

two hours, however, the disease had assumed a most serious character, and he summoned to his aid his staunch friend, Dr. Campbell. From that time, notwithstanding all the unwearied care and attention bestowed on him by his many professional friends, the disease continued with unabated severity, and terminated fatally at five o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 12th. of July.

The "Montreal Gazette," in announcing his death, thus feelingly referred to the sad event:—"It is with the deepest feeling of regret that we have to announce the death of Dr. McCulloch of the prevailing sickness yesterday morning. He fell emphatically the victim of over-exertion. For some nights previously he had hardly been able to obtain an hour's rest. On Monday evening at ten o'clock as he was getting into a cab, weary and worn out, he said to a friend, 'Don't you pity me?' and narrated at the same time the heavy labours he had to undergo. These were bestowed on rich and poor alike. At one o'clock the same night he was again called out, and the previous evening, so fatigued was he, that he fell asleep as he was talking to a friend. So that when it is remembered that physicians are but composed of flesh and blood as other men, it is little wonder that Dr. McCulloch is a victim. Thus fell one of the foremost and oldest and most loved and respected of the physicians of Montreal, a heroic sacrifice to the welfare of others. His loss will be long and deeply felt as well by his family as by the citizens. But if anything can give balm to mourning or mitigate grief for his loss, it is the reflection that he died in the too arduous and faithful performance of the humane and Christian duty of endeavouring to soothe the pains and save the lives of others."

*Dr. James Crawford.*—Dr. James Crawford, when the chairs of Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine were established in 1845, was appointed to discharge the duties pertaining to the two. He retained the chair of Clinical Medicine till the year 1849, when he relinquished it, and Dr. Robert L. MacDonnell succeeded him. That of Clinical Surgery he retained till his death, which occurred in the year 1855. Before coming to Montreal, Dr. Crawford had served for years as assistant surgeon of the 24th. Regiment, and he always retained a military bearing and manner that were quite characteristic. He was a keen discriminating observer and a clear forcible writer. His contributions to medical literature were fairly numerous, and essentially practical, consisting mainly of well recorded cases of disease, interesting from their rarity or from the light which they shed on the etiology, pathology or treatment of morbid conditions. He was the first to recommend