

1756 he was made point professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and in the following year sole professor, which he continued to be for ten years. In 1757 he commenced giving clinical lectures in the Royal Infirmary. He gave lectures on *materia medica*, which he issued in book form in 1771. In 1766 he was made professor of the Institutes of Medicine, as successor to Robert Whytt. He now resigned his chair in chemistry. In the same year he made an arrangement with John Gregory to give some lectures on the theory and practice of medicine. In 1773, on the death of John Gregory, he became sole professor of medicine, which he held until within a few months of his death, in 1790. He was a clear writer and a forceful teacher. He was strongly opposed to the humoral theory of his day, as he saw many of the evils to which it led. He was disposed to attribute more importance to the solid tissues of the body than to its fluids in the causation of disease. Among his writings might be mentioned the "Institutes of Medicine," in 1770; the "Principles of the Practice of Medicine," in 1774; a "Medical Nosology," in 1785. In this latter work he divided diseases into four groups: (1) The pyrexiae, (2) the neuroses, (3) the cathexiae, and (4) local diseases.

Dr. John Gregory was also a noted member of the Edinburgh school if the middle of the eighteenth century. He was born in Aberdeen in 1724, and died in Edinburgh of the gout in 1773. He was educated at King's College, Aberdeen. In 1741 he attended medical classes in Edinburgh. In 1745 he went to London to complete his medical studies. During his absence King's College, Aberdeen, conferred upon him the degree of M.D. On his return he was made professor of philosophy at King's College. In 1754 he went to London and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1755 he became professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen. In 1766 he was elected professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

James Gregory was born in Aberdeen in 1753, and came to Edinburgh with his father, John Gregory. He studied medicine in Edinburgh, and classics in Christ's Church, Oxford. He graduated in medicine at Edinburgh in 1774, and then proceeded to Holland, France and Italy. In 1776 he was appointed professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh, and next year began giving clinics in the Royal Infirmary. On the death of Cullen he became the head of the Edinburgh Medical School, and the leading consultant in Scotland. He was president of the Edinburgh College of Physicians in 1798. For publishing some private documents belonging to the college he was deprived of his Fellowship in 1809.

Turning our attention for a moment to Ireland, we find that Dr.