NORMAN BETHUNE AND HIS FRIENDS

"This year China is in."

The above quotation - not of Chairman Mao - recently appeared in the syndicated cartoon strip, Doonsbury. The "Bethuniana" collection in the Osler Library, that he above quotation - not of Chairman Mao - recently appeared in the syndicated cartoon strip, Doonsbury. The "Bethuniana" collection in the Osler Library, to a great extent, a result of this current truth. The recent proliferation of incidents surrounding Bethune's name indicates a growing interest in him. Such incidents came in two distinct waves over the sixties, one beginning in or about 1964, the other about 1969. The "Bethuniana" collection in the Osler Library received two boosts which corresponded with these dates. With the thawing of the "Cold War" of the fifties, the increasing socialization of a variety of public utilities - including medicine - in Western countries, and the emergence of a "new" left, friends, sympathizers, supporters, and outright advocates of socialism and its heroes have gradually made their appearance like Robin Red-Breast after the first spring thaw. No longer are socialist ideals merely permissible, but are openly pursued. The peak of this wave of interest in socialistic experiments seems to have been reached with the visit of Richard Nixon, President of the United States, to the People's Republic of China last February.

Canada is fortunate in having a truly valid passport to that "in" world of which Doonsbury speaks. She has Bethune; that is, she has him now. After almost thirty years of public ignorance of Norman Bethune, Canadians are suddenly feeling friendly pats on their backs administered by the Chinese people for possessing something valuable which they never realized they had. This phenomenon may be compared to the experience of a person whose house guest, who also happens to be a connoisseur of painting, tells him that that picture hanging over his mantel is a long-lost Van Gogh. The analogy is not exact but the experience of both situations is vaguely similar. And what of the joy of the person who always knew and insisted that that "ugly" painting over his mantel is a Van Gogh and, ridiculed as a result, is suddenly confirmed of his opinion by a connoisseur of painting?! The satisfaction of those friends, sympathizers, supporters, and outright advocates of socialism and its heroes is unconcealed.

What Canada basically has come to know about her ignored and even rejected son is this: Norman Bethune was born March 3, 1890, in Gravenhurst, Ontario, about sixty miles north of Toronto. He studied medicine at the University of Toronto until 1914 when the First World War broke out in Europe. Then he joined the first Canadian contingent leaving for France. Wounded at Ypres the following year, he returned to Toronto and completed his studies in 1916. While he was attempting to establish a medical practice in Detroit in the early twenties, Bethune contracted pulmonary tuberculosis. He struggled with this illness for three years, and underwent the pneumothorax operation, then in its experimental stages. Following his rapid recovery in 1929, he worked under Dr. Edward Archibald, surgeon at the Royal Victoria Hospital. His work at this hospital and at the Sacre-Coeur Hospital, Cartierville, won him distinction as a chest surgeon. When civil war erupted in Spain in 1936, Bethune volunteered his services to the Canadian Red Cross. In Spain he established the Canadian Blood Transfusion Service. He returned ill in the spring of 1937 and returned to Canada to raise funds for the Transfusion Service. By this time, Bethune was committed to communism. In 1938, the American and Canadian League for Peace and Democracy asked Bethune to go to China where the Sino-Japanese war was in progress. The situation in the north of China, where Mao Tse-tung established his headquarters, was this: both supplies and doctors were scarce, and many of the wounded were left to die. As health consultor to the border regions of Shan-Shi, Tas-Ha-Erh, and Hopei, Bethune threw all his energy into establishing a medical service for the wounded. He opened the International Peace Hospital, a compact field hospital. He established short-term medical training courses which graduated medical personnel every six weeks. In addition to this, he performed surgical operations day and night at the war front. It is said that at one time he worked for 69 hours at a stretch and performed 115 operations. On November 12, 1939, an emaciated Bethune died from a septicemia infection of the finger. He had been operating without the protection of rubber gloves or drugs.

