OSLER IN JAPAN

N MAY 3rd, 1983 at the 13th Annual Meeting of the American Osler Society held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, I was elected an honorary member of the Society. As a person living in the Orient, I consider it a great honour and privilege in my life as a physician to have been given this membership.

There was only one person in Japan who had been a pupil of William Osler. This was the late Dr. Riichiro (Hezekiah) Suzuki of Kyoto, who served his internship under Osler in Philadelphia in the 1880s. After returning to Japan, Suzuki took part in the establishment of the first training school for midwives in Japan. In those days, medical science in Japan was under the influence of German schools and the majority of Japanese medical schools were following in the wake of German training systems. Until after World War II, the majority of medical text books imported to Japan were those published in Germany, and in most medical schools it was customary for the staff and students to record case histories in German. British and North American medical science were yet to be introduced here.

It was immediately after World War II in 1945 that a United States army surgeon, Dr. Warner F. Bowers, then stationed in Tokyo with the occupation forces, gave me a copy of Osler's Aequanimitas. This was my first encounter with Osler's writings. Also I should mention the personal library of Dr. Rudolf B. Teusler, who came to Japan in 1900 as a missionary doctor of the American Episcopal Church and founded St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo. He had died in 1938. Among the books Dr. Teusler left I found copies of the second edition of The Principles and Practice of Medicine and The Life of Sir William Osler by Harvey Cushing. This was also immediately after World War II. I lost no time in reading these books and was deeply impressed by Osler's career. However, there was scarcely any knowledge about him in Japan then, even among physicians and medical school teachers, so I decided to write a brief biography of Osler. This I published in 1948, hoping it would be widely read by the medical students and young physicians of Japan.

In 1951 I was given a chance to study for one year at Emory University School of Medicine in Atlanta, Georgia. On my way back home, in July 1952, I visited Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, where I met Wilbur C. Davison, who had been one of Osler's students. He told me a great deal about his vivid memories of his former teacher.

Upon my return to Japan in 1952, I started to introduce the graduate educational program of the United States to teaching hospitals in Japan. I also tried to establish a specialty Board of Internal Medicine here in Japan. This was inaugurated later in 1968.

For 10 years, until November 1982, I wrote a monthly serial column on the life of Osler in one of Japan's medical journals, Medicina. The serial was completed at its 112th article in the November 10th issue of that journal in 1982 (Vol. 19, No. 11). Along with this serial I had been working on a translation into Japanese of Osler's Aequanimitas with other addresses to medical students, nurses and practitioners of medicine.

For the past 38 years of my life as a physician, Osler has been constantly in my thoughts and I have tried to talk about him to medical students whenever I had a chance. For the past 10 years, I have written more and lectured more often on him throughout Japan. I am now happy to state that, as a result, more and more people, especially among physicians and medical students, are showing interest in Osler and his works. In fact, a good friend of mine, Dr. Masakazu Abe of The Jikei University School of Medicine, Tokyo, has designed an Osler Medal and has been presenting this medal since 1968 to young physicians who studied under him.

I am happy to see that more and more physicians in Japan are emphasizing humanism in medicine and favouring a holistic approach to the patient. I am especially happy to see this when the general trend in Japanese medicine is on an accelerated path toward "Science" with neglect of the "Art" of medicine. In this context, The Life Planning Center, a voluntary non-profit foundation, organized international seminars in 1982 and 1983, both on the theme of "Art and Science in Medicine." To these seminars we invited lecturers from Britain, the United States, and Canada. The 1983 Seminar bore the title "Holistic Approach to Patients and Families." It was during this Seminar that the inauguration of the Japanese Osler Society took place. Both Dr. Balfour Mount of McGill University and Dr. R.G. Twycross of the University of Oxford, delivered greetings. Dr. Twycross, who is president of the Oxford Medical Society, delivered his greetings wearing the badge which Osler himself wore when he was the president of the Oxford Medical Society in 1890.

