tendant—to one of whom they perhaps applied, when a disease had run its course, and was past remedy. Some animadversions were made on the circumstance of the requisition stating, that the proposed dispensary was to afford relief to the “*middling*” as well as lower classes of society; and Mr. BEAN, SEN. was charged with having, at a period of about three years since, utterly discountenanced the idea of forming a dispensary at Camberwell, a measure which was at that time in contemplation. The whole of the speakers concurred in passing the highest eulogiums on the skill and humanity of the medical attendants of the parish; and the supporters of the resolution for the establishment of a dispensary, admitting that the *poor* received proper medical aid, confined themselves to the argument of benefit likely to ensue to those persons who were “*above*” asking for a parish surgeon. It was positively denied, that the dispensary was “got up” under the auspices of the medical gentlemen whose names were attached to the requisition; it was said, that they merely signed it as private individuals, inhabitants of the parish, from *humane* motives, and without any ulterior object. Upon this it was simply remarked, that as the two persons in question were the only medical gentlemen in the district favourable to the measure, it followed as a matter of course that they must be the surgeons; or, otherwise, if the dispensary were formed, the subscribers must go out of their own neighbourhood to find surgical attendants.

After some further discussion, the original resolution was withdrawn, and, as it appeared somewhat unpleasant to the feelings of the persons who had signed the requisition, that a resolution should be passed to the effect of a dispensary being entirely uncalled for, and it being as late as ten o'clock, a motion of adjournment was made and carried.

Some remarks were made at the close of the meeting, on the propriety of conferring with the medical gentlemen of the district, and then, if necessary, convening another assembly; but as these gentlemen, through the medium of their friends, expressed their decided disapprobation of the measure, it is scarcely possible to suppose they can be reconciled to an approval of it, and here, we have no doubt, the matter will end.

The discussion was, upon the whole, carried on with good temper and moderation, but it was apparent enough, that some of the requisitionists departed highly chagrined at the unexpected termination of the business.

The Phrenological Journal. No. XX.

Observations on the Phrenological Development of Burk, Hare, and other atrocious Murderers. By THOMAS STONE, Pres. of the Roy. Med. Soc. Edin.

[Concluded from p. 438.]

BEFORE inserting the extracts from Mr. Stone's pamphlet, which we promised in our last Number, we are desirous of saying a few words by way of explanation relative to an expression used on that occasion, because it seems to have given rise in several quarters to a good deal of misconception as to our meaning. We observed, that “if the statements of Mr. Stone could not be disproved, either the whole system of phrenology which they are intended to ‘subvert’ must be abandoned, or the science itself must be remodelled, and placed on a basis more tenable than that on which it at present stands.” Had the passage been worded thus, “the system of phrenology as taught in *Edinburgh*,” &c., there could have been no misconception; because the bumps, callipers, manipulations and measurements, resorted to and practised in that place, form no portion of the philosophy of the mind as taught by Dr. Spurzheim. We had not, therefore, the slightest intention of depreciating the labours of that great and excellent man. But we were desirous of showing that, if the statements advanced by Mr. Stone cannot be refuted, the quackery and humbug of pretending to ascertain the amount of a man's intellect, by gauging his skull, ought no longer to be encouraged in the minds of rational beings. With many, this may not have hitherto appeared either absurd or delusive; but now that we are told in the *Phrenological Journal*, that Burk, the atrocious, cold-blooded Burk, the detestable and horrible monster Burk, that that beast of beasts, who deliberately and successively murdered fifteen human beings, for the paltry sum for which he

could dispose of their bodies; when, we say, we are told by the phrenologists themselves, that this wretch of unequalled infamy had “the organs of the moral sentiments tolerably well elevated, the love of approbation full, veneration and conscientiousness full”—when, we repeat, we are told these things by the phrenologists themselves—in the name of God let us hear no more of the science “of ascertaining a man’s knowledge and propensities by an admeasurement of his head.” Science, indeed! Was there ever such an abuse of words? We will not waste our time, however, or insult the understandings of our readers, by entering into any argument upon such a subject. From the first we have been opposed to the ridiculous practices and absurd doctrines of the bumpists, but, at the same time, we have not failed to uphold the fundamental principles of phrenology as taught by Spurzheim; doctrines, not only beautiful from their truth and harmony, but calculated in the highest degree to improve the moral and physical condition of mankind.

