



THE OSLER • LIBRARY • NEWSLETTER •

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Osler Library of the History of Medicine, McGill University, Montréal (Québec) Canada

IN THIS ISSUE

Our celebration of the Osler Sesquicentennial is drawing to a close on an intimate and domestic note. Amidst the official fanfare and the meetings of international associations, there were other celebrations of a family nature, culminating in a special reunion and service in the very Anglican parish at Bond Head, Ontario, where Osler was born, baptized, and spent the first years of his life.

The reunion brought together several generations of the Osler family, as well as representatives of McGill University and the Osler Library, and admirers of Osler. Many who attended that celebration remarked on the moving sermon preached at the service in St. John's Church by the rector, the Reverend David Brinton. Father Brinton has kindly agreed to allow us to print his homily in this issue of the *Newsletter*.

Continuing the theme of family connections and memories, Pamela Miller, acting History of Medicine Librarian, explores a new acquisition for the Library's archives: Marjorie Howard Futch's family photograph album. The Futchers are one of the many clans that made up William Osler's "extended family" of personal and professional connections, and the pictures are an extraordinarily evocative record of the world – and people – Osler knew.✱

THE SEED AND THE SOIL

The text of this homily is from the Gospel of Matthew, chapter 13, verses 1-9 and 18-23:

The same day went Jesus out of the house, and sat by the sea side. And great multitudes were gathered together unto him, so that he went into a ship, and sat; and the whole multitude sat on the shore. And he spake many things unto them in parables, saying, Behold, a sower went forth to sow: and when he sowed, some seeds fell by the way side, and the fowls came and devoured them up. Some fell upon stony places, where they had not much earth: and forthwith they sprung up, because they had no deepness of earth. And when the sun was up, they were scorched; and because they had no root, they withered away. And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up, and choked them. But others fell onto good ground, and brought forth fruit, some an hundredfold, some sixtyfold, some thirtyfold. Who hath ears to hear, let him hear... Hear ye therefore the parable of the sower. When any one heareth the word of the kingdom, and understandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one, and catcheth away that which was sown in his heart. This is he which received seed by the way side. But he that received seed into stony places, the same is he that heareth the word, and anon with joy receiveth it. Yet hath he not root in himself, but endureth for a while: for when tribulation or persecution ariseth because of the word, by and by he is offended. He also that receiveth seed among the thorns is he that heareth the word; and the care of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, choke the word, and he becometh unfruitful. But he that receiveth seed into the good ground is he that heareth the word, and understandeth it; which also beareth fruit, and bringeth forth, some an hundredfold, some sixty, some thirty.

When Featherstone Lake Osler and his wife Ellen arrived in these parts as missionaries in the 1830s things were very different from the Palestine

of Jesus and his disciples. Here, in what would become known as Tecumseth, agriculture was new, the land needed to be cleared. In first century Palestine the soil had already been yielding crops for hundreds of years. But when they did clear the land here, the methods of planting were much more efficient. Whereas in Palestine it was the practice to broadcast the seed and more or less see what happened, here much more careful preparation was involved so that sowing would be the last stage of planting, not the first as in Jesus' day. And so the fields bore more fruit and bore it more reliably in Featherstone's day than in Jesus', although just as much, if not more, hard work went into making it so.

The cultivation of spiritual fields was very different for Featherstone and Ellen, too. Jesus and his disciples were a minority band of radicals,

by
The Rev. David
Brinton Priest
in Charge, The
Parish of
Tecumseth
Diocese of
Toronto



Fen and Eve
Osler Hampson
outside St.
John's



Memorial window in Trinity Anglican Church. "He laid his hands on every one of them and healed them. To the Glory of God and in Memory of Sir William Osler M.D. this window was presented by the Simcoe County Medical Association 1930."



physically and spiritually, Featherstone and Ellen were welcomed by the people as not only religious, but social leaders. By the time they left for Dundas they were local potentates. While Jesus' disciples often wondered why it was that their preaching and healing seemed to bear so little fruit (an issue Jesus addresses in the parable of the

Eve Osler Hampson, who organized the reception at Osler Hall at Trinity Anglican Church, talking to Dr. Reginald Fitz.



seed and soils in today's gospel), the Oslers left a countryside dotted with the churches and Sunday schools they had founded from scratch. The church and the land in Tecumseth in the late 1850s must have seemed like a fulfillment of the prophecy Jesus

makes at the end of today's gospel: "the seed that fell in good soil is the one who hears the word and understands it, bearing fruit, and yielding an hundredfold or sixty or thirty" – by which he means an enormous amount, given that the average Palestinian yield would only have been about sevenfold.

