

contributed an article on "The Psychology of Murder in Modern Fiction" to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, November, 1904; an article on "Industrial Alcoholism" to the *Economic Review*, April, 1905; and one on "Shakespeare's Othello as a Study of the Morbid Psychology of Sex" to the *XIX Century and After*, June, 1919. Further, he was an Editorial writer to the *Lancet*. A student of many languages, a great and profound reader, with cultured and varied literary tastes, he was a keen and reliable literary critic. Possessed of marked literary ability, his writings gained force from the clear and succinct manner in which he was accustomed to present his scientific expositions on controversial subjects, and his common-sense opinions were founded upon wide practical experience.

It is well to remember that Sullivan's clinical material was frequently difficult of approach. His investigations were conducted not only at the bedside, but in public-houses and labourers' dwellings, in docks, factories and workshops; and it seems probable that his acute intellect, alert observation, unflagging industry and discerning judgment might have been less successful had they not been combined with a sympathetic understanding of human weaknesses. It can be truly said that in dealing with difficult cases he practised not only the science but also the art of his profession, and became *en rapport* with his patients with facility.

Apart from his work he had no particular hobbies, but—

"There is unspeakable pleasure attending the life of a voluntary student,"

and it is as an earnest student and seeker after truth, as an erudite sociologist and psychiatrist that he will be remembered. A man of steadfast purpose, personal charm and kindly manner, he commanded the affection of his colleagues and rivals. The writer of these lines remembers being present, in 1912, with the rejected candidate for the post of Superintendent of Rampton, at the house of a mutual friend, when Sullivan, whose appointment as such had just been confirmed, entered. Snatching obsolete weapons from their host's walls the successful and rejected candidate engaged in combat, to the delight of the onlookers and their own amusement.

He leaves a widow, herself a gifted writer, whose sympathy and interest in her husband's work was constant, and one son, who is Vice-Consul and Secretary to the Legation at Bagota, and who has been Charge d'Affaires and Acting Consul-General for some months.

W. N. E.

[Abstract of Obituary Notice by Raymond A. Dart, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, *Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*, November, 1925.]

JAN MARIUS MOLL, M.D.

Ordinary Member since 1911.

Death has taken grievous toll of the medical profession in South Africa and of the psychiatric staff in the University of the Witwatersrand in particular by removing from their midst the serene, distinguished and lovable figure of Jan Marius Moll. Born in 1879 in the town of Blumendal, at Meerenberg Asylum, Holland, he was reared in a psychiatric atmosphere, for his grandfather was Superintendent and his father was a First Assistant there.

During his student days he gained the distinction of the Gold Medal of the University of Utrecht for his able embryological investigations. Illness demanded his leaving Holland for the more genial climate of Heidelberg, Germany, where he was appointed to the staff of a mental hospital. This determined his subsequent career, for under Nissl (Heidelberg), and later Dubois (Switzerland), the neurological training he had received under Winkler and Heilbronner at Utrecht bore fruit.

Fortunately for the high veldt of South Africa, the lure of her sunshine and elevation and the vista of her future appealed to him, and after taking an English qualification (L.S.A.) and holding an appointment at Long Grove Mental Hospital, Epsom, he joined the staff of the Westkopjies Mental Hospital, Pretoria, in 1911, where his abilities soon found expression. The classification of the patients was revised, routine laboratory examinations were systematized, and the present intelligence tests, adapted to South African needs, were introduced. He went to Johannesburg in 1915 as a Consultant in Mental and Nervous Diseases, and found

time for the thorough prosecution of his appointment as Medical Inspector of Schools, and worked out and applied a scale whereby the intelligence of the pupils could be measured. Subsequently, when the School Clinic was established, he was appointed Mental Expert for the Education Department, attached to this clinic, and busied himself vigorously with the whole matter of child welfare. He was also the expert applied to by the Juvenile Court concerning the mentality of delinquents. In 1918 he became Honorary Assistant Physician on the staff of the Johannesburg General Hospital, but in 1921, on a visit to Europe, his failing health broke down completely. He returned to South Africa in 1922 and was appointed Consulting Neurologist to the hospital, and in the following year became the first Lecturer in the newly founded Department of Psychiatry in the University of the Witwatersrand. But he never fully regained his strength, and he had not completed his first course of lectures when the insidious illness which daily dragged him lower overcame even his pertinacity. It is not given to many generations of students to witness the noble figure of a man, who was too weak to deliver his lectures standing and whom death had obviously claimed for her own, heroically and unconcernedly carrying on the ordinary duties of life.

Moll was largely responsible for the present position of psychiatry in South Africa. No vaunted cure was too drastic, none too far-fetched to be overlooked in the possible amelioration of mental distresses. He was the first to introduce practically every new and celebrated treatment for mental diseases in South Africa and to report on their results before medical audiences. He made intelligence tests and laboratory methods in psychiatry a commonplace in South Africa. It was largely owing to the initiative of Dr. Moll the importance of general psychiatric training of future graduates in medicine there is stressed to a degree, and regarded as ranking in value with any of the major divisions of medicine and surgery, and its study extends over considerably more than an academic year.

As a prolific and thoughtful contributor to literature, both the purely scientific and the eminently practical and clinical, he was well known to a wide circle of Colonial, European and American friends. He left his extensive modern library to enrich the libraries of the mental hospital and of the medical school. His loss will long be felt, and his kindly influence remembered amongst those who knew his genial and stimulating companionship.

J. R. L.

THE LATE DR. PERCIVAL L. LANGDON-DOWN.

[A Correction.]

The association of the late Dr. Percival L. Langdon-Down with Normansfield should have been stated to have been from 1900, not 1920 as given in our obituary notice on p. 161.

NOTICES BY THE REGISTRAR.

FINAL EXAMINATION RESULTS FOR THE NURSING CERTIFICATE, NOVEMBER, 1925.

List of Successful Candidates.

Those marked * are "with distinction."

Cambridgeshire.—Hilda Collins, Nellie Dorothy Irons, Rhoda Winifred Prior, Albert Gentle.

Cheshire, Chester.—Herbert Alyn Jones, Edward Lloyd Tinsley, Edith Boswell, Jessie Louie Guy, Effie Jones, Mary Tynan.

Cheshire, Macclesfield.—Eva D. Gerecht.

Cornwall.—Harriet Matta, Winifred Weale.

Derby County.—Herbert Heath, John Pegg.

Devon.—Ivy Lilian Pridham.

Essex, Brentwood.—Josephine StClair, Mabel Musgrove, Violet Cranmer, William Charles Capon.

Hants, Knowle.—Cyril Ernest Eugene Hill, Edward William Leigh, Mabel Mary Eliza Bennett, Florence Mabel Cross.

Hants, Park Prewett.—Arthur Frederick Pink, Mollie Whelan, Gertrude Curtis, Dorothy Annie Lentall.