

OSLER LIBRARY NEWSLETTER

McGill University, Montreal, Canada

Nos. 83/84-October 1996/February 1997

William Osler
and William Raphael*



he National Gallery of Canada recently organized a travelling exhibition called *The Ingenious Machine Of Nature: Four Centuries Of Art and*

Anatomy which traces the history of artistic representation of the parts of the human body. The Osler Library's contribution to the show is the 1543 *De Fabrica* of Vesalius. After an opening period in Ottawa the exhibition has gone on to Vancouver, is at present in Philadelphia and will move to Jerusalem in July. As Monique Kornell remarks in the splendid printed catalogue of this exhibition:

From the Renaissance until the decline of the art academy in our century, anatomy was considered one of the fundamental elements of the artist's education.(1)

I was privileged to be given a personal tour of the exhibition by its enthusiastic curator, Mimi Cazort, and found it breath-taking.

The illustrations in the exhibition are distinguished by their quality as works of art. On a more mundane and practical level are the anatomical drawings commissioned (well into the present century) from professional artists for "se as visual aids in teaching, lecturing, and medical research. I was reminded of this one day late in 1994, when Dr. Richard Cruess, Dean of Medicine at the time, dropped into my office carrying a rather tattered package of assorted medical papers given to him by Mr. F. Wall, who had found them at the Royal Victoria Hospital. I looked through the package with steadily waning enthusiasm, sifting through fragments of letters with no salutation or signature, patients' case notes, and crumbling yellowed pages from unidentifiable

books. Then I came to the last item of all and found myself looking at an original coloured anatomical drawing signed "William Raphael 1880." This was a very Proustian experience: in the late 1970s the name William Raphael (1833-1914), and his paintings, had become familiar to me because my friend Sharon Goelman was working on a thesis about him at Concordia University(2)

Who was William Raphael? The fullest and most up-to-date investigation of his work is contained in Mrs. Goelman's still unpublished thesis, which (if I may interject a personal note) I read while it was still being written. In the course of her research she assembled a good deal of biographical information about the artist, and uncovered numerous examples of his work. Some of this work, as will be seen, was anatomical in nature. Born in West Prussia in 1833, Raphael studied at the Royal Academy, Berlin, from 1851 to 1855 or 1856. In 1856 he went to New York, (where he painted portraits), before continuing on to Canada in 1857. His early work here, also, consisted chiefly of portraits. Although his base was in Montreal, he travelled elsewhere in the province (Murray Bay, Trois Rivières, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke and Stanbury), painting landscapes. His best-known Montreal scene is probably *Behind Bonsecours Market, Montreal*, 1866, now in the collection of the National Gallery of Canada. Nine of Raphael's sketchbooks have been traced. Six, with material from 1850 up to the early part of the twentieth century, are held by the National Gallery, two are in the McCord Museum of Canadian History, McGill University, Montreal, and at least one other is in a private collection. In 1859 Raphael was working for the Montreal photographer William Notman, and he continued to work in photography throughout his career. Raphael was a charter member of the Royal Canadian Academy and belonged to several other art associa-

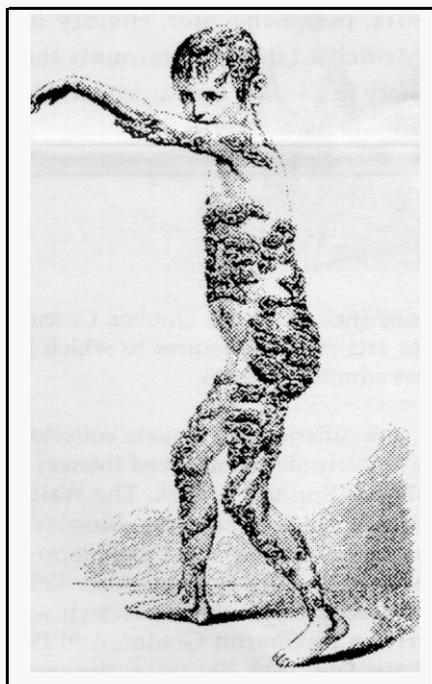
Despite advances in photography, many branches of the biological sciences, including anatomy, continue to make use of artists to illustrate scientific texts. Where a photograph is indiscriminating, a drawing can reduce or subtract *irrelevant* features of a structure, while highlighting those pertinent to the issue under investigation. To put it another way, we often "see" more clearly through the medical illustrator's eyes than through the lens of a camera. William Osler also made use of medical illustrators, notably the famous Max Broedel of Johns Hopkins. A recent donation to the Osler Library threw new light on another collaborator: the German-Canadian artist William Raphael. Mrs. June Schachter, History of Medicine Librarian, recounts the story in the first lead article of this issue of the Newsletter.

tions including the Quebec Conseil des arts et manufactures to which he was admitted in 1904.

