

Grzegorzewska, secrétaire de la Ligue polonaise de l'enseignement, 8, Rue Monge, Paris 5^e.

Dans l'espoir que vous voudrez bien collaborer à notre œuvre, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

MARIE GRZEGORZEWSKA.

PARIS ;
Janvier, 1919.

[Replies to the queries in above letter are solicited, and should be sent to Dr. Boulenger, Darenth Industrial Colony, Dartford, Kent.]

RETIREMENT OF DR. SOUTAR.

Dr. Soutar's resignation of the position of Medical Superintendent at Barnwood House has evoked expressions of appreciation of his work there which must be very gratifying to him, and in which we wish to join.

Possessing in an unusual degree the qualities which characterise the ideal medical superintendent, and having had the advantage of being trained by an able and inspiring chief, Dr. Soutar was elected in 1892 to the position which he has recently relinquished.

That the confident hopes which were then expressed regarding his future career have been fully realised is evidenced by the terms in which the Committee of Barnwood House have recorded how much they esteemed him. Further testimony was forthcoming at a dinner given in his honour by medical men from all parts of the county of Gloucester. The speeches made on that occasion manifested the high regard in which he was held by his medical brethren, and their deep sense of the loss they would sustain when he left the county. We realise that Dr. Soutar's retirement must have been a sorrow to his patients, to whom he has always unsparingly devoted himself, and who regarded him not only as a physician, but as a friend; for his personal influence and his great gift of sympathy enabled him to give to them the help and support so largely needed.

The officers, nursing staff and the employés of the Hospital asked Dr. and Mrs. Soutar's acceptance of a piece of plate and of an address in which they expressed their sorrow at his resignation, the esteem and affection felt for him by all, together with the hope that both he and Mrs. Soutar might enjoy long life, health and happiness.

Those of us who had the opportunity of entrusting patients to Dr. Soutar's care at Barnwood House cannot but share in the widely-felt regret at his resignation. At the same time we trust that, having been relieved of his onerous duties, he will be able without detriment to his health to render to our Association, and to the medical profession generally, services which he is so admirably fitted to perform.

OBITUARY.

Dr. GEORGE WILLIAM MOULD.

By SIR GEORGE H. SAVAGE, M.D.

IN giving an obituary notice of Dr. George William Mould, I shall first include an outline of his personal history, contributed by his son; later, I shall give an appreciation of his work, and also a full reference to his address as President of the Association.

Born at Sudbury, Derbyshire, in 1835, he was the only son of his father's first wife. His father was a tenant-farmer and land agent; his mother, Miss Bakewell, belonged to a local family, also occupied on the land. His grandfather held the same land and the Rectory farm, and acted as land agent. He came from Sandilacre, Nottinghamshire, where his family had been yeoman owners of the same land for 300 years.

Dr. Mould was apprenticed to a firm of chemists at Derby at the age of 15, acting at the same time as dispenser to Dr. Fox; but then he left to be apprenticed to a surgeon, a Mr. Fletcher, at Uttoxeter, who many years after took charge of Loxley Hall, under Dr. Mould. While a student he won the Warneford Scholarship and Gold Medal at Queen's College, Birmingham, together with

other medals in medicine, surgery, and midwifery and allied subjects, including the Linnean Medal, also a prize for an essay proving the Divine origin of the world. General Anson, Commander-in-Chief in India, wanted him to go out on his staff, but his father would not consent. He was asked, also, to take temporary charge of a private asylum in the Midlands. This chance directed him to lunacy, and he was appointed Assistant Medical Officer at Prestwich. He then married Miss Spencer, a local lady, who died in childbirth two years after the marriage.

He was appointed Medical Superintendent of Cheadle in 1862, succeeding Dr. Maudsley, who held the superintendency of this hospital for only a short time. Later he became Lecturer on Mental Disease at Owens' College, Manchester. This appointment he held for many years, when the College became affiliated with Victoria University. At about this time, Holloway, of pill and ointment reputation, became a friend of his, as they were associated with the sport of coursing. He stayed with him at Cheadle, and Holloway formed so high an opinion of his abilities and was so struck with the establishment at Cheadle that he determined on building the Sanatorium at Virginia Water, and taking counsel with Dr. Mould wished him to become its first superintendent. This offer, however, he declined, though he accepted the compliment of being made a Life Governor. Among other things, he was offered a Lord Chancellor's Visitorship, but this, again, he looked upon as likely to interfere with his real interests in life, and, of all things, he seemed to dislike the restrictions that an official position would force upon him. He became President of the Medico-Psychological Association in 1880, and delivered an address, to which I shall refer later.

In 1864 he married Caroline, daughter of the Ven. Edward Woolnough, Archdeacon of Chester and rector of the neighbouring parish of Northenden, who predeceased him. By her he had two sons and three daughters. He subsequently married Edith, the daughter of Mr. Henry Sharp, manager of the Bolton iron works, who survives him.