After the admissions of the phrenologists themselves, as published by us last week, (page 455,) it may seem a work of supererogation to furnish any other materials for exposing the quackery of the “bump and calliper” gentry; but Mr. Stone has so manfully seized the bull by the horns, has treated his subject with so much perspicuity, and his facts are so numerous, interesting, and conclusive, that we cannot doubt their perusal will afford the reader great satisfaction.

Mr. Stone commences his inquiry by asking—

“Does the *Phrenological Development of Burk correspond with his acknowledged Character?*”

He then proceeds thus:—

“On the morning after the execution of this criminal, his body was at an early hour conveyed to the anatomical-rooms in the College, and our distinguished and popular pro-

fessor, Dr. Monro, gave, the same morning, a public demonstration of the brain. In the course of this dissection nothing remarkable was observed, excepting a certain degree of softness of the cerebral substance, which has been noticed by the learned Professor in the brains of other criminals also examined under similar circumstances, and which he is inclined to attribute to the lowness of the prison diet some weeks previous to execution. It has been falsely and ignorantly stated to the public, that the lateral cerebral lobes were unusually developed, and the skull in that region rendered, in consequence, remarkably thin. Having made particular inquiries on this subject, I am enabled, on the best authority, to state positively, that no such remarkable development was observable. The attenuation of the bone alluded to refers to the squamous portion of the temporal bone, which is generally thinner than any other part of the cranium; and were the statement, therefore, even admitted to be correct, it would constitute no peculiarity in the skull of Burk. I may add, that I have examined many crania, in which, although the bones were much thinner generally, yet, over the region of destructiveness, they were much thinner and more diaphanous than in this murderer, without the slightest external protuberance. The effect of any unusual fulness of the cerebral convolutions, seems indeed not to produce any elevation on the external table of the cranium, but simply to attenuate the internal, which is observable in the indentations of the *glandule Pacchioni*, which never produce any corresponding eminences on the external cranial surface.

The organ of destructiveness in Burk has been called large. I proceed to inquire into the correctness of this report, and shall compare it, both in its absolute and relative size, with the same organ in two series of crania.

- 1st, With 50 crania, principally British, collected by Sir William Hamilton, with the measurements of which he has kindly favoured me.
- 2d, With the 50 crania collected by Dr. Spurzheim, and at present in the Edinburgh Museum; of which 37 are male, 13 female. These also form a part of Sir William Hamilton’s extensive induction, and being a closed collection, which may be appealed to at any time, I refer to them with confidence.

To ascertain the size of the cranium, I have had recourse to two methods:—

- 1st, I have taken its lineal dimensions, including its length, breadth, and height; the latter being obtained by measuring, with the callipers, from the anterior

edge of the foramen magnum to the bregma.

2d, I have referred to the capacity of the cranium, or the weight of encephalon contained in each, which is ascertained by filling the skull with sand, weighing the quantity each contains, and reducing the specific gravity of the sand to the specific gravity of the brain.

I give, first, the absolute size of the several organs; secondly, their relative size, or the proportion which each bears to the contents of the skull, or to the weight of the encephalon. The latter, in consequence of crania being sometimes broken, it is not always possible to obtain, and in those examples the lineal dimensions are referred to. It is therefore of importance to notice, that I have found, from an induction of upwards of a hundred crania, that the proportions of the organs to the various sizes of crania, have borne a general relation to the proportions of the same organs to the same encephala. I give the result of my induction disjunctively, as well as concretely, to prevent the suspicion of any anomalous cases having affected the general average.

