that of choosing servants or mistresses; and, like every other subject connected with human beings, their relation to each other and to society as a whole, it is one in which phrenologists should have something to say.

Mistresses tell us there are few, if any, good servants to be had in these days, and all want places where the work is put out. Servants say that the present day mistress is exacting, unreasonable, and cantankerous in her treatment of subordinates, and they are looked upon more like slaves than human beings.

Now, I make bold to assert that both of these statements are exaggerated, and that the truth lies between.

Servants of the aristocracy may have a comparatively easier life than their less fortunate sisters, but the life of the average servant of the middle classes is one of toil from early morning until late at night. She has little or no time to call her own, and while her former school-fellows and companions who work in factories or workshops have considerable leisure, she is expected to be constantly at the beck and call of her mistress.

The factory or warehouse girl usually commences at 6 or 8 a.m., and finishes at 6 or 7 p.m., with a half-day's holiday on Saturday and full day on Sunday. This gives her the opportunity to see her "young man," to say nothing of the self-satisfied feeling created by having time at her disposal.

The average servant, on the contrary, is expected to be up by 6 a.m. (some earlier); and although some have intervals of leisure during the day, there is little break for most until bedtime comes, with its well-earned repose. No wonder servants are so difficult to procure.

But want of leisure is not the only difficulty we have to contend with. Whether it is so in reality or not, the average "Mary Jane" regards the social status of a servant as inferior to that of a factory girl. Outsiders may not think winding silk or mending lace as superior to making puddings, dusting chairs, or scrubbing floors; but domestics think differently. I know this has been met to some extent by "helps," "useful helps," "lady helps," "mothers' helps," "domestic assistants," "working housekeepers," etc.; but this, though help-ful in some respects, by no means solves the difficulty.

Then again, it appears to me that the average mistress never treats her girls with the same consideration that the average employer treats his workmen. There is often an entire lack of toleration, and girls are regarded as so many human machines to be turned on and off as the mistress may direct.

What, then, is the remedy? It is easy to point out defects, but how are they to be overcome? This can only be done by considering all the circumstances. The mistake that most reformers make is that in their schemes for the amelioration of human woe, they ignore the constituent elements of the human mind.

Servants may, through lack of opportunity and means, be obliged to fill subordinate positions to their mistresses, but they have many of the same faculties in an equal degree of development. The love of admiration, sexual love, Self-esteem, Firmness, Combativeness, the social faculties, Constructiveness, Ideality, Sublimity, the moral

qualities, and even some of the intellectual powers, may be quite as prominent; and in considering the relation of mistresses to servants, these facts must not be overlooked.

Girls like to feel that they have some time which they can call their own. The wise mistress will therefore, when engaging a girl, make arrangements for her to have at least one afternoon and one evening per week off. Where there are two or three servants, they should each have a holiday in turn; but where there is only one, some member of the household should undertake the duties in the girl's absence.

In this district, servants are very difficult to procure, and mistresses have to fall back on "helps." These are more easily secured, because it approximates to the companion or lady-help; but this is not entirely satisfactory, either to the girl or her mistress. While the latter feels that the social status of a "help" is superior to that of a "general," she is not quite at home when eating meals with the family.

The chief way out of the difficulty, it appears to me, is to make a compromise between the two methods. Instead of treating the girl as a servant or slave, let it be understood that she comes into the house as an assistant, in the same sense as the shop-assistant. Let her have stated hours in which to do her work, with ample leisure, as before suggested; let the leisure be dependent, to some extent, upon the rapidity and thoroughness exercised in the performance of her household duties; and abolish all caps and wearing apparel that cause her to be regarded as a menial. At the same time, do not have her in the same room as the family. This would only make her uncomfortable; and the bustling in and out, especially at meal-times, would spoil the harmony of the dinner-table. Girls should have their meals in the kitchen or other room after the family have dined, and arrangements should be made for them to have their meals in comfort and seclusion.

Briefly, the only way for mistresses to secure good helpers is to treat them as human beings. Let them be treated as the employer treats his shop-assistant, and there will no longer be this cry of inability to obtain good girls.

I have not gone into the question of qualifications for the various kinds of service required, because I believe this has already been admirably done by my friend Mr. Severn. Neither have I dealt with the question of registry offices. This may safely be left for some future issue.

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### The Arabs' Belief.

"There is a vulgar belief among the Arabs that the unchangeable destinies of every human being are written upon his skull, on what we term the sutures.—*From a Book of Travel.*

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### On Surveying a Utensil Carved from a Skull.

Why not? Since through life's little day  
Our heads such sad effects produce,  
Redeemed from worms and wasting clay,  
This chance is theirs to be of use.

—Lord Byron.

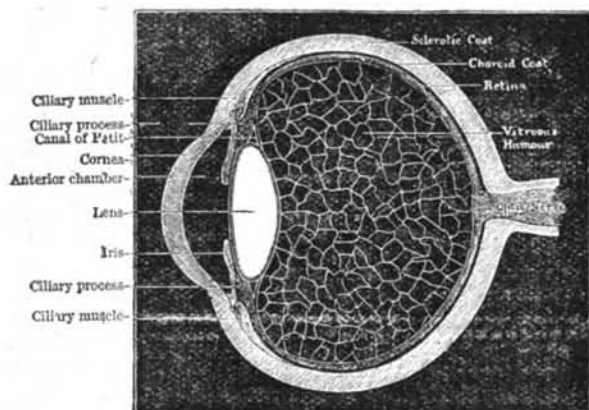
## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW, F.B.P.S.

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

### THE SENSE OF SIGHT.

**THE EYEBALL.**—The chief organ of sight is the eyeball, which is completely closed, and globular in form. It lies in the bony cavity of the orbit, the walls of which protect it, except in front, where it is guarded by the eyelids. The *eyelids* consist of a sheet of dense fibrous connective tissue, covered on the outer side by skin, and lined on the inner side by a thinner and more delicate membrane, called the *conjunctiva*, which, like the epidermis of the skin, consists of several layers arranged in strata. At the base of the eyelids the conjunctiva passes on to the eyeball, to which it is firmly attached, and forms a delicate transparent layer on the front of it. There are striated muscle fibres lying in the eyelids, placed circularly round



the eye. Contraction of these closes the eye. The eye is opened by the action of a muscle which raises the upper lid. The sudden closure of the eyes which occurs unconsciously every few seconds, as in blinking, may be a reflex act. The sensory nerve concerned is a branch of the fifth cranial; this carries impulses, due to an irritation on the surface of the eye, up to the brain, and motor impulses are sent back along the seventh cranial nerve to the muscular fibres of the eyelids, which contracting, close the eye.

The eyeball has the optic nerve attached to it behind, which gains entrance to the orbit through a hole (*optic foramen*) at the back of that cavity.

**Muscles of the Eyeball.**—There are six striated muscles attached to the outer surface of the eyeball, which connect it with the back of the orbit. Four of them, attached to the back of the orbit around the optic foramen, pass straight forward, and are inserted, just behind a structure which we shall presently describe as the cornea; they are the rectus or straight muscles, and are named the external, internal, superior, and inferior muscles, accord-

ing to their position. The external rectus muscle turns the eyeball outwards, the internal rectus inwards, the superior rectus upwards, and the inferior rectus downwards. Two other muscles, termed the oblique muscles, superior and inferior, attached to the sides of the orbit, and following a slanting or even bent course, the tendon of the superior passing through a pulley, are inserted into the eyeball behind the place of insertion of the rectus muscles. By means of the action of one or more, usually of two or more, of these muscles, the superior oblique and inferior rectus generally working together, and the inferior oblique and superior rectus together, the eyeball can be turned in all directions. In looking at an object we direct both eyes to it, and if the object is near, the muscles of both eyes are so balanced as to turn both eyeballs inwards and to keep them steadily directed on the object.

**The Lachrymal Gland.**—Besides giving lodgment to the eyeball, the rest of the cavity of the orbit is occupied by fat and the blood-vessels and nerves connected with the eye and its muscles, and in addition, by a small gland situated at the outer and upper angle of the orbit, called the lachrymal gland. In structure, this gland resembles a simple salivary gland. It secretes a watery fluid, which when excessive escapes as tears. Usually the fluid, which is constantly being secreted, after flowing over the eyeball, is collected by two canals, the openings of which are readily seen, one on the edge of each eyelid close to the inner corner of the eye. These two canals soon unite to form the lachrymal duct, one for each eye, which conducts the fluid to the cavity of the nose. In addition to the lachrymal secretion, which keeps the front of the eyeball moist and clean, there is also a thicker fluid formed by small glands situated in the eyelids.

**GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE EYEBALL.**—The eyeball is not a simple round globe, for the front portion is raised and more sharply curved than the rest, as if it were a piece of a smaller globe put on to a larger one. This projecting front part is called the *cornea*. It is a transparent structure, continuous at its edge with the white, thick, fibrous outer coat of the eyeball, called the *sclerotic*.

The eye appears black in the centre, with a variously coloured ring round the centre. The ring is a circular curtain attached to the edge of the cornea all round, having in the centre an aperture which appears dark. The aperture is called the *pupil*. The curtain is called the *iris*. The colour of the iris (black, brown, blue, etc.) is due to the varying amount and distribution of granules of black pigment in it.

Internal to the sclerotic, and continuous all round with the iris at the edge of the cornea, is a second coat which lines the hinder three-fourths of the eye. This layer of the eyeball is called the *choroid*; it is loosely attached to the inner surface of the sclerotic up to the edge of the cornea, where it leaves the outer coat and runs inwards across the eye, forming the iris. The choroid is much thinner than the sclerotic, and is very rich in blood-vessels. Its inner surface is lined by a layer of cells full of granules of black pigment; similar cells cover the back of the iris. Just before the choroid becomes continuous with the iris, it is thrown into a number of folds or plaits arranged in a radiating manner all round. These folds are called the *ciliary processes*. Like the rest of the choroid, they are covered by a layer of black pigment cells.



## Phrenological Character Sketch.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

W. M. THOMPSON, Esq.

Editor "Reynolds's Newspaper"; President National Democratic League.

Eminent as a lawyer, Editor of *Reynolds's Newspaper*, President of the National Democratic League; lecturer and writer on legal, political and socialistic topics, etc. What an immense natural capacity combined with great responsibility does all this involve. Yet the subject of our sketch is singularly adapted to fill the whole of these important positions.



Mr. W. M. Thompson is endowed with remarkable powers of mind, together with a striking and impressive personality. His temperament is chiefly Nervous or Mental, though the Motive or Fibrous is also well represented. His head is large, the circumferential measurement being 23 inches. It is very long, being 8 inches from Individuality in front to the Occipital prominence at the back; and very wide, especially in the regions of the executive organs, which measure 6½ inches. His head is

high in the regions of the moral organs, and the frontal lobes of the brain are powerfully developed. The formation and size of his head, combined with his particular temperament, indicates the possession of exceptional mental powers, especially fitting him for the varied pursuits in which he is actively engaged. Men of his particular type of mind view the world very differently to the ordinary, happy-go-lucky, easy-minded, unambitious, adaptable individual. Persons bent on reformatory work, or any great achievement, must not be too contented. The subject of our sketch, in his ordinary life, would probably be a fault-finding, unadaptable, extremely critical and exacting individual, were he not actively engaged in contending for and fighting in the great battles of reform. Contentment is far from being a virtue of his. Excepting on phrenological principles, Mr. Thompson would be difficult to understand, even by those who may think they know him well. He is not hypocritical; he is not deceptive; he is a man of great sincerity and honesty of purpose, whatever other conclusions others may arrive at concerning him; but he has a mixture of qualities which must be thoroughly understood if he would be known and appreciated at his best. Student of human nature as he is, his own character will be the greatest puzzle to him. He may, in a measure, be able to gauge his own mental powers by what he finds he is able to do, yet he understands others and can estimate their characters and worth far better than his own.

His social and domestic organs are strongly developed; were he not so much absorbed in intellectual pursuits, he could be one of the most devoted and affectionate of men. His love of children, of home, and conjugal life are powerful qualities. His Friendship is large, combined with very large Benevolence. He is endowed with great sympathy and fellow-feeling; but he has with these

qualities much dignity, personal sensitiveness, extreme criticalness, even suspicion; thus his friends will be put to a severe test, such as few are able to stand, before he fully takes them into his confidence. He is apt to hit right home in speaking his mind. He has nevertheless the qualities of a true friend when he is fully understood. It is as a public man, however, that he displays himself to the best advantage. Forceful, practical, impressive, an advanced thinker, and keenly discriminative and intuitive, with pen and voice he is able to exert a powerful influence over the minds of vast numbers of his fellows.

He is ambitious, enterprising, progressive. He is not largely endowed with Self-esteem, but can assume confidence in what he knows well. Is enthusiastic, aggressive, earnest and thorough in the pursuit of that which impresses him as a fit subject for advocacy. He adopts no half-measures. He puts an immense amount of energy and force into whatever interests him; and is liable to overdo. Though forceful and direct, both as a speaker and writer, he is exceedingly diplomatic, tactful, and very cautious; and though immensely daring, his large Cautiousness, combined with intuition, reason and judgment keep him well within bounds. His very active mind indicates promptness and decision, but his large Cautiousness may sometimes cause him to hesitate and reconsider matters more than is necessary, and he may need to guard against procrastination. His first impressions are generally the best. However much he may deviate from them, he will usually come to the same point, and regret sometimes that he has not done what he first thought he would do.

He is very observant, especially of details and facts; but the great strength of his intellect lies in his large reflective, creative, intuitive and reasoning powers. Causality, Comparison, Intuition and Ideality are powerfully developed. He possesses great reasoning capacity, is cause-seeking and philosophic, a searcher after truth and principle. His very large Comparison makes him exceedingly critical, apt in perceiving differences, in illustrating, classifying, analysing and comparing; and combined with a good degree of Combativeness. Causality and Language, gives him great legal acumen and aptness in comparing evidence and in argument and debate. His large Human Nature makes him a great character reader and keenly discriminative. His estimate of others' characters when first coming in contact with them is generally correct. He has the detective instinct. Ideality being large, enhances his imagination, gives freedom of ideas, poetic instinct, creative capacity, high ideals, and much sense of refinement; and his large Constructiveness assists him greatly in literary compositions, planning, organising, etc. He is usually equal to emergencies, and generally does his best when required to act on the spur of the moment. He is able to think while on his feet, and almost imperceptibly to turn the course of his subject or conversation into a channel suitable to the exigencies of the moment. His intuitions are so powerful that he immediately perceives the least change of feeling manifested towards him.

His moral organs are well represented. He is too critical to accept matters entirely on faith, yet he is not wanting either in Spirituality or Veneration; and he possesses very large Conscientiousness and Benevolence, a marked sense of justice and right, and strong sympathies, though he may oftentimes be misunderstood.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LXIX.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

THE ORGAN OF LANGUAGE.—*Continued.*

FROM GALL TO BROCA.

Dr. Gall, in his magnificent works, *Anatomy and Functions of the Brain*, relates a number of cases which, among others, led him to the discovery of the organ of Language in the posterior part of the third frontal convolution. In his diagrams he locates the organ with a precision that must astonish everyone who has a knowledge of modern research but is unacquainted with a knowledge of Phrenology.

Gall's disciple, Dr. Spurzheim, also published these diagrams of the location of Language, in 1815 and 1826, in his *Physiognomical System and Anatomy*.

In a former lesson, it was pointed out that the brain area devoted to Language is at the back of the socket of the eye, and forms the posterior portion of the third frontal convolution.

From among the cases diagnosed by Dr. Gall, the following may be mentioned:—

1. "An officer was wounded by a pointed instrument immediately above the eye. He told me that since the moment he received the wound he had experienced great difficulty in recalling the names of his best friends; he had absolutely no acquaintance with my doctrine. He did not observe any weakening of his other faculties."

2. At Marseilles, another young man received, just above the eyebrow, a blow from a foil, which resulted in the loss of memory for names; he could not recall the names of his most intimate friends, not even that of his father."

3. Baron Larrey had the kindness to bring me one of his patients, of whom the following is the history:—Edward de Rampan, aged 26 years, received a blow in the middle part of the left canine region near the lower part of the nose, by a foil which was broken on his plastron or breastplate, in an oblique direction, upwards, and a little from outside to inside. The instrument penetrated about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches across the left nasal fosse, traversed the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone near the insertion of the falx, and appeared to have penetrated in a slightly oblique vertical direction from front to back, to a depth of five or six lines the internal posterior part of the left anterior lobe of the brain, so as to approach very near to the anterior part of the middle lobe (mésolobe). A very considerable hæmorrhage commenced the instant he was wounded, and a very considerable quantity of splinters of bone were discharged by the nose and mouth. All the organs of the senses were paralysed instantly, but they gradually resumed their functions, and there remained the following alterations only: The sight of the left eye was lost for a month entirely; it is now restored, but the patient sees objects double. Smell was totally lost, but it is now restored, and the patient can distinguish odorous from inodorous liquors. Taste was equally destroyed; little by little it has been regained on the right side of the tongue. Hearing, first of all destroyed in the ear on

the wounded side, was afterwards re-established, and nothing remains but a buzzing. Speech was also lost, is again restored, and only a slight lisping remains. The memory of names has been totally extinguished, and he cannot recall them without great difficulty, whilst the memory of images and things that are susceptible of demonstration are remembered perfectly. Remembering well the person, the face, the features of Baron Larrey, the patient recognised him without difficulty; he saw him constantly before his eyes (according to his own words), yet he could not remember his name, but called him Mr. So-and-so.

"I have seen this person, and am convinced that his state is just such as has been described."

In his lessons on Phrenology, delivered in Paris in 1835, Dr. Broussais showed the convolution of Language and its situation to his audience, and pointed out its position within the skull, on the superior part of the orbit towards its posterior extremity. It appeared to him to be accompanied by a considerable width between the superciliary ridge and the cheekbone.

Drs. Stirling and Landor, in their *Text-book of Human Physiology*, state that the current localisation of the centre for speech dates back to Billaud in 1825. Billaud was the editor of the *Journal of the Phrenological Society of Paris*, and no doubt had simply stated the truth respecting this localisation as he had learnt it at the feet of Gall. And, as the learned editor of the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales* (vol. xxiv., page 440) says: "Perhaps, but for Gall we should not have discovered aphasia, the keystone of all the modern physiology of the cerebral surface."

Dr. Dax, contemporary with Dr. Broussais, called the attention of the medical profession to a case of hemiplegia of the right hemisphere, complicated with aphasia, accompanied with lesions in the left hemisphere. His pamphlet "On the Lesions of the Left Half of the Encephalon Coinciding with Forgetfulness of the Signs of Thought," seemed to greatly interest the Faculty of Montpellier, but created little interest beyond them. This was in 1836. Twenty-five years afterwards, Dr. Broca recorded two observations of aphasia in which, while noting the left as the seat of the lesion, he still attributed this circumstance to a coincidence. Though he did not attribute the lesion as peculiar to the left hemisphere, he certainly confirmed, as far as pathology could confirm the doctrine enunciated many years before. Dr. Dax, jun., was not satisfied with the neglect that his father had suffered at the hands of the Faculty of Paris, who appeared to ignore his researches. He, therefore, desirous that his father should participate in the honour, published an amplification of his father's work, under the title, "Observations Tending to Prove the Constant Coincidence of Derangements of Speech with a Lesion of the Left Hemisphere of the Brain"; and, in his "Diseases of the Nervous System" (1886), Dr. J. Grasset proves that Dr. Dax certainly made his researches and announced his observations on the lesions of the third left frontal convolution (now generally known as Broca's convolution) as coincident with loss of verbal memory, before the so-called discoveries of Dr. Broca in the same cerebral area.

Not only have Billaud, Dax, Broca, and many others confirmed Dr. Gall's localisation, but such confirmations are repeatedly appearing in the medical journals and daily papers.

## Physiognomic Portrait Sketch

OF  
MISS LILLAH McCARTHY.

By RICHARD DIMSDALE STOCKER.

*Author of "The Human Face as Expressive of Character and Disposition," "Physiognomy, Ancient and Modern," "The Language of Handwriting," etc., etc.*

This talented young actress, who has for some time past been a prominent member of Mr. Wilson Barrett's company (in which she has been appearing in the rôles of Miss Maud Jeffries of late), possesses a decided predominance of the mental temperament, in combination with high quality of constitution and no little intensity of organization. Hence her mind is in advance of her physical power; she is more sensitive and susceptible than robust or "hale and hearty"; possesses acute sensibility; is quickly affected, easily touched, and distinctly open to suffer and enjoy acutely and to experience extremes of feeling.

Her intellectual equipment is excellent; the faculties of Comparison, Eventuality, Human Nature, Time, Tune, Colour, Form, Size, Ideality, Sublimity, and Constructiveness being well represented by the frontal development and the well-elevated and elaborated nasal tip and septum.

Hence, she has good mental capacity, which enables her to excel in the pursuit of art or literature, endowing her as it does with keen powers of criticism, comparison, discrimination of motives, perception of character, and the distinguishment of phenomena of an artistic nature. Her discernment and ability to recall vividly any particular circumstance that has transpired; her sense of the elegant and symmetrical, and her love of the æsthetic, refined, delicate and graceful, are decided attributes. She abhors everything that is wanting in these qualities, for she has an innate feeling for the beautiful; is original, and clever at combining her ideas.

