

appeared to be governed, in the presentation of his subject, by a strong desire to fix the attention of his students and to impress upon them the importance of the matters brought before them. In this he certainly succeeded, and it was generally acknowledged by the students that notes of his lectures could be taken more correctly and with greater facility than those of the lectures of the other professors. And the notes, when taken, were preserved and treasured, for they were found to be a carefully arranged and valuable epitome of the science of physiology as it existed at that day. And when we consider that the two principal text-books in use were the two large volumes of Müller and Carpenter, we can readily understand how much the student was benefitted and his work lightened by having the cream of these works presented to him in a concise and understandable form. Dr. Fraser undoubtedly excelled as a teacher; and although his voice was rough and unmusical, he was listened to with marked attention by his class, who were, moreover, deeply impressed by his earnestness, and his evident desire to do full justice to the subject he might have in hand.

As a general practitioner (or family doctor, as the public were wont to style the physician of the time) he was eminently successful. Although his first attempt to form a practice was modest and unpretentious—the starting point being a small drug store on McGill Street—he gradually added to the number of his patients, until he had eventually one of the most numerous and most respectable *clientèles* of the city, and on his death he left those of his family who survived him a handsome fortune, considered from a professional point of view.

*Dr. Robert L. MacDonnell.*—Dr. MacDonnell, who was a Licentiate of the “King and Queen’s College of Physicians” and of the “Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland,” was appointed to the chair of Physiology in the year 1845, which position he held for four years, and was then transferred to the chair of Clinical Medicine in the year 1849. This latter position he retained for one year, so that his connection with the Medical Faculty of McGill existed only five years. Brief in duration however, as was this connection, it sufficed to enable him to introduce and establish on a permanent basis improvements in clinical teaching, which placed in this respect the Medical School of McGill on a plane with the schools of the most advanced European and American medical institutions.

Coming to Montreal directly from the distinguished clinical school