## IV.

## EXPERIMENTAL COMPARISON BETWEEN CHANCE AND THOUGHT-TRANSFERENCE IN CORRESPONDENCE OF DIAGRAMS.

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As may be seen on reference to the Proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research, Vol. I., Part IV., Professor Minot has induced 510 people each to draw for him 10 diagrams on a postal card; he has thus obtained about 5,000 diagrams. These he has tabulated in various ways, and made the following deductions affecting the inference drawn in England from certain experiments by diagrams in thought-transference made by our Society. Mr. Minot finds a great tendency among his respondents to draw certain particular diagrams, and also when these diagrams are drawn there is a tendency to draw them early in a series. He thinks "that the same visual images arise in many of us with approximately the same readiness," and that owing to this tendency during experiments such as those reported in the Proceedings of the English S.P.R., "thought-transference might be simulated and a proof of its reality obtained which would seem overwhelming so long as the law of relative frequency was disregarded as an explanation," and adds, "Until this is done it appears premature to accept these experiments as valid proofs of thought-transference."

After reading Mr. Minot's paper, it occurred to me to try to put his theory to a practical test. With this object I prepared 40 sheets of paper by marking off on each side 25 square spaces headed, "Please draw 25 diagrams without receiving suggestions from any person, one in each of the spaces below, running down each column in succession, beginning at the top of No. 1." I numbered the columns from left to right, and on each paper wrote, "Begin on this side," and lastly before issue marked each paper, 1 A (agent), 1 P (percipient), 2 A, 2 P, &c., &c.

These forms I gave to my friends, who kindly did as requested, and I thus obtained 2,000 diagrams which may be imagined to represent the result of 20 experiments in "thought-transference" of 50 trials each, but with the element of the transference of thought eliminated.

On comparing my "Agent" papers with the "Percipient" papers of the same number, I found only one absolute correspondence, namely, a square which came second in each of the two papers marked No. 13. I found 10 cases in which there was such a correspondence in idea that

markey/Google

1	1	
	Agent	Percipient
Identical		
Nº13		
Alike	F-4	<u></u>
Alike in Idea	200	# E
NJ		
Nº10		7n1 -

	Agent	Percipient
Alike in I dea N° 12	A XII	XI VI
Nº 13		
Nº 13		
Nº 13		T. I. S. L.

	Agent	Percipient
Alike in Idea		Y
Nº 16	L	1
Nº 16		Key!
Nº 7		
Alike in Shape		<b>^</b>

	1	괄
·	Agent	Percipiont
Alike in Shape N°8	П	Щ
X° 10		
X° 12	O	
Nº 20		

	Agent	Percipient
Alike in Shape Nº14	Minder	(Mich)
Nº 14		
Nº 15	4 mile Exelec	
Nos		6

they would, I think, have been considered more or less successes had the experiments been real, and 9 in which, though the ideas were different, if they had been badly expressed, they might have been mistaken for successes owing to a likeness in shape.

The accompanying lithographs are exact copies of the above-mentioned 20 pairs of diagrams, and give an idea of how far the correspondence is carried. There are, besides, about 40 pairs having some features in common, but which are not similar enough to be counted. The rest of the diagrams which fall together in corresponding A's and P's are quite unlike. It must be remembered, when making these comparisons, that though a larger number will fall together by chance the more far-fetched the correspondences are made, the more will also fall together in a genuine experiment. I should feel bound in the latter case not to count any correspondence as due to thought-transference unless there was a marked likeness in the diagrams concerned, and am consequently inclined to be guided by the same rule in considering the present series.

At most, then, without the aid of thought-transference, 20 successes were obtained in 1,000 trials. How does this result compare with the experiments published in the *Proceedings* of the S.P.R.? Looking over the diagrams figured in Vol. I., I find that in 42 attempts, of which 31 are reproduced in the volume in question, there are 13 correspondences so near that, had they been found in my collection, I should have noted them, namely—

Mr. Minot's "law of relative frequency" has had no very marked tendency to simulate thought-transference in my 20 experiments, and this under conditions singularly favourable for the development of such a law, seeing that all my respondents were people of the same class, acquaintances, and living in the same neighbourhood.

Now, passing to a consideration of the collection as 2,000 separate diagrams, I have classed them much as Mr. Minot has his 5,000, but found two difficulties in doing so. First, there is the difficulty, when the diagram is complex, as many of mine are, of determining to which class it should belong. For example, I have the picture of a man in a boat on a lake; should I call it a man, a boat, or a landscape? Second, the question arises how comprehensive a class may be made. Mr. Minot classes horses, dogs, and cats separately, and all other animals together, but I only have 5 cats against 8 rabbits, 8 butterflies, and no less than 46 birds.