Her musical taste, in combination with her capability of mental assimilation (revealed by the downward projection of the flesh beneath the tip of the nose), and sympathy (full lower lip) will render her adapted to excel in pathetic parts, for she can portray the emotions due to the excitation of Benevolence, and is in possession of motherly instincts (droop of the corners of the upper lip), such as would render her easily influenced by Philoprogenitiveness. Her Hope (non-exposure of the nasal septum) is not large, neither is Self-esteem (space between end of nose and mouth comparatively short); whilst her Cautiousness (nose relatively long and nostrils narrow) and Approbativeness (cheeks dimpled) being above the average, especially as Executiveness (nose nearly straight at the bridge) is not manifested in a high degree, will render her naturally timid, diffident, indisposed to risk anything or trust to chance. She likes to be on the safe side and to take every precaution; wants self-confidence, and is liable to hesitate. Sometimes she will seem indecisive and apt to waver in making up her mind; but her Firmness (fairly prominent chin) will give her persistence when she has resolved on any course of action. She does not care to assume responsibilities, and is at times subject to fits of dejection and despondency.

She seeks to ingratiate herself into the society of others, but if she is unappreciated (dented chin), she takes it much to heart; her Adhesiveness (cheeks moderately full) rendering her warmhearted towards her special friends, and particularly conscious of their opinions toward her.

## The Leicester Phrenological Society, and District Mission.

On Thursday, July 25th, the Inaugural Meeting was held at the Institute, when Mr. Thos. Timson, F.R.P.S., Lond., presided, and the Assistant Missioners, Mr. T. Kidd and Mr. Chas. Newbold, were duly enrolled for the propaganda missionary work. Mr. Frank Underwood, L.P.I., Corresponding Secretary and Librarian; Mr. J. Vickers, Advertising Agent; Mr. George Cooper, Organising Secretary; and the following were elected as a Ladies' Committee: Mrs. M. J. Timson, L.P.I., M.F.P.I., Lond.; Mrs. M. Farmer, L.P.I.; Miss E. Cox, L.P.I.; Miss A. Hubbard, L.P.I.; Miss A. York, L.P.I.; Miss K. Walsh, L.P.I.

After the opening address, Mr. Timson spoke of the great necessity for public dissemination and general propaganda. He said that our work was rich in its stores and like a beautiful ocean-bound coast, of great wealth unexplored only by very few, and they had been pirated, and the smugglers had attacked their useful work and made their efforts unsafe by fraudulence and imposture; but this Provincial Mission was to be the watch-tower, coastguard and lifeboat to keep a jealous eye on pirates and impostors, and to rescue the noble science from the hands of those who had abused it, and to carry its truths to districts where it had not yet been heard of.

The first open-air work was conducted by Messrs. Thos. Timson and George Cooper, in Leicester, at Humberstone Gate, Haymarket, three evenings a week for two summers, when large audiences assembled in the open air to listen to their discourses, and exhibitions of Phrenology, supplemented by public examinations blindfold, and by examinations on "children's evening" to instruct parents how to deal with each according to his kind.

### "POPULAR PHRENOLOGISTS" FOR SALE.

The same rules and methods will be adopted, and thus will the way be prepared for the anticipated Conference of the Provincial Meeting of the Parent Society, to be held next Autumn at Leicester.

Meetings will be held every Thursday evening at eight o'clock in Market Place, Leicester, weather permitting; otherwise at The Institute, Museum Square, New Walk, Leicester.

On August 1st, in consequence of the Market Place being occupied by the Leicester Temperance Society, the meeting was held in the square at Humberstone Gate. Messrs. Timson, Cooper, Underwood, Newbold, Cadley, Vickers; Mrs. Timson; and Misses E. Cox, Walsh, Symons and others formed the cordon. A large poster describing the objects of the meeting was displayed, and an attentive audience was soon attracted. Mr. Timson addressed the meeting on the works of Drs. Gall and Hollander, and described the position of Phrenology as represented by the Incorporated British Phrenological Society.

The POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST was also in evidence, its contents being commented upon by the speakers.

Three public delineations of character were sources of great interest, and the testimony of the subjects confirmed the value of the teaching which had been advanced. It was a most successful meeting.

On the following Thursday, the meeting was held in the Market-place, and was addressed by Messrs. Timson, Newbold and Kidd. Three public examinations added to the attractiveness of the proceedings, the evidence of the gentlemen who submitted themselves to the ordeal being of a gratifying nature. A hundred back numbers of the P.P. were gratuitously distributed.

On August 14th, a special committee meeting was summoned, to meet the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, Chairman of the London and Provincial Council.

The President, Mr. T. Timson, gave a brief summary of the Society's aims and methods, and its plan of future campaign. Mr. Wilkinson congratulated the Committee upon their energetic action in being the first Society to open up public meetings for the dissemination of the principles of the noble science of Phrenology; spoke enthusiastically upon the glorious work awaiting the pioneers in this undertaking; and while recognising the sacrifices such are called upon to make in their efforts to uplift and enlighten their fellow-men, they must not lose sight of the fact that every thought, every deed, re-acted upon the originator, and thus, though one was at times a loser financially, yet he must needs benefit indirectly. The rev. gentleman also hoped that no effort would be spared to make the open-air meetings a success in interesting a large number of intelligent men and women in the principles of our work, and that we may succeed in making a good rally round any members of the London Council when such can make it convenient to pay Leicester a visit.

### Provincial Council B.P.S.

On August 14th the President of the Provincial Council (Rev. F. W. Wilkinson) visited the Leicester Phrenological Society, to confer with the committee as to its work in connection with the forthcoming visit of the Council to Leicester. Particulars are given in another report in this issue.

On August 15th Mr. Wilkinson also paid a visit to the members of the Birmingham Society, and succeeded in amicably arranging for the definite affiliation of that Society to the B.P.S. Methods of work were also discussed.

It would be a most desirable thing if other members of the Provincial Council, or of the B.P.S. Council, could arrange to visit the local societies in different parts of the country. The P.P. would be glad to give publicity to any suggestions which will help to a systematic visitation of affiliated societies.

### Enfield.

At a Carnival and Garden Fête held in the grounds of Enfield Court, on behalf of the local hospital, Madame Otto acted as phrenologist, generously giving her services to the good work. The proceeds of her delineations helped to swell the general fund. "The way the young ladies hugged the tent to bear the characters of their friends, was very amusing." So says a local chronicler.

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

**YOUR MESMERIC FORCES, AND HOW TO DEVELOP THEM.** *L. N. Fowler & Co., London.* Price 2s. 6d. This book, by Mr. Frank H. Randall, is a concise and well-written work, dealing with the subject of its title. It may be accepted as the mesmeric learner's *vade mecum*. The author shows that every person possesses more or less mesmeric power, and to become a practical operator it is only necessary to observe certain necessary conditions which he fully describes in a manner which can be readily understood by the uninitiated. The whole art of Mesmerism is dealt with in the book, from the first introduction to the subject, including the qualifications of operator and subject, the use of passes, the methods of inducing the mesmeric sleep, illusion, and catalepsy, to the higher phenomena, due to deeper states of control. Instructions for experimenting in the various methods employed are ample, and no difficulty should be experienced by the merest tyro, if an earnest student, who follows the author's teaching, in being able to develop to the fullest any mesmeric power he or she may possess, and as a result become a practical operator. We certainly recommend this work to our readers. Its price is most moderate for so much information, and brings it within the reach of all.

**HUMAN FACULTY** comes to hand from Chicago every month, and is one of the most striking examples of the possibility of producing something new in journalism. But for the laxity of the proof-reading, I should say it was well printed, and it is certainly on excellent paper; but it is the matter which strikes one as being unique, and at times almost startling. The Editor has a wonderful skill in devising new methods of presenting phrenological truths; his graphic illustrations conveying to the minds of his readers facts which a page of type would fail to convey. I have in this issue reprinted one of the contributed articles, and give it as a sample of the method of imparting information by this up-to-date journal. Every British phrenologist should subscribe to it. A penny postcard asking for full particulars, addressed to Prof. Vaught, 317, Inter-Ocean Building, Chicago, U.S.A., will doubtless receive attention.

**HUMAN NATURE**, an old friend, still finds its way to the P.P. Office. It is bright and varied as ever, and always welcome. Send 2s. 6d. in penny stamps to Prof. Allen Haddock, 1020, Market Street, San Francisco, U.S.A., and it will be sent you, post free, for twelve months from the date the stamps reach the glorious city on the Pacific.

Received:—SOUTH-WESTERN GAZETTE, CADETS' OWN, etc., etc.

### Lord Rosebery and Antommarchi.

Antommarchi took a cast of Napoleon's head. On this cast Lord Rosebery, in *Napoleon: The Last Phase*, makes the following observations:—"Antommarchi had to fight even for the authenticity of the cast. The phrenologists fell on him and rent him. They declared that the skull had not the bumps, or the bony developments, requisite for a hero. We can only sum up our conclusions by declaring that we believe in the cast, but that if it be not more authentic than the book (Antommarchi's), we agree with the phrenologists."

### PHASES OF PHRENOLOGY.—III.

Here is the crowning glory of Phrenology. It has once for all torn away the veil of mystery which from the beginning of human life has impenetrably enshrouded the knowledge of the mental nature of man from the gaze of the world's wisest. The seers and prophets of the remotest ages, the priests of more recent centuries, and the preachers and philosophers of the present, have all concurred in teaching that the human Mind is mystical, unknowable, incomprehensible.

Phrenology has, however, provided a means by which we can measure its powers, and which places a girdle around it beyond which it is powerless to go.

Last month I showed that the brain is absolutely essential to every manifestation of Mind, hence it follows as a necessary corollary that without the brain no mental manifestations are possible; and I think it must appeal to all as a logical conclusion that where there is no brain there can be no Mind. Idiocy in its many forms demonstrates this irrefragably. It shows that mental power is proportionate to brain development; that where there is the least development of brain, there is the smallest amount of mental power as measured by its manifestation.

Whatever man thinks or does, or is capable of thinking or doing, that is he; but he can only think or act to the limit of his brain capacity. The expert organist, when seated at an instrument of limited compass, with restricted bellows and but few notes, finds it impossible to effectively execute some of the more glorious productions of the great masters, his performance being necessarily limited to the maximum power of the instrument. So is man limited in his thoughts and actions to the highest capacity of his brain at any one period. I say at any one period because the standard of its highest capacity varies with the amount of exercise of its varied functions. Mind, then, is subject to physical law, and its power may be ascertained as not exceeding a certain fixed quantity or dimension, easily measurable by grammes and millimetres.

My present object, however, is not to deal with the limits of the Mind's powers, but its methods of manifestation.

In pre-phrenologic days the brain was considered to be a single organ, one and indivisible; and even during the past century that doctrine has been taught by responsible authorities (?); but of recent years the new truth has been so clearly demonstrated through experiment and otherwise by the most eminent anatomists, that it is now quite unnecessary for me to do more than state that the brain has been proven to be an aggregation of organs in one mass, each organ having a distinct function.

How does this affect the manifestations of the Mind? Under the one-organ theory of the brain, if the Mind desired to make a calculation, it had to resolve itself into a state or condition for computation, and then use its organ (the whole brain) to perform the required arithmetical labour. And so if the mind elected to produce music, or pictures, or mechanism, or engage in the exercise of any of its multifarious powers, the brain being but a single organ, must be employed as a whole in obeying its commands as each separate necessity arises.

It will thus be seen that it could not calculate and reason, or be musical and affectionate at the same time; for when fully engaged in any one of these duties, it would be impossible at the same time to be equally fully

occupied doing something else entirely different. But the whole one-organ theory is directly opposed to nature's methods. In no other part of nature is it possible for one organ to produce results so varied, and by parity of reasoning we must conclude that the brain is not as a whole capable of such unique performances. One organ, one function, is nature's law; and Phrenology proves here as elsewhere nature is consistent, and instead of making the one brain perform so many and diverse duties, she has provided a number of organs or brain sections, each of which has its own separate duty to perform, and which confines its operations to that one duty, though working in combination and harmony with all the other sections of the same brain, lending its assistance when required, and calling in the aid of others to enable it to perform its own task the more effectively.

The application of the same law to the Mind, brings us to this conclusion, that as the brain is the aggregation of many parts, so the Mind is composed of many powers or faculties. By analogy this theory of the Mind is a tenable one, but it is not absolutely proven; hence I will not dogmatise. But whether the mind operates as a whole when it thinks, and feels, and loves, and perceives; or whether this duty devolves upon a mental element or self-contained portion of the Mind, is in this connection of minor importance. It is enough for the phrenologist to know that the Mind as a whole or in part can only manifest itself through the brain, and its particular powers or faculties through the special brain organs designed for and adapted to their use.

Again, the brain is not simply a tenement or residence picked up by the Mind at haphazard, as many suppose, and to which the Mind has to adapt itself willy nilly, cramping itself into a space too small for some of its powers, and having room to spare for others. No! The brain is beautifully and harmoniously adjusted to the needs of the Mind—is, in fact, its servant, and adapts itself freely and unrestrictedly to the Mind's development or atrophy. The growth of the Mind necessarily results in the growth of the brain; and the growth of the Mind's separate powers or faculties is registered in the growth of the particular brain organs devoted to the special exercise of these powers. So close is the connection between the mental faculty and its special brain organ, that if you injure the organ you paralyse the faculty; if you destroy the organ, the faculty ceases to be. And as it is with one, so with all; so that if the whole brain be diseased or injured to the extent of destruction, the Mind becomes non-existent, and life is ended. When I speak of non-existence, I mean its existence ceases to be capable of demonstration. The manifestations of the Mind's powers are the only evidences science can admit as to its existence. To us these manifestations are such, and only such, as are palpable to our senses; they must assume forms of expression which we can see, or hear, or smell, or taste, or touch. There are at present no other avenues to our comprehension. Methods of mental manifestation are limited to our powers of reception and comprehension.

#### Conjugalitv Small.

"Mamma, do you know, now that we are engaged, I sometimes actually get tired of George's being everlastingly about the house every evening, as he is."

"Don't let that worry you, my dear; marriage will cure him of that little fault, along with many others."



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

FRED PARKIN (*Sheffield*).—I need not tell you how extremely difficult it is for me to judge the character of the man you name, from a verbal description merely.

He was "full of sin and wickedness; there has been a great change in the man," though his head does not seem to have changed shape. Such is your description. You are fascinated with Phrenology, but have failed to grasp the connection between the change in character and shape of head, and refer it to me as one "capable of grasping these deep questions." I have repeated the main points in your letter for the sake of any readers of the P.P. who may read the Answers.

Men's minds are as various—indeed, more various, than are the proportions and aptitudes of their bodies. Circumstances and training cannot do everything for a man, any more than they can cure a permanent bodily deformity. A man is not always independent of his surroundings. For example, he may have disbelieved in certain moral or religious doctrines, but some circumstance has changed his view of them; his organ of Faith (or Wonder, as we generally call it) may be put in closer relationship with his Conscientiousness and Causality, and things not seen before become apparent, and his "Evidence of things not seen previously—that is, principles and doctrines not previously appreciated—are accepted, and prevail over his conduct, and "old things" pass away and "new things" become the realities that now occupy his mind.

The innate principles of the mind may remain unaltered, but religious insight being stimulated, and the intelligence informed as it had not previously been, the conduct must be made to agree with the change of circumstances.

MINNIE G.—Your servants, especially those from the workhouse, have "disappointed" you. Possibly you have disappointed your servants.

In reply to your question on the pauper girls, I have no doubt in many workhouses the children are too well fed; and being generally the offspring of ne'er-do-well parents, such children, with predominant animal and selfish propensities with weaker moral and intellectual faculties, are unsuitable persons to engage as nurses. If you have a missionary spirit you can be of the greatest use to them; but don't expect too much, and then you will be less "disappointed" with them.

Q. H. J. E.—I have read your letter over very carefully. You seem to misunderstand yourself somewhat. You are "easy-going," yet have "plenty of faults." You aren't "particular" whether you marry or don't," but would like to marry if you "find a decent partner." I cannot explain the "worn look" of the young lady with the "nice disposition" till I see her, or her portrait. You are "rather cautious," and don't flirt: and yet you find faults in so many young ladies. Without fuller information, I cannot disentangle your difficulties in order to advise you. Why not send the portrait of the young lady to a good phrenologist? Mr. Severn, for a small fee, might help you.

COSMOPOLITAN (*York*).—Look at the two men you refer to, separately. Then, after judging them as wholes,

learn all you can of the exterior circumstances that affect them—their environment. The effect of their environment, and the special circumstances, accidental and otherwise, that interfere with the natural play of their different faculties, are very difficult to estimate.

A. B. has large Conscientiousness, Love of Approbation, Friendship, Alimentiveness, and Benevolence. C. D. has larger Self-esteem and Acquisitiveness, and somewhat smaller Alimentiveness and Love of Approbation. Both were in similar circumstances, and both steady and sober workmen. Both believed in "temperance" but not in "total abstinence"; and you say that Conscientiousness was not larger in C. D. than in A. B.

You want to know how it came about that C. D. is now a steady, sober workman, whilst A. B. is tottering into a drunkard's grave.

You supply the answer. You say: "Some years ago a rich relative willed a large fortune to him." The large Conscientiousness possessed by both of the men kept them steady and industrious. But large Friendship, Benevolence, Alimentiveness, and Love of Approbation were greatly excited by the "fortune"; and treating his friends to "drinks," their congratulations stimulated his Alimentiveness, and his own fondness for "drinks" increased to such an inordinate degree that he has become a drunkard. Had he consulted a phrenologist when he got his fortune, he would have been well advised. You don't say whether he was in any way advised by his clergyman or friends. The fortune would have done more good, I think, had it gone to C. D. His larger Acquisitiveness and smaller Love of Approbation and Alimentiveness, but equally large Benevolence and Conscientiousness, would have led him, with his large Self-esteem, to have spent it on himself and family, at the same time doing good to others.

But the new combinations and re-arrangement of guiding motives that occurred on the afflux of the fortune were so sudden and strange that no wonder A. B. lost his balance. Treating and drinking became habitual to him.

Read "Fred Parkin," above.

WALTER THOMPSON (*Kew*).—You cannot understand your friend. He has large Conscientiousness, Self-esteem and Benevolence, and yet in many things is "so insincere" that you doubt whether he can be kind and honest as his organs would warrant you in believing. Are you sure that you are consistent in your own views of what under any given circumstance would be honest and right? Do you change according to circumstances, and, changing yourself, do you expect to see a change in him? The friends of Saul called him insincere and inconsistent when he became a Christian, when he was no longer Saul, but Paul the Apostle.

BIOGRAPHER (*Orford Street*).—To get a good insight into the character of Burns, read his letters. These agree with his phrenological development. In a letter to Mrs. Dunlop, he seemed unaware that his letters were a mine of wealth to the student of character, or he would not have written: "We know nothing, or next to nothing, of the structure of our souls, so cannot account for these seeming caprices in them, that one should be particularly pleased with this thing or struck with that, which on minds of a different cast makes no extraordinary impression."

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„ 24th.—“Hope,” by a LADY MEMBER.

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# THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST

Vol. VI.—No. 70.]

OCTOBER, 1901.

[ONE PENNY.]

## The Popular Phrenologist.

OCTOBER, 1901.

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## Editorial Effervescence.

On the first of this month the meetings of the British Phrenological Society are to be resumed. Dr. Withshaw and others will deliver addresses, with lantern illustrations. An exceptionally interesting meeting is anticipated, and all my London readers who can attend at Chancery Lane should do so. It is hoped to excite much interest in Phrenology in London during the coming season.

Any person interested in Phrenology who can influence any London Society or Institute to have a lecture or lectures on Phrenology, should communicate with Mr.

Warren, as should those who can secure the use of halls or other meeting places in any part of London—particularly the suburbs. Let there be a rousing enthusiasm for Phrenology in the great metropolis. All who can help by any means—speakers and workers—should send their offers of assistance to the Secretary B.P.S. at once.

\* \*

An interesting and profitable discussion on Phrenology has been taking place during the past month in the *Bristol Mercury*. A phrenological sketch of Lord Rosebery, by Mr. J. J. Wheale, inserted by the Editor, brought some satirical criticisms from a correspondent signing himself "Anthropos," and the prompt reply of Mr. Wheale was followed by quite a host of letters from all parts of the country, for, and against, the subject. Needless to say, the opponents of Phrenology know nothing of the subject from personal investigation, but rely upon the dicta of authorities who are almost as ignorant as themselves. Phrenology scores another triumph.

\* \*

The Rev. Edwin Morrell, whose connection with the B.P.A. was severed when he left this country for America, is still very much in earnest in all matters phrenological. A year ago, at Manchester, U.S.A., Mr. Morrell, in association with some medical and other gentlemen, succeeded in establishing and incorporating the "New England School of Applied Psychology." Mr. Morrell says, "Of course there is no Psychology but Phrenology," and with that we can all agree. He has made a speciality of lecturing to school teachers, and that successfully. Mr. Morrell was one of the Fellows of the original British Phrenological Association.

\* \*

As the season is now approaching for meetings, may I suggest that readers of the P.P. should strive to secure the interest of friends of Phrenology in their town or locality, and arrange for a regular gathering weekly or fortnightly, to read through some phrenological work or lecture on or debate the subject. This could be done at their own homes, or in some more convenient room or hall. If only three or four, they would form a nucleus, and the number would soon grow. A dozen could form a society. Surely there are some enthusiastic friends who will put this suggestion into practice.

## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—XXI.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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### THE SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLER.

This business may be made both useful, interesting and lucrative. The second-hand bookseller, far beyond many other business folk, is a means of contributing much towards the education of his fellows. How very much many of our greatest writers, theologians, historians, novelists, actors, and even statesmen owe to this modest class of traders! I am not ashamed to say how much I am obligated to them. Perhaps half of what I know—(though the whole is little enough to boast of)—has been acquired in hunting for, and among, old books. My first luxury when visiting a fresh town, is to ransack its old book shops. Oh, the many good friends whose patience I have tried, if one said nothing of the booksellers, while hunting so long, and handling so fondly, the musty and dusty old volumes and documents! but oh, the delight, after much patient searching, to meet with a little more of the mind, in book form, of some perhaps obscure but favourite writer. I feel towards old books as Eliza Cook did towards old songs.

