

fellows. This affection and esteem was markedly demonstrated by the munificent act of his warm friend, Lord Mountstephen, who added a new wing to the Montreal General Hospital as a memento of Dr. Campbell's distinguished services in connection with that institution, and named it the Campbell Memorial Wing. In 1883 a sum of \$48,906 was subscribed by members of the Medical Faculty and a number of their friends to commemorate the services rendered by him to the Faculty during the forty years he was connected with it. This fund (the Campbell Memorial Endowment) has been invested, and the income from it utilized for general expenses of the Faculty.

His death occurred at Edinburgh on the 28th. of May, 1882. He was, therefore, an active member of the Medical Faculty for a period of *forty-seven* years. For several years he had been subject to occasional slight attacks of pneumonia, and a short time before leaving for England, he had suffered from one of his usual attacks, from which he had apparently completely recovered. On reaching London, however, the pulmonary congestion re-appeared with increased severity, and he decided, with the consent of his medical advisers, to proceed at once to Edinburgh, to be under the care of his daughter, who resided in that city. The end came shortly after his arrival at Edinburgh. His remains were brought over from Scotland, and interred in Mount Royal Cemetery.

Dr. Michael McCulloch.—Dr. Michael McCulloch was appointed to the chair of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children in the year 1842. He commenced the study of medicine in the University of Glasgow. Subsequently, he removed to London, where he became a student at Brooks', a distinguished private school, and in due time obtained the diploma of the "Royal College of Surgeons of England." He also attended closely the practice of the celebrated Farre, the founder, in conjunction with Saunders, of the London Ophthalmic Institution. While at London he formed an intimacy with Mr. Barnsby Cooper, from whom, on his departure for Canada in 1824, he received letters of introduction to the Bishop of Quebec and other gentlemen. On his arrival in this country he commenced practice at Ste. Thérèse. Here he remained until 1833, at which time he was in possession of one of the most extensive rural practices in the Province. This he relinquished to establish himself at Montreal. On his departure from Ste. Thérèse, so endeared was he to the inhabitants by his many excellent