

was to be done, and for many years afterward 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 Medical-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 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 Lithotomy (3), A Deeply-Penetrating Wound of the Orbit (5 1-2 inches deep), Recovery (4), Papers on Exostosis of the Scapula, and Aneurism of the Femoral Artery. He made many contributions to the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and to many other collections.

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

In 1866 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.

Wm. 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 oftentimes 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 and a careful surgeon, and when he formed an opinion he held to it with bulldog tenacity. An instance is related of a young man who in a mid-night 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