

John Stearne was one of the fourteen charter members of the Irish College of Physicians. Dr. Richard Helsham was made regius professor of physics in the University of Dublin in 1733, the year in which Sir Thomas Molyneux died. The Dublin School of Medicine, however, did not come prominently to the front until the time of Stokes and Graves.

Among medical men in England in the middle of the eighteenth century, due mention should be made of Dr. John Fothergill. He was born of a Quaker family at Carr End, Yorkshire, in 1712. He took his degree in medicine in Edinburgh in 1736. Of his teachers in Edinburgh five of them, namely, Monro, Alston, Sinclair, Rutherford and Plummer, had all been pupils of Boerhaave, of Leyden. The aphorisms of Boerhaave were translated, and the fame of this noted physician was spread in Britain by his Edinburgh pupils, especially by Cullen, Gregory and Rutherford. Dr. John Fothergill was the first to publish in English an account of diphtheria under the title, "An Account of the Sore Throat with Ulcers." It was translated into several languages. He died in 1780.

The influence of Boerhaave was carried to Dublin by Dr. George Cleghorn. As a piece of excellent clinical work Cleghorn's treatise on the epidemic diseases of Minorea from 1744-49. This work went through four editions in the lifetime of the author. He located later in Dublin and became professor of anatomy in the university there in 1751. He gives a clear account of pneumonia, ague, dysentery, and a continued fever, which was, no doubt, typhoid fever. He died in 1789. When a student in Edinburgh he formed a close friendship with Dr. John Fothergill. Both Cleghorn and Fothergill had a marked fondness for natural science, and gave a marked impetus to the study of medicine along clinical lines, both being fully familiar with the teachings of Boerhaave from their own stay and studies in Edinburgh.

Another name of note was that of Dr. John Huxham. He was a pupil of Boerhaave's in 1715. In 1755 he published his observations on ulcerous sore throat. He noticed that in some of these cases there was a paralysis of the muscles of the palate. This connects the disease with what is now called diphtheria.

The influence of Mayerne, Glisson and Sydenham was very great during the seventeenth century; for to these three more than any others of that period belong the credit of introducing the clinical study of medicine into the British Isles. The great master of clinical medicine during the eighteenth century was Boerhaave, of Leyden. His methods of clinical investigation were introduced into Britain largely through the Edinburgh teachers, and those who studied there, such as Fothergill and Cleghorn, or by those who studied with Boerhaave and come direct