During all his life he was devoted to field sports, and he used to say that his father took him out fox-hunting when he was only three years of age, and the father would set his children off and with bloodhounds drag-hunt them, and on occasion they might have to climb trees for safety. His fondness for sport and his determination to enjoy it is proved by the fact that when he was Assistant Medical Officer at Prestwich, with a salary of £80 a year, he nevertheless managed to keep a horse and ride to hounds. At Cheadle he was quite one of the hardest riders with the Cheshire and Meynell hounds. He also played polo—in fact, he claimed to have played the first game which was played in England, on the asylum ground. He also rode in a few steeplechases. He was especially delighted, however, in coursing, getting second in the Waterloo Cup on one occasion. In later life he took to fishing and shooting, which he followed up to the age of 70. In politics he gave unswerving support to the Conservative Party. In religion he held, without reservation, the beliefs of the Orthodox Party in the Church of England.

So much, then, for the son's narrative. By the death of Dr. Mould there has been removed one of the oldest of our members. For some years he had retired from all active work, and has not been seen at our meetings, so that the majority of members did not even know him by sight. Those of us seniors who knew him will always have a very warm and kindly recollection of him. Small in stature, with the most untiring energy, he planned and carried out great designs for the development of the treatment of the insane. His real life-work was connected with the Royal Asylum at Cheadle, near Manchester. He found it a small institution, and left it a model mental hospital. He had very strong views on developing the personal interests of patients and making the hospital a success. He enlarged its scope by adding country and seaside branches and convalescent homes.

As already stated, he was a man of iron constitution and most unusual powers of endurance. In the earlier days of the Association he was one of the leaders in visiting the institutions controlled by other doctors, and very pleasant were the reunions which then took place. Dr. Mould's hospitality was of the most gracious kind: welcome and good cheer made visitors feel happy and at home.

As already remarked, he was a keen sportsman, and for years coursing was his favourite pastime, and he was an excellent judge of both dogs and men.

He was too busy a man to write much for medical papers. The only production we have in the Journal by him is the address when he was President of the Association. Writing of any kind he abhorred, and many amusing accounts used to be given of the difficulties which arose from his ignoring the letters even of the authorities. If I wanted an answer myself, I used to enclose a directed post-card, with the information that this would be repeated until I did get an answer.

The time is coming when men like Mould, I fear, will not be available. The tendency is for the administration to be separated from the medical control, and once more there will be a return to lay control and more medical research. Of this I will not write more, but I recognise that such men as Mould have done enormously good work.

Dr. Mould gave his address as President of the Medico-Psychological Association in 1880. As might have been expected, it was a very practical one, and in many ways pointed to alterations in lunacy law, which have since been made or are still under consideration. He referred to an agitation, which was then taking place, against private asylums, and pointed out that there was no sufficient evidence that there was neglect of patients or selfish interests in the management which needed any drastic measures of reform. He referred to the development of single cottages in asylum grounds, and also to convalescent homes. And here one may say that although this has been established and recognised by the Board of Control for some years, there seems to be a tendency on their part just now to modify the permission. He pointed out the objection he had to certain lunacy forms, and protested against the alleged necessity for the two doctors who had to see the patient and sign the certificate being forced to see the patient separately, as he maintained that in many cases a full, complete and accurate knowledge of the symptoms of the patient and his condition was not to be derived by a single independent inspection. He made the suggestion that the Board of Control should not only arrange to visit asylums, but that it would be a good thing if the committees of the asylums could see them personally, and confer on any suggestions that they might make.

On the need for proper training of mental nurses, especially those to be provided for the nursing of mental patients away from asylums, he insisted very strongly. He urged, what was secured in 1890, some protection for the medical men who provided the certificates of lunacy. He also directed attention to pensions for doctors and nurses connected with the various institutions, and pointed out that the service in such institutions should be regarded as continuous, so that a doctor or a nurse moving from one county asylum to another should have the service at the two asylums as contributing to the pension. A thoroughly useful paper was given, which made quite clear the views derived by Dr. Mould from a very vast experience.

AN APPRECIATION.

By Dr. D. NICOLSON, C.B.

Lord Chancellor's Visitor.

In 1862 Dr. Maudsley visited Prestwich Asylum and said to Dr. Mould, then the Assistant Superintendent, "You must come to Cheadle after me and you will either mar it or make it. Dr. Mould went, and he made it. It was the home and the centre of his activities for nearly half a century. Not only did he increase the accommodation of Cheadle itself fivefold up to a population of over 300 patients, but he was a pioneer in the establishment of villas, cottages, and outlying houses, where individual inmates or limited number of inmates were provided with home-like surroundings, where more freedom of movement and association with the outer world were encouraged, and where the sanction of visits by relations and friends was greatly appreciated. More important and larger branches were started in Staffordshire and North Wales and met with a success which was especially gratifying to Dr. Mould, who had ever in his mind the well-being of his many patients with their varied mental idiosyncrasies.