

courses were delivered on behalf of the Belgian Government, the Royal Academy of Medicine, of which he was a corresponding member, the Medical Society of Ghent, and the Société Médicale de Prévoyance, of which he was the President. A profusion of wreaths covered the coffin, placed there by the family, the staff, the patients of the asylum, and former patients who came from different parts of Belgium. In the old city of Ghent business was suspended. The morning of the 26th of May, when the solemn service for the dead was performed at the Parish Church of St. Joseph, followed by the interment in the family vault at Mont-St.-Amand, was a day of "deuil," to mark the sympathy of all with the mourners.

We heartily join in the homage of respect and affection justly paid to the memory of the excellent Dr. Ingels.

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#### DR. GILCHRIST.

Dr. James Gilchrist, the pupil and successor of the late Dr. W. A. F. Browne, the first superintendent of the Crichton Royal Institution, died at Dumfries, on 7th December last, after a brief illness. Dr. Gilchrist was born about seventy years ago. He prosecuted his studies first at the University of Glasgow, and afterwards at the University of Edinburgh. He distinguished himself greatly as a student, particularly in the department of Natural Science. Dr. Gilchrist's connection with the Crichton Institution began in 1851, when he was appointed Dr. Browne's assistant. This post he filled with singular ability, and inaugurated classes of instruction in botany and geology, which proved of much value in affording intellectual recreation to his patients. In 1853 he was promoted to the superintendentship of the Montrose Royal Asylum, on the resignation of Dr. T. Morrison. This was the oldest asylum in Scotland, dating from 1781, and with characteristic zeal Dr. Gilchrist recognizing its defects, urged the erection of a new building. This was commenced at Sunnyside, in 1857. The work was little more than begun when, on Dr. Browne's appointment as a Commissioner in Lunacy, Dr. Gilchrist was chosen superintendent of the Crichton Royal Institution. How faithfully and ably he performed his duties is well known. A reference to the Reports of the institution of his time shows the number of patients who sought his treatment—so many that numerous applications for admission had every year to be refused. In 1874 a large addition—the present ladies' department—was erected, and at various times during his superintendentship, large and important additions and improvements were made. He continued in office till the end of 1879, when his health, never very robust, began to fail under the strain of his arduous and anxious duties. Acting on the advice of his medical friends, he resigned the superintendentship of the asylum and retired into private life, spending his time usefully and quietly in those scientific studies and pursuits, particularly in geology and botany, for which he was distinguished as a student, and in which, all through life, he took such a deep and practical interest. He was an earnest and faithful physician, and leaves to his many patients and friends the recollections of a life well spent in devotion to good works.

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