As early as November 15, 1940, a year and two days after Bethune's death, the Osler Library was answering inquiries about him and acquired its first publication concerning him. In a letter of that date to Dr. Gabriel Nadeau, the author of an article on Bethune, Dr. W.W. Francis, the first Osler Librarian writes, "Many thanks for the most interesting, and much wanted reprint on Bethune. There are many demands for information about him. I had heard about your article, and this is my first sight of it, for the Bulletin has been held up by some new customs regulations." Three years later, on Bethune's birthday, Dr. Francis was writing to Dr. Nadeau,


The decorated letter used in this issue is taken from The Famous Historie of Fryer Bacon, 1912. Bibl. Os. 512.
Norman Bethune was a collection of 46 case records from the Royal Victoria Hospital containing extensive holograph notes by Bethune. This collection was deposited in the Osler Library on “permanent loan” in 1968 and became the property of the Library in 1969. The case records, most of which date from the years 1930-31, contain chest diagrams of pulmonary conditions drawn by Bethune, as well as examples of his “sticker chest charts” described in his article in the C.M.A.J. No. 75259 is a record of Bethune’s own entry into hospital in 1930 for pulmonary tuberculosis. The accession also includes a bound volume with the cover title, “Lung Vol. 1.” It contains records of respiratory function tests administered to Bethune and several other persons. Kymograms are included with most of the records. A reproduction of this volume was presented to the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences by Dr. Christie.

By this time, the Osler Library had assumed the responsibility of becoming a Canadian centre for “Bethuniana” on the basis of the valuable gifts received from Dr. Christie and the Royal Victoria Hospital. It sought printed and manuscript material relating to Bethune and is still doing so today. The generosity of Bethune’s friends and colleagues has been invaluable in helping the Library fulfill this role. Several events surrounding the name of Bethune at the end of the sixties afforded the Library with countless opportunities to become acquainted with these people. In 1971 alone, a Norman Bethune Seminar was held at McGill, the Bethune Memorial Committee founded, and a Norman Bethune Student Health Organization with a People’s Mobile Clinic was established by interested citizens of Montreal and McGill medical students. At the same time, a new edition of The Scalpel, The Sword (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1971) was published and work on a new biography of Bethune begun in Toronto.

The Library purchased a copy of the second edition of the Allan and Gordon biography as well as a Chinese biography by Chou Erh-fu (Peking: Authors Pub. House, 1960). It also acquired several microfilms of other works on Bethune by Chou. A mono recording of Mao Tse-tung’s “Old Three Articles” was purchased from Guo Shudian Publications Centre in Peking. This recording includes a reading in English of Mao’s “In Memory of Norman Bethune.”

Donations from Bethune’s friends were especially valuable. From Mrs. F.R. Scott the Library received three negatives of photographs of Bethune in Montreal and Spain (1937), and a photocopy of a typescript manuscript entitled “An apology for not writing letters,” written by Bethune in Madrid in 1937. Mrs. Scott also presented the Library with her own copy, received from Bethune, of his article in the April 1936 Monthly Bulletin of the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, “Reflections on Return from Through the Looking Glass.” This is a publication of Bethune’s address before the Society on December 20th, 1935 when he had just returned from a trip to the Soviet Union. The copy given by Mrs. Scott contains Bethune’s bookplate which consists of the following words printed in red letters on a white background: “This book belongs to Norman Bethune and his friends.”

This Book belongs to Norman Bethune and his Friends.

Fig. 1

Norman Bethune’s bookplate has been reproduced from his annotated copy of Security Against Sickness – A Study of Health Insurance by I.S. Falk. Garden City, N.Y., Doubleday, Doran, 1936.
From Dr. Francis L. McNaughton, a friend and former colleague of Bethune, the Library received a gift of Isidore Sidney Falk's *Security Against Sickness* (Garden City, N.Y., Double day, 1936) containing the bookplate and pencil notes by Bethune. When presenting this item to the Library, Dr. McNaughton wrote, "You may be interested in having this book, which Norman gave me before he left for Spain, in October 1936. We had used Falk's book... as a basis for the discussions of the 'Montreal Group for the Security of the People's Health.'" Later in 1971, Dr. McNaughton presented a photo-copy of the "Open Letter to all Political Candidates seeking Election in Montreal" issued by the same Montreal Group for the security of the People's Health. This important document is signed by Bethune, Secretary of the group, and dated August 10, 1936. Very recently, Dr. Harold Segall presented the Library with an original mimeograph copy of the group's manifesto, as well as a cassette tape containing his own reminiscences of Bethune.