Art galleries and private collectors have lately shown renewed interest in William Raphael's work. The Walter Klinkhoff Gallery in Montreal presented a retrospective exhibition of the artist's work in September 1996, the descriptive booklet for which was written by Sharon Goelman.(3) His *Winter Fun*, 1878, illustrates the cover of the English section, and *Behind*

Bonsecours Market, Montreal, 1866, illustrates the cover of the French section.⁽⁴⁾ This booklet forms part of the Osler Library's current exhibition.

Raphael seems to have earned his livelihood from a variety of sources. He taught, both privately and in schools in Montreal, and he painted portraits, presumably on commission.⁽⁵⁾ Further income was derived from his anatomical drawings which were reproduced in medical books and journals; and he worked for William Osler from the 1870s until 1884 and later. Sharon Goelman has drawn attention to this facet of the artist's work in her thesis. She traced Raphael's anatomical drawings, from his earliest European sketchbooks to those of the Canadian period, as well as some published ones, and concluded that Raphael earned at least a partial living as an anatomical illustrator for doctors and hospitals from the time of his arrival in this country. He contributed specialized studies to the *Reports Clinical and Pathological* of the Montreal General Hospital. Examples of his work in Volume 1, 1880,⁽⁶⁾ include Plate III figure 1, "Atresia of pulmonary artery, with patent Ductus Arteriosus," and figure 2, "Ductus Arteriosus and Arch of Aorta in case of General Dropsy of Foetus". Plate VII illustrates "Dr. Roddick's Case of Occipital



illus. 1.

Meningocoele" (figure 1 showing the position of the tumour, and figure 2 the occipital bone with the key-shaped orifice through which the sac communicated with the meninges), and Plate VIII "Dr. Roddick's Remarkable Case of Favus, showing the distribution of the crusts and the extent of the eruption on the body". (illus. 1)

Two letters in the Osler Library's archives⁽⁷⁾ show that Osler continued to depend on Raphael's anatomical drawings and to use them in his lectures, even after he left Montreal for Philadelphia. One of the letters, dated February 7th (?), 1885, reads as follows:

Dear Raphael,

The drawing is lovely but there are one or two points I wish touched up. Dr. Sutherland will take the heart to you and show you. I want the drawing to get off by Thursday Eve to London.

Yours in haste
Wm Osler

P.S. Change is all right.

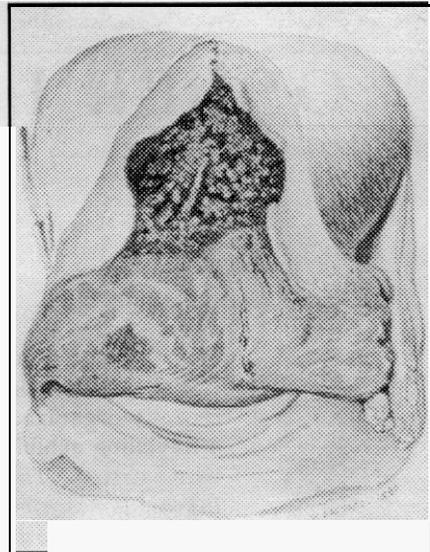
The second letter, also from Philadelphia, undated except for a cryptic "8th", confirms Osler's good opinion of Raphael's work:

Dear Raphael

So long delayed but I have been pressed one way and another. I hope you are thriving and doing well. Shall be up on April 28th. Hope to see you. Miss you here – there is nobody who can do such fine anatomical work.

Yours ever
Wm Osler

Another letter quoted by Mrs. Goelman (from a private collection), dated January 1885, appears to relate to the first letter quoted above, for Osler asks Raphael to do a drawing of a heart and gives some rapid guidelines as to what he wants. Osler also refers in this letter to the admiring comments he hears in Philadelphia on the quality of the Raphael drawings he has with him.



illus. 2.

