

turning to Dublin, in 1687, he took his M.D. degree. When the Irish College of Physicians was organized, in 1692, he is named as one of the charter fellows. He became president of King's and Queen's College of Physicians in 1702. He published an account of the Irish elk, and of the large horns found in the Irish bogs. He wrote some articles on comparative anatomy, which appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions*. He wrote on diseases of his time, and especially an account of an epidemic of colds and coughs. He died in 1733, and was buried in Armagh, where a statue stands to his memory. He was the first noted physician in Ireland. Natural science and medicine were joined together in his studies and writings in a manner akin to that found in the writings of Sloane. His grave is but a short distance from the birthplace of Sloane. Sir Thomas Molyneux by his efforts in establishing the College of Physicians in Ireland did for that portion of Britain a work of the same kind as that of Thomas Linaere in founding the Royal College of Physicians in London, or Sir Archibald Stevenson in his efforts to procure the charter of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburg from Charles II. in 1661.

Into the very early history of medicine in Edinburgh we shall not enter at present. The first noted effort began in the reign of James I., who issued a warrant, in 1617, approving of the formation of the Royal College. This was frustrated for a time. The attempt was renewed in the reign of Charles I., in 1630. In 1656 Cromwell issued a patent creating the Royal College of Physicians of Scotland. In 1681, Charles II. granted the charter referred to already in mentioning the great efforts of Sir A. Stevenson. We shall pass over a number of the leading men of Edinburgh of that early period, such as Stevenson, Trotter, Burnet, Dundas, Eccles, Stewart, Halket, etc., and come down to Dr. William Cullen.

William Cullen was born in Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1710. He was educated at Hamilton, and in the University of Glasgow. He began the study of medicine with John Paisley, of Glasgow. He then went as surgeon on a vessel trading to the West Indies. In 1732 he practised in Shotts, Lanarkshire. In 1734-36 he studied medicine in Edinburgh, and was one of the founders of the Royal Medical Society. He then practised for a time in Hamilton, and, in 1737 to 1740, had William Hunter as his pupil. In 1740 he took his M.D. in the University of Glasgow. In 1744 he located in Glasgow, where he gave lectures on medicine, botany, materia medica, and chemistry; but the medical department of the university was in a very disorganized condition. He was a very successful teacher and drew to his classes many noted students. In 1751 he was appointed professor of medicine. In