The size of Burk's cranium is 18 inches.

The weight of encephalon 20507 grains.

From destructiveness to destructiveness measures 5.35 inches.

The proportion of destructiveness to the size of the skull is as 1 to 3.364.

The proportion to the encephalon as 1 to 3833.084.

On referring to Sir William Hamilton's General Table of adult male crania, I find, of fifty in which the measurement from destructiveness to destructiveness was taken, 8 are $\frac{2}{16}$ above Burk, 29 are still larger, 13 only are less.

The average size of these crania, estimated by the lineal dimensions of length, breadth, and height, is 18.2 inches.

The average size of the organ of destructiveness is 5.5 inches.

The proportion of destructiveness to the general size, on the general average of these crania, is as 1 to 3.309.

The results of the induction from these 50 crania are—

First, 37 of the 50 have the organ of destructiveness in its absolute size larger than Burk.

Second, The organ of destructiveness in Burk is in its absolute size below the average of these 50 crania.

Third, The relative size of the organ of destructiveness, or its proportion to the lineal dimensions of the cranium, is, in Burk, also below the average.

I proceed next to the second series of crania to which I have adverted, the collection of Dr. Spurzheim, in the Edinburgh Museum.

The average absolute size of the organ of destructiveness in these 57 male crania is 5.6 inches.

The average relative size of the organ of destructiveness, or its average proportion to the encephalon, is as 1 to 3634.261.

Of these 37 crania, taking them disjunctively, 34 have the organ of destructiveness in its absolute size larger than Burk—27 have it larger in proportion to the encephalon.

The result is that, when compared with these 57 crania, the organ of destructiveness in Burk is both absolutely and relatively below the average size.

Having established this fact by the most direct and conclusive evidence that can possibly be obtained, it cannot fail to illustrate, in a very striking manner, the fallacy of this phrenological indication.

This murderer, it should be remembered, was not instigated to the commission of crime by the want of those common necessities of life which have sometimes urged the victim of poverty to become the victim of guilty desperation. He was, although a stranger, and poor, when he arrived in Edinburgh, a man who had borne a respectable character, and might have procured some honest employment; but it appears that, one evening, when sitting by the fire-side with Hare, they overheard a woman lodger breathing heavily in her sleep, on which Hare remarked, "Do you hear that? it would not be difficult to take her where we took Donald," a poor pensioner who had some days before expired in the same room, and whose remains they had subsequently sold. The diabolical suggestion was no sooner given utterance to, than Burk readily acquiesced, observing that they might have recourse to the method adopted by Hazael, when he destroyed Benhadad the King of Syria, by dipping a cloth in water, and covering his mouth. The hint was immediately put in practice, and from that night a deliberate system of murder was carried on, the aggravated horrors of which transcend all possible description, and do more than realize the most tragical scenes that "fiction ever feigned, or fear conceived." Nor does the disposition of Burk seem to have been influenced by any remarkable desire of gain, or acquisitiveness. He allowed Hare and his wife, it appears, to share the greater part of the blood-money they obtained; and Hare himself acknowledged that Burk was always very ready to give away his money, and free with it among those of his companions who were poorer than himself. On one occasion, a student having purchased and paid him for the extremity of a subject, Burk received the price of the body to the full amount, on which he immediately sought the student,

and, of his own accord, refunded him the money. Throughout his guilty career, he manifested, to a singular extent, all the attributes which are by phrenologists referred to the supposed organ of destructiveness, which, so far from possessing any characteristic development, is the very reverse of the condition it should have exhibited, in order to accord with one of the most fundamental propositions of the phrenological theory.

