

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.

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

Voisin, of which asylum he became a superintendent, and where he lived and died. Interne des Hôpitaux de Paris in 1847, he was chosen in 1867 as a physician of the old Hospice de Bicêtre, where he remained until 1884, when he succeeded to Moreau de Tours at the Salpêtrière. Elected as a member of the Société Médico-Psychologique de Paris in 1854, he was president of that association for 1889. In the same year he presided over the meetings of the International Congress of Psychiatry. He became an honorary member of our Association in 1865.

Jules Falret was one of the most distinguished alienists of our time. Some, perhaps, acquired a higher reputation who did not possess his worth; for he was a very modest man and a thorough gentleman, averse to every form of puff and quackery. He liked to receive his friends and pupils in his hospitable home, and all regarded him with affection. His leisure time was devoted to the Patronage des Aliénées, an after-care association created by his father fifty-seven years ago.

Some of Jules Falret's principal books and notices are as follows:

Recherches sur la folie paralytique et les diverses paralysies générales (thèse inaugurale, Paris, 30 mai, 1853).

"Des diverses paralysies générales" (*Archives générales de médecine*, février, 1855).

"De la catalepsie" (*Archives générales de médecine*, 1857).

La paralysie générale est une forme spéciale de maladie mentale (discours prononcé à la Société Médico-Psychologique, le 25 juillet, 1858; *Annales*, 1859, t. iii, p. 125).

"Du diagnostic différentiel des paralysies générales" (*Archives générales de médecine*, 1858).

Principes à suivre dans la classification des maladies mentales (discours prononcé à la Société Médico-Psychologique, le 26 novembre, 1860; *Annales M.-P.*, 1861, t. vii, p. 145).

"État mental des épileptiques" (*Archives générales de médecine*, 1860 et 1861).

"Séméiologie des affections cérébrales" (*Archives générales de médecine*, octobre, 1860).

"Théories physiologiques de l'épilepsie" (*Archives générales de médecine*, février et mai, 1862).

"Les asiles d'aliénés de la Hollande" (Société Médico-Psychologique, séance 16 décembre, 1861; *Annales*, 1862, p. 312).

"La colonie d'aliénés de Gheel" (Société Médico-Psychologique, séance du 30 décembre, 1861; *Annales*, 1862, p. 138).

"De la responsabilité morale et de la responsabilité légale des aliénés" (Société M.-P., séance du 30 mars, 1863; *Annales*, 1863, p. 238).

"Des divers modes d'assistance applicables aux aliénés" (Société M.-P., séance du 12 décembre, 1864; *Annales*, 1865, p. 248).

"Troubles du langage et de la mémoire des mots dans les affections cérébrales" (*Archives générales de médecine*, numéros de mars, 1864, et suivants).

"L'amnésie" (*Dictionnaire encyclopédique des sciences médicales*, 1866, 1re série, t. iii, p. 275).

"L'aphasie" (idem, t. v, p. 605).

"La fonction du langage articulé" (*Archives générales de médecine*, août, 1866).

"La consanguinité" (*Archives générales de médecine*, février, 1865, et suivants).

"Folie raisonnée, ou folie morale" (Société M.-P., séances du 8 janvier et du 29 octobre, 1866; *Annales*, 1866, p. 382, et 1867, p. 68).

"Des asiles spéciaux pour les aliénés dits criminels" (Société M.-P., séance du 16 novembre, 1868; *Annales*, 1869, p. 136).

"Des aliénés dangereux" (Société M.-P., séance du 27 juillet, 1868; *Annales*, 1869, p. 86).

"Les législations étrangères sur les aliénés, et les réformes proposées à la loi de 1838" (*Archives générales de médecine*, octobre, 1869).

"Affaire Jeanson, accusation d'incendie et de meurtre" (Société de médecine légale, 1869).

"Cas d'aphasie, avec hémiplegie droite, pour lequel on demande l'interdiction"

(Société de médecine légale, séance du 23 novembre, 1868, et *Annales d'hygiène*, 1869, p. 430).

"Emploi de bromure de potassium à haute dose chez les épileptiques de l'hospice de Bicêtre" (Société M.-P., séance du 28 juin, 1870; *Annales*, 1871, p. 161).

"La responsabilité légale des aliénés" (*Dictionnaire encyclopédique des sciences médicales*, 1876, 3e série, t. iii).

"La folie à deux, ou folie communiquée (en collaboration avec Lasèque;" *Archives générales de médecine*, septembre, 1877).

"La folie circulaire, ou folie à formes alternantes" (*Archives générales de médecine*, décembre, 1878, et janvier, 1879).

"Variétés cliniques de la paralysie générale" (*Congrès international*, 1878, p. 412).

Discours d'ouverture au Congrès international de médecine mentale, 1880, p. 24.

"Des obsessions avec conscience" (*Congrès international de médecine mentale*, 1880, p. 32).

Études cliniques sur les maladies mentales et nerveuses (Paris, 1890).

Les aliénés et les asiles d'aliénés (Paris, 1890).

HENRI DAGONET.

Henri Dagonet, who died in Paris on the 4th of September, 1902, was born in Châlons-sur-Marne on the 4th of February, 1823. Having graduated as M.D. in 1849, he became in the following year superintendent of the asylum of Stephansfeld. In 1854 the Faculté de Strasbourg chose him as one of its *professeurs-agrégés*. He came to Paris in 1867, and entered the asylum of Sainte-Anne as superintendent.

Henri Dagonet was president of the Société Médico-Psychologique in 1885, when the statue of Philippe Pinel was solemnly erected in front of the Salpêtrière, and he enjoyed the honour of having been chosen to hand over to the city of Paris that monument consecrated to the memory of the illustrious philanthropist. He had been a pupil of Renaudin, and was acquainted, during his long, laborious, and successful life, with such men as Ferrus, Morel, Lasèque, Mittermaier. He was the son and he was the father of a distinguished alienist (Dr. Jules Dagonet is one of the superintendents in Sainte-Anne).

Inside and outside his speciality he was a man held in universal esteem. For some years his health was failing, and he was not able to attend the meetings of the Société Médico-Psychologique. His obsequies were celebrated on the 8th of September in the town of Verdun.

Some of Henri Dagonet's principal books and notices are as follows:

"Remarques médico-légales sur un cas de folie simulée" (*Annales M.-P.* 1848, t. xii, p. 87).

"Monomanie; extension graduelle du délire; démence consécutive" (*Annales M. P.*, 1849, t. i, p. 468).

Considérations médico-légales sur l'aliénation mentale (thèse inaugurale, Paris, 1849).

"L'hydrothérapie appliquée en traitement des aliénés stupides" (*Annales M.-P.*, 1850, t. ii, p. 343).

"Pathogénie de la folie" (*Gazette médicale de Strasbourg*, 1850).

"Quelques données scientifiques nouvelles en aliénation" (*Gaz. de Strasbourg*, 1850).

"Lettre de Vienne" (*Gaz. méd. de Strasbourg*, 1851).

"Rapports médicaux sur l'asile de Stéphanfeld" (*Gaz. méd. de Strasbourg*, 1851 à 1860).

"Influence de la situation morale dans la chloroformisation" (*Gaz. de Strasbourg*, 1852).

"Le choléra à l'asile de Stéphanfeld" (*Gaz. de Strasbourg*, 1854).

"La section de psychiatrie au Congrès de Göttingen" (*Gaz. de Strasbourg*, 1854).

"Statistique sur l'aliénation mentale dans le département du Bas-Rhin" (*Gaz. de Strasbourg*, 1855).