

**A guide for gentlemen studying medicine at the University of Edinburgh /
by J. Johnson.**

Contributors

Johnson, J., pseud.
Fleming, John
Royal College of Surgeons of England

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F O R

GENTLEMEN STUDYING MEDICINE

A T T H E

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

By J. JOHNSON, Esq.

c L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON; BELL AND
BRADFUTE; MUDIE; HILL, EDINBURGH; AND W.
JONES, DUBLIN.

1792.

GUIDE

FOR

STUDENTS OF MEDICINE

AT THE

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

BY JOHN JOHNSON, Esq.

LONDON:

Printed by J. JOHNSON, St. Paul's Church-yard; and W. CLARKE, Strand.

1794.

TO THE
MEDICAL PROFESSORS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

THE FOLLOWING SHEETS ARE OFFERED,

WITH MUCH RESPECT,

BY THEIR

OBLIGED PUPIL,

The AUTHOR.

LONDON,
Feb. 20th. 1792.

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A

G U I D E, &c.

THE university of Edinburgh has for many years been highly celebrated as a seminary for medical knowledge; and the various opportunities for improvement which its institutions afford to students of the healing art, have very justly rendered it much resorted to.

Gentlemen, who attend the college of Edinburgh, enjoy advantages which are denied them in other universities; they are allowed to reside where they please, are not distinguished from the other inhabitants of the town by any peculiarity of dress, and are confined to no particular routine of study *. In

* The candidates for the degree of the doctor of medicine, are excepted from this rule; they must attend a certain number of classes before they can be admitted to trial.

B

this

this manner genius is not cramped, and gentlemen have not an opportunity of loitering away their time in licenced idleness, which often happens in universities where the former monastic regulations still prevail.

The several branches of medicine, however, are so intimately connected with each other, that unless some subjects are previously acquired, others cannot be understood: hence a proper plan of study is of the utmost importance.

The circumstance, therefore, which renders the university of Edinburgh superiour to every other, is often the source of many evils: for gentlemen having no fixed principles by which their studies can be regulated, are apt to direct their attention to medical subjects in so improper and irregular a succession, that much labour and industry is frequently misapplied.

When young men, unacquainted with the extent of knowledge necessary for medical practitioners, are left to pursue their studies without a guide, they must often be led astray into the enticing fields of fancy and speculation, while they ought to be attending to other objects.

Perhaps

Perhaps the superficial knowledge of medicine, which has been discovered in some men of considerable abilities, after having attended the university of Edinburgh for several years, may be attributed solely to this circumstance.

Teachers and fellow-students are often consulted about the plan of studying medicine ; but as their opinions are generally biased by prejudice or motives of interest, it is obvious that their advice can never be depended on.

By exhibiting the advantages which may be derived from each medical institution at Edinburgh, it is presumed that every student may be rendered a competent judge of the best plan for pursuing a study, in which mankind must be very much interested.

The following sheets contain a concise description of all the medical institutions at Edinburgh, with hints respecting the proper method for reaping benefits from them ; as, also, plans of study accommodated to the different classes of students who attend that college.

The utility of this work, it is hoped, will

not be confined to students alone, for parents and guardians will, by perusing it, be enabled to direct the studies of their children or wards, and people in general will, by the same means, be rendered capable of judging of the extent of opportunities for acquiring knowledge, which gentlemen in the medical line, who may offer to reside among them, have possessed.

MEDICAL LECTURES.

THE following medical lectures, which I shall arrange alphabetically, are given annually at the university of Edinburgh; they all (except botany) commence on the last Wednesday of October, and are concluded at the end of April. The fee for attending each course is three guineas :

ANATOMY : by DR. A. MONRO.

BOTANY : by DR. DANIEL RUTHERFORD.

CHEMISTRY : by DR. JOSEPH BLACK.

INSTITUTIONS, OR THEORY OF MEDICINE : by DR. A. DUNCAN.

MATERIA MEDICA : by DR. FR. HOME.

MIDWIFERY : by DR. A. HAMILTON.

PRACTICE

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE: by DR. JAMES GREGORY.

Besides these, a course of lectures is given on the cases of patients in the Royal Infirmary, in winter, by two of the professors of medicine, and in summer by one of them.

A N A T O M Y.

A Knowledge of the structure of the human body in its healthy and natural state is indispensibly necessary to those who wish to remedy the disorders to which it is liable; hence anatomy is very properly considered to be the foundation of all medical studies.

The plan of Dr. Monro's course of lectures is much more extensive than that of any other lecturer on anatomy, perhaps in Europe. For, in general, other teachers confine themselves solely to the structure and uses of the various parts of the body, but Dr. Monro, after having fully pointed out these, considers the different diseased states which may be occasioned by the derangement or accidental injury of any of the organs of which the human machine

chine is composed. He then in a masterly manner exhibits the mode of treatment necessary in these diseases; or, in other words, he gives a most comprehensive view of the practice of surgery; for he describes all the ordinary chirurgical operations, and performs them on a dead body in order to impress the rules. He concludes his course with some general physiological lectures, and a concise system of comparative anatomy.

It may be added to this short account of Dr. Monro's course, that he is possessed of a complete apparatus for illustrating every subject of his lectures; his preparations are exceeded in utility by those of no lecturer whatever, and many of them are superior to any thing of the kind ever produced*. The value of anatomical preparations does not seem to be properly understood by young men. By the various arts employed in preserving parts of the body the structure of the different organs is more clearly illustrated than it could otherwise be; and, by the preservation of diseased parts, many disorders to which the human

* The preparations of the lymphatics are alluded to.

body is subject, that cannot be accurately understood from description, are easily comprehended.

A medical practitioner ought with reason to be deemed the murderer of his patient, if it were discovered that, by having neglected to consider the appearance of a preparation when studying, he had overlooked and mistaken the real complaint.

Method of studying Anatomy.

THAT anatomy may be studied according to rational principles, its end should be considered : the knowledge of the structure and functions of the human body is necessary to direct the proper manner of distinguishing the various diseases to which it is liable.

The figure, situation, structure, and functions of each organ ought, therefore, to be perfectly well known ; but as the knowledge of these is only subservient to general principles, it is obvious that a general idea of them alone is necessary.

The minutiae of anatomy which is a subject of curiosity only, constitute a branch of the
study

study of nature, and are not, therefore, essentially requisite for the practice of medicine.

Those who attend Dr. Monro for the first time, have no occasion for the multiplicity of books which some people recommend; a compend of Anatomy, as those of Leber or Heister, Haller's Physiology, and Mr. B. Bell's System of Surgery, may, perhaps, be sufficient.

The first part in Dr. Monro's course, after a short introduction, is the osteology; in the compend, the principal parts of the bones are described; the student should, therefore, make himself master of these, before he goes to the lecture, and disregarding the other parts of the demonstration (at least for the first season) he ought to attend to these alone.

By this means, without much trouble, every gentlemen will be enabled to acquire as perfect a knowledge of osteology as is necessary.

The situation, figure, remarkable parts, connections, and uses of every bone should be known, any thing more belongs to the minutiae of anatomy, and is, therefore, superfluous to the student of medicine or surgery. The same
rules

rules are to be observed in studying the muscles and different organs, and a general idea of the known use of each organ should be obtained from Haller's First Lines of Physiology, before the doctor proceeds to treat of it.

It is not easy to point out a guide in that part of Dr. Monro's course which includes the description of the changes produced on the body by disease, and therefore the student should carefully write down, when he returns, the principal remarks of the professor. Mr. B. Bell's works on surgery will clearly illustrate Dr. Monro's surgical observations, and every subject ought to be carefully read over before or after the lecture.

Gentlemen are apt to be misled with respect to the lectures on comparative anatomy: they serve merely to elucidate some parts of physiology, and hence ought to be particularly studied by *advanced* students.

For the benefit of those who wish to acquire a perfect knowledge of anatomy, private demonstrations of the subjects of Dr. Monro's lectures on the structure of the body are given at an evening hour by Mr. Fyfe.

Every gentleman should attend this course

the first season he attends Dr. Monro, for by doing so, he will see every part more distinctly than the crowd at the doctor's class will allow, and besides he is entitled to witness the preparation of the various parts of the dead body, which is necessary for illustrating the lectures.

An idea highly absurd has been lately very prevalent among young men : it has been insinuated that no one is qualified to reap benefit from the anatomical course in the university of Edinburgh, until he has attended some subordinate teacher, in order to have a general view of anatomy.

