

of everything that he works, or else he be negligent.' This fundamental principle of all good workmanship seems to have dominated the mind of the surgeon craft."

It was about 1661 that "rules were laid down

and it is grimly added, 'Aye, and until they find him qualifit.'"

The official list of Professors of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh is headed by the name of Robert Eliot, who, in 1705, represented to the

Incorporation that in view of certain designs which an outsider had on the public teaching of anatomy, it was desirable that they should elect one of their number to instruct their apprentices and servants. For this office he offered himself and was accepted."

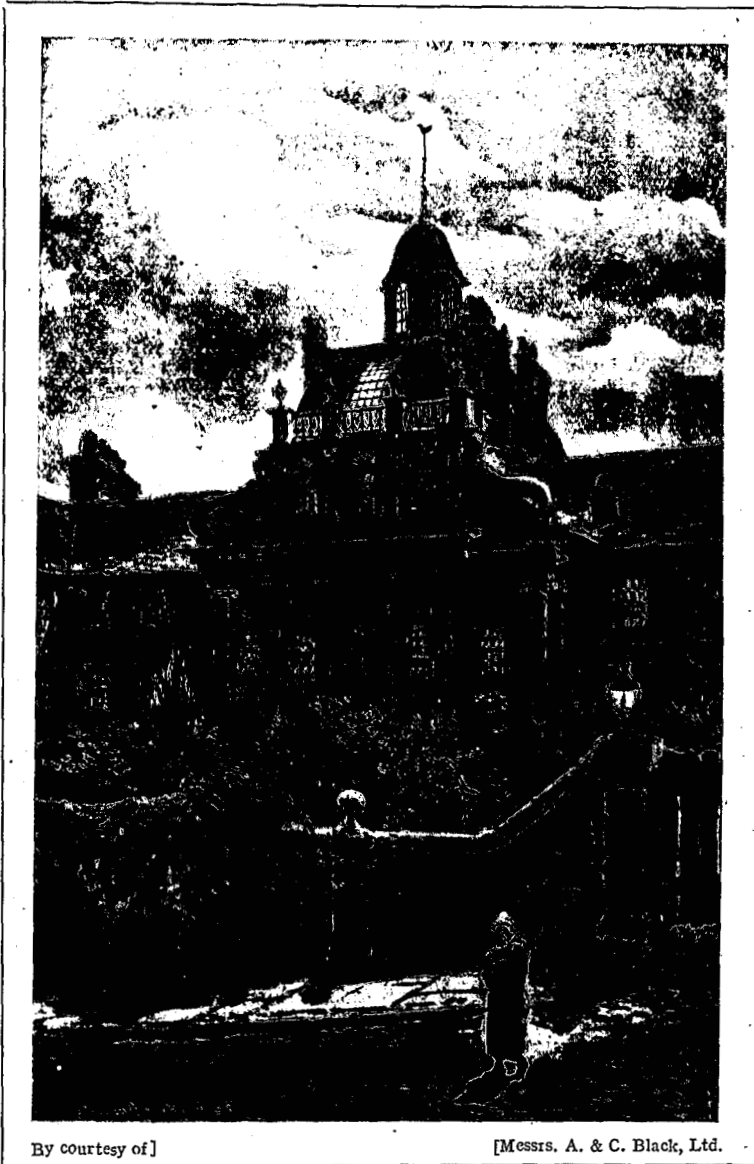
Other notable names connected with the foundation of the Faculty of Medicine are those of John and Alexander Monro.

It was George Drummond, one of Edinburgh's most public-spirited citizens, who, in 1725, when Lord Provost, threw himself whole-heartedly into the project of establishing a hospital for the benefit of the sick poor. "In his life-long friend, Alexander Monro, the Professor of Anatomy, he found an enthusiastic coadjutor, and to these two men belongs much of the credit of establishing the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, which was destined to become one of the most famous medical institutions in the world."

The demands on the modest house which was first used as the Royal Infirmary soon outran its capacity, and a new building was necessary. Once again, Drummond and Monro were the moving spirits, and their enthusiasm became contagious. "The proprietors of many stone quarries made presents of stone, others of lime; merchants contributed timber; carpenters and masons were not wanting in their contributions; the neighbouring farmers agreed to carry the materials gratis; the journeymen masons contributed their labour for a certain quantity of hewn stone; and, as the undertaking was for the relief of the diseased, maimed and lame poor, even the day

labourers would not be exempted, but agreed to work one day in the month gratis towards the erection of the building. The ladies also assisted in their way."

The building opened in 1741 "consisted of a central block with side wings. The graceful facade



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THE OLD ROYAL INFIRMARY, EDINBURGH.

(From a painting by Sanderson, in the possession of the Managers of the Royal Infirmary.)

for the trial of intrants to the Incorporation. . . . That this examination was no mere formality is evident, for it is further specified that, 'if the Deacon and Masters find him qualified or unqualified, they may admit or reject him, or otherwise continue his examination in the first subject,'

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