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Ringrose Atkins (1851-1898):

Cork's pioneer in neuropsychiatry

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Introduction

Adequate and appropriate care for those of unsound mind as a consequence of mental illness has been a challenge to societies throughout human history. Care of the mentally ill has often fallen to family members or, failing that, to custodial institutions such as prisons or workhouses. Charitable institutions, often religious foundations, such as St Mary Bethlehem in London (the original Bedlam), were later succeeded by private "madhouses" and then by public subscription institutions. The latter became statutory requirements in some administrative jurisdictions in the 19th century: in this respect, the Irish system of district asylums preceded the county asylums system developed in England and Wales.

The history of public institutional psychiatric care in Cork dates to the late eighteenth century (Henry 1989). The Cork Lunatic Asylum was established on Blackrock Road between the late 1780s and early 1790s, where William Saunders Hallaran (1765-1825), one of the earliest Irish physicians to develop an interest in the care of the mentally ill, was physician until his death (Kelly 2008; Breathnach 2012). This institution joined the Irish district asylum system, under the auspices of the Irish Lunatics Asylum Act, in 1845 (Finnane 1981, 32). The gradual expansion and accretion of patient numbers in Cork Asylum, as in all asylums in the nineteenth century, necessitated more space, leading to the commissioning of a new asylum in 1846, to be built on a site in Shanakiel overlooking the River Lee. Named the Eglington Asylum, after the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the building was opened in 1852. It was said to be the longest building in Ireland, its façade eventually extending to more than 1000 feet. It was designed by the Cork architect William Atkins (1812-1887), who was also responsible for the design of the base of the statue of Father Mathew on St Patrick's Street.

This was not the only contact between the Atkins family and the Cork Asylum, since in the early 1870s William's son, Ringrose Atkins, was to make his name there, not as an architect but as a clinician. Yet despite his contributions to the understanding of what was then called insanity, little dedicated biographical material on Ringrose Atkins has, to our knowledge, appeared

(Larner and O'Caoimh 2025). His career has not been examined in some of the standard histories of Irish psychiatry (e.g. Finnane 1981; Robins 1986; Prior 2012; Brennan 2014; Kelly 2016) nor does he appear in either the *Dictionary of Irish Biography* or *A biographical dictionary of Cork* (Cadogan and Falvey 2006). Aside from a brief obituary, nothing has previously been published concerning Ringrose Atkins in the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* (Anon. 1898a).

Ringrose Atkins

Ringrose Atkins was from a well-known Cork family: in addition to his architect father, William, his paternal grandfather, also named Ringrose Atkins (Cadogan and Falvey 2006, 9), had been a member of the medical profession, and his brother, Thomas Gelston Atkins (1854-1924), was "a leading physician and surgeon in his native city" (Anon. 1898b, 454) working for many years at the Cork Maternity Hospital (Anon. 1924). Ringrose was educated at Queen's College, Cork, graduating M.A. in 1871, and M.D., C.M., L.M. in 1873, according to his listing in the *Medical Directory* of 1874, the first in which his name appeared. Therein his address was given as 6 Adelaide Place, presumably the Atkins family home, but thereafter his listed residence was his current place of work. One obituary also recorded him winning the gold medal of the University of Dublin in Experimental Physics at the age of 17 (Anon., 1898c, 150).

One of Atkins' earliest appointments was as the Resident Medical Officer at Cork Fever Hospital, whence he supplied a report, presumably based on the medical records, on the numbers of patients admitted between December 1871 and September 1872 with or without a smallpox vaccine cicatrix (scar). This information was presented at a meeting of the Cork Medico-Chirurgical Society by Henry MacNaughton Jones (1845-1918), the Extraordinary Physician to Cork Fever Hospital (among many other affiliations), and thereafter published in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science* (MacNaughton Jones 1873, 382). MacNaughton Jones was a noted clinician in late Victorian Ireland, particularly in the field of otology (Ryan 2020) and, according to the *Dictionary of Irish Biography*, "a central figure in the development of medicine in Cork" (Andrews 2009). One

of Atkins' earliest publications (1875) was co-authored with MacNaughton Jones, with whom he had several later dealings.