Into this rich yield of good things, physical and spiritual, was born William Osler. He was baptized in Trinity Church, then a chapel of ease his father had erected next to the parsonage just west of Bond Head. (The chapel was used among other things as a place of prayer for the young men Featherstone was training to help him in his expanding ministry, Bishop Strachan having been unhelpful in this as in so many other matters, in Featherstone's view). We can assume that Willie was clearly a Jacob in his father's eyes. We hear in today's Old Testament section the beginning of the story of Jacob and Esau, Esau being the brother who cared little for his birthright and squandered it for a good dinner. But Willie, like several of his brothers, would grow up to be a faithful heir to his parents' rich yield, although not quite in ways they could have anticipated.

History records these successes as largely worldly ones, Willie's in medicine, the others in law and politics and business. Indeed one biographer indicates an ambiguity in Willie about his spiritual legacy. At Trinity School, then in Weston, he came under the influence of Fr. Johnson, an Anglo-Catholic with an interest in biology. For a time Willie seemed interested in a vocation to the priesthood. (One can only imagine the conversations between Willie the budding Anglo-Catholic and his resolutely low-church father). At McGill Willie was known to attend the parish of St. John the Evangelist, then, as now a bastion of Anglo-Catholicism. But after that it is less clear what his spiritual beliefs were. He lived through a period when Darwin and Freud seemed to seal the emerging division between religion and science, sacred and secular. He could not help but be influenced by this. And yet on Christmas Eve, as he lay dying in Oxford, he had Milton's "Ode on the Morning of

Christ's Nativity" read to him and his funeral was conducted with all the solemnity that Christ Church Oxford could muster. And so in this respect we should not leap to conclusions about the nature of his religious faith at the end of his life, as we should not about anyone's.

The question his life raises is a mysterious one. Why do some believe and others not? Why do some lives seem so fruitful in every way and others do not? What constitutes fruitfulness? These are questions that often arose in the ministry of Jesus and in the life of the early Jewish church. The parable of the seeds and soils, transmitted to us by the gospel of Matthew, is one response to those questions.

The immediate context of the parable is one of enormous success. Huge crowds are flocking to hear the latest star preacher in Galilee. But Jesus issues a cryptic warning: a great deal of seed is sown, but only some of it will bear fruit that can survive the perils of such broadcasting. Most of the seed will fall on hard or rocky ground or among thorns. It will be plucked away by birds before it can germinate, or it will sprout quickly but with shallow roots that are soon scorched by the sun, or it will be choked by foreign growth. But some of the seed will fall on good soil and the yield of that seed will surprise and astonish.

The interpretation of the parable goes on to tell us that our relationship to God is like this method of planting. It can be easily compromised – sometimes by outside forces so mysterious we can only call them "evil" – but also by our response to both our successes and our failures in life, our joys and our sorrows. They have the potential to destroy the seed of faith planted in our hearts, if it remains untended, unwatered, unloved. This story has provided great inspiration over the centuries for those seeking a deep spirituality. The danger is that it can fuel pride and intolerance, encouraging us to become spiritual soil analysts, classifying the inner lives of other people according to our strict sense of what constitutes health or disease. It would be closer to the spirit of Jesus' overall teaching to accept that we all have some hard clay, some

rocky ground and some weeds in our spiritual gardens – and that we all have some good arable soil as well. Another danger of the parable is that it can encourage an introverted, private piety: all our effort is spent in our own garden. But again, the teaching and example of Jesus would seem to call for us to be attentive to other peoples' gardens: where else is the seed sprouting and sinking deep roots? Where is there courage, where is there hope, where is there a sense of evil being confronted and battled? There we will find evidence of the seed of God's grace, spread everywhere, coming to fruition. Its locale may surprise us. Our allies in this spiritual gardening may be unfamiliar and initially undesirable, but they are integral to the working out of the Great Sower's plan.

