

### *Book Reviews*

missed to discuss the relation between the older materia medica and the modern experimental science of pharmacology.

The book is marred by some omissions and a number of spelling errors. On p. 190 we are told that the private schools of pharmacy will be mentioned in the next chapter but no further reference to them occurs. On p. 186 the description of the Arms of the Pharmaceutical Society stops short after a description of the Supporters. There are many interesting illustrations but two (figs. 40 and 41) are wrongly captioned and fig. 28 is illegible.

M. P. EARLES

*Extramural Medical Education in Edinburgh*, by DOUGLAS GUTHRIE, Edinburgh, E. and S. Livingstone, 1965, pp.43, illus., 15s.

The University of Edinburgh, founded in 1583, did not establish a Faculty of Medicine until 1726, so that all medical and surgical teaching before that date was non-academical. In fact it was the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh that led the way in the teaching of anatomy, by appointing Borthwick and later Monteith. Even after the Faculty had been established it delayed so long in founding a Chair of Surgery that in 1804 the Surgeons set up an extra-mural professor of their own, and it was not till 1831 that the University followed suit.

As new subjects were brought into the medical curriculum more extra-mural teachers sprang up and in 1841 an attempt was made to combine them in the 'Queen's College, Edinburgh' which taught anatomy, botany, chemistry, operative surgery, midwifery and other subjects, but this effort was premature and the College only lasted a few years.

Extra-mural teaching became more important when in 1855 the University gave it recognition. Its ranks were increased by many famous teachers and some of them became pioneers in teaching such subjects as tropical medicine (A. W. P. Pinkerton), diseases of the ear, nose and throat (J. K. Duncanson), diseases of the skin (W. Allen Jamieson) and diseases of children (R. Peel Ritchie). Other distinguished extra-mural teachers were D. Noel Paton, John Chiene, J. Halliday Croom and Patrick Heron Watson.

Extra-mural teaching underwent a great expansion in 1895 when the two Royal Colleges obtained a Charter of Incorporation for their new School of Medicine. This School, under a series of able Deans, flourished for fifty years, but came to an end as the result of the expansion of the University medical department and the policy adopted as the result of the Goodenough Report of 1944. Dr. Guthrie pays a tribute to the splendid work it had done:

'Its contribution remains as a wonderful heritage—The School supplied thirty-five professors to the Medical Faculty of Edinburgh University, and, if other Universities are included, a total of sixty-one professors. This is indeed a remarkable achievement.'

Dr. Guthrie has done well to make this record public, for it is the first time that the significance of the extra-mural teaching in Edinburgh has been so well brought to notice.

ZACHARY COPE