The coloured original drawing found at the Royal Vic in 1994 and brought to the Osler Library by Dean Cruess is reproduced here in black and white. (illus. 2) Dated 1880, it might well have been made for Osler, but we shall never know. It joins two small original black and white drawings by William Raphael already in the Osler Library collections, unearthed by Sharon Goelman in the seventies, in item 7666 of the *Bibliotheca Osleriana*.⁽⁸⁾ This consists of "26 note and sketch books... in the original covers, now lettered chronologically a-z." Drawings dated 1873-90 occur in five of these books, the two Raphael drawings in "m". One of these, signed and dated 1878, was subsequently published in the Montreal General Hospital *Reports* as figure 1 of Plate III (see paragraph 5 above), and the other, dated 1882, depicts "Thrombi on atheromatous ulcers of Aorta. Composed almost entirely of the blood plates of Bizzozero".

William Raphael's dealings with Osler and other members of the medical community in Montreal form another piece in the jigsaw puzzle of the inexhaustibly interesting relationship between art and medicine, painters and doctors. In the Library's current exhibition "McGill's Medical People, 1821-1996", which we mounted as a contribution to McGill's 175th anniversary, we were looking for something a little different for the section on Osler himself, and decided, in view of the Klinkhoff retrospective, which coincided with Open House at the University, to highlight this

connection between medicine in Montreal and a representative of the artistic community.

Osler did, eventually, find another illustrator. In January 1884 the young German artist Max Broedel arrived in Baltimore and began to illustrate articles emanating from the Johns Hopkins clinic. In the words of Harvey Cushing "in the course of the next decade... [Broedel] revolutionized the art of medical illustrating".(g)

June Schachter
History of Medicine Librarian

*(I am indebted to Sharon Goelman for permission to refer to sections of her thesis. Hers is the most detailed study of the artist, and is the only one to refer to his activities as a medical illustrator).

References:

1. Cazort, Mimi, with Monique Kornell and K.B. Roberts. *The Ingenious Machine of Nature: Four Centuries of Art and Anatomy*. Ottawa, National Gallery of Canada, 1996, p. 43.

2. Goelman, Sharon Rose. *William Raphael, R.C.A. (1833-1914)*. (Presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Fine Arts, Concordia University, September 1978)

3. Goelman, Sharon. *Retrospective Exhibition: William Raphael (1833-1914)*, September 7-21, 1996. Montreal, Walter Klinkhoff Gallery, 1996.

4. Earlier exhibitions are listed in Harper, J. Russell. *Early Painters and Engravers in Canada*. University of Toronto Press, 1970, p. 260.

5. Reid, Dennis. *Our Own Country Canada*. Ottawa, National Gallery of Canada, 1979, p. 86.

6. Montreal General Hospital. *Reports Clinical and Pathological* by the Medical Staff, edited by William Osler Volume 1. Montreal, Dawson Brothers, 1880 (Plates III, VII, VIII).

7. Two letters from Osler to Raphael. Osler Library Archives and Manuscripts, Acc. 326/1.6.

8. *Bibliotheca Osleriana*. Montreal, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1987, page 690, item 7666.

9. Cushing, Harvey. *The Life of Sir William Osler*. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1925, Volume 1, p. 419.

As this is a double issue of the Newsletter, we feel justified in presenting not one, but two lead articles. **The** second article, by long-time Oslerians Ivan W. Brown and A.H.T. Robb-Smith, describes the fortuitous discovery of a lost item of Osler bibliography: Wilburt C. Davison's first-hand account of Osler's 1916 address to the Oxford American Club. Davison's memoir is published here, in full, for the first time.

Osler's Autobiographical Talk
Before the American Club at Oxford

In 1916, Wilburt C. Davison, a student favorite of the Oslers, was secretary of the Rhodes Scholars' American Club at Oxford. In later years, Davison was to become a pediatrician, an assistant dean of the Johns Hopkins school of medicine, and in 1927, the founding dean and organizer of the Duke University school of medicine.

The Oxford American Club met on Saturday evenings. As secretary, Davison invited Osler to be a guest speaker requesting that he talk about himself and his own career. Osler accepted and spoke at their meeting on February 12, 1916. According to Davison, Osler on this occasion was relaxed and spoke informally while half sitting on a table with one leg draped across its corner. He spoke without notes and had not prepared a manuscript.