By most scales, the yield of the Oslers of Tecumseth was enormous – and not always in ways they would have predicted or perhaps even desired. The sensible English religion of Featherstone has born visible fruit in the erection of parishes throughout this diocese. Ellen's more fervent spirituality played a key role in this, but she agonized over the piety, or lack of it, in some of her children, her "Tecumseth cabbages", while remaining intensely loyal and proud of their accomplishments. And what of Willie in particular? The strange mix of soils in Tecumseth and Dundas produced a rich yield in him. His accomplishments as a scientist and educator cause us to gather here today. His diagnostic methodology promoted a patient-centred, holistic approach to disease. His library, now at McGill, indicates a man of broad, deep humanist interests, a man committed to looking for productive gardens far beyond his own. The esteem in which he continues to be held suggests that his inner life was deep and solid but otherwise, like every human heart, it remains a mystery.

Jesus preached to enormous crowds the day he told them the parable of the seeds and soils. He knew that only some would remain faithful in the long term. At the end of his ministry, there were only a handful who stayed behind to witness the grisly conclusion. The future looked bleak indeed. The three days

of waiting in the darkness of grief and disappointment must have seemed an eternity of hopelessness for the tiny band who had remained faithful. But like the few seeds that fell in good soil, the Easter yield was unimaginably abundant. Eighteen hundred years later it brought Featherstone and Ellen to the mission fields of Upper Canada and perhaps we can say, therefore, that it brought Willie to the world of medicine.

As he lay dying, broken perhaps by the horror of the Great War and the loss of his only child as much as by the deadly organisms which he had spent a lifetime trying to eradicate, Sir William Osler listened to the words of Milton hymning the first coming of Jesus of Nazareth. Consciously or not, he was participating in the mysteriously fruitful suffering of the Son of God. What his deepest convictions were about the subject of Milton's hymn remain a mystery, as do every person's. What we do know is that in its generosity and breadth, its openness and curiosity, William Osler's astonishing life produced a rich yield, one that reflects and contributes to the harvest of healing and wholeness Christ initiated, one that continues to bear fruit and to inspire.✱

MARJORIE HOWARD'S PHOTO- GRAPH ALBUMS: MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE

by Pamela Miller

In 1946, Gwendolen Marjorie Howard Futcher wrote to her son that, "You young people who have grown up during Depression and War have no idea what wonderful, elaborate and gay parties this old gal went to when she was young. Even dear old Montreal, 'when I was young' had real balls, in real Ballrooms, and champagne flowed too. How often I wish that you might all have had some of the

experiences and fun and untold luxuries that I had!"¹ Two photograph albums, containing about 700 photographs, recently presented to the Osler Library by her son Dr. Palmer Howard Futcher of Baltimore,



prove her point. There are no photographs of the balls, but from the photographs it is easy to tell that Marjorie Howard enjoyed herself and was a member of an élite society.

The Kodak camera, (invented in 1888²) hand held and quick aiming, had only recently replaced heavy, cumbersome earlier apparatus. By at least 1895, Marjorie owned a camera.³ A photograph taken at the Oslers' at No. 13, Norham Gardens, shows that by 1905, Marjorie had acquired a more sophisticated folding camera. This camera had an adjusting lens to allow filming at a distance.⁴ One image of the Oslers, Marjorie and Dr. Colin Russel shows that the new camera may have been a little more complicated to manage. Dr. Osler is looking quizzically at the photographer, Grace Osler has retreated to a book, and Marjorie and Dr. Russel are clearly trying to comprehend their instruction manuals. (fig.1)

The Osler Library has numerous albums on a variety of subjects. Albums, however, are more than a static record. Descended from print albums, commonplace books, and autograph albums, photograph albums are at once a collection of treasured items, a record of events, and a means of sharing a story with friends and relatives.⁵ This story can

1. G.M.H.,
Dr. Colin
Russel,
Mrs. Osler,
Dr. Osler,
Oxford,
June 1905

be passed down through the generations, (and even to an archive⁶), if the compiler has identified the subjects, which Marjorie Howard Futcher has done. We see what she saw and, of course,

what she wanted us to see. But there is more to the albums. Some of her subjects are so well known that additional biographical material can be found in *Canadian Men and Women of the Time* (H.J. Morgan, 1912), *Who's*

the Osler Library Newsletter (no. 65, Oct. 1990) describes Marjorie's life briefly and her close friendship with the Oslers over the years. In 1888 Dr. Jared Howard, Marjorie's half-brother, married Maggie Smith, Lord Strathcona's only child. The marriage brought Strathcona closer to the Oslers and to McGill as Jared was Osler's classmate, friend and the son of his favourite professor.

