

whole time was the silent one, "God hasten Dr. Rolph's coming." At the end of an hour and a half there was more or less uproar, tending to increase, when someone cried out, "Here comes Dr. Rolph!" Mr. Ryerson did not hear or notice the tumult, but kept on praying, his voice becoming weaker every moment. Dr. Rolph, on horseback, came near enough to be recognized and dashed right up to the very foot of the scaffold, himself too weak either to move or to speak. He held up a document in his hand, which was quickly taken by a man in the crowd, who cried out, "Reprieve! reprieve!" It was so. And thus the lives of two men were saved.

During the few years preceding the Rebellion of 1837, Dr. Rolph had occupied many positions. For a short time he, with Dr. Baldwin and Messrs. Dunn and Bidwell, were members of the Executive Council of the Province, but in consequence of the refusal of the Lieutenant-Governor to recognize the principle of Responsible Government, they all resigned. In 1836 he was elected member for Norfolk for the second time, and, having gone to Toronto to live, he continued his teaching of medical pupils. Dr. James H. Richardson is now, I believe, the only survivor of these early medical students. This paper cannot be extended to give any account of the troubles of 1837, in which Dr. Rolph, from his position as a prominent Reformer, because an advocate of Responsible Government, was necessarily more or less involved. It is now generally admitted that the Government of those days in Canada was unwisely arbitrary. Lord Durham, who was specially sent out in 1838 as Governor-General of Canada, and requested by the British Government to look into and report upon the condition of matters in the Canadian provinces at that time, said that had his own lot been cast in Canada at the time of the 1837 troubles, his sympathies would have been with the Reformers.

The attempt at a rising ended, as is well known, in a very small way. Some of those who were more actively involved in it had a reward offered for their capture. Dr. Rolph was one of these. He made his way safely out of Canada, though it was attended with a good deal of risk, as he had more than one narrow escape from being detained. He finally got across Niagara River into the State of New York, where, as a political offender only, he was quite safe. He went for a short time to New York City, and subsequently to Rochester, where he practised medicine successfully till 1843, when the Governor-General of Canada issued a proclamation pardoning all political offenders, upon which he immediately returned to Toronto. Here he resumed his medical teaching, but on a larger scale than before. Students gathered round him at once. He lived on what was then called Lot Street (now Queen Street), and there he practically began what soon afterwards became Dr. Rolph's Toronto School of Medicine. In