The organ of benevolence next claims consideration; and surely never did any individual more completely divest himself of all the commonest sympathies of humanity than Burk? He had indeed so familiarised his mind to scenes of murder, and his heart, hardened with excess of crime, had become so callous, that he not only viewed with disregard the anguish of the sufferers who were immolated on the infernal altar of his iniquity, but seems coolly, in the midst of his atrocities, to have reconciled himself to the ignominious fate which he knew awaited him. So frequently had he grappled with the dying—so often had he hurried his victims into the arms of death—that he seems, for a time, to have viewed with indifference the terrors of his countenance. The day before his execution, he stated that, in his soberest moments, he frequently used to reflect that he should one day be hanged, and often accustomed himself to consider how, when the time arrived, he should conduct himself on the scaffold. His savage disposition frequently manifested itself, and more than once he beat the woman with whom he cohabited, in so barbarous a manner, that medical assistance was obliged to be procured for her. The organ of benevolence on the skull of Burk, measures from the meatus 5.1. Its proportion to the encephalon is as 1 to 4020.930. On referring to the table of adult male crania, the average size of benevolence in the 37 crania, is 5.011. Its average proportion to the encephalon is as 1 to 4039.288.

Taking them disjunctively, 9 of these have the organ of benevolence in its absolute size the same as Burk; 20 in its absolute size less than Burk; 22 have it less in its relative size, or in its proportions to the encephalon.

The organ of benevolence in Burk is, it will be seen, both absolutely and relatively above the average size of the same organ in these 37 crania.

On this fact it is unnecessary to comment; I am indeed aware it has been stated by some of the most distinguished of the Edinburgh phrenologists, that, in accordance with the large development of the organ, Burk was really a benevolent man; but I apprehend the public generally will maintain a very different opinion, and to argue

the point seriously, would be to indulge in one of the severest satires that can be conceived, on the incongruity of the phrenological doctrines.

I next proceed to the organ of conscientiousness.

This organ in Burk measures from the meatus 4.6. Its proportion to the encephalon is as 1 to 4458.043.

On referring to the table of adult male crania, it will be seen that the average absolute size of the organ of conscientiousness is 4.462. The average relative size is as 1 to 4585.414.

Taking the crania disjunctively, 9 possess the organ of conscientiousness in its absolute size; 21 in its relative size less than Burk.

The result is, that Burk possesses the organ of conscientiousness both absolutely and relatively above the average size.

The organ of amativeness next deserves particular attention, as Burk manifested the propensity attributed to it in an excessive degree. He married at an early age, and on the pretext of a quarrel with one of his wife's relatives, left her, and absconded with another woman; and even when living with her, maintained another profligate in the Canongate, at his own expense, with whom he as systematically cohabited. The phrenologists have themselves averred, that the large development and abuse of this organ, was, in a great measure, the cause of his entering on so fatal a career of crime. They have, therefore, announced that it was large;—this I deny.

In the paper I had the honour of reading to this Society in 1825, I observed that the phrenological casts of murderers, for the following reason, never can be relied on: when the criminal, having been executed, is cut down, the body is thrown generally upon its back, and the blood, which, in cases of death by lightning, drowning, hanging, &c., remains uncoagulated, gravitates to the most depending parts of the person, a considerable distension of the muscles of the back, neck, and posterior parts of the head, is thus produced; and over this distension the cast is usually taken. The organs of the alleged animal propensities are, in consequence, made to appear very large, whilst those to which the intellectual faculties and moral sentiments are ascribed, for the same reason, and from the contrast, present as remarkable an appearance of deficiency. Such was the condition of the head of Burk at the time when Mr. Joseph took the cast of it,* which, in this, as in other instances, forms a part of the erroneous data on which phre-

* It was from the cast of Mr. Joseph that the developments given in the *Phrenological Journal* were taken.—ED. L.

nologists accustom themselves to reason.* The organ of amativeness may then have appeared large; but this only affords an additional illustration of the impossibility of forming, from external inspection under such circumstances, any correct idea of the size of the cerebellum.