The second-hand book business has more in it than is seen in viewing the outside twopenny and sixpenny "bargain boxes" which generally surround the bookseller's doorway—bait, as it were, to the tempting treasures within, some of which are exposed to view, others hidden away in cunning and out-of-the-way recesses.

Let us glance at some of the work connected with this line of business, and it will give us an idea of the kind of head the second-hand bookseller should have to fit him suitably for his calling. To be especially adapted for it, he must first have a real love for old books; and be able, as an old bookseller once told me, to "almost scent the whereabouts of particular sorts of books." Many of the parcels which contribute towards his stock are bought at auction sale-rooms, and from the surplus stock of publishers; but he prefers, when possible, to deal direct, and to buy the private libraries of persons who, for various reasons, may have to dispose of them. Thus he must have enough Hope, Acquisitiveness and business judgment to give him a fairly speculative mind. In buying, he has difficulties to contend with. He may have to take a large quantity of comparatively unsaleable books, to obtain a few desirable ones. Some twenty-five or thirty years ago, there being then a big demand in America for waste-paper, he could, by stripping the covers off unsaleable books, dispose of the insides as waste-paper at the rate of £10 per ton. For ten or twelve years there was this same steady demand for waste-paper. Thus he had no trouble to get rid of his surplus unsaleable stock at a comparatively good profit. Suddenly the Americans discovered that a certain weed called sparkle-grass, which was over-running their farm territories, could be converted into paper; this not only stopped the exportation of waste-paper to America, but there was a double action against its sale, for much of the sparkle-grass paper was imported into this country. Thinking

this weed well-nigh inexhaustible, the Americans, instead of mowing, pulled it up by the roots; thus in time it was not so plentiful, and there was again a fair demand for waste-paper at about 5s. per cwt.; later it was reduced to 2s., and still later 1s. 6d. The price fluctuates, though just at the present moment, I am told, there is absolutely no sale for it. I give this brief history relative to the disposing of waste-paper, because it is an important and serious item in the second-hand book business. Trading in some special line of books—medical, theological, architectural, archaeological, etc.—is not as profitable now as it may have been in past years; thus specialists add to their particular lines; and those in general lines get to know their regular customers' requirements, and frequently become specialists in the sale of certain classes of books. Again, as new discoveries are constantly taking place in scientific circles, great care and judgment need to be exercised in buying both medical and educational or school text-books. Big priced medical works published even as recently as ten or twenty years ago, may have little value attached to them now. Theological works are frequently a glut on the market; and a good, sound school text-book which has held its own against any others for years, may all at once be discarded and the demand be made on a newer work. All this has to be contended with. Novels by well-known authors command a good sale at the present time, and the histories of towns by recognised writers, and some of the classics and poets, are usually good stock. First editions, and other particular works or editions of some authors, are, for various reasons, sometimes worth immense sums of money. If the second-hand bookseller is acquainted with the facts which make certain books rare and valuable, he may occasionally realise big profits in dealing with them. He may do well, too, in arranging to collect particular books for private individuals making-up libraries, or for connoisseurs. Sorting, collating, classifying, cataloguing, shelving and pencilling occupies much of his time, and needs much diligence, intelligence and adaptability.

The second-hand bookseller, to be particularly adapted for his business, should possess a long, moderately wide, and high head. The reflective organs—Comparison, Causality and Human Nature—also Eventuality, should be large, to give him an interest in what pertains to, and interests, studious individuals. These organs, combined with moderate or well-developed perceptive, will give him an inquiring, cause-seeking mind, capacity to read character and motives, aptness in comparing and classifying, together with an exceptionally good memory, which is very necessary, and a knowledge of up-to-date as well as past occurrences and events relative to the publication of various sorts of books. Individuality, Locality and Order should especially be large—Individuality that he may be generally observant of details; Locality, that he may know and remember the position and location of certain landmarks in the insides of books, indicative of their completeness and value, as well as their places and positions on their bookshelves; Order, that he may especially be orderly and systematic. He should have a good development of the moral as well as intellectual organs, and Ideality, all of which will give him a wider range of interest in book subjects. Conscientiousness, Firmness, Cautiousness, Benevolence, and the domestic organs should be large, that he may be cautious, prudent, upright, steady, reliable, persevering, kindly, patient, and of homely and settled disposition.



**Jottings from my Note Book.**

BY OUR CANDID CRITIC.

**Slow March** The scientist is naturally slow in acquiring knowledge and careful in coming to conclusions. I am speaking, of course, in a general sense, some being quicker at discovering new truths than others; but the process of scientific investigation is, and must of necessity be,—cautions. It is, however, surprising to find that so little headway has been made with so important a matter as "localization of brain function."

**Quite Reasonable.** That heads of a different shape should have dissimilar characteristics, is surely a reasonable hypothesis, and when this is confirmed by comparison, observation, and experience, it should soon become an accomplished fact capable of verification. Perhaps the chief stumbling-block in the way of critics is the difficulty of interior examination of the skulls of living human beings.

**Anxious to See.** The scientific expert loves to analyse, dissect, and microscopically examine the object submitted to him. The heart, lungs, liver, stomach, intestines, ligaments, bones, muscles, &c., have long been objects of his attention, and Physiology and Anatomy have reached a state of perfection unthought of years ago. But the brain is a different matter. It is encased in a sort of prison-house; and its convolutions, blood-vessels, and general structure are so delicate and complex, that any interior inspection and analysis during life would be attended with danger.

**Instructions to Legatees.** In order, therefore, that the truth of Phrenology may be demonstrated—or what perhaps would be the better way to put it—in order that the true functions of the brain may be made manifest, I would suggest that phrenologists and others should, in the event of their decease, arrange to leave their own skulls to be examined by some competent expert. It would also add to the interest, and very much aid the investigator, if such legacy should be accompanied by a description of what the testator believes to be his leading characteristics. Such legacy should, of course, be accompanied by a suitable fee for the expert, and the full consent of the remaining relations should previously be obtained.

**Valuable Evidence.** Some may regard such an examination as inadequate, owing to a possible sinking of the brain after death; but it is doubtful if the general formation of the white and grey matter would be greatly disturbed. Personally, I cannot see why our critics should "hold off" until they have obtained the interior evidence. Let us get all the testimony to brain function that is obtainable, whether from the exterior or interior; but do not let us arrive at definite results until we have compared a number of cases.

**Modern Phrenology.** Two speeches of interest to phrenologists were delivered at the Glasgow meeting of that important scientific body, The British Association, last month. One was the Presidential Address of Sir J. Gorst in the new Education Science Section; and the other was by Prof.

Cunningham, F.R.S., the President of the Anthropological Section. The subject of Prof. Cunningham's address was "The Human Brain," and in the course of his remarks he made a slight reference to Phrenology. After carefully referring to the limitations of science as regards knowledge of the functions of the brain, the Professor advocated comparing the skulls of the various races of mankind, and contrasting them with the view of arriving at some satisfactory data as to the qualities of the mind, and added: "To some, this may seem like a return to the old doctrine of Phrenology, and to some extent it is; but it would be a Phrenology based on an entirely new foundation and elaborated out of entirely new material."

**The same as the old.** It is to this sentence that I wish to call the attention of the readers of the P.P. While glad to find that scientists are beginning to recognize that there is something in localization of brain function, we wish that the Professor had had the courage to give honour where honour was due. As it is, his statement was both illogical and incorrect. If "to a certain extent it is a return to the old doctrine of Phrenology," how are we to reconcile this with the subsequent statement that "it would be a phrenology based on an ENTIRELY NEW foundation, and elaborated out of ENTIRELY NEW material?"

**Give honour where due.** No intelligent phrenologist is desirous of resisting any evidence that scientists or anyone else may bring, but he is not prepared to allow modern scientists *all* the credit for what Gall and Spurzheim were the first to scientifically point out: "That the brain consisted of a congeries of organs, each having a special function." If Prof. Cunningham does not accept the phrenological hypotheses, let him show us where they are wrong. Dr. Gall maintained that the intellectual faculties were located in the anterior lobe. Do modern scientists maintain that they are located in the posterior? We think not; then why talk about an entirely new foundation and entirely new materials?

**Individual Education.** Sir John Gorst's address on Education was full of good things. He early pointed out that character was more than learning, and that our schools could do much in giving children right views of life. "Unfortunately," said Sir John, "the various methods by which children's minds and bodies could be encouraged to grow and expand were still imperfectly understood by many of those who directed or imparted public instruction." "Examinations were not necessarily the best instrument, and mere acquisition of knowledge did not necessarily confer the power to make the right use of it. In actual life a very scanty store of knowledge, coupled with the capacity to apply it adroitly, was of more value than boundless information which the possessor could not turn to practical use." He further maintained, "that any useful system of higher education must embrace a great variety of methods and courses of instruction. A general characteristic of all secondary schools was that their express aim was much more individual than that of the primary school. It was to develop the potential capacity of each individual scholar to the highest point, rather than to give, as did the elementary school, much the same modicum to all."

## The Basis of Mental Divergence in the Sexes.

By S. SARNA.

Reading has become one of the commonest sources of amusement and instruction, yet how few, even among the voracious ones, truly read for the benefit of information. In absorbing serious literature the chief interest properly should lie in sorting the gold from the dross, so that valuable results may be obtained. In the course of our searches, we are aided towards the end in no small measure by a knowledge of Phrenology, especially when the province of the science is invaded in the form of mental problems. For my own part, I follow in the direction the science indicates to me, whatever popular prejudice might dictate. I could cull a host of examples whereon the science sheds light. The following specimen will serve to show the manner in which the light of Phrenology irradiates problems of mind.

The eminent psychologist Tolstoy, in his work *On Life*, writes: "Love to her children that is inborn in woman, that exclusive love against which it is quite vain to strive by reasoning, will always be, and ought to be, natural to a mother." Beside this statement, expressed by one of the most acute observers of human nature, is placed the opposing notion, largely held, that "our feelings are built on our experiences, that it is all a question of education and environment." After carefully noting Tolstoy's observation, as well as the uncertain basis on which the point can by him be assumed, let us examine its phrenological bearing. We will deal with the question widely by treating of the broader and inclusive issue, that of the mental and emotional differences of the sexes. From the infantile stage upward, such variation is pronounced. One sex is markedly inclined to roughness and boldness, the other to docility and prudence. A more advanced age distinctly marks off the conduct of one as comparatively harsh; that of the other as with strong emotional leanings. Nor need we call for the services of the trained psychologist to inform us whether these dispositions are inborn, or merely the outcome of individual environment; the problem is equally well left to the unbiassed judgment of the ordinary close observer. A clear understanding of the foundation of these tendencies is solely deducible from Phrenology, supplying us as it does with the only scientific basis whence conclusions to the point may be drawn.

The feminine skull is a narrow elongated one, with the bulk of brain lying in the crown and surrounding region. A perpendicular line drawn from the orifice of the ear shows the greater mass of brain to lie posteriorly in the higher region. Extremely few female skulls will be found which are not well rounded out at the top and back head. Should the same division as the one suggested be applied to the male skull, a different result is obtained; the brain in a far larger proportion of cases will be found to predominate in the frontal and lateral lobes. In the top back head so ample in the female brain are located the distinctive feminine qualities, whilst the lateral and frontal areas are the seats of the more masculine traits. Thus these physical conditions afford a remarkably simple and conclusive explication of the mental and emotional divergence of the sexes.

Now with reference to the notion of initial equality. Phrenology proclaims with unerring voice the variety of original endowment. In all probability our brains differ

as much at birth as at a more mature period. It is, however, a concrete truth that many of our cerebral organs are highly developed long before they can to any extent be employed in their respective spheres. Phrenology recognises original endowment as a most potent factor in mentality. The mental constitution is in a far greater measure influenced by heredity than any other conditions whatsoever. Our mental faculties are not nearly so elastic as most of us imagine them to be, and the deplorable results that must have followed in the track of the erroneous notion that training and environment are the only important considerations it is impossible to conceive. The permanence of our dispositions was one of Gall's earliest discoveries. He mentions having arrived at this far-reaching truth whilst still in his teens.

### Rev. J. H. Jowett and Phrenology.

In a sermon delivered in the City Temple on Sunday, August 25th, the Rev. J. H. Jowett, M.A., referring to the mental powers of man, said:—

"In the constitution of man, in man's personality, there is a certain gradation of power; our powers are arranged in ranks, in a heightening gradation. The science of living is the science of gradation, and the art of living is the practical observance of it. I suppose that George Combe rendered a very great service to the cause of accurate and practical thinking when some years ago he issued his book on the *Constitution of Man*. I do not know that there is anything very new about the book, certainly there was nothing new about its philosophy; its philosophy only represented the teaching of the entire range of philosophies reaching back from George Combe's own day to the spacious days of Socrates and Plato. The teaching of that book is just this: that the powers of the human personality are arranged in an ascending gradation, and the secret of beautiful living is to know what belongs to what rank, what element belongs to what stage, and to give to each element its precise and peculiar value. The service rendered by George Combe probably consisted in this: that he made an attempt to bring an abstract philosophy down into the common principles and rules of common life. It is a thousand pities that popular mental philosophy has so largely fallen into the hands of quacks. Quackery has done for the science of mind what quackery would do for the science of medicine: brought it into contempt and disparagement. But behind all the contemptible settings of popular mental science, there are some things which I think ought to be regarded as final and established, and these that I have called the gradation of the powers of men, the ascendancy of the powers in man's personality, may be regarded now as settled and fundamental truth.

### PREPARE YOUR GUINEAS.

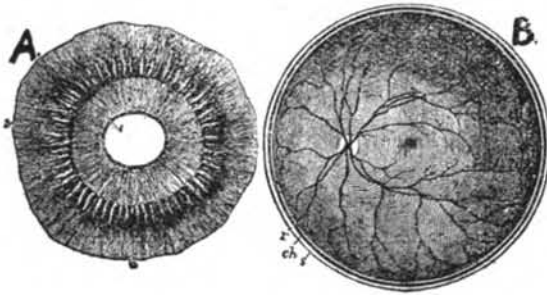
On the 8th of this month is to be published Dr. Hollander's new book, *The Mental Functions of the Brain*, a work which will rank as one of the classics in Phrenology. As it contains the latest results of scientific and pathological investigation, it should be quoted largely by all phrenologists. The price will be one guinea, and the book may be ordered of the Treasurer B.P.S. (Mr. Cox). Every phrenologist should possess a copy.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW, F.B.P.S.

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

### THE SENSE OF SIGHT.



#### DESCRIPTION OF DIAGRAM.

FIG. A.—Ciliary processes as seen from behind. 1.—1, posterior surface of the iris, with the sphincter muscle of the pupil; 2, anterior part of the choroid coat; 3, one of the ciliary processes, of which about seventy are represented.

FIG. B.—The posterior half of the retina of the left eye viewed from before (after Henle); *s*, the cut edge of the sclerotic coat; *ch*, the choroid; *r*, the retina; in the interior at the middle, the macula lutea with the depression of the fovea centralis is represented by a slight oval shade; towards the left side the light spot indicates the colliculus or eminence at the entrance of the optic nerve, from the centre of which the arteria centralis is seen spreading its branches into the retina, leaving the part occupied by the macula comparatively free.

**THE CRYSTALLINE LENS.**—This is a double convex transparent body, situated at the back of the pupil, immediately behind the iris. The crystalline lens is kept in position by a sheet of transparent tissue connected to its edge, and attaching it all round to the choroid processes. This sheet forms a ring all round the lens; it is called the *suspensory ligament*.

**THE RETINA.**—This is the delicate nervous layer of the eyeball, and constitutes its most important coat. The other coats, sclerotic and choroid, are chiefly to protect the retina and to supply it with blood. The retina is loosely attached to the choroid, and lines the posterior two-thirds of the eyeball, ending just behind the ciliary processes. The fibres of the optic nerve enter the eyeball behind, piercing the sclerotic and choroid coats, and so pass into the retina by radiating out all round. Hence the retina has been described as a thin cup-like expansion of the optic nerve.

**THE VITREOUS HUMOUR.**—This is the clear, semi-fluid, jelly-like substance which fills the large cavity between the crystalline lens in front and the retina behind.

**AQUEOUS HUMOUR.**—This is the name given to the thin, watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and the iris. The space itself is called the anterior chamber of the eye.

#### THE EYE AS THE ORGAN OF SIGHT.

The eye has for its object the reception of light, in such a way as to excite in the optic nerve impulses which, on reaching the brain, produce the sensation of sight. The receptive layer is the retina, a curved sheet in which the fibres of the optic nerve terminate. All the other parts of the eye are either for the purpose of bringing the rays of light to the retina so as to form on it clear images of the things seen, or of protecting or nourishing the retina. The formation of clear images on the retina may be understood by fixing a glass convex lens a few feet in front of a candle-flame in an otherwise dark room, and holding a sheet of paper on the other side of the lens so as to form a screen. It will be found that at a certain distance of the paper from the lens, a clear inverted image of the candle-flame will be seen on the sheet of paper. The rays from the candle are then said to be brought to a focus on the screen. Images are formed in a similar way in the eye. The retina acts as the screen, and inverted images of external objects are formed on it by the crystalline lens, aided also by the curvature of the cornea; for the eyeball being filled with the aqueous and vitreous humours, the convex surface of the cornea acts as a convex lens in the same way as a glass box with a convex front will act as a convex lens when filled with water. If, when a clear image has been obtained in this simple experiment with the glass lens, we move the candle nearer the lens, its image on the paper becomes indistinct, but a clear image is again obtained by shifting the paper farther from the lens. Thus it is evident that in order to bring the rays from a near object to a focus as soon as—that is, at the same place as—the rays from a distant object, a stronger lens—that is, one more sharply curved—must be used. We have seen that the images formed on our artificial screen (the paper) are inverted images, and so are those formed on our natural screen—the retina. Hence, in a certain sense, we may be said to see things upside-down; but we see everything in this way, not some things only, and so our sensations do not tell us that the images are inverted. We refer every sensation started in the retina to some one or other part of the external world; we never think of the retina itself, and it is all the same to us whether all the images taken together on the retina be inverted or not.

**ACCOMMODATION.**—By this is meant that certain changes take place in the eye, so that it can be *accommodated* for seeing near objects or distant objects, but not for both at the same time. This accommodation of the eye for objects at a varying distance can only be effected by changing the strength of the crystalline lens—that is, by altering its curvature; since no change in the distance of the screen, the retina, from the crystalline lens, can take place. When looking at a distant object and some near object is within the field of vision, we only obtain a blurred image of the near object, because our eye is not accommodated for near objects, and the rays from the latter reach the retina before they are brought to a focus, or, in other words, they are brought to a focus behind the retina. That is, the crystalline lens when accommodated for a distant object, is not strong enough to bring the rays from a near object to a focus on the retina.

## COMMON SENSE.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

We often hear it said that we should follow the guidance of our "Common Sense," whether it be in ordinary matters of everyday life or extraordinary circumstances of rarer occurrence. And we have, on the other hand, often heard it said that when a man decides to be his own lawyer, he has found a fool for his client.

What are the requisites of Common Sense? Of what is it constituted? The constituents of Common Sense are: (1) A healthy and well-developed brain; (2) An evenly-balanced development of all the brain areas. The man of Common Sense must have no dominant organ preponderating over the others, or their lack of proportionate development will show itself in some idiosyncrasy or peculiarity of character. He must have no excess, no deficiency. Yet it is well known that a very large percentage of both men and women have organs or groups of organs preponderating over the others.

It is no new thing to assert that there are many men of high mental capacity who are seriously lacking in sound judgment—that is, in Common Sense. To name them might appear too personal; but one may refer to well-known historical names: *e.g.*, Lord Bacon, Lord Nelson, and Hugh Miller.

Some will say that Hugh Miller's death was due to temporary insanity rather than to a want of Common Sense; but will they point out the difference, except in degree, between Insanity and an absence of Common Sense?

Pope is recorded to have said of Bacon that he was "The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind." This epigram, though faulty in its exaggeration, was far nearer the truth than one likes to accept in regard to so great a scholar and philosopher. Were I to give an opinion of him, I should call him the first of *well-read* men. Yet while he denied that he accepted *bribes*, he admitted that he was guilty of corruption in the office of Chancellor, and that the censure which Parliament had passed upon him was the "justest" censure it had passed "these two hundred years."

Lord Nelson is considered to be one of the greatest names that Englishmen are proud of. Some would call him the greatest Englishman of modern times. In some respects there are good grounds for this judgment; in others, his name ought to be used as a warning against imprudence and passion. His ability to judge when to attack an enemy, the result of his large perceptive, large Firmness and Self-esteem, was displayed on many well-known occasions. He was confident, self-reliant and tenacious. But what was the secret of his almost unrivalled courage? A lack of reflection? Well, yes, to some extent. A lack of fear? Yes, certainly, to a far greater extent. His organ of Caution was small. His organ of Combativeness was large. To these organs we must look for his recklessness in danger; to these we must look for his lack of mental balance—to his lack of Common Sense.

Look at his portraits and busts. Observe his large aggressive and ambitious organs, and his animal passion, and then look at his small restraining organs, especially Caution, so well seen in his narrow head, especially in the upper part of the parietal region. Modern physiologists, following in the wake of Phrenology, call this the

region of physical blindness, and they have only to add, *to danger, or to fear*, and they would rightly name the function of this brain centre. This blindness to physical danger was the most noticeable mental characteristic of Lord Nelson. His brain development asserts it. His history confirms it. The loss of his arm, of his eye, of his life, amply illustrate these facts. And his domestic and social history prove that his Caution or prudence were totally unable to cope with his animal passions.