Dr. Monro's plan, however, is such that he leads gentlemen gradually forwards in the study of the structure, functions, &c. of the human body ; proceeding on the supposition that all his pupils are totally unacquainted with the subject.

If the method of studying anatomy already suggested be pursued, gentlemen will not only derive great benefit from the first year's attendance, but will be better enabled to understand every part of the second course, than if they had originally attended *inferior teachers*, whose

whose limited remarks and apparatus must embarrass and mislead rather than instruct.

It has been long considered to be a very great defect in the anatomical course of lectures in the college of Edinburgh, that students cannot be accommodated with *private dissections*.

From the particular prejudices of the low people in Scotland, it will, probably, never be possible to establish a public dissecting room in Edinburgh.

Some individuals have attempted such projects, and have pretended to have succeeded in their endeavours; but they have only imposed on the world; for, by the utmost exertions of blameable industry, twenty dead bodies cannot be procured annually for dissection in the capital of Scotland. And if these were had, they could not be dissected with that leisure and attention which the subject demands, without the greatest risk of the effects of popular fury.

By the greatest number of students, this may be considered, and ought to be regarded as a matter of no importance; for, as Dr. Monro is always properly supplied with bodies

for illustrating his remarks, a perfect knowledge of anatomy, as far as is necessary for the practice of medicine, may be acquired at his class. Dissection is only of consequence to those who mean to confine themselves to the practice of surgery ; it can therefore be had at London or Paris, which are the proper schools for surgeons.

A previous careful attendance on Dr. Monro and Mr. Fyfe*, will enable a student to reap much more advantage from dissecting one body, than he could derive from the dissection of a great many, without such aid.

B O T A N Y.

BOTANY, although more properly a branch of natural history, is included among the studies which, by the laws of the college, are necessary for those who mean to become candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine.

Botany was formerly, with great propriety, joined with the materia medica ; it is now however taught separately.

* The fee for Mr. Fyfe's demonstration, is only one guinea.

The study of Botany is highly seducing : few who pursue it, reflect that it is only in a very slight degree connected with medicine ; hence many are led into a wide field of speculation, which though it exhibits some of the most beautiful views in nature, carries off the attention from more profitable pursuits.

There is a public botanic garden in Edinburgh, for the purpose of illustrating the subjects of the lectures ; and in it the class-room is situated.

In studying botany the physiology of plants perhaps deserves the principal attention. The long time which Dr. R. employs in explaining the terms of the art, renders the study highly disgusting to the general run of his pupils, and prevents him from doing sufficient justice to the physiological department of his course.

The Linnæan system of classification is now fully established, and may be easily understood by perusing Linnæus' *Principia Botanica* ; it may, however, probably be better for medical purposes to direct the attention more particularly to the fifty-eight natural orders.

The

The late worthy Dr. Hope used to conclude his course by the exhibition of the exotics belonging to the botanic garden, and by a description of their powers in the cure of diseases, &c. We learn, with much regret, that Dr. R. has not hitherto paid proper attention to so important a part of the course.

It has been alledged with some plausibility that the study of botany, in the present improved state of medicine, is not necessary to practitioners of the healing art, as all the medicines which the vegetable kingdom furnishes are found in the shops, and described in every treatise on the materia medica.

But when it is considered that botany, like other branches of natural history, has now become part of the education of every gentleman, no medical practitioner will choose to hazard his abilities being called in question by his ignorance of the principles of a science which is vulgarly believed to be necessary, and subservient to the study of medicine.

It must not, however, be forgotten ; that medical students should acquire all the knowledge essential to the practice of their profession
before

before they amuse themselves with ornamental accomplishments *.

C H E M I S T R Y.

CHEMISTRY being the art of discovering the effects of heat and mixture on the various substances in nature, presents to every individual of mankind important and interesting subjects of enquiry. To the philosopher it furnishes views of the most exalted kind ; to the practitioner of the healing art, it affords means for discovering many valuable remedies ; and, to the people in general, it exhibits the nature of all substances, in so far as such knowledge is necessary for the purposes of life. Chemistry is now, therefore, with much propriety, considered as a branch of general education.

Dr. Black, whose celebrity is so great, that it is unnecessary to mention the important advantages which may be derived from attending his lectures, divides his course into two

* Though the botanic garden is maintained at the expence of government, two shillings and six-pence is demanded from each student by the principal gardener. Such extortions are shameful.

parts; in the first he points out the effects of heat, and in the second, those of mixture.

After a few preliminary discourses, he proceeds to consider the nature of heat, a subject in which it is universally known he has highly distinguished himself. Before he treats of the effects of mixture, Dr. Black exhibits a view of the apparatus of chemistry, after which he explains the nature of saline substances, inflammable bodies, earths, metals, and, lastly, water.

The late important and numerous discoveries which have been made in chemistry, by the French, &c. particularly with respect to air, would induce the student to wish that Dr. Black should allot a distinct part of his course to that interesting subject. But the manner which he has adopted, is, perhaps, better calculated for the purpose of instruction than any other could be; for he introduces his observations on the various species of air, under the several articles, by the decomposition or combination of which the different kinds of air are furnished.

It has been objected to Dr. Black's course, that it does not include a sufficient number of practical

practical directions for students of medicine. These objections are urged only by those who prefer a few mechanical rules to scientific knowledge, for if the principles of chemical operations be accurately understood, the practical rules may be very readily acquired.

Dr. Black's lectures are admirably well adapted for the ordinary run of his pupils, for they are calculated to exhibit general views of chemistry: nothing more is necessary either for gentlemen, or for the greatest number of practitioners of the healing art.

In Paris, and lately in London also, courses of lectures on chemistry are given, for the sole purpose of illustrating the several processes in manufactures; but, in Edinburgh, the field is too limited for such attempts.

Method of studying Chemistry.

ALTHOUGH the publications on chemistry have, within these few years, become very numerous, yet it is difficult to recommend any one as a syllabus to Dr. Black's lectures.

Chaptal's works, in three volumes, will, perhaps, answer that purpose better than any other.

The student ought to read over, very carefully, Chaptal's observations on the subjects of the lectures, immediately (or as soon as possible) after having heard the professor, and should write down the general principles ; by which means every useful circumstance will be deeply impressed on his memory. Chaptal's works will, in this manner, serve rather as an assistant than a syllabus.

Many young men, from a desire of obtaining much information, attempt to write down completely the lectures of every professor ; but this practice generally produces an opposite effect.

In every course of lectures, many superfluous expressions are necessarily employed ; for the variety of capacity of the several pupils, renders it incumbent on every lecturer to illustrate his remarks in a more diffused manner than would otherwise be required. If, therefore, every word which he utters be regularly taken down, the student will find little pleasure in perusing his notes ; for his mind would be always painfully occupied in selecting the general observations from the particular illustrations :

trations : he will, consequently, often throw aside his notes with disgust.

Another error, productive of worse consequences, but proceeding from the same principle, prevails very much among young men, the practice of writing notes in the *class-room* while the professor lectures. Many plausible arguments may be adduced in support of this habit, which is now established by long custom ; but when the subject is properly considered, it will be found productive of very bad effects.

Few gentlemen can take notes so completely as to include the substance of a lecture ; for, while they mark down one observation, another will necessarily escape them : and, if any one attempts to write every thing, he will find, on examining his notes, many interesting remarks misrepresented.

These, though the most obvious, are not the most important inconveniences arising from this practice ; for when one thinks that he has written the subject of a lecture, conscious that he can have recourse to his notes at pleasure, he does not burden his memory with any of the observations contained in them ; and,

therefore, though in fact possessed of much knowledge, he is unable to reap any advantage from it.

All these errors are avoided, if the method already recommended be pursued ; for by reflecting on the different remarks of the professor, and comparing them with those of the best authors on the subject, the exertion necessary to recall them to mind will fix them there.

For some years Dr. Black has been frequently indisposed, which has induced him to assume an assistant. His choice has fallen on a gentleman, whom his accomplishments render highly worthy of such an office, Dr. Rotheram, well known to the medical and philosophical world. By his assistance, Dr. Black is enabled to give the most valuable course of lectures on chemistry, which is at present delivered by any professor.

INSTITUTIONS OF MEDICINE.

THE object of the institutions of medicine, is to explain the principles on which the practice of physic is founded.

