

new and not obligatory retrospectively, and for these reasons the attendance was so thin. Here he gave the first marks of aptness for lecturing that after years only rendered more prominent. I well remember the zeal with which he threw himself into his work, the pains-taking he exhibited in its discharge, and the faithfulness with which he carried it through to a satisfactory close. His aim was to afford his class a clear, curt, well-digested view of his subject, abreast with the progress of the day.

In 1847 he was elected by the Board of Governors one of the medical staff of the hospital. Though that year was a very busy one for doctors, owing to the spread of an extensive epidemic of Typhus or Ship Fever, imported by emigrants who had suffered from famine consequent upon the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, Dr. Fraser shewed himself equal to the emergency. In other outbreaks, as those of cholera in 1849 and afterwards, he was always under arms and effective in the path of duty. His patients had great confidence in his wisdom, and his humane treatment won their esteem. He was fond of Surgery, and as an operator was daring, bold and resolute. He was also fond of trying 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 twenty-three years following. He here 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 inquiry 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 he 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 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 Emigrants." In the *Medical Chronicle* he wrote upon "Galvanism in Paralysis of