Here I must acknowledge myself indebted to Sir William Hamilton, who has favoured me with a comparison of the weight of Burk's cerebellum, with the cerebella of various classes of subjects. We need not, in the present instance, therefore, trust to the report of any external manipulation, as we thus have it in our power to set all conjecture at rest, by appealing to the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence. From this comparison it appears—

1st. The cerebellum of Burk is less than the average of all the adult males. (Twenty in number.)

2d. It is less than the average of all the impuberal males, from three years of age to fifteen. (Seven in number.)

3d. It is less than the average of all the adult women under sixty. (Fifteen in number.)

4th. It is less than the average of all the impuberal males above four. (Two in number.)

On comparing the size of Burk's cerebellic cavities with those of the different classes of subjects in Sir William Hamilton's table of open crania, they are—

1st. Less than the average of the male adult crania. (Thirty-three in number.)

2d. Less than the average of the female adult crania. (Thirty-two in number.)

3d. Less than the average of the female impuberal crania, from four to twelve. (Six in number.)

They are a little larger, however, than the male impuberal crania.

The morning I took the size of the cerebellic cavity in Burk, two subjects, one a woman of thirty-eight, the other a female child of eight years of age, happened to be lying on the table, with the crania open. I proceeded, therefore, to compare the size of

their cerebellic cavities with Burk's. Sir William Hamilton was present, who, from his extensive experience and knowledge on this interesting point of controversy, predicted that the child and woman would be found to possess each a larger cerebellum than Burk. I confess I was somewhat sceptical as to the result of the experiment; but found, on measuring the dimensions, as follows:—

	Circumf.	Length.	Breadth.	Total
Burk	7	2.8	1.8	11.6
Woman	7.1	2.8	2	11.9
Female child	7.2	2.8	2.1	12.1

Hence both the woman and the child proved to have the cerebellic cavities larger than they are found in the murderer Burk; and this will not fail to make the erroneous phrenological assumption appear still more ridiculous, when it is considered, that so much of the moral degradation of this atrocious villain was referred to the size and abuse of an organ, which even an impubert child of eight years of age possessed larger.

In addition to the number of facts which have been accumulated by Sir William Hamilton, and which constitute the extensive induction he lately communicated to the Royal Society, I cannot help regarding these also as strongly illustrative of his position, that while the cerebellum bears its largest proportion to the cerebrum at three years of age, the whole encephalon attains its full complement before the age of puberty, and the former is absolutely and relatively larger in the female than the male. It is certainly singular, that physiologists have so little investigated this interesting subject of inquiry, and the scientific world will not fail to acknowledge itself indebted to the researches of Sir William Hamilton.

The public is aware that Burk suffered under a complaint which was of a scrofulous character; and the following is a report of the pathological appearances which on dissection were presented. The account was originally drawn out by Mr. Miller, the assistant of Dr. Monro.

'It is worthy of remark, that those who examined the body of this foul murderer observed only one testicle, the other having been absorbed through a disease under which he had laboured. This disease appeared to have been a scrofulous ulceration of the testicle, and I have placed those appearances underneath, which presented themselves after death. The exterior of the scrotum, viewed from the left side, presented the appearance of a natural raphe; but, on the right side, many ulcers were visible, and, as it were, sinuous and sluggish. These were seated principally in that part of the scrotum which lies against the inside of the thigh, when the body is erect.

* It is acknowledged that the organ of destructiveness, owing to the "swelling of the integuments," measures on the cast of Burk two-eighths more than it did on the head during life. Why has not an acknowledgment of a similar kind been made in reference to the busts of Haggart, Pallet, Thurtell, Mackinnon, &c.? Are the phrenologists not aware that such must have been the case in every criminal whose cast has been taken under similar circumstances? How is it possible to judge of the relative development of any of the supposed organs, when the posterior and postero-lateral parts of the head are in this state of congestion?