Dr.

Dr. Duncan, so well known by his numerous valuable publications, divides his course into three parts : in the first, he describes the nature, properties, and diseases of the various parts of which the human body is composed. In the second, he explains the operation, and use of the general classes of medicines employed in the cure of diseases : and in the third part, he treats of medical jurisprudence, or concerning questions on medical subjects, which occur before the different courts of justice.

The first part of Dr. Duncan's course, it has been alledged, is explained by the professor of anatomy ; but, though the general principles are pointed out, yet it belongs to the department of the institutions of medicine to give a connected view of the whole, without any attention to minute anatomy.

The second part is absolutely necessary to every practitioner of the healing art ; for, without a knowledge of the manner of action of the various medicines, the most unfortunate mistakes might often happen.

Dr. Duncan is entitled to the warmest encomiums for having introduced into his course
a regu-

a regular view of medical jurisprudence ; an improvement of the utmost importance ; for, on many occasions, the reputation and business of a practitioner may be injured by an improper report, and the lives and fortunes of others may also be at stake.

In questions concerning the effects of poison, manslaughter, violation of chastity, child-murder, &c. the lives or fortunes of the parties may depend on the decision of the practitioner. If, by having neglected the institutions of medicine, any one should give an improper opinion on any of these questions, besides the risk of his reputation, being the cause of condemning an innocent person, would, surely, afford painful reflections.

The third part of Dr. Duncan's course, should, therefore, be considered as more valuable than the others, and ought, were there no other inducement, to recommend his lectures to the attention of every gentleman who wishes to practice medicine with success and satisfaction to himself.

Method

Method of studying the Institutions of Medicine.

DR. Gregory, who preceded Dr. Duncan in the charge of this class, and whose lectures on the institutions did him much honour, published a work, which should be used as a text-book for the first two parts of Dr. Duncan's course. The beauty of the language is equalled by the value of the matter, which is so great, that, by means of the "*Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*" alone, an adequate idea could, perhaps, be formed of the subject of these two parts.

No work on medicinal jurisprudence is sufficiently accurate to be depended on, and therefore the observations ought to be carefully written down after the student leaves the class.

M A T E R I A M E D I C A.

THE medicines employed in the cure of diseases, have, within these few years, been reduced to a small number, and, consequently, their history, qualities, appearances, and the
doses

doses necessary to produce proper effects, may be very easily acquired.

From this circumstance it has become fashionable for the young gentlemen, studying at Edinburgh, to despise or neglect Dr. Home's class.

But as many medicines, not at present in use among eminent practitioners, are often proposed by inferior ones, or by the attendants, a knowledge of the appearance and qualities of all the medicines formerly employed is necessary ; otherwise a practitioner must sometimes be obliged to confess his ignorance to apothecaries' apprentices, or be exposed to many disagreeable situations.

Dr. Home divides his course into two parts ; the first comprehending the history, qualities, doses, &c. of all the animal, vegetable, and mineral substances which are used occasionally in the prevention or cure of diseases.

In the second part, he treats of pharmacy or the manner of preparing all the various medicines for the purposes of practice.

Dr. Home, in the first part of his course, exhibits specimens of the various medicines, to shew their appearances when genuine, and also

also, when bad or adulterated. The effects of the different modes of preparing and combining medicines, are explained in the second part, which, therefore, may be considered as a valuable appendix, or rather illustration, of Dr. Black's course of lectures.

Method of studying Materia Medica.

DR. Home has published a syllabus for his pupils, which contains merely the arrangement of his course.

The best assistants are, probably, Lewis's new Dispensatory, published by Dr. Rotheram, and Dr. Cullen's Treatise on the Materia Medica.

From the former of these works, the student should learn the history, appearance, qualities, and doses of the different medicines, before the professor treats of them; and, from the latter, he ought to obtain an idea of the general effects of these, and the diseases in which they are at present used.

In this manner, he will have an opportunity of comparing the observations of Dr. Home with those of others, and may be

E enabled

enabled to observe in what they agree, and to distinguish what is preferable where they differ.

M I D W I F E R Y.

THE importance of the art of midwifery to mankind in general, is universally acknowledged, and that art is now considered, with much propriety, a very interesting and necessary branch of medical education.

When the practice of midwifery was principally confined to *women*, it might be deemed merely a mechanical art; but, since *gentlemen* began to be employed in that line, it has become very different; for the treatment of the diseases of women, in almost every stage of life, has, by common consent, been consigned to the charge of male practitioners of midwifery. It is, therefore, very surprising, that this should be the only medical class which candidates for degrees are not obliged to attend. Does this proceed from the jealousy of the other professors, the negligence of the professor of midwifery, or the ignorance of the patrons of the university?

Dr.

Dr. Hamilton divides his course into four parts. In the first he explains every circumstance in the state of women before delivery, with which a practitioner ought to be acquainted; in the second, he describes the treatment, during child-bearing, in all the variety of cases which can occur: in the third, he describes the management of lying-in women; and, in the fourth part, he exhibits a most complete view of the diseases of children in early infancy.

In the first part, the professor explains the peculiarity of the structure of women, and the diseases arising from that cause; he then proceeds to shew the effects of pregnancy, and the diseases in consequence, with the proper treatment. Many of the subjects of this part require to be illustrated by preparations, a complete collection of which has been procured by the present professor, with much trouble and at a great expence.

In the second part of the course, the management of all the variety of *labours* is detailed; in this part of his course Dr. Hamilton is particularly eminent; for, without dis-

gusting his pupils with tedious minuteness, he describes, most accurately, the treatment of every general case which can possibly happen.

His observations are illustrated by casts in plaster of Paris, and by demonstrations on *machinery*, imitating women and children. These demonstrations are given at extra hours, by which the intention of them is completely fulfilled; and they are not hurried over at the ordinary time allotted for the lecture, as is done by most teachers.

The treatment of women in child-bed, forms the third part of the course: it is a very important subject, and, notwithstanding the many authors who have written on it, is not yet fully explained. The professor has paid particular attention to this part, and gives a very extensive view of it.

In the fourth part of this valuable course, the nature and treatment of the diseases, incident to children in early infancy, are pointed out.

Although these have lately attracted much attention, many of them are still involved in obscurity, and that practice, which is founded

founded on philosophical principles, now so universally adopted in the disorders of grown people, has not hitherto been extended to the complaints of children.

The professor has, for many years, endeavoured to point out a rational practice in the different diseases incident to infancy.

Dr. Hamilton concludes his course with the history of midwifery ; he divides this into two parts ; in the first, he describes the progress of midwifery ; and, in the second, he exhibits a critical view of the different works which have been published on that art.

The practice of midwifery is acquired in the lying-in ward of the Royal Infirmary ; but, as it is on a very small scale (containing only six patients at a time) Dr. Hamilton engages to furnish his pupils with *private deliveries*, if they are very anxious to see much practice.

It must appear astonishing that, in Edinburgh, there is no public lying-in hospital. Whether is this occasioned by the fault of the inhabitants, or of the medical practitioners ? it is a great reproach on the latter, at least *.

Dr.

* Since this work was put to press, the author understands that proposals for a lying-in hospital, on an extensive scale, have

Dr. Hamilton has been assisted, for above three years, by his *son*, whose education has been regulated with the sole design of rendering him capable of that important task.

The course of lectures, given by the professor and his assistant, calculated to exhibit a complete scientific view of the diseases of women and children, should be attended by every medical student, whatever his future prospects may be; for, without a knowledge of these subjects, no practitioner of medicine can expect to succeed in business.

Method of studying Midwifery.

DR. Hamilton's course is conducted in such a manner, that gentlemen are gradually instructed in the principles of the art; and, therefore, no book, as an assistant, except the professors "Outlines of Midwifery," should be used, for the first course. The student, however, ought to mark down, every day, the principal observations which have been made during the lecture.

have been published, by the professor of midwifery; and have been received with so much approbation, that the institution will be established, it is thought, in a short time.

In

In the second course, Foster's Midwifery, Denman's Introduction, White's Treatise on the Management of Pregnant and Lying-in Women, and Underwood on the Diseases of Children, may be occasionally consulted; and, in the third course, the student may peruse Baudeloque's Midwifery with advantage.

Dr. Hamilton is accustomed to mention, as he proceeds, the principal authors on the various subjects of which he treats, and to point out the circumstances in which they judge properly, and in which they are mistaken; this method is productive of important advantages to his pupils, and should certainly be more universally adopted by lecturers than it is at present.