Atkins was appointed Assistant Medical Officer (AMO) at the Cork Asylum in 1873. This resident post was essentially a training position, carrying the responsibility for the care of all the patients within the asylum, numbering around 700 at this time, amongst whom Atkins noted a very low prevalence of general paralysis of the insane (GPI) in contrast to the findings in English asylums (*British Medical Journal* 1876;1:243; *Journal of Mental Science* 1876-1877;22:83). The AMO was also responsible for the admission of new patients and for performing any postmortem pathological examinations that were required. The latter formed a not insubstantial workload in view of the high patient mortality in asylums.

This AMO appointment was one of the few such posts available in Ireland at this time: by 1875, only four Irish asylums had an AMO (Finnane 1991, 308). It was the key staging post for the ultimate appointment as the Medical Superintendent of an asylum, the wait for which could last many years.

Atkins at Cork Asylum, 1873-1878

During his five years at Cork Asylum, Atkins proved himself to be extremely productive in terms of research and publications. His academic orientation found expression at the Cork Medico-Chirurgical Society: by 1875 he was the Society's Secretary, as noted in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science* (1875;60:76) wherein the transactions of the Society were often published. These reports indicate that Atkins was both a skilled microscopist and draughtsman, providing microscopic examinations and drawings for other clinicians which were subsequently presented at the Cork Medico-Chirurgical Society (e.g. *Dublin Journal of Medical Science* 1875;60:77, 564; 1876;61:128; 1877;64:93; 1878;65:169).

During his time at Cork Asylum, whilst still effectively a junior hospital doctor and only in his mid-20s, Atkins initiated a series of review articles, initially entitled "Report on mental disease" and thereafter as "Report on nervous and mental disease",

published in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*. These reviews appeared approximately half-yearly for more than twenty years, the last appearing in 1897 only a few months before Atkins' death. They were generally subdivided into four sections discussing insanity in general; anatomy and physiology of the nervous system; neuro-mental pathology and pathological anatomy; and neuro-therapeutics. From an early stage, these articles appeared with a footnote: "The author of this Report, desirous that no contribution to the subject of Nervous and Mental disease should remain unnoticed, will be glad to receive any publications which treat of it". Hence it would appear that Atkins aspired to systematic review before that concept was named, although his plea may also have been a mechanism to obtain diverse publications free of charge. Each of Atkins' Report articles ran to around 15-20 pages, sometimes as many as 30, so this work was no minor undertaking.

However, it was not his reviews of the work of others but his own original work which brought Atkins to more widespread attention within the profession (see Bibliography, Publications with Cork affiliation). These were based on a combination of his clinical experience often augmented by postmortem pathological findings.

The year 1873 was an auspicious one in which to commence a career in asylum medicine, for in that year one of the most significant neuroscientific concepts to originate in the nineteenth century was being established: cortical localisation of motor and sensory functions. Key to this development was the work of two men. Firstly, John Hughlings Jackson (1835-1911), a neurologist working in London, whose observations of patients with hemiplegia (weakness of one side of the body, for example following stroke), aphasia (loss of speech output, for example following stroke), and epileptic seizures had been combined with his understanding of evolution, as promulgated by the philosopher Herbert Spencer (1820-1903) rather than by Charles Darwin. Jackson formulated the idea of the brain as a sensori-motor organ with different levels of function, the higher holding the lower in check by means of inhibitory processes which could be undone by disease (dissolution), thus manifesting as clinical symptoms. Jackson's ideas found corroboration in the physiological work of

his friend and later colleague David Ferrier (1843-1928). A physician by training, Ferrier's initial experimental work had been undertaken in an asylum setting, specifically at the West Riding Asylum located at Wakefield, West Yorkshire, in the north of England, where a dedicated laboratory had been opened in 1872 under the direction of the Medical Superintendent, James Crichton-Browne (Larner 2026a, 39-43). Ferrier's multiple publications and presentations of his animal work in 1873 attracted considerable attention (Larner 2025), including that of Atkins. He was evidently familiar with the West Riding Asylum's house journal, the *West Riding Lunatic Asylum Medical Reports*, wherein Ferrier had published his first substantive paper (Ferrier 1873). Atkins referred to papers published therein in several of his Reports (*Dublin Journal of Medical Science* 1875:60:324; 1876;61:426, 429, 436, 438, 441; 1877;63:44, 46, 52; 1877;64:61, 62).