The albums are in chronological order but both cover the same time period, c. 1885-1907. Most of the photographs record family groups at the summer homes where privileged Canadians migrated to escape urban heat and disease. White clothes, sports and the open air predominate in the photographs. With her good looks, friendly nature and Strathcona connection, Marjorie was a welcome guest. A few of the pictures were clearly taken by friends and given to her as keepsakes.

The photographs of Marjorie's Canadian summer holidays begin around 1900 at Métis on the Lower St. Lawrence and continue until 1908. Throughout the album, whether lying on the beach, playing golf or sailing, female informal wear consists of high necked, long sleeved blouses and long skirts (but there is at least one bathing beauty, bare from the elbows and knees down!) (fig.2) The men for the most part wear jackets and ties. In 1901, we become aware that Canada is involved in the South African War, with the photo of a huge bonfire at Métis, thanks to the Savage family. It shows a dummy of Paul Kruger, President of the South African Republic, ready to be burned in effigy. And there is a photograph of an English friend, Aley Cathell in uniform, prepared to embark from Plymouth on the "Roslyn Castle" for the war in South Africa. Several pictures of the militia training camp at St. Joseph include one of her friend Geoffrey Porteous taken from an unusual angle. (fig.3)

The album is invaluable for its hitherto unpublished pictures of the Osler family. We have photos of life in Baltimore including a photo of Osler posing with the domestic staff of No. 1 West Franklin St. (fig.4) The pictures show the family on holiday at Murray Bay in 1904. In the centre of the page stands William Osler, in



2. Phyllis Porteous, Île d'Orléans, 1901



3. Militia camp at St. Joseph, 1901



4. Staff at No.1 Franklin St., Rebecca, Moses, Lillah, Dr. Osler, Samuel, Josepha, Baltimore, May 1905

Who in Canada, and the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. What is particularly important about these two albums for the Osler Library, is that Marjorie was practically a member of William and Grace Osler's family. There are roughly thirty-one photographs of the Oslers. Aside from glimpses of her life, the albums reinforce the relationship between medicine and power. The albums give us rare glimpses of some of the most powerful men in Canada in often very informal settings.

The third child of Dr. Robert Palmer Howard, Dean of McGill's Medical Faculty from 1883 to 1889, and his second wife Emily Severs Howard, Marjorie and her older brother Campbell and sister Muriel were orphaned in 1892 when Marjorie was 10 years old. Because of his friendship and admiration for their father, William (and Grace) Osler kept watch over the younger Howards, and Marjorie's album records her visits to the Oslers at Baltimore, Oxford, and Murray Bay. Palmer Howard Futcher's article in



5. Dr. John McCrae, [unknown doctor], Dr. Osler, Mrs. Osler, Dr. Thomas McCrae, Revere, Miss Nicholls (behind), Murray Bay, 1904

a three-piece suit, watch and chain, hands in his pockets, legs apart. Underneath it Marjorie has written, "The Regius Professor of Medicine." While on this holiday, Osler was writing to his friends telling them that



6. Revere Osler, Oxford, 1905

pets, in the gardens of Colonsay House. Marjorie records a trip to the beach, but no one appears to have gone into the water. She has a good eye for scenery and some of the photos of Glencoe are dramatic. (figs. 8,9,10)



7. Back row: Edith (Howard) [2 unidentified], Middle row: Lady Strathcona, [1 unidentified] Front row: Harry, Jared, Arthur Knebworth, 1905

wife and family. He acted as Chairman of the Strathcona Trust, a fund set up by Lord Strathcona to promote military preparedness among Canadian youth.⁸ Gladys Drury later married Max Aitken, Lord



8. Lord Strathcona and Maggie Howard, Glencoe, September 1905

he had just accepted the position in Oxford. There are several views of the log cabin at Lac Gravelle where they spent some time. A group picture includes John and Tom McCrae, the Oslers, and Revere in a typical rascally pose (outnumbered by the adults) sitting on the railing. (fig.5) Marjorie's affection for Revere is clear. The family's trip to Beaufort Castle in 1905 is recorded with the usual antics of Revere. Revere appears frequently, clowning on his bicycle, (fig.6) in the company of his governesses and looking angelic with his fond but skeptical parents. In 1905 the Oslers are photographed in the garden at Lord Strathcona's home in Colonsay.