Dr. Hamilton gives three courses of lectures in the year; the first is begun at the end of October, the second at the beginning of February, and the third in the first week of May. The fees are three guineas, for the first; two guineas, for the second; and one guinea, for the third course; after which the gentlemen are entitled to attend *gratis*. The fee for the lying-in ward is eleven shillings and six-pence each course.

Dr.

Dr. Hamilton also takes private pupils (named *annual pupils*) who, besides attending the lectures and lying-in ward, are sent to visit patients in private practice.

As midwives are almost exclusively employed in *low life*, in Edinburgh ; and as many of them are very ignorant ; difficult cases occur in a great proportion ; Dr. Hamilton's pupils are entrusted with the charge of these cases ; they deliver under the direction of the doctor or his son, and hence acquire a complete knowledge of the practice. They have also opportunities of attending puerperal complaints and chronic diseases of women and children.

The advantage of being an annual pupil is, therefore, very great ; but it unfortunately can be extended to few, for Dr. Hamilton restricts the number. The fee paid by annual pupils is *ten guineas*.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

ALL the classes already enumerated (except midwifery) may be considered to be subservient to the practice of medicine, which is the important object of medical students.

Dr. Gregory, whose abilities are so well known, succeeded the celebrated Dr. Cullen in this charge. As he has not yet made out a perfect plan of lectures, very little can be said respecting his course. In his public discourse, when he first appeared in his present chair, he mentioned that he meant to lecture according to the order of Dr. Cullen's Nosology; last year he only finished the first order of that work, and this season, we learn, he began where he left off.

Although, perhaps, it would be better for the general run of students, that a *complete view* of the practice of medicine should be exhibited in every course; or, in other words, that the explanation of the general principles of every disease should be comprehended within one course; yet, as it is impossible for gentlemen to acquire the knowledge of the practice of medicine in a *single season*, the plan which Dr. Gregory has adopted is, probably, the most eligible one.

By this means he is enabled to give a much more accurate description of the several diseases than could otherwise be done; and gentlemen,

F attending

attending two successive courses, are not disgusted with a repetition of the same subjects.

Method of studying the Practice of Physic.

IT may appear unnecessary to remark, that no student is qualified to reap benefit from the lectures on the practice of physic until he has acquired a competent knowledge of the principles of anatomy, physiology, pathology, materia medica, and pharmacy.

Dr. Cullen's Nosology and First Lines, and Macbride's works ought, perhaps, alone to be perused, during the attendance on Dr. Gregory's lectures.

With the assistance of these books, every student will be enabled to form a general idea of the nature, symptoms, and cure of the principal diseases of which the professor treats.

The principles of the practice of physic are with difficulty acquired; for, from the particular structure of the human body, the effects of the same disease must be different in different persons; hence it often requires much discernment to distinguish the nature of complaints,

plaints, and to determine the mode of practice.

The foundation of this power may be laid by a careful attention to the observations of the authors already referred to, and of Dr. Gregory; but much will depend on the manner in which that attention is directed. The great object which should be aimed at, in courses of lectures on the practice of physic, ought to be to explain the nature of every *general* disease; for particular complaints are so infinitely varied, that they could not be described within the space allotted for several courses.

The student ought therefore to confine his views, when attending Dr. Gregory, to those great outlines which mark the various diseases, but which are seldom found accurately sketched in any particular case.

The symptoms, probable nature, and mode of cure of the several diseases, as described by Dr. Gregory, should be compared with the same subjects in Dr. Cullen's First Lines, and Dr. Macbride's works: the circumstances in which they all agree ought to be carefully

marked; and, where they differ the arguments on all sides should be maturely considered, and where they regard practical subjects the question at issue may be determined by observations on the cases of patients in the infirmary.

CLINICAL LECTURES.

TWO wards in the infirmary are appropriated for receiving male and female patients, whose treatment is under the care of two of the medical professors: every winter doctors Home, Gregory, Rutherford and Duncan take charge alternately.

The cases of these patients are regularly registered; a report of their situation, of the effects of the remedies prescribed, &c. is given every day at twelve o'clock; and in order that the purpose of the institution should be fully accomplished, the professors are allowed to choose their patients from among all those who are admitted into the infirmary.

The two professors who have the care of the clinical wards, divide the labour between them, each taking charge for three months; by this means a variety of opportunity of practice is afforded to the pupils.

Each

Each professor during the time of his charge, lectures on the cases of his patients every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 5 o'clock; the cases are thus explained, and the reasons for the various remedies which have been employed clearly pointed out.

Dr. Home, in the Introduction to his Clinical Experiments, Histories, and Dissections, describes, in an accurate manner, the important advantages which result from the institution of the chemical lectures: the reader, is therefore, referred to this work.

Method of attending with advantage the Clinical Lectures.

THE case of every patient should be clearly described, in order that the pupils may derive proper benefit from their attendance on the clinical lectures. The professor generally makes choice of a gentleman to officiate as clerk; the duty of that gentleman is to register the *cases*, and make evening reports on the situation of those patients whose diseases are dangerous.

But

But the histories and reports drawn out by the clerk should never be implicitly depended on; for, from the variety of circumstances to which he must necessarily attend, some errors will unavoidably escape him. It may also be observed, that if a student contents himself with copying the case of every patient, he can never have any idea of the disease, for there are many symptoms of which, though they clearly mark the situation of a patient, no idea can be conveyed by language.

Every student, therefore, who attends the clinical lectures, should examine the state of the patients, at hours different from those appointed for the professor's visits, such as morning and evening. If the disease is of such nature that questions cannot be put to the persons themselves, the necessary information may be obtained from the nurse.

In writing medical cases, the age and habit of the patients, their situation in life, the apparent exciting cause of the complaint, and the principal symptoms of the disease, should be carefully marked: if these are not sufficiently distinct in the register of the clinical ward,

an industrious student may very easily remedy the defect.

The great objects in the lectures on the different cases ought to be to illustrate the practice, to point out those circumstances which always attend similar complaints, to explain those symptoms which should be considered as arising from peculiarity of constitution or of situation in life, and to elucidate the effects of different remedies.

The student should, therefore, make himself master of the principles of the different diseases, which form the subjects of the lectures before he enters the class, and should accustom himself to reflect on the cases of the patients, and compare the treatment with that generally recommended.

He will in this manner be prepared to understand and retain the remarks of the professor, and be enabled to profit by them in his future practice. He should write down at his leisure hours, the chief observations on each case with his own reflections, by which he will possess a valuable collection of facts; and to these he may often afterwards have recourse with great advantage.

From

From the view of the clinical lectures thus exhibited, it will be obvious that they are calculated for advanced students only.

PRIVATE TEACHERS.

FROM the time that the college of Edinburgh became eminent as a medical school, private teachers on different subjects have appeared. Some of these by their abilities have been admitted into the college, while others having found the task laborious and unprofitable, have entirely relinquished it.

In consequence of private teachers, the professors are stimulated to perform their duty with vigour, and are prevented from becoming inattentive.

This advantage, however, is more than counterballanced by the bad effects which have originated from the lectures of several private teachers ; it is, therefore, necessary in a work of this kind, impartially to explain the view in which these gentlemen ought to be regarded, in order to prevent the ignorant from taking steps which they may afterwards repent severely when too late.

As

As the professors in the university have *no salaries*, but must depend on their own exertions for any emoluments which may arise from their situation, it is evident that no gentlemen except those who possess abilities equal to the important duties of such a charge, will endeavour to become a member of the university, while the patrons of the college would very properly reject them, if such should offer. The lectures of the professors, therefore, must be *at least equal* to those of any private teacher.

The medical professors of Edinburgh having more extensive practice than any other physicians, have an opportunity of securing a very great variety of cases, to which private teachers can have no access. A gentleman would have much occasion to regret the having saved a few guineas (*to be spent perhaps in an improper manner*) by having attended private teachers instead of the regular professor, if a case should occur to him, of which he had heard no explanation, but with which a neighbouring practitioner should be perfectly acquainted from having pursued an opposite line of conduct.

In a political view, no private teacher ought to be preferred to the professor, for as the world is apt to judge of the abilities of medical men by the opportunities of acquiring knowledge which they have possessed, the gentleman who has attended *eminent teachers*, will always be preferred by the judicious part of mankind.