Instances of the disproportionate development of the various organs among themselves leading to peculiarities of disposition and the occasional absence of Common Sense could be given *ad lib.*, even in the conduct of the greatest of men, from St. Peter downwards. Indeed, it would be difficult to find a man or woman who could not be cited as an instance of the lack of this quality. Comte, Milton, and John Wesley lacked "judgment" in their marriages; Wolsey, Cranmer, and Charles I. lacked judgment in their political conduct; Dr. Dodd, the clergyman, sacrificed his life to his lack of Conscientiousness and Caution; Dr. Palmer came to the gallows through an unduly developed cerebellum and large Destructiveness; Sir Walter Raleigh's patriotism in these days ought to be held in the highest estimation by the majority of Englishmen; but in some measure his preference for queens was greater than for kings, and partly on this account King James bereft his kingdom of one of the greatest—of one of the bravest and best of its people.

To give the names of persons specially known for their Common Sense would be no easy matter. I should probably include among them some whom others would exclude from such a list. Probably the following would deserve a place: The Admirable Crichton, Le Bon Chevalier Bayard, Franklin, Washington, Humboldt, Michael Faraday, George Combe, Charles Darwin, William Penn, Charles Lyell, Linnaeus.

The brain organs of Washington were well developed, both in absolute and relative proportions. But was he a great man? Many great men could find no place in the list of men of Common Sense. Washington's greatness lay in his usefulness and goodness, in his integrity—that is, in his consistency of conduct, and in his industry and Common Sense.

From these remarks, the only Common Sense worth the name is embraced by the terms, *understanding* and *wisdom*. Hence all mistakes are attributable to a want of Common Sense. Brave and fearless soldiers may be shot down for a want of this quality in the mental condition of their officer, or the officer's plans may fail owing to a want of it on the part of his men. The lives of all who fail in business, all criminals, madmen, paupers, &c., exhibit a want of Common Sense in themselves, or suffer through its lack in others.

Owing to differences in their natural capacities and dispositions, their training and environment generally, no two persons are alike, and therefore such Common Sense as each possesses must be greatly different from that of others. And therefore, to assert that Common Sense can be a guide to conduct or a theory of life, is to assert that there is no such difference in persons.

The Common Sense of one man, then, is a very different thing from that of another; and as this applies to all men individually, it applies to teachers, ministers, parents, friends. Some standard of Mental Philosophy, then, is required both by the clergyman, teacher, and guardian; and without it, Common Sense is grossly at fault in its applications.

### PHASES OF PHRENOLOGY.—IV.

Before you attempt the systematic study of Phrenology with the aid of teachers or books, I would advise you to prepare yourselves with a little preliminary personal equipment which will qualify you the better to receive tuition.

My advice to you is, to keep your eyes open, and, free from the bias of any teaching or system, see what Nature herself will divulge of what you may at present consider her secrets. It will be the easiest thing in the world to notice certain classes of facts such as I propose to particularise; and a careful and constant observation of them will readily familiarise you with their recurrences and variations.

In learning Phrenology, I propose you should adopt phrenological methods. The percepts or observing faculties—being those which bring us into relation with external objects—are first called into action in the study of facts. These then should be first exercised, not necessarily in combination, but as far as possible singly and alone.

Without entering at present upon the reasons why, I will simply state that they are usually thought to act in the order of their location; and although I do not consider that order imperative, I suggest it as a good one for our purpose. The faculties should be requisitioned therefore, as follows:—First, Individuality; then Form, Size, Weight, Colour, Order, and Calculation. Other powers, as Eventuality, Locality, Comparison, &c., will lend their aid when required, but should nevertheless be used singly for the study in their turn.

Now, what is it in the first place I want you to observe and study? Heads. HEADS. HEADS. Men's heads; women's heads; children's heads. I want your Individuality to recognise these portions of the human anatomy, wherever and whenever you see them; to make heads special objects of notice. Never pass individuals in the street, or ride with persons in public conveyances, or be with them in the home, in public meetings, churches, or concert-halls, without seeing that they have heads—that the head of each is a distinct portion of their structure, and as much a complete object in itself as is the whole individual. It may seem to you to be a ridiculous thing to do, but if you spend a month, or only a week, in simply doing as I advise, you will be amazed at the result. It will, at least, have accustomed you to observe, and that is a necessary preparation to the next step; but more than that, it will have impressed you with the importance and universality of the fact that all people have heads. Of course, you will say you know that, without the necessity for observing it; but I tell you, you do not know it, in the same sense, and with the same force of conviction, that you will know it after a month's observation of the fact. Simple as it may seem, you will be amply repaid by taking this first course in the art of observing definite objects.

Assuming you have been diligent as an observer, the next organ I desire you to exercise is that of Form. In the previous study you simply had to notice heads, regardless of whether they were large or small, round or flat, red or white. In the next step, however, the shape of each head must be the object of your special attention. Having already accustomed yourself to look at heads, you will find it comparatively easy to note that they vary very considerably in shape. You will be, unfortunately,

somewhat more limited now in your observations, because it will be necessary to see the uncovered head, and in the case of ladies with extended *coiffures*, to suspend opinions altogether. You will note that the variations in shapes of heads are remarkable. Some persons you will note have round foreheads, some flat; some heads are arched lengthwise, others are indented, and some appear curved at the crown more sharply than others. There are heads which are almost circular in their rotundity, and heads which are almost rectangular, and others which take the forms of almost every variation of the ellipse. Heads, convex in some parts and concave in others, and flat again in others. The variety of shapes, as indicated by curves and lines taken from all points of view is endless; and a month at least should be employed in accustoming the student to the observation of these peculiarly interesting facts. You will, of course, see that in this article I am not giving you any phrenological explanation of these differences. I leave that for your teacher later on. I am simply preparing you to receive intelligently the instruction which I trust you propose seeking at the hands of some competent tutor.

After the two introductory lessons I have already given you, and which I hope you will put into practice before you attempt to proceed, I think you will be prepared to enter upon the next stage, and in the study of Phrenology a much more important one, though the others are certainly essential. In your previous study of forms, it must have occurred to you that heads not only differed considerably in shape, but also in size, and in giving your special attention to this matter, you will note that not only do heads vary in size as a whole, but that the similar parts of different heads disagree as to measurement so considerably as to bear scarcely any resemblance to each other. As it will not be possible for you to measure with a tape all the heads which come within your ken, I will tell you how to systematically note sizes and at the same time train the eye to act as a standard meter for this purpose. I want you to recognise that there are large heads and small heads, high heads and low heads, broad heads and narrow heads, long heads and short heads; and by looking for these variations, they will soon become readily apparent. Start by observing the height first, noting the distance from the opening of the ear to the top of the head (side view) in each case. You will soon become familiar with the appearances of the many variations, and by occasionally measuring where possible, be able to apply the knowledge of size so gained with an approach to exactitude which your friends will describe as marvellous. Thus you will soon recognise high and low heads at sight. You will then be able to judge of broad and narrow heads by applying similar rules, and also long heads and short ones.

Other observations of measurements which you will find very useful later will be, the length of the line from the opening of the ear to the most prominent part of the brow (side view), and from the ear to the most prominent part of the head at the back. Constant observation and practice—with the use of the rule or measure wherever practicable—will so familiarise you with the dimensions, that but little difficulty will present itself at any time in estimating the size of any part of the head to which I have drawn attention. As a means of preparing yourselves for the study of practical Phrenology, these hints will be found of value; and if I find they are appreciated, I may continue them at some future time.



## Phrenological Character Sketches.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

**MR. and MRS. GEORGE CARTER, Sen.**

SUCCESSFUL MANUFACTURERS.—I.

*Photographs by Fred Viner, Southwark Park Road, London, S.E.*

From more standpoints than one, the following sketches afford particular interest to business folk and students of Human Nature. Mr. and Mrs. George Carter, sen., have



lately celebrated their golden wedding. This is, besides, the jubilee year of their commencing business. Fifty years of active business life is something worth recording; and however humble or exalted the calling, there is something instructive and interesting to learn, in analysing the characters of persons, who, commencing at the lowest rung of the ladder, have succeeded in establishing a great business.

In 1851, at the close of seven years' apprenticeship to silk hat making, Mr. Carter married. During the same year, in the most modest manner possible—his wife assisting him in the lighter kinds of work—he commenced business on his own account, manufacturing silk hats for the wholesale trade, in a four-roomed cottage in Russell Place, Old Kent Road, London, using the premises as a dwelling-house and workshop combined, and the front parlour as a sale and show-room. By dint of perseverance, steady industry, strict economy in the commencement of their business career, and especial fitness for such a calling, this worthy couple have now the proud satisfaction of having developed a great industrial business, which ranks high among the many instances of sturdy British enterprise during the past century. Their immense establishment at 215, Old Kent Road, is the great feature of that locality; and their branch establishments, numbering upwards of forty, make the name of Messrs. George Carter & Sons—"Your Hatters and Out-fitters," if you please—well known throughout the great metropolis, and some of the near suburban and provincial

towns. Six sturdy sons are now partners in the huge concern.

It is not always known how much the wives of successful men contribute towards their success. Women's modesty may prevent their coming forward to proclaim their share. Love and duty, to many of them, are the all-compensating interests. Thus it gives me much pleasure to be able to record some details of the character of Mrs. Carter while dealing with that of her husband; and it will be seen that she, like many another noble-minded woman, has played an important part. We have in Mr. and Mrs. Carter an example of the type of men and women who, in their own sphere, are admirably adapted to each other. It is from couples such as these that students of Human Nature may draw correct inferences as to matrimonial adaptability. There is an old saying, that "two heads are better than one"; it is exemplified in this case. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Carter could have expected to do so well without the other.

You over-cautious, self-satisfied men; and you over-modest, retiring maidens, may learn a lesson of the advantages of marriage, in studying the characters, adaptation, and achievements of this devoted, hard-working, industrious couple. Mr. and Mrs. Carter do not hesitate to recognise the advantages which, conjointly, each derive from the other.

One of the greatest causes of failure in married life is that women generally are not so progressive as men. This is not entirely the fault of women. Until recent years, it was not thought necessary to educate women to



the same extent as men, and though they are having more advantages now, they have not entirely made up for the neglect of their education in years gone by, and the effects, more especially among the working and middle classes, are still manifest. Thus, until women are more on an equal footing with men as regards practical qualities of mind and educational advantages, the young man having a progressive disposition needs to look out for, and marry, a woman whose general organization at least is considerably superior to his own; he would soon be able to get up to her level, when the two would be more likely to proceed on an equal footing.

Judging from photographs taken fifty years ago, which

they have kindly allowed me to inspect, Mr. Carter appears then to have had the Mental-motive temperament predominating. His temperament may now be termed the Vital-mental; while Mrs. Carter's was Motive-mental, it is now Vital-mental.

The whole of Mrs. Carter's organization indicates that she is a worker and a thinker. Her head is very different in shape to Mr. Carter's; and qualities which the one possesses only in a moderate degree, are made up for in strength in the other. Thus the two organizations harmonize splendidly.

Mr. Carter has a typical head of a manufacturer and practical business man. The circumferential measurement of his head is 24 inches. It is very wide,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches; and proportionately long,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches; and fairly high. The whole base of his brain is powerfully developed, giving him much vital stamina, a strong hold on life, capacity for health, and great powers of endurance. He has immensely large executive powers, energy, force of character, tenacity of purpose, and business-like determination; great perceptive judgment; large constructive, inventive, and creative capacity, and good planning and organizing abilities. Executiveness, Constructiveness, Ideality, Causality, Comparison, Imitation, Cautiousness, Hope, Acquisitiveness, Language, and the Perceptive organs—Size, Form, Colour, Locality, Order, and Calculation—are all powerfully developed. He could have succeeded in almost any constructive, commercial, or mercantile business, but manufacturing affords him more scope and stimulates and brings into play a larger area of brain than would any other pursuit. He is a born manufacturer; in this he has found his right vocation.

His large Perceptive organs, combined with Constructiveness, &c., give him exceptional ability for judging the qualities of materials, fabrics, their value, uses, &c., and enable him to understand and have more than ordinary interest in machinery, mechanical contrivances, economic and labour-saving inventions, &c. He has a remarkably calculative, resourceful, ingenious, business-like mind. Is very observant, inventive, hopeful, enthusiastic, enterprising, speculative; but careful, economical, full of contrivance, and keenly alert to all that pertains to business interests.

Ideality is considerably larger than is generally found in his type of head, and combined with large Sublimity, Language, Tune, Mirthfulness, Hope, and well-developed social and domestic organs, gives him clear conceptions and enhances his imagination. He possesses considerable musical ability, poetic conceptions, a good memory, much sense of humour and freeness of verbal expression. Though extremely cautious, he is not secretive. His large brain enables him to readily become interested in a great variety of matters of an intellectual, social, ingenious and business nature. He is very conscientious, extremely sensitive, apt to think too well of others and their good opinions; is adaptable, warm-hearted, social, fond of children, good-natured, jocular, and entertaining.

Mrs. Carter possesses some real womanly and sterling qualities. She is in every sense a wife, mother, and hard-working business woman. Her head is fairly large, being  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference. Though well developed in the executive organs, it is long, somewhat narrow, and very high: length,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches; width,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Her domestic organs, Inhabitiveness and Philoprogenitiveness, in particular are strongly developed; she has intense motherly love, love of home and domestic life; strong

conjugal affection and considerable Friendship. She takes to new associations slowly; but once she makes friends, her attachments are permanent. She knows the value of practical sympathy, and believes in helping those who help themselves. Unselfish in a high degree, she is ever ready to make personal sacrifices when necessary; and even those most closely allied to her can never know the many little acts of kindness which she would contrive to put into operation for their good.

Though endowed with superior practical judgment and great intuition, which makes her opinions on matters with which she is connected of exceptional value, she modestly keeps in the background, carefully avoiding any sort of demonstration. Her kindness alone exceeds her modesty. Her moral organs are very large; she experiences a strong inward consciousness of what is just and best. She is very cautious and deliberate, never decides rashly, is exceedingly prudent, well able to keep her own counsel, and is a lover of peace and concord. To her, actions speak louder than words. Her Acquisitiveness is not large, but she is careful, and addicted to no extravagant habits. Endowed with large Human Nature, she possesses excellent ability to read character and motives, and is seldom or never deceived. Her reflective organs being well developed, combined with others, she is naturally thoughtful, reflective, considerate, staid in her manner, steadfast in purpose, constant in affections, just in her principles, steady, reliable, persevering, patient, industrious, thorough. Though she does not possess so much Calculation, Acquisitiveness, Constructiveness, or Hope as her husband, yet she has greater Intuition, character-reading capacity, Firmness, self-possession and cautious-reserve.

### LEON F. CZOLGOSZ.

The portraits of Czolgosz which have been published in the various newspapers, show him to be possessed of large Combativeness, Destructiveness, Secretiveness, Philoprogenitiveness, and social organs; and small reasoning organs. The whole of the upper front head shows deficiency, including Wit and the ideal and refining organs. The position of the ears in the head is remarkable, and when the phreno-metrical angle introduced by Bridges (and described by him in his "Crime and Criminals" and "Practical Phrenology") is applied to this head, the typical murderer is revealed.

The portion of the brain above a horizontal line drawn from the centre of ossification of the frontal bone (Causality), indicates the region of the location of the moral powers, and in the head of Czolgosz this region is very small by contrast with the quantity of brain below the line. Undoubtedly, whatever other incentives or inducements there may have been to commit the purposeless crime with which he is charged, the gratification of his baser passions of wanton destructiveness takes a foremost place. It may be that he was impressed by the teachings of theorists, and his judgment warped as a consequence; but there can be no doubt, when the teaching dealt with assassination, it fell upon fruitful soil. The largest organs of a man's brain are the most eager for opportunities of expression, and when they operate apparently under the dictates of judgment, no matter how warped, they will do so, and feel justified. Hence the crime of September 6th.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LXX.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### THE ORGAN OF LANGUAGE.—Continued.

In the last lesson, some instances of injury to the brain lying upon the posterior part of the orbit were given, that led to the confirmation of his localisation of verbal memory, or Language, by Dr. Gall. Though lacking in precision as to the exact seat of the injury, there can be no doubt that the part of the brain injured in the following reference included the speech area, the posterior part of the third frontal convolution.

We read in *The Morning Leader* of May 1st, 1900, that "Private John Dillon, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who has just reached Glasgow from the Modder River, although only 21, can show scars of war worthy of a veteran. To be shot through the neck and the brain, as he was, and yet to be spared to tell the tale, places him in the category of human miracles. He got the baptism at Magersfontein. While lying on the ground doing his best to decrease the enemy, Dillon got a Mauser bullet through his neck, half an inch from the windpipe. As he lay on the ground, a Boer came up to him and gave him brandy, and fixed him up comfortably.

"A bullet had entered the right side of his head. Sir William McCormac trepanned the skull and removed about an ounce of brain. At first Dillon was both deaf and dumb, and the whole of his left side, including his leg and arm, was paralysed. After a fortnight his speech returned, and he could hear with his left ear, but the drum of the right was destroyed. Feeling gradually came back to his left side, and power is now almost restored to the leg. His arm, however, is a useless appendage; yet Dillon wears to go back to the war."

The bullet had entered the right side of the head and injured the brain so seriously that some of it had to be removed. Why the doctor did not say what convolutions were injured, is manifest. He was not sufficiently interested in the matter, or he would have done so.

And why is the Dillon case lost sight of? For the same reason. When people become interested in Phrenology, they will note the necessary facts during recovery from accidents to the head, and also such permanent injuries as result from them. All the various kinds of loss or trouble in connection with the faculty of speech, are spoken of as aphasic. Aphasia and aphemia are two words with the same etymological meaning: though by aphemia we understand the loss of the faculty of speech simply, whilst aphasia is used to designate all the troubles incident to verbal expression, and more or less complicated with aphemia.

Some people, though capable of speaking more or less intelligently, are unable to write; others, more or less capable of writing and speaking, are unable to read. They have preserved the power of speech, but do not understand the questions addressed to them. This diversity of symptoms should indicate diversity of cerebral development; and we find that such is the case. Each variety of aphasia is the result of the relative sizes and health of special brain areas.

For example, the convolution of the brain that we have been considering, the third frontal, which is specially large in those endowed with the power of oratory, when

diseased in both hemispheres results in a loss of the power of speech.

It is generally larger in the left than in the right hemisphere, just as the organs that control muscular movements are found generally to be similarly developed—larger in one hemisphere than the other. A good illustration of this statement is recorded concerning the brain growth of M. Gambetta.

It is well known that his brain was preserved by the French anthropologists, of course with the consent of his friends. The third frontal convolution in both hemispheres was very large, that of the left hemisphere being by far the larger; and his wonderful facility in the use of words, his rousing eloquence, with large Destructiveness and Combativeness (giving great energy to his oratory), are equally well known—indeed, much better known. In several particulars his brain can readily be proved to agree with his known characteristics. Gambetta's brain confirms the teachings of Phrenology to a degree that must surprise those unacquainted with brain physiology.

A form of aphasia that shews itself by a want of power to regulate the movements of the hand in writing is often called manual aphasia. They can imitate most manual exercises, can feed themselves, dress themselves, &c., but cannot write. Clinical observation and post-mortem examinations point to a combined weakness of development, or a simultaneous lesion of the two areas Imitation and Language.

Word-blindness consists in the loss of the faculty of seeing written or printed signs of Language, whilst at the same time enjoying the sense of vision in regard to his surroundings. A person so afflicted cannot read. I will cite the following case, reported in the *Phonetic Journal* of February 27th, 1897, to illustrate this affliction:—"An extraordinary case of word-blindness is mentioned by Dr. W. Pringle Morgan, of Seaford. It is that of a well-grown lad of 14, the son of intelligent parents, who finds it impossible to learn to read. He has been at school or under tutors since he was seven years old, and the greatest efforts have been made to teach him what various combinations of letters spell; but in spite of persistent and laborious training, he can only with difficulty make out words of one syllable. With arithmetic and algebra he finds no difficulty whatever, but printed or written words have no meaning for him."

In cases of verbal surdity or verbal deafness, a person hears, and even reads and writes, but cannot understand spoken language; he cannot therefore understand or answer a question. He is generally considered to be deaf or an idiot. But he is not. He has simply a lesion or other trouble; for instance, very small development of the sense of hearing and the organ of Language, at the same time. It is found that in addition to the trouble in connection with the organ of speech or verbal memory that the first temporal convolution is affected—at any rate, this is the only explanation that agrees with pathological and phrenological experience.

It may be stated that there is very much to be explained in connection with this faculty and its organ, though Dr. Gall himself gave an amount of attention to it truly remarkable. That he established the two great facts that the faculty of verbal language depends on a cerebral organ, and that this organ lies on the super-orbital plate, there can be no denial, in view of recent confirmations or discoveries on the part of others, as Gall's opponents try to make out.

**PHRENO - PHYSIOGNOMIC ESTIMATE**  
OF  
**MISS FLORENCE LLOYD.**

BY RICHARD DIMSDALE STOCKER.

*Author of "The Human Face as Expressive of Character and Disposition," "Physiognomy, Ancient and Modern," "The Language of Handwriting," etc., etc.*

With a predominant mental temperament capable of generating a perpetually ever-flowing stream of nervous-force, Miss Florence Lloyd is well equipped as a comedienne, the profession which she has followed more or less all her life.

Some of her largest brain-organs are—Language, Tune, Time, Comparison, Eventuality, Colour, Form, Size, Constructiveness, Imitation, Mirth and Ideality.

