

that at one time he turned his attention to divinity and contemplated taking orders.

He was closely associated with Wm. Lyon Mackenzie in the rebellion of 1837, and, warned by the late H. H. Wright, then a pupil of his, after the failure of the attempt to take Toronto, he made his escape to the United States. A reward of £500 was offered for his apprehension. During his exile he practised in Rochester until 1843 when he, with others, was allowed to return. The late Dr. H. H. Wright and Dr. J. H. Richardson were pupils who studied with him in Rochester. In 1848 he started the Toronto School of Medicine, and I have been told by the late Dr. Aikins that he would begin at 8 a.m., and lecture on four different subjects in a morning. In 1853 the School was incorporated, the staff having been increased as the number of students multiplied.

My time prevents me from going further into a description of this remarkable man, more than to quote from Dent that he was a man of "a comprehensive, subtle intellect, high scholastic and professional attainments, a style of eloquence which was at once ornate and logical, a noble and handsome countenance, a voice of silvery sweetness," etc.

William Rawlins Beaumont, M.D., F.R.C.S., (Eng.), was born in Beaumont, St. Marylebone, London, in 1803. He pursued his medical studies at "Barts," and was a dressing pupil of Abernethy. He came to Canada in 1841. In 1843 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College (now University of Toronto), which post he held for ten years until the abolition of the medical faculty, of which he was Dean. He became a member of the Medical Board of Upper Canada in 1845, and took an active interest in the welfare of the profession. In 1870-71 he delivered a course of lectures on "Ophthalmic Surgery" in the Toronto School of Medicine, and clinical lectures at the General Hospital. In 1872 he was elected Professor of Surgery in the medical faculty of Trinity College.

Until the time of Aikins he did practically all the surgery that was to be done, and for many years after the honors were about evenly divided. He was a polished gentleman, an excellent anatomist, and a most finished surgeon, with calm, cool judgment and a delicacy and nicety of operation.

In 1836 he invented and described before the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society an instrument for passing sutures in deep seated parts,¹ which was greatly admired and was reputed by Tieman, of New York, to have been the origin of the Singer sewing machine. He invented instruments for tying polypi, a sliding iris forceps, a speculum, and a probe-pointed lithotomy knife.

He was the author of essays on the treatment of fractures of