From his earliest published case reports and case series, Atkins sought to interpret clinical phenomena through the doctrine or principle of localisation as promulgated by Hughlings Jackson and Ferrier. For example, in a patient with unilateral convulsions (seizures, presumed epileptic in origin, confined to one side of the body), Atkins' opined that "the attempt to localise the movements present in the 'fit' in some portion of the brain, is more easily done, and with a better chance of correctness, by adopting Dr. Hughlings Jackson's suggestion, and comparing the convulsions present with the paralysis present in a case of hemiplegia". In a patient with aphasia, the post-mortem showed a focal lesion in "Broca's convolution", the presumed location of the speech centre as first defined by the French physician Broca. Ferrier's experimental work on cortical motor centres was also referenced. This latter case was included in a series presented at the Section of Psychology of the British Medical Association (BMA) Annual Meeting held in Manchester in August 1877, in which Atkins contrasted the clinical effects of focal brain lesions located in regions defined according to Ferrier as either motor or non-motor. At the same meeting, Atkins also presented spinal cord pathology from five patients with insanity, in two of which cortical erosions resulting from localised adhesions of pia mater typical of general

paralysis of the insane were seen. Atkins' presentations were illustrated with his drawings of histological appearances.

A clear exposition demonstrating Atkins' understanding of the implications of Jackson's and Ferrier's work appeared in his first paper published in the *Journal of Mental Science* (forerunner of the *British Journal of Psychiatry*), the official publication of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland (MPA; forerunner of the UK Royal College of Psychiatrists):

> As Dr. Hughlings Jackson has well said, all cases of convulsions and paralysis should be regarded "as experiments made by disease on particular parts of the nervous system of man." They are the exact homologues of the artificial experiments made by the physiologist [i.e. Ferrier], who, when he wishes to determine the exact distribution of a nerve, both stimulates and destroys it. Indeed, this double method of study is essential to a correct understanding of these cases of nervous disease, as a "destroying" lesion of a circumscribed portion (*Journal of Mental Science* 1875-1876;21:85).

Atkins' work at Cork Asylum did not go unnoticed. For example, he was commended by James Foulis Duncan (1812–1895) in his Presidential Address to the MPA delivered at its Annual Meeting held in Dublin in August 1875. Duncan noted that "Dr. Atkins, assistant in the Cork Asylum, has recently published a very interesting paper on the Morbid Changes in the Minute Blood vessels of the Brain in the Insane, which is at once a proof of his capacity for labour of this kind, and an earnest of what we may expect hereafter from his pen" (Duncan 1875-1876, 318). At the same MPA meeting, Atkins was elected to the membership (*Journal of Mental Science* 1875-1876;21:455). The paper referred to by Duncan, "read before the Cork Medico-Chirurgical Association [*sic*], April 17th, 1875", had occupied Atkins "during a portion of the past winter" (*Dublin Journal of Medical Science* 1875;59:489).

In his Opening Address to the 1877-1878 session of the Cork Medico-Chirurgical Society, the President, Dr. M. O'Keeffe, Professor of Therapeutics at Queen's College, Cork, stated that:

> To the Secretary, Dr. Ringrose Atkins, I personally feel deeply indebted, and I am certain every member of the society joins heartily with me in expressing our sense of the great services he has rendered the society in not only being the very model of a loyal and industrious secretary, but also in placing at its disposal, in the most generous and unselfish manner, the results of his, I may almost say, unrivalled microscopical skill and knowledge (*Dublin Journal of Medical Science* 1878;65:173).

Atkins was also eulogised at the first annual meeting of the Dublin Branch of the BMA, on 31st January 1878. One of the speakers at the dinner was MacNaughton Jones, who observed that he "should be wanting in gratitude if I did not mention the name of a gentleman who has been all through most efficient in connection with the South of Ireland Branch, and who, although young, has already gained for himself a wide reputation in medical science - I mean Dr. Atkins of Cork" (*British Medical Journal* 1878;1:208). Earlier in the month, Atkins had published "by the kindness of my friend Dr Macnaughton Jones" the details of a patient with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; the pathological basis of this condition had only recently been described by the French neurologist Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893).