Other gifts from friends and acquaintances of Bethune received by the Osler Library in recent years include a photo-copy of Bethune's pamphlet, *The Crime on the Road Malaga-Almeria* (Madrid, 1937?), donated by Hazen Sise and containing his annotations and photographs. The introduction by Alardo Prats states that this pamphlet is "from the honoured pen of the eminent Dr. Norman Bethune, on the subject of the terrible march undertaken by the Spaniards of the city of Malaga, the frightened exodus of a whole town, who preferred death a thousand times rather than submit to the criminal tyranny of fascism."

Mr. Norman Lee, a member of the Montreal Committee for Medical Aid to the Spanish Republic, presented to the Library a holograph letter by Bethune to Mr. Lee on the occasion of his departure with the North-American medical unit to China in 1938. The accession also includes a City of Westmount "Agreement to Rent" on behalf of the Montreal Committee, signed by Mr. Lee and dated October 23, 1936. Mr. Lee told the Library that this latter document records the first attempt to hold a public meeting to raise money for the Spanish republican cause. The meeting, he said, was eventually held in the Mount Royal Hotel because University of Montreal students had disrupted the Victoria Hall meeting.

One day in the summer of 1971, the Reference Department of the Library received a phone call from an elderly gentleman who was trying to determine whether a plan to hang a plaque in Bethune's memory at the Royal Victoria Hospital had been realized. The Reference Department did not know, but fortunately learned that this man, Mr. Alex Sim, had collected funds for the Montreal Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy. He was asked to submit a brief manuscript of his reminiscences of Bethune and the Committee. The Library now possesses such a document in the form of a "letter to the Librarian", providing a unique glimpse of the impact made by Bethune on his fellow Montreal citizens. Bethune's "friends in spirit" have greatly augmented the Osler Library's collection of "Bethuniana" in recent years. Prof. Paul T.K. Lin in 1971 presented a set of five negatives of Bethune in his Chinese setting and of Kathleen Hall on her visit to Bethune's grave in 1964. She had delivered medicines to Bethune in China. Professor Lin has also given the Library "three typical portraits of Bethune on sale in Chinese bookstores and department stores, indicative of the very high esteem in which he is held in China today," as he put it in a covering letter. One of these portraits is a large poster with a quotation in Chinese from Mao's article "In Memory of Norman Bethune" printed in black felt. Another portrait is of woven silk and contains a quotation from the same article.

Even the Maoists have done their part. The McGill Student Movement, a Maoist group, contributed a photo-copy of "Long Live the Spirit of Norman Bethune!", described by themselves as "a Canadian revolutionary song."

Evidently, the Osler Library is fast becoming a major source of "Bethuniana". Evidently too, Bethune chose his bookplate motto well. The augmentation of "Bethuniana" at the Osler has, up to now, been largely a result of the generosity of the friends and acquaintances of Bethune, of those who knew him personally and of those who met him posthumously. The items which belonged to "Norman Bethune and his friends" still belong to them; only his circle has been enlarged to include nations of people. It is the hope of the Osler Library that China remains "in" for a long time to come.

by Miss Marilyn Fransiszyn Reference and Manuscripts Librarian, Osler Library

THE OSLER SOCIETY

The traditions of the student Osler Society of McGill University continued throughout the 1971-72 academic year. The Society gathered for the reading of papers in the Osler Library and, of course, for the annual banquet. This year's activities were presided over by co-presidents David Esdaile and Tom Welch, both third year medical students.

The opening meeting in November had as its theme "Women in Medicine at McGill." Jacques Abourbih, MDCM III, presented a paper which he had worked on in the summer of 1971 while a part-time summer student in the Department of the History of Medicine. Dr. Jessie Boyd Scriver and Dr. Salisbury-Murphy were also actively involved in the program. At the first meeting of 1972, held in early February, Theron Young, MDCM III, gave a paper on "Manchu Anatomy." Dr. Donald Bates' talk on some highlights of Osler's collection completed the program. The March meeting featured a guest speaker, Mr. Charles Talbot, from the Wellcome Institute in England, who spoke on the subject of medieval medicine. Papers were given at the last meeting in April by Tom Vandor, an amateur graphologist, who spoke on the "Dissection of Osler's Handwriting;" and by Nick Robert whose paper, "Utopian Medicine - Evil in Disguise" was begun while he was a summer student in the Department of the History of Medicine last year.

