

conceived at the present time. His skill in physiology, comparative anatomy, and cognate subjects, combined with happiness of expression, made him a lecturer to whom the student listened with rapt attention."

In January, 1842, Sir Charles Bagot became Governor-General. He was a fair-minded man, and did not commit himself to either of the political parties. He took into his confidence the leading men of both parties. On account of illness, he filled this responsible position less than a year and a half, and in consequence of failing health, he solicited his recall. He resided at Kingston, then the capital, and during his illness his medical attendant was Dr. Gwynne, whom he had summoned from Toronto. He enjoyed the confidence of His Excellency to a large extent, and remained with him during the winter and until his death, May, 1843. It had been hoped that he might be able to proceed to England, and Dr. Gwynne was to accompany him.

As the friend of Baldwin and Hincks, to whom the Governor showed marked attention, Dr. Gwynne, being a clever man, would, with some advantage, have the ear of the Governor; and there is reason to believe he in some measure guided the Governor in matters relating to King's College, which at this time was receiving a good deal of attention from His Excellency. The proceedings of the Medical Board show that strenuous efforts were being made to have established a medical faculty of the University of King's College, by corresponding with Sir Charles Bagot, who was chancellor. It is somewhat remarkable that, before Sir George relinquished the reins of power, Dr. Gwynne was appointed by a commission a member of the Council of King's College. It is more remarkable that in the commission he was designated Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. This was September, 1843, before the medical faculty was established. At the next meeting of the Council after this, September 25, when Dr. Gwynne first took his seat, the first step was taken to form a medical department. The proceedings of the Council given elsewhere show the successive steps taken to accomplish this end, and at every move, the guiding hand of Dr. Gwynne may be seen. It was he who drafted the report, in 1843, of the "Medical Committee," which the Council