

stalt, at Illenau, made celebrated by Roller, and we were struck with his mental qualities more than thirty years ago when we formed his acquaintance during a visit of several days to that asylum. He was, at that time, devoting himself to pathological study, and laying the foundation of that extensive knowledge which subsequently made the Medical Director of the Kreisirrenanstalt at Munich so high an authority in Mental Medicine and so justly honoured a Professor of Psychiatry in the University there—the “hochverehrte Lehrer” of many a German student past and present.

Last autumn Dr. von Gudden presided over the annual meeting of the German Psychological Association at Baden, and was President of the Section of Psychiatry at the meeting of German Physicians and Naturalists held immediately afterwards, at Strasbourg. Little did those think who had the pleasure of seeing his striking form and intellectual face on these occasions, and hearing his hearty genial welcome, that before another of these annual gatherings his voice would be abruptly silenced by so cruel a fate, and his eminent services to science terminated by a royal hand.

The funeral of Dr. v. Gudden took place on June 16, at the suburban cemetery, Munich, and was attended by Baron von Lutz, President of the Council, Baron von Crailsheim, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Baron von Feilitzsch, Minister of the Interior. Several representatives of the civil authorities and many officers and military surgeons were also present, as well as delegates from the local medical societies, the students of Munich, and the whole of the Professors of the University. Wreaths were laid on the grave by Baron Wolfskehl on behalf of the Prince Regent, by the Dean as representing the University, and by Privy-Councillor Rothmund in the name of the medical faculty.

Of the suicide of King Ludwig of Bavaria and his extraordinary career we do not speak now, but intend to return to the subject in the next number of the Journal.

DR. BENJAMIN CONSTANT INGELS.

(Honorary Member of the British Medico-Psychological Association).

We regret to record the unexpected death of the well-known Secretary of the Society of Mental Medicine, Belgium, the Physician-Superintendent of the Guislain Asylum, Ghent, and the editor of the “Leçons Orales sur les Phréno-pathies” of the renowned Belgian alienist, after whom this hospital was called, and to whom he succeeded. Those who in September last attended the Antwerp Congress of Psychiatry will not forget the urbanity and kindness of the Honorary Secretary to the Congress, combined with a modesty which made him always content to efface himself.

On April 26, Dr. Ingels made a post-mortem examination of one of the patients in the Hospice Guislain, who died of empyema. He grazed his hand with a rib in removing the lungs. The wound was at once cauterised, but in twenty-four hours fever set in, the axillary glands became swollen and painful, and in the course of a fortnight a very large abscess formed. It was opened, but the pyrexia continued in spite of 90 grains of quinine, and he died a martyr to medical science, May 22, 1886, in his 56th year. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of people. “Our Ingels,” writes M. Jules Morel, “was known as the most sympathetic of men, and I may say I know no one who bore any antipathy to him.” Before the *cortège* left the asylum six dis-

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.

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.