The fifty-first annual banquet, a long-standing event in which many of the "old boys" of the Society participate, was held this year on May 3rd at the McGill Faculty Club. The guest speaker was Dr. F.W. Wiglesworth. To honour the 50th anniversary of the admission of women to McGill's Medical Faculty he spoke about one of Montreal's more famous women physicians, Dr. Maude Abbott. The Society will meet again in the fall of 1972 and will be under the presidency of Don Doell, MDCM IV.
ASSOCIATES IN CRIME: FRANK DAWSON ADAMS
AND WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY FRANCIS

McGill University, thanks to the foresight, cooperation and generosity of many men, among them Frank Dawson Adams, William Willoughby Francis, Sir William Osler, and Casey Albert Wood, has an impressive collection of materials on the history of the life sciences. It would appear that Drs. Osler and Wood were at one time both contributing to the Medical Library, while both were also arranging further benefits for the McGill Libraries. They were, however, aware of each other’s “spheres of interest” and seem to have attempted to select materials accordingly.

Frank Dawson Adams (1859-1942) had come to McGill University in 1889 as lecturer in geology. From 1893 he was professor of geology. He was for a short time Acting Principal of the University. His various activities included President of the International Geological Society, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and of the Royal Society of London. He was the author of many papers in geology, particularly igneous rocks of North America.

When Drs. Adams and Francis (William Willoughby Francis, 1878-1959, the first Osler Librarian) were active together on the McGill scene in the 1930’s, the two book catalogues Bibliotheca Osleriana and Introduction to a Bibliography of Vertebrate Zoology had been published. Many works regarded as significant in the history of medicine or biology were thus known to be at McGill (such as works by Cuvier, Gervais) and regarded as significant in the history of medicine or biology were regarded as significant in the history of medicine or biology were thus known to be at McGill (such as works by Cuvier, Gervais).

Sometimes Dr. Francis wrote Dr. Adams as follows: “If you have, it would hardly be worthwhile for me to pursue the copy in question, but if you have no copy of it, it might be well to add it to our Library as an amusing contribution to the history of science.” Sometimes Dr. Adams wrote Dr. Francis that: “I feel deeply indebted to you for all the trouble you took in connection with it. Your aid was of the greatest value and importance...” (Jan. 20, 1938). Dr. Francis replied (29 Jan. 1938), “It is good of you to say such nice things about my help... I regard such work as part of my duties as Osler Librarian - a comfortable berth for a scholar, as Osler called the job. Besides, I have come to identify myself with the Library, the growth of which I have watched since 1895, and when I think of what you are doing for it - inasmuch as you have done it for this Library, you have done it for me.”

In 1932, Dr. Adams informed Dr. Francis of his intention to donate his catalogued collection of books in the history of geology to the Osler Library. This became official when the January 23, 1933 meeting of the Curators of the Osler Library instructed Dr. Francis as follows: “The Curators instructed me to convey to you their grateful appreciation of the prospective gift and to assure you that it will be most acceptable, that the books will be placed (as much as possible) together on the shelves of this Library, and that they will be known as the Adams Collection.” Within a few days of this communication, Dr. C.F. Martin, then Dean of the McGill Faculty of Medicine, wrote Dr. Adams to express his appreciation. The Dean continued, “I quite agree with you that the Osler Library is a better place than is the General Library for books of that kind, and they will fit in very well with the others that deal with the history of science.” (Feb. 11, 1933).

Dr. Adams responded to the Dean, “I am glad to know that my collection of old books will eventually find a resting place in the Osler Library. It is a great pleasure to feel that I shall thus in a way be associated with Dr. Osler in his great donation to our University,” (Feb. 15th, 1933). From 1933 to 1936 Dr. Adams deposited 36 titles in the Osler Library for safe keeping. These included seven incunabula, ten 16th century and four 17th century titles. They are still here.

In July 1942, six months before his death, the bulk of the collection arrived at McGill. For want of space in the Osler Library, they were still housed in its original room in the Strathcona Building, shelves, paid for by Dr. Adams, were erected in a room in the Redpath Library, thanks to the courtesy of the then Librarian, Dr. G. Lomer. Miss Avis Fyshe of Montreal had designed the bookplate for Dr. Adams’ collection in the spring of 1942, and shortly before the books were moved to McGill the bookplates were put in them. After the books were arranged on the shelves, Dr. Francis reported