Table I. shows that, though a tendency to draw certain diagrams



does exist, those oftenest repeated in Mr. Minot's collection are not the same as those which occur most frequently in mine. Geometrical figures were preferred by Mr. Minot's respondents, while mine drew diagrams representing men, animals, and flowers more often than any others; both, however, show a partiality for words and letters of the alphabet.

If the classes were made to contain objects so nearly alike that, had any two of them fallen together as "original" and "reproduction" in an experiment in thought-transference, the trial would have been considered a success, the tendency in my collection to repetition would fall below that in Mr. Minot's. How far below it is difficult to estimate without comparing Mr. Minot's diagrams with mine, and even then the estimate would altogether depend on how near a correspondence the calculator considered necessary for a "success." If we consider only those diagrams in each collection the names of which fix both the shape and the idea, leaving only the size undefined, such as circles, squares, equilateral triangles, hearts, &c., and neglect those the short names given to which do not define them, Mr. Minot's diagrams are repeated 90 times each on an average, mine only 5. If the whole of Mr. Minot's pictures which are repeated more than 4 times are taken, the average of repetition is 33 for each, as compared with 14 in my series. The pertinent question is, of course, not how many diagrams are repeated a few times, but how many times a few of the most frequently drawn diagrams are repeated.

From Table II. it appears that the ideas conveyed by my diagrams differ from those conveyed by the American diagrams a good deal, owing, no doubt, chiefly to different surroundings. Many of my diagrams are complex rather than simple. I recognise in my series little evidence of a "mental trick," though as I am conscious of having such myself, I have no doubt that this habit accounts for some of the diagrams, as when the only 5 "mouths" pictured are drawn by three sisters. Some of my pictures owe their origin to what was easiest to draw, or to what the artists thought they could do best. Many are suggested by surrounding objects, and many are due to the mind recurring to objects constantly encountered in the daily occupations of the reproducer; but I do not think that any one of these reasons should be assigned as a cause for reproduction more than any other.

Table III. corresponds with Mr. Minot's Table VII., and shows the average place of the 10 most frequently repeated diagrams in the two collections. I have not only given the average place of the diagram "when it is drawn," but when it is omitted, taking it in the latter case as 51st. My 10 most frequently repeated diagrams, when drawn, show no tendency to come either early or late in the series. Mr. Minot's 10 most frequent come with me a little early. When every paper is

included, whether it contains the diagram concerned or not, my most frequent 10 come late, and Mr. Minot's very late in my series.

I do not find among my respondents any tendency to draw the most frequently repeated diagrams early.

If, however, a striking tendency does exist to give preference to certain diagrams and to draw these early in a series, but not to repeat them when once drawn, the preferential ones will soon be run through in a number of trials of thought-transference, and then will follow figures for which the reverse of a preference exists. If thought-transference were simulated by the tendency above mentioned, we should find in a series, first, an abnormal number of successes, then the proper number due to chance, and towards the end remarkably few satisfactory results. But this does not appear to be the case.

TABLE I.

			-		Mr. Minot's Series.		sent ries.
				Order of frequency.	Percentage of repetition.	Order of frequency.	Percentage of repetition.
Circles		. <b>.</b>	•••	1	4-17	20	.65
Squares				2	3.47	25	•45
Equilateral triangle	<b>.</b>		•••	3	3.19	21	•60
Crosses			•••	4	3.19	12	1.25
Letters of the alpha	bet			1	1.63	3	2.50
Diamonds			•••	] "5	1.59	29	25
Oblongs horizontal			•••	Ď	1.55	32	-05
Inscribed circles			•••	1 - 1	1.55	21	-60
Stars				7	1.53	22	-55
Faces profile to left.			•••	8	1.19	10	1.45
Houses	•••	• •••	•••	9	i îi	8	1.70
Rhombi			•••		i î î î	25	45
Scrawls	•••	• •••		10	1.05	5	2.10
Other animals	•••	•	•••	111	95	2	
Flowers	•••	• •••	•••	112		6	3.80
	•••	• •••	•••		91		2.05
Leaves	•••		•••	13	•89	23	-50
Hexagons	•••	• •••	•••	14	·83	31	·10
Cubes	•••	• •••	•••	,,	.83	29	-20
Right-angled to	riangles	·	•••	15	·71	32	•05
Figures of men				16	-63	1	5-20
a . Y . 11 .			•••		-63	32	-05
			•••	"	-63	30	.15
TT 4 -			•••	,,	•63	23	.50
011 41.1			•••	17	.61	30	-15
Conores with access		• •••	•••	18	-59	29	•20
Squares with crosses			•••				
Octagons		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	19	•55	31	.10
Faces not in profile.		• •••	•••	20	·53	11	1.40