Four years later in 1920, Minnie Wright Blogg, the first librarian of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, was revising and enlarging her original Osler bibliography(') She asked Davison, then at Hopkins, to write down from memory Osler's American Club address so it could be included in her revised bibli-

ography. Davison complied, writing in first person singular, as best he remembered Osler's own words. Davison's account is so listed in Blogg's revised Bibliography of 1921⁽²⁾ as well as in Osler bibliographies published since then.^(3,4) Cushing, in his 1925 biography of Osler⁽⁵⁾ quotes from Davison's account in two references he makes to this address.'

On January 17, 1925, the Baltimore Sun published a front-page article announcing the forthcoming Osler Memorial Celebration and dedication of the Tait McKenzie memorial plaque of Osler to take place at Johns Hopkins two days later. In this news article⁽³⁾, reporter Henry M. Hyde quotes at length from Davison's account of Osler's American Club address" indicating incorrectly that it was to be included in the Osler Memorial Volume then in preparation.⁽⁶⁾

Although Davison's account of Osler's address is listed in all the Osler bibliographies as being preserved in the Johns Hopkins Hospital library, repeated searches for it at both the Welch library and Chesney Archives at Hopkins have been unsuccessful.

Fortunately, a copy of Davison's original draft and his later corrected copy were recently discovered among some Davison papers in the Duke University Medical Archives. The following is Davison's corrected version of Osler's address published for the first time:

Sir William Osler (1849-1919)

On February 12, 1916, Sir William Osler spoke at the American Club in Oxford on the history of his life. In this account I have tried to "se Sir William's own words.

Wilburt C. Davison

"Born 7th in a missionary's family with twins ahead, on July 12, 1849 in Bond Head, Ontario, then the backwoods, I did not have an auspicious financial outlook. However in 1867 at the age of eighteen years, I went to Trinity College, Toronto with the expectation of entering the ministry. After a few trimesters of the classics I decided that science was preferable for

I had always been interested in it. I then commenced in 1868 the study of medicine at Trinity but finally decided in 1870 to go to McGill University medical school at Montreal as the advantages there appeared greater.

“McGill at that time was conducted along the lines of the Scotch medical schools. At the end of the course a thesis on some subject was required from every applicant for the M.B. [recte: M.D.] degree. There were two ways in which this could be done, either by paying twenty-five dollars to a” old physician in Montreal who would perform the task or second by grinding it out alone. For various reasons I did the latter. I spent the Summer after my last trimester performing autopsies and collecting the interesting specimens. When the medical school opened in the autumn of 1872 my thesis and array of pathological material were ready. My specimens were displayed to the faculty in the amphitheater. The summer had been exceedingly warm and the methods for preserving material were not the best. My collection was impressive in more ways than one. The professors were so overcome by my labors that I was awarded a special prize. The latter together with financial help from my brother enabled me to go abroad for further study.

“After a short tour through Scotland and England, I settled in London in Sir John Burden Sanderson’s laboratory to investigate the effect of two drugs on leukocytes. This research at least gave me more than a peering acquaintance with the white blood corpuscle and blood platelets. I then swung around the grand circuit stopping at Paris and Vienna and ending in Berlin where I met Virchow who made a great impression on me.

“I had intended returning to Paris but funds were running low and I returned to Montreal in 1874 to receive a” appointment as instructor in the Institutes of Medicine at McGill. In those days that course meant physiology and histology. Students paid fees directly to the instructors who provided equipment and material, and lived on the balance. I did more of the former and less of the latter. The supply of microscopes was meager

and after remedying this defect there was little left in my pockets. I had to lecture on histology. This was a stupendous task for me for my medical education had been “gold plated on a brown stone foundation”. However, in Germany I had heard excellent lectures and these were being published monthly. I would wait eagerly for the mails, then translate carefully the lecture, then deliver it the next day. I was always haunted by the fear that the supply or mail would fail me but neither did.

