

of vessels—the relations of organs, and the intricacies of minute parts—were made more intelligible and instructive to the student when thus illustrated by the motions of the hands. The motions, however had certainly the effect of attracting and fixing the attention of the students. The class was always greatly impressed by the manner in which he exhibited the ossicula of the middle ear, and the lucidity with which he described them. He placed them side by side on the palm of his left hand, which he had the power of arching forward in a most peculiar manner. On the summit of this arch the *malleus*, the *incus* and *stapes* rested, and were brought clearly within the range of vision of the class. He kept them steadily in that position, his arm outstretched, until he had fully demonstrated the character and peculiarities of each—a feat which few would be capable of accomplishing. This manner of treating small objects of anatomy strikingly illustrates the thoroughness with which all parts of the human subject were brought before the class, and the completeness with which human anatomy at this time was taught in the Medical Faculty of McGill by Dr. Olivier T. Bruneau.

Dr. Bruneau had an extensive and select practice, principally amongst the leading French-Canadian families of Montreal, to whom he was endeared by his mild, gentle manner, his sympathetic nature, his hopeful disposition, and especially by his devotion to his patients and the unwearying care he bestowed on them.

*Dr. William Sutherland.*—Dr. William Sutherland graduated at McGill College in the year 1836, and was the first graduate in Medicine in course, of that University to become a professor in the Medical Faculty. Of the many graduates who subsequently attained a similar position he was one of the most brilliant. After obtaining his degree he proceeded to Upper Canada, and entered upon a mercantile career. He soon discovered, however, that this was not his “vocation,” and he became thoroughly dissatisfied with business pursuits and business transactions. He returned to Montreal, and commenced the practice of his profession. For several years his practice was very limited, and his income was barely sufficient for the support of his family, but eventually he acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, and the fortune he accumulated was probably greater than that of any one of his contemporaries. In the year 1843, in conjunction with Drs. Badgley, Arnoldi and others, he established a school of medicine,