The person who, *seduced* by any *temporary pleasure*, attends a private lecture to save a *guinea* or *two*, certainly deserves the many mortifications and disappointments which he may afterwards encounter from that cause.

Private teachers, however, should not be entirely discharged; moderate merit and abilities, by being properly supported, may gradually become eminent. But as private lecturers have not the opportunities for acquiring knowledge, nor the means for conveying instruction which the professors enjoy, they should be attended only as *extra courses*. By this means, at a small additional expence, different opinions may be compared, while the errors which originate from superficial views of practice will be avoided by the pupils

pupils having heard the regular professor on the same subject.

It is surprising, that no private lectures on Botany have ever been proposed. A garden might be hired for a small sum, and there is certainly an excellent field for a man of abilities.

If the physiology, the method of cultivation, and the medical properties of plants, were described in an accurate manner; and the *terms* of botany and *principles* of classification explained in a syllabus, or at extra hours, instead of being made to form a part of the course, a valuable addition to the medical institutions at Edinburgh would be established.

Medical students would thus understand a part of natural history with which, *by the present mode of teaching it*, not above one in a hundred who attend the university, is acquainted.

Clinical lectures on surgery are given by Mr. Russell, *one of the surgeons of the Royal Infirmary*. Although these are given by a private teacher, they ought to be considered merely as an *appendage* to the medical lectures of the university,

sity, for they interfere with no class in the college, they form a very proper and necessary addition to the lectures on other branches of medicine; and they are read by one gentleman, whose abilities, information, and industry, render him worthy of a seat in the university.

The object of these lectures is to illustrate the practice of surgery, in the same manner as the clinical lectures, delivered by the professors, elucidate the practice of physic.

Mr. Russell selects those cases for discussion which appear the most remarkable: he explains the general nature and treatment of the disease, and the variety of appearance which it assumes in different cases. When an operation is performed in the infirmary, Mr. Russell points out the reasons which render such expedients necessary, and the various proposals which may have been made in the mode of performing it, together with the circumstances, which had induced the surgeon to adopt the particular manner which had been pursued in the case alluded to.

This course is so valuable, that every one who intends to practice surgery, ought to attend

tend it: perhaps even the medical students would also reap advantages from it.

I N F I R M A R Y.

THE infirmary of Edinburgh is much superior to any similar institution in Britain, for the purpose of medical education.

The cases of the patients are all regularly registered, and an account of their situation is daily given by the attending physicians.

Two ordinary and an assistant physician have the charge of the medical patients; and the members of the royal college of surgeons take each in rotation the management of the chirurgical patients for the space of two months at a time.

The ordinary manner which gentlemen pursue in attending the infirmary, instead of fulfilling the purpose intended, is calculated to lay the foundation of much error.

When young men follow the physicians in their visits, and hear them ask questions of the patients or nurses, and prescribe remedies, if they are unacquainted with the principles of several diseases which they thus see treated, they

they can certainly derive little profit from their labour. Students should not, therefore, attend to the medical cases, until they have acquired the *general principles* of the practice of medicine.

They should, until then, content themselves with a careful attendance on the surgical patients, for which they may easily become qualified by the perusal of Mr. B. Bell's works on Ulcers and Surgery. It ought to be regretted, that no other *modern system* of surgery has been published ; for the great quantity of *extraneous matter* contained in that work, renders it much less valuable than it would otherwise have been. Mr. Bell's observations could be easily comprehended within *two ordinary sized volumes*, and might certainly be given to the public in a better dress.

The cases in the surgical ward are not registered with the same accuracy as those under the charge of the physician, for the greatest number of surgeons make no daily reports, but leave the progressive state of the different diseases to be described according to the judgment of the clerk. This great abuse should be corrected by the managers of the infirmary.

A student ought to mark down regularly, every day, the situation of each patient, by which means he will understand all the cases, and become intrusted in the events.

Although many students mean to dedicate themselves entirely to the practice of medicine, they should all attend the chirurgical ward for one season, because every physician ought to be acquainted with the general principles of surgery.

Those who mean to practice surgery should endeavour to become *dressers*, (a certain number are appointed at Martinmas and Whit-sunday) which will enable them to dress wounds, &c. with neatness and dexterity.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

IN the year 1737, a few gentlemen met once or twice a week, to consider the opinions of the professors, and by speaking Latin on medical subjects to prepare themselves for the degree of doctor of medicine.

The members of this private society gradually became numerous; a regular institution was formed, and in the year 1778, a royal

royal charter for incorporating members was procured. In the year 1776, the society began to hold their meetings in a new hall erected for that purpose, where proper apartments are fitted up for their library, public and private meetings, &c.

Since the establishment of the medical society, many similar institutions have been founded, and at present the following hold regular meetings during the winter: viz. the Royal Physical, the Chirurgo-Physical, the American Medical, the Hibernian Physical, the Chirurgo-Obstetrical, and the Natural History Society.

In a work of this kind it is impossible to give an account of each of these, but as they are all nearly similar to the original one from which they are derived, a short view of the *medical society* will convey an idea of the general principles of the others.

The medical society is governed by four presidents who are chosen annually, the cash accounts are kept by a treasurer, and the books and registers by a secretary.

It consists of honorary, corresponding, extraordinary, and ordinary members.

Those

Those eminent medical practitioners whose reputation entitles them to so distinguished an honour may be elected honorary members : they are chosen by ballot, after having been proposed at a previous meeting, are allowed to attend the public meetings of the society, and to take a share in the debates.

The corresponding members are chosen in the same manner, and enjoy almost the same privileges ; they consist of those medical practitioners who, although possessed of great abilities, have not yet become celebrated by any particular publication.

The extraordinary members are entitled to attend all the meetings of the society, and to vote at elections ; they are not obliged to furnish dissertations, nor are they subjected to penalties for non-attendance. Every gentleman becomes, *ex officio*, an extraordinary, after having been for a certain time an ordinary member, and after having written dissertations on subjects proposed by the society.

The ordinary members are elected by ballot ; candidates are required to petition for admission, and to attest that they are qualified for a

seat in the society, by having attended a school of medicine for *more than six months*. Their petition is hung up in the library for a week, after which they are admitted or rejected according to the state of the ballot. No gentleman can petition (if rejected) above *three times* during the season.

On admission, the ordinary members sign an obligation to obey the laws, and to take care of the library, of the society. They pay the sum of *five guineas* to the president or treasurer, and are afterwards obliged to attend all the ordinary meetings, &c. under certain penalties.

Four members, and one president in rotation, have it in their power, each to appoint a visitor for the ensuing meeting.

The society meets at six o'clock every Saturday evening during the winter; the first hour is dedicated to private business, such as regulations respecting the funds, books, &c. of the society; after this, the public business is commenced, to which alone visitors are admitted.

At every public meeting, a dissertation in English on a medical case, another on a medical

dical or philosophical question, and a commentary in *Latin*, on an aphorism of Hippocrates, are read by different gentlemen. The case is first read by the author, and then again by the president, in order that gentlemen (for visitors are allowed a share in the debates) may have an opportunity of making observations on it, which the author or any other member is expected to answer.

After the case is fully discussed, the question is read and debated in the same manner; and lastly, the commentary on the aphorism is read, and the observations on it delivered in *the Latin language*.

All these dissertations are generally written in an elegant manner, many of them contain much original information, and although they are commonly the first fruits of medical study, they would not discredit old proficients.

The subjects of these essays are settled the season before they are required to be laid before the society, by which means time for furnishing them with care is allowed. On a certain day, all the ordinary members are obliged to give to the president in writing, a medical

case, a question on a medical or philosophical subject, and an aphorism of Hippocrates ; these are referred to a committee who choose *thirty-six* of each as subjects for dissertation the following season : the gentlemen whose duty it is to furnish essays draw lots for these.

In this manner proper subjects are regularly submitted to the consideration of the society. But as the genius of many might be cramped by being obliged to write on matters not congenial to the mind, authors are allowed to petition the committee for liberty to write on any subjects they wish ; and their request, if reasonable, is always complied with.

The ordinary members pay every year, while they reside in Edinburgh, a certain sum for the support of the library, until they become extraordinary, provided they do not contribute (exclusive of fines) above six guineas and a half, including their admission money, which is the sum they must pay before they are constituted extra ordinary members.