“After ten years in 1884, I had recovered sufficient means to return to Europe. Virchow had always been interested in anthropology so my offering to him was a perfect skull of a North American Indian. He was delighted when I presented it to him. I was resting in a German tow” when I received a cable from friends in Philadelphia, stating that if I would accept a professorship there, I should communicate with Dr. S. Weir Mitchell who was in Europe and had been empowered to arrange the details. I sat up late into the night balancing the pros and cons of Montreal and Philadelphia. In the former I had many friends, I loved the work and the opportunity was great. In the latter the field appeared very attractive but it meant leaving many dear friends. I finally gave it up as insolvable and decided to leave it to chance. I flipped a four mark silver piece into the air “Heads I go to Philadelphia, tails I go to Montreal.” It fell heads. I went to the telegraph office and wrote the telegram to Dr. Mitchell offering to go to Philadelphia. I reached in my pocket to pay for the wire and found it empty. My only change had been the four mark piece which I had left as it had fallen on my table. It seemed like a” act of providence directing me to remain in Montreal. I half decided to follow the cue. Finally, I concluded that inasmuch as I had left the decision to chance I ought to abide by the turn of the coin, and returned to my hotel for it and sent the telegram. It was hard to leave Montreal but I became very happy in Philadelphia.

“ Five years later in 1889 I had heard of the new hospital and medical school to be opened in Baltimore, so when Dr. J.S. Billings who was orga-

nizing the new institution entered my room I instinctively knew his mission and accepted as soon as he had invited me to **head the new** medical service at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. This meant a new severance of ties that had grow” up in Philadelphia but as I had survived the transplantation from Montreal I knew the scars of this new change would heal.

“After fifteen years of work and happiness in Baltimore during which I wrote my “Principles and Practice of Medicine”, I was called to Oxford as Regius Professor of Medicine. This was my third and I hope my last change. Each time I have met new friends and retained the old.

“At the commemoration exercises in 1905 before my departure from Baltimore I created a furor that was entirely unexpected. I had been reading Anthony Trollope’s “Fixed Period” and had been thinking of some professors who had remained at their posts after their period of usefulness was over. It was for them that I, with humorous intent, advocated chloroform as a peaceful form of retirement. The newspapers made much of it and misquoted it. Boys, do not read Trollope. He is dangerous.”

Footnotes:

* Cushing in his first quotation from Davison’s account p. 220, Vol. 1) gives the date of Osler’s address incorrectly as July 12, 1916. However, he gives the correct date February 12, 1916 in his second quote from Davison, (p515 Vol. 2).

** Hyde quotes 1915 as the year of the talk, a” error in Davison’s first draft of Osler’s talk.

References:

1. Blogg, Minnie Wright. *Bibliography of Sir William Osler*. Johns Hopkins Med. Bull. 1919, 39: 219-230.
2. Blogg, Minnie Wright. *Bibliography of Sir William Osler*. Revised and enlarged with index. Baltimore, 1921.
3. Abbott, M.E. *Classified and Annotated Bibliography of Sir William Osler’s Publications*. Montreal: The

Medical Museum, McGill University, 1939,134.

4. Golden, R.L., C.G. Roland. *Sir William Osler; An Annotated Bibliography with Illustrations*. San Francisco: Norman Publishing, 1988.

5. Cushing, H. *The Life of Sir William Osler. 2 vol.*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1925.

6. *Sir William Osler Memorial Number*. Internat. Assoc. Med. Museums. Bull. No. 9. privately printed, Montreal 1926.

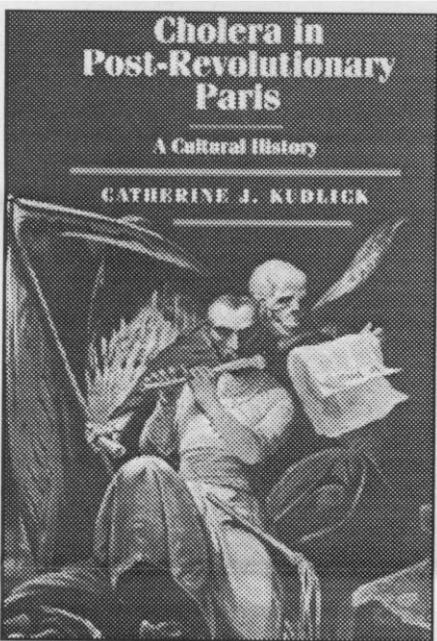
Ivan W. Brown, Jr. M.D. Ret.
Lakeland, Florida

A.H.T. Robb-Smith, M.D. Ret.
Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England

first epidemic, and over 20,000 in the second. The first epidemic received far more attention in the press and in popular accounts, and provoked a series of riots. The author seeks to explain why this would be so and uncovers the cultural and social process by which the French bourgeoisie found its collective identity in the midst of unprecedented urban growth.

