

was elected to the Presidency of the Provincial College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he also sat in the Lower Canadian Assembly. He constantly contributed to the medical press articles on preservation of public hygiene, "Reports on Penitentiary Prisons," etc., and although he suffered for a while political banishment, yet the fact that on his return to Canada, he was elected to the Mayorality of Montreal, is a proof of the esteem in which he was held by the people of that city.

Dr. Edmund O'Cullaghan, a brilliant Irishman, was a member of Parliament, editor of the *Montreal Vindicator*, and author of several historical works. He also was an active participant in the troubles of 1837, after which he took up his abode in the United States, and the gallant Chenier immortalised himself by dying a soldier's death at the battle of St. Eustache.

A man who followed the more peaceful paths of life, was Dr. Andrew Fernando Holmes, born at Cadiz, in 1797. Dr. Holmes who was one of the foremost medical men of his time, collected while a student in Scotland, an extensive herbarium of plants, which later on he presented to McGill University. He was a recognized authority on botany, geology and mineralogy, and contributed many articles on these subjects, as well as writing the history of cholera in Montreal. In 1827 he established with others, The Medical Institution which finally in 1828, merged into that of McGill, of which Dr. Holmes was the Dean, and where he lectured on the Practice of Medicine till the time of his death.

One of the most illustrious names in Canadian medicine, is that of Sir George Duncan Gibb who was born at Montreal in 1821. Sir George founded the St. Lawrence School of Medicine where he held the chair of Institutes of Medicine and Comparative Anatomy, and to which he attracted by his marvellous powers as a lecturer and demonstrator, students from all parts of the country. He assisted in the founding of the Montreal Dispensary, delivered lectures each winter before the Natural History Society, Mercantile Library Association, and Addisonian Literary Society, was Curator and Librarian of the Natural History Society for four years, and devoted much time and attention to the arrangement of the Society's collection, presenting to that body before he left for England, the greater portion of his private museum numbering nearly 1500 specimens in Natural History, and miscellaneous objects of interest and curiosity. A review of Sir George Gibb's contributions to the medical press alone, would form a volume by itself, suffice it to say that during his ten years editorial connection with the *Lancet*, he supplied at least six columns of hospi-