Hence she is well endowed as regards conversational ability: is talkative, musical and artistic; able to notice the shapes, dimensions, colours, and so forth, of objects which attract her notice; capable of offering criticism; is distinctly ingenious, adaptable and conformable to her surroundings; able to suit the action to the word and the word to the action; appreciative of a humorous situation, and has a keen relish for the ludicrous and mirth-provoking.

She is not overburdened with Veneration; there is not much of the "fall-down-and-do-homage" in her nature. Her Approbativeness is, however, very active, so that she will be desirous of pleasing and sensitive to public opinion; is desirous of creating a favourable impression upon people, quickly led by kindness and plausibility, but upset by censure or coldness.

Self-esteem is not large. She might be better off with a higher opinion of herself, if she had more pride.

"What does a short upper lip, such as mine, mean?" she inquired.

"That mentally you are induced to set more store by the verdict of other people regarding your qualifications than you are in your own estimate of them; and physically that your spine is not the strongest part of your anatomy."

This, she said, she had often thought was so, though people had often laughed at her for entertaining such an idea; and seemed interested when I proceeded to explain in how great a degree the backbone was concerned with the "natural language," or manifestation, of Self-esteem and Approbativeness.

Continuity is small. She is not able to apply the mind or concentrate the attention for long at a time. She likes variety and change, and to go from one thing to another quickly; is versatile, and given to take up a number of subjects rather than study one exhaustively. Dislikes long-winded arguments, and prefers light, bright, entertaining literature to deep, dry and philosophic discourses. The latter weary, tire, and "bore her to death."

She is fond of anything that is novel and out of the common; is drawn to all that is curious and wonderful, or appeals to her "Credenciveness."

The selfish organs generally are but moderate in development. She abhors "rows," shrinks from squabbles, enjoys peace and quiet, and will find it something of an effort to take part in contentions, or "wage war." She

is more cautious than secretive, and by no means overburdened with either Acquisitiveness or Vitativeness.

She is fond of her friends; agreeable with strangers—(But that is another story)—of home, and of pets or animals.

**PHRENOLOGY IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

BY JOHN JEFKY,

Author of "Pastor Jenker and His Illustrations."

When we consider that the great and loving Queen Victoria sought phrenological advice for the guidance of her children, it is not an unreasonable question to ask, Should Phrenology be taught in public schools? The age is getting more alive to intellectual problems. As Phrenology is the greatest aid to the solution of metaphysical and other problems, it follows that a nation should encourage it.

How can Phrenology be so utilised by a nation that good results shall follow? The answer is—

First, by the introduction of Phrenology into the public schools.

Second, by the selection of suitable teachers in the schools who could phrenologically adapt themselves to the requirements of their pupils.

Third, by the master and teachers forming themselves into a committee, which should be accessible for parents to ascertain the pursuits for which their children are best fitted.

With regard to the first, we are quite aware that among some people there exists a prejudice against Phrenology. To some extent, perhaps, phrenologists themselves are to blame. The science must be made adaptive to the unlearned as well as the learned. We are aware that some who eke out a living by Phrenology ought to pay regard to the cultivation of their own ability to impart instruction. Extensive knowledge even in a phrenologist, if not assisted by self-culture, tends to bring dishonour upon the science. So that the more intelligently it can be utilised, the more likely are we to sweep away existing prejudices. Then, when the confidence of the public is ours, it should follow as a matter of course that the great public would be benefited by the introduction of Phrenology into its schools.

And what about the second? If there is one thing more than another which is painful to a phrenologist, it is to find a round man in a square hole. Some who ought to be engineers are schoolmasters; others who should be tradesmen are found in the pulpit, and at unbecoming occupations when those duties are ended. It is too much to expect that a remedy in every instance would be found. Some are influenced by environment, others by study, while others are urged on by merriment. But much good may be achieved by phrenological discrimination.

As regards the third, the principle simply recommends itself. We give individual advice, and find it answers satisfactorily. And surely advice coming from such a committee should be of extreme value. The very spirit of combination would help forward our cause to such an extent, that soon we may have to rejoice over a phrenological millennium.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

**CONFUSED (Homerton).**—You cannot understand how it is that you see "high moral men, seekers after God," and "selfish money-grabbers" occupying "similar positions in the Church." Probably not. Study Phrenology, and you will see much to please and encourage you in so-called "religious men"; but when men seek for favours from God because of their respectability, or pray for advantages for themselves both in this world and the next, because of their innate desire for aggrandisement, where they look only for rewards for their Sunday investments—their attendance at the services and the amount of their donations—rest assured that these "business" men have larger Acquisitiveness than Benevolence, larger Ambition than Veneration, and larger Hope than Faith. They expect a very large return for their religious functions. They expect more than a hundred per cent. for their Sunday services, and less wouldn't satisfy them.

**DE VERE.**—There is much that is interesting in your letter, but your "views" seem so crude and ill-informed on the subject of the *will*, that I can hardly ask the Editor of the P. P. for space to criticise them. Next time you wish to have my "views" on *The Will*, let your questions be clearly put as such, and not as opinions and *views* of your own. Let me say briefly that what we generally call *will* is nothing more nor less than our preferences and desires, resulting from the many mental forces acting on each other. The force that has the greatest energy, that which survives the defeat of all its opposing forces, is the one that we judge to result from the will. Will, then, is the result of the combined action of many faculties.

**QUERY.**—Dr. Vimont commenced the study of Phrenology as its opponent. He spent many thousands of pounds in practical research and ultimately embraced the doctrines. His large work cost him a fabulous amount of money, and sold for £19. A much cheaper edition was published at Brussels (pirated). Both are called *Traité de Phrénologie*. It will ever remain a phrenological classic. There are opinions in it that I don't hold, and the author never hesitates to disagree with Dr. Gall when he has an opportunity, as he thinks, of doing so; but, for all that, it is a work of stupendous industry, genuine honesty, and of the highest scientific value.

**HOLROYD (Nottingham).**—Mr. Dutton, of Skegness, is a most able reader of character. Consult him by all means. If your "professional friend" who doesn't "believe" in Phrenology were to go with you, he would soon waver in his belief.

**C. G. H.**—The book you are in want of is *Darwinism*, by Alfred R. Wallace.

**NATHANAEL C.**—Mrs. Damer was a celebrated sculptor who lived in the latter half of the 18th century. She had large perceptives, for the size of her head, and was not without ability. Judging from her portrait and history, she had large Self-esteem and weak Amativeness. She died in 1828, the year in which Dr. Gall died.

**MADAME C.**—Continue your studies in English and Physiology before you commence as a "practical phrenologist."

**C. STORMER (Landport).**—Don't send your poem, *The Statues of Phrenology*, to the journal you name. Burn it.

**G. GOODENOUGH.**—The moral value of an action does not consist in the personal gain it brings, but in the magnitude of the sacrifice its performance requires from him who does it. Hence, your exertions having been paid for, I see no reason why you have any right to expect the honour you have anticipated. Many followers of Dr. Gall are doing as much—nay, more—than what you have done, without hope of reward. We cannot reward a mother for her love of her children. That demands no self-denial, though often it requires much discomfort and labour. When you have risen above the clamours of Acquisitiveness and Love of Approbation; when you have given up personal advantages and have disregarded all private considerations in order to benefit your fellows, then such fame as you may obtain will be no empty reward, but a crown of glory that shall encircle your name for ages. Read the life of Dr. Gall; imitate his labours, and leave your right to "honour" to posterity.

**ABSTEMIOUS SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.**—I don't think your question has come to the right paper. You would have got a more decided opinion if you had written to the *Morning Advertiser*, or to a temperance newspaper. Personally, I see no *wrong* in your remaining a moderate drinker—"very abstemious and temperate," to use your description of yourself. I will add, however, that—(1) Too much drink is consumed by our friends and neighbours who indulge in it. Some of them, otherwise most estimable men, are injuring themselves and their families by using it. (2) What merit is there in being a moderate drinker? One's duty demands moderation. (3) The greatest of all virtues is self-sacrifice for the good of others. (4) Don't imagine that I have any special knowledge on the subject of moderate drinking. Judge according to your own conscience.

**ACADEMY.**—Raphael had a very large organ of Eventuality. His *Incendio del Borgo* in the Vatican could not have been painted without such a development of the brain.

**FATALIST.**—In reply to your questions, I have to say that there is no doctrine of Phrenology that teaches that the organs of the sentiments and propensities act without some stimulating force or are in any way able to necessitate a particular line of conduct by what I will call voluntary activity or self-action. They possess capacity. To say that men are disposed to certain different lines of conduct according to their brain development, is saying no more than they have their special tendencies and inclinations. Whether these shall run riot or conform to the sway of the intellect, depends not only on the power of the intellect, but on many other circumstances. Some of the passions and sentiments possess great power in restraining other powers and sentiments. You must remember that an effect cannot exist without a cause, neither can an action be performed without a motive: and as soon as any single desire cries out for satisfaction, quite an array of arguments *pro* and *con* are offered by other faculties, the resultant being the *will* to gratify or not to gratify the original desire, or to follow a different line of action.



## LEYTON PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

On Friday, September 13th, the above Society commenced its winter session with a lecture by J. F. Hubert, Esq. Mr. J. P. Stanley, in the absence of the President, E. H. Kerwin, Esq., was voted to the chair. There was a large audience. Before the commencement of the lecture, Mr. Webb gave his usual twenty minutes' practical instruction, and made some remarks on the controversy on Phrenology now appearing in the *Bristol Mercury*.

### PHRENOLOGY A KEY TO SUCCESS.

Mr. Hubert said that Mr. Webb had focussed the subject; for after hearing his remarks, anyone would agree that it was very desirable to be in possession of a knowledge of Phrenology. Ask any person who had made a study of the subject for what sum of money he would agree to part with his knowledge of it. It would be worse than going back to the days when we had to use the tinder-box in place of matches. In speaking of Phrenology as a key to success, we must be clear as to what we meant by "Phrenology" and what we meant by "Success." Phrenology was that science which taught that the brain was the organ of the mind; that size was a measure of power; that the brain consisted of the same number of organs as faculties; that the primitive faculties were innate, and therefore not acquired; that the shape of the skull corresponded with that of the brain; also that temperament, heredity, education, and environment were elements we must consider. Phrenology was also an important art, and the day was coming when it would take its place as the only satisfactory art of character reading. But it was in Phrenology as a philosophy that we saw its chief beauty, sublimity, and lucidity. By its aid many difficulties and perplexities were made clear and easy of comprehension. References were constantly being made in the Press to Phrenology, and the tendency was on the increase. At the present time this was the case not only in London and at Leyton, but at Newcastle, Bristol and Cornwall.

And what was "Success"? Some thought that the attainment of wealth and social position was success in life; but there were many who did not think so. It was evidently the Creator's intention that we should be happy, and this happiness did not consist in mere wealth or the gratification of ambition. How few, comparatively, were the people who enjoyed the thoughts and feelings of a Tennyson, a Ruskin, or a Gladstone! But these were elements in a really successful life. Of course, our positions in life and our capacities differed so much, that there were many kinds and many degrees of happiness and success. The man whose daily occupation consisted in watching a revolving spindle which only required adjusting every few minutes, could not find scope for many kinds of happiness; but even he may live a successful and a happy life. Some persons were so limited by capacity as well as by environment, that Phrenology could do no more than tell them they must be content to fill a little space in life. It would thereby conduct them to real success. The lives of many people were thus often of far more real influence for good than they themselves had any idea of. The lecturer knew a tutor in one of our public schools, whose life was a decided success. He possessed talents which would have brought him more wealth and a higher social position in a more

lucrative occupation, but he gave way to his natural bias for education; he felt himself attracted to it. It was a gross error to imagine that a man whose income was perhaps no more than £100 a year, enjoyed life only one-fifth part as much as one who earned £500, or that he was only one-fifth as successful. To be successful, a man must be employed on that kind of work which his mental and physical endowments fitted him for. Also, no life could be successful which had not for its object the accomplishment of some good. There was nothing which could compete with Phrenology as an aid to success as thus defined.

We could not begin too young in the use of Phrenology as a key to success. We must begin with the child. Childhood was the period when we could with most success check those faculties which required it. Nothing but Phrenology would help us to do this with success. At this period also, the moral and religious feelings and habits should be trained.

Phrenology taught us the value of balance. Energy spent in one direction was not available to go in another. We must endeavour to live in accordance with our natures, but we must also remember that if we neglected any part of our constitution, we should suffer, and our success must be impaired. We should not accentuate our lack of balance. Phrenology would not only guide the parent in training the child; it would inform him on other important points. By its aid he would know when to send the child to school, and to what kind of school. It would tell him whether to place a boy where there was plenty of competition or where the instruction was individual, also what special subjects should be chosen for the boy to take up as he advanced. Happily, no experiments were required; no time, patience or money need be spent.

If Phrenology would only help us to train, educate and start a youth in life, it would be a boon. But it was of greater value when we had done this, than ever before. The young man could study it and use it himself. It would help him in dealing with many other subjects which would be dark to him without its aid. It would prevent him from evils and teach him lessons he could only otherwise learn by a bitter experience. Many a man might have saved himself from physical and mental breakdown and from severe illness by acting in accordance with his constitution.

In conclusion, let everyone take courage and hope, from the fact that he could do some things better than anybody else. We could take pleasure in the thought that we were ourselves, and not somebody else. Phrenology would be the best guide we could have to such a life, for it would show us how we might live it with success.

At the conclusion of the lecture there was an interesting discussion, in which Messrs. Beadle, Camp, Jones, Grayling, Rev. H. Moulson and others took part. Questions were also asked, and answered by the lecturer. On the motion of Mr. Webb, a hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hubert for his able and useful lecture.

### Cornwall.

During the summer, Mr. R. W. Brown has visited some thirty towns and villages in this county, and delivered lectures in his usual popular style. Encouraging success has accompanied his efforts, noted as Corn-

wall is for its superstition the lecturer has been heartily welcomed everywhere, and he has succeeded in securing a good number of annual subscribers to the P.P. One very remarkable instance of the profound interest of the people towards Phrenology, was manifest in the St. Germans district. A lecture was announced to be delivered there. The chapel was crammed full of interested and deeply attentive listeners, who patiently submitted to hear a lecture lasting two hours. A lady and gentleman were publicly examined, and expressed their highest satisfaction with the result. At the conclusion of the lecture, the audience unanimously requested a second one, and this was delivered with equal success; but this did not suffice, for a third was demanded; and this was followed by the fourth, fifth and sixth; and even then their cup was not full. Having other engagements to fulfil, the lecturer promised to return again ere leaving the county; and this second visit proved equally encouraging. A large number of fresh localities have welcomed Phrenology and its advocates, and these evidences betoken a brighter day for the science in this county. Several keen debates have been encountered, but the science has proved the victor. Another encouraging feature has been a greater evidence of sympathy on the part of ministers towards the science, and a number of them have willingly presided over the gatherings, and several of them have publicly announced that their views of the science have been greatly and favourably modified. Mr. Brown has already arranged for two months' lectures for next year.

### Leicester Phrenological Society.

Since the last report of the proceedings of this Society, the meetings have been continued. On August 22nd, in the Market Place, Mr. Timson spoke on "Phrenology and Morality, and vividly described how many of our young people were misunderstood, and the proper development of their highest faculties and brightest talents arrested and dwarfed through parents and guardians neglecting to consult Phrenology. These appeared to think their only duty lay in providing food and raiment, ignoring the fact that such a course must in many instances end in letting loose upon society creatures, with strong passions and propensities, lacking the refining and directing powers of the intellectual and moral faculties. Several free examinations of gentlemen were given in a most interesting and instructive manner, each subject testifying to the accuracy of his delineation. Messrs. Kidd and Newbold also gave brief addresses upon Phrenology and the social question. Copies of the P.P., circulars, etc., were distributed.

On August 29th, inclement weather prevented open-air work, and the Committee met at the "Hydro," Museum Square, and spent a profitable evening in arranging the plan of campaign for the winter session. It was decided that the Organising Secretary should engage a hall for propagandist lectures, the public to be admitted free, and collections made to defray expenses. The Corresponding Secretary suggested that each member of the Society be supplied with one copy of the P.P. monthly, to be paid for out of the funds of the Society; which was carried unanimously. One new member was enrolled. The

President, Mr. Timson, then gave a most lucid and interesting lesson on "The Localisation of the Medulla Oblongata" and correct estimation of brain capacity. The meeting then closed with a cordial vote of thanks to Prof. Timson.

## OBITUARY.

### THE LATE MR. JOHN DARLING.

Phrenologists will be sorry to hear of the sudden death of an old student and advocate in the person of Mr. John Darling, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was a little over 62 years of age, and although most of his life was passed in dreary poverty and obscurity, yet, under more favourable circumstances, there can be little doubt but that his name would have been widely known in the phrenological world. He was an almost life-long student of the science, and gathered together a considerable library of phrenological literature. In a quiet way, he has helped greatly to spread a knowledge of the subject, by lending his books, and by giving lectures. His death took place on August 26th.

### The Mind's Dwelling.

When I go into my inner life and regard my personal constitution, I find that I am made of different stages, of different storeys. I find in my life a kitchen, and in that kitchen bodily appetites and needs; the rights of self-preservation receive recognition and attention. But I find not only a kitchen, but a study, where powers of mind are exercised, where I have to burrow into the thought, order, and rule of things. I also find a parlour, where domestic fellowships and sentiments are exercised, where I can enter into affectional kinship with my fellow-men. But I find more than kitchen, study, and parlour. I find an oratory, which is intended for supplication, aspiration, prayer. I find in myself a kind of four-storied house; and the art of right living is to know what belongs to each storey, and to keep each thing in its own place. I am animal, thinker, lover, saint; and the secret of beautiful living is to keep the lower things in the lower places, and allow the things high to be pre-eminent, in the ascendant. I have vital forces, affectional forces, mental forces, social forces, moral and spiritual forces. In my constitution are elements akin to the swine, and other elements which have the lustre and preciousness of pearls.—*Rev. J. H. Jowett.*

### Which is the Function of "Language" P

"Linnæus, the great botanist, though he could retain elaborate nomenclatures, is said to have been incapable of learning languages. These differences depend on two chief factors: (1) Special sense-discrimination to start with; and (2) Special interest and habits of attention leading to greater depths of impression and better association in the case of particular groups of presentations."—*Sully.*

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Saturday, Nov. 9th.—**CONGRESS**, Exeter Hall. For particulars see other advt.

Thursday, Nov. 21.—Members' Practice Meeting, conducted by Dr. Withinshaw.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.—Lecture on "Conscientiousness," by H. C. DONOVAN, Esq.

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Nov. 6.—Lecture by Rev. F. W. WILKINSON.  
 „ 20.—Lecture by Mr. JAS. WEBB.

**BIRMINGHAM.—BIRMINGHAM PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, Temperance Institute, Corporation Street, at 8 p.m. Every Tuesday. Room No. 9.

Nov. 5.—Members' Practice.

„ 12.—Report of Phrenological Congress, Mr. E. PARISH.

„ 19.—Lecture by Mr. J. T. CLINTON.

„ 26.—Questions and Answers.

**BRIGHTON.—BRIGHTON AND HOVE PHRENOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION**, Oddfellows' Hall, Queen's Road, at 8 p.m. Alternate Thursdays. FREE.

Nov. 7.—Lecture on "Philoprogenitiveness," by J. MILLOTT SEVERN.

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Nov. 8.—"Some So-called Difficulties Considered," by Mr. STACEY.

„ 22.—Lecture by J. B. ELAND, Esq.

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DECEMBER, 1901.

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Correspondents are particularly requested to note that the different departments are separate, and will save delay by writing to each only on its own business.

## Editorial Effervescence.

Any phrenologist who was not satisfied with the "spirit" and "go" of the Congress meetings, should be called upon to provide something better. They were (as one correspondent writes me) splendid; and that is the verdict of all who have honoured me with their opinions and confidences. They unite in declaring that the P.P. was right in stating that it was to be the best and most enthusiastic of the series. Of course, the P.P. is always right, and I hardly know how much compliment to accept from my correspondents; for, lurking in the background, there seems an implication that it may have been just possible for the P.P. to have been wrong. That cannot be.

One thing troubles me, and that is that I cannot, in the limited space at my disposal, convey in the report of the proceedings, anything like an idea of what actually transpired. If any of my readers want to know more of the great gathering, I would advise them to buttonhole someone who was present, and hear it from lips which have been inspired by the spirit of enthusiasm which reigned supreme on that day.

\* \*

I was sorry to hear that the representative of the Hastings Phrenological Society had no opportunity of presenting a report at the Congress as to the progress of the work in that privileged town. I am pleased, however, to briefly supply the omission, in another part of this issue.

\* \*

I have heard some whispers about the Tea on the 9th. Well, I believe all who wanted tea, had it. If not, they were able to preserve their appetites and cash. It was the first visit of the Congress to Exeter Hall, and the number to be catered for was greatly in excess of expectations. But the wise learn from experience; and when you come next year you "shall see what you shall see." How different it would all be if we only had our own Institute—would it not? \*

Reports of Meetings occupy a large share of the present issue, yet I regret that I have for once much too little space for the material at my disposal. At Leyton there have been delivered two valuable lectures: one by Mr. Gompertz, B.A., giving some objections to Phrenology; the other lecture by Mr. E. C. Stacey, Secretary of the Leyton Society, replying to Mr. Gompertz. It would be impossible to report these at length here, and at the same time preserve the usual characteristics of this Journal. May I suggest, however, if the authors can agree, that the two lectures, revised, may be printed together as a pamphlet. Such a publication must do good by inciting thought, and as a result I am sure Phrenology would benefit.