Dr. Francis was of material assistance on bibliographic problems connected with the writing of Dr. Adams’ The Birth and Development of the Geological Sciences (1938). Indeed, Dr. Francis is the only person mentioned by name in Dr. Adams’ acknowledgements in the introduction. The Osler Library copy, inscribed to Dr. Francis, contains a letter from Dr. Adams, “I feel deeply indebted to you for all the trouble you took in connection with it. Your aid was of the

[Fig. 2]

Ex Libris
Frank Dawson Adams

The bookplate of Frank Dawson Adams has been reproduced from Ortus sanatatis [Strassburg, Johann Prüs, July-Okt., 1497].
to the Principal, "The Adams Collection, important in itself, is a most welcome addition to our original collection which Osler designed to include the history of science as well as medicine, but in which geology, having least to do with medicine, was not so well represented as the other natural sciences."

The actual documentation of the gift seems to have been recorded in the correspondence of the various university officials, but not in any formal "deed of gift" from Dr. Adams. Upon hearing from Dr. Francis in the summer of 1942 of the donation, Principal James wrote to him, "I am delighted with the arrangements that you have made, and shall inform the Board of Governors at their next meeting and thereafter shall write the usual form letter of thanks to Dr. Adams," (Aug. 12, 1942). The Board of Governors' Minute Book records as Minute 313, Gifts, Grants & Bequests, 5th October, 1942: "Dr. F.D. Adams. Gift to the Osler Library of collection of historical books of Geology."

With regard to the disposition and arrangement of the collection, Dr. Francis reported to the Curators of the Osler Library at their 1943 meeting, "He left no written instructions, but when I had requested them, he told me he was willing to leave to me and the Curators such questions as the loaning of the books, dispersal of duplicates, etc."

When the Osler Library formed plans for moving into the McIntyre Building, it seemed as though the time had come at last for the "exiled" part of the Adams Collection to join its mates. Dr. Stevenson wrote to the then University Librarian, Mr. R. Pennington, "We will have room for the Adams books in the new building in McIntyre Park, but I should be very loath to take them away from the mineralogists, metallurgists and so forth, even although some of them are much broader in scope than this. The wish of the donor is unmistakable. He wanted his books to be with Osler's. How far we are justified in perverting his intentions I don't know. The only reason they found their way to the Redpath in the first place was the shortage of space up here. What is more, Francis worked on the catalogue for years, and died in the expectation that the books would ultimately come back, although he was reconciled to their remaining in the Redpath so long as we had no accommodation for them," (11 May, 1961).

In general, the Adams material seems strong in vulcanology, weak on glaciology; strong in palaeontology and stratigraphy, weak in paleobotany. The philosophy of science is graced with representative and sometimes significant editions of such men as Boyle, Descartes, Leibnitz, Scheutzler, T. Burnet, and Swedenborg. Authors in common among the three collections (Adams, Blacker-Wood, and Osler) include Bartholomaeus Anglicus, Borelli, Buffon, Cuvier, Darwin, Descartes, Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Geikie, Gesner, Plinius Secundus, Ramazzini, Spallanzani, and Steno. The significant "meshing" of the works of these "sample authors" may be an indication of the potential strength and harmony to be gained in a "biomedical library."

As announced in the last Newsletter, the 24th International Geological Congress will meet here in Montreal from August 21-30, 1972. On this occasion, selected items from the Adams collection will be on display in the Osler Library.

AAHIM AND AMERICAN OSLER SOCIETY MEET IN MONTREAL

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Association for the History of Medicine was held this year in Montreal at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. The City's attractions were a contributing factor to the record attendance of 207 registered participants. All who attended felt that the meeting was both interesting and enjoyable and gave much deserved credit to Dr. Donald Bates and his program committee and to Miss Ellen Wells and her local arrangements committee. Twenty-two papers were presented on a variety of topics during the course of the three-day meeting. Four of these papers were delivered at a symposium on "The Implications of Current Trends in Medical Education for the Teaching of Medical History." The symposium was held in the McIntyre Medical Sciences Building of McGill University's Faculty of Medicine. Following the symposium, participants had the opportunity to browse around the Osler Library. Dr. Franz Rosenthal of Yale University was the Garrison Lecturer and Dr. Whittingfield Bell gave the President's Address following the annual banquet. Theron Young, a third year medical student at McGill University, won the Association's William Osler Medal Essay Contest with his essay on the conflict of professionalism which arose between the medical missionaries and the missionary organizations. The prize was presented to Theron at the banquet.