Atkins' published work appears to have inspired another Irish asylum physician, Edward George Levinge (1852-1929), who had some of his training at the West Riding Asylum (Larner 2026a, 141). Levinge published a paper which was offered as "a sequel to … the interesting series of pathological illustrations reported by Dr. Ringrose Atkins" (Levinge 1878, 52) referring to Atkins' work on the "Pathological illustrations of localisation of the motor functions of the brain".

From Cork to Waterford

In 1878 Atkins left Cork, but not Munster, when he was appointed Resident Medical Superintendent at Waterford District Asylum

(as noted in the *Journal of Mental Science* 1878;24:163, "vice Connolly, deceased"; also *Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology* 1878;4:unpaginated [after p.346]; *Medical Examiner* 1878;3:168). His possible candidacy for the job had been noted towards the end of 1877 (*Medical Examiner* 1877;2(49):995; 6th December).

At the age of twenty-seven, Atkins was not atypically or unduly young for such a senior appointment, which involved responsibility for not only the clinical care of all the patients but also the running of the entire institution and keeping it within a strict budget. Atkins was to remain at Waterford for the rest of his career.

However, some Cork material remained to be presented and published. For example, his report on "A case of intestinal obstruction, terminating fatally, produced by the strangulation of the gut within a loop of the omentum" was read in absentia at the Cork Medico-Chirurgical Society. A paper in the inaugural volume of *Brain: a journal of neurology* (1878), the successor of the *West Riding Lunatic Asylum Medical Reports*, concerned a patient seen at Cork Asylum, "A case of right hemiplegia, hemianaesthesia, and aphasia, having for its prominent anatomical lesion softening of the left lateral lobe of the cerebellum". Again, Ferrier's work, now summarised in a monograph (Ferrier 1876), was cited, along with clinical observations made by Jackson and Crichton-Browne, these being three of the four editors of *Brain*. A second *Brain* paper was an example of clinico-pathological correlation: in a man who died following multiple focal seizures affecting the left arm and face, Atkins found a right-sided lesion which "occupied a position closely corresponding to that which Ferrier has experimentally shown to be concerned in certain movements of the arm, and which is supported by the facts of human pathology" (*Brain* 1881-1882;4:125). Indeed, it is possible that Atkins may have shared some correspondence with Ferrier concerning both of his papers in *Brain* since in its earliest years the journal was "edited in alternate years by Crichton-Browne and Ferrier. … this rather unusual … arrangement, as to the editing continued for five years" (Ferrier 1922, 880).

Atkins remained in touch with MacNaughton Jones. At the BMA Annual Meeting held in Bath in August 1878, they formed part of the "deputation from Cork" who came to invite the BMA to hold their next annual meeting there (*British Medical Journal* 1878;2:291, 302). The report presented by MacNaughton Jones on "Fifty cases of spinal disease treated by the plaster jacket of Dr Sayre" included cases supplied by Atkins (*British Medical Journal* 1878;2:280). Atkins later rewrote one of the chapters in the second edition of MacNaughton Jones' popular textbook of aural surgery which appeared in 1881, on the subject of othaematoma ("the insane ear"), then a topical issue in asylum medicine.

Atkins returned to Cork for the Annual Meeting of the BMA which was held there in August 1879. He presented at the Section of Psychology, a sceptical report on the use of "metalloscopy", a technique being investigated by Charcot. In the patient treated by Atkins, "The facts as to the actual effects of the metallic applications in this case are so far very meagre" (*British Medical Journal* 1879;2:770). He later alluded to this patient in one of his "Reports on nervous and mental disease" (*Dublin Journal of Medical Science* 1881;71:58). According to one of his obituaries, Atkins "Early in his career went to Paris, and studied for a time at the Salpêtrière Hospital under Charcot" (Anon., 1898c, 150). However, Atkins' name does not appear in a recent compilation of Charcot's international visitors and pupils (Broussolle et al. 2025).

Notwithstanding these papers, the administrative burden of asylum Superintendency severely curtailed Atkins' output of original publications whilst at Waterford. Indeed, he does not appear to have published any original research after 1881-1882 (see Bibliography, Papers with Waterford affiliation). He did continue with his (approximately) half-yearly "Report on nervous and mental disease" published in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, reviews which not only kept him in touch with new developments but also allowed him to help form or shape opinion within the profession.