The library belonging to the society is very valuable and expensive ; the members are allowed the use of a certain number of books at a time,

a time, but are not permitted to keep any single book above two weeks if it is wanted by another gentleman. All the books are collected twice a year, and submitted to the examination of a committee, by which regulation few books are lost.

Such are the *great outlines* of this valuable institution ; by attending it, gentlemen have an opportunity of acquiring much knowledge on medical subjects, they have liberty to canvass freely every medical opinion, and the debates are generally instructive and interesting.

Every member ought to adopt the famous adage, “ Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,” for the great object in the establishment of the medical society, was to discuss without restraint the opinions of eminent teachers and authors.

The other medical societies in Edinburgh, founded on the same principles, are productive of nearly similar advantages ; the medical society is superior to them all, in being the most *ancient*, the *best known abroad*, and in possessing the most *valuable library*.

PLANS

P L A N S o f S T U D Y

ACCOMMODATED to the different classes of medical students who attend the university of Edinburgh.

The medical students who resort to the university of Edinburgh, may be divided into two classes, for each of which a different *plan* of *study* will be necessary.

The first class consists of those who have no previous knowledge of the healing-art, and the second comprehends those who have already made some progress in the study of medicine.

The first class may be subdivided into three orders. 1. *Students who intend to complete their education at London or Paris.* 2. *Those who mean to take the degree of doctor of medicine at Edinburgh.* 3. *Those who wish to practice as surgeons or apothecaries immediately after leaving the college.*

The second class may be subdivided into similar orders, viz. 1. *Those who wish to perfect themselves in the knowledge of the practice of physic and surgery, after having served a regular*

- gular apprenticeship to a surgeon or Apothecary.*
 2. *Those who having already studied at another university, propose to graduate at Edinburgh.*
 3. *Those who having obtained the degree of doctor of medicine at another university, attend the college of Edinburgh for the purpose of acquiring the opinions of the several professors on the different medical subjects.*

The following tables calculated for all these orders of students, explained by the few observations subjoined to each, are offered with the view of promoting the study of medicine on rational principles.

CLASS I. TABLE I.

PLAN of Study for those who intend to complete their Education at London or Paris.

First Year.

ANATOMY.

CHEMISTRY.

INSTITUTIONS OF MEDICINE.

INFIRMARY.

Second

Second Year,

CLINICAL LECTURES.

INFIRMARY.

MIDWIFERY.

PRACTICE of MEDICINE.

Observation on Table I.

ONE course of Dr. Monro's lectures with the assistance of Mr. Fyfe's demonstrations, will be sufficient for those who have only two years to reside in Edinburgh, and who intend to finish their studies at London or Paris. They will study *minute anatomy* better in any of these places, and a general view, so as to enable them to understand the other branches of medicine, is alone necessary for them while in Edinburgh.

Much attention, however, should be paid to Dr. Monro's valuable physiological and pathological researches; perhaps gentlemen will find it their interest to attend his course both years, in order to acquire a perfect knowledge of these subjects.

The

The institutions of medicine merit attention, both for the connected view of the principles of medicine which they exhibit, and for the observations on medical jurisprudence, which are delivered in no other class.

Chemistry, as a highly ornamental accomplishment, ought to be studied by every gentleman.

After the first year, the students comprehended under this order should attend midwifery; because a much more scientific course is given by Dr. Hamilton than by any teacher in any other medical school.

The practice of medicine is essentially necessary, for the purpose of illustrating the clinical lectures, which ought never to be neglected.

CLASS I. TABLE II.

PLAN of Study, for those who mean to take the Degree of Doctor of Medicine at Edinburgh.

First Year.

ANATOMY.

INSTITUTIONS of MEDICINE.

I

IN-

INFIRMARY.

MATERIA MEDICA.

MIDWIFERY.

Second Year.

CHEMISTRY.

CLINICAL LECTURES.

INFIRMARY.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Third Year.

ANATOMY.

BOTANY.

MIDWIFERY.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

INFIRMARY.

Observations on Table II.

THE advantage of attending anatomy, the institutions of medicine, and materia medica, may probably be so obvious, that no illustration

tion is required ; but the use of midwifery, the first year, may not be so evident.

Dr. Hamilton, in the treatment of every subject, proceeds on the supposition, that gentlemen are almost unacquainted with other branches of medicine ; and, therefore, all the students understand him easily ; hence midwifery can be attended more easily the first year, than during the second, when their hours are occupied in the investigation of subjects which require much time.

Besides, if any circumstance should occur, which might render the knowledge of midwifery an interesting object, as gentlemen, by paying for three courses, have it in their power to attend gratis as long afterwards as they please, the sooner they begin, they will reap the greater benefits.

The classes recommended for the second year, may perhaps appear to be too few ; but when the time necessary for studying chemistry properly, and for understanding completely the lectures on the practice of medicine, and on the cases of clinical patients, is considered, it

will be found, that an *industrious student* will in that manner have every hour of his time constantly employed.

If the student remains in Edinburgh during the summer, after the first year, he should attend botany; because it is necessary for a degree.

Anatomy ought, perhaps, to be studied the second, as well as the first year; and, in the third season, it is indispensibly requisite; for the student, having then acquired a general idea of the whole science of medicine, will be acquainted with those circumstances which claim his particular attention, and will consequently profit very much by Dr. Monro's valuable course.

The practice of medicine should be attended two years successively, otherwise a complete view of that interesting study cannot be acquired.

Midwifery is recommended on the third year, for the sake of the important observations which Dr. Hamilton makes on the diseases of women and children.

CLASS

CLASS I. TABLE III.

PLAN of Study, for those who wish to
practise as Surgeons or Apothecaries, im-
mediately after leaving the College.

First Year.

ANATOMY.

CHEMISTRY.

INFIRMARY.

INSTITUTIONS of MEDICINE.

MIDWIFERY.

Second Year.

ANATOMY.

CLINICAL LECTURES.

INFIRMARY.

MATERIA MEDICA.

PRACTICE of MEDICINE.

Third Year.

ANATOMY.

INFIRMARY.

LEC-

LECTURES ON SURGICAL CASES by
Mr. RUSSEL.

MIDWIFERY.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Observations on Table III.

ALTHOUGH, by a careful attendance on the cases in the infirmary, every important observation respecting the various symptoms of different diseases, &c. may be readily acquired, yet there are many circumstances which can only be learned from actually attending private practice; without a knowledge of which, practitioners will often appear awkward and embarrassed.

Every gentleman, therefore, who means to enter on business immediately after leaving the college, ought to endeavour to visit private patients during the last year of his residence in Edinburgh. This may be accomplished, by attending the shop of a respectable surgeon, or by becoming annual pupils to the professors of midwifery. If the practice of midwifery will form any part of his future occupations, he ought by no means to lose so

favour-

favourable an opportunity for improvement in that line.

CLASS II. TABLE I.

PLAN of Study, for those who wish to perfect themselves in the Knowledge of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery, after having served an Apprenticeship to a Surgeon or Apothecary.

First Year.

ANATOMY.

LECTURES ON SURGICAL CASES by
Mr. RUSSEL.

INFIRMARY.

MIDWIFERY.

PRACTICE of MEDICINE.

Second Year.

ANATOMY.

CLINICAL LECTURES.

INFIRMARY.

PRACTICE of MEDICINE.

Should

Should the student be confined to one year, the following classes ought to be attended:

ANATOMY.

CLINICAL LECTURES.

MIDWIFERY.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Observations on Table I.

NO young man ought to attempt to practise as a surgeon or apothecary, without having served a regular apprenticeship; for there are numberless circumstances which must necessarily be observed, in the room of a patient, which cannot be explained in a lecture, nor described in books.

After having been with a surgeon or apothecary for four or five years, if the student is industrious, he will become qualified for general practice, by attending the medical classes in the university of Edinburgh for *two* seasons; though every one who wishes to study on a liberal plan, ought to attend for three years: the table, however, is made out for those who can only allow themselves two seasons.

It

It may appear astonishing, that neither materia medica nor chemistry is included in the list of classes in this table; the former will be well enough understood by every one who has served some time in a shop, and the latter is to be considered rather as an ornamental than necessary study. Those branches which are absolutely necessary for the practice of medicine or surgery, should be first studied.

If the gentleman can stay a third winter, he may attend chemistry, and the institutions and the practice of medicine.

CLASS II. TABLE II.

PLAN of Study for those who, having already studied at another University, propose to *graduate* at Edinburgh.