Marjorie records visits to Lord Strathcona's homes at Knebworth in Hertfordshire and Glencoe in the north of Scotland, as well. Each of the three homes possesses its formal garden. At Knebworth, one photograph portrays a rare picture of the reclusive Lady Strathcona. (fig.7) The five Howard children are photographed together with their

Marjorie records several visits to Dr. Francis Shepherd's family at Como, on the Lake of Two Mountains west of Montreal. Osler visited Como whenever he could and, apart from the Oslers, the Shepherd family is the only doctor's family which Marjorie frequents. Oak Cottage was the summer home of Cecil, (later the wife of Percy Nobbs, Director of McGill's School of Architecture and designer of the Osler Library), Ernest and Dorothy Shepherd. The album records family members sailing and canoeing on the lake, campfires, pets and picnics at Oka bank across the lake. Easter and Dominion Day are marked with photos of family gatherings.

Another family, the Drury family in Kingston appears in the album mostly on sailing expeditions on Lake Ontario. Their father, Lt. Col. Charles William Drury, had a distinguished military career and was known as the "father of modern artillery training in Canada".⁷ He had served in the South African War (1899-1902) and is pictured with his



9. New House and view, Glencoe, 1905



10. Pass of Glencoe from Queen's study, 1905

Beaverbrook. Victor Drury is recorded as Marjorie's suitor. (fig.11) Summer scenes include the Royal Canadian Yacht Club regatta in 1905 in which the Drury's sailboat the "Verona" participated.

The Porteous family had been merchants and bankers since the arrival of the British in Canada. C.E.L. Porteous of the Bank of Montreal, his wife Frances Eliza Drury, and their eleven children (cousins of the Drury

family summered at Boisbriant, their 300-acre estate in Senneville. Marjorie or "Daw" later married Dr. John Todd, pathologist and Professor of Parasitology at McGill. Among the snapshots is a photograph of Lady



11. G.M.H., Ara Porteous (?), Phyllis Porteous, H.A.K.D., Victor Drury



12. The Trinity (Phyllis Porteous, G.M.H., Alice Sutherland), Île d'Orléans, 1905

13. Evelyn & Francis Porteous, Île d'Orléans 1901



14. Grande Métis Falls, August 1901



family above) occupied a "regency cottage", Les Grosardières, in the village of Ste. Pétronille on the Île d'Orléans. This is the home of Phyllis Porteous, Marjorie's lively and beautiful friend. Phyllis later married Paul Sise, (included in the album) son of Charles Sise, founder of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. In 1912, Paul Sise was manager of Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company and a Governor of Montreal's Western Hospital.⁹ Marjorie visited the Porteous family almost every summer along with her brother and sister. Many pictures are posed on the verandah steps and in the spectacular gardens. (figs.12, 13) Expeditions, (fig.14) birthday parties, a game of leapfrog, Phyllis and Marjorie rowing leave an impression of constant activity, understandable in a family of eleven children. In the summer of 1902 while visiting Little Métis, with Phyllis, she takes a picture of Dr. Murray and Mayor Fergusson addressing the crowd on Coronation Day.

Several pages of photographs testify to the close friendship between Marjorie and the Clouston sisters, Osla and Marjorie. (fig.15) Edward Clouston, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal and his

Minto, wife of the Governor General of Canada and Eileen, their daughter. (fig.16) Edward Clouston managed their finances during their stay in Canada. There is also a photo of Vincent Meredith and his wife playing golf with Edward Clouston in 1901. A photo taken from the water shows the remains of Fort Senneville, situated on the Clouston property. After Clouston's death in 1911, Vincent Meredith became General Manager and later President of the Bank of Montreal. Clouston was knighted in 1908 and Meredith in 1916. Clouston represented Strathcona's financial and philanthropic interests after Strathcona became High Commissioner in London in 1898.¹⁰

William Osler had known Clouston and Meredith since his early days at McGill University when he had roomed with A.A. Browne,¹¹ who later held the Chair of Midwifery and Diseases of Infants at McGill. Browne had left the Bank of Montreal for medical studies and retained the friendship of Clouston and Meredith, introducing them to Osler. Osler's brother, E.B. Osler, provided another contact with Canadian finance. Harvey Cushing describes how this happened.

