

position for two years, being promoted to the rank of Inspector-General in 1907, on the death of the late Dr. Duncan McGregor. He was a member of the National Provident Fund Board and Prisons Board. In 1923 he married Mary Stuart, daughter of the late Right Hon. R. J. Seddon and Mrs. Seddon.

After graduating, Dr. Hay devoted himself to the study, care and treatment of the insane, and made this his life's work, but there was never any narrow professionalism about him. The fact that he had a strong literary and artistic bent won him as a student and afterwards a wide circle of personal friends and admirers, both within and outside the medical profession. His acquaintance with and appreciation of Shakespeare and other classics was quite exceptional, and he showed great taste as a capable judge and connoisseur of good books, good pictures and artistic antiques of all kinds. However, it was his warm-hearted, bright, genial and singularly lovable personality that won Dr. Hay his many friends and an inner circle of lifelong intimates, by whom his death will be keenly felt. He was the soul of honour and loyalty, and his personal regard for the afflicted and desire for their welfare was as genuine as it was welcome. The patients and staffs of the mental hospitals have lost in Dr. Frank Hay a most sincere well-wisher and friend, and the Dominion a most devoted public servant.—*September 7, 1925.*

The funeral took place on September 8. A service was held at St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, where there was a large attendance of representatives from all sections of the community, including the Hon. Sir Maui Pomare (Minister in Charge of Mental Hospitals), Hon. Sir R. Heaton Rhodes (Minister of Defence and Chairman of the National Provident Fund Board), Hon. C. E. Statham (Speaker, House of Representatives), Mr. F. D. Thomson (Private Secretary), representing the Prime Minister (the Hon. J. G. Coates), many members of Parliament, the official heads of Departments of the Public Service, members of the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts, and practically all the members of the medical profession in Wellington. The Mental Hospitals Department was represented by Sir Truby King (Acting-Inspector-General), Dr. Prins (Deputy Inspector-General), Mr. G. C. Holden (Chief Accountant), and the members of the head office. Canon W. S. Bean, of Christchurch (brother-in-law), and the Ven. Archdeacon Johnson conducted the service at the Cathedral, and also at the crematorium at Karori.

[We are indebted to extracts from the *Dominion*, September 7 and 9, 1925, for these particulars.]

---

PERCIVAL L. LANGDON-DOWN, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.Camb., of Normansfield,  
Hampton Wick, Middlesex.

Sympathetic reference was made to the death of Dr. Percival Langdon-Down by the President and Dr. R. H. Cole at the Quarterly Meeting held on November 17, 1925, which is reported on p. 142, but there was not then the opportunity of relating his many activities, the cessation of which will be keenly felt in many circles.

Percival Langdon Langdon-Down was born in 1868 and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he qualified as M.B., B.Ch., in 1893.

He was at one time a House Surgeon and a House Physician at the London Hospital under Dr. Hughlings Jackson, who refers to him several times in his published works with appreciation. He afterwards entered general practice, but was much interested in psychiatry and joined the Association in 1902.

Since 1920 he had been closely associated with the medical work and management of Normansfield, Hampton Wick, Middlesex.

In public life he was a well-known and highly respected personage in the district in which he lived, but there were other interests which attracted him, in regard to which he from time to time held high civic posts.

He became a member of the Teddington Urban District Council in 1905, and was its Chairman 1907-08, 1914-20, 1923-24. He was Chairman of the Thames Valley Councils Association since its formation in 1914, a member of the Thames Conservancy since 1905, and Chairman of Richmond Bridge Committee. He did good service during the war as Chairman of the Food Control Committee. He was a Governor of Hampton Grammar School and Vice-Chairman of Teddington and Hampton Wick Cottage Hospital, and these by no means exhaust the number and character of his public activities, as to the value of which the testimony has been whole-hearted and from all quarters and parties.

Perhaps even more marked was the esteem and affection with which he was regarded by his patients and their friends and relations.

He was a keen riversman and commodore of the Tamesa Sailing Club.

He married, in 1899, Helen, second daughter of the late James Bigwood, of Twickenham, and leaves a widow, two daughters and a son to mourn him, also a brother, Dr. Reginald Langdon-Down, of Normansfield.

JOHN R. LORD.

---

ARTHUR FRANCIS REARDON, L.M.S.S.A.Lond.,

Medical Superintendent, Cambridge County Mental Hospital, Fulbourn.

News arrived, too late for comment at the November meeting, of the death, on November 2, 1925, at Addenbrooke's Hospital, of Dr. A. F. Reardon, who was taken suddenly ill on October 27, or sympathetic references to the sad event would have been made by the President and members present. Dr. Reardon became a member of the Association in 1921.

He was appointed Medical Superintendent at Fulbourn Mental Hospital in July, 1922, and was an efficient and popular man, working extremely hard for the welfare of all concerned in the institution, and there is no doubt that he will be greatly missed.

He came to the Cambridge in March, 1920, as an assistant medical officer under Dr. Archdale. He had come from the Isle of Wight Mental Hospital, where he had been since 1910, and previous to this he was an Assistant Medical Officer at Camberwell, and Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Darenth Industrial Colony, Dartford.

---

Dr. JOSEPH BREUER, of Vienna.

THE name of Dr. Joseph Breuer, who has lately died (June, 1925) in his eighty-fourth year, will be handed down to posterity as an intimate connecting link with the birth of psycho-analysis. He was an erudite physician with wide interests outside his professional work, and hand in hand with the duties of a large medical practice he devoted himself to important physiological work. His fame, however, will arise from the fact that it was he who initiated the "talking cure," or cathartic method of attacking hysteria, and first gave us an insight into the pathology of that neurosis which has proved of undying value. His well-known first clinical case, which has since been productive of so much discussion, is constantly quoted in psycho-analytical literature. It was at this period that Freud, fresh from his studies with Charcot, came in contact with Dr. Breuer, and became stimulated to develop what he learnt from him into the later theories which have since become of world-wide renown. It was not till fourteen years later (1895) that, after working together on the same lines, they published the epoch-making book, *Studien über Hysterie*, which, not only from the point of view of historical interest, can be read now by psycho-pathologists with interest and profit. It must be noted that Breuer's discoveries were entirely original, though this work appeared after the publication of some of Janet's researches. Little did Breuer dream of the enormous significance which his findings would eventually have for the development of mental medicine. This, however, is more or less true for all pioneers. It is interesting, too, to note that he did not care to develop his primary work on the interpretation of the neuroses, and, according to Freud, such investigation became repugnant to him. Fortunately, in Freud we have had a psychologist and physician who unceasingly has devoted the remaining years of his life to such work.

C. STANFORD READ,