Professor Masakazu Abe, President of Jikei University School of Medicine, delivered greetings on behalf of the founding members. He remarked that the inauguration of the Society would no doubt have a significant impact on medicine in Japan in the attempt to recover the very quality that is lacking or that it once possessed but had lost.
The objectives of the Japanese Osler Society are as follows:

From a wide range of literature written by William Osler (1849-1919) himself as well as from other material on his life and philosophy, we hope to learn Osler’s ideals and his scholarly achievements. We will also study the training systems of physicians and other health professionals which he developed, and community health activities which he conducted outside the professional institutions. Through these we hope to deliver, to the health professionals and to the younger generation entering this field, Osler’s legacy to medicine—a spirit of humanism and scientific research.

We further hope to introduce to all the people of Japan the message of Osler’s spirit of humanism which he manifested by his own life.

It was my particular joy that the inauguration of this society coincided with the publication in Japan of Osler’s Aequanimitas and other works under the title Heisei no Kokoro or The Mind of Aequanimitas, which I translated with the help of Professor Hisae Niki, a Shakespearian scholar. In this book I included 18 addresses by Osler, 15 of which were delivered before 1904 and are found among the 22 addresses that are contained in the second edition of Aequanimitas. I have chosen three more addresses which Dr. Osler delivered before his death in 1919: “Sir Thomas Browne,” “A Way of Life,” and “The Old Humanities and the New Science.” Altogether 18 addresses were translated. To these I added a list of selected readings under the heading of “Bed-side Science.” Altogether 18 addresses were translated. To these I added a list of selected readings under the heading of “Bed-side Library for Medical Students” and finally my brief essay “Life, Work and Philosophy of Sir William Osler.”

It is my earnest hope that every physician, nurse, and allied health professional in Japan, who has deep respect and admiration for William Osler, will support the objectives of the Japanese Osler Society. I also hope that our activities in Japan will find sympathy among Oslerians in Britain, the United States, and Canada and that we shall all be united and work together in the spirit of humanism and science as Osler has taught us.

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Japan

HAROLD N. SEGALL HONOURED

At the Fall Convocation of McGill University, held on November 1st, 1983, Dr. Harold N. Segall was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. He was presented to the Chancellor by Dr. Samuel O. Freedman, a former Dean of McGill’s Faculty of Medicine and now McGill’s Vice-Principal, Academic. Dr. Freedman described Harold Segall as “distinguished cardiologist, beloved teacher, and enthusiastic supporter of all that pertains to the history of medicine and the Osler Library.” He reminded Convocation of Harold Segall’s many achievements in the field of cardiology—his stimulating teaching, his founding of four cardiac clinics in as many Montreal institutions, and his role in pioneering linkages between the francophone and anglophone medical communities, leading to the formation of the Montreal Cardiac Society, from which grew the Canadian Cardiovascular Society and eventually the Canadian Heart Foundation. Dr. Freedman laid special emphasis on Harold Segall’s long association with an anonymous donor.

Dr. Segall received his medical degree from McGill University in 1920. The following year he worked with the renowned Dr. Maude Abbott. She quickly made him an Oslerian and an Oslerian he has remained ever since, to the great benefit of the Osler Library and our medical student Osler Society.

Readers of the Newsletter will welcome this recognition of Harold Segall by his alma mater, which he has served, and continues to serve, so ably and so faithfully.

E.H.B.

OSLER LIBRARY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Osler Library announces a Fellowship Program for historians, physicians, and students conducting research in the history of medicine and for directors of medical libraries having budgetary responsibility for a history of medicine collection. The Fellowships are intended to serve scholars and librarians who need to establish temporary residence in Montreal in order to undertake research in the Osler Library.

For historians, physicians, and students, applications will be judged on the merit of the applicant’s previous research in the history of medicine, the cogency of the plan for the proposed research to be undertaken in the Osler Library, and the appropriateness of the holdings of the Osler Library to that research. For medical librarians, fellowships will be awarded on the cogency and relevance of research projects dealing with historical-medical librarianship.