\* \*

I hear many kind things were said about the P. P. at the Congress. Fortunately, I was spared my blushes, as being away from the scene, I was unconsciously innocent of these brave sayings. Anyhow, may I say that an ounce of help is worth a pound of praise. The P. P. has had its pound of praise. It is now anxiously looking for the ounce of help.



## OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS.—XXIV.

By J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

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### THE WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

Besides exceptional manual dexterity, the practical watchmaker needs to possess a particular and, as viewed by the phrenologist, a very interesting combination of mental and temperamental qualifications to fit him for his calling.

The principal watchmaking centres of England are Coventry, Clerkenwell and Lancashire, where, it is said, nearly one-half of the population are employed in the manufacture of watches and clocks.

Coventry still holds its own for the manufacture of the best English levers, Lancashire for the production of watches known as the Lancashire levers, and Clerkenwell as the great centre for the manufacture of all parts of watches. Here the trade is largely divided into branches, many firms being entirely employed in the manufacture of one part. Here we find that there are balance-makers, barrel-makers, ratchet-makers, compensation-makers, case-joint finishers, case-enamellers, escapement-makers, chain and hook makers, hand-makers, jewel-makers, jewel-hole makers, cap-makers, dial-makers and finishers, index-makers, spring-makers, pinion-makers, pallet-makers, roller and lever makers, cup and arbor makers, pillar-makers, wheel-cutters, lever-makers, verge-makers, case-makers, material-dealers, etc.

Watchmakers and jewellers, or watch-repairers, away from the manufacturing centres, though qualified to call themselves watchmakers, being versed in this special class of mechanism, and having at one time or another in the course of their practice to make nearly all the parts of watches, seldom go in for the entire production. Again, the costly materials used in the manufacture of watches and jewellery, and the large amount of capital required to carry on the businesses of watchmakers and jewellers, may account in some measure for the many branches into which this industry is divided. The businesses of jeweller, goldsmith, silversmith, lapidary and optician, though distinctly different from watchmaking, are frequently associated with it, and one or more of them may be carried on conjointly with watchmaking. When this is so, the individual needs to have some practical as well as technical knowledge of these separate businesses. The jeweller must be conversant with the manufacture and repairs of jewellery. The goldsmith and silversmith must have theoretical and practical knowledge of the chemical compositions of metallic alloys, and of the arts of enamelling and the setting of precious stones; and the more he knows of the science of horology the better. The lapidary must be skilled in the arts of cutting, polishing, and setting of precious stones, and have a superior knowledge of their value and chemical composition. The optician should be versed in optical science and all that pertains to the manufacture of optical instruments. Those engaged in the business and sale departments only of these businesses, compared with the practical watch-

maker, may not need so much constructive and concentrative ability, as Comparison, Language, Ideality, Hope and Conscientiousness, combined with large perceptives and practical business judgment. The working watchmaker, manufacturer or repairer should have a good knowledge of geometry, mathematics, the chemical composition and amalgamation of metals; mechanics; and the theory and practice of horological science; and his sight and hearing should be perfect.

The age at which youths commence their apprenticeship to this business is fourteen or fifteen years. The premium, as a rule, is £20. Wages received during first year, nothing; second year, two shillings weekly; with a small weekly increase each year, until in the last year of their apprenticeship they receive from five shillings to seven-and-sixpence weekly. These are the generally recognised terms of apprenticeship in this business, though the premiums and wages vary, some firms requiring as much as £50 premium. In the large watchmaking centres, many women are employed in the manufacture of watches and clocks, and some departments of the trade are well adapted to their delicate sense of manipulation as well as sedentary habits.

Besides ascertaining whether a youth's mental and physical qualifications adapt him for watchmaking, his eyesight should be carefully tested before entering upon it. In this business there is naturally a great strain upon the eyes; but if the sight is good and care is exercised in choosing the right strength and focus, the magnifying glasses used by watchmakers tend to strengthen rather than weaken the eyesight, just as the muscles of the arm or the organs of the brain are strengthened by exercise; but to use glasses too strong or too weak, or of wrong focus, is very injurious, and any tendency to astigmatism, or progressive near sight, are optical defects which unfit a youth for watchmaking. Again, when leaning over work the eyes look at objects from an unnatural angle; this should be avoided as much as possible, since it causes the blood circulation to the eyes to be impeded. Youths should not be put too early to the turning or lathe work in this business, and especially to the pivoting, which is very minute work, and causes a great strain on young eyes.

The head of the working watchmaker or watch-repairer should be of full average dimensions—circumference about 22 inches: if larger, he may manifest discontent with the quiet routine of the business. The best form of temperament is the Mental-motive or Nervous-Fibrous, which gives marked intelligence combined physically with a fair amount of wiry and endurance. The perceptive organs, Individuality, Form, Size, Weight, Locality and Calculation, should be large, that his powers of observation generally may be keen. Constructiveness; the reflective organs—Comparison and Causality—also Ideality, Time, Imitation, Concentrativeness, Cautiousness, Firmness and Conscientiousness should be large. This combination of temperament and mental qualities will give him mechanical ingenuity, manipulative dexterity, a scientific, inventive, cause-seeking, contriving, calculating turn of mind; artistic conceptions, ability to put a good finish upon work done; executive ability, a settled disposition, steadiness of purpose, perseverance, patience, honesty and reliability. The watch manufacturer should have similar qualities, but more strongly developed, and a somewhat larger head.

## Jottings from my Note Book.

BY OUR CANDID CRITIC.

**A Step Forward.** The great day of the year (phrenologically) has come and gone. The B.P.S. has held its Annual Congress and public meeting, and we have again to settle down to our normal duties and pursue the even tenor of our way. These annual gatherings in London, although not perfect, are undoubtedly a great impetus to the movement, and the meeting just held has been second to none in respect to earnestness, enthusiasm, vivacity, practical demonstration of the principles of Phrenology, and desire for reform.

**Pleasant Change.** The venue has this year been changed from Essex Hall to Exeter Hall, with very gratifying result. Essex Hall was a nice place, and we cherish some pleasant memories of former meetings; but there was a coldness about it, compared with the new place. The Hall where the meetings were held this year was somewhat easier of access, more cosy, and in my judgment more adapted for the purpose.

**Congress Notes.** The Congress in the afternoon was presided over by Dr. Hollander, and he conducted the proceedings in a business-like manner. We missed two familiar faces: those of the Hon. Sec., Mr. F. R. Warren, and the Editor of the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST, who were both absent. Reports of progress were given from Birmingham, Brighton, Leicester, Leyton, Manchester, Skegness, Liverpool, Morecambe, etc., and from the Fowler Institute, whose influence is world-wide; after which there were discussions on various motions of more or less value. Want of space prevents reference in detail.

**A Grand Meeting.** The evening meeting was one of the best ever held, and the speeches and delineations were full of interest to a very large audience. We opened with the National Anthem, the second verse of which had been written by one of our members, and had been graciously accepted by Queen Alexandra. The President then gave his opening address, which was admirable in every way. Mr. Stanley, a schoolmaster from Leyton, next addressed the meeting. He pointed out the value of Phrenology in matters of education, and, like the temperance orator who, wishing to show the evil effects of intemperance, took with him the "awful example," Mr. Stanley brought several of his boys with him in order that the audience might see the differences in the type of development, and how this was in harmony with phrenological principles. He set three lads to recite an amusing piece of poetry, and the way in which the serious lad sampled his elocutionary powers quite tickled the audience, and the experiment was entirely successful.

**Character Revealed.** Delineations of character were given by Messrs. Severn, Durham, Dutton, and Miss Higgs. The latter lady, in order to convince phrenological sceptics that exponents of the science did not, as was often alleged, rely on

physiognomy for their prognostications, gave her delineation blindfold. The result was regarded as very satisfactory, and the "patient," in endeavouring to explain his view of the matter, had to say, "Oh, I forget!" confirming the lady's statement as to his defective memory. The double delineation by Mr. Durham caused considerable amusement, especially when the two gentlemen who were examined were asked to state if the delineations were accurate. One who had been described as critical, talkative and fond of change, stated that he was a journalist, novelist and critic, and he had hoped that the examiner would have made him out to be a successful writer of fiction whose books would ultimately command a sale of 100,000 copies. In that respect he was somewhat disappointed; but he thought, by what he had seen and heard, that there must be a great deal in Phrenology.

**Good Advice.** The world will grow better in proportion as each individual puts the love of truth and virtue before everything else. There is far too much conformity of the wrong sort.

We need to follow the advice that our great dramatist puts into the mouth of Wolsey when addressing Cromwell:—

"Be just, and fear not.  
Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy country's, God's,  
and truth's;  
And then if thou fall'st, thou fall'st a blessed martyr."

**Helpers Wanted.** It is a great pity that more members do not subscribe and do their best to circulate our phrenological organ—THE POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST. For several years now the editor has had to bear the whole, or nearly the whole expense of production. This ought not to be. Few papers of a scientific or ethical character pay themselves. I know several really excellent periodicals which would never again see the light if it were not that they were aided and upheld by regular subscribers and donations. The general public, unfortunately, prefer trash, and the sale of the best literature is confined to a few. It would certainly be a great loss to our cause if the P.P. were to be discontinued, but we certainly cannot expect the editor to give time and money and then suffer loss. Mr. J. M. Severn, the Hon. Manager, will be pleased to receive donations and promises of assistance, and will also be glad to book standing orders of, say, three quires per month from new subscribers.

**Topics not Political.** When Parliament is prorogued the newspapers have to look to other topics to interest their readers. Some time ago a leading London daily kept things moving by discussing the question, "Is Marriage a Failure"? Another leading newspaper has lately been endeavouring to answer the query, "Is the world growing better or worse"? These subjects interest the phrenologist because he knows that the answer will depend upon the standpoint of the person who endeavours to solve the enigma, and that standpoint will be determined further by such person's mental condition, education and experience. In the correspondence which ensued relative to the world's ethics, there were two classes of debaters—Optimists and Pessimists.

## Lessons in Phrenology.—LXXII.

BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

### PHRENOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES.—Continued.

V.—*Each Organ has its seat in a portion of the Brain specially assigned to it.*—Dr. Ecker, a renowned anatomist (but not a phrenologist), in his *Convolutions of the Brain*, states "That the cortex of the cerebrum, the undoubted material substratum of our mental operations, is not a single organ which is brought into play as a whole in the exercise of each and every psychical function, but consists rather of a multitude of mental organs, each of which is subservient to certain intellectual processes, is a conviction which forces itself upon us almost with the necessity of a claim of reason." "If, as we conceive to be an undoubted fact, certain portions of the cortex of the cerebrum subserve certain intellectual processes, the possibility is at once conceded that we shall some day arrive at a complete organography of the surface of the brain—a science of the localisation of the psychical functions."

The faculties are not only distinct and independent of the propensities, but also the faculties among themselves, and the propensities among themselves, are essentially distinct and independent, and have their seats in parts of the brain distinct and independent of each other. The dispositions and propensities exist among themselves in variable proportions in man, and also in animals: the faculties and propensities develop themselves at different epochs; some cease, while others remain without much change or increase.

VI.—*Insanity is produced by an abnormal condition of one or more organs.*—The greatest confusion exists among writers on Insanity as to what it really is. It is often said to be a "mental disease" produced by an "altered function of the brain." But it is not a mental but a brain affection producing an aberration of the mind. Dr. A. Combe, in his *Mental Derangement*, says: "It is scarcely disputed now that the brain is an aggregate of many distinct organs, each manifesting a distinct mental power. It is generally admitted that one or more of these organs may be injured or diseased, and their functions impeded or altered, without necessarily affecting the remainder, and this explains how a man may be insane on one faculty and sound on all the rest; and consequently how, when a different organ is diseased, the faculty or feeling that is deranged may be different." On this principle only can the numerous cases of monomania be explained, for if the brain were a unit, then, when diseased, all the faculties, of which it is the instrument, ought to be equally deranged. Hence the first condition to a healthy brain is a well-balanced proportion of its parts, so that none shall possess too great an ascendancy over the rest; for the greater the organ the greater the tendency to action, and if allowed undue activity, the more irresistible it will be; and when beyond control insanity is reached.

VII.—*Temperament Affects Functional Activity.*—The principle that quality of structure, health, effects of environment on physical conditions, exercise much effect on the activity and power of the organs has been held by all phrenologists from Gall downwards. A person with large domestic faculties, under sudden excitement will display, if of the sanguine temperament, a force of character that will surprise those of the bilious or

lymphatic temperament, by their activity and power. This force will not be so lasting, though greater for a time, than in a similar development of the other temperaments. Again, a person with large moral organs will live in a higher plane if he have the nervous temperament, than will a person of the sanguine temperament with an otherwise similar brain development. On the other hand, he will not be so hopeful, but he will be far more studious.

VIII.—*The Exterior of the Skull affords Indications of the Position and Development of the Cerebral Organs.*—Dr. Ferrier says, "The determination of the exact relations of the primary fissures and convolutions of the brain to the surface of the cranium is of importance to the physician and surgeon, as a guide to the localisation and estimation of the effects of diseases and injuries of the brain and its coverings, and may prove of great service in anthropological and craniological investigations. Phrenologists have often been ridiculed for asserting that the skull and brain bear a direct relationship as regards position of parts—very often by medical men who have studied the subject themselves. Recent physiological research is confirming Dr. Gall's discoveries, and in nothing more decisively than in regard to the conformation and mutual relationship of skull and brain. Dr. Ferrier specifies certain fixed points in the skull—the frontal, occipital and parietal eminences, the sutures, the curved line of the temporal ridge, etc., and asserts what phrenologists had asserted before "modern research" was thought of, that, "with these as fixed points the surface of the skull may be divided into ten well-defined areas or regions;" and adds, the primary regions "may be further subdivided," and after further marking off the different areas he proceeds "to consider the relation which the fissures and convolutions have to them." On pp. 490-491, Dr. Ferrier gives illustrations of Cranio-Cerebral Relations. The whole of chapter 13, on "Cerebral and Cranio-Cerebral Topography" is a full admission of the position of the phrenologist, that—*Given the Skull, the Brain is revealed.*

IX.—*An able Examiner can judge the Character and Ability of another person with surprising accuracy.*—Of course, such an examiner possesses great experience of human conduct, aspirations, and failings of others, as well as a very enlightened knowledge of Phrenology. Many such phrenologists have been distinguished for their ability in this direction. Dr. Laycock, of all the medical writers of the 19th century perhaps the most respected, says, in his *Mind and Brain*, vol. ii., p. 160 (2nd ed.): "Great skill may be attained by persons specially endowed (as the majority of practical phrenologists are) with the faculty of physiognomical diagnosis. . . . The results of observation are sometimes so striking as to present all the apparent certitude of a science"—such results being due to "the skill of the artist." That skill is proportionate to the character of the phrenological knowledge of the examiner.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

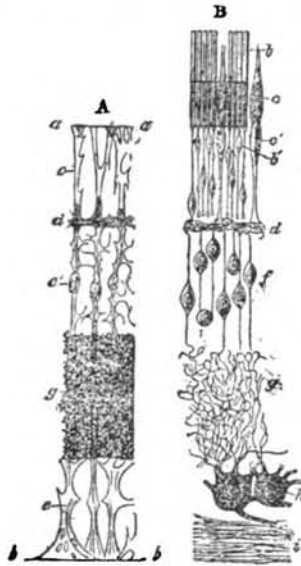
The Council of the British Phrenological Society Incorporated, desire to announce that Dr. C. W. Withinshaw will conduct a class in Practical Phrenology, with demonstrations from the living head. To commence on Thursday, January 2nd, 1902, and to continue on each Thursday for nine consecutive weeks. Fee for the course 7s. 6d.; fee for any three consecutive evenings, 3s. 6d.

## Anatomy and Physiology of Man.

By DR. WITHINSHAW, F.B.P.S.

Late Demonstrator of Anatomy, Royal College of Surgeons  
Edinburgh.

### THE SENSE OF SIGHT.



**EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM.**—Diagram of the Retina.—The two kinds of elements, A and B, are supposed to be separated from each other. A.—Connective tissue elements—*a*, external limiting membrane; *b*, internal limiting membrane; *c*, connective tissue fibres; *c'*, nuclei; *d* and *g*, fine granular layers. B.—Nervous elements—*b*, rods; *c*, cones; *b'*, nuclei of the rods; *c'*, nuclei of the cones; *d*, fine interwoven nervous filaments, from which fine filaments proceed, bearing the nuclei *f*; from these, filaments (*g*) extend to the nerve-cells (*h*); *i*, fibres of optic nerve, forming the innermost layer.

**FUNCTION OF THE IRIS** (*continued*).—The variation in the size of the pupil is due to the contraction of muscular fibres, which the connective tissue of the iris contains, in addition to pigment and other cells. These muscular fibres are arranged in two layers. One layer is placed near the margin of the iris, around which it runs in a circular manner, and is called the *sphincter muscle* of the iris. On this muscle contracting, the pupil becomes smaller, and the iris covers more of the lens; when it relaxes, the pupil again becomes larger. The other layer of muscular fibres is at the back of the iris, stretching outwards all round between the pupil and the outer edge of the iris. When this layer contracts, the iris is drawn back and the pupil made larger; but the ordinary variations in the size of the pupil are due to the contraction or relaxation of its sphincter muscle.

Having considered the means by which images are focussed on the retina, let us examine the retina itself, in order to ascertain how these images on the retina excite the endings of the optic nerve, so that proper impulses are carried by it to the brain.

**THE RETINA.**—The essential elements of the retina are cells called the rods and cones, which lie in a definite layer. The rods, which are the more numerous, and are

closely packed together, consist of a rod-like process directed outwards towards the choroid, and of a tapering thread-like process, having a nucleus and passing inwards towards the vitreous humour. The cones, which are interspersed among the rods, are somewhat pyramidal in shape, having a short outer process, and a narrow part, in which a nucleus lies, passing inwards. The inner processes of both rods and cones break up into delicate fibrils, which meet the fibrils of other nucleated cells deeper in the retina, and these meet in their turn numerous fine nerve fibrils, which spring from large nerve cells in which the fibres of the optic nerve end. In this way there is a connection between the fibres of the optic nerve and the rods and cones. Besides these nervous or essential elements of the retina, there is a supporting framework, consisting of a delicate connecting tissue. These delicate rods and cones are the receptive organs for the rays of light, which they transmit to the optic nerve, and are by this conducted to the brain. It is the brain which really sees, by translating the impressions of light into distinct sensations.

The layer of rods and cones is at the outer surface of the retina—that is, the surface next to the choroid coat, while the layer of nerve-fibres and of nerve-cells is next to the vitreous humour; so that the light, since it comes through the vitreous humour, has to pass through the retina itself before it can reach the rods and cones. It is evident from this that the retina is transparent. In the centre of the back of the eye is a small, oval, yellowish area, called the *yellow spot*. In the central portion of this yellow spot, the layers of the retina, except that of the rods and cones, are extremely thin, and here, differing from the rest of the retina, the cones are more numerous than the rods; indeed, at the very centre only the cones are present, there being no rods. This extreme thinness of the retina at this spot enables the light more readily to pass to the cones, and causes vision to be the most distinct at the yellow spot. This is why, when we wish to see a thing distinctly, we look straight at it, so that its image may fall on the yellow spot. The images of other things around, falling on other parts of the retina, we can also see, but not so distinctly.

Since the fibres of the optic nerve are on the inner side of the retina next to the vitreous humour, they pierce not only the sclerotic and choroid coats, but the retina itself, before they spread out on its inner surface. Consequently, there can be no rods and cones where the optic nerve enters, which is not exactly at the centre of the back of the eye, but a little to the inner side of it nearer the nose. There being at this spot no rods and cones present, light falling on it produces no effect. It is, therefore, called the *blind spot*. This is a proof that the rods and cones are the essential elements of the retina in the reception of light.

When a flash of light strikes the retina, the impression it causes lasts a certain time after the flash is over. The duration of time is estimated to be about one-eighth of a second. So that if two flashes follow each other at a less interval of time than this, their impressions catch each other up, and produce one single prolonged sensation only.

This is the explanation of the spokes of a rapidly revolving wheel not being seen separately, and also why a lighted torch whirled quickly round gives us the idea of a circle of fire. In both instances the impressions follow each other so rapidly as to run together and give rise to one continuous impression. Hence the illusion.

## Phrenological Character Sketch.

BY J. MILLOTT SEVERN, F.B.P.S.

**Mr. GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE,**  
Author of "Fifty Years of an Agitator's Life," etc., etc.

One of the most interesting interviews I have had with individuals recognised for their exceptional mental capacity, their character and achievements, is the one with Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, for this issue of the P. P. His life-work is a great lesson. It shows most lucidly and encouragingly man's possibilities.



GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

Mr. Holyoake's career has indeed been a remarkable one—eventful, unique, brimming with incident, full of industry.

Though eighty-four years of age, I found Mr. Holyoake pegging away with vigour at an article on Co-operation, to be published in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mr. Holyoake is recognised as the Grand Old Man of the Co-operative movement.

Starting life in the engineering workshops at Birmingham, he had, by the time he was nineteen, discovered that his mission lay in other directions—in social and political propaganda, public speaking, literature, etc. Scanning his library shelves, and amazed at seeing his name upon volume after volume, I asked him how many books he had written and edited. "About a hundred, I daresay," was the reply; but these did not include piles of pamphlets and unpublished MSS. I was allowed to examine this goodly array of books and journals, many of which are now difficult to procure.