Dr. Kudlick's book will be a valuable addition to the collection. We all enjoyed the month she spent here and so, evidently, did she, to judge from her acknowledgment to the Osler Library, part of which I immodestly quote here: "I am especially grateful to June Schachter and her staff, whose ingenuity, enthusiasm and patience make me want to tailor all my future research to require a trip there." Thank you, Cathy.

June Schachter



Cholera in
Post-Revolutionary Paris

Dr. Catherine J. Kudlick, Osler Library Research Fellow in 1994, has recently published the book she was working on when she came here, *Cholera in Post-Revolutionary Paris: A Cultural History*, University of California Press, 1996. (Studies on the History of Society and Culture, 25).

Two outbreaks of cholera ravaged the population of Paris, one in 1832, one in 1849. 18,000 people died in the

loyalty to the Edinburgh tradition of anatomy and clinical observation is noteworthy. Copiously illustrated, *McGill Medicine* appeared at an auspicious moment - the University's 175th anniversary.

The Library has been involved in the Hanaway-Cruess project for a number of years, and rejoices to see it in print. But it is doubly delighted with an additional copy presented by Dr. William Feindel, and signed (appropriately in view of the genesis of *McGill Medicine*) by former presidents of the medical students' Osler Society, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of its first meeting on April 26, 1921.

Friends of the Osler Library

The Librarian's report to the Friends is generally sent out in the October issue of the Newsletter. Once again the October issue is appearing late, so much so that this time we have to combine it with the first issue for 1997. Regardless of the delay, however, it is still a pleasure to be able to tell our Friends about some of the acquisitions your generosity has enabled us to make.

Two large microfilm sets have been acquired. *The Rockefeller Foundation Archives* series 1.1 (Projects): series 600 (Asia) and series 601 (China), published by Scholarly Resources Inc., Wilmington, Delaware, consists of 43 reels of microfilm. It includes primary source materials for the study of social, educational and medical developments in twentieth century China, especially for the period 1911-1949. During this time the Foundation had a strong influence on the growth of Western science and medicine in China, and its Project files provide detailed documentation on the state of education and health care in China early in this century. In addition to grant administration files, these records include the *Historical Record of*

McGill Medicine: The First Half Century

On Tuesday June 6, 1996 a small reception was held in the Osler Library to mark the appearance of *McGill Medicine. Volume I: The First Half Century (1829-1885)*. The authors are Drs. Joseph Hanaway and Richard Cruess, and the book was published in spring 1996 by McGill-Queen's University Press.

Dr. Hanaway is a McGill medical *alumnus* whose interest in medical history was stimulated by his membership in the medical students' Osler Society. As a student, he published a number of essays, including one on the history of the Medical Faculty's coat of arms, in the *McGill Medical Journal*. Richard Cruess retired in 1995 as Dean of Medicine (and ex-officio Chair of the Library's Board of Curators), and has just enjoyed a well-earned sabbatical. The two authors chronicle Canada's first medical school from its inception in 1829 up to the end of Osler's tenure as Professor of the Institutes of Medicine. Their emphasis on McGill's

the China Medical Board, and program and policy records relating specifically to the design of the China Program of the 1930s and to some extent the 1940s. The Historical Record consists of 26 volumes of manuscript and published materials covering the development of the Peiping Union Medical College, which was run by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1914 to 1928 and thereafter by a separately incorporated board, the China Medical Board Inc.

The second large microfilm set is the *Margaret Sanger Papers*, Smith College Collection series, edited by Esther Katz, published by University Publications of America, 1995, as part of a larger project to film all the papers of this influential pioneer of birth control. Sanger herself coined the term "birth control" in 1914. The Smith College Collection comprises about 45,000 documents, including letters, records of various organizations with which Sanger was involved, legal and governmental materials, and Sanger's own writings, including diaries. This set of 83 reels contains valuable source materials for the history of family planning, women's health and women's rights in the U.S.A.