First Year.

ANATOMY.

CHEMISTRY.

INFIRMARY.

INSTITUTIONS of MEDICINE.

PRACTICE of MEDICINE.

Summer. BOTANY, MIDWIFERY.

K

Second

Second Year.

ANATOMY.

CLINICAL LECTURES.

INFIRMARY.

MATERIA MEDICA.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Summer. MIDWIFERY.*Observations on Table II.*

AFTER having studied at any other medical university, candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine at Edinburgh are not obliged to attend the classes of that college above *two* years; but they must take tickets from all the professors of medicine.

It would be impossible to reap benefit from all these within the space of two years, without previous acquaintance with the subject, and even with that advantage, it is not very easy to attend regularly to them all.

The student ought, therefore, to confine his attention, when at home, to those branches of medicine which are most essential, or in which he feels himself not sufficiently versed; and by attending the lectures on the other subjects,

subjects, what he formerly acquired will be recalled to his mind.

CLASS II. TABLE III.

PLAN of Study, for those who having obtained the Degree of Doctor of Medicine at another University, attend the College of Edinburgh for the purpose of acquiring the Opinions of the several Professors on the different Medical Subjects.

ANATOMY.

CHEMISTRY.

CLINICAL LECTURES.

INFIRMARY.

MIDWIFERY.

PRACTICE of MEDICINE.

Observations on Table III.

GENTLEMEN comprehended under this order are advised to attend Dr. Monro, not on account of the anatomical part of his course, but for sake of his physiological and pathological observations.

The just celebrity of Dr. Black should engage every gentleman to attend his lectures; although, perhaps, those of foreign chemists may be better adapted for medical purposes.

The clinical lectures, and those of the professor of the practice of medicine, by conveying a proper idea of the state of the medical practice of the professors of Edinburgh, ought to claim a very interesting part of every student's attention.

Dr. Hamilton's lectures are recommended to gentlemen, for whom this table is intended, on account of his valuable view of the diseases of children, in which he is probably not equalled by any other teacher.

POST-

POSTSCRIPT.

AFTER the author had finished the preceding work, he observed, in an Edinburgh news-paper, the following advertisement * :

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE following *COURSES* of *LECTURES* in different *Branches of Science* will be given during the ensuing *Summer*, by the respective *PROFESSORS*.

TO OPEN.

BOTANY—by Dr. RUTHERFORD,	May 7.— 8 morning.
MIDWIFERY—by Dr. HAMILTON,	May 1.—10 morning.
MATHEMATICS—by Prof. PLAYFAIR,	May 7.—10 morning.
MORAL PHILOSOPHY—by Prof. STEWART,	} May 7.—11 forenoon.
CLINICAL LECTURES—by Dr. HOME,	May 7.— 1 afternoon.
NATURAL HISTORY—by Dr. WALKER,	} End of April—2 aftern.
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—by Prof. GREENFIELD for Prof. ROBISON,	} May 7.—3 afternoon.

N. B. The above Courses to continue till about the first of August.

ANXIOUS to promote, to the utmost in his power, the study of medicine, and the proper

* These observations were thought to be suitable, when it was supposed this little pamphlet would have been published in the summer. They were not however omitted, as they will apply to the *usual* summer courses.

interest

interest of those who dedicate themselves to that important profession ; the author is induced to make a very few additional observations.

B O T A N Y.

THE circumstances which render this class necessary, have been already explained.

CLINICAL LECTURES.

IF the attendance on the summer course of clinical lectures is accepted by the professors of medicine, in lieu of the winter course ; any student who may not have leisure at that time, should attend it. But, it must not be concealed, that the *winter course* is far superior to that given in summer ; because the ideas of two people are acquired by attending the former ; whereas, the latter is intrusted to *one* professor alone.

MATHE-

M A T H E M A T I C S.

THE propriety of teaching the elements of mathematics in a public class, may be very much doubted. The first six books of Euclid, which form the foundation of the ordinary courses on mathematics, cannot be acquired by attending *lectures*.

As the study of this science ought to form a part of the preparatory acquisitions of a medical student; if it has been neglected, he should certainly endeavour to remedy the defect in his education.

The best means, however, for this purpose, is to attend a private teacher, who at less expence, and in a shorter time, will qualify a young man for understanding natural philosophy, better than any public professor can do.

The mathematical class in summer, in the college of Edinburgh, must be perfectly inconsistent with the views of medical gentlemen; for it meets at the same hour with the lectures on midwifery, which ought not to be

be omitted by any student who remains in Edinburgh during the summer.

M I D W I F E R Y.

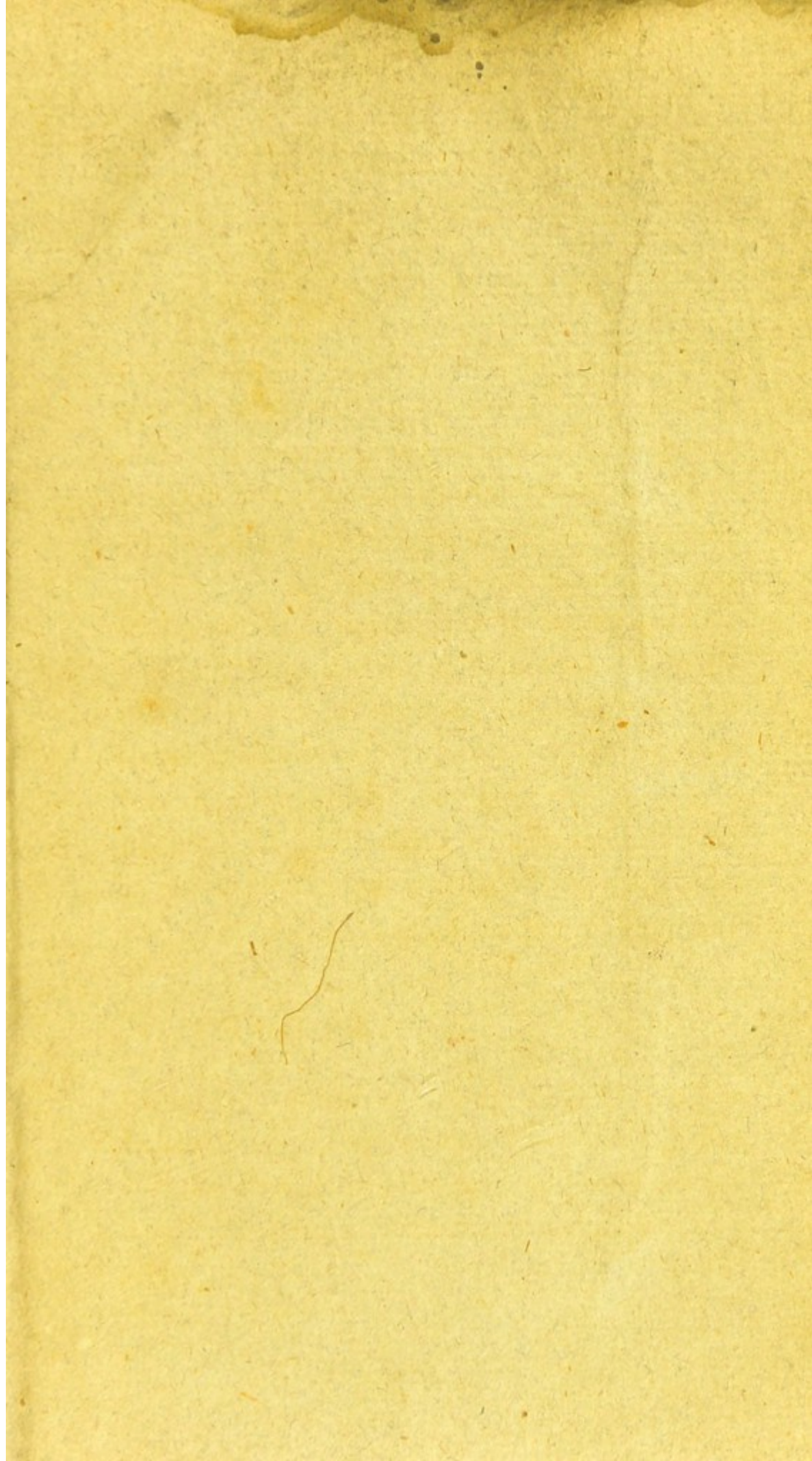
THE importance of this class has been already so fully explained, that it is perhaps unnecessary to add any thing on the subject.

