

new remedies, in order to determine their real merit, or ascertain some new point in their action.

In 1849, yielding to the wish of the Faculty, he was translated to the lectureship of Institutes of Medicine, which he filled during the 23 years following. He there displayed the characters that were so marked in his former post, but more developed by the training he had there received. Thousands of students have borne away his teachings, and with their deep science have drank in the spirit of enquiry they caught from him, and profited by the example of diligence he set before them.

Dr. Fraser had a lofty idea of the dignity of Medicine. He was a stern foe to empiricism under every guise, and a strong upholder of Rational Medicine. To his mind its pillars were physiology and pathology, or they were the streams through which the fountain was to be supplied. Partiality, however, did not close his eyes to the inestimable value of Clinical study. He was a useful member of the several Medico-Chirurgical societies that rose and sank during his career, and occasionally contributed original articles to the local journals. The first was in the Montreal Medical Gazette, for May, 1844, about "a case of ovarian tumor." In the same journal will be found his account of a case of castration, and of one of spasmodic croup. In the British American Journal, he published two papers, one on erysipelas, treated by Venesection, and another entitled: "Observations on fever prevalent among immigrants." In the Medical Chronicle, he wrote upon "Galvanism in paralysis of the bladder;" "Amputation of the forearm;" "Strychnine in Cholera," and "Perineal section in stricture of the urethra." In this journal and in those that succeeded it, several Hospital cases are reported under his name, treated by him, but written by others who had watched them.

For several years, Dr. Fraser was a Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada East, and of the Natural History Society of this city.

And here the sable line must end this rude sketch. His long life of activity having been embittered by prostatic hypertrophy for some time; at length urinary infiltration set in; and in a few days more, on the 24th of last July, he was removed from among us

"To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death."

"until the day break and the shadows flee away."

We deeply deplore the breach made in our ranks. We have done what seems to us best towards its repair. The admirable way in which

your new Professor of Institutes managed his former offices flatters us with the florid hope that you will soon realize his appointment to have been the best that could have been made. The blank he has left, in turn, Dr. Ross, a gold-medallist, fills. He brings with him the clinical experience he gained during the years he was in the Hospital, where he won for himself garlands of praise.

A feature of this school is she does not forget her students, nor pass them over for strangers. Her chairs are her highest prizes, and when her own can fill them she glories with maternal pride in drawing them still closer to her bosom. Of her eleven professors eight have been her offspring. And these eight have sat at the feet of one whom they still thank for his invaluable lessons. That one is the acknowledged Nestor of Canadian medicine, beyond whose professional opinion there is no appeal; but to them he is far more. He is as a fond father whom they dearly love, a sincere and faithful friend in whom they delight, and while he is there that one is also the one whom they esteem as their dean.

As motion causes heat, heat light and chemical action, chemical force electricity and magnetism, so in the progress of this School several other Schools have started up,—or rather I should say as life-force by acting on matter, brings out these cosmical forces, so our existence has been followed by the birth of others. That is what I should have said, for life-force has its origin from no other force, nor into it can any other be turned, nor can it be merged into any other, and that is just the case with this school. It owes its start to no other in the Dominion; no other can take its place; and it has lost nothing by developments; on the contrary "*Crescit crescendo*."

The relation of Medical Schools to Universities, is in this country unlike what it is in the great model institutions of the British Isles. There, there are few Universities and many Schools. Here every School is part of a separate University. I do not object to many Schools. I would always rejoice to find many were needed, and would gladly welcome the efficient; but I hold, and very strongly too, that nothing is more calculated to make them engines of destruction than to constitute each one a Faculty of a distinct University. Legislation could not inflict upon a people a greater evil than to multiply bodies having unlimited power to grant degrees to whom they please, and as they please, without hindrance or supervision where, as in Canada East, these degrees procure for their holders a license to practice without further examination, however great may