Atkins activities in the MPA also gave him a platform, including membership of its Council (*Journal of Mental Science* 1878;24:498) and Parliamentary Committee (*Journal of Mental Science* 1884;30:465), and as one of the Irish examiners for the Certificate of Efficiency in Psychological Medicine (*Journal of Mental Science* 1887;33:481). He also served as one of the two Vice-Presidents of the Section of Psychology at the BMA Annual Meeting held in Leeds in August 1889.

Even in absentia Atkins' presence might be in evidence; for example, at the MPA meeting held in Dublin in June 1890:

> The Secretary exhibited for Dr. Ringrose Atkins a series of very beautiful microphotographs, made by that gentleman, illustrating the morbid changes in the brain and spinal cord produced by chronic alcoholism. The pictures showed the condition of the cortical arterioles, of the cortical cells, of the pia and its arterioles, and of the motor cells in the anterior cornu of the spinal cord. Dr. Atkins also sent a microphotograph showing the conditions found in miliary sclerosis of the spinal cord, and several photographs illustrating normal histological conditions.
> Dr. EUSTACE briefly spoke of the value of Dr. Atkins' specimens as exhibiting a definite anatomical basis for the conditions with which clinical observation has made us so familiar.
> Dr. CONOLLY NORMAN dwelt upon the beauty of Dr. Atkins' photographs, and upon the great importance of the work to which Dr. Atkins devotes himself - work unfortunately so rare in Ireland up to the present (*Journal of Mental Science* 1890-1891;36:595 [capitals in original]).

The reference to Atkins' familiarity with the neuropathology of chronic alcoholism, then said to account for 25-30% of insanity in Waterford Asylum (*Journal of Mental Science* 1894;40:535), may explain why, around 1893-1894, he served as President of the Irish Temperance League. He apparently lectured "on the disastrous effects of alcohol on the vessels and nervous matter of the brain, exhibiting photos of sections of brains of alcoholics,

illustrated by the lime light" (M'Farland 1894, 482). This second-hand account also referred to Atkins' observation of an "increase in the number of the neuroglia cells, both protoplasmic and fibrous, as Bevin Lewis [*sic*, in fact Bevan Lewis] and Andrietzen [*sic*, in fact Andriezen] have pointed out" (M'Farland 1894, 482), showing that Atkins was aware of very recent developments in the understanding of neuroglia as reported by these investigators, both then based at the West Riding Asylum in Yorkshire (Larner and Triarhou, 2026).

Atkins also corresponded with his old chief, MacNaughton Jones, who cited him in his 1891 book on *Subjective noises in the head and ears*. On the subject of auditory hallucinations, he wrote:

> That able psychologist, Dr. Ringrose Atkins, Resident Medical Superintendent of the Waterford Lunatic Asylum, in writing to me, says, in regard to the relation of tinnitus to insanity: - "Instances do occur where what was originally a tinnitus, depending on some morbid state of the aural apparatus, may eventuate in a condition of hallucination. That is, the individual so affected may, from a lowered state of the nervous system, or as the result of long-continued irritation, come to consider the subjective noises as real, and depending on external causes, and they may act thereon" (MacNaughton Jones 1891, 22-23).

The author's quotation of Ringrose Atkins was noted in the review of the book which appeared in the *Journal of Mental Science* (1892;38:129).

Atkins life was not all work: he also pursued extra-curricular activities, travelling widely: Norway, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, and the USA are all mentioned by an obituarist ("H.M.J.") who was evidently also a friend (Anon. 1898c, 150). Atkins was also a skilled photographer, making images of places of interest to illustrate ("by lantern exhibitions") the lectures he later gave. For example, "He attended the International Medical Congress at Moscow and only a few weeks ago lectured in Cork before a very large audience giving his impressions of the manners and customs of the Russian people" (Anon. 1898d).