On May 4th the American Osler Society held its second annual dinner meeting, also at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. Following the reception and dinner and the business meeting which were for members only, there was an open meeting for all who were interested in hearing the three lectures. Dr. Charles Roland gave a short talk on a "Survey of Medical Schools on This Continent Having Osler Societies." The Presidential Address of Dr. George T. Harrell was entitled "Osler's Practice in Baltimore." This will be published in the *Annals of Internal Medicine*. The final lecture, "Rosinante to The Road Again: Discovery of Spain's Superlative School of Neurocytology" was given by Dr. Wilder Penfield. It was an excerpt from Dr. Penfield's forthcoming book on the history of the Montreal Neurological Institute.

THIRTY-SIXTH BOARD OF CURATORS MEETING

The members of the Board of Curators met this year on May 3rd. The gathering began informally at a coffee session in the Francis Seminar Room where the staff of the Library had an opportunity to meet and chat with the Curators. Dr. Maurice McGregor, Chairman of the Board and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine called the meeting to order in the Library. He offered a special welcome to Mme Thérèse Peternell and Dr. Harold N. Segall who were attending a Board meeting for the first time. Both had been elected to serve on the Board at last year's meeting.

In a review of the Library's development, it was pointed out to the Board that, while the accent in the past has been on the technical services aspect of the Library, the good foundation established has allowed for an increasing emphasis on public services, especially reference help in the use of the Library. A *Guide to the Osler Library* has been prepared and is now undergoing its trial run.
It was reported that sales of the *Bibliotheca Osleriana* have continued throughout the last year with 700 of the 1,000 copies now sold. By the fall of 1972 all of the expenses will have been paid, resulting in a possible net profit of $1,000 by October.

The Board reviewed requests concerning the publication of items from the manuscript collection. Approval was granted to K. Garth Huston from California to use a one-page draft by Osler about a work entitled “The Powder of Sympathy” (Bibl. Osl. 7664) written by Sir Kenelm Digby. Miss Wells was given permission to publish extracts about Sir William Osler from Thomas Archibald Malloch’s diary, 1914-1919. These extracts will be presented in serial form in the *Newsletter*.

The resignation of Miss Ellen Wells as Acting Osler Librarian was announced by Dr. McGregor who expressed his regrets at her leaving. On behalf of all the members of the Board, he thanked Miss Wells for her outstanding contribution to the Library and wished her well in her new position with the Cornell University Libraries. Miss Wells was appointed Associate Osler Librarian in June 1968 and became Acting Osler Librarian in October 1971. She will begin her new duties as Associate Rare Books Librarian at Cornell in September of this year. *Newsletter* readers will also feel the loss as this is the last issue with Miss Wells as editor.

**CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, FRIENDS OF THE OSLER LIBRARY**

**Article I**

Name

The name of this organization shall be the FRIENDS OF THE OSLER LIBRARY.

**Article II**

Purpose

The purpose of this organization shall be to provide an opportunity for persons interested in the Osler Library to assist in bringing to the Library funds for needs beyond the resources of the university-appropriated Library budget, particularly for the publishing of the *Osler Library Newsletter*, and for special Library projects.

**Article III**

Membership

Membership shall be open to all individuals in sympathy with its purpose and to interested organizations and clubs.

**Article IV**

Officers

Section 1: The officers of this organization shall be a President and a Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 2a: The President shall be appointed annually by the Board of Curators of the Osler Library.

Section 2b: The Secretary-Treasurer shall, *ex-officio*, be the Osler Librarian or his delegate. He shall prepare for the President an annual report which shall be incorporated into the Librarian’s annual report to the Board of Curators following the Board’s approval. This annual report of the Friends shall be published in the *Newsletter*.

**Article V**

Dues

Dues shall be payable annually. There shall be three classes of dues:

- Contributing Member $10.00
- Supporting Member $25.00
- Patron $50.00 or over

Dues shall include an annual subscription to the *Osler Library Newsletter*.

**ARE YOU MOVING?**

At this time of year, many of our readers, particularly students, interns, and residents, are on the move. If you are changing your address, could you please let us know.

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**Editorial Committee for the *Newsletter*:** Ellen B. Wells, Editor; Susan Biggs, Associate Editor; E.H. Bensley, M.D., Advisor; Karl Holecek, Photography.

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