friendship of a good woman. The presence of ladies this evening is a special pleasure to me.

For this magnificent gift before me, I desire to thank you most sincerely in my wife's name as well as my own. You have included her in it, and she well deserves the recognition. She has ever been my earnest helper in all my work at Gartnavel. In short, she has been an ideal wife for an asylum superintendent. Your beautiful present is not only a great gratification to ourselves, it will be an heirloom for our children, and will ever remind them of the exceeding kindness of our friends when we left the dear old home at Gartnavel.

I need not say more; I cannot find words to express what I feel about this great gathering and your most generous gifts. I can only thank you with all my heart.

The unveiling of the medallion portrait referred to took place at Gartnavel on October 7th, and was performed by Sir James Marwick in the presence of 300 guests, among whom were many members of the medical profession, including Sir W. T. Gairdner. The medallion—a striking likeness—is placed in the wall of the recreation hall of the East House. It is a profile in oxidised silver set in a marble tablet, and was executed by Mr. Gilbert Bayes, of London.

Lord Provost CHISHOLM, who presided, referred to the feelings of respect, admiration, and affection which, through a long series of years, had gathered round Dr. Yellowlees, and to the debt which the City of Glasgow owed to him as one of its skilful physicians.

Sir JAMES MARWICK, in unveiling the portrait, asked the directors of the asylum to accept it and to allow it to remain on the wall as a memorial of one who had served the institution for twenty-seven years with fidelity, distinguished ability, and success.

Dr. GOURLAY, as the senior director of the asylum, thanked them most heartily for the happy thought and the generosity of which it was the outcome in placing on the walls of the asylum a work of art, a thing of beauty in itself, and a portrait of one who for so many years had been the trusted adviser of all those who found a home in that beneficent institution.

Sir JOHN SIBBALD said that the memorial of Dr. Yellowless which would dwell most in their minds was the Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, and the impressions which had been left on the hearts and minds of all who had been associated with Dr. Yellowlees in his work.

Dr. YELLOWLEES, in returning thanks for a replica of the medallion, presented in the name of the subscribers by Professor McKendrick to Mrs. Yellowlees, said the kindness of his friends and professional brethren had awakened feelings which it was altogether impossible to express in words. He could only say that he had always tried to do his duty, and that in spite of all its anxieties and responsibilities his work was always more a joy than a burden. If during these twenty-seven years he had lessened the sorrows and troubles of his patients, and if he had been able to increase the prosperity of that noble institution, it would not matter whether his work seemed obscure and unobtrusive rather than ornamental and conspicuous. The medallion at least secured that he would not be easily forgotten. He would try to be worthy of the kindness that placed it there.

A vote of thanks to the sculptor, proposed by Sir John Cuthbertson, was followed by a programme of music, and the proceedings terminated.

FLOWER'S PATENT AUTOMATIC HAND-LOOM.

This interesting invention is, so far as we know, unique, in that it represents the steam-power loom without the steam, and, being automatic, represents the born skilled weaver when operated by the novice of a few days' experience. It is claimed that Flower's Automatic Loom can be driven through the usual working day by a girl of 14 or 15 years, and that the wider looms of 60 to 100 inches reed space scarcely require more effort than those for narrower width weavings. The machine, having been properly "set up," is simply kept in motion by a rocking cast of the

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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 tryiug 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

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