and also in that part where the scrotum and thigh are united. On a less close inspection, these ulcers would appear only on the surface of the skin, and not to penetrate deeply towards the testicle itself. On opening them, and removing their external covering, some matter of a yellowish colour was found, similar to that which flowed out of the sinuses. On cutting farther on the right side, not the smallest trace appeared of the tunica vaginalis, *nor any part of the testicle*; their place was filled by a semi-fluid matter, dark, having no peculiar smell, in some degree resembling meconium, but not of so dark a colour. The vesiculæ seminales were larger than usual, and contained a yellowish fluid. In many places the septum of the scrotum was destroyed, and a little of this darkish matter was found also on the left side, at the upper and outer surface of the tunica vaginalis. The adipose and cellular membranes which cover the tunica vaginalis, were likewise filled with the same. On the left side, the tunica vaginalis and the testicle, as to their structure, presented a natural appearance; *but this testicle was certainly smaller than usual*, which is very far from being the case in general, where one testicle has been destroyed. The spermatic chord was found to exceed the usual size.'

As Burk had been labouring under this complaint for many years, according to the statement of Gall and Spurzheim, we ought to have found a diminution of the opposite lobe of the cerebellum; but no such difference was observed.

In the case of Bobby Auld, a celebrated idiot boy, who was well known in Edinburgh, 'whose death was caused by a kick from the heel of an ass in the groin, it was found that *neither testicle had descended into the scrotum*. The right one, when laid open by dissection, was very small, and adhered to the blind head of the colon; *not a vestige of the left could be found*. The spermatic chord, and the vesicula seminalis of each side, were natural; hence, and from the nature and history of the disease, it would certainly seem, that the left testicle must have existed formerly, and afterwards become blended in a morbid and spongy mass.'

In this instance, although the cerebellum was stated to be small, yet, in proportion to the cerebrum, it bears its appropriate size. The cerebellar cavity measures in circumference 7.6 inches; in length 2.5; in breadth 1.9; total 12, which is also larger than Burk's.

I have now selected two of the most prominent features in the character of Burk: first, his destructiveness as a cold-blooded systematic murderer; second, his amativeless, which is admitted to have been ex-

cessive; and, directing the attention of the phrenologists exclusively to these manifestations, have proved them to be directly at variance with his phrenological development. It is unnecessary to enter into minor details. My counter-phrenological propositions are—

First, the organ of destructiveness in Burk is absolutely and relatively below the average size, whilst benevolence and conscientiousness are absolutely and relatively above the average size.

Second, the cerebellum in Burk was also below the average size.

II. Does the Phrenological Development of Hare correspond with his acknowledged Character?

The evening before this miscreant was liberated from prison, with the assistance of an able phrenologist, and in the presence of several individuals, some of whom were favourable, others adverse, to the phrenological theory, I took the measurement of his head, of which the following is the report:—

	Inches.
Size of the head	13.8
From the ear to lower individuality	4.8
From ditto philoprogenitiveness....	5
From ditto to benevolence	5.4
From ditto to conscientiousness....	4.6
From destructiveness to destructiveness	5.95
From acquisitiveness to acquisitiveness	5.55
The proportion of destructiveness to the size of the head, is as 1 to 2.319.	
The proportion of benevolence to ditto, is as 1 to 2.555.	
The proportion of conscientiousness to ditto, is as 1 to 3.	

After consulting a number of scientific authorities, and making a variety of experiments to determine which is the best method of ascertaining the size of the head, I have not found a better suggested than that which is adopted by haters, who add together the length and the breadth, for the purpose of taking the mean diameter. To gauge its depth, or ascertain in any way the precise capacity of the living head, I find to be impracticable; and having, as I have already stated, found on a large induction, that the proportions of the several organs to the lineal dimensions of crania, bear a general relation to the proportions of the same organs to the same encephala, I have adopted the method to which haters have recourse, for the purpose of giving the proportions of the organs to the diameter of the head.

On comparing Hare's organ of destructiveness with my table of Englishmen, (28 in number,) I find

11 have it in its absolute size larger ; 6 in absolute size the same as Hare.

