

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.

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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.

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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,