During these years in Montreal chance brought him [Osler] into frequent contact with a group of men who were enriching Canada and incidentally themselves by transactions concerned with the opening up of the great West. He often recalled in later

Lewis Reford. (Lewis Reford married the daughter of Duncan McIntyre mentioned in the quotation from Cushing.) Marjorie Futcher and her friends Marjorie Clouston and Peggy Angus¹⁴ married doctors. Doctors, in

⁷ "Major-General Charles William Drury, C.B." in *Canadian Defence Quarterly*, vol. 5, 1927-28, p.39-40.

⁸ *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Toronto, Vol. XIV, 1911-1920, Smith, Donald Alexander, p. 945

⁹ H.J. Morgan, *Canadian Men and Women of the*



15. Mr. Clouston, G.M.H. [shading him with his hat], Osla Clouston

years how at this time his brother, 'E.B.', then chairman of the Temiskaming or some other railway, used to come down to Montreal nearly every week, and how on his return from the college or hospital he would find a note from Donald A. Smith (afterwards Lord Strathcona), saying: 'at 7.00 as your brother is down.' R.B. Angus, McIntyre, George Stephen, and others would be likely to be there also.¹²

Years later, George Stephen, later Lord Mount Stephen, with his cousin, Lord Strathcona, provided the funds to establish the Royal Victoria Hospital.¹³ R.B. Angus served as Chairman of the Board of the Royal Victoria Hospital from 1893 to 1910, followed by Edward Clouston from 1910 until his death a year later. Sir Vincent Meredith chaired the board from 1913 to 1929.

At a time when medicine was professionalizing and science seemed to provide more and more answers to humanity's problems, doctors were seen by the wealthy (especially the recently wealthy) as desirable people with whom to associate, whether through marriage or by supporting the medical profession for a son. Marjorie's brother Campbell and some of her friends became doctors, for example Ernest Shepherd and

turn, benefited from the prestige and philanthropy of Canada's new financial élite. Marjorie Howard's album is full of fun (fig.17) and memorable events. But, in the process of assembling photos of friends to remind her of special happenings in her young life, she provides us with visual proof of the ties between status, money and medicine.*

Notes

¹ *Notes on Gwendolen Marjorie Howard Futcher (1882-1969) and her Howard and Severs Forebears and Relatives and the William Oslers*, unpublished work by Palmer Howard Futcher, M.D., Baltimore, 1998, p.23, Marjorie Howard Futcher to Palmer Howard Futcher, 21 July, 1946.

² *You Press the Button - We Do the Rest, the Birth of Snapshot Photography*, ed. Colin Ford & Karl Steinorth, London, 1988, p. 11.

³ By the end of 1898, the *British Journal of Photography* estimated that there were over 1,500,000 roll film cameras in use worldwide. *The Snapshot Photograph, the Rise of Popular Photography, 1888-1939*, Brian Coe and Paul Gates, London, 1977, p. 21

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 26.

⁵ Martha Langford, *Suspended Conversations: private photographic albums in the public collection of the McCord Museum of Canadian History*, McGill University Ph.D. Thesis, 1997, p.2

⁶ The albums are as fragile as they are important, and will need conservation. A first step will be to record the contents digitally to allow access to the images, and reproduction, without the necessity of handling the originals.



16. Osla Clouston, Mr. Clouston, Lady Minto, Lady Eileen, Mrs. Clouston & Capt.... Boisbriant 1903



17. Hockey, January 1901

Time, Toronto, 1912, p. 1028.

¹⁰ *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Toronto, Vol. XIV, 1911-1920, Clouston, Edward Seaborne, p. 219

¹¹ Osler Library Archives, Cushing Fonds, CUS 417/114.133, Osler to C.F. Martin, 18 Dec., 1912.


¹² Harvey Cushing, *The Life of Sir William Osler*, Oxford, 1925, vol. 1, p. 124.