Fellowships for historians and physicians may be held for one month between January and December 1985. Fellowships held by directors of medical libraries are also for a month but must be taken up in April of 1985 in order to coincide with the annual meeting of the Osler Library’s Board of Curators. Stipends to a maximum of $1,000 will be awarded to help defray expenses incurred while travelling to and living in Montreal.

The Osler Fellowships for 1985 are made possible by gifts from Dr. Harold N. Segall, the Friends of the Osler Library, and an anonymous donor.

Prospective applicants may contact Philip M. Teigen, Osler Librarian, 3655 Drummond Street, Montreal, Quebec, H3G 1Y6, for applications which are due to be returned before 1 October, 1984.

OSLER DAY — 1984

Osler Day this year falls on Wednesday, April 4th. The Osler Lecturer is to be Dr. David Owen, physician, former Labour Health Minister, and new leader of the Social Democratic Party in Britain. Other events of Osler Day are the annual meeting of the Board of Curators of the Osler Library in the morning and the Osler Banquet in the evening. Dr. Owen will be the honoured guest at the banquet and will respond to questions from the floor about his Osler Lecture delivered that afternoon.

OSLER REVISITED

Oxford, England: September 25 to October 2, 1984

Dr. Nicholas Dewey has announced a medico-historical conference entitled “Osler Revisited” to be held during the one-week period, September 25 to October 2, 1984. The program is planned to include talks by British Oslerians and visits to a variety of places associated in one way or another with Osler, such as the Open Arms, the Bodleian Library, the University Press, and Ewelme. The major part of the conference will be in Oxford. However, it will conclude with a visit to London and a joint meeting with the
Osler Club there. Attendance is not limited to members of any particular association or society. Readers of the Newsletter who wish detailed information should communicate directly with Dr. Nicholas Dewey, 19 Great Ormond St., London, WCIN 3JB, England.

A RECENT GIFT

Dr. Robert Dussault of Outremont, Quebec, has recently given the Osler Library a collection of nine medical works from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. It is an interesting and miscellaneous collection including both well-known and unfamiliar works of medicine and surgery.

The oldest work is the third edition of Peter Lowe’s A Discourse of the Whole Art of Chyrurgerie (London, 1634).

Among the 18th-century works are William Cullen’s First Lines of the Practice of Physic (Edinburgh, 1790) and James Douglas, Myographiae Comparatae Specimen: or, A Comparative Description of All the Muscles in a Man, and in a Quadruped (Edinburgh, 1775).

Of the 19th-century works, the most unusual is a Montreal medical imprint, Traité élémentaire de matière médicale et guide pratique des Soeurs de CHARITÉ de L’Asile de la Providence (Montréal, 1870). It is a large work of nearly 1,200 pages and is especially valuable because very few medical books, as opposed to medical journals and medical pamphlets, were published in 19th-century Canada.

BIBLIOTHECA OSLERIANA

In September 1969, the McGill-Queen’s University Press reprinted the Bibliotheca Osleriana, edited by W.W. Francis, R.H. Hill and Archibald Malloch, with a new introduction by Lloyd G. Stevenson and with corrigenda and addenda. The 1,000 copies of the reprint have now been exhausted, and David F. Norton, Co-Editor of McGill-Queen’s University Press, has informed us that the work is out of print.

1983-84 CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FRIENDS OF THE OSLER LIBRARY

The Library gratefully acknowledges the support it has received from Friends, both old and new, who have responded to the appeal for funds for the 1983-84 academic year. To date 217 Friends have given a total of approximately $10,400. Most of the contributions have come from Friends in Canada and the United States of America. However, very welcome contributions have come also from Australia, Britain, Chile, Hong Kong, Norway, Switzerland, and West Germany.

The names of Friends whose contributions are received after January 31, 1984 will be listed in the June issue of the Newsletter.

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