

John Brown (1735-1788) was one of a long line of Browns that are famous in Edinburgh history. He was a quarrelsome fellow, and fell out with his colleagues, and especially with the gentle William Cullen, Professor of Medicine, who had done so much to promote Brown. Allbutt speaks of him as "the disputations Brown." In 1780 he published his "*Elementa Medicinæ*," in which he violently attacks the theories of others and advances his own. He became noted as the propounder of the Brunonian or Brownism Theory of disease. In this he contended for the excitability of the tissues as against Haller's Theory of their irritability. Broussais took up Brown's theory, and modified it. According to Brown, strong stimulation caused sthenic diseases, and weak stimulation asthenic conditions.

Wm. Mudge (1721-1793) was the son of Rev. Zachariah Mudge and was born in Bideford, Devonshire. He was a very successful practitioner due to his skill and pleasing manner. In 1777 he published a treatise on the "Innoculated Smallpox," showing inoculated form of the disease was milder than when contracted in the usual way. He was made a Fellow of the Royal Society and won the Copley Medal for his investigations on telescopic lenses, securing perfect parabolic curves, and thus bringing Sir Isaac Newton's work to completion. He published a method of curing catarrhal coughs by an inhaler. He practised in Plymouth. In 1784, King's College, Aberdeen, conferred on him the degree of M.D. honoris causa. On one occasion Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Samuel Johnson were his guests, and the picture now presented is from the painting by Reynolds. He is spoken of in Boswell's "Life of Johnson" as "the famous physician."

Joseph Black (1728-1799). Dr. Joseph Black was an eminent chemist and held the chair of chemistry for many years in the University of Edinburgh. His original researches on specific heat and the capacity for heat, and his subtle investigations on latent heat, made him famous and laid the foundation for a genuine system of physical chemistry. He proved that quickened lime gave off a gas, which was the same as that given off from the lungs in expiration. A step further and he would have discovered the physiology of respiration. His treatise on the acid humor arising from food is a classic, and shows what a keen insight he had into the many problems of metabolism.

William Buchan (1729-1805) was a noted Edinburgh character. Some of us, whose memories go back for several decades, may be able to recall seeing a portly volume occupying a conspicuous place in the homes of those days, which was called "Domestic Medicine." It is interesting to look upon the face of the author of what was, for that period, so much