During the time he edited *The Oracle of Reason: or, Philosophy Vindicated*, in 1842, he was arrested, tried and imprisoned for six months, for what in these days would amount only to the exercise of the liberty of free speech. He also edited *The Movement; or, Anti-persecution Gazette and Register of Progress*. In 1846 this

journal was considerably enlarged, and the title altered to *The Reasoner*, and for thirty more consecutive years Mr. Holyoake continued to edit this journal, meantime writing other books, and lecturing also throughout Great Britain, and in America.

Mr. Holyoake is now the only living disciple of Robert Owen, whose portrait, together with those of Garibaldi, Mazzini, Harriet Martineau, and other great reformers and writers, form a very fitting collection upon his library walls. These, also Cobden, Bright, Carlyle, George Henry Lewes, George Eliot, and a host of others, were numbered among his personal friends.

What is of particular interest also to phrenologists, is his connection with George Combe. When about nineteen years of age, for fourteen nights he assisted George Combe at a series of lectures at Birmingham. With some feeling of pride, Mr. Holyoake pointed to one book in his library, *Elements of Phrenology*, by George Combe, which bears the following inscription:—"To Mr. George Jacob Holyoake; with compliments from the Author. 5th June, 1838." This he told me George Combe presented to him, together with a plaster cast. In his *Sixty Years of an Agitator's Life*, Mr. Holyoake gives a whole chapter to his fourteen nights with Combe; and in his concluding remarks says of him: "My estimate of Mr. Combe has never changed—that he was the greatest expositor of Phrenology who has arisen."

Phrenologically, Mr. Holyoake possesses a fairly large and splendidly proportioned head—a high moral brain, long in the frontal lobes, and well developed in the social, domestic and executive regions. The circumference is  $23\frac{1}{2}$  inches, length 8 inches, width in the regions of the executive organs  $6\frac{1}{16}$  inches. He has the typical head of a leader, reformer, public speaker and political journalist. The perceptive are large, which make him fact-gathering, minutely observant, and, combined with large Conscientiousness and Eventuality, give him a remarkable memory, and minuteness and exactness in acquiring and recording details. He has a keen sense of the value of time, and a remarkable memory for dates and occurrences. These powers, combined with great intuition of mind, make him in a measure an opportunist; he perceives by intuition the right time to emphasize subjects of eminent moment. Constructiveness, and large reflective, reasoning and perceptive qualities, make him a good organiser, ingenious, mechanical, mathematical, scientific and philosophic, methodical, full of action and possessing great executiveness of purpose. He has Firmness, will-power, a moderate amount of self-confidence, dignity of character, sense of justice, and love of liberty; he is not the man to beat about the bush. He is able to develop new thoughts, create new plans and projects, and give them full consideration. He does not procrastinate or put off when urgent and important measures need to be advocated. Every phase of his mind is indicative of action, promptness, decision, fervour, zeal and enthusiasm. Secretiveness is the weakest of his mental organs. His large reflective organs—Causality, Comparison and Human Nature—make him a thinker, reasoner and philosopher, and give him also keen intuitive discernment of character and motives, a highly critical mind and keen discriminative judgment. His high moral brain, including large Conscientiousness, Veneration, Benevolence and Spirituality give him a marked sense of justice and right, sympathy with the common people for their sufferings and the impositions which are frequently forced upon them.



## British Phrenological Society INCORPORATED.

The Ninth of November witnessed the gathering of a larger number of phrenologists than has probably ever before assembled in the British Empire. It was a record day, and one to be remembered by all who were privileged to be present.

The morning was devoted to a meeting of the Provincial Council, at the Society's Office in Chancery Lane. Among the representatives present were Messrs. Timson and Kidd, of Leicester; Mr. Ford and Mrs. Severn, of Brighton; Mr. Taylor, of Morecambe; Mr. Proctor, of Liverpool; Mr. J. Millott Severn (Secretary), and others.

A statement of what had been done during the past year towards completing and consolidating the organization of the Provincial Council, was made by the Secretary. The Chairman of the Council, the Rev. F. W. Wilkinson, had personally visited the affiliated Societies, and had lectured to their members. He had also visited other centres, and had endeavoured to secure an interest in the Society's operations among those at present outside its influence.

On the motion of Mr. Severn, seconded by Mr. Proctor, it was decided to hold the Annual Provincial Congress for 1902 at Brighton, on April 24th and 25th, the details to be left in the hands of the Executive.

Many members of the Provincial Council appear to have forgotten that the meeting was to be held, hence were disappointed on learning of their remissness. It is to be hoped they will all be at Chancery Lane at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 9th of November, 1902.

### THE AFTERNOON CONFERENCE.

The gathering of friends and supporters of Phrenology at Exeter Hall in the afternoon, was the largest and most enthusiastic which has ever taken place for a similar purpose, and demonstrated the increasing interest of the people in things phrenological. Among others present were—Messrs. E. B. Wedmore (Rugby); Fenton (Brintree); C. Burton, E. Parish, Clinton (Birmingham); J. M. Severn, Ford, Dr. Deuchars, and Mrs. Severn (Brighton); Messrs. Proctor (Liverpool); Wilson (Manchester); Roe-Orgill (Chesham); G. Setchfield (Sheffield); Upton (Banbury); J. W. Taylor (Morecambe); Dutton (Skegness); T. Timson, Kidd, Mrs. Timson (Leicester); G. Johnson (Ireland); Miss Ward (Hastings); Rev. F. W. Wilkinson (Ipswich); Rev. H. Moulson, Messrs. Webb, Stacey, Stanley (Leyton); Misses Ewen, Poulton, E. Webb, Birch and Higgs; Messrs. G. Cox, Durham, G. E. O'Dell, J. F. Hubert, J. B. King, D. T. Elliott, Buck, Gardner, J. B. Eland, F. O'Dell; Mrs. Hollinrake (who supplied silk bows for the stewards), etc., etc.

Dr. HOLLANDER, the President, in opening the proceedings, said this was their first Congress of the Twentieth Century, and he hoped it would be the beginning of a new era for Phrenology, which would end in that subject being fully recognised as one of the most important of the sciences, as in his opinion it deserved to be.

Owing to illness, the Secretary (Mr. F. R. Warren) was unable to be present, and the President said that therefore the Secretary's statement and report would be omitted. He would request the representatives of other Societies to kindly report their progress.

Mr. D. T. ELLIOTT, of the Fowler Institute, said the membership of their Institute was steadily increasing, and included persons in all parts of the world, particularly in New Zealand and Australia, with whom they kept in constant touch by correspondence. He desired to congratulate Dr. Hollander on his new hook, and wished all present to make themselves conversant with its contents, that they may be in a better position to defend Phrenology from attack.

Mr. J. MILLOTT SEVERN, President of the Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association, was pleased to say that their last session was the most successful in their history. Many well-known London phrenologists had given their services to lecture to them, and every meeting had been successful. Their operations had also evoked considerable interest in the local Press, which was a good sign of progress. New members were constantly joining, and the outlook for the coming session was unusually bright and promising. The Association was doing splendidly.

Mr. E. PARISH, of the Birmingham Phrenological Society, said they now had 35 members on their books, and last year the quality of the lectures had improved. Their meetings were held regularly each week, winter and summer, and he believed theirs was the only Society which could report this regularity. They were working hard among literary and debating societies.

Mr. J. W. TAYLOR reported steady progress. Good audiences attended his lectures, but he could not yet report the existence of a Society at Morecambe.

Mr. G. H. J. DUTTON, of Skegness, also reported steady work in his locality. The Society, however, was still in the future.

Mr. TIMSON, of the Leicester Phrenological Society, reported that during the past year they had done much useful work. Lectures had been delivered in the Market Place during the summer, which had attracted audiences varying from 400 to 1,000 people, among whom there had frequently been important members of local authorities. He was sure they were making good progress, and their work was being felt.

Mr. J. WILSON, of Manchester, regretted that up to the present day they had been unable to form a Society in his district, but there were friends associated with him in advocating the truths of Phrenology. Unfortunately, quackery had done much in Manchester to prejudice intelligent persons against them, but the cloud was lifting, and their prospects improving.

Mr. H. PROCTOR, of Liverpool, said that though there was no Society in Liverpool, yet great interest was taken in the subject, as nearly 50 persons a day sought his advice on phrenological lines.

Mr. C. BURTON, of Birmingham, said he had no doubt as to the future of Phrenology; it was prospering, and would continue to do so. They had two Societies in Birmingham, and both doing well. He would not like to sit down without saying a word for the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST. He considered it a good paper, the best of its kind, and deserving support.

Mr. WEBB was sorry that the hard-working Secretary of the Leyton Phrenological Society was unavoidably absent, but he might say the Society had been in existence some seven or eight years, and it was now in a better position in every respect—monetary, membership and intelligence—than it had been ever before.

Mr. PARISH was next called by the President to speak to his motion on "How can the British Phrenological Society best act to promote the interests of the country members?" He spoke very forcibly on the subject, saying that the parent society could render help to provincial societies by assisting them in organising, helping with lectures, and by examining members for proficiency in Phrenology. He failed to see what at present provincial Societies obtained in return for their affiliation fee. He thought it would be advisable to make the Annual Congress more of a parliament, to make and pass laws for the government of the Societies.

Mr. J. MILLOTT SEVERN said that the British Phrenological Society had created a Provincial Council, towards the expenses of which the parent Society would subscribe more than it took in affiliation fees. This Council had been in existence for twelve months. One chief object of its existence was to meet the needs mentioned by Mr. Parish. It would meet in the Provinces annually at first, and more frequently if found necessary later, to discuss the position and progress of affiliated societies, and render such help as was practicable for their formation and support. The first of these meetings or Conferences would be held at Brighton in April next, when all such matters could be fully discussed. This meeting was being looked forward to with a good deal of interest; many of the members thinking the proposed Provincial Conference a splendid idea.

Dr. HOLLANDER described how the parent Society was spreading Phrenology among the higher classes. He said that the Council gave their time and energy to this work freely, and thus raised the status of Phrenology. This necessarily benefited phrenologists and phrenological societies everywhere.

Mr. BURTON said he hoped the Society would go on as they were going. He was perfectly satisfied with the work they had done. He had great faith in the Council, and thought no criticism was necessary.

Mr. J. B. ELAND next dealt with the question, "How can the country members advance the interests of the British Phrenological Society?" He said that in his opinion the two essentials were, method and enthusiasm; and if possessed of these, by utilising them in the study and practice of Phrenology, spreading its truths in every legitimate way, and when possible unite for the formation of local societies, which in their turn would affiliate with the parent Society. This, however, could not be accomplished without enthusiasm.

Mr. G. H. J. DUTTON was next called upon to move his resolution, as follows: "That this Congress of the British Phrenological Society recommends its Council to appoint an Honorary Agent of the Society in each town, whose duties shall be determined by the said Council." In moving this, Mr. Dutton said that if this was carried out, he was certain it would increase the membership and be of great use in circulating phrenological knowledge, and giving information about the Society.

Mr. PARISH seconded the resolution in a brief address, and

Mr. SEVERN also spoke in favour of it, considering that much good would result; after which, upon being put to the meeting, it was unanimously carried.

Mr. J. W. TAYLOR moved the following resolution:—"That the registration of phrenologists is a public necessity." He said that phrenologists had a moral and legal

right to combine and be registered, the same as the members of other professions; and the sooner this was done the better, to distinguish them from the "amateur hobbyists" and the quack phrenologists; and also to protect the public from fraud. No man should have the right to practise professionally unless duly qualified.

After a discussion, in which Dr. WITRINSHAW and Mr. BURTON joined, the PRESIDENT said as this really only referred to professional phrenologists, he thought it could be better left to the Council for a decision, to whom it was then referred.

The PRESIDENT introduced the matter of the POPULAR PHRENOLOGIST to the meeting, with the object of enlisting further support for this Journal. The existence, he said, of such a paper as this was a necessity, and it was the duty of every phrenologist to do his share in making it self-supporting.

Mr. SEVERN, the business manager of the paper, was sorry to say it did not pay its expenses. Many friends had kindly contributed towards its expenses in past years, but he would like to see this rendered unnecessary by a largely increased circulation. If every member then present would only take six extra copies per month for distribution among their friends, it would make a very considerable difference.

No motion was offered, and the matter then dropped.

The PRESIDENT, in a few words, closed a very interesting meeting, and announced that tea was then ready.

As a much larger number was present at the tea than had been anticipated, some slight difficulty arose; all, however, were ultimately served, and experience was gained for use on future occasions.

#### THE GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

It was the King's birthday, and all loyal as true Britishers should be, the meeting on assembly was called on to sing the National Anthem, led by Miss Birch, which it did with enthusiasm and vigour. A pleasing feature of this proceeding was the first rendering in public of a new verse, especially written by a member of the Society (A. E. Lean, F.R.G.S.), in honour of Queen Alexandra, and which had been previously accepted by His Majesty the King. The added stanza is as follows:—

"In perfect peace serene  
Keep Thou our gracious Queen.  
With her abide.  
May Heaven's own sunshine fair  
Rest on her, everywhere.  
Hear Thou Thy people's prayer:  
God save the Queen."

Dr. HOLLANDER again presided, and in welcoming the great assembly, said he hoped the time would speedily arrive when the public would appreciate the principles of Phrenology as applicable to the education of the young. Phrenology, which was the doctrine of the Mind, a mental science, had stood isolated and discarded by the public for nearly forty years. All that was now being changed; for Phrenology, which had at one time roused the whole of scientific Europe, and had then fallen so low as to be scouted and ridiculed, had now risen again, and the prejudices against it were fast disappearing. The discoveries of Dr. Gall, if not accepted in their entirety, formed the subject of consideration and discussion. The Society under whose auspices they were meeting that evening had advanced Phrenology as far as its funds and

the energy of its officers could push it; and had even procured from the Government a recognition as an incorporated body. The work of the Society was many-sided, including instruction of its members in the subject. He was pleased to welcome the large audience.

Mr. STANLEY (Leyton) gave an excellent address on the practical application of Phrenology to education. He said how much easier it was to train a child than a man, and parents should recognise that their duty lay in teaching and training their children rightly, in accordance with their phrenological endowments. Teachers should study Phrenology, for no man could teach properly who did not know the peculiar inclinations of his scholars. The phrenologist could see at a glance the kind of training required for each pupil; he could anticipate difficulties before they occurred; and knew where to be patient and where to be severe. Mr. Stanley then introduced some boys from his school, giving them special exercises, and thus demonstrating to the audience the correspondence existing between ability and brain development. In concluding his very entertaining demonstration, he hoped that the educational authorities of England would soon be brought to recognise the advantages of Phrenology.

Rev. H. MOULSON said this was a gathering of experts for mutual greeting and for encouragement. He emphasized the remarks of the previous speaker, though in his personal experience they referred to a minister and his congregation. Phrenology enabled ministers to know how to deal with strangers, and in what way to secure their interest in the work of the Church. His experience was that in dealing with individuals, one must approach them along the line that was most congenial to them, and it was Phrenology alone which could give one the power to rightly comprehend the great differences there were in the characters of individuals. The speaker, in conclusion, testified to the great work being done for Phrenology in Leyton, due to the initiative of Mr. Webb.

Mr. G. H. J. DUTTON was next called upon to give a public delineation of the character of a gentleman who volunteered from the audience. The "subject," according to the examiner, had large Firmness and good perceptive organs, and would be noted for independence and positiveness of mind. This, and much more, surprised the gentleman, who admitted the correctness of the examination.

Mr. JAMES WEBB dealt with the subject of modern experimentation upon animals to discover brain function. He said it was impossible for these experimenters to get satisfactory results from the nature of their operations with electricity upon anaesthetized animals, for wherever the two electric poles were applied, the currents were not confined to the space between the poles, but owing to the moisture the whole brain would be electrified. Occasionally results of the experiments were published as discoveries of modern research, but in most cases in which any positive knowledge had been obtained, such knowledge had been previously obtained by phrenologists and could have been obtained from their works. In some instances the facts seem to have been taken first from these books and re-published as modern discoveries.

Dr. HOLLANDER, referring to Mr. Webb's remarks, said that experiments on animals such as had been described could not throw any light on Phrenology.

Mr. G. COX said he was not supposed to make a speech. His concern was to see to the collection. He thought the more they knew of Phrenology the more

readily would they be inclined to take an intelligent interest in it, and support it morally and financially. Their Society was worthy of their generous support, and he would make the suggestion that each person present should double the amount he or she had previously intended giving.

The Collection was then made.

Miss HIGGS was called upon to examine a head; and to show that character could be read from touching the head alone, was blindfolded. Dr. Andrew Wilson has stated that phrenologists read from the face, and not from the head. Here was evidence contradictory of that statement, for after the blindfolding was complete, a "subject" was chosen from the audience for Miss Higgs to manipulate, and he subsequently bore testimony to the accuracy of her delineation.

Mr. GELOSSAPUSS E. O'DELL said that in contending for Phrenology, one of the chief difficulties to be met was not ignorance, but superstition. He could not say superstition died young, as, for instance, in the matter of the "bump" theory. If they read the whole of the phrenological literature of the last 100 years, there could be found nothing to substantiate or even give reason for the prevalence of such an idea. Students of brain function through vivisection and pathology had recently stumbled across some phrenological facts, which they claimed as original discoveries. The advocates of Phrenology must make a strong and determined stand in defence of their proved position, that the shape of the head was indicative of character. He would urge upon all practical phrenologists the necessity of never wearying in their search for, and investigation of, facts from life and character, that the status of their profession may be raised to an unassailable position.

Mr. E. DURHAM varied the proceedings by examining two heads, which were in many points in striking contrast. The audience were readily able to note the differences as pointed out in the two subjects, who sat side by side upon the platform.

Dr. C. W. WIRTHSHAW explained that in his younger days he was a severe critic of Phrenology, but he happened to know a gentleman with a head of peculiar shape, and on having the opinion of a phrenologist as to his capacity and endowments, was so struck with the accuracy of the remarks with reference to the peculiar character suiting the strange development, that he was induced to look into Phrenology, and become an investigator. Since then, in his hospital practice he had dealt with many cases so confirmatory of phrenological principles, that he was now a strong advocate for it. He pleaded with all present to keep Phrenology pure, and above all things to guard it against quackery.

Mr. J. MILLOTT SEVERNS was next called upon to "read" a head, which he did with such excellence that the "subject," after the operation, said he was "more than surprised" at the truth of the reading.

Mr. G. JOHNSON said people were constantly asking why it was that Phrenology had taken so long to gain public acceptance. One reason was, that people did not make a study of it, and though knowing nothing of it, were throwing doubts as to its truth. Such people were not competent to give an opinion, yet were able to do Phrenology harm. No person should express an opinion on Phrenology without having studied it, and if they studied it they would find it true, and support it. To test its accuracy, they should read its standard books,

and have their own heads examined, and then surely, though perhaps slowly, they would come to accept it as a truth.

The **PRESIDENT**, in closing the meeting, invited those present to attend the future meetings of the Society at Chancery Lane.

Mr. **SEVERN** proposed, and Mr. G. E. O'DELL seconded, a vote of thanks to the Chairman, to which the meeting responded with acclamation.

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### Leyton Phrenological Society.

On October 25th, Mr. M. Gompertz, B.A., read a paper on "Some Difficulties in the Way of Accepting Phrenology." There was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by E. H. Kerwin, Esq., J.P., President of the Society.

Mr. **GOMPERTZ** said he did not intend to use book arguments. He would merely put forward a few objections that had occurred to him as he listened to phrenological lectures at Leyton. In his opinion, Phrenology had not as yet attained, either by its methods or results, the right to be called a science. In stating his "objections" to Phrenology, he said that two heads might show practically the same amount of prominence in one particular part, yet in the one it might be due to the development of an organ, and in the other to the non-development of that organ. Then there were always the divergencies of skull type to be considered. The state of the brain depended largely on the circulation of the blood. To pump blood through the brain in due quantity for any long period of work required a good heart action, and to get a good heart action a good digestion was necessary, and to have a good digestion the kidneys and liver must be healthy. So that many purely physical conditions had to be taken into consideration. He argued that the correspondence between the shapes of the skull and brain were not perfect, and the reading of the brain was therefore liable to error. How, he asked, were they to know if they had correctly localised the faculties? Dr. Gall discovered twenty-four, but afterwards struck out four and re-arranged them. Logic taught them that either his first or his second arrangement was wrong. Mr. Gompertz gave an instance of a Sicilian child who was wonderfully quick at calculation, but instead of possessing a prominence where the faculty of figures should be, there was actually a depression. Again, if they could rely upon the latest researches, it seemed possible for one part of the brain to perform the work of another if necessary.

Mr. **STANLEY**, in an able speech, dealt with some points in Mr. Gompertz's paper, and said most of the arguments could be answered.

Mr. **J. WEBB** negatived most of Mr. Gompertz's deductions. With regard to the skull and brain being similar in contour, they knew that all healthy brains followed up exactly the shape of the skull. With the exception of the necessary membrane between the skull and the brain, the cranium was completely filled with the brain. As to the prominence of Number—well, he had read of that Sicilian, and he guaranteed Mr. Gompertz could not prove that such a child ever existed. He

acknowledged that phrenologists had to take into account physical conditions, but he denied that Dr. Gall re-arranged the faculties.

Some additional interest was given to the proceedings by a challenge made by Mr. Stanley, which was changed into one from Mr. Gompertz, and which Mr. Stanley at once accepted. At a future meeting some boys are to be submitted who manifest particular ability in drawing and artistic work, and some who show great deficiency in this respect. It will be Mr. Stanley's task to separate the one from the other.

The **CHAIRMAN**, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Gompertz, said that of course all the difficulties raised by that gentleman were raised in a cordial and friendly spirit. All present were agreed that they had listened to a most able address, and were thankful for the help which such friendly criticism gave to the Society.

The vote was carried very heartily.

