

place of the Board, he contributed his part in its management; and when the Upper Canada Medical Board came again into operation, he was commissioned, May 31, 1841, one of the members.

During these years of practice, Dr. Gwynne seems to have incurred the disfavour of some of his fellow-practitioners. Fresh from his studies, he had learned that the practice of blood-letting, then greatly in vogue, was often unnecessary and harmful, and strongly urged the new doctrine. He held very decided opinions and had unlimited faith in his own judgment and powers of diagnosis particularly.

One instance of many is remembered even yet, of his correct diagnosis—that of a case where the son of a distinguished citizen, in a wild frolic one night, undertook to climb a lamp-post to extinguish the light. The unfortunate young man fell to the ground and sustained fatal internal injury. In the consultation of medical men who met around the patient, Dr. Gwynne alone concluded that the liver was ruptured and that death would ensue. A *post mortem* examination verified this opinion, and Dr. Gwynne's friends ever after referred to it as a triumph of expert skill.

It is not for us to-day to adjudge the matter nor to decide who was the most blameworthy for the frequent misunderstandings which arose between him and his confreres. We are more interested to know that Dr. Gwynne was essentially a reformer, as well in medicine as in politics, in educational matters as in every other relation of life.

N. F. Davin, in *The Irishman in Canada*, remarks: "The ideas of Dr. Gwynne with regard to education were advanced, and he petitioned the Legislature with regard to the constitution of the Council (of King's College). This was regarded by Bishop Strachan as "a contoomaashus sleight of our authority," and he tried to have Dr. Gwynne and his friends dismissed. But liberal ideas were then coming to the front, and the efforts of Dr. Strachan failed. Dr. Gwynne next devoted himself specially, and not without success, to reforming the financial affairs of King's College. As to the general principles of foundation and management, he advocated every reform which was ultimately made. He denounced class distinctions such as can hardly be