Work on the purchase of out-of-print books has continued to focus on the development of holdings in tuberculosis, as required by the terms of our two-year SSHRC grant (which comes to an end in August 1997). However, Friends' donations have also permitted us to continue the parallel development of holdings in infectious diseases in general, of which a few examples will suffice to show the variety:

Arneth, Joseph. *Die neutrophilen weissen Blutkörperchen bei Infektionskrankheiten*. Jena, Fischer, 1904.

Banau, Jean Baptiste. *Observations sur differens moyens propres à combattre les fièvres putrides et malignes, et à preserver de leur contagion*. 2. éd. Amsterdam, & se trouve à Paris chez Mequignon l'ainé 1779.

Keating, John McLeod. *A history of the yellow fever: the yellow fever epidemic of 1878, in Memphis, Term...* Memphis, Howard Ass'., 1879.

A long-time Friend of the Library, Mr. T.S.E. Cavanagh, made us a splendid gift of his new publication *The Panorama of Vesalius*. Fourteen years ago, Mr. Cavanagh, then curator of the history of medicine collections at Duke University, published an essay, "A new view of the Vesalian landscape", (in *Medical History*, v. 27, no. 1, January 1983, p. 77-79) on the famous "muscle men" in Andreas Vesalius' *DE Humani Corporis Fabrica*. Cavanagh pointed out that the original artist's drawings for these woodblock illustrations would have been in mirror image to the pictures we now see in Vesalius' book. If the illustrations are reversed, and then lined up in sequence (rather than being on separate pages, as in the book) the result is startling: the background to the fourteen figures forms a continuous landscape. It is as if the artist wanted to emphasize the unity of the body which, for the purposes of scientific understanding, he was obliged to depict in fourteen discrete views. Now into a second career as antiquarian bookdealer, Mr. Cavanagh has recently published a dramatic 19 by 16 inch cloth-covered portfolio with a reconstruction of this original artistic conception of the muscle men, entitled *The Panorama of Vesalius: A 'Lost' Design from Titians's Studio*. The eight front and six back views of the écorchés are reversed from the published woodblock prints, and assembled to show the continuous landscape background. (Please see last page). The views are printed in sepia to suggest their original appearance as ink drawings, and the portfolio is accompanied by a 20-page introductory pamphlet. The entire publication is in letterpress, on heavy folio antique paper. This is a limited edition of 250 copies.

The Library is deeply grateful to Mr. Cavanagh for presenting a complimentary copy of this beautiful portfolio as a contribution to the Friends. As an additional bonus, Mr. Cavanagh is offering the volume to Friends of the Osler Library at a special discount price of \$250 U.S., including shipping. Orders may be placed through Emeritus Books, 145 Woodhaven Ridge, Athens, Georgia 30606, tel: (706) 546.0378.

Meanwhile we have been steadily acquiring current books in our fields of interest, and the shelves which

display them continue to attract browsers and borrowers, not only our "regulars" but also newcomers to the Library who venture in because they have seen our array of dustjackets "ear the bank of elevators. These shelves are fairly full at the moment. One item, in 3 attractively-produced volumes, is the English translation of Anton Neumayr's *Musik und Medizin* (translated predictably as *Music and Medicine*), one of a rapidly-growing number of titles which address the topic of our recent exhibition *Disease in History* (see below). Volume 1 (1994) covers Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Schubert, volume 2 (1995) Hummel, Weber, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms and Bruckner, and volume 3 (1997) Chopin, Smetana, Tchaikowsky and Mahler, providing in each case notes on their lives, works and medical histories.

Two new biographies relate the history of medical men who, very different in other respects, both died at the sadly early age of 45. Spencie Love's book *One Blood: the Death and Resurrection of Charles R. Drew* (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1996) is, in our immediate context here, most timely. Not only had we featured Charles Drew (surgeon, pioneer researcher in blood plasma and blood banking, and notable athlete) in the Library's current exhibition *McGill's Medical People, 1821-1996*, but also McGill was fortunate to be visited recently by Dr. LaSalle D. Leffall, Jr., the Charles R. Drew Professor of Surgery at Howard University. In the course of his visit Dr. Leffall firmly dismissed the persisting myth that Drew died because an all-white hospital refused him admittance after an accident.