On Friday, December 8th, Mr. F. C. Stacey delivered a lecture on "So-called Difficulties Considered," being a reply to Mr. Gompertz, of the previous meeting. The President occupied the chair, and a number of well-known Leyton people were present, including Revs. Charles Edmunds and Henry Moulson, Messrs. E. R. Alexander, W. Rowland Waller, L.S.B., D. R. Duncan, L.S.B., James Webb, etc.

The **LECTURER** commenced by saying that difficulties occurred in the study of every branch of science, Phrenology included. He could not, however, admit that the objections recently brought forward were well founded, as they had been met by Gall and his followers. The first objection was that one may have one organ ten times as powerful as another, but with only the same outward indication. Mr. Gompertz based this difficulty on Spurzheim's admission that any particular organ may increase in energy and become more irritable than the rest. But Spurzheim in this particular matter was dealing with cases of insanity, and it was not to be inferred that the same condition existed in normal heads. A similar objection was that which stated that the skull and brain were not parallel in old age and disease. This, however, was not the fact in all cases, as many old persons whose minds were kept active by exercise retained the full quantity of brain. Mr. Gompertz was not entitled to conclude that abnormal results may occur under normal conditions. That the shape of the skull harmonised with that of the brain was now admitted by all anatomists of repute. There were some slight variations in the skull, but it was part of phrenological teaching to deal with these. Mr. Gompertz had quoted Maudsley as opposed to Phrenology; but Mr. Stacey read several passages from this physiologist's writings to prove he practically accepted certain of the phrenological teachings.

In reply to the argument that Gall had some doubt as to the correctness of his locations of organs, Mr. Stacey denied that there was any evidence to show that Gall had ever re-arranged his localisations. The statement had been made on the authority of Lelut, who, as an enemy of Phrenology had made other statements the reliability of which was questionable, yet his writings had been frequently quoted by even eminent writers who desired to discredit Phrenology.

In dealing with the alleged discoveries of modern anatomists as opposed to Phrenology, Mr. Stacey asked

what could be the value of them when they contradicted each other so much. One set of facts led Maudsley to locate the intellect in the front of the head, and another set led Bastian to locate it in the back. Ferrier contradicts all the others and then contradicts himself. These modern physiologists had appropriated Gall's discoveries, and then vilified him. As regards the function of the cerebellum, it had been claimed that a cock from which the cerebellum had been removed still manifested the sexual impulse. If this were true, and if it were to be taken as disproving Phrenology, what was to be said of the dog from which the cerebellum had been removed, and which Dr. Ferrier found was able to swim with well co-ordinated movements? The explanation was to be looked for in reflex action.

Mr. Gompertz stated that no eminent physiologist had been a phrenologist since Spurzheim. The Lecturer would name a few only:—Dr. Elliotson (inventor of the stethoscope), Drs. Engeldue, Solly, Laycock, Forbes-Winslow, Sir J. C. Browne, M.D., Sir William Ellis, Sir Samuel Wilks, Dr. Andrew Combe, and Alfred Russel Wallace, England's greatest living biologist. The proof, however, of Phrenology was in its principles and evidences, and not in the number and influence of its adherents. Mr. Stacey dealt with the case of the Sicilian boy, showing that there was no ground for supposing the statement to be true, that his phrenological organ of Number was small; hence the argument built upon it was fallacious.

The lecturer dealt further with the objections which had been raised by Mr. Gompertz, to the satisfaction of the meeting. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Gompertz, Webb and others took part, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Lecturer.

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### Brighton and Hove Phrenological Association.

The annual business meeting of the above, for the election of officers, etc., was held on October 24th, when the following were elected:—President, Mr. J. Millott Severn, F.B.P.S. (re-elected unanimously); Vice-Presidents: Dr. Tolcher-Eccles, A. Eade, Esq. (Shoreham), Councillor W. Halliwell, Rev. S. B. Lane, Alderman Lowther, J.P., G. Le M. Spurgeon, Esq. (Worthing), Dr. Tocher, and Rev. F. W. Wilkinson (late President); Secretary, Mr. P. Harris; Treasurer, Mr. H. Hicks; Council: Mmes. Acton and Severn; Misses Reid, Laker and Ewing; and Mr. G. Horace Ford. Mr. Ford and Mrs. Severn were also appointed representatives to the British Phrenological Society. Seven new members were elected.

The President, in the course of an address, said that this commenced the fifth Session of the Society. The past Session had been the most successful of the series, but the present one would doubtless eclipse the last. The Council had already arranged for some of the leading London lecturers to visit them, and there was no doubt that with the enthusiasm their members displayed in the work of the Association, the success of the Session was assured.

As the time of the meeting had not expired, Mr. Severn referred to the question of the plurality of the

mental organs, and quoted from the late Nicholas Morgan's work, *Phrenology, and How to Use It*, and giving results of his own experiences during visits to various asylums. The President's remarks were much appreciated.

On November 7th, the Rev. F. W. WILKINSON lectured on "Practical Phrenology" to an interested audience. The President occupied the chair. Mr. Wilkinson dealt with his subject in a very lucid and practical manner. Bringing novelty into his mode of describing the organs, he spoke at some length on the combination of the faculties, which he explained in a very clear manner. A prominent follower of the psychological school, he emphasised the probability that in the future Phrenology would be the psychological basis for the study of mind and character. He showed how persons having large Destructiveness, Combativeness and Firmness, had the capacity for strong physical equipment; how certain organs influence the character for good and others detrimentally. Approbativeness, though a very useful organ in many ways, giving ambition and aspiration in life, yet it was one of the organs which caused more physical breakdowns, perhaps, than any other. Persons did so very much to win approbation that they exhausted their powers, and sometimes stooped to things which were not even creditable. He gave instances of persons demonstrative of those conditions. The lecturer gave a very clever definition of imagination. It was not the result of one phrenological organ, but of the combination of mental organs. Imagination was much the result of memory. True imaging was the re-imaging of ideas that had at one time or other prevailed in one's mind. He pointed to poetry, literature and works of art as being the practical result of imagination. Even science was often much tinged with imagination, used to render facts more lucid and beautiful to the mind. He also dwelt upon the practical uses of Phrenology in the discovery of capacity for various occupations in life, commercial and professional. After an interesting discussion, the lecturer was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

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### Leicester Phrenological Society.

A lecture on Phrenology was delivered at the Liberal Club on November 7th, by Mr. T. Timson, F.B.P.S., President of the Leicester Phrenological Society, to a large and appreciative audience. The meeting was presided over by Sir Israel Hart. The chairman, in opening the meeting, said it gave him great pleasure to be present on such an occasion. He regretted that Phrenology was impeded in its progress by the practice of charlatanism by persons of no repute, which no doubt prejudiced many persons against the science. He had been recently reading a review of a work by a great authority, on "The Mental Functions of the Brain." He believed the author, Dr. Hollander, was President of the Phrenological Society.

Mr. TIMSON, having been called on to deliver his lecture, dealt with the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System, and their phrenological significance. His remarks were illustrated by the aid of a powerful limelight lantern, by means of which diagrams of the brain parts, followed by portraits of celebrated



characters, enabled him to show the particular brain developments to which they owed their success as statesmen, orators, authors, etc. After the lecture, which was most lucidly delivered, public delineations of a lady and gentleman were given. The audience was very interested, showing their approval by their applause.

The CHAIRMAN, in his closing remarks, said that he had listened to the Lecturer with great pleasure and interest. He thought that a fuller investigation of this noble science would solve much of the difficulty attending the marriage question. He considered that the greater part of the misery and failure in married life was due to the inadaptability of partners, to which very little consideration appeared to be given. Referring to the animal kingdom, he said the greatest care and attention was expended by stock-raisers and cattle-breeders in the selection and pairing of animals, to secure the best conditions possible in perpetuating the highest standard of physical perfection attainable, but in the human family no thought was given to this important subject. This was one direction in which this valuable science would be of great assistance. Hitherto very little attention had been paid to this question of marriage suitability, and he felt that this was a most important part of the work of the profession. He had come from London purposely to preside at that lecture. He had been deeply interested, and had enjoyed it immensely. He considered that the people of Leicester were very fortunate in having a qualified representative of the profession to instruct them in these matters; he was sure it had cost a great deal of very hard and wide study to enable the lecturer to gain the great amount of knowledge which had enabled him to entertain and instruct them that evening. The delineations, too, which had been given of persons previously unknown to him, proved the thoroughness with which the lecturer had studied this wonderful science. He concluded with expressing a hope that at some future date Mr. Timson would give them another lecture, dealing with the marriage question.

### Hastings Phrenological Society.

This Society still continues its beneficent work. The meetings are being held regularly, and are conducted entirely by the officers and members, without the aid of outside lecturers. The audiences are not large, but are extremely interested, as shown by the fact that a large proportion of the same persons attend regularly. Many members have been lost by removal and otherwise, but there is a constant accession of new members. It is proposed to form an afternoon class for ladies only, which has every prospect of being a success. The President of the Society, Miss J. P. Mallard, is in constant request for lectures in the district, and with the Secretary, Miss Ward, has done much to popularise Phrenology among the intelligent section of Hastings Society.

### New Southgate.

At the Grove Road Literary Society, on November 12th, Mr. George Cox, F.B.P.S., delivered a lecture on Phrenology, assisted by a lantern and diagrams. He

dealt with the past history of the subject, showing its rise and fall, and the modern revival due to the advance of scientific knowledge. He dealt with the usual stock objections to Phrenology, and urged its usefulness in being able to discover the trend of character so as to undertake its correction when necessary. At the conclusion of his lecture, he read two heads from the audience with surprising accuracy. A vote of thanks, on the proposition of Messrs. Buchanan and Davidge, was cordially rendered him.

### Swindon.

Mr. R. W. Brown has been adding to his popularity by a series of lectures in Old and New Swindon, which have been attended by appreciative audiences. At the Wesleyan Churches he has been remarkably well received, and further lectures were arranged for as a result. On November 4th, a crowded audience filled the Primitive Methodist Chapel, where the lecturer treated them to a two hours' exposition of Phrenology. At the close of his meetings, the lecturer publicly examined persons from the audience, thus greatly increasing the interest of those present. At a soiree of the Liberal Association, held at a Board school, Mr. Brown gave an excellent address, and caused something like a sensation by his examination of a well-known character, before the assembled guests.

### The Fowler Institute.

On Wednesday, November 20th, a lecture was delivered by Mr. James Webb, on "The Unreliability of Electrification in Modern Research." Mr. D. T. Elliott presided over a full meeting. The Lecturer dealt with the effects of electricity under conditions similar to those employed by physiologists, showing that on damp surfaces as the brain presents, the current is not confined to the space between the electrodes. All results, therefore, based on the former assumption were necessarily open to grave question. The Lecturer, at the request of the Chairman, examined the head of a gentleman, and the meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks.

### The Mental Functions of the Brain.

Pressure on our space prevents the insertion, this month, of a review of this book, but the following extract may be taken as indicating the general commendation it has received from the Press:—The *Referee* says: "Dr. Hollander's very remarkable book . . . is concerned with many higher matters than the justification of the man who first brought Phrenology into touch with science, but that aspect of the case he has to present is full of interest. Since Gall's own monumental work was published—at the price, by the way, of 1,000 francs per copy—Dr. Hollander's is the only genuine attempt which has been made by a man of science to justify the theories of Phrenology."

## PHRENO-PHYSIOGNOMIC PORTRAIT.

## MISS PHYLLIS RANKIN.

BY RICHARD DIMSDALE STOCKER.

*Author of "The Human Face as Expressive of Character and Disposition," "Physiognomy, Ancient and Modern," "The Language of Handwriting," etc., etc.*

With a decided prominence of the nervous temperament, it is not to be wondered at that Miss Phyllis Rankin, the well-known American actress, who has appeared in London in *The Belle of New York* and *Florodora* with such signal success, should have secured for herself a prominent position in the profession which she has adopted and adorned; and this more especially as her artistic faculties play a most important part in her make-up.

"No, I am not good at names," she began. "How do you account for that, I wonder?"

I proceeded to explain that Individuality was, to a comparative extent, lacking; but added that her memory for events and recollection of past occurrences was first-rate, anyway.

"Yes," she assented. "People often cannot believe me when I tell them that I can remember distinctly things that took place when I was two-and-a-half years old!"

Comparison, Wit, Imitation, Ideality, and Constructiveness being all prominently marked, I told Miss Rankin that she was a keen critic, quick to detect the strong or the inferior points of what she heard or saw; was apt to discern the ludicrous side of a situation before a good many people suspected that it had any such side; a natural mimic, able to take in the looks, manners and gestures of others; ingenious and refined in what she did.

Not that she lacked originality; by no means. Planning ability and the inclination to adapt means to ends being marked. Some people might let the future look after itself; she would not.

Her Tune and Tunes render her musical. She is passionately fond of melody; by no means slow to catch a fresh tune, and able to interpret any vocal effort which requires dramatic presentation with admirable effect.

Form, Size, Weight, Colour, and Order endow her with the sense of arrangement, perception of shades, hues, tints; judgment of balance and gravity; and an eye for shapes or adaptation of parts. Calculation, which is prominent, will make her good at numerical computation and mental arithmetic.

She is naturally highly sensitive; will endeavour to excel in all she attempts; is not particularly hopeful, and may at times get dissatisfied with herself. A word of rebuke or of encouragement acts powerfully upon her.

She is fond of children and of animals—not as pets necessarily; is attached to her home, and is by no means a natural globe-trotter. She will need to cultivate Acquisitiveness if she is to leave £1,000,000; but would rather work for her living than be dependent upon others.

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

HEADS, AND HOW TO READ THEM. Price 1s. C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd. This is an excellent shillings-worth, and one well calculated to excite an interest in the minds of its readers on behalf of Phrenology. The author, Mr. Stackpool E. O'Dell, of the London Phrenological Institution, has struck out quite a new line in arranging his facts, which is far more likely to attract the ordinary reader than the usual style of chart and primer. Some of the headings of his chapters convey their own meanings, as "The Head Tells Its Own Story," "Intellectual Heads," "The Perceptive Head," "The Reflective Head," "The Moral Head." Other classifications are Domestic, Imaginative, Aspiring, Mechanical, and Business Heads. There are chapters on Boys and Girls, and descriptions of Heads which men and women should, and should not, marry.

Each chapter is well illustrated with a variety of quite new diagrams, and aid the reader to readily understand the description.

As a popular book at a popular price, it is a welcome addition to the literature of Phrenology, and will no doubt find a place in the libraries of many who would hesitate to purchase any of the standard works on the subject.

Mr. O'Dell has sought to maintain the highest level of scientific truth in this book, and though he has condemned the use of the term "bumps," on page 14 of the book, yet on page 31 the publisher has, in the innocence of ignorance, given the word in a headline. The author has taken so strong an exception to this, that should a future edition be required, the obnoxious term will be expunged.

I would suggest that this book is useful as a cheap present to anyone my readers may desire to interest in Phrenology, and it can be given with the assurance that it is a well written and reliable work.

MILO'S STRENGTH FOR ALL. Nichols & Co., 23, Oxford Street, London. The development of physical strength is a most desirable thing in itself, but the systems of physical culture which have been, and are constantly being, pressed upon the attention of the people may not deserve the same commendation. In this book, however, the author has something of importance to impart, and has done it in a fairly interesting manner. To students who desire to go in for making the attainment of strength a life aim, there is, as far as I know, no better guide; and the mere experimenter in gymnastics will also find something to interest him. The majority of exercises given may be gone through without any apparatus, and a faithful adherence to the instructions given should result in an improved physique. The author (Mr. John Melville) is nothing if not exhaustive, and his anatomical tables of the muscles and their functions are complete. The one objection to the book will probably be its extreme technicality. To anyone contemplating a course in athletics, I can recommend "Milo's Strength for All."

## Morgan Memorial Fund.

The following item has been received since the last acknowledgment:—

Miss Goff ... .. 1s. 6d.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES WEBB, F.B.P.S.

H. (Sheffield).—The "small works" you refer to surely are of very little phrenological value. Fowler's *Self-Instructor* has some good points in it. Combe's *Elements of Phrenology* is an invaluable little book. Combe's *System* is more expensive, but is a vade mecum, and if you have read it once, as you say you have, I recommend it should be read again. You will see Combe's name has only one "o" in it, and not two. This is sufficient for me to know a second reading is required. Indeed, it should be read *carefully* once a year.

I think you might consult Mr. Cousins, of the Market Hall, who might be able to help you. A letter in one of the papers would possibly induce a "rally" of phrenologists after the excellent article in the *Independent* recently on Dr. Hollander's new book, *The Mental Functions of the Brain*. This book you should add to your library. I think you would then be able to "learn by yourself."

It was a President of a former Sheffield Phrenological Society that gave me my start in Phrenology—Mr. E. T. Craig. There are several medical men in Sheffield very interested in Phrenology. You "wish there was a branch of the B.P.S. in Sheffield." Go on wishing till you get one.

I am perfectly certain that a knowledge of Phrenology would aid you in the excellent work you refer to; but don't write out "charts" yet awhile. Study Combe, Hollander, and some book like Ecker's, on the Brain, and all the *Lessons* on Phrenology by myself in the P.P. from its beginning. Dr. Withinshaw's articles in the P.P. could be read with, or instead of, Ecker.

If you want to read other books, select Matthieu Williams's *Vindication of Phrenology*. You will probably find it in the Sheffield public library. If not, recommend the librarian to get it.

You can get "charts" from L. N. Fowler & Co., Ludgate Circus, E.C.

J. E. PENNIFOLD (*Wealdstone*).—You think my remarks at the Exeter Hall meeting on November 9th were incompatible with my lecture at Brighton last December. You say that from the platform at Exeter Hall I stated that "when electricity was applied to the brains of animals rendered insensible by chloroform, the brain being damp, was as a whole affected, and not particular parts."

The four last words are yours. As far as I remember, I tried to show that not only the parts between the electrodes were stimulated, but all the parts of the brain being conductors, would be affected at the same time, and therefore the results would be unreliable. This is an important fact. There are other electrical objections to the use of the current, as the electrolysis of the brain compounds, which I will not further name.

You say that at the Oddfellows' Hall, Brighton, I "quoted results of experiments from Ferrier's *Functions of the Brain* as being confirmatory of phrenological principles, that by applying electrodes to certain brain parts, he (Dr. Ferrier) had discovered their functions."

I am afraid that you have hardly quoted my words. To my knowledge I have never made such a statement.

I do not doubt you may have so understood me. And I think if you made notes that I said something like the following: "On nearly every page of Dr. Ferrier's *Functions* are to be found teachings confirmatory of phrenological truth—and that in a high degree. If the experiments of Dr. Ferrier prove anything, they prove phrenological truth."

I never said, because I never believed, that Dr. Ferrier discovered the functions of any part of the brain. I showed that when he galvanised the lower surface of the occipital region, he said if a sheep be galvanised, it turned its head backward and uttered a plaintive cry, wagged its tail, and appeared anxious, it did as much to confirm Gall's location of Philoprogenitiveness, or love of offspring, as it could possibly be expected to do. And I discussed his other "results" in the same way.

It has often been said that "modern research" destroys the teachings of Gall. I say, if they do anything worth naming they confirm his teachings. Copying, I believe, from a Brighton paper, the P.P. for February, 1901, page 29, says:—"Mr. Webb read extracts from Dr. Ferrier . . . and all who examined these works were struck with the accuracy of the works of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, and the contradictory results obtained from the vivisectors, although the experiments of the latter really confirmed the phrenological doctrines. I fancy I must have added to that, "if they confirm or prove anything." I am not responsible for that report. I cannot complain of omissions. But no doubt you were present and heard me refer to the contradictions of modern physiologists, which proves to you I put little value on them. Don't think, however, that I credit them with discoveries. The great discoverer of brain function was Dr. Gall.

I thank you for your letter. It shows great watchfulness on your part.

EVANGELICAL.—I hesitate to reply to your questions, as I do to all that verge on religion and politics. I am one that holds that Phrenology can elucidate much that is obscure in social science and revealed religion; but I also know how easy it is to be misunderstood. Hence I will give you a quotation that is little known to English readers. It is from *Gall et sa Doctrine*, by Dr. Nivelet (Paris, 1890):—"And if the positivism of the present day has to consider Gall as one of the principal initiators of cerebral physiology, nothing in his works tend to clash with spiritual religion. Very erudite in ancient and modern doctrines concerning the faculties of the soul and mind, he demonstrates their obscurities and opposes to them, with all decorum, the realism of natural history. The soul! He holds it in high esteem; does not question its existence, but subordinates the brain to it as the instrument of its action."

Among the members of English phrenological societies are numbered men of all denominations, including Parsees and other Orientals. Some of our most respected exponents are Jews, not a few High Churchmen and Catholics, and—well, and others. All are seeking the Truth about Mind and Brain, and are of opinion that in Phrenology they come nearer to it than they do in any other system of mental science.

ENQUIRER.—The anthropoid apes are, the gorilla, the orang-outang, the chimpanzee.

W. McE. (*Stirling*).—Edward Irving had very large Wonder, Hope, and Ideality.

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**FOWLER PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE**, 4 & 5, Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.  
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Wednesday, Dec. 18.—Lecture by Mr. D. T. ELLIOTT.

**BIRMINGHAM.—BIRMINGHAM PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, Temperance Institute, Corporation Street, at 8 p.m. Every Tuesday. Room No. 9.

Dec. 3.—"Mental Philosophy in France," by Mr. J. CUTHBERTSON.

„ 10.—"Combinations," Mr. J. WILLIAMS.

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„ 31.—Social evening.

**BIRMINGHAM KESWICK PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, Birmingham Coffee House, Snow Hill.—Wednesdays, at 8 p.m.

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