

slay, yielding from forty to eighty picks per minute, the operator's intelligence being chiefly occupied watching for broken threads and other minor accidents common to all forms of looms. In the Flower Looms there is no expensive outlay on boilers, furnaces, or engineers, nor are there the serious risks under the Employers' Liability Acts. They are constructed to make tweeds, frieze, flannels, and other textile fabrics. They have been very successfully introduced into several lunatic asylums in England and Ireland, as agreeable and diverting occupation for the afflicted inmates, affording at the same time substantial relief to the ratepayers, excellent pure wool clothes being produced at remarkably small cost for the wear of the patients and for uniform clothing of the attendants. The Flower Looms are said to be slowly making way within the weaving trade, and are likely to be largely used for native industries, wherever a group of four or five or more looms can be instituted, each five or six being served by a beaming or warping machine, necessary to insure even weaving and even wear. The makers are Messrs. Robert Hall and Sons, of Bury, and the latest pattern loom may be seen at work in the Technical Instruction Department of the Exhibition.

The Flower Loom exhibited at Cork has been purchased for the Cork District Asylum, and a second is ordered from the makers.—From the *Irish Times*, September 22nd, 1902.

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#### OBITUARY.

##### JOSEPH RAYMOND GASQUET.

We regret to record the death of Dr. Joseph Raymond Gasquet, which took place at his residence in Brighton on the 13th of August.

He was 64 years of age, and had suffered for very many years from a trying and painful affection, which he bore with most exemplary patience and fortitude throughout. Although his death was not unexpected, yet his loss is not the less keenly felt by his friends and acquaintances, for no one who came in contact with him could fail to appreciate his uniform kindness and sympathy.

Dr. Gasquet prosecuted his medical studies at the University College Hospital in London, and graduated with distinction at the London University in 1859. After a few years spent in general practice in London he accepted the post of Medical Officer to St. George's Retreat at Burgess Hill, on the opening of that asylum; this necessitated his leaving London, and he settled in Brighton in 1867. He took an active part and keen interest in the management of St. George's Retreat during its growth and development, and only when increasing infirmity compelled him did he retire from active work, about three years ago.

Always taking the keenest interest in the advances of medical science, his intimate knowledge of French, German, and Italian enabled him to follow its progress abroad. With the idea of keeping the younger members of the profession in touch with the advances in medicine, and as a sort of post-graduate work, he started a small society among some of the practitioners in Brighton, for the reading and discussion of papers; this society continues to flourish.

He contributed various papers to the medical journals, and for many years supplied the Italian retrospects for this JOURNAL, but almost all his leisure hours he devoted to philosophical studies, and he looked on this as his relaxation and pleasure. His perfect knowledge of the classics enabled him to become most familiar with the older and more modern schools of thought. He had, however, to a marked extent the diffidence and retiring disposition of a deep student, and so it is to be profoundly regretted that he left but few records of his study and impressions.

##### JULES FALRET.

Jules Falret died on the 28th of June, 1902. He was a son of Jean Pierre Falret, one of the most distinguished pupils of Esquirol, and was born in the month of April, 1824, in the private asylum of Vanves, founded by his father and Félix