

the leg and forearm by plaster of Paris (1831), on polypi (1838), a case of a large cartilaginous tumor of the lower jaw (1850), and contributed clinical lectures on Traumatic Carotid Aneurism.², the several forms of Lithotomy³, a deeply penetrating wound of the orbit (5½ inches deep)—Recovery⁴. Papers on "Exostosis of the Scapula," and "Aneurism of the Femoral Artery." He made many contributions to the Royal College of Surgeons, Eng and, and to many other collections.

During the Fenian Raid in 1866 he had charge of the hospital for the wounded at Port Colborne.

In 1865 the sight of the left eye became impaired from acute inflammation, and at length became completely useless; in 1871 the right became affected, and in 1873 he became blind. From then until his death on October 12th, 1875, he lived in retirement with his family about him.

William Charles Gwynne came as a ship-surgeon to Quebec in 1832, and soon after removed to York (now Toronto) where the cholera was then raging. He entered into his work with enthusiasm, and his efforts were oftentime crowned with success.

He became a member of the Medical Board of Upper Canada in 1838, and always took an active interest in educational affairs. When a student he had learned that blood-letting, then so greatly in vogue, was often unnecessary and even harmful, and as he did not hesitate to express his views, he was oftentimes at loggerheads with his confreres. He was a good diagnostician, a careful surgeon, and when he formed an opinion he held to it with bull-dog tenacity. An instance is related of a young man who in a midnight frolic climbed a lamp-post to put out the light. He fell to the ground and sustained fatal internal injury. At the consultation Gwynne alone contended that he had a ruptured liver and that death would ensue. A *post-mortem* examination verified his diagnosis.

He was instrumental in the formation of the medical faculty in the University of King's College, and in the commission was designated Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. He designed the building for the first medical college in Upper Canada, which was situated to the west of and adjacent to the Parliament buildings on Front Street. He worked hard and faithfully with his pupils, one of whom was Mr. (and afterwards Dr.) Small, who for many years was known as one of the leading physicians of Toronto.

The merging of King's College into Toronto University in 1850, only increased his enthusiasm, but when in 1854 the medical faculty was legislated away, he lost all interest in medicine and left the country, but returned again after two years. He died in September, 1875.