The other biography mentioned is David A.E. Shephard's *John Snow: Anaesthetist to a Queen and Epidemiologist to a Nation*, (Cornwall, Prince Edward Island, York Point Publishing, 1995). John Snow (1813-1858) did pioneering work both in anaesthesia and also on the transmission of cholera. There is something Dickensian about his journey in 1836 from his birthplace, York, to London, on foot, via Wales, Bath, Wiltshire, Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

The titles of all these new acquisitions, whether in microform or in hard copy, and, if the latter, whether old or

DISEASE IN HISTORY:

MEDICAL PROFILES OF ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS

An exhibition held at the

Osler Library of the History of Medicine

April-December 1995

Prepared by Mary Simon

Osler Library of the History of Medicine
McGill University
Montreal, Quebec
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recent, give some idea of the scope of the Osler Library's superb collections. We could not cover such a spectrum without the financial support and unwavering interest of our Friends, and once again we take this opportunity to launch our annual appeal for funds. A form *is* enclosed (redesigned to allow for the use of credit cards) for you to use if you plan to make a contribution. This year we have a gift for our donors. The June 1995 Newsletter (no. 79) contained an account of the then current exhibition *Disease in History: Medical Profiles of Illustrious Persons*, mounted by staff member Mrs. Mary Simon. In response to the interest generated by this exhibition Mary has expanded her original "hand-out" into an elegant illustrated catalogue of 53 pages. It will be our pleasure to send a complimentary copy of this catalogue to everyone who responds to our appeal with a donation of \$25 or more. (Copies of the catalogue may also be purchased from us in the usual way at a cost of \$7.50)

Editorial Committee for the Newsletter: Faith Wallis, Editor; June Schachter, History of Medicine Librarian and Assistant Editor; Wayne LeBel, Assistant History of Medicine Librarian and Assistant Editor; Lily Szczygiel, Editorial Assistant.

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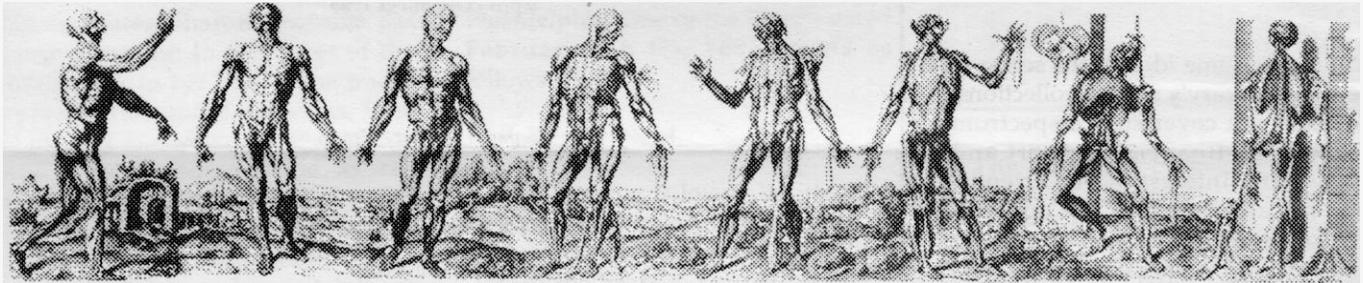
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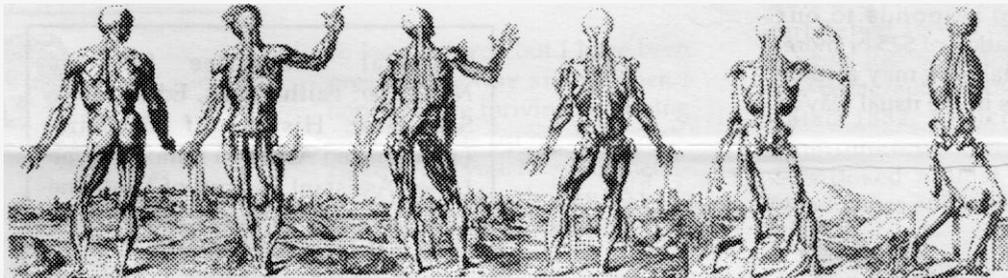
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THE PANORAMA OF VESALIUS

A 'lost' design from Titian's studio

G. S. TERENCE CAVANAGH



FIGURES ARE 14 INCHES HIGH