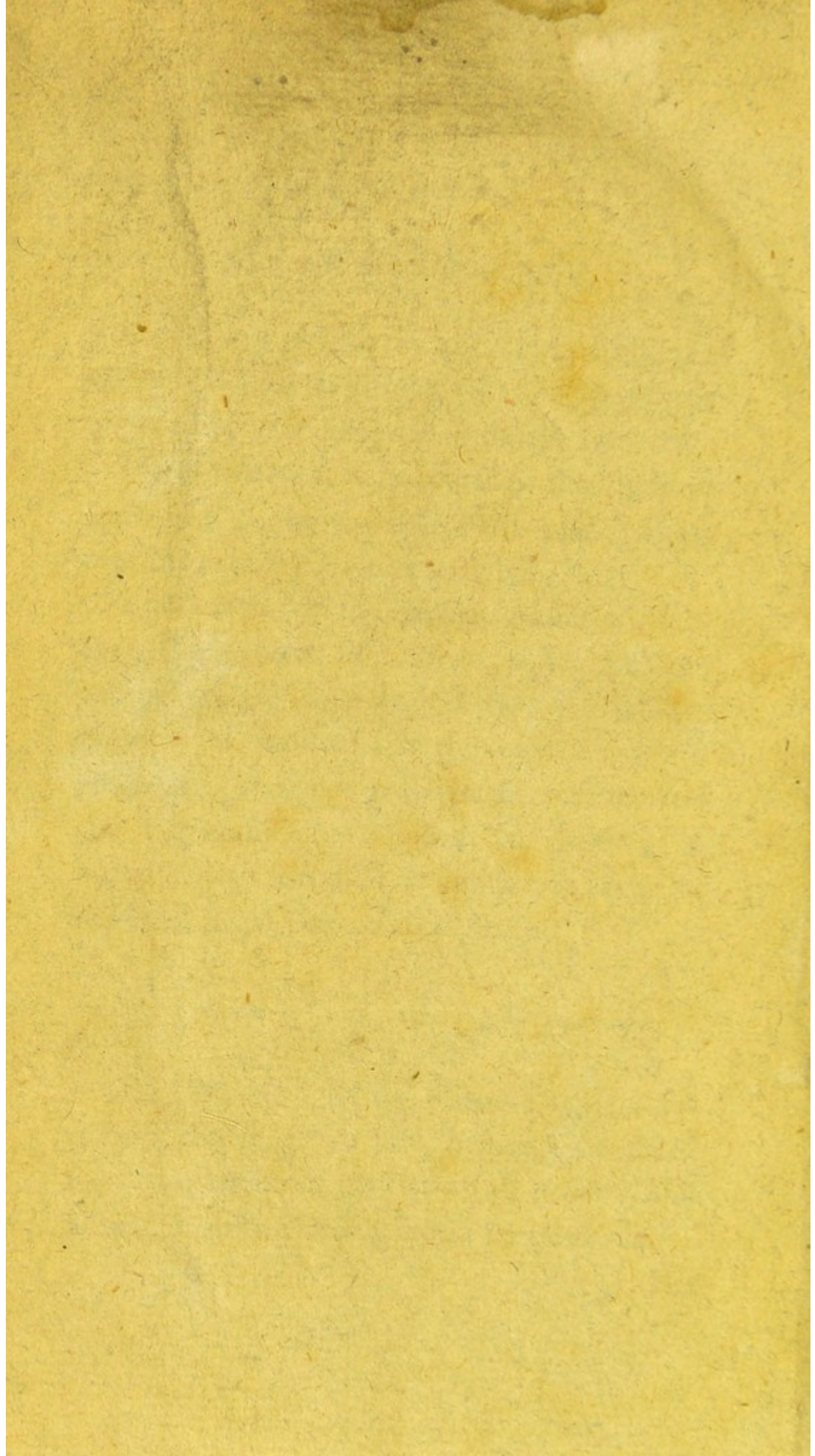
No gentleman, who pursues the study of medicine, ought to neglect this class, whatever his future prospects may be.

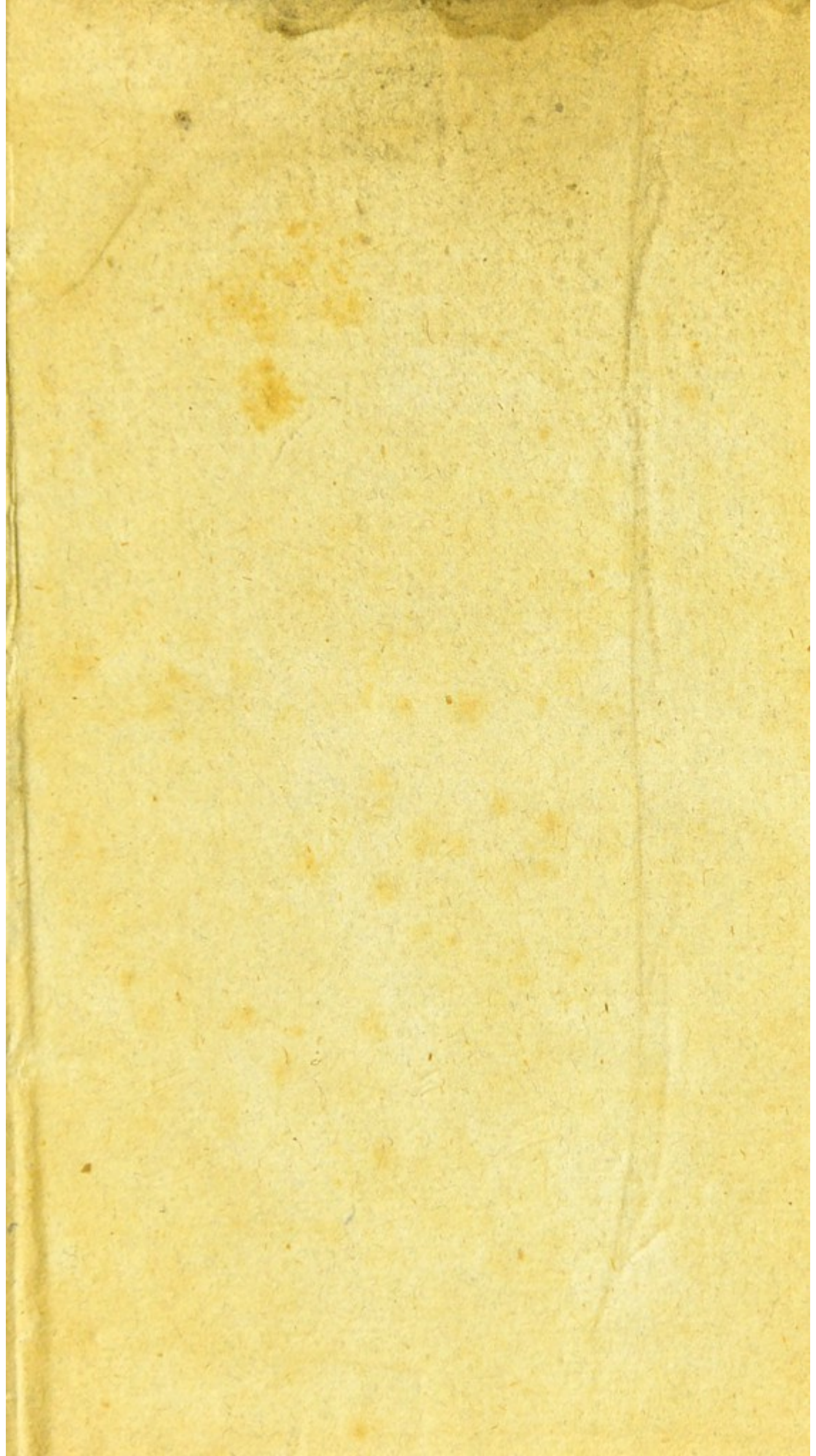
The extent of the present professor's lectures, far exceeds that of any other teacher; and as his course comprehends the diseases incident to women, in the unimpregnated, pregnant, parturient and puerperal state, and also the complaints incident to children in early infancy, it should be considered as one of the most important medical classes.

N A T U R A L H I S T O R Y.

DR. Walker gives a valuable and interesting course of natural history, calculated for the attention of gentlemen in general, and of the students of medicine in particular.







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