							linot's ries.	Present Series.		
						Order of frequency.	Percentage of repetition.	Order of frequency.	Percentage of repetition.	
/ Right-s	ngled	l trians	gles	•••	•••	21	· <b>4</b> 7	32	-05	
Moons							•47	25	•40	
Hour-glasse	8	•••	•••		•••	22	-39	32	-05	
Card spots	•••	•••			•••	23	·37	25	•40	
Spirals					•••	24	-33	31	-10	
Pentagons	•••	•••		···	•••		.33	32	-05	
Flags	•••		•••		•••	25	-31	22	·55	
Digits	•••		•••	•••	•••	, ,,	-31	21	-65	
Right angle		•••	•••	•••		i .	•31	30	·15	
Arrows	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••	•••	•••	26	-29	29	-20	
Books		•••	•••	•••		1	-29	16	-90	
Ships		•••	•••	•••	•••	27	-27	12	1 25	
Trees	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	· .	-27	10	1.45	
rools	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,,	-27	28	.25	
0018	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,				
· س	trefo	ils	•••	•••	•••	28	-25	32	-05 1·40	
Bottles	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	29	•25	11 23	50	
Boots	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		.23	23 31	10	
Mugs	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	30	.19		.45	
Hands	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,,	.19	24	1.90	
Hats	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	31	17	7		
Suns	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	17	23	-50	
Horses	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,, .	17	19	·70	
Cats	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	-17	27		
Vases	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	"	17	29	20	
Anchors	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	-17	29	.20	
Apples	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	17	31	·10	
Cyes	•••		•••	•••		,,	17	28	•25	
aces profile	e to ri	ght	•••	•••	•••	,,	15	29	20	
teps		•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	.15	29	∙20	
Dishes	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	15	_	_	
Branches	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	32	.13		-25	
Signs of mu	sic	•••	•••	•••	•••	33	-13	28	720	
Pitchers		•••	•••	•••	•••	33	-11		<u> </u>	
Chairs	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	11	.29	•20	
Keys	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	,,	11	23	•50	
kulls	•••		•••	•••	•••	٠,,	.]]	31	·10	
ounctuation	mar	ks	•••		•••	,,	·11	30	·15	
Dogs			•••	•••	•••	34	.09	17	-80	
Clocks and			•••	•••	•••	,,,	.09	17	.80	
Architectur				•••	•••	,,	-09	29	-20	
Engines (loc	mnt	ives)			·	,,	-09	29	•20	

TABLE II.

			- 17		Æ 11.						
		Percentage of repetitions	Number of repetitions.	Order of frequency.	3	le l	101		Percentage of repetitions	Number of repetitions.	Order of frequency.
Men —		5.00	104	,	Clan	oro mento				4	
Men — Playing	-	5.20	26	1		garrys ed hats	***	***	1	3	
611 1			26		Cardi			**		3	
XX7 1 - 1	:::		14			arv hel	mote	***		3	1
Complicated			14			's hat				3	
Fighting			8			ary for				2	
Being hanged			6		Stray	v hats	age cal	,		2	1
Reading			5			t one	ach).				
Riding			2		Houses-				1.70	34	8
Fishing			2		Chur	ches			4000	11	
Shooting			2		Landscap	es		***	1.22	31	8
"Other Animals"—		3.80		2	Trees	***			1.42	29	10
Rabbits			8		Faces pro				1.45	29	10
Butterflies			8						1.40	28	11
Asses	***		7		Faces not			***	1.40	28	11
Pigs			7		Ships—				1.25	25 14	12
Lions Cows			6		Cutte			•••		5	
T) 41			3		Steam		***	***		4	
Elephants			2		"Shi		***			2	
Rats			2		Crosses-				1.25		12
Lizards		41	2		Latin					6	
Sheep			2			ndrew				5	
(Rest one each).						eorge				4	
Letters and Words		2.50	50	3	Malt			***		4	
Birds—		2.30	46	4	Latin	inclin			na nasa	2	100
Swans			5		Fortificat	ion pla	ns	***	1.50	22	13
Ducks	***		5		Women-		***	***	1.05	21	14
Owls	***		4		Simp	le	***	***		10	
Hens Cocks	***	-	3		Work Playi		•••	***		5	!
Storks	**:		2		Musical I		onts	***	.95		15
Parrots	***		2		Banje		icires		00	4	1.
Doves			2		Piane					4	
Dead birds			2		Guita					3	
(Rest one each).					Horn	8				3	
Scrawls		2.10		5	(Res	st one e	ach).				
Flowers—	1,740,0	2.05		6	Books	1000	***		.90		16
Primroses		. 1	4		Fruit	***	***	***	,,,	18	
Snowdrops			3	9	Pipes	4.4.4	***	***	.200	18	12
Fuchsia			3		Dogs		***		-80	16 15	17
Chrysanthemums Tulips	***		2 2		Fans Pens	***	***	• • • •	·75		19
Forget-me-nots	***		2		Horses	***	***	***		14	19
(Rest one each).			2		Swords	***	***		2.5	14	19
Hats—		1.90	28	7	Circles		***		65	13	20
nais-											