20 have it in proportion to the size of the head larger.

The average absolute size of the organ of destructiveness in the 28 Englishmen, is 5.953.

Its average proportion to the size of the head in the same, is as 1 to 2.282.

The result is, the organ of destructiveness in Hare is, in its absolute size, not above the average ; in its relative size, or in proportion to the dimensions of the head, it is below the average.

On examining my table of Scotchmen, (25 in number,) I find

13 possess the organ of destructiveness in its absolute size, larger than Hare.

6 the same.

20 possess it larger in proportion to the size of the head.

The average absolute size of the organ of destructiveness in the 25 Scotchmen, is 5.97.

The average proportion to the size of the head, is as 1 to 2.276.

The result is, that compared with my table of Scotchmen, the organ of destructiveness in Hare is nearly the same in its absolute size as the average, the former measuring 5.95, the latter 5.97 inches ; but in proportion to the size of the head, Hare's organ of destructiveness is below the average.

On referring to my table of Irishmen, (27 in number,) I perceive

12 possess the organ of destructiveness in its absolute size larger than Hare.

16 possess it larger in proportion to the size of the head.

The average absolute size of this organ in the 27 Irishmen is 5.907.

Its average proportion to the size of the head in same, is as 1 to 2.308.

The result is, that compared with my table of Irishmen, the organ of destructiveness in Hare is, in its absolute size, nearly the same as the average, the former being 5.907, the latter 5.95 inches ; but, in proportion to the size of the head, Hare's organ of destructiveness is below the average.

From the general lowness of the head of Hare, the organs of benevolence and conscientiousness are both a little below the average size ; but so far from this constituting any peculiarity in his case, or being indicative of the character he manifested, several individuals in my tables will be found to possess these pretended organs of the moral sentiments even still more deficient.

In my table of Englishmen,

3 have the organ of benevolence in absolute size the same as Hare.

8 have it in absolute size less than Hare.

5 have it less in proportion to the size of the head.

In my table of Scotchmen,

2 have the organ of benevolence in its absolute size the same as Hare.

4 have it in its absolute size less.

4, in proportion to the size of the head, have it less.

In my table of Irishmen,

7 have the organ of benevolence in its absolute size the same as Hare.

6 have it in its absolute size less.

5 have it less in proportion to the size of the head.

Of the organ of conscientiousness, it will be seen in the table of Englishmen, that

4 have it in its absolute size the same as Hare.

5 have it in its absolute size less.

In the table of Scotchmen,

6 have it in its absolute size the same.

4 have it in its absolute size less than Hare.

In the table of Irishmen,

8 have the organ of conscientiousness in its absolute size the same as Hare ; 2 less.

Hence, notwithstanding that the head of this murderer is characterised by a deficiency in the development of the alleged organs of benevolence and conscientiousness, many individuals of exemplary character are found to possess the same organs still more deficient ; and, consequently, this configuration is by no means indicative of that moral degradation which the murderer exhibited. It should also be remembered, that the persons whose measurements I have presented in my tables, were taken *without any selection* ; for had I, in imitation of the phrenologists themselves, proceeded on the principle of excluding from my induction all negative testimony, and given merely those examples which favoured my own views, I could have collected many more with the destructiveness larger than Hare, and the presumed organs of benevolence and conscientiousness absolutely and relatively smaller. But by merely having recourse to indiscriminate measurements, several such have occurred, and, consequently, we are entitled to conclude, that such a configuration cannot be relied on as an indication of moral depravity, but is a common condition of the head, which may co-exist with every variety of disposition.

