

*Robben Island.*—Blanche Schutte, James E. Curry, William J. Clarke, Thomas Monahan, George F. Haupt, Robert G. Williams, Thomas Paxton, Bailey Jordaan, John Jones, Carl Wilhelm de Seler.

*Valkenberg.*—Zena M. Reyneke, Maria M. Nutt, Nellie E. Westley, Cuthbert Horsfall.

#### OBITUARY.

##### THE LATE SIR JAMES M. MOODY.

Sir James Matthew Moody was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1853. His father was a Fleet-surgeon. He was educated at King Edward's School, Oxford, and afterwards entered as a medical student at St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1874 he gained the qualification of M.R.C.S.(Eng.), and four years later the diplomas of L.R.C.P. and L.M.(Edin.). He acted for some time as Clinical Assistant at St. Luke's Hospital, and was then appointed Assistant Medical Officer to Brookwood Asylum, Surrey, where he remained for six years. In 1882, when only twenty-nine years old, he was appointed Medical Superintendent of Cane Hill Asylum, which had just been built by the Surrey Asylums Committee, but in 1889, when the London County Council was created, it was bought by them. Sir James Moody continued in his office, and worked there until his death—a period of thirty-three years.

He was an able administrator, and his advice was often sought by those interested in lunacy. As an instance of this, he was appointed a few years ago by the Government of Newfoundland to report on the administration of lunacy in that colony. On two occasions he has been offered the post of Commissioner in Lunacy, but declined it. He was courteous in manner, and proud of the asylum over which he so well presided. He received the honour of knighthood in 1909 in recognition of the great advance which he initiated in the care and treatment of the insane. His influence as an administrator is proved by the fact that fifteen of his medical staff have been appointed medical superintendents of other asylums, and one has been appointed a member of the Board of Control. Sir James was a good sportsman, a member of the Caravan Club and of the Japan Society, an authority on bees, and a collector of curios.

His death was not quite so sudden as has been represented. Although his health had been indifferent for some time, he only took to his bed about a week before his death. He was assiduously attended by Dr. Littlejohn, the senior assistant medical officer, and by Dr. Turner, a local practitioner in the neighbourhood. The advice of Drs. Hale White and Hawkins, of London, was also obtained. A great change took place on Monday, September 20th, and he died quite peacefully in the evening at the age of 62. His death was a great shock to the patients and staff, which number nearly 3000. He was much appreciated by them, and they will mourn him deeply.

Sir James married in 1885 Alice Harriet, daughter of the late Alfred Blackburne Frennd, who survives him, and for whom great sympathy will be felt by his many friends in her bereavement.

The funeral took place on Friday, September 24th, and was conducted by the Rev. I. C. Crawford, Chaplain of the asylum. The first part of the service was held in the Asylum Church, and during the assembling of the congregation Mr. George Price Hiscox, the organist, played, "O rest in the Lord," "Twilight," and the funeral march from "The Story of Say'd." At the conclusion of this service the "Dead March" in "Saul" was impressively rendered, the congregation, which numbered about 400, standing.

The chief mourners were Lady Moody (widow), Sir John and Lady Moody (brother and sister-in-law), Miss Beatrice Frennd (sister-in-law), Mr. Laurence McConaghey (nephew), and Mr. H. Frennd (brother-in-law). In addition to these there were present the medical staff, the matron, the assistant matron, and the inspector, a large number of visitors, representatives of different departments of the asylum, head attendants, head nurses, attendants, nurses, domestic staff, and some male and female patients.

Among the visitors should be mentioned the Right Hon. John Buras, M.P., three members of the Board of Control, members of the London County Asylums

and Mental Deficiency Committee, the Medical Superintendents of nearly all the other London County Asylums and various County Asylums, Dr. Steen, the Acting General Secretary of the Medico-Psychological Association, and Miss Vickers, representing the Mental After-care Association.

The first part of the service being ended, a procession was formed which walked slowly through the grounds of the asylum to the asylum cemetery, where the concluding part of the service was held. There with appropriate ceremony the body of Sir James was committed to the ground, not far from the asylum where his chief life's work had been so well performed.

*Requiescat in pace.*

F. B.

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#### DR. ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON DOUGLAS.

We regret to have to record the death of Dr. Douglas, late Medical Superintendent of the Royal Albert Institution, Lancaster, which occurred with almost tragic suddenness on August 26th. The following appreciative notice is taken from the *Lancaster Guardian*:

"Dr. Douglas, who was only 47 years of age, was a Scotsman, but spent his youth in the neighbourhood of Tyneside, receiving his education in Madras College, St. Andrews, and the Newcastle School of Medicine, and at Edinburgh. His first appointment was that of resident surgical assistant at the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle, and he also held the appointment of registrar and clinical assistant at the Newcastle Throat and Ear Hospital; but throughout his career he has devoted special attention to mental diseases, and for a time held the position of resident clinical assistant at Dunston Lodge Asylum, Gateshead, and that of assistant medical officer at the East Riding Asylum, Beverley. With the exception of a period of two years, when he acted as deputy medical officer at Portland Prison, Dr. Douglas has been officially connected with the Royal Albert Institution since November, 1893, when he was appointed assistant medical officer, the senior medical officer at that time being Dr. Telford Smith. When the latter resigned his position in November, 1899, Dr. Douglas was appointed resident Medical Officer; and subsequently, when the death of Mr. Diggins (the late Principal and Secretary) in May, 1905, necessitated a change in offices, Dr. Douglas became Medical Superintendent, a position he has filled with conspicuous ability during a particularly arduous and trying time. During his tenure of office many important developments have taken place at the Royal Albert, the chief being the erection of the Ashton Wing for the accommodation of epileptic and feeble patients; the provision of the James Diggins Memorial Reception House, which enables the classification of the patients to be carried out with a greater degree of efficiency; and the initiation and development of the Farm Colony system, under which provision is made for forty patients. With an extensive practical experience of the treatment of all kinds of mental diseases, Dr. Douglas combined a marked ability in organisation and administration which has tended in no small measure to enhance the high reputation the Royal Albert has from the first maintained, and enabled it to be recognised as one of the leading institutions for the care and education of the feeble-minded in the country. His relationship with the staff was always most cordial, his geniality, kindness, and consideration endearing him to everyone with whom he was brought into contact.

"Dr. Douglas always emphasised the fact that the Royal Albert was an institution for the training of the feeble-minded, and the development of the educational work of the Institution, not only in the schools but in the Herbert Storey workshops, had his fullest sympathy and constant encouragement, the introduction of many new features which have had a beneficial effect being largely due to his earnest desire to secure for the afflicted people under his care the fullest advantage that systematic industrial training could bring about. During what may be termed the transition period which led to the passing of the Mental Deficiency Act in 1913, Dr. Douglas was more than once requisitioned to give evidence before Parliamentary Commissions, and the changes involved by the Act, which brought the Institution under the authority of the Board of Control, necessitated a great amount of arduous work, most efficiently and successfully performed.

"Outside his work for the Royal Albert, Dr. Douglas had many interests. He