¹³ The idea of a hospital out of the centre of Montreal, as a monument to its benefactors, is attributed to Dr. Robert Palmer Howard. See *Royal Victoria Hospital, 1887-1947*, D. Sclater Lewis, Montreal, 1969, p.5.

¹⁴ R.B. Angus and his daughter Peggy, appear in the album at "Pine Bluff" at Senneville. In 1912, Peggy married C.F. Martin who served as Dean of Medicine at McGill from 1923 to 1936.

OSLER LIBRARY NOTES

A Splendid Gift from Dr. John McGovern



We are delighted to report that Dr. John McGovern, an Oslerian of long standing and a very generous benefactor of the Osler Library, has donated \$350,000 U.S. toward improving the environmental conditions for rare book storage in the Osler Library. The University has engaged the well-known Montreal Architect Julia Gersovitz to plan the renovations. We are looking forward eagerly to improving the care we give our books and will be reporting to readers of the Newsletter on the renovations as they unfold.

A New Volume in the Osler Library Studies in the History of Medicine

The members of the Publications Committee are pleased to announce the appearance of Number 3 in this series, *The Works of Egerton Yorrick Davis, M.D.-Sir William Osler's Alter Ego*. Dr. Richard Golden has edited and meticulously annotated all of the writings, some hitherto unpublished, of this fabulous fictitious surgeon created by Dr. Osler. We are grateful to the American Osler Society for funding this publication. Copies may be ordered from the Library for \$25, or \$20 for Friends of the Osler Library. Canadian Friends should remit in Canadian currency (the price includes GST), and American and international Friends in U.S. currency. The price also includes postage. Sorry, no credit cards are accepted.

Dr. Richard Cruess, Officer and President

We are happy to announce that Dr. Richard Cruess has been promoted from Member to Officer of the Order of Canada. Dr. Cruess has agreed to act as President of the Friends of the Osler Library. He has been an enthusiastic and generous supporter of the Osler Library for many years, and we look forward to working with him.

David Crawford Honoured by CHLA

We wish to congratulate David Crawford, Health Sciences Librarian, who has been made an Honorary Life Member of the Canadian Health Libraries Association, l'Association des Bibliothèques de Santé du Canada. David chaired the committee which led to the formation of the association in 1976 and served as its President for two terms. The CHLA/ABSC is dedicated to improving communication, including sharing of resources, among health libraries in Canada, and to serving as a forum of discussion for issues relating to health libraries. As a professional organization, it represents its interests in discussions at the provincial and federal level.

Anmarie Adams Honoured by the Hannah Institute

McGill Architecture Professor Anmarie Adams' innovative publication *Architecture in the Family Way: Doctors, Houses, and Women, 1870-1900*, published by McGill-Queen's Press, was recently awarded the Jason S. Hannah Medal, awarded annually for an important Canadian publication in the history of medicine by Associated Medical Services (Hannah Institute of the History of Medicine).

Address Change

In honour of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Sir William Osler, the upper section of Drummond St. where the McIntyre Medical Building and the Osler Library are located, has been renamed Promenade Sir William Osler. From now on the Library's address will be 3655 Promenade Sir William Osler. His Worship Pierre Bourque, Mayor of Montreal, the Chancellor of McGill University, Mr. Richard Pound and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,

Dr. Abraham Fuks, officiated at the ceremony which took place on the 28th of October, 1999.

In Memoriam

We regret to report the death last August of Susan Gillespie who worked at the Osler Library as Head of Cataloguing for several years in the late 1960s and early 1970s. After her departure, she remained a dedicated Friend of the Library.

Errata

In issue no. 91, 1999, on p. 12, Dr. Theodore L. Sourkes' name was omitted from the Patrons' category. We apologize to Dr. Sourkes for this error.✳

Editorial Committee

Faith Wallis, Editor; Pamela Miller, Acting Head of the Osler Library and Assistant Editor; Wayne LeBel, Assistant History of Medicine Librarian and Assistant Editor; Lily Szczygiel, Editorial Assistant.

Graphic Design: David Morin

The initial letter on page 1 is reproduced from Carol Belanger Grafton *Treasury of Art Nouveau Design & Ornament*, plate 437 Dover Publications, 1980.

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