Cork Asylum after Ringrose Atkins

To our knowledge, no one after Atkins' departure from Cork Asylum took up the challenge of research into insanity. To be sure, there were occasional distinguished individuals: of particular note may be mentioned Oscar Thomas Woods (ca. 1848-1906). He had spent some part of his training in asylum medicine in the early 1870s in England, including at the West Riding Asylum in Wakefield (Larner 2026a, 135-136). Returning to Ireland, Woods was appointed to the post of Medical Superintendent of the Killarney District Asylum in 1875. He subsequently transferred to the superintendency of Cork Asylum in 1890. At neither institution was Woods able to import the research ethos of the West Riding Asylum (Larner 2026b), registering only a single publication, devoted to the criminal responsibility of the insane (Woods 1894). However, he was active in MPA affairs, becoming divisional Secretary for Ireland in 1895 and President in 1901, delivering his presidential address at Queen's College, Cork, in July 1901 (Woods 1901).

Meantime, Atkins continued to advocate for research. At a meeting of the Irish Branch of the MPA in November 1888 he voiced his explanation for the lack of research in psychological medicine in Ireland and also proposed a solution, as recorded in the pages of the *Journal of Mental Science* (1888-1889;34:629):

> the *fons et origo* of the comparative absence of scientific work in Ireland was the absence of organization. He [Atkins] suggested that the medical officers of asylums should endeavour to arrange to meet together in a friendly way, examine each other's work, and compare notes. Dr. Atkins also suggested that each member should take up some particular topic and endeavour to work it out, the results to be published subsequently in a form like the West Riding Reports. An increased number of assistant medical officers would be needed if any really good medical work was to be done.

Evidently then, the example of the West Riding Asylum still resonated for Atkins, even though the *West Riding Lunatic Asylum*

Medical Reports had been defunct for over a decade, since 1876. Unsurprisingly, nothing came of Atkins' proposal, perhaps related to the fact that there were only ten AMOs in Ireland's 22 asylums at the time.

Atkins' death

Atkins died unexpectedly on 4th February 1898. He was apparently taken ill with sudden violent pain whilst he was visiting a patient. He was seen by various physicians, including his brother Thomas, but sank rapidly over two days. The cause of death was variously recorded, as suppurative appendicitis followed by rupture into the peritoneum and collapse, or kidney disease with obstruction of the bowels. Whichever, it was a harrowing end to an active life of endeavour.

Ringrose Atkins was widely mourned, with obituaries not only in the *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society* (Anon. 1898a) and, most extensively, the *Journal of Mental Science* (Anon. 1898b) but also in the *Medical Press and Circular* (Anon. 1898c), the *Lancet*, (Anon. 1898d), the *British Medical Journal*, and the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science* (Anon. 1898e, f). The *Lancet* miscalculated his age as fifty, rather than forty-seven. He was succeeded as Waterford Asylum Superintendent by James Albert Oakshott (*British Medical Journal* 1898;1:601).

Discussion

It was said of Atkins that "it was well known that he took the kindliest and most zealous interest in the poor mentally afflicted creatures in the asylums over which he presided with such distinguished ability" (Anon. 1898d). Whilst we should never lose sight of how grim and forbidding life within the walls of an asylum was for the patients, in which regard there is no reason to doubt that Cork Asylum did not differ from other Irish district asylums, nevertheless this environment provided the opportunity for study of the causes and effects of disease of the brain causing psychiatric and neurological symptoms. Whilst no great therapeutic advances emerged, with the benefit of hindsight we can see that Atkins' key contributions at Cork were his original work and the promotion of a research ethos. He clearly grasped

Hughlings Jackson's idea of inhibition of lower brain centres by higher, such that damage to the latter resulted in the release of symptoms (e.g. *Brain* 1878-1879;1:416, and *Journal of Mental Science* 1881-1882;27:538). He was familiar with Ferrier's physiological studies relating to the doctrine of localisation. His Reports (32 instalments in all, approaching 700 printed pages) give an unique insight into the development of thought on diseases of the brain, both those we would now characterise as neurological and psychiatric, over the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Typical of the era, in some of his papers Atkins gave the names of the patients whose cases he described (anonymisation of clinical details was not then normative), as well as their occupation and family history. He thus grants to posterity some insights into life in Cork in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Atkins is a man of whom Corkonians may be justly proud.

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Figure 1: Ringrose Atkins (1851-1898), from photograph in *Journal of Mental Science*, 1898, volume 44, facing page 231.