				Percentage of repetitions	Number of repetitions.	Order of frequency.				Percentage of repetitions.	Number of repetitions.	Ondon of functions
Bats (tenn	(e)			65	13	20	Vegetables		1	.30	6	2
Topograph				.60	12	21	Tables		***	"	6	2
		***		"	12	21	Targets			"	6	2
Jugs		***		"	12	21	Stools	***		**	6	2
Equilatera	l tria	ngles		11	12	21	Spoons			"	6	2
Gates				.55	11	22	Pistols			**	6	5
Fish (singl	e)		***	,,	11	22	Lamps (house)	***		22	6	5
Flags	***	***	***	,,	11	22	Coins	***		,,	6	1 5
Cannon				,,	11	22	Chairs	***		,,,	6	1
Circles wit	h ins	cribed	figs.	.20	10	23	Bats (cricket)	***	***	,,	6	13
Keys	***	***		22	10	23	Cats	***		,,	6	13
Boots	***	***		22	10	23	Brooms	***		.25	5	13
Leaves		***		"	10	23	Bells	***	7000	,,	5	13
Suns	***	***		**	10	23	Brushes	***	***	,,	5	15
Hearts		***		"	10	23	Feet	***	***	23	5	15
Umbrellas		***	***	**	10	23	Balls (cricket)	***	***	,,	5	15
Whips				45	9	24	Carriages	***		22	5	13
Watches		* * *	***	,,	9	24	Eyes	***		,,	5	1 5
Wine-glass		***	***	"	9	24	Ancient helmet			,,	5	1
Hands Guns		***	***	"	9	24	Kites	***	***	,,	5	1
Candlestic		***	***	"	9	24	Mouths Nets (tennis)	***		,,	5	5
Stars		***	•••	.40	8	25	T3 11	***	•••	,,	5	1 5
Rhombi		***	•••	·40 ·40	8	25		***		,,	5	1
Squares			***		8	25	Railways Saucepans			"	5	1
Equilatera	l tri	angles	in-	"	0	20	Balls (foot)	***		,,	5	1
terlace		angres	111-		8	25	Music scores	***		"	5	1
Tea cups				"	8	25	Diamonds			,,	5	1
Tumblers				"	8	25	Scissors			,,	5	1
Moons				"	8	25	Tools			"	5	1 5
Bread (loaf	)				8	25	Teapots			"	5	15
Knives				"	8	25	Arrows			-20	4	2
Inkstand				,,	8	25	Anchors			,,	4	2
Card spots		***		,,	8	25	Architectural d	esigns		"	4	2
Balloons				**	8	25	Chains	***		"	4	15
Clocks		***		.35		26	Squares with co			,,	4	15
Spades		***		"	7	26	Ears	***		,,	4	2
Snakes	***	***		11	7	26	Shoes (horse)			,,	4	2
Envelopes				,,	7	26	Locomotives			**	4	15
Kettles				,,	7	26	Faces profile to	right		,,	4	1 5
Forks				"	777777777777777777777777777777777777777	26	Vases	***		,,	4	2
Spectacles				,,	7	26	Cubes	***		,,	4	15
Baskets				,,	7	26	Steps	***		,,	4	1 5
Bows	***			22	7	26	(The rest four t	imes or	less			1
Axes					7	26	repeate					1

		T	BLE	III.			
						Average place when mentioned.	Average place, counting it as 51st when not mentioned.
Ten most freq	uentl	y repea	sted di	agram	s—prese	nt collection	n.
Men				•••		25.7	30.8
"Other animals"						24.8	27.4
Letters of alphabet	•••	•••		•••		29.4	37.3
To:3.		•••				25.7	32.7
() amazula	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	21.8	34.9
T21	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	24-9	35.7
	•••	•••	•••	. ***	•••		
Hats	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	30.0	37.5
Houses	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	23.3	34 0
Landscapes	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	21.4	35.5
Trees	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	23.5	36.6
Average place	•••		•••	•••	•••	25 05	34-24
Circles Squares Equilateral triangles Crosses Letters of the alphabet Diamonds Oblongs horizontal					f Mr. M	16·4 12·1 7·8 13·1 29·4 13·2 9·0	37·6 43·2 41·9 24·1 37·3 46·2 49·9
Inscribed circles	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	20.2	40.6
Stars	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	22.8	43.2
Faces profile to left	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	20-9	34.5
Average place	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	16.49	39.85