

a positive Wassermann reaction. In the cases admitted to Khanka, alcohol and hashish were more common than in Abbasiya.

Elaborate notes are given of the general medical and surgical cases under notice. Particulars are given of the operations and the surgical lesions, many of which were of a trivial nature. There is a very careful and ingenious diagram dealing with the death-rate in the asylum. Unfortunately at Khanka there is no mortuary, and there are many other things required besides a great extension, which will have to be made as soon as possible. Among the recent patients admitted the recovery-rate was high. No mechanical restraint was used, and the employment of narcotics was much reduced.

Among other collateral products was the cultivation of henbane, also of guinea-pigs for the public institutions in Cairo. Altogether this Report by Dr. Dudgeon is a very satisfactory one.

Besides the Report already noticed, there are a series of statistics referring to the shorter period already alluded to, *i.e.*, three months before the statutory year commenced; but there is nothing essentially different in that report from the one to which attention has been drawn.

The Report concludes with an appendix, giving the medico-legal instructions, but these do not really interest the English reader of the Journal. Asylum diets are also given, but in that respect also the Report is so peculiarly local that it does not seem necessary to go into it.

We can only conclude this review by saying that, once more, it bears out what has been evident so long—that in the hands of Dr. Warnock the treatment of the insane is being most efficiently carried out under very arduous and trying conditions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENQUÊTE DE LA LIGUE POLONAISE DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUR LES ENFANTS ANORMAUX.

To the Editors of the JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur d'attirer votre bienveillante attention sur l'enquête organisée par notre *Ligue* et dont les résultats pourront être du plus haut intérêt pour l'organisation des Écoles en Pologne.

(1) Historique de l'École ou de l'Institut consacré à l'éducation des enfants anormaux. Organisation. Initiative (privée ou publique). Nombre d'enfants.

(2) Provenance des enfants et mode de recrutement.

(3) Description des principaux types d'anormaux se trouvant à l'école.

(4) La façon dont ils sont classés par l'instituteur ou l'institutrice pour les besoins de l'enseignement.

(5) En quoi consiste l'instruction donnée aux anormaux et arriérés ?

(6) En quoi consiste leur éducation ?

(7) Procédés employés par l'école pour adapter les enfants à la vie.

(8) Éducation morale. Moyens de discipline.

(9) Les méthodes générales d'enseignement et les méthodes particulières (la lecture, l'écriture, le calcul, les travaux manuels, etc.).

(10) Les exercices des sens et de l'intelligence.

(11) L'éducation physique.

(12) En quoi consiste l'inspection et le traitement médical ?

(13) Quel pourcentage d'enfants arrive à passer dans les classes pour normaux ? Quel pourcentage arrive à gagner leur vie ? Quel pourcentage reste des non-valeurs ?

(14) L'avenir de l'éducation des anormaux après la guerre. La nécessité de cet enseignement ne va-t-elle pas grandir ?

(15) Prière de nous indiquer :

(1) Quelques données bibliographiques concernant le développement de l'éducation des anormaux dans votre pays.

(2) Quelques adresses des meilleures écoles pour enfants anormaux dans votre pays.

Prière de vouloir bien envoyer les réponses avant le 1^{er} mars, 1919, à Mlle. M.

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