The most remarkable and best developed phrenological organ in the head of Hare, is his *ideality*. At the time we took the measurement, one of the most highly-gifted and popular of our living poets was present, whose genius is peculiarly characterised by

the vividness and power of its *idealism*. On applying the callipers to the organ of ideality in Hare, each leg of the callipers resting on the origin of the temporal muscle, and transferring them to corresponding points on the head of the poet, we found that Hare possessed a larger organ of ideality than the poet. When applied to the former, the callipers rested on the origin of the muscle; when we attempted to apply them to the latter, they came down far over the belly of the muscle. The experiment was several times repeated, and *from whatever point* of the organ the measurement was taken, the result proved to be the same. Hare's organ of ideality, also, is larger than the same organ in Sheridan, Sterne, Canning, Voltaire, and Edmund Burke, the distinguished and eloquent author of the Letters on the French Revolution.

Notwithstanding his superior development of the organ of ideality, it would be difficult to conceive a more stupid and miserable wretch than Hare."

Mr. Stone's pamphlet, in addition to the foregoing extracts, contains many other facts, equally conclusive, against the quackery which has been so long in vogue in Edinburgh, and other places; but it is unnecessary for us to extend our extracts. We regard the subject as decided; and as to Burk, whatever of villany attaches to his name for the murder of the defenceless victims whose bodies were sold to Dr. Knox, it certainly must be allowed that to him is due the merit of having destroyed the whole race of bumpists—men who tell us, with impudence not to be surpassed, that this wretch's organs, of love of approbation, veneration, benevolence, and conscientiousness, were fully developed!

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

OPERATION FOR STRANGULATED FEMORAL HERNIA.

MARRIETT HAND, ætat. 45, was admitted into Sitwell's Ward, under the care of Mr. Earle, on Friday, at two o'clock, P.M., June 26, labouring under strangulated femoral hernia of the right side. States that the hernial tumour has existed since Wednesday last, and that her bowels have neither been evacuated since that time, though she

has taken a great deal of medicine, nor for four or five days previously. Mr. Vincent has seen her to-day at her home; he recommended the performance of the operation, and that she should be conveyed to the hospital. As it was not Mr. Vincent's taking in week, however, she has been brought into Mr. Earle's Ward. She is of a dark complexion, rather corpulent, and has had nine children. Mr. Earle was from home, and Mr. Skeyn not immediately found, and the latter gentleman did not arrive till half past five o'clock. On examining the case, he considered it one requiring immediate operation, and proceeded forthwith to its performance. Having cut through the external parts, he divided the stricture, and returned a small portion of omentum. The gut was of a dark-brown colour, and highly inflamed. The operation lasted nearly half an hour, some slight difficulty having been experienced in its progress, in consequence of the length of time that had elapsed between the occurrence of the accident and the performance of the operation, and the inflammatory process set up. The edges of the wound were brought together in the usual manner, and the patient carried to bed. After the performance of the operation, she became so exhausted as, in the opinion of the operator, to require the administration of brandy; every effort was accordingly made, by his order, to get brandy, but the apothecary's shop was shut; and after three-quarters of an hour had passed in expectation of the apothecary's return, who it was said was at dinner, his shop being kept locked, the patient sank much, and she was under the necessity of taking wine instead of the brandy. In a short time she revived, took aperients, had three evacuations during the night, and slept pretty well.

27. Two o'clock, P.M. At half past ten o'clock this morning, complained of a little pain in the neighbourhood of the wound on inspiration; the pulse being rather full, the dresser took sixteen ounces of blood from the arm; the tongue is now rather white; there is considerable tenderness on pressure at the lower part of the abdomen, and she cannot draw a deep breath. Ordered to have two dozen of leeches applied to the right inguinal region, and sixteen ounces of blood again to be taken from the arm in the evening should the pulse continue as hard, and the pain as severe as at present. Pulse 124, pretty full; and rather hard. Take the effervescing draught every three hours, with a drachm of the sulphate of magnesia.

28. The symptoms last night did not call for further depletion, and, on the whole, she is better to-day.

30. The wound is sloughing, the discharge fetid, and the surface of the part assuming a gangrenous tint. Complains of being restless.