

THE PHRENOLOGICAL REVIEW.

The Journal of the Incorporated British Phrenological Society.

Edited by BERNARD HOLLANDER, M.D.

CHIEF CONTENTS:

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE
CEREBELLUM,

By the Editor.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXPERTS
WANTED IN OUR SCHOOLS,

By Henry Scarth.

The responsibility for the facts and arguments embodied in the contributions published in this Journal dwells wholly with the respective authors.

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What is Phrenology ?

Phrenology is a system of physiological psychology, localising the various primary mental powers in definite regions of the brain, and is based on experimental, clinical and pathological evidence, besides that of practical observation.

Thus the intellectual and moral powers, the highest attributes of man, are located in the frontal lobes—*i.e.*, that part of the brain, the size of which distinguishes man from animals ; and the remaining lobes contain the centres for those fundamental feelings and emotions which form the character of the individual.

The size of the entire brain, therefore, is an indication of mental power, but whether that power is intellectual or lies in strength of feeling depends on the region which is most highly developed.

The size and shape of the brain can be estimated by the size and shape of the skull, a truth demonstrated repeatedly by the leading anatomists of the day.

Its ready method of diagnosing individual capacities and character renders Phrenology, not only the most practical system of psychology, but also an invaluable aid to the successful education of the young, to the treatment of crime, and the proper understanding of insanity.

B. H.

THE Phrenological Review

VOL. II.

APRIL, 1906.

No. I

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE CEREBELLUM.

Physiologists are still undecided as to the functions of the cerebellum, but several authorities incline to the belief that the phrenological theory of the cerebellar hemispheres being connected with the genital system and being the seat of the sexual instinct is correct. I have published over one hundred clinical cases supporting this view in "The Mental Functions of the Brain," some the result of injury, some the result of disease, but all showing an intimate relation with the sexual apparatus. Through the kindness of some of my colleagues, who have greater opportunities for observation than is my good fortune, I am now in possession of the history of some fifty more cases in corroboration of Gall's discovery. The following are amongst the most interesting and deserve the attention of all who are engaged in unravelling the mysteries of the functions of the brain.

The first is a case of a man, T.P.B., aged 41 years, who was a passenger in a railway train, which unfortunately came into collision. Noticing that the brake was put on, the patient looked out of the window just at the moment of collision, and was hit by the edge of the window frame on the occiput and upper part of the neck with tremendous violence. The cars were broken into many fragments, and patient himself was projected to a distance upon the ground, where he remained for some time in a state of insensibility. Fracture of the skull was first supposed, but patient recovered sufficiently to be carried home, and on arrival of the physician, was found to be suffering great pain in the occipital portion of his head and upper part of the neck. He was lying on his back, unable to

distinguishing him from his fellows. From the age of puberty to his death he presented the following peculiarities :—

The voice remained unchanged in its tone, which was decidedly effeminate. He was fond of music, and sung with much taste and effect, but always in treble and in concert with females. He had no beard, and was never known to shave. He never exhibited any amorous propensities or desire for female society. Although of a social disposition, he was very shy in company with females of his own age, and always approached them with evident timidity. He was extremely guarded in his expressions before ladies, and often reprimanded his associates for using in their presence language in the least degree expressive of an indelicate or amorous sentiment. When about 21 years of age, he became acquainted with a number of young men fond of pleasure and frolic, and by degrees acquired a taste for the inebriating cup; but during the many scenes of dissipation in which he participated he was, as his mother expressed herself, “a virgin in feeling and conduct to the day of his death.”

Patient was a strong and vigorous person, and executed with readiness and without embarrassment all the locomotive movements natural to his species, like any other robust and healthy man. Nor did patient exhibit during life any deficiency of sensibility and a diminution or absence of physical and mental power.

The following is a case of *tumour* involving the cerebellum : A young lady, aged 16, tall, full-grown, healthy-looking, was described by her relatives as always having been a very naughty child. She had been unusually developed, physically and mentally, since the age of eleven. She had been constantly engaged in reading novels and literature of an exciting and amorous character, and her mind seems to have dwelt incessantly on such subjects, as evidenced by her conversation and conduct. It was also markedly apparent that she did not behave to the opposite sex with the caution and modesty customary in persons of her position in society. On several occasions she was detected in more than equivocal relations

with men, and it is stated that she was at least on one occasion overheard making indecent overtures to her own brother. Although, as a rule, she affected to despise the society of her own sex, she had one or two very special friends at her different schools, and the relations between them gave rise to very grave suspicions. From a German school, where certain minor indiscretions, not of a very reputable character, were proved against some of her companions, she was expelled, and it was stated by her schoolmistress that her offence was so bad that she declined to give an explanation for her dismissal; and her parents, knowing her habits, did not press for a reason. At this period, she developed symptoms of serious brain disease, which was, however, mistaken for hysteria; and the cause of her death being thus uncertain, a *post-mortem* examination was made, which revealed a tumour involving the cerebellum.

Yet another case:—

A male patient aged 40, was confined in an asylum for public exposure. He was lewd and lascivious, stripped himself naked, and attempted carnal assaults on females in the presence of others. He had no physical symptoms of cerebellar disease. Post-mortem, there was thickening of the occipital bone in the right cerebellar fossa; the entire right hemisphere of the cerebellum was found to be glued to the dura mater, and was hard and dense to the finger and resistant to the knife.

A further confirmation of the correctness of our theory of the functions of the cerebellum is the following observation of its atrophy in a cat:—

A male cat, a year and eleven months old, timid and shy, well nourished, could walk and trot, but his gait was staggering, all four legs appeared ataxic, but hind legs more so. He had inco-ordination of the limbs, could jump, except that he had a disinclination to do so. He trembled a great deal. Sexually, he was incompetent. There was no history of any injury whatever. The result of the autopsy was negative, save in the case of the cerebellum, which was slightly smaller and more resistant to the knife than the normal, and seemed

shrunk, the cortex appearing rather thin. The cerebellum was preserved to be compared with four normal cerebella. Careful measurements showed that the atrophy involved all parts of the affected organ.

The localisation of the sexual instinct in the cerebellum does not, of course, preclude the localisation there also of a power of co-ordination of muscular action, the latter being connected, as I have shown elsewhere, with the middle lobe or vermiform process, and the former with the hemispheres or lateral lobes. Indeed, we observe frequently an irritation of both these functions. The hemispheres of the cerebellum—in which we locate the amorous sentiment, or libido sexualis, and not the potentia sexualis, which seems related to a subsidiary centre in the lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord—lie in the convexity of the lower fossæ of the occipital bone, and their size, if abnormal, can be easily estimated by their protrusion backwards and downwards towards the nape of the neck, increasing the width between the two mastoid processes.

In addition to the large number of cases of injury and disease of the cerebellum, in which the amorous sentiment was involved, the following facts may be cited in support of our localization.

1. In new-born infants the cerebellum is the least developed of all the cerebral parts, and reaches its full size only in the adult.
2. There is an increased turgescence of the cerebellum in animals killed in the moment of heat as compared with the cerebella in animals destroyed at some other season.
3. If castration takes place soon after birth, the cerebellum is retarded in its growth.

Yet so great is the prejudice against the phrenological doctrine that all these facts are ignored, and others are set up as disproving our theories by men completely ignorant of Gall's teachings. Thus Goltz extirpated the *middle* lobe of the cerebellum of a dog to show that Gall's theory is wrong, totally oblivious of the fact that it is not the middle lobe, but the lateral hemispheres, where phrenologists locate the instinct in question.

The special journals devoted to the study of the brain and its functions carefully ignore any work which tends to confirm the phrenological doctrine and even refuse advertisements of its publication. On the other hand, the leading journal on general medicine dismisses such works with a few paragraphs indicating that "The Revival of Phrenology" is a distinctly retrograde step, which medical men are hardly likely to take seriously, and in order to diminish the probability of the work finding professional readers, the reviewer omits to mention the vast collection of experimental and clinical evidence collected in evidence of Gall's doctrine, and dismisses the cerebellar theory briefly thus :—"Sexual passion is relegated by the author to the cerebellum, chiefly, it appears, on the ground that the philosopher Kant, in whom this organ was very slightly developed, was by way of being a misogynist." Thus the reviewer leads the reader to believe that our theory is based on no other evidence than the fact of a deficient bump in Kant's head. This is the way this important subject is misrepresented ; can we wonder that this branch of medicine makes little or no progress ?

Such proceeding by a reviewer is absolutely immoral ; it is lowering to the esteem in which our learned profession is held, and ought to be punished just as severely as the acts of a struggling medical practitioner are, who, in order to gain his livelihood, becomes guilty of "infamous conduct," and whom the same journal is only too willing to expose, frequently on the uncorroborated information of some competitor in the same district.

BERNARD HOLLANDER, M.D.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXPERTS WANTED IN OUR SCHOOLS.

The educational methods adopted in our schools are superficial, and reflect no credit upon the intelligence of those who support them. The main thing in evidence is an eternal hustling. The children are treated just as so many bricks used in building a house ; and from the point of view

that all are made of the same material, that all are of the same nature, they all receive the same treatment. Were all children exactly alike originally, then such treatment might produce a likeness of kind, but as they are not alike the result is chaos.

The diversity of types of children are very numerous, and yet nearly all of them may surpass in some direction, especially if their education is adapted to their nature.

One child will show a capacity for drawing, another for singing or playing some musical instrument, others for constructing toys or little useful articles, another will display a love for chemical research, while another will show an aptitude for mathematical calculation, and so forth. Each should be carefully observed and encouraged in his pursuit with appropriate advice. The teacher should then select the children who show a love for music, and they should be placed at certain times under a music teacher. Those of an artistic turn of mind should be put under the care of an art teacher, and those of a mechanical bent should also be taught by a special teacher. In this way the school would at certain specified hours be divided into several broad distinctive classes, each class being composed of children who possessed comparative advantages in being able to acquire knowledge in a particular direction. In order, however, to work this scheme successfully it would first of all be absolutely necessary to limit the number of scholars under one teacher to a maximum of fourteen or fifteen. The objection that children do not fully realise their powers or their weaknesses may be urged against this scheme. This is very frequently the case. There is, however, a remedy for this. Phrenology is at last being rescued from the realm of the bastard sciences, and the conclusions arrived at long ago by Spurzheim and Gall are now being generally accepted as correct. Judging from the general trend of things, from the increasing popularity of phrenology and from the evolution of our educational system, we have every reason to believe that in a few years time expert phrenologists will be installed in the State schools for the purpose of examining the children and reporting on their individual capabilities, the branches of

study which would be most suited to their natures and the methods of training which should be adopted. The value of such advice would be incalculable. HENRY SCARTH

(Article on "Mental Training" in the
Westminster Review for January, 1906).

REPORT OF MEETINGS.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

OF

British Phrenological Society (Incorporated),

Thursday, 15th March, 1906.

Mr. James Webb was unanimously chosen President; Mr. Geo. Hart-Cox, Hon. Secretary, with his son, Mr. Geo. Hart-Cox, jun., as his assistant. Mr. F. R. Warren did not seek re-election to the Secretaryship; but was unanimously voted for the Treasurership. In recognition of his long and self-denying services to the Society as its Hon. Secretary, he was, on the motion of Mr. Severn, given a life-membership of the Society.

Votes of thanks to the Officers of the Society were passed for their services during the past year, and also a similar vote to the Editor of the "Phrenological Journal" (New York), for kindly inserting reports of the Society's meetings.

The President, Mr. J. M. Severn, called upon Mr. Jas. Webb to be inducted into the chair as his successor. He complimented Mr. Webb upon his unanimous election to the highest office in the Society, and anticipated a successful year for him.

On taking the chair, the new President thanked the Society for the great confidence it had reposed in him, and, he said, he could not forget the generosity and friendly feeling of those who, though proposed, had retired in his favour. He then gave a short resumé of the early history of the Society.

In the "Phrenological Magazine" for May, 1886, a paragraph appeared suggesting the formation of a "Phrenological Society" for London, the Editor expressing his desire that persons interested in that object should send their names to

him. J. Frank Hubert must have lost no time in sending in his name, for, under date of May 1st, he wrote submitting himself for membership, and suggesting that "arrangements should be made to hold a Preliminary Meeting at some central place as soon as possible." John McKean, of Eastbourne, wrote on the 13th May that he hastened to intimate his willingness to become a member. On the 1st June after reading those letters, Mr. Webb stated that he wrote to the Editor that he would feel it a duty to encourage the formation of a society, and would place his views before the preliminary meeting if one were called. Those who know the history of Phrenology since that date know well how he has worked along the lines of his letter, "challenging attack," showing "breadth and boldness," and proving the value of Phrenology in insanity, criminology, education, and religion. He wrote: "A degree could be awarded to those who show ability in character reading, and altogether the society would give a status and character to the science that at present it does not possess."

On the 10th July a meeting was held in the Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, and was presided over by Mr. L. N. Fowler, among those present being James J. Morrell, James Webb, Alfred J. Smith, B. Hollander, J. Frank Hubert, John Dillon, H. Godfrey, George Cox, R. Hall, A. T. Story, and A. Hubert. It was unanimously resolved by those present that the time had arrived for the formation of a Society. Mr. Fowler, Mr. Webb and Mr. Story spoke on the need and usefulness of such a Society, officers were elected *pro tem.*, and the meeting was adjourned to August 7th.

This meeting proposed a larger meeting, to which the public could be invited. It was held on Tuesday night the 14th October, at the Imperial Buildings, where Mr. E. T. Craig occupied the chair and gave a lengthy address. Messrs. James Burns, Barker (Brighton), T. Crow, Melville, J. S. Copley, S. Pryor, B. Hollander, Miss J. Fowler and Miss Oppenheim, etc., also attended. A number of letters were read from several persons sympathising with the object of the meeting. Mr. J. J. Morrell proposed the formation of

the British Phrenological Association. Mr. Webb seconded and stated his pleasure at the sympathetic letters sent him on the subject by Dr. Crichton-Browne, Dr. H. Ward-Richardson and others. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. McKean proposed Mr. L. N. Fowler, as the first president. This was seconded by Mr. Cox and also carried unanimously. Mr. A. J. Smith proposed Mr. Story as Hon. Sec. with Mr. Warren to assist him. He knew Mr. Story was much occupied, and therefore it would be well to have Mr. Warren associated with him. Here the President read from the "Phrenological Magazine" that Mr. Smith said "he did not know much about Mr. Warren, but he saw that he had a good organ of Conscientiousness, and that was a guarantee that he would put in good work." Mr. Brownson seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.* On the motion of Mr. Godfrey, seconded by Mr. Barker, Miss J. A. Fowler was elected treasurer.

The following members were elected on the first Committee : Messrs. J. J. Morrell, J. Webb, A. J. Smith, B. Hollander, J. F. Hubert, D. Dillon, George Cox, J. McKean, Barker, Allen, Piercey, Godfrey and E. T. Craig.

Other business, as to rules, subscription, etc., concluded the meeting.

Such was the formation of this Society twenty years ago.

Again expressing his obligations to the Society for electing him President and expressing his hope that the Society would double its numbers during the coming year, the business of the meeting was proceeded with.

There was a lively debate as to the best evening for holding the General Meetings, resulting in the selection of Thursday.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT.

Examining Board.—No examinations have been held, and therefore no certificates have been granted during the past year.

The Trustees, elected every seven years, are at present :—Messrs. Blackford, Hart-Cox, C. Morgan, Morrell, Webb, and Dr. Withinshaw.

Two Auditors are elected annually to certify the accounts. Mr. C. Morgan was chosen this year to represent the Council, and Mr. Wm. Cox the members.

Incorporated Phrenologists.—It was agreed at the Annual Meeting that members of this Society, who are holders of the Certificate of the Society's Board of Examiners, shall be known as "Incorporated Phrenologists," and shall be entitled to so describe themselves.

The Provincial Council was elected for twelve months, with Mr. J. Roe Orgill as Hon. Secretary. It was decided that a great Public Meeting should be arranged for at Skegness in June, 1906.

Associate Members are admitted into the Society at an annual fee of 5s., with all the privileges of ordinary members, but without the power to vote.

A reduction in the Subscription was agreed upon in cases where two or more members of the same family join the Society. Full subscription for the first applicant, and half fees after for either lady or gentleman.

Life Members.—The following have been elected life members on payment of appropriate fees and by election :—

Messrs. J. P. Blackford, Jas. Coates, W. J. Crispi, T. I.

Morrell, J. Millott Severn, A. J. Smith, E. B. Wedmore.

Donations to Society.—The Council have again to express their gratitude to Mr. D. E. Samuel for the evidence of his continued interest in the welfare of the Society by a donation of £15; also the thanks of the Council are offered to an anonymous donor of £25.

Institute Fund.—Additional donations and promises have been made to the Institute Fund, which the Council earnestly hope will be augmented until the possibility of realization becomes an achievement.

Library.—It is with great regret that the Council have been compelled to dispense with the services of the attendant at the office; consequently the Library has not been fully available and comparatively few books have been issued. The President presented the Society with three excellent busts.

Classes for instruction in Phrenology will again be held this

Session. For particulars, application should be made to the Hon. Secretary.

New Members to the number of thirty-one were elected in the past year, a larger increase than in any previous year.

Independent Lectures in connection with or irrespective of the Society have been delivered by individual members of the Council in various parts of London to good and appreciative audiences.

List of Fellows of the British Phrenological Society (Incorporated).

Rev. T. B. Angold	Richard Hall, Esq.	W. W. Padfield, Esq.
J. P. Blackford, Esq.	Geo. Hart-Cox, Esq.	Hy. Proctor, Esq.
Chas. Burton, Esq.	Miss Esther Higgs	D. E. Samuel, Esq.
Miss E. V. Carr	Dr. B. Hollander	J. Millott Severn, Esq.
Jas. Coates, Esq.	Mrs. M. Hollinrake	A. J. Smith, Esq.
Wm. Cox, Esq.	Alfred Hubert, Esq.	C. T. Stanley, Esq.
H. C. Donovan, Esq.	J. F. Hubert, Esq.	F. C. Stacey, Esq.
Edmund Durham, Esq.	Rev. E. W. Jenkins	Thos. Timson, Esq.
G. H. J. Dutton, Esq.	Gervais Johnson, Esq.	Frederick R. Warren, Esq.
J. B. Eland, Esq.	J. B. King, Esq.	Jas. Webb, Esq.
Miss M. L. C. Ewen	J. J. Morrell, Esq.	E. B. Wedmore, Esq.
Rev. R. Fletcher	Rev. H. Moulson	E. Westmoreland, Esq.
Rev. G. Freeman	G. E. O'Dell, Esq.	Dr. C. W. Withinshaw
Rev. S. Gilbey	S. E. O'Dell, Esq.	Rev. F. W. Wilkinson

BALANCE SHEET FOR 1905.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions and				By balance ...	7	16	5½
donations ...	101	10	9	„ Postages and stationery	13	5	10
„ Sales and class fees	10	18	4	„ Printing ...	14	3	0
„ Collections ...	16	10	4½	„ Advertisements	2	5	6
				„ Hire of halls ...	21	7	4
				„ Review expenses	7	3	7½
				„ Rent ...	30	0	0
				„ Lighting and attendance	12	9	5
				„ Fuel and cleaning office	7	9	7
				„ Sundries ...	1	11	1
				„ Balance ...	11	7	7½
	£128	19	5½		£128	19	5½

OTHER MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Two papers were read at the Society's Meeting, on December 12th, on "Concentrativeness and Continuity." The President, *Mr. J. Millott Severn*, contributed the first, and *Mr. J. P. Blackford*, the second. Mr. Severn argued in favour of a faculty of concentrativeness; Mr. Blackford against it.

Mr. Blackford asked: What are the reasons for not accepting Concentrativeness? In the first place it is now definitely accepted that Inhabitiveness, as suggested by Spurzheim, is an established organ and function. Even Combe, in his eighth edition of the "Constitution of Man," includes Inhabitiveness as one of the propensities. Now, as Combe's observations for manifestations of Concentrativeness were all made upon the organ now accepted as Inhabitiveness, whose function is widely different, necessarily the structure built upon such a foundation is unsound and altogether unreliable. A second reason is that Combe does not recognise the admitted principle of one organ one function, but ascribes to this supposed organ two distinct functions, one being the power of concentrating two or more mental qualities at one and the same time upon any particular object; the other being, "to give continuity to impressions, be they feeling or ideas." These two forms of mental manifestation, if they both exist, cannot arise from one organ. They are obviously distinct. One person may have the power of concentrating his forces, but lack the power of continuity; another may be continuous in some one direction, but lack the power of directing the other qualities of the mind to a focus or central object.

As Combe was himself unable to define accurately the functions of the supposed faculty, or to locate its organ, its inclusion in the list of recognised faculties is unwarrantable and to be condemned.

A third reason is one already adduced by Spurzheim, that concentration of mind is largely an intellectual process, and if such an organ exists it is more likely to be found in the front head, and not with the affective powers. Combe even

attributed a third function to the organ, viz., that of combining several faculties to act simultaneously. Further, it failed in answering some at least of the requirements of a primitive faculty. The true explanation of concentrativeness, the reader of the paper submitted, was that the power of concentration lies with each organ, and its size is the measure of its concentrative force. The organ in action, centres its attention upon the object of its activity. There was probably a power in the human mind which co-ordinates mental processes; but it was not of the nature of a primitive mental faculty. As to continuity, a power of the mind in which persistency is a marked factor, there seemed to be a consensus of opinion that it existed, and that its organ was in the region associated with concentrativeness.

An interesting discussion followed, in which Mr. William Cox, Dr. Withinshaw, Mr. Geo. Hart-Cox, Mr. Webb and Mr. Dommen took part.

At the January Meeting, Dr. Bernard Hollander lectured on "Woman : Her brain, mental capacity, and character."

A Social Evening of the usual character was held in February. In addition to the musical programme by the following artistes : Miss J. Ticehurst, Miss Jessie Sarna, Mr. Morgan, and Master C. Windish, there were practical illustrations and demonstrations by Messrs. George Hart-Cox, A. Hubert, J. H. Severn and T. Timson, and Mr. James Webb gave an address, in the course of which he said it was their desire to interest, as well as instruct, all who came to the meetings. He had been very much struck lately with the great number of portraits which appeared in the newspapers. As phrenologists they ought to take advantage of that. As a rule, the characters of people are misunderstood. Newspaper writers were in great measure responsible for this, for they could not say anything too bad about persons to whom they were opposed in politics, whilst if they were in favour of a man they lauded him up to the skies. There seemed to be a great want of straightforwardness and fair play in public life. A good deal

of phrenology could be learned from these portraits. He noticed particularly some time ago, a great contrast: two portraits, Bishop Wilberforce, and Dean Church, in the *Daily News*. The article about the bishop was written by a son of the bishop, who described him exactly as a Phrenologist would have done without using phrenological language:—hard-working, business-like, selfish, secretive, and determined to take a place for himself, and a high one too, whether he deserved it or not. His son told how on one occasion he was much offended when the King put another man into a bishopric that he thought he ought to have had himself. On the other hand, Dean Church refused a bishopric that was offered to him. The Dean had a high, narrow head of an intellectual and literary type, extremely sensitive, wishing to do good for the sake of doing it, and not because he wanted to serve himself. Now, by Phrenology, it was possible to discern these things from the portraits published, and thus avoid being misled by partizan writers. A curious thing he had noticed in portraits was the way the men sat with their fingers touching their largest organs. In particular he mentioned a recent portrait of Carnegie, his hand raised to the side of his head, and his head resting on it, his first and middle fingers touching secretiveness, combativeness, and destructiveness, the organs which impart such force and determination to his character; his other fingers resting on acquisitiveness, construction, and calculation, those organs which give him so much business ability, organising power and acumen. Phrenologists should avoid party politics as much as possible and judge of men as they saw them. Take Mr. Chamberlain: he had great ambition. Mr. Balfour had large imitation—a better follower than a leader. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman had large secretiveness and destructiveness; he could pursue his ends without letting people know what he was about. In this he was a contrast to Mr. Balfour, who had not much secretiveness, nor the power to adapt himself, nor act with policy. One object of The British Phrenological Society was to train the eyes of those interested in the study of character to see these things for themselves.



Remittances and orders for *The Phrenological Review* should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, British Phrenological Society (Incorporated), 63 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Communications referring to the literary contents of *The Phrenological Review* should be addressed to the Editor, Dr. BERNARD HOLLANDER, 62, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.

British Phrenological Society

(Incorporated),

63, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

THE OBJECT OF THE SOCIETY

is the investigation and promulgation of Phrenology, and the study of such kindred subjects as the Physiology of the Brain, Craniology, Anthropology, Psychology, and Educational Science.

PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS ARE HELD IN ADDITION TO THE MONTHLY LECTURES

MEMBERS HAVE THE USE OF A COMPREHENSIVE LIBRARY.

Annual Subscription: Ten Shillings.

THE FOLLOWING MEETINGS HAVE BEEN ARRANGED:—

Thursday, 19th April, 1906—PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

„ *10th May, 1906* }
„ *14th June, 1906* } Announcements to be made later.

„ *13th September, 1906*—SOCIAL GATHERING.

„ *11th October, 1906*—

Lecture by Dr. BERNARD HOLLANDER, on
“THE PHRENOLOGY OF THE DOCTORS.”

Friday, 9th November, 1906—ANNUAL CONGRESS.

Thursday, 13th December, 1906—SHORT PAPERS